



GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF POWER ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES
POWER GRID BANGLADESH PLC (POWER GRID)

FINAL REPORT

Resettlement Plan (RP)

OF

“Power Transmission Strengthening & Integration of Renewable
Energy (PTSIRE)” Project

FUNDED BY ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

SUBMITTED BY

JOINT VENTURE (JV) OF	
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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency unit	=	Bangladesh Taka (BDT)
BDT 1.00	=	\$ 0.0085
1 US Dollar (USD)*	=	BDT. 117.05

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 ha	=	2.47 acre
1 ha	=	10,000 sqm
1 acre	=	100 decimals

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollar

*1 US Dollar (USD) = 117.05 BDT as the exchange rate of Bangladesh Bank on 13 May 2024

ABBREVIATIONS

AB	: Acquiring Body
AC	: Assistant Commissioner (Land)
ADC	: Additional Deputy Commissioner
ADB	: Asian Development Bank
AH	: Affected household
AP	: Affected Person
BADC	: Bangladesh Agriculture Development Corporation
BBS	: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BFD	: Bangladesh Forest Department
CBE	: Commercial and Business Enterprise
CCL	: Cash Compensation under Law
CMP	: Current Market Price
CSC	: Construction Supervision Consultant
DAE	: Department of Agriculture Extension
DC	: Deputy Commissioner
DCI	: Direct Calorie Intake
DoF	: Department of Fisheries
EC	: Entitlement Card
EIA	: Environmental Impact Assessment
EP	: Entitled Person
ESCMC	: Environmental and Social Construction Monitoring Consultant
ESU	: Environmental Social Unit
ESMP	: Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
GoB	: Government of Bangladesh
GRC	: Grievance Redress Committee
HIES	: Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HH	: Household
IA	: Implementing Agency
IGP	: Income Generating Program
ILRP	: Income Generating & Livelihood Restoration Program
IR	: Involuntary Resettlement
IoL	: Inventory of Losses
JVS	: Joint Verification Survey
JVC	: Joint Verification Committee
LA	: Land Acquisition
LAR	: Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LAO	: Land Acquisition Officer
LAP	: Land Acquisition Plan
LGI	: Local Government Institution
LMS	: Land Market Survey
LRP	: Livelihood Restoration Program
M&E	: Monitoring & Evaluation
MIS	: Management Information System

MoPEMR	:	Ministry of Power Energy and Mineral Resources
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
PAH	:	Project Affected Household
PAU	:	Project Affected Unit
PCR	:	Physical & Cultural Resources
PD	:	Project Director
BPDB	:	Bangladesh Power Development Board
PIB	:	Public Information Brochure
PIU	:	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	:	Project Management Unit
PPR	:	Project Progress Report
PRA	:	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PVAC	:	Property Valuation Advisory Committee
PVS	:	Property Valuation Survey
PTSIREP	:	Power Transmission Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project
PWD	:	Public Works Department
POWER GRID		Power Grid Bangladesh PLC
RoR	:	Record of Right

GLOSSARY

Affected Person (AP)	: Any person, affected households (AHs), firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the Project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.
Awardee	: It refers to person with interests in land to be acquired by the Project after their ownership of said land has been confirmed by the respective Deputy Commissioner's office as well as persons with interests in other assets to be acquired by the Project. Compensation for acquired assets is provided to 'awardees' through notification under Section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act.
Census	: Census is a complete count of the population affected by a project activity including collation of demographic and property information. This will identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP) and the nature and levels of impact.
Compensation	: It includes payments in cash or kind for assets acquired or affected by a Project at replacement cost or current market value.
Cut-off date	: It refers to the date by which PAPs and their affected assets, as relevant, have been identified and new entrants to the site cannot make claims to compensation or resettlement assistance. Persons whose ownership, use of occupancy prior to the cut-off date can be demonstrated remain eligible for assistance, regardless of their identification in the census.
Entitlements	: It includes the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to AHs, depending on the type and degree/nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Household	: A household includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit).
Implementing Agency (IA)	: Implementing Agency for this project is Power Grid
Inventory of losses	: It includes assets listed during the survey/census as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.
Involuntary resettlement	: It covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land or access to land loss of assets or access to assets, or loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of: (a) involuntary acquisition of land; or (b) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.
Khas land	: It refers to state-owned land which the Government is entitled to both lease and give away to citizens of the country who do not own land. Khas land is considered an important livelihood source for the extreme poor and can generate and protect the gains made toward achieving sustainable livelihoods, particularly for those with low quality, under-sized and flood prone land.

Land acquisition	: It refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible.
Livelihood	: Livelihood refers to the full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource- based livelihoods, petty trade and bartering.
Non-titled	: It refers to persons who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant i.e., those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them.
Project Affected Household	: It includes residential households and commercial & business enterprises except CPRs.
Project affected persons (PAPs)	: Project Affected Persons (PAPs) refer to all persons impacted by the land acquisition, including all members of a household (women, men, girls, boys, incl. several generations in the case of extended households); the land owners, leaseholders and sharecroppers.. Eligible PAPs may be in any of the following situations: (i) have formal legal rights to the land/structure they occupy; (ii) do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under the national laws (e.g. ancestral, traditional lands); (iii) are dependent on the impacted land for their livelihood by way of customary access to natural resources; (iv) have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or structure they occupy; and/or (v) economically displaced persons who face loss of assets or access to assets.
Project Affected Unit	: It combines residential households (HHs), commercial/shops and business enterprises (CBEs), common property resources (CPRs) and other affected entities as a whole.
Project	: It means Power Transmission Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project (PTSIREP)
Relocation	: It means displacement or physical moving of the APs from the affected area to a new area/site and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, including productive land/employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and social systems.
Replacement cost	: It refers to the value of assets to replace the loss at current market price, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.
Replacement Land	: It refers to land affected by the Project that is compensated through provision of alternative land, rather than cash, of the same size and/or productive capacity as the land lost and is acceptable to the AP. In this Project, there is no provision for replacement land.
Resettlement Plan (RP)	: It is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when subproject locations are identified. RP contain specific and legally binding requirements to be abided by to resettle and compensate the affected party before implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts.sdfs

Resettlement Assistance	: It means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement during relocation for lost assets.
Non-titled Holders	: It includes non-titled and other households, business and common establishments on land owned by the Government.
Structures	: It includes all buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls.
Vulnerable groups	: Vulnerable groups or individuals refers to people who, by virtue of factors beyond their control, (a) may be more likely to be adversely affected by the Project's environmental and social impacts; and (b) may be more limited than others in their ability to claim or take advantage of Project benefits. Such an individual or group is also more likely to be excluded from or unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and may require specific measures or assistance (or both) to do so.
Mouza	: Mouza is composed of several villages. It is officially called as Revenue Village with specific boundary at ground and Maps with plots and benchmarks

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- I. Government has prioritized the power sector right from the beginning and undertaken immediate, short, medium and long-term plans to meet the increasing demand of electricity. At present, the installed generation capacity of the country has been increased to 26,700 MW including captive and renewable energy. Per capita power generation has increased to 609 kWh. The power distribution line has increased to 6.29 lakh km and the number of consumers has increased to 4.45 crore. The system loss has come down to 9.30 percent till December of FY 2022-23 which was 14.73 percent in FY 2010-11. Extensive development in the power sector is due to timely and realistic planning and implementation through intensive supervision, provision of incentives and incentives to attract domestic and foreign investment in the private sector and measures for import of power on the basis of regional cooperation. As per vision 2041, government is working towards the implementation of power generation capacity of 40,000 MW by 2030 and 60,000 MW by 2041 as per Power System Master Plan (PSMP). Meanwhile, electricity has reached to almost 100% population of the country, which is positively contributing towards national economic growth at a fast pace. Across the country, the demand for quality and uninterrupted electricity continues to grow day by day. Hence, together with generation addition, required power transmission and distribution infrastructures are required to be planned and implemented to meet the growing demand of electricity from all types of consumers all over the country. In this backdrop, The Power Grid Bangladesh PLC (Power Grid), under the Ministry of Energy, Power and Mineral Resources (MoEPMR), has initiated the project titled “Power Transmission Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project (PTSIREP)” to enhance the reliability of power supply in Bangladesh. This project, intended to be funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), aims to construct new substations and transmission lines.
- II. The purpose of the Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate and compensate the affected persons and communities in accordance with the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) laws and legal framework related to land acquisition and compensation due to loss of land, crops, trees, structures etc. by the project. The RP has been prepared based on Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 (ARIPA) for land acquisition of substations and Electricity Act 2018 and Electricity Rules 2020 (Amendment 2022) for land compensation for tower footings. The RP also adopt the guidelines of safeguard requirement on involuntary resettlement of ADB SPS 2009. According to the law, compensation to be paid for affected land of substations and tower footings, structures, trees, crops and any other damages caused by such acquisition and requisition.
- III. In preparing the RP a participatory approach method was followed for collecting data and information. Techniques used for data collection include (i) land plots and their owners’ identification, (ii) Census and SES (iii) property valuation survey (PVS), and (iv) stakeholder consultations. The primary and secondary data was collected in different aspect from April 2024 to May 2024. Land related data was collected from the Union Land offices and from respective Upazila Land Offices. All dataset of both hard copies and soft copies will be provided to Power Grid.
- IV. A total of new 10 substations and 10 bay extensions at five existing grid substations along with 234.59 km (215.11 km of 132kV, 6.82 km of 230kV, 12.66 km of 400kV) km transmission lines including 75 km reconductoring will be constructed under this project. The proposed substations will be constructed at Chakoria upazila under Cox’s Bazar district, Madhabpur upazila under Habiganj, Monohardi upazila under Narsingdi district, Tungipara upazila under Gopalganj, Dupchanchia upazila under Bogura district, Matlab upazila under Chandpur district, Kumarkhali upazila under Kushtia district, Chatkhil upazila under Noakhali district, Paikgacha upazila under Khulna district and Mathbaria upazila under Pirojpur district.

- V. A total of 78 acres land will be required for construction of 10 substations. Of which, 73 acres are private land and remaining 5 acres owned by Power Grid. However, a Resettlement Plan (RP) is needed before acquisition of 73 acres of land for the 9 substations except Paikgacha substation which has already been acquired by Power Grid. The identified land for all substations is currently utilized solely for cultivation. There are no settlements or human habitats within the designated boundaries of substations. However, the acquisition of land for the substations does not involve physical displacements, it will cause permanent economic losses to those currently utilizing the land for cultivation, including landowners, share-croppers, and leaseholders. As per BS and RS khatian a total of 909 households of private land owners will be affected by the construction of substations. A total of 114 trees were found in substations area.
- VI. This study also focuses on resettlement planning for 234.59 km of transmission lines. According to the transmission route plan, the project will require the construction of 633 towers: 199 are angle towers and 434 are suspension towers. Of total towers, 570 will be constructed on agricultural land. The Right of Way (RoW) of Transmission Line (TL) has been considered 46 meters for 400 kV line, 40 meters for 230kV line and 28 meters for 132kV line. The Clearance Width in RoW has been considered 12.8 meter for 400kV, 9.2 meter for 230kV and 7.6 meter for 132kV line.
- VII. The total extent of land required for the tower footings at ground level for 199 angle towers is approximately 16.55 acre (17m×17m for 132kV, 19m×19m for 230kV and 20m×20m for 400kV and 10% has been added with total square meter) and around 27.46-acre land require for 434suspension towers (15m×15m acre for 132kV, 17m×17m for 230kV and 18m×18m for 400kV and 10% has been added with total square meter). Around 44.01 acres of land will be required for construction of all transmission towers.
- VIII. Considering direct impact area of 12.8 meter for 400 kV, 9.2 meter for 230 kV and 7.6 meter for 132 kV, a total of 459.51 acres of land has been estimated under RoW of transmission lines will be temporary affected during stringing works. Therefore, the construction transmission line will impact a total of 503.52 acres of land of which 44.01 acres for tower footings and 459.51 acres for RoW of transmission lines. Out of the total affected land, 499.45 acres are crops land of which 39.94 for tower footing and 459.51 acres for RoW of transmission lines. Additionally, the construction of transmission line will necessitate the felling of 4,079 trees. According to the Electricity Act 2018, Electricity Rules 2020 (amendment 2022), affected persons of landowners will be compensated due to loss of land for tower footings, crops and trees.
- IX. Based on the socio-economic survey, the total number of affected households for both substation and transmission line components are estimated to be 961, comprising of 3,748 affected persons, of which 23 are considered as vulnerable and 7 are severely affected.
- X. As per land survey of 9 substations a total of 909 households were found as affected households by the project. During April to May 2024, the 230 households were found as responsive for survey questionnaire and other were as non-responsive who were not present at project area during socioeconomic survey. The survey found that the average household size of the project area is 4.27 whereas the national average is 3.98. The average literacy rate in the project area is 76.95% which is higher than national literacy rate (74.80%). It shows that the literacy rate of male (78.46%) is also higher than national male literacy rate (76.71%) and the same is the case with female (75.53%) to national level (72.94%). In this regard, it is clearly identified that literacy rate of both male and female are higher than the national level.
- XI. The main occupations of affected household were agriculture (56.7%) followed by Business 25.2%, Service 13.9%, Foreign earning 2.6% and others are 1.7%. highest working population (44.9%) is engaged in agriculture sector followed by business 25.7%, service 11.3%, service

11.3%, expatriate 5.1%, day labor 2.97%, pensioner 1.62%, driver 2.16%, and others workforce are 1.5%. Among of all workforces in the project area 4.7% are in unemployed which is higher than national unemployment rate 3.51%. The mean of monthly income of the households is BDT. 36,852 whereas the national average household income is BDT. 32,422. The average monthly expenditure of household was estimated at 22,665 which is lower than the national average of 32,422.

- XII. Electricity is the main source of lighting for the grid connected households use by 100% of survey households and 4.78% household use solar energy during load shedding. For cooking purpose other sources of energy use by households are Electricity (15.7%), Gas (36.5%), Firewood (47.4%) and Kerosene only 0.4% of survey households.
- XIII. During household survey with affected people, it was found that of total survey population 46.19% were women. According to survey data, the women engagement in different sectors was found i.e housewife (60%), student (31.7%), working force (7.7%) and 2.4% were children below 4 years of old. In respect of women empowerment, it was found that women along have little role in suing money and saving 2.8% and 4.2% respectively. Survey found that around half of the households take any family decision by jointly of both male and female.
- XIV. Based on the field survey, no indigenous people's settlements have been identified within the impact area of the project. Consequently, it is anticipated that there will be no permanent or temporary, direct or indirect impacts on indigenous peoples' communities.
- XV. A total of 11 public consultations meeting with 125 participants were conducted in different area of the project sites. Consultations were conducted adjacent to substations area. The stakeholders shared their problems, needs and aspirations through those meetings. The main findings of consultations were (i) Give proper compensation to the land losers and paid all compensation swiftly; (ii) Proper compensation due to loss of trees and crops during construction works; (iii) Homestead should be avoided during stringing cables from substations; (iv) Local people should be engaged in the construction activities, by employing them; (v) Ensuring smooth electricity supply; (vi) Reducing the load shedding during irrigation period at village level, Limit vegetation loss during cleaning sites for stockpiling for tower construction; (vii) and Ensure community health safety issues during stringing and tower construction in the area.
- XVI. A three-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been proposed in the RP. The fundamental objectives of the GRM, are to resolve any resettlement-related grievances locally in consultation with the aggrieved party to facilitate smooth implementation of the social and environmental action plans. The GRM will be implemented through the formation of Grievance Redress Committees (GRC). The project will establish a three-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The GRM will function throughout the life cycle of the project implementation. By implementing this structured GRM, Power Grid aims to address grievances promptly, transparently, and efficiently, ensuring the project's smooth progression and fostering trust with the affected communities. A three-tier bottom up GRC system – (i) Local GRC at the UP Level (ii) Project-Level GRC and (iii) Level 3 ED Level – will be established in this Project.
- XVII. PAPs will be informed through the disclosure of the booklet, public consultations and information meetings that they have a right to resolve any land acquisition related grievance or complaints. Grievances will be settled with their full representation in GRCs in presence of project authority, local representatives, community leaders, NGO representatives, officials of INGO, etc. Unresolved cases at the Local GRCs will be sent to Project level GRC for further decision. Grievances will be redressed within a month from the date of lodging the complaints.

- XVIII. In the case of land acquisition and compensation payment, IA (Implementing Agency) (along with the selected representatives of DC Offices, Forest Departments, INGO and affected communities including women and members of the vulnerable groups) will carry out joint verifications of affected persons (APs) and their assets (i.e., land, crops, trees) to be acquired and compensated by the Project. During construction phase of the project, INGO will be engaged by the IA for implementing the RP. In addition, an individual Consultant will be deployed for external monitoring of the RP implementation.
- XIX. The total estimated budget for implementation of the Resettlement Plan is BDT 2,009.85 million (USD 17.17 million) in which BDT 1,096.46 million for substations and BDT 913.39 million for transmission lines. This budget includes compensation for land acquisition of substations and land compensation for tower footings, crops and trees along with other resettlement benefits. The CCL value of substation land is considered including 200% of premium with the present mouza rate of land for substation and present market price has been considered for the compensation for land of tower footing, standing crops and trees. Bulk of the budget (about 72.05%) is required for land acquisition of substations and compensation of land for tower footings. The budget also includes RP implementation and other resettlement benefit (livelihood and trainings). Contingency costs are also calculated and incorporated with the budget. These costs may be updated and adjusted while any variations in land size and price.
- XX. The RP implementation schedule is prepared which requires 5 years (*i.e.*, 60 months) excluding a margin of 6 months to redress any unforeseen situations or circumstances. The schedule will be finalized considering possible changes of events of the project.
- XXI. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will assist the IA to take remedial measures of any implementation problems to ensure the achievement of targets within scheduled time. Besides, an evaluation process will also enable IA to identify lapses, procedural weaknesses, policy inadequacies and institutional problem, and take remedial measures to achieve the desired goals and objectives of RP. Monitoring will be carried out by the Environmental and Social Unit (ESU). The implementing consultant/INGO will be responsible for implementation and supervision of overall activities of RP implementation. The Consultant will submit (i) Monthly Report, (ii) Quarterly Report (iii) Bi-annual/Semi-annual reports (iv) Annual Report and (v) Project Completion Report (submitted within 30 days of the end of resettlement process).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1. Power Grid Bangladesh PLC (Power Grid) under Ministry of Energy, Power and Mineral Resources (MoEPMR) has taken up a project for construction of substations and transmission lines named “**Power Transmission Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project (PTSIREP)**” for reliable power supply in Bangladesh supposed to be funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB). The purpose of the Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate and compensate the affected persons and communities affected by the Project following GoB laws/legal framework i.e. Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017, Electricity Act 2018, Electricity Rules 2020 (Amendment 2022) and Safeguard Policy Statement of Asian Development Bank (ADB SPS 2009).

2. Government has prioritized the power sector right from the beginning and undertaken immediate, short, medium, and long-term plans to meet the increasing demand of electricity. At present, the installed generation capacity of the country has been increased to 26,700 MW including captive and renewable energy. Per capita power generation has increased to 609 kWh. The power distribution line has increased to 6.29 lakh km and the number of consumers has increased to 4.45 crore. The system loss has come down to 9.30 percent till December of FY 2022-23 which was 14.73 percent in FY 2010-11. Extensive development in the power sector is due to timely and realistic planning and implementation through intensive supervision, provision of incentives and incentives to attract domestic and foreign investment in the private sector and measures for import of power on the basis of regional cooperation. At present government has brought all its citizen under 100 percent electricity facility, government is as per vision 2041, working towards the implementation of power generation capacity of 40,000 MW by 2030 and 60,000 MW by 2041 as per Power System Master Plan (PSMP).

3. Meanwhile, electricity has reached to almost 100% population of the country, which is positively contributing towards national economic growth at a fast pace. Across the country, the demand for quality and uninterrupted electricity continues to grow day by day. Hence, together with generation addition, required power transmission and distribution infrastructures are required to be planned and implemented to meet the growing demand of electricity from all types of consumers all over the country. Respective organizations responsible for power generation, transmission and distribution have been continually planning and developing facilities and infrastructures in their respective areas in magnitude and timeline suited to national goals and objectives.

4. In this backdrop, Power Grid Bangladesh PLC (Power Grid) has undertaken a Project, titled – **Power Transmission Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project (PTSIREP)** to install a number of high-voltage and high-capacity power transmission lines and substations in different region in the country.

5. Construction of substations, bay extension and transmission lines will help to meet up the objectives of the project are to create, build and commission a number of new high-voltage and high-capacity power transmission lines and substations, besides strengthening the existing 400 kV, 230 kV and 132 kV network, in 6 (Six) Divisions – Dhaka, Chattogram, Sylhet, Barishal, Rajshahi and Khulna division in order to meet the fast-growing future demand of electricity in these areas.

6. A total of 234.59 km transmission line including reconductoring of 75 km of 132kV line and 633 numbers of towers, 10 number of new substations and 10 numbers of bay extensions at five existing grid substations will be constructed under this project.

1.1.1 Project Location

7. The project is located in Dhaka, Chattogram, Sylhet, Barishal, Rajshahi and Khulna division covering 10 upazilas under 10 districts in Bangladesh. The 10 substations will be constructed in Pekua upazila under Cox's Bazar district, Madhabpur upazila under Habiganj, Monohardi upazila under Narsingdi district, Tungipara upazila under Gopalganj, Dupchanchia upazila under Bogura district, Matlab upazila under Chandpur district, Kumarkhali upazila under Kushtia district, Chatkhil upazila under Noakhali district, Paikgacha upazila under Khulna district and Mathbaria upazila under Pirojpur district. The total 234.59 km of transmission line will be laid including reconductoring of 75 km of 132 transmission line at 18 upazilas in 10 districts.

8. New facilities addition as well as extensions in existing infrastructures identified and planned to be implemented by Power Grid in the area are:

9. **Dhaka Area:** Installation of a total of 44.01 km of 230kV and 132kV Double Circuit Overhead transmission line as well as one 230/132/33 kV AIS substation at Monohardi (Narasngdi) and Tungipara 132/33 kV new AIS S Substations including 04 (Four) numbers of bay extensions at Bajitpur Substation and Gopalganj (old) substation.

10. **Chattoram Area:** Installation of total of 49.27 km of 400 kV, 230kV, and 132kV Double Circuit transmission line as well as 400/230/132kV AIS substation at Pekua, 132/33kV AIS substation at Matlab and 132/33kV AIS substation at Chatkhil including 02 (Two) bay extensions at Kachua 230/132kV substation.

11. **Khulna Area:** Installation of a total of 30.39 km of 132kV Double Circuit transmission line as well as 132/33kV AIS substation at Kumarkhali and 132/33kV AIS substation at Paikgacha including 02 (Two) bay extensions at Satkhira substation.

12. **Barishal Area:** Installation of a total of 31.62 km of 132kV Double Circuit transmission line as well as 132/33kV AIS substation at Mathbaria (Pirojpur) and two (02) 132kV AIS bay extensions at Bhandaria substation.

13. **Sylhet Area:** New Installation of a total of 2.4 km of 230kV and 132kV Double Circuit transmission line and Reconductoring of 75 km of Shahjibazar-Brahmanbaria-Ashuganj 132kV line as well as 230/132/33kV AIS substation at Madhabpur (Habiganj).

14. **Rajshahi Area:** New Installation of a total of 1.9 km of 132kV Double Circuit transmission line and 132/33kV AIS substation at Dupchanchia (Bogura).

The location of the substations and associate transmission lines are presented in table below.

Table 1: Location of Substations

SN	Substations	Division	District	Sub-district/ corporation/ Thana	City Mouza	Land Size (acre)
1.	Pekua 400/230/132 kV AIS Substation	Chattogram	Cox's Bazar	Chakaria/Pekua	Poschim Boro Bheoula	32.00
2.	Matlab North 32/33 kV AIS Substation		Chandpur	Matlab	Charpapaloko di	3.00
3.	Chatkhil 132/33 kV AIS Substation		Noakhali	Chatkhil	Kaluyai	3.00
4.	Madhabpur 230/132/33 kV AIS Substation	Sylhet	Habiganj	Madhabpur	Baghsair	10.00
5.	Monohardi 230/132/33 KV	Dhaka	Narsingdi	Monohardi	Kismat Soraikandi	10.00

SN	Substations	Division	District	Sub-district/ corporation/ Thana	City Mouza	Land Size (acre)
	AIS Substation					
6.	Tungipara 132/33 kV AIS Substation		Gopalganj	Tungipara	Baladanga	4.00
7.	Dupchanchia 132/33 kV AIS Substation	Rajshahi	Bogura	Dupchanchia	Islampur and Bhatahar	3.00
8.	Kumarkhali 132/33 kV AIS Substation	Khulna	Kushtia	Kumarkhali	Charaikhal	4.00
9.	Paikgacha 132/33 kV AIS Substation		Khulna	Paikgacha	Chak Bogura	5.00
10.	Mathbaria 132- 33kV AIS Substation	Barishal	Pirojpur	Mathbaria	Gulishakhali	4.00
					Total	78

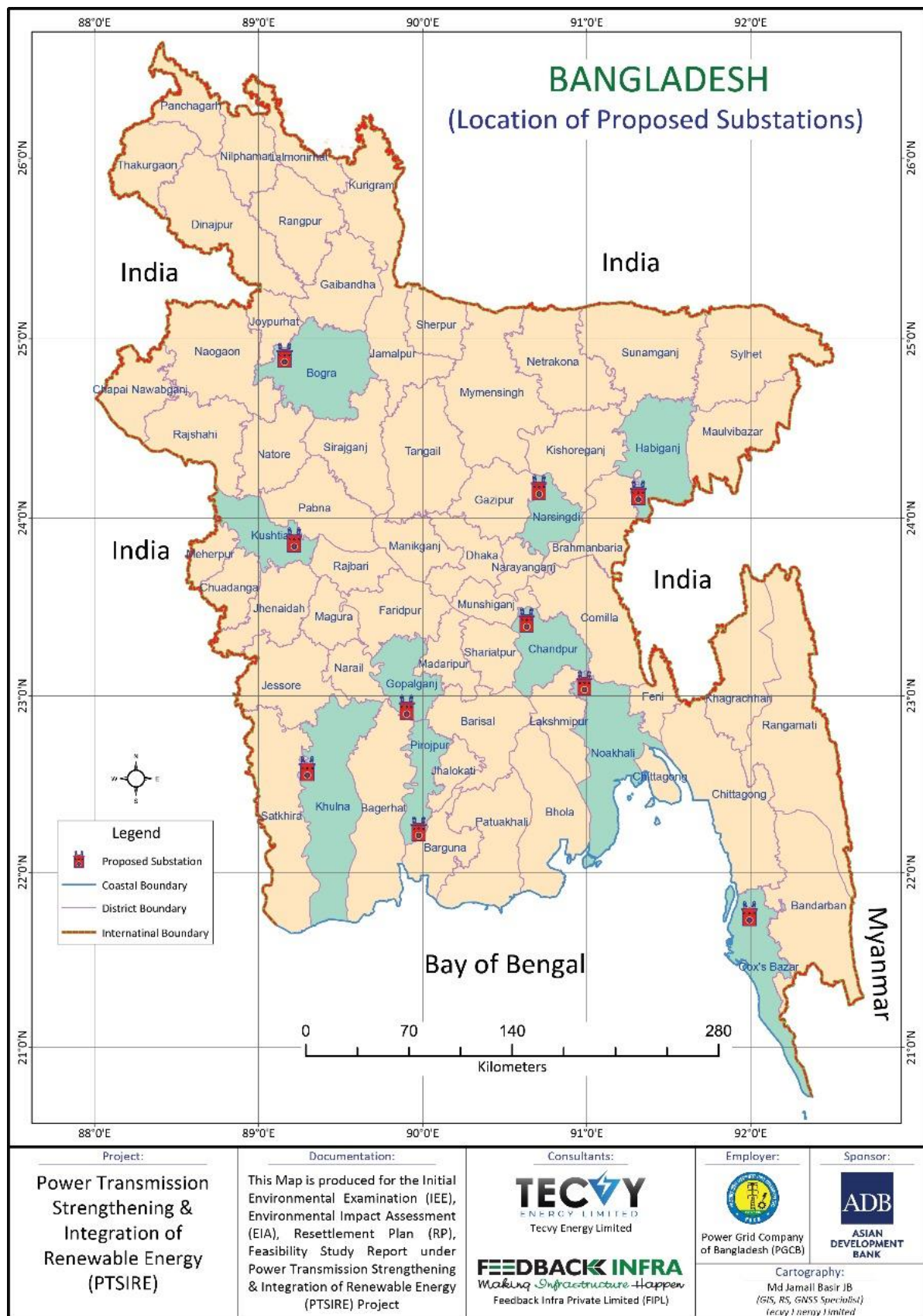


Figure 1: Location of proposed substations

1.1.2 Project Component

15. Major components of the project are- (a) Construction of AIS substations, (b) Construction of new and associated overhead transmission lines and bay extensions at new substation of Monohardia, Tungipara, Matlab, Paikgacha and Bhandaria and (c) Reconductoring of Shahjibazar-Brahmanbaria-Ashuganj 132kV line.
16. The proposed 234.59 km of 400kV, 230kV and 132kV double circuit's transmission lines will help to establish transmission infrastructure and evacuation of bulk electricity. This will help to meet up the rapidly growing demands of residential, commercial and industrial consumers in Dhaka, Chattogram, Sylhet, Barishal, Rajshahi and Khulna division and adjacent areas.
17. Proposed 10 numbers of 400/230/132/33kV AIS substations will be constructed in Cox's Bazar (Chakaria/Pekua), Habiganj (Madabhpur), Narsingdi (Monohardi), Gopalganj (Tungipara), Bogura (Dupchanchia), Chandpur (Matlab), Kushtia (Kumarkhali), Noakhali (Chatkhil), Khulna (Paikgacha) and Pirojpur (Mathbaria) district in Bangladesh.
18. A total of 10 numbers of AIS bay extensions at Monohardi, Tungipara, Matlab, Paikgacha and Bhandaria substations will improve power grid connectivity of the region.
19. The following table shows the details of the detail's activities under the Project (As per ToR).

Table 2: Project Component

SN	Name of Substation	Capacity (MVA)	Required Land	Interconnection Details	Length	Bay Extension
I.List of New 230/132/33kV Substation						
1.	Madhabpur 230/132/33 kV AIS Double Bus	2x225/300 MVA (230/ 132 kV) & 2x80/120 (132/33kV)	10	1. LILO of Cumilla(N) - Shahjibazar PP 230kV double circuit line at Madhabpur: 1.20 km (Conductor: Twin ACSR Mallard)	1.20	-
				2. LILO of Shahjibazar - Brahmanbaria 132kV double circuit line at Madhabpur: 1.20 km (Conductor: CFCC type HTLS equivalent to ACSR Grosbeak)	1.20	-
				3. Reconductoring of Shahjibazar-Brahmanbaria-Ashuganj 132kV line: (58+17=75km) (Proposed Conductor: CFCC type HTLS equivalent to ACSR Grosbeak)	75.00	-
2.	Monohardi 230/132/33 kV AIS Double Bus	2x250/350 MVA (230/132 kV) & 2x80/120 (132/33kV)	10	4. LILO of Sripur -Ashuganja 230kV double circuit line at Monohardi: 5.5 km (Conductor: Twin ACSR Mallard)	5.12	-
				5. Monohardi-Bajitpur 132kV double circuit line: 21 km (Conductor: ACSR Grosbeak)	20.52	2x 132 kV AIS bay extension at Bajitpur Substation
Sub Total			20		103.04	2 no's
II.List of New 132/33 kV Substations with Capacity						
3.	Tungipara 132/33 kV AIS	2x80/120	4	6. Gopalganj -Tungipara 132kV double circuit line: 19 km (Proposed Conductor: ACSR Grosbeak)	18.37	2x 132 kV AIS bay extension at Gopalganj (Old) Substation
4.	Dupchanchia 132/33kV AIS	2x50/75 MVA	3	7. LILO of Bogura(S) -Naogaon 132kV line at Dupchanchia: 2.5 km (Existing Conductor: ACCC Grosbeak)	1.90	-
5.	Matlab(N)132/33 kV AIS	2x50/75 MVA	3	8. Kachua- Matlab(N) 132kV double circuit line: 33 km (Proposed Conductor: ACSR Grosbeak)	32.81	2x 132 kV AIS bay extension at Kachua 230/132 kV Substation
6.	Kumarkhali 132/133 kV AIS	2x50/75 MVA	4	9. LILO of Bheramara-Rajbari, 132 kV line at Kumarkhali (E) 0.60 km (Exiting Conductor; ACCC Hawk)	0.60	-
7.	Chatkhil 132/33 kV AIS	2x80/120 MVA	3	10. LILO of Chowmuhani-Ramganj 132kV double circuit line at Chatkhil: 2 km (Existing Conductor: ACSR Grosbeak)	2.00	

SN	Name of Substation	Capacity (MVA)	Required Land	Interconnection Details	Length	Bay Extension
8.	Paikgacha 132/33 kV AIS	2x50/75 MVA	5 (Existing Land)	11. Satkhira- Paikgacha 132kV double circuit line 30 km (proposed conductor ACSR Grosbeak)	29.79	2x 132 kV AIS bay extension at Satkhira Substation
9.	Mathbaria 132/33 kV AIS	2x50/75 MVA	4	12. Bhandaria-Mathbaria 132kV double circuit transmission line: 32 km (Proposed Conductor: ACSR Grosbeak)	31.62	132 kV AIS Bay Extension at Bhandaria: 2 no’s
Sub Total			26		117.09	8 no’s
III.List of New 400/230/132 kV Substation with Capacity						
10.	Pekua 400/230/132 kV AIS Station	2x750 MVA (400/230kV)	Land Acquisition is going by Power Grid 32	13. LILO of Existing Matarbari PP- Banskali PP double circuit 400kV line at Pekua using double circuit tower: 13.5 km	12.66	-
		14. LILO of Anwara-Cox's Bazar 230Ky line at Pekua: 0.50 km (Conductor: Twin ACSR Mallard)		0.50	-	
		15. LILO of Existing Matarbari (132/33)-Chakaria 132kV line at Pekua: 1.3 km (Conductor: ACSR Grosbeak)		1.30	-	
Sub-Total			32		14.46	-
Grand Total Substation Land			78	Grand Total Length of TL	234.59	Total Bay Ext=10

1.2 Alternative considered

20. Project alternative has been considered during site selection of substations and transmission lines on the basis of environmental and social point of view, location, accessibility for raw materials transportation, availability of manpower during construction work, considerable distance from the settlements, land use pattern, natural habitats and vulnerability to natural and manmade disasters, etc. These factors collectively contribute to a comprehensive evaluation of project alternatives during the site selection process. Each criterion helps ensure that the chosen site minimizes negative impacts and maximizes efficiency and safety in the operation of substations and transmission lines.

21. **Alternatives in terms of land selection:** Efforts had been made to minimize the impacts of land acquisitions for the nine substations by considering alternative options. Out of 10 substations, land for 01 substation (Paikgacha Substation) already acquired by Power Grid. For construction of remaining 09 substations Power Grid first explored the availability of state-owned land in the proposed area. However, no such state land for single substation with sufficient space for the construction of substations was available. Out of nine substations, land identified for the proposed 08 substations is exclusively used only for agricultural purposes and land for Pekua substation is using for salt cultivation. All substations will not cause any physical displacements of the affected persons. Only permanent economic displacements are anticipated. The majority of the landowners expressed their positive support during consultations for land acquisition in all nine sites subject to the payment of compensation.

22. **Alternatives in terms of social issues:** several alternatives had been considered particularly for the new 15 transmission lines mainly to avoid/minimize impacts on residential dwellings, common properties (educational institute, mosque, other religious institutes etc.) other built structures, trees, and people's livelihoods.

23. For selection of substations there are 3 options have been considered based on environment and social aspects and technical requirements for substation site selection. In this report only described the social point of view in the following table.

Table 3: Alternative analysis of substations in terms of social issues

Parameter	Option-1 (Final)	Option-2	Option-3
1. Madhabpur 230/132/33 kV AIS			
Land Value	Low	High	High
Household Structure	No	No	No
Complexity Level of Land Acquisition	Low	High	High
Loss of vegetation	No	Low	Low
Land types	Double crops agriculture	Triple crops agriculture	Triple crops agriculture
2. Monohardi 230/132/33 kV AIS			
Land Value	Low	High	High
Household Structure	No	No	No
Complexity Level of Land Acquisition	Low	High	High
Loss of vegetation	No	Low	Low
Land types	Double crops agriculture	Triple crops agriculture	Triple crops agriculture
3. Tungipara 132/33 kV AIS			
Land Value	Low	High	High
Household Structure	No	No	No
Complexity Level of Land Acquisition	Low	High	High
Loss of vegetation	Low	Medium	Low
Land types	Single crops agriculture	Double crops agriculture	Triple crops agriculture
4. Dupchanchia 132/33kV AIS			
Land Value	Low	High	High

Parameter	Option-1 (Final)	Option-2	Option-3
Household Structure	No	No	No
Complexity Level of Land Acquisition	Low	High	High
Loss of vegetation	Low	Medium	Low
Land types	Triple crops agriculture	Triple crops agriculture	Triple crops agriculture
5. Matlab North 132/33 kV AIS			
Land Value	Low	High	High
Household Structure	No	No	No
Complexity Level of Land Acquisition	Low	High	High
Loss of vegetation	No	No	Medium
Land types	Double crops agriculture	Triple crops agriculture	Double crops agriculture
6. Kumarkhali 132/133 kV AIS			
Land Value	Low	High	High
Household Structure	No	No	No
Complexity Level of Land Acquisition	Low	High	High
Loss of vegetation	No	Medium	No
Land types	Double crops agriculture	Triple crops agriculture	Triple crops agriculture
7. Chatkhil 132/33 kV AIS			
Land Value	Low	High	High
Household Structure	No	No	No
Complexity Level of Land Acquisition	Low	High	High
Loss of vegetation	No	Medium	Medium
Land types	Double crops agriculture	Triple crops agriculture	Triple crops agriculture
8. Mathbaria 132/33 kV AIS			
Land Value	Low	High	High
Household Structure	No	No	No
Complexity Level of Land Acquisition	Low	High	High
Loss of vegetation	No	Medium	No
Land types	Single crops agriculture	Double crops agriculture	Single crops agriculture
9. Pekua 400/230/132 kV AIS Station (Pre selected by Power Grid)			
Land Value	-	-	-
Household Structure	-	-	-
Complexity Level of Land Acquisition	-	-	-
Loss of vegetation	-	-	-
Land types	-	-	-
10. Paikgacha 132/33 kV Substation (Already Acquired by Power Grid)			
Land Value	-	-	-
Household Structure	-	-	-
Complexity Level of Land Acquisition	-	-	-
Loss of vegetation	-	-	-
Land types	-	-	-

Inference: In view of the lower cost and less significant in social issues as shown in above table, the Option-1 is the preferred for proposed site of 09 substations and therefore it has been selected for final location.

24. For selection of transmission lines there are 3 options have been considered based on environment and social aspects and technical requirements for transmission lines. In this report only described the social point of view in the following table.

Table 4: Alternative analysis of TLs in terms of social issues

Parameter	Option-1 (Final)	Option-2	Option-3
1. LILO of Matarbari– Banskali 400kV Transmission Line (Double Circuit)			
Considering Length	12.66 km	13.15 km	13.66 km
Angle Towers	18	20	22
Implementation expense	Medium	High	High
Existing important infrastructure	No	No	No
Impact on Settlements	No	No	No
2, LILO of Anwara-Cox's Bazar 230kV Line			
Considering Length	0.5 km	0.7 km	0.85 km
Angle Towers	5	7	8
Implementation expense	Medium	High	High
Existing important infrastructure	No	No	No
Impact on Settlements	No	No	No
3. LILO of Matarbari – Chakaria 132kV Transmission Line			
Considering Length	1.30 km	1.4 km	1.45 km
Angle Towers	4	5	5
Implementation expense	Medium	High	High
Existing important infrastructure	No	No	No
Impact on Settlements	No	No	No
4. LILO of Sripur-Ashuganj 230kV Transmission Line			
Considering Length	5.12 km	5.5 km	6.0 km
Angle Towers	12	13	14
Implementation expense	Medium	High	High
Existing important infrastructure	No	No	No
Impact on Settlements	No	No	No
5. LILO of Cumilla(N) – Shahjibazar PP 230kV Line			
Considering Length	1.20 km	1.0 km	1.2 km
Angle Towers	4	4	5
Implementation expense	Medium	High	High
Existing important infrastructure	No	No	No
Impact on Settlements	No	No	No
6. Monohardi-Bajitpur 132kV Transmission Line			
Considering Length	20.52 km	18.95 km	19.91 km
Angle Towers	31	15	31
Implementation expense	Medium	Medium	High
Existing important infrastructure	No	No	No
Impact on Settlements	Yes (Medium)	Yes (Medium)	Yes (high)
7. Shahjibazar – Brahmanbaria Transmission Line			
Considering Length	1.2 km	1.4 km	1.5 km
Angle Towers	4	4	5
Implementation expense	Medium	Medium	High
Existing important infrastructure	No	No	No
Impact on Settlements	No	No	No
8. Gopalganj-Tungipara Transmission Line			
Considering Length	18.37 km	18.66 km	18.89 km
Angle Towers	17	14	15
Implementation expense	Medium	High	High
Existing important infrastructure	No	No	No
Impact on Settlements	Yes (Medium)	Yes (high)	Yes (high)
9. Satkhira-Paikgacha 132kV Transmission Line			
Considering Length	29.79 km	30.03 km	30.56 km
Angle Towers	14	10	13
Implementation expense	Medium	High	High
Existing important infrastructure	No	No	No
Impact on Settlements	Yes (Medium)	Yes (high)	Yes (high)
10. Kachua- Matlab North Transmission Line			
Considering Length	32.81 km	35.36 km	35.30 km
Angle Towers	44	35	48
Implementation expense	Medium	High	High

Parameter	Option-1 (Final)	Option-2	Option-3
Existing important infrastructure	No	No	No
Impact on Settlements	Yes (Medium)	Yes (high)	Yes (high)
11. LILO of Chowmuhanj-Ramganj 132kV Transmission Line			
Considering Length	2 km	2.8 km	3.0 km
Angle Towers	8	4	5
Implementation expense	Medium	High	High
Existing important infrastructure	No	No	No
Impact on Settlements	Yes (Medium)	Yes (high)	Yes (high)
12. LILO of Bogura(S)-Naogaon 132kV Transmission Line			
Considering Length	1.90 km	2.5 km	3.2 km
Angle Towers	4	5	7
Implementation expense	Medium	High	High
Existing important infrastructure	No	No	No
Impact on Settlements	No	Yes (high)	Yes (high)
13. LILO of Bheramara – Rajbari 132kV Transmission Line			
Considering Length	0.6 km	0.7 km	0.8 km
Angle Towers	2	4	4
Implementation expense	Medium	Medium	High
Existing important infrastructure	No	No	No
Impact on Settlements	No	No	No
14. Bhandaria- Mathabaria 132kV Transmission Line			
Considering Length	31.62 km	33.12 km	33.86 km
Angle Towers	28	32	32
Implementation expense	Medium	High	High
Existing important infrastructure	No	No	No
Impact on Settlements	Yes (Medium)	Yes (high)	Yes (high)

Inference: Considering social safeguard issues it was observed that Impact on settlements is comparatively low in option-1 than other two options, so option-1 of all routes have been selected as final route of transmission lines.

1.3 Objectives of Resettlement Plan

25. The purpose of the RP is to identify possible impacts and risks, and possible mitigation measures for the affected households and community people. The RAP is based on GoB laws/legal framework for land acquisition and compensation payments. It also complies with the donor's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policy with Project-specific provisions for compensation for assets acquired, assistance for relocation and construction of houses, livelihood restoration and other allowance for vulnerable groups so that those affected households can maintain and/or improve their pre-project standard of living. The compensation rates assessed and the resettlement assistance and benefits will be provided under the RP that will help the affected households to re-establish themselves in post-relocation period. The RP Implementing NGO (INGO) will further assist in the relocation and rehabilitation processes. The specific objectives of the RP are to (i) guide the Implementing Agency for compensating and assisting Project Affected Household (PAH) properly, and (ii) provide direction for implementing the RP and monitoring the activities of implementation.

1.4 Approach and Methodology

26. In preparing the RP a participatory approach method was followed for collecting data and information. Techniques used for data collection include (i) land plots and their owners' identification, (ii) Census and SES (iii) property valuation survey (PVS), and (iv) stakeholder consultations. The primary and secondary data was collected initially in different aspect from April 2024 to May 2024. The land data was collected from the Union Tehsil offices at Dhupchanchia upazila of Bogura, Kumarkhali upazila of Kushtia, Madhabpur of Habiganj, Mathbaria of Pirojpur, Matlab upazila of Chandpur, Monohardi upazila of Narsingdi, Paikgacha of Khulna, Chatkhilof

Noakhali, Tungipara of Gopalganj and Pekua upazila of Cox's Bazar District and from respective Upazila Land Offices. A team of experienced professionals along with a number of field staffs were engaged in conducting these surveys and consultations following the offset data and profile drawings provided by Power Grid. All dataset of both hard copies and soft copies will be provided to Power Grid accordingly.

1.4.1 Census and Socio-economic Survey (SES)

27. A socioeconomic household survey was conducted with a sample of 230 households (25% of total affected households) living in different location of project impact areas during the period from April 2024 to May 2024. The enumerators visited house to house and collected information from the household head or his/her senior proxy. All the affected entities, such as, land owners of sub-station areas, structure owners of transmission lines ROW were covered by the census and SES. The types of data collection described below:

- **Quantitative Data Collection:** The consultant conducted surveys in a total of 230 households to gather numerical data which can be used for statistical analysis and to understand the extent and patterns of various socio-economic indicators within the surveyed population.
- **Qualitative Data Collection:** The consultant held around 11 consultation meetings with local affected people during the socio-economic survey. These meetings aimed to gather detailed, narrative information, capturing the perspectives, experiences, and concerns of the local community. This data is typically used to provide context to the quantitative findings and to understand the nuances and complexities of the socio-economic impacts on the affected population.

Data Processing and analysis: Structural questioner after filling out at field were scrutinized and field checked by the supervisor for consistency and accuracy. The data entry was conducted simultaneously and database has been computerized in MS Excel and SPSS. The data were analyzed in MS Excel and SPSS as well.

1.4.2 Property Valuation Survey (PVS)

28. Property Valuation Survey (PVS) was conducted aims to cross check the market value of proposed substation area and its mauza rates collected from the Register Offices for land, from the PWD for structures, from the Forest Department for trees, from the Department of Agricultural Extension for crops. To know the market value of affected land, trees and crops, information was collected from the potential sellers and buyers, deed writers, religious leaders, school teachers, etc.

1.4.3 Public Consultation Meeting (PCM)

29. A two-fold PCM process was carried out simultaneously during the census and socio-economic survey. In this regard, the SCMs were conducted firstly with both the primary and secondary stakeholders. Later, affected persons were consulted within the occupation and gender-based groups through FGDs. During the consultation meeting, the consultant addressed several important considerations, including the issues of ethnic minorities, vulnerable groups, and gender perspectives. Eleven (11) SCMs were carried out at nine spots of the Project area adjacent to substations. Public Consultation Meeting 1 (PCM-1) was carried out at Bagesshar village of Madhabpur upzila in Habiganj District adjacent to the proposed Madhabpur 132kV AIS Substation, PCM-2 was carried out Hariya village of Madhabpur upzila in Habiganj District, PCM-3 was carried out at Ilisha Bazar village of Chakoria upzila in Cox's Bazar District adjacent to the proposed Pekua 400/203/132kV substation, PCM-4 was carried out at Damalia village of Chatkhil upazila in

Noakhali district, PCM-5 was carried out at Boubazar village of Matlab (North) in Chandpur district adjacent to the proposed substation of Matlab north 132kV substation, PCM-6 was carried at Mandartali village of Matlab north in Chandpur district adjacent to the proposed Kachua-Matlab 132kV transmission line. PCM-7 was carried at at Chorakhol village of Kumarkhali upazila of Kushtia district. PCM-8 was carried at Islampur vaillage of Dhupchanchia upazila in Bogura district, PCM 9 was carried out at Baladanga village of Tungipara upazila of Gopalganj district, PCM 10 was carried out at Mathbaria upazila of Pirojpur district and 11 PCM was carried out at Monohardi substation.

1.4.4 Database Preparation

30. All information collected was computerized for preparing the database. This database forms the basis of information for preparation and implementation of RP and monitoring of compensation payment. This database will help in implementation of RP and monitoring of compensation payment because from this database the RP implementing agency will get details information of each AP and the implementing agency will be able to monitor data during implementation. The prepared database will be handover to Power Grid in all types of accessible format.

1.5 Limitations

31. **Substation:** According to the land documents of 9 substations, a total of 909 affected households has been identified of which 230 (25.30%) households was surveyed during the data collection, remaining of 679 households survey has not been possible which has been denoted as non-responsive. It was not possible to meet with non-responsive households due to (i) their unavailability at site locality, (ii) land record was in the name of their father or grandfather who are already died and their ancestor's name was not updated by successor that's why it was not possible to trace their name as per land documents and died persons was unknown by the locality, who are known by local are living in outside of respective area.

32. **Transmission line:** as per Electricity Rules 2020, landowners of the tower area have supposed to get land compensation as per current market price of mouza rate. This study also did not cover the identification of landowner of tower footings and did not carried out survey with them because (i) tower location as per design is at preliminary stage and it will be change before appointment of the EPC contractor. So that it is not logical to trace them as well as not rational (ii) as per duration of this assignment if we go to identify the name of landowner of 633 tower footings it will take huge time, for that reason, it was not possible to trace the landowners of tower footings. These issues were discussed in the kick off and inception meeting of this assignment and Power Grid agreed that this information will not require at this stage but after the appointment of EPC and third-party RAP implementation consultants, they will look for the landowners and will carried out SES and census to identify their socio-economic condition as well their vulnerability, loss of assets and livelihood status so that project will provide the necessary allowance to them. In addition, structure like residential, commercial, and other temporary and permanent structure as well as owner of the trees was not been identified at this stage also due to the same reasons. These lines may change in left or right, that is why it will also be determined after appointment of EPC and RAP implementing consultants and eventually RAP will be updated and will implement accordingly.

2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 Introduction

33. This study focuses on resettlement planning for 10 (ten) substations and 234.59 km 400kV, 230kV and 132kV transmission lines. A total of 78-acre land will be required for construction of 10 substations. For Paikgacha substation 5 acres of land already acquired by Power Grid. For remaining 9 substations 73 acres of land will be acquired following Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property act 2017. In addition, a total of 44.01 acres of land will be required for construction of transmission towers. According to the new Electricity Rules 2020 and amendment 2022, compensation will be paid to the landowners of tower footings where towers will be constructed.

34. The RP has been prepared based on Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 (ARIPA), Electricity Act 2018, Electricity Rules 2020 (Amendment 2022) and ADB SPS 2009. According to ARIPA 2017, compensation to be paid for affected land, structures, trees, crops, and any other damages caused by such acquisition. As of Electricity Act 2018, landowners of tower footing will be compensated due to loss of land, crops, trees, and structures.

2.2 Transmission lines and Towers

35. For 159.59 km of 400kV, 230kV and 132kV new transmission lines, a total of 633 towers will have to construct for the project of which 199 are angel towers and 434 are suspension towers. In addition, 75 km of reconductoring of Shahjibazar-Brahmanbaria-Ashuganj 132kV line will accomplish under this project.

2.2.1 Right of Way for Transmission Lines

36. As per Electricity Rules 2020, the Right of Way (RoW) of Transmission Line (TL) has been considered 46 meters for 400 kV line, 40 meters for 230kV line and 28 meters for 132kV line. The Clearance Width in RoW has been considered 12.8 meter for 400kV, 9.2 meter for 230kV and 7.6 meter for 132kV line.

Table 5: RoW of transmission lines

Transmission Voltage Recommended	Width of Right of Way (Meter)	Clearance Width in RoW (Meter)
400 kV	46	12.8
230 kV	40	9.2
132 kV	28	7.6

Source: Electricity Rules 2020

2.2.2 Transmission Towers

37. The transmission towers required for the construction of new 14 numbers of 400kV, 230kV and 132kV Transmission lines are estimated at 633 in which 199 are angle towers and 434 suspension towers. The line span (tower to tower distance) for 132 kV is 330 m; 380 m for 230 kV; and 375 m for 400 kV line. The total extent of land required for the tower footings at ground level of 199 angle towers is approximately 16.55 acres (17m×17m for 132kV, 19m×19m for 230kV and 20m×20m for 400kV and 10% has been added with total square meter) and around 27.46 acres land require for 434 suspension towers (15m×15m acre for 132kV, 17m×17m for 230kV and 18m×18m for 400kV and 10% has been added with total square meter). Around 44.01 acres of land will be required for construction of transmission towers. The number of towers required for the

transmission lines and the land area required for their installation are shown in below table.

Table 6: Status of Transmission Towers

S N	Name of Transmission Line	Line Length (km)	No. of Angle Tower	Land Required for angle towers	No. of Suspensi on Tower	Land Required for Suspension towers	Total Number of Tower	Land Required for all towers
1.	Bhandaria-Mathbaria 132kV double circuit transmission Line	31.62	28	2.20	116	7.09	144	9.294
2.	Gopalganj -Tungipara 132kV double circuit line	18.37	17	1.34	54	3.30	71	4.638
3.	Kachua-Matlab (N) 132kV double circuit line	32.81	45	3.53	77	4.71	122	8.244
4.	Monohardi-Bajitput 132kV double circuit Line	20.52	31	2.44	44	2.69	75	5.126
5.	Satkhira-Paikgacha 132kV double circuit Line	29.79	14	1.10	91	5.57	105	6.665
6.	LILO of Chowmuhan-Ramganj 132kV double circuit line at Chatkhil	2	8	0.63	5	0.31	13	0.934
7.	LILO of Anwara -Cox's Bazar 230kV line at Pekua	0.5	2	0.20	1	0.08	3	0.275
8.	LILO of Bogura (S) - Naogaon 132kV line at Dupchanchia	1.9	4	0.31	4	0.24	8	0.559
9.	LILO of Cumilla (N) - Shahjibazar PP 230kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	1.2	5	0.49	2	0.16	7	0.648
10.	LILO of existing Matarbari PP - Banskali PP double circuit 400kV line at Pekua	12.66	18	1.96	27	2.38	45	4.335
11.	LILO of Existing Matarbari (132/33) – Chakaria 132kV line at Pekua	1.3	5	0.39	2	0.12	7	0.515
12.	LILO of Shahjibazar – Brahmanbaria 132kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	1.2	5	0.39	2	0.12	7	0.515
13.	LILO of Sripur - Ashuganj 230kV double circuit line at Monohardi	5.12	12	1.18	8	0.63	20	1.806
14.	LILO of Bheramara-Rajbari 132kV line at Kumarkhali	0.6	5	0.39	1	0.06	6	0.454
15.	Reconductoring of Shahjibazar-Brahmanbaria-Ashuganj 132kV line	75	0	0.00	0	-	-	-
	Total	234.59	199	16.55	434	27.46	633	44.01

2.2.3 Impact on Agriculture Land

38. **Impact on agriculture land for tower footing:** For construction of new 159.59 km of transmission line a total of 633 towers will have to construct for the project and 44.01 acres of land will be required for the construction of towers (Table 7). Out of total affected land a total 39.94 acres of agriculture land will be used for transmission towers. The crops compensation will be paid due to loss of agriculture land by the project. The tower footings for laying transmission lines require land compensation as per Electricity Act 2018 and Electricity Rules 2020. So, compensation will be paid to the landowners where towers will be constructed. In Addition, the Compensation

for standing trees and crops will be provided under RoW which requires felling before laying the transmission lines. Power Grid will compensate to APs due to loss of crops following ADB SPS under paragraph 7 (iii) for lost assets such as crops, irrigation infrastructure, and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land).

Table 7: Status of cultivated Land for tower footings

Sl. No	Name of Associated Transmission Line	Total Number of Tower	Amount of land to be required	Cultivated land
1.	Bhandaria-Mathbaria 132kV double circuit transmission Line	144	9.29	8.364
2.	Gopalganj -Tungipara 132kV double circuit line	71	4.64	4.174
3.	Kachua-Matlab (N) 132kV double circuit line	122	8.24	7.419
4.	Monohardi-Bajitput 132kV double circuit Line	75	5.13	4.613
5.	Satkhira-Paikgacha 132kV double circuit Line	105	6.66	5.998
6.	LILO of Chowmuhan- Ramganj 132kV double circuit line at Chatkhil	13	0.93	0.934
7.	LILO of Anwara -Cox's Bazar 230kV line at Pekua	3	0.27	0.275
8.	LILO of Bogura (S) - Naogaon 132kV line at Dupchanchia	8	0.56	0.559
9.	LILO of Cumilla (N) - Shahjibazar PP 230kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	7	0.65	0.648
10.	LILO of existing Matarbari PP - Banskhal PP double circuit 400kV line at Pekua	45	4.33	3.901
11.	LILO of Existing Matarbari (132/33) – Chakaria 132kV line at Pekua	7	0.52	0.515
12.	LILO of Shahjibazar – Brahmanbaria 132kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	7	0.52	0.464
13.	LILO of Sripur - Ashuganj 230kV double circuit line at Monohardi	20	1.81	1.625
14.	LILO of Bheramara-Rajbari 132kV line at Kumarkhali	6	0.45	0.454
15.	Reconductoring of Shahjibazar-Brahmanbaria-Ashuganj 132kV line	-	-	-
	Total	633	44.01	39.943

39. **Impact on agriculture land under RoW:** During construction of transmission lines necessitate a certain Right of Way (RoW) which directly impacts agricultural land. To calculate the total land area will be affected by the Right-of-Way (RoW) of transmission lines which will pass through agricultural land. Considering the RoW of the transmission lines: 12 meters for 400 kV, 9.2 meters for 230 kV, and 7.6 meters for 132 kV. The estimated crop land due to the impact of the project is 459.51 acres. Compensation is required for crops within this RoW due to potential damage or loss. Here is a step-by-step followed to estimate affected land includes (i) Converted the widths from kilometers to meters to match the lengths, (ii) Multiplied the length by its respective RoW width (12.8 meters for 400 kV, 9.2 meters for 230 kV, and 7.6 meters for 132 kV) to get the affected area in square meters, (iii) And converted the affected area from square meters to acres using the conversion factor 1 acre=4047 square meter.

Table 8: Impact on Agriculture Land during construction of transmission line

Transmission Line	Voltage	Total Length (km)	Total Length (m) (c×1000)	RoW width of Direct Impact Area (M)	Total affected area in sqm (d×e)	Total affected area in (Acre) (f÷4047)*
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Bhandaria-Mathbaria 132kV double circuit transmission Line	132KV	31.62	31620	7.6	240312	59.38
Gopalganj -Tungipara 132kV double circuit line	132KV	18.37	18370	7.6	139612	34.50

Transmission Line	Voltage	Total Length (km)	Total Length (m) (c×1000)	RoW width of Direct Impact Area (M)	Total affected area in sqm (d×e)	Total affected area in (Acre) (f÷4047)*
a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Kachua-Matlab (N) 132kV double circuit line	132KV	32.81	32810	7.6	249356	61.62
Monohardi-Bajitput 132kV double circuit Line	132KV	20.52	20520	7.6	155952	38.54
Satkhiria-Paikgacha 132kV double circuit Line	132KV	29.79	29790	7.6	226404	55.94
LILO of Chowmuhanir-Ramganj 132kV double circuit line at Chatkhil	132KV	2	2000	7.6	15200	3.76
LILO of Anwara -Cox's Bazar 230kV line at Pekua	230Kv	0.5	500	7.6	4600	1.14
LILO of Bogura (S) - Naogaon 132kV line at Dupchanchia	132KV	1.9	1900	7.6	14440	3.57
LILO of Cumilla (N) - Shahjibazar PP 230kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	230Kv	1.2	1200	7.6	11040	2.73
LILO of existing Matarbari PP - Banskhal PP double circuit 400kV line at Pekua	400kV	12.66	12660	9.2	162048	40.04
LILO of Existing Matarbari (132/33) – Chakaria 132kV line at Pekua	132KV	1.3	1300	7.6	9880.0	2.44
LILO of Shahjibazar – Brahmanbaria 132kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	132KV	1.2	1200	9.2	9120.0	2.25
LILO of Sripur - Ashuganj 230kV double circuit line at Monohardi	230Kv	5.12	5120	12.8	47104.0	11.64
LILO of Bheramara-Rajbari 132kV line at Kumarkhali	132KV	0.6	600	7.6	4560	1.13
Reconductoring of Shahjibazar-Brahmanbaria-Ashuganj 132kV line	132kV	75	75000	7.6	570000.0	140.85
Total		234.59				459.53

*1 acre=4047 sqm

2.2.4 Impact on build structure

40. No building structure will be directly affected by the construction of transmission towers. Within the RoW of the transmission lines, 23 structures were identified, comprising 3 Pucca, 9 Semi-pucca, and 11 Tin-shed structures (Table 9). These structures fall within the designated corridors of 15 meters for the 132kV line, 18 meters for the 230kV line, 20 meters for the 400kV line. However, all structures were found to be at a safe distance from any direct impact, maintaining the following minimum clearances of 7.6 meters for the 132kV line, 9.2 meters for the

230kV line, 12.8 meters for the 400kV line.

41. A total of 187 structures were found within the right of way of the transmission lines corridor (Table 10). The right of way are 46 meters for 400kV, 40 meters for 230kV, and 28 meters for 132kV lines. As these structures were single-story houses, there is no need for relocation or physical displacement of the affected households.

42. However, if there are any changes to the alignment of the transmission line during the construction stage, or if any structure is affected by project interventions, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be updated by the implementing NGO or consulting firm. This update will address the necessary changes, and compensation will be paid in accordance with the policy adopted in this RAP. The below tables show the number of structures falling within the right of way:

Table 9: Household structures under RoW of 15 m for 132kV, 18 m for 230kV and 20 m for 400kV

Name of Route	Line Length (km)	Types of structure				Total
		Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Shed	Kancha	
1. Bhandaria-Mathbaria 132kV double circuit transmission Line	31.62	0	2	4	-	6
2. Gopalganj -Tungipara 132kV double circuit line	18.37	1	3	4	-	8
3. Kachua-Matlab (N) 132kV double circuit line	32.81	0	3	1	-	4
4. Monohardi-Bajitput 132kV double circuit Line	20.52	2	0	0	-	2
5. Satkhira-Paikgacha 132kV double circuit Line	29.79	0	0	0	-	0
6. LILO of Chowmuhani- Ramganj 132kV double circuit line at Chatkhil	2	0	-	2	-	2
7. LILO of Anwara -Cox's Bazar 230kV line at Pekua	0.5	0	-	-	-	0
8. LILO of Bogura (S) - Naogaon 132kV line at Dupchanchia	1.9	0	-	1	-	1
9. LILO of Cumilla (N) - Shahjibazar PP 230kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	1.2	-	-	-	-	0
10. LILO of existing Matarbari PP - Banskhal PP double circuit 400kV line at Pekua	12.66	-	0	0	-	0
11. LILO of Existing Matarbari (132/33) – Chakaria 132kV line at Pekua	1.3	-	-	-	-	0
12. LILO of Shahjibazar – Brahmanbaria 132kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	1.2	-	-	-	-	0
13. LILO of Sripur - Ashuganj 230kV double circuit line at Monohardi	5.12	-	-	-	-	0
14. LILO of Bheramara-Rajbari 132kV line at Kumarkhali	0.6	-	-	-	-	0
15. Reconductoring of Shahjibazar-Brahmanbaria-Ashuganj 132kV line	75	-	-	-	-	0
Total	234.59	3	8	12	0	23

Table 10: Household structures under RoW of 46 m for 400kV, 40 m for 230kV and 28 m for 132kV

Name of Route	Line Length (km)	Types of structure				Total
		Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Shed	Kancha	
1. Bhandaria-Mathbaria 132kV double circuit transmission Line	31.62	10	2	7	-	19
2. Gopalganj -Tungipara 132kV double circuit line	18.37	8	0	6	-	14
3. Kachua-Matlab (N) 132kV double circuit line	32.81	6	3	40	-	49
4. Monohardi-Bajitput 132kV double circuit Line	20.52	3	16	16	-	35
5. Satkhira-Paikgacha 132kV double circuit Line	29.79	6	16	25	-	47
6. LILO of Chowmuhani- Ramganj 132kV double circuit line at Chatkhil	2	1	-	0	-	1
7. LILO of Anwara -Cox's Bazar 230kV line at Pekua	0.5	-	-	-	-	0
8. LILO of Bogura (S) - Naogaon 132kV line at Dupchanchia	1.9	2	-	1	-	3

Name of Route	Line Length (km)	Types of structure				Total
		Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Shed	Kancha	
9. LILO of Cumilla (N) - Shahjibazar PP 230kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	1.2	-	-	-	-	0
10. LILO of existing Matarbari PP - Banskali PP double circuit 400kV line at Pekua	12.66	-	9	10	-	19
11. LILO of Existing Matarbari (132/33) – Chakaria 132kV line at Pekua	1.3	-	-	-	-	0
12. LILO of Shahjibazar – Brahmanbaria 132kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	1.2	-	-	-	-	0
13. LILO of Sripur - Ashuganj 230kV double circuit line at Monohardi	5.12	-	-	-	-	0
14. LILO of Bheramara-Rajbari 132kV line at Kumarkhali	0.6	-	-	-	-	0
15. Reconductoring of Shahjibazar-Brahmanbaria-Ashuganj 132kV line	75	-	-	-	-	0
Total	234.59	36	46	105	0	187

2.2.5 Impact on Trees

43. Due to the construction of 234.59 km of transmission line, there are different types of trees will be affected like fruit bearing (1636), Timber (1892), Medical (200) and Bamboo (485). The survey found that a total of 4,213 numbers of trees will affected by the transmission line.

Table 11: Trees to be affected by Transmission Lines

S L	Name of the Lines	Affected types of trees				Total
		Timber	Fruits	Medicinal	Bamboo	
1.	Bhandaria-Mathbaria 132kV double circuit transmission Line	384	443	15	50	892
2.	Gopalganj -Tungipara 132kV double circuit line	30	41	4	5	80
3.	Kachua-Matlab (N) 132kV double circuit line	101	78	6	5	190
4.	Monohardi-Bajitput 132kV double circuit Line	176	147	17	10	350
5.	Satkira-Paigacha 132kV double circuit Line	151	122	7	15	295
6.	LILO of Chowmuhani- Ramganj 132kV double circuit line at Chatkhil	30	52	4	5	91
7.	LILO of Anwara -Cox's Bazar 230kV line at Pekua	-	-	-	-	0
8.	LILO of Bogura (S) - Naogaon 132kV line at Dupchanchia	6	6	-	-	12
9.	LILO of Cumilla (N) - Shahjibazar PP 230kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	-	-	-	-	0
10.	LILO of existing Matarbari PP- Banskali PP double circuit 400kV line at Pekua	10	8	2	-	20
11.	LILO of Existing Matarbari (132/33) - Chakaria 132kV line at Pekua	-	-	-	-	0
12.	LILO of Shahjibazar - Brahmanbaria 132kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	-	-	-	-	0
13.	LILO of Sripur - Ashuganj 230kV double circuit line at Monohardi	4	4	-	-	8
14.	LILO of Bheramara-Rajbari 132kV line at Kumarkhali	-	-	-	-	0
15.	Reconductoring of Shahjibazar-Brahmanbaria-Ashuganj 132kV line	1000	735	145	395	2275
	Sub Total	1892	1636	200	485	4213

Source: Census and SES survey and Tree Inventory Survey, January 2024-May 2024

2.3 New Substations

2.3.1 Impact on Land for New Substation

44. A total of 78 acres of land requires for proposed new 10 substations. Out of 78, 5 acres of Paikgacha substation have already acquired by Power Grid, remaining 73 acres of private lands which require land acquisition. As per RS and BS khatian total of 909 numbers of landowners has been identified for proposed 9 substations. Sub-station-wise land requirement and its' type are presented in the table below.

Table 12: Sub-station-wise Land and its Type

Name of Sub-station	Type of Land	Total (acre)	Landowner (no)	Remarks
1. Pekua 400/230/132 kV AIS	Salt land	32	48	Acquisition required
2. Madhabpur 230/132/33 kV AIS	Agriculture	10	48	Acquisition required
3. Monohardia 230/132/33 kV AIS	Agriculture	10	523	Acquisition required
4. Tungipara 132/33 kV AIS	Agriculture	4	49	Acquisition required
5. Dupchanchia 132/33 kV AIS	Agriculture	3	95	Acquisition required
6. Matlab North 132/33 kV AIS	Agriculture	3	55	Acquisition required
7. Kumarkhali 132/33 kV AIS	Agriculture	4	54	Acquisition required
8. Chatkhil 132/33 kV AIS	Agriculture	3	18	Acquisition required
9. Mathbaria 132/33 kV AIS	Agriculture	4	19	Acquisition required
10. Paikgacha 132/33 kV AIS	Agriculture	5	-	Power Grid Existing Land
Total		78	909	

2.3.2 Impact on Agriculture Land and Cropping Pattern

45. Out of total 73 acre of agriculture land 41 acres of have classified as agriculture and 32 acres salt cultivated land. Estimated net cultivated area of substation estimate at 73 acres and gross cultivated land over the estimated around 141 acres. To estimate cropping intensity, types of crops and status of cropping pattern has been collect from field through public consultation with local people and has been applied the following formula: Cropping Intensity (Gross Area/Net cultivated Area) ×100; here Gross area is total area sown with crops, including the same area sown multiple times in a year with different crops and Net cultivated Area is the actual physical area sown with crops, without counting the area more than once even if it is used for multiple crops in the same year. The Cropping Intensity of proposed substation's land was found 193 which is lower than national cropping intensity 198 (BBS and DAE 2020-2021). The cropping intensity has been calculated using

Table 13: Land Types and cropping pattern

Name of Sub-station	Type of Land	Types of crops	Total (acre)	Net Cultivated area	Cropping Patterned	Seasonal Crop Area over the year (Gross Area)
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Pekua 400/230/132 kV AIS	Salt land	Salt	32	32	Double Crops	64
2. Madhabpur 230/132/33 kV AIS	Agriculture	Aman and Boro	10	10	Double Crops	20
3. Monohardia 230/132/33 kV AIS	Agriculture	Aman and Boro	10	10	Double Crops	20
4. Tungipara	Agriculture	Aman	4	4	Single	4

Name of Sub-station	Type of Land	Types of crops	Total (acre)	Net Cultivated area	Cropping Patterned	Seasonal Crop Area over the year (Gross Area)
132/33 kV AIS					Crops	
5. Dupchanchia 132/33 kV AIS	Agriculture	Peddy, Mustard, Potatoes	3	3	Triple Crops	9
6. Matlab North 132/33 kV AIS	Agriculture	Aman and Boro	3	3	Double Crops	6
7. Kumarkhali 132/33 kV AIS	Agriculture	Aman and Boro	4	4	Double Crops	8
8. Chatkhil 132/33 kV AIS	Agriculture	Aman and Boro	3	3	Double Crops	6
9. Mathbaria 132/33 kV AIS	Agriculture	Aman	4	4	Single Crops	4
Total			73	73		141
Cropping Intensity (Gross Area/Net cultivated Area) ×100						193

2.3.3 Impact on Livelihood

46. During socio-economic survey consultant collected details information of substation location using a prescribed checklist. Survey results found that no structure (residential, commercial, and business) will affect that is why any physical displacement will not happen by substation. It will have economic displacement on the income and livelihood of the landowners. To mitigate these impacts, landowners will be compensated due to loss of land, crops, and trees for 78 acres of agricultural land including salt land also. Project it will be made facilitating linkages with relevant agencies such as Department of fisheries, Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), Forest Department to participate tree planting programs or programs that introduce alternate crop varieties including related training programs will be conducted by those agencies for affected persons. Also affected HHs would get job opportunities during the construction period on a priority basis if they wanted to.



Proposed site of Kumarkhali Substation



Proposed site of Chatkhil Substation



Proposed site of Dupchanchia Substation



Proposed site of Madhabpur Substation



Proposed site of Mathbaria Substation





Proposed site of Matlab North Substation



Proposed site of Monohardi Substation



Proposed site of Tungipara substation



Proposed site of Pekua Substation

**Figure 2: Present Status of substation locations**

2.3.4 Land Ownership

47. A total of 78 acres of land requires for 10 substations. For 9 new substations about 71.19 acres of land identified as private land and remaining 1.22 acres are government land. And 5 acres of Paikgacha 132/33 kV AIS Substation already acquired by Power Grid.

Table 14: Land Ownership of substation

SN	Name of Substation/Transmission Line	Land requires for Substation (Acre)	Landownership (Acre)	
			Private	Government Land
1.	Dubchanchia 132/33kV AIS Substation	3	3	0
2.	Kumarkhali 132/33kV AIS Substation	4	3.24	0.176
3.	Madhabpur 230/132/33kV AIS Substation	10	8.95	1.048
4.	Mathbaria 132/33kV AIS Substation	4	4	0
5.	Matlab North 132/33kV AIS Substation	3	3	0
6.	Monohardi 230/132/33kV AIS Substation	10	10	0
7.	Chatkhil 132/33kV AIS Substation	3	3	0
8.	Tungipara 132/33kV AIS Substation	4	4	0
9.	Pekua 400/230/132kV AIS Substation	32	32	0
	Total	73	71.19	1.224
10	Paikgacha 132/33 kV AIS Substation	5	-	Power Grid Exiting Land
	Grand Total	78		

2.3.5 Impact on trees

48. The Project will also require removal of trees of various sizes and species. The Census and SES survey and tree inventory survey found varieties of trees on proposed substations land. Different species of trees are divided into three categories by height viz., big (> 10 m height), medium (5-10 m height) and small (< 5 m height). A total of 191 trees counted in substations area of which 60 trees at Dupchanchia substation, 120 at Tungipara substation and 11 trees at Pekua substation. Of the total trees 135 are fruit trees and 56 are timber trees.

Table 15: Trees to be affected by Substations

SL No.	Name of sub-stations	Affected types of trees				Total
		Timber	Fruits	Medicinal	Bamboo	
1.	Dupchanchia 132/33kV AIS Substation	-	60	0	0	60
2.	Kumarkhali 132/33kV AIS Substation	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Madhabpur 230/132/33kV AIS Substation	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Mathbaria 132/33kV AIS Substation	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Matlab North 132/33kV AIS Substation	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Monohardi 230/132/33kV AIS Substation	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Paikgacha 132/33kV AIS Substation	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Chatkhil 132/33kV AIS Substation	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Tungipara 132/33kV AIS Substation	45	75			120
10.	Pekua 400/230/132kV AIS Substation	11	-	-	-	11
	Substation Total	56	135	-	-	191

Source: Census and SES survey and Tree Inventory Survey, December 2023-May 2024

2.3.6 Leaseholder and Sharecroppers

49. According to socio-economic survey in the substations area, a total of 116 sharecroppers and leaseholders were found who are engaged in agriculture activities in the land of proposed substations of which 13 numbers were found vulnerable households. The project will provide compensation due to loss crops to the affected persons. This implies that the sharecroppers and leaseholders who lose their crops due to the establishment of the substations will be compensated

for their losses. This compensation is likely to help them recover financially from the impact of the project on their agricultural activities.

50. The Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) will provide livelihood training on crop cultivation. This training is aimed at equipping the affected individuals with the skills and knowledge necessary to engage in crop cultivation effectively. By providing such training, the project seeks to support the affected households in transitioning to alternative livelihood activities and ensuring their sustainable income generation in the long term.

2.3.7 Impact of Vulnerable households

51. Impact of Vulnerable households under this project include households whose annual incomes are lower than Tk. 144804. The vulnerable status for persons is determined based on the social impact assessment/survey. Considering an average household size of 3.98 (as per the HIES 2022), BDT. 12067 have been adopted as the poverty line for the project area. Based on this, BDT. 12067 x 12=BDT. 144804 are calculated as the annual poverty line. In this context, it is observed 26 households belong to the vulnerable group considering income level.

52. In accordance with the resettlement and rehabilitation assistance plan affected vulnerable households will be compensated as additional resettlement assistance. The Vulnerable households have been calculated based on the Census April-May 2024. The total estimated vulnerable households are 26 of which male headed household are 24 and female headed are 2 shown in Table 16. During project implementation period the INGO will find out the actual vulnerable persons and provide support as per resettlement matrix.

Table 16: Number of Vulnerable households

SN	Vulnerable Households (VH)	Number of VH
1.	Male headed vulnerable households	24
2.	Female headed vulnerable household	2
	Total	26

Source: Census and SES survey and Tree Inventory Survey, April 2024-May 2024 and estimated by consultant

2.3.8 Impacts on Crops

53. The Project intervention will impact on 572.45 acres of agriculture land including 32 acres salt land will which will reduce of crops and salt productions in the affected area. Besides, some sharecroppers and some wage earners will also lose their income due to the project intervention.

Table 17: Impact status of crops

SN	Affected crops area	Affected crops land (Acre)
1.	Substations	73
2.	Tower footing of TLs	39.94
3.	RoW of transmission lines	459.51
4.	Total	572.45

2.4 Bay extensions to Existing Substations

54. A total of 10 (Ten) 132kV AIS bay extensions will be set up at existing substations at Bajitpur Substation, Gopalganj (Old) Substation, Kachua 230/132 kV Substation, Satkhira Substation and Bhandaria substation. There is no need to acquire new land for bay extensions.

2.5 Economic and Physical Displacement

55. The identified land for the construction of substations is currently utilized solely for cultivation. There are no settlements or human habitats within the designated boundaries for acquisition. Thus, the acquisition of this land will not result in any physical displacements. However, the acquisition of private land for substations will lead to permanent economic displacements for landowning households and others such as share-croppers, Leaseholder, and laborers who rely on this land for their livelihoods and household incomes.

2.6 Summary Impacts of the Project

56. A total of 122.01 acres land requires for this project of which 78 acres for substations and 44.01 acres for transmission towers. There are estimated 1235 households comprise of 5273 population will be affected due to construction of substation and transmission line. Of them 1025 households will affected by nine substations and 210 will be affected by transmission lines. Some wage earners, lease holders and sharecroppers will loss their income due to land acquisition for sub-stations and for construction of transmission towers. A total of 4404 trees were counted under the RoW of transmission lines in which 4213 for transmission line and 191 for substations.

57. There is no structure found in the proposed land area of ten substations. So, no physical displacement will happen by construction of substation, compensation will be paid to affected persons only for economic displacement as per involuntary resettlement guideline of ADB SPS 2009. The temporary losses will be anticipated due to damage of crops and trees within the RoW of the transmission lines.

Table 18: Summary impacts of the project

SN	Project Impacts	Substation	Transmission Line	Tower footings	Total
Land					
1	Amount of land to be required (acre)	78	-	44.01	122.01
2	Amount of land to be acquired (acre)	73	-	-	73
3	Amount of land to be compensate (acre)	-	-	44.01	44.01
Households					
4	Number of HH to be affected	1025	210	-	1235
5	Number of HH losing only land (as per Khatian)	909	-	-	909
6	Number of Wage earners lose their income	-	-	-	-
7	Number of Sharecroppers and lease holder lose their income	116	-	-	116
8	Number of vulnerable HHs	26	-	-	26
9	Total number of persons affected	4377	896	-	5273
10	Number of trees affected	191	4213	-	4404

2.7 Resettlement Impacts and Mitigation

58. There is no need of relocation or physical displacement of the affected households by the project only economic displacement will be happen due construction of substations and transmission lines. The acquisition of about 73 acres of land for new substations will cause permanent economic displacements to 1025 households and an estimated 4377 population.

59. The construction of transmission lines, at a total length of 234.59 km will affect an estimated 210 households comprising 896 persons. The project anticipates avoiding of any damage

of these structures, if not possible, APs will be compensated during construction of transmission lines. The project will also cause permanent loss of 44.01 acre of land for tower footings of transmission line at ground level and a loss of 4,404 trees for clearing the RoW of TL. About 503.52 acres of land will be affected due to the construction of transmission lines (installation of towers and stringing /cable conductors etc.) which includes 499.45 acres of agricultural land. The tentative impact indicators are described below:

Table 19: Types of possible impacts

Indicators	Nature and scope of impacts	Level of Impacts and mitigation measures
Land acquisition for SSs	73 acres of lands will be acquired for 9 new substations.	Project will provide compensation due to loss of Land and crops/ trees to affected persons by DC office as per involuntary resettlement guideline of ADB SPS 2009 following ARIPA 2017.
Land for tower footings	44.01 acres of lands will be affected at ground level of transmission towers.	Project will provide compensation due to loss of land for tower footings to affected persons by DC office as per involuntary resettlement guideline of ADB SPS 2009 following Electricity Act. 2018, Electricity Rules 2020 (Amendment 2022). So, proper mitigation measures have to be taken as follows; • An attempt will be made to minimize land use and involuntary resettlement through adopting the most feasible technical design; • A census of 100% households and establishment within the project will be carried out to establish the Inventory of Losses (IoL) following the engineering design of the TL which has been verified with joint verification data during the detailed design; • Revision of the Land Acquisition Plan to minimize the cost and unutilized land; Compensations and assistance will be paid.
Agriculture Land for new transmission lines	A total of 503.52 acres of lands might be affected for TL of which 499.45 acres was estimated as agriculture land.	Due to the Transmission Infrastructure Development, 503.52 acres of land might be temporary affected under RoW of new transmission line. The affected areas are largely used for agricultural purposes (499.45 acres). In most cases, agricultural land losers and indirectly affected individuals or households will experience loss of income due to construction of TL and substation. So, proper mitigation measures have to be taken in accordance with ADB SPS 2009 and GOB guidelines (Electricity Act. 2018, Electricity Rules 2020) to restore the livelihood of the possible affected people are: • A census of 100% households and establishment within the project will be carried out to establish the Inventory of Losses (IoL) following the engineering design of the road which has been verified with joint verification data during the detailed design; • Compensations will be paid before construction work of transmission lines.
Agriculture Impact of Reconductoring of 75 km of existing TL	For Reconductoring work 140.75 acres of lands might be temporary affected under direct impact area of RoW of TL.	• For Reconductoring work 140.75 acres of land might be temporary affected under RoW of transmission line. During construction work Power Grid will compensate to affected people due to loss of crops and trees. • Project will provide compensation due to loss of assets (crops, tress etc.) to affected persons by Power Grid as per involuntary resettlement guideline of ADB SPS 2009 following Electricity Act. 2018, Electricity Rules 2020 (Amendment 2022).
Trees	4404 trees might be	• Project will provide compensation due to loss of trees to

Indicators	Nature and scope of impacts	Level of Impacts and mitigation measures
	affected.	affected persons by Power Grid as per involuntary resettlement guideline of ADB SPS 2009 following Electricity Act. 2018. Impact on trees is significant as well. If trees needed to be cut off, project will plant triple number of trees and proper compensation will be paid to the AP's.
Income and Livelihood	Impact will be significant.	As per involuntary resettlement guideline of ADB SPS 2009, project will try to restore the livelihood through the livelihood restoration programme including training, seeds grant, Job opportunities of affected people will be available during construction period.
Vulnerable communities	Probably there will be no small ethnic groups and people. In consideration with the income a good number of vulnerable people might be affected.	As per involuntary resettlement guideline of ADB SPS 2009, Project will try to reduce poverty in the project area through different types of activities. Project will prepare the poverty and social assessment to recognize the poverty status of the project areas and other social indicators to improve their livelihood at least in a pre-project condition.
Farmers and sharecropper, lease holders	Farmers and sharecroppers will be affected due to loss of agricultural land and salt land.	As per involuntary resettlement guideline of ADB SPS 2009, Proper crops and salt compensation will be provided to them. Livelihood program will be conducted for the farmers including training on alternative income and production of crops variety through DAE by the project.

3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

60. This chapter presents the socio-economic profile of the affected households in which include demographic characteristics, education status, household amenities, indebtedness, livelihood, employment opportunity, land ownership, income and expenditure status and women and gender issues etc. These are discussed in the following sections of this chapter.

3.1 Demographic Characteristic

61. The project will cover 14 upazilas of Cox's Bazar, Habiganj, Narsingdi, Gopalganj, Bogura, Chandpur, Kushtia, Noakhali, Khulna, Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Barishal and Borguna districts under six divisions. According to Population and Housing Census 2022, the benefited households of the project area are 934589 and the estimated the population of the project area is 3816749 of which 1840498 are males (48.22%) and 1976251 are females (51.78%). The average household size of the project upazilas is 4.05. The average literacy rate of the project area was found 76.95% of which male 78.46% and female 75.53%.

Table 20: Demography information of the study area

SN	Division	District	Upazila	Household	Population Total	Male	Female	HH Size	Literacy Rate Total	Male	Female
1.	Chattogram	Cox's Bazar	Pekua	45957	214349	106000	108349	4.62	70.62	71.07	70.19
2.	Sylhet	Habiganj	Madabhpur	84348	384212	187135	197077	4.51	68.93	70.39	67.56
3.	Dhaka	Narsingdi	Monohardi	75940	298603	139850	158753	3.88	75.30	76.4	74.30
4.	Dhaka	Gopalganj	Tungipara	26334	114480	56794	57686	4.23	81.41	81.7	81.06
5.	Rajshahi	Bogura	Dupchachia	54922	195051	94080	100971	3.49	73.53	76.6	70.70
6.	Chattogram	Chandpur	Matlab Dakkhin	55851	226718	103014	123704	4.01	75.82	76.28	75.46
7.	Chattogram	Chandpur	Matlab Uttar	74514	295814	136473	159341	3.95	76.97	78.56	75.64
8.	Khulna	Kushtia	Kumarkhali	95089	373734	184451	189283	3.92	68.18	69.1	67.25
9.	Chattogram	Noakhali	Chatkhil	59019	258786	118264	140522	4.32	85.27	85.6	84.98
10.	Khulna	Khulna	Paikgachha	74000	286192	143352	142840	3.85	75.17	80.00	70.34
11.	Barishal	Pirojpur	Bhandaria	41382	163648	79880	83768	3.91	84.51	85.01	84.04
12.	Barishal	Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	85524	354800	173564	181236	4.08	79.44	81.86	77.15
13.	Barishal	Barishal	Bakerganj	88035	356012	173054	182958	3.96	79.93	82.06	77.95
14.	Barishal	Borguna	Borguna Sadar	73674	294350	144587	149763	3.95	82.28	83.85	80.77
Total/Average				934589	3816749	1840498	1976251	4.05	76.95	78.46	75.53

Source: BBS Population and Housing Census 2022

62. As per land survey of 9 substations, a total of 909 affected households was found as affected household by the project. During socioeconomic survey April to May 2024, the 230 (25%) households were found as responsive of survey questionnaire and other were non-responsive who were not present at project area. The details socio-economic status of the affected household of proposed project area is described below.

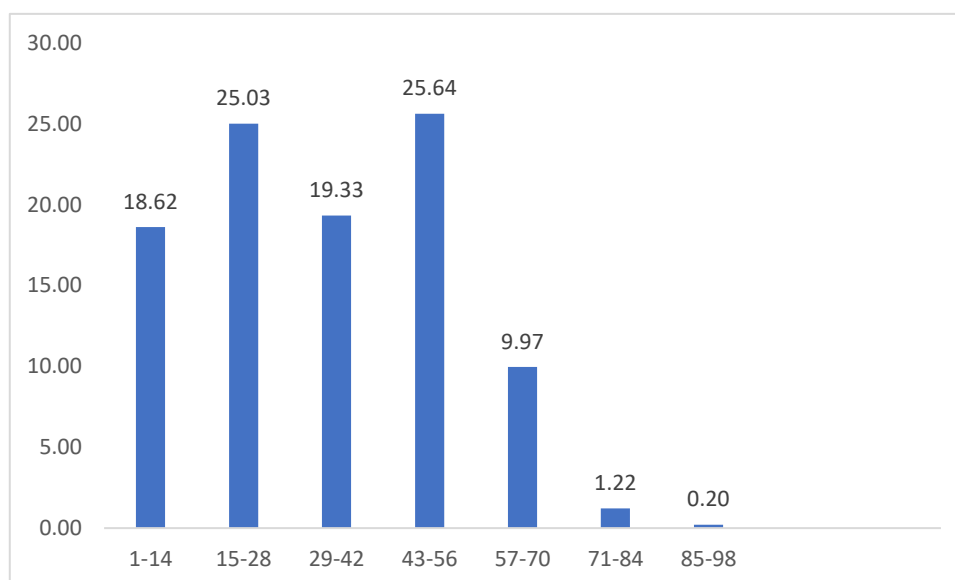
3.2 Household Size

63. As per survey, total households were 230 and total population estimated around 983, it has been found that most of the households comprises of four or more members in each household. Findings reveal that on an average, the household size in the study area was found 4.27 where the national average household size is 3.98 as of BBS Population and Housing Census 2022.

3.3 Age Structure

64. The following Figure 3 shows that highest number of populations 25.64% belongs to the age group 43-45 and second highest age group 15-28 represent 25.03% of total population. Followed by age group 1-14 (18.62%), age 57-70 (9.97%), and 71-98 (1.42%).

Figure 3: Age Structure (%)



3.4 Dependency Ratio

65. Dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of sum of population aged 0-14 years and 65+ years to the population aged 15-64 years expressed as percentage. Age structure shows that larger portion (18.62%) of population belongs to the age group of 1-14 year which is regarded as the youth dependency population. On the contrary, the age group 65+ is 4.98%. The dependence ratio of project area is estimated as 23.6% where national the Dependence ratio of Bangladesh is 52.63% (BBS Population and Housing Census 2022).

3.5 Education

66. Education develops human skill for providing quality services to the community. Education is also termed as a human capital and it makes people fit for professional jobs. Education is recognized as one of the basic human needs. It has direct bearing to overall welfare of individuals as well as households and society. As per filed survey around 36.2% of the population had education only up to primary level. Followed by 38.5% had completed 6–9 years of schooling, Around 4.1% population completed SSC or equivalent, HSC pass 1.8%, Diploma pass 0.7%, Honors and Masters 1.4% and 1.3% respectively. The population that never had schooling and are considered illiterate is 1.2% and child below 5 years was found 2.2%.

Table 21: Education Level of Survey HH

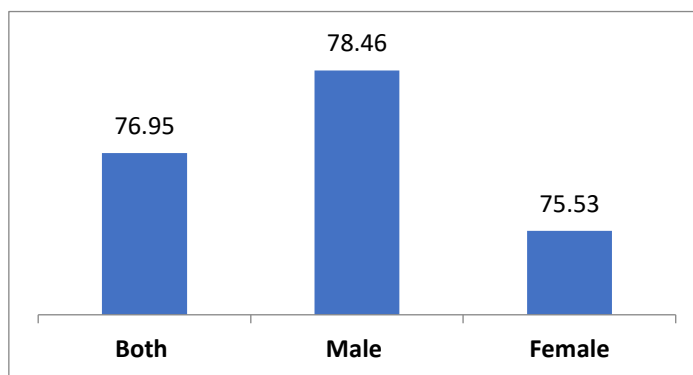
Education Level	Population	Percentage (%)
Children below 4 years	22	2.2
Class 1-6 pass	356	36.2
Class 6-9 pass	378	38.5
SSC Pass	40	4.1
HSC Student	123	12.5
HSC Pass	18	1.8
Diploma pass	7	0.7
Honors	14	1.4
Masters	13	1.3
Not Attend school	12	1.2
	983	100

Source: Socio-economic survey, April 2024-May 2024

3.6 Literacy Rate

67. The average literacy rate in the project area is 76.95% which is higher than national (74.80%) literacy rate (Figure 4). It shows that the literacy rate of male (78.46%) is also higher than national male literacy rate (76.71%) and the same is the case with female (75.53%) to national level (72.94%). In this regard, it is clearly identified that literacy rate of both male and female are higher than the national level.

Figure 4: Percentage of Average Literacy Rate in the Project Area (%)

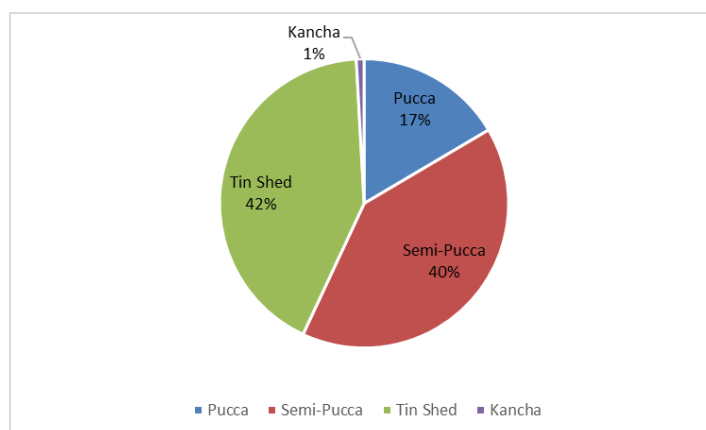


(Source: BBS Population and Housing Census 2022)

3.7 Housing Infrastructure

68. The Housing condition in the study area is characterized by 40% Semi pucca, 17% Pucca and Tin Shed 42%. And Kancha households was found 1% in the study area are (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Housing condition of project area



Source: Census and survey, April 2024-May 2024

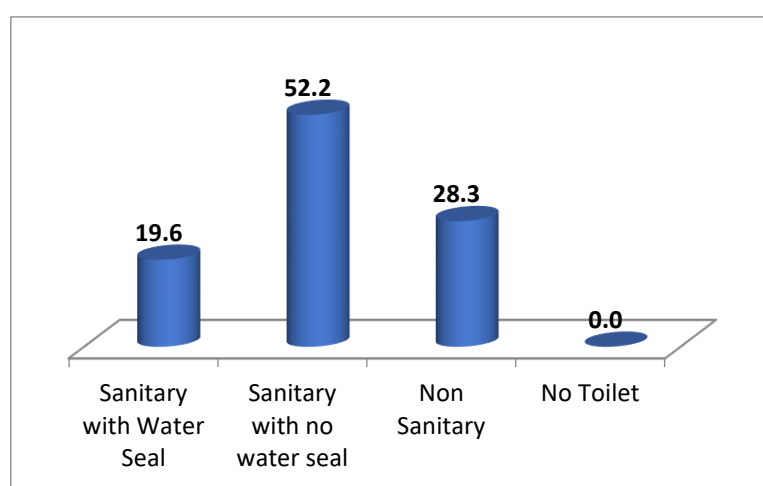
3.8 Household Amenities

69. **Water Facilities:** In the project area, 98.26% general household get the facility of water from tube-well followed by 16.96% household collect water from both Tube-well and Supply water, 2.61% household use Rainwater and Tub-well and, Pond water and Tub-well use 5.65% of households and only 0.87% household use River and Tub-well for domestic purpose. Below shows representation of sources of water of the project area.

Table 22: Source of Water (Multiple Questions)

Source of Water	Frequency	% of household
Tube-well	226	98.26
Supply water +Tub-well	39	16.96
Rainwater +Tub-well	6	2.61
Pond water +Tub-well	13	5.65
River +Tub-well	2	0.87

70. **Sanitation Facilities:** In the study area, in general 19.6% households use sanitary latrine (with water seal) followed by sanitary (no water seal) 52.2% and non-sanitary latrine 28.3% and Household with no toilet was found zero percent. Below figure shows the sanitation types of the study area.

Figure 6: Sanitation types of the study area (%)

71. **Access to Electricity:** During filed survey and public consultation it was found that Electricity is available for 100% of the households in the project area.

3.9 Household Assets

72. Below table shows the availabilities of household assets in the study area. It was found that 97.8% of households have Mobile Phone. Followed by Electric fan 93.0%, Fridge 67.4%, Television 42.6%, Air Conditioner 10.4%, Motorcycle 8.7%, Car/Micro 5.2%, Push Cycle 5.2%, Computer 4.3% and 1.3% household have CNG. Below table show the household assets status of the project area.

Table 23: Household Assets Status of HH (Multiple Answers)

Name of Assets	Percentages
Mobile telephone	97.8
Electric fans	93.0
Fridge	67.4
Television	42.6
Air Conditioner	10.4
Water motors	9.1
Motorcycle	8.7
Car/Micro	5.2
Push cycle	5.2
Computer	4.3
CNG	1.3

Name of Assets	Percentages
Rickshaw/Van	0.0
Tractor	0.0

Source: Socio-economic survey, April 2024-May 2024

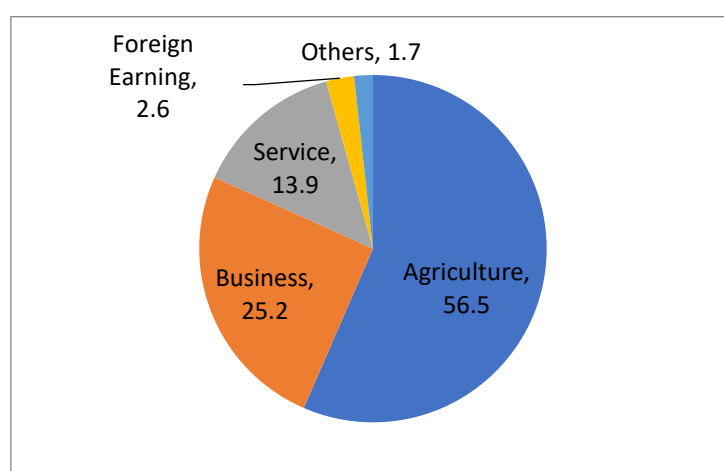
3.10 Land Ownership

73. A total of 78 acres of land requires for 10 substations. For 9 new substations About 71.19 acres land identified private land and remaining 1.22 acres government. And 5 acres of Paikgacha 132/33 kV AIS Substation already acquired by Power Grid.

3.11 Livelihood

74. Households in the subproject impact areas are dependent on multiple sources of livelihoods. More than half of the households in the project area are depends on agriculture (56.7%) followed by Business 25.2%, Service 13.9%, Foreign earning 2.6% and others are 1.7%.

Figure 7: Livelihood Status in the Study Area (%)



Source: Census and survey, April 2024-May 2024

3.12 Monthly Household Income

75. The following table shows that the range of income of the households of project areas. The 11.30% of household income is BDT. ≤12999, followed by BDT. 13000-19999 (31.30%), BDT. 20000-26999 (24.35%), BDT. 27000-33999 (7.39%) BDT. 34000-54999 (13.04%), BDT. 55000-103999 (7.39%) and 5.22 household's monthly income above one lac. The mean of monthly income of the households is BDT. 36,852 which is higher than the national average income of a family is BDT. 32,422 (Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2022).

Table 24: Monthly Household income of survey household

Monthly Household Income (Tk.)	No. of HH	Percentage
≤12999	26	11.30
13000-19999	72	31.30
20000-26999	56	24.35
27000-33999	17	7.39
34000-54999	30	13.04
55000-103999	17	7.39
≥125000	12	5.22
Total	230	100

3.13 Monthly Household Expenditure

76. The average monthly expenditure of household was estimated at 22,665 which is lower than the national average of 32,422. Data shows that the highest range of expenditure of the households of project areas is BDT. 16000-30000 (45.7%) which near the national average expenditure of a family is BDT. 32,422 (Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2022). Remaining of household expenditure are 13000-15000 (32.2%) and 9.6% of household's expenditure above BDT 32000. During FGD, people stated that most of their income they expend for purchasing of Food, Electricity, water, gas, telephone & transport purpose (75%) and remaining 25% expenditure use for Children's education, healthcare, clothing & entertainment, and other purpose.

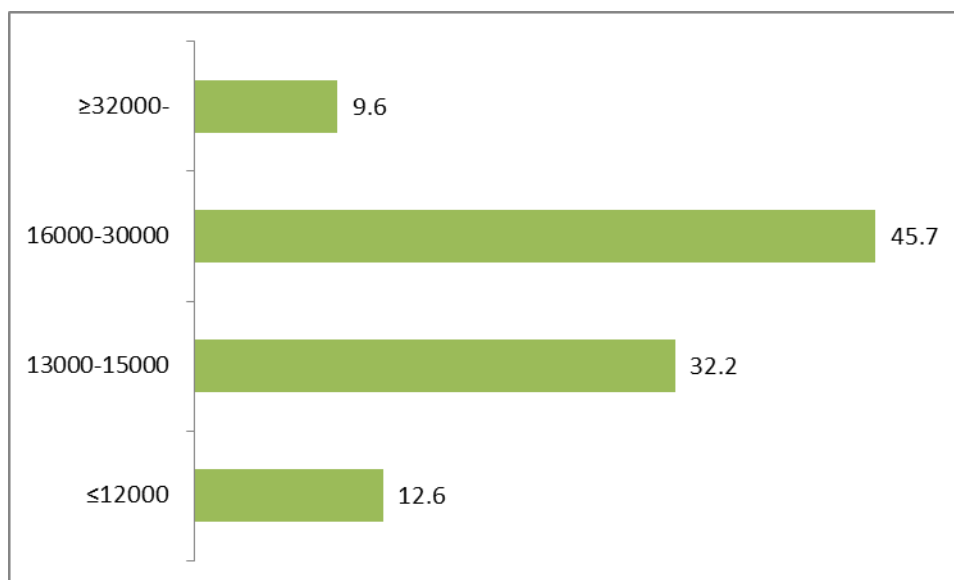


Figure 8: Household Expenditure Status (%)

Source: Census and survey, April 20241-May 2024

3.14 Government Assistance and Foreign Remittance for Household

3.14.1 Government Assistance

77. There are various types of government assistances are available in Bangladesh by Government initiatives like VGF, Freedom Fighter allowance, Disability allowance, Old age allowance, Widow's allowance, humanitarian relief, food for works etc. During survey most of the households (93.5%) reported they did not have receive government assistance during the last 12 months on other hand 6.5% household said they received government assistance of which VGF (2.6%), Widow allowance (0.4%), Old age allowance (1.3%), Freedom Fighter allowance (1.3%) and Agriculture subsidies received only 0.9% of households in the project area.

Table 25: Status of Government Assistance

Government Assistance	Valid percentage
VGF	2.6
Widow allowance	0.4
Old age allowance	1.3
Freedom Fighter allowance	1.3
Agriculture subsidies	0.9
No Assistance	93.5
Total	100

3.14.2 Foreign Remittance

78. During field survey it was found that only 2.6% of household's earning from Foreign Remittance (Figure 7) in the project area. Below table presents the distribution of overseas migrants who sent remittances during the last 12 months. At the national level, the average amount of remittances received per household was Tk. 257.5 thousand. In project division, migrants from the Chattogram Division claim the top position regarding the share of total remittances sent (44.30%) and the average amount of remittances received per household (Tk 303.23 thousand). Dhaka and Chattogram divisions combined hold the majority share (79.36%) of total remittances sent by migrant workers followed by Sylhet division (6.24%), Khulna division (5.26%), Rajshahi division (3.01%) and the Barishal Division holds the lowest position Tk. 162.03 thousand (2.13%) in terms of the average amount of remittance received per household in project divisions.

Table 26: Percentage of Migrated Persons working Abroad who sent Remittance by Division

Remittance (in '000' Tk.)	Total	Division							
		Barishal	Chittagang	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Raishahi	Rangpur	Sylhet
National	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<25	10.1	18.34	9.91	7.6	16.12	11.05	4.24	15.99	13.76
25 -49	6.55	11.39	3.43	7.5	4.35	8.96	11.07	4.77	12.34
50-99	11.29	15.59	7.65	13.69	12.14	2.63	6.09	6.92	19.48
100-149	15.62	15.37	12.99	17.02	16.93	13.65	21.95	6.94	19.62
150-199	14.42	6.46	11.38	19.3	8.38	16.81	17.22	13.84	13.71
200 -299	16.25	16.22	22.09	10.25	17.18	17.93	21.66	29.23	9.95
300-399	5.4	3.39	7.25	4.45	8.76	2.63	4.24	4.77	1.92
1400 -499	8.56	3.71	9.18	10.52	7.18	8.4	8.48	10.62	2.02
500 and above	257.5	162.03	303.23	262.66	232.32	229.5	210.7	219.04	152.36
Average per household (in'000')	100	3.38	37.62	34.37	5.82	2.77	3.68	1.80	10.55
% of Total remittance in (No)	100	2.13	44.30	35.06	5.26	2.47	3.01	1.53	6.24
% of Total remittance in amount)	5.4	3.39	7.25	4.45	8.76	2.63	4.24	4.77	1.92

Source: HES 2022

3.15 Indebtedness

79. In the household survey, only 26.1% of households were reported to have taken loan from different sources like Bank (6.5%), Finance Company (2.6%), NGO (14.3%) and Family member/ Neighbor (2.6%). Majority of households 69.6% reported they paid the loan partially and 21.7% household said they are not able to pay the loan in last 24 months (Table 28).

Table 27: Source of Loan by household

Source of Loan	Loan Received by HH (%)
Bank	6.5
Finance company	2.6
NGO	14.3
Family member	2.6
Not borrowed	73.9
Total	100

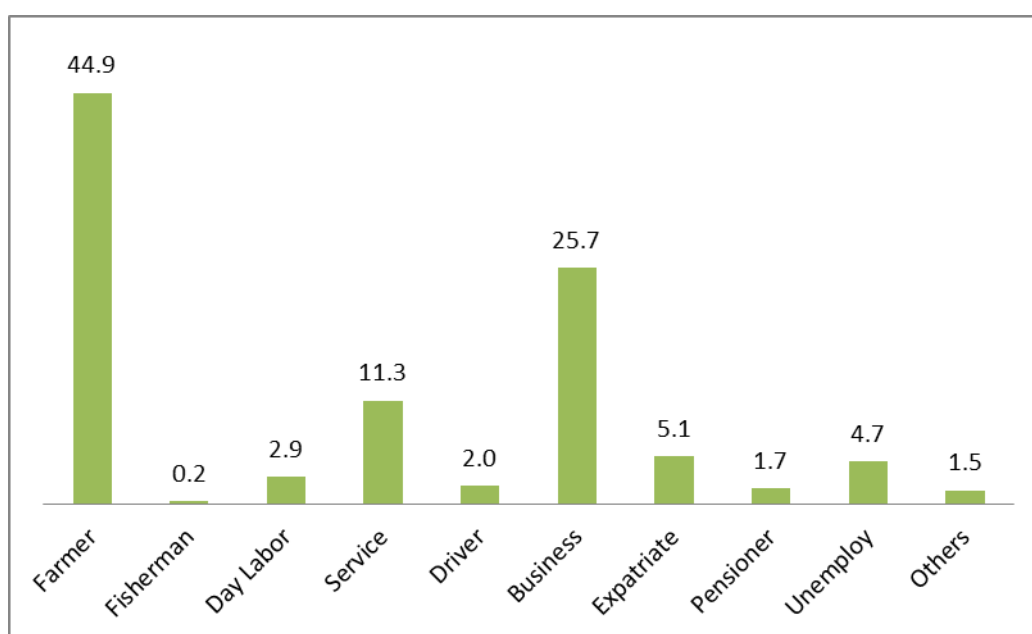
Source: Census and survey, April 2024-May 2024

Table 28: Status of loan repay by household

Household response	Percentage (%)
Partially	69.6
No	21.7
Total	100.0

3.16 Employment Opportunity

80. Employment implies that people have engaged in earnings to support livelihood of the household. Of total survey population about 41% have engaged in different service sectors. Below figure shows that the highest working population (44.9%) is engaged in agriculture sector followed by business 25.7%, service 11.3%, expatriate 5.1%, day labor 2.97%, pensioner 1.62%, driver 2.16%, and others workforce are 1.5%. Among of all workforces in the project area 4.7% are in unemployed which is higher than national unemployment rate 3.51%.

**Figure 9: Employment Status in the Study Area (%)**

3.17 Health and Services

81. People approach multiple institutions for medical care and treatment. Government hospitals, private hospital and community clinic are the medical/health care institutions that are frequently accessed by the households. During the survey it was reported that most of the household get the medical facilities from government hospital (99.1%) followed by only Private Hospital (38.3%), Community Clinic (7.8%). It was found that about 37.8% of household use both Govt. Hospital and Private hospital on the other hand 3.5% household used all services i.e. Govt. Hospital, Private and Community Clinic for medical treatment purposes.

Table 29: Medical service status (Multiple Response)

Medical Service point	Number of households	Service received by HH (%)
Govt. Hospital	228	99.1
Both Govt. Hospital and Private	87	37.8
Both Govt. Hospital and Private and Community Clinic	8	3.5
Private	88	38.3

Medical Service point	Number of households	Service received by HH (%)
Community Clinic	18	7.8

Source: Census and survey, April 2024-May 2024

3.18 Energy Use

82. Electricity is the main source of lighting for the grid connected households use by 100% of survey households and 4.78% household use solar energy during load shedding. For cooking purpose other sources of energy use by households are Electricity (15.7%), Gas (36.5%), Firewood (47.4%) and Kerosene only 0.4% of survey households.

Table 30: Source of energy

Source of energy	Used by Household (%)
Source of energy for lighting purpose	
Electricity	100
Electricity with Solar	4.78
Kerosene	-
Other	-
Source of energy for cooking purpose	
Electricity	15.7
Gas	36.5
Kerosene	0.4
Firewood	47.4

3.19 Role of Women and Gender Issues

83. The role of women alongside men is immense in the economic development of any country. Women are playing an important role to develop the various indicators like education, service, health, culture etc., and advancing equally along with men. As per BBS Household data 2022, in the project area around 15.01% of women are engaged in employment section who are contributing in income source of their family. Majority of women worker are working in agriculture sector (20.3%) and second is industry sector 13.35% and 10.28 women are engaged in service sector. During household survey with affected people, it was found that of total survey population 46.19% were women. According to survey data, the women engagement in different sectors was found i.e. housewife (60%), student (31.7%), working force (7.7%) and 2.4% were children below 4 years of old.

84. Women across the project areas also make a significant contribution to the household economy. Despite strong pressures from the families to dissuade women finding employment, they take a lead role in livestock farming and take care of the feeding of their cattle, goats, and poultry. Home gardening is another important economic activity of women, produce of which is used for both household consumption and marketing. Other forms of economic activities conducted by women include agricultural labor work, dressmaking, handicraft-making, employment in apparel industries etc. Educated women are employed in both government and private sector jobs. Women's earnings are mainly used for children's education and clothes, to supplement the households' consumption needs, and to repay the past debts. Some women would also save some money to be used in emergencies or for their children's future. In some communities, however, it has been reported that women have to hand over their earnings to husbands or else get prior consent of the husband to spend their earnings.

85. **Women empowerment:** it was found that women role in different household activities was found very poor. Most of the household's decision has been taken by jointly of husband and wife. Decision by wife alone was found utmost 10% of survey households. Women participants stated

that decision on women movement, use of money and saving mostly dominated by husband (55.2%, 47.83% and 39.57%). However, in freedom of vote, husband alone decision very rare (10%), even freedom of choice of vote by wife alone is the same percentage (10.87%), most of the family decide jointly (76.96%) to whom they will vote in election. In respect to the movement of outside home, depend on husband decision was found 55.3% followed by wife along 10.4%, Husband and wife jointly 20% and 14.3% women respondent stated that they have little role on movement outside home. Overall, the data suggest that while joint decision-making is common in many areas, husbands tend to dominate decisions related to women's movement and financial matters. Voting decisions, however, are largely made jointly, with very few households reporting that either the husband or wife decides alone (Figure 10).

86. During socio-economic survey identified three households headed by women in the project area. In Bangladesh, it is common for men to be the heads of households. In rural parts of the country, women's participation in public matters is generally very low due to religious and cultural norms. Typically, women's roles within households are shared with their husbands. Recognizing the low level of women's empowerment in the project area, the Project Management Unit (PMU), in collaboration with INGO will emphasize the involvement of women in various project activities include public consultations, compensation payments, vulnerability assessments, and GRM process. This special attention aims to enhance women's participation and empowerment within the project's scope.

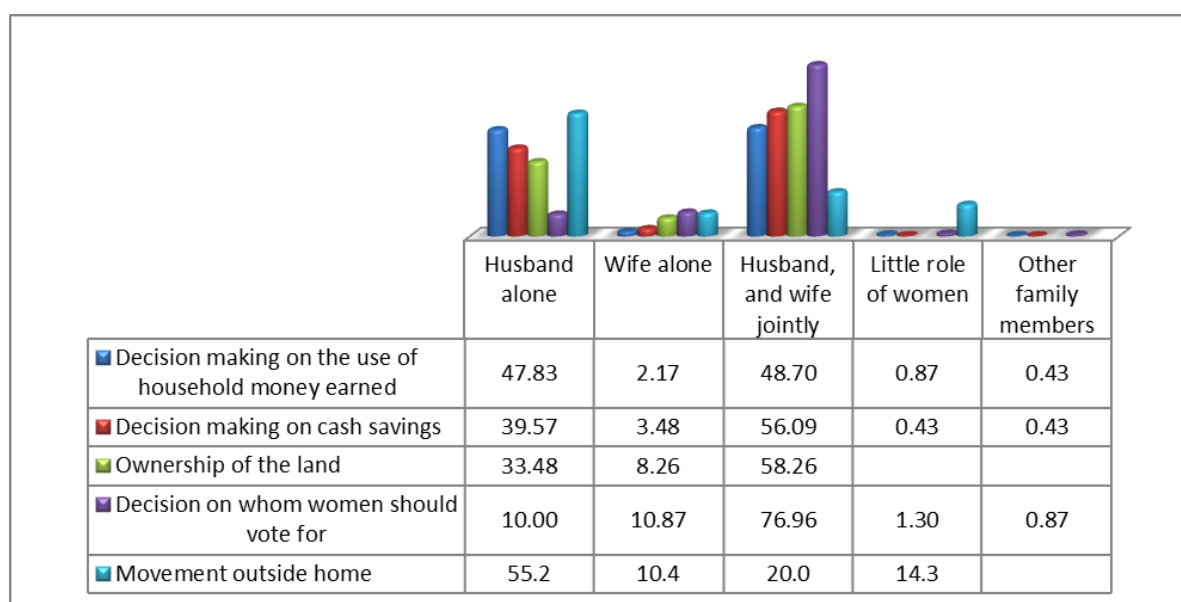


Figure 10: Status of women empowerment (%)

87. Although women bare 50.5% of population in Bangladesh but traditionally due to be a patriarchal family, in the most of the household, male are main dominated person in any activities. According to BBS 2022, of total workforce 16% of female worker working in various sectors in Bangladesh of which 45.77% in agriculture followed by industry (23.08%) and service (31.14%). However, to encourage women empowerment in Bangladesh there have various initiatives includes equal opportunity in job market, target of at least 30% of women employee in an office, about 60% of women quota in teaching in primary education etc.

88. During consultations, women expressed concerns over the loss of their fruit-bearing trees, livestock farming activities, household incomes and their social networks as a result of their potential displacements. As women play a major role in these household level activities. However, as majority of the displaced households are able to remain within the remaining portion of their

land and continue to engage in their routine activities, thus the impacts in terms of gender are likely to be minimal. The project will pay compensation for all their economic losses and will encourage their participation in livelihood restoration activities such as tree planting programs. Female headed households, will receive additional cash allowances as vulnerable households. Consultation will continue to pay attention to women's concerns throughout the project lifecycle.

3.20 Awareness on HIV

89. Majority of men and women in the communities across the subproject areas are aware of the root causes of HIV, how the disease is communicated and the preventive measures that people should adopt to avoid the spread of HIV. People who claimed to have knowledge on HIV acquired such awareness through media Electronic Media such as television, mobile etc. (97%) and Print media such as newspapers (3%). During the public consultation the villagers reported that around 80% to 90% of the villagers in their respective communities are knowledgeable of the disease.

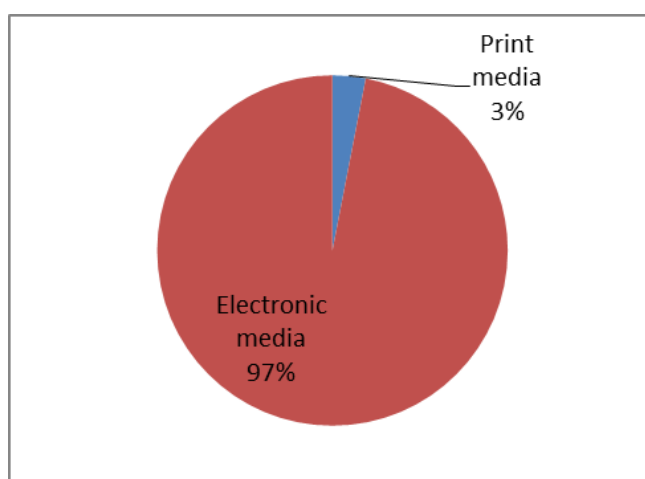


Figure 11: Status of source of awareness on HIV

3.21 Indigenous Peoples/ Ethnic minorities

90. According to field survey there is no existence of the indigenous people or the ethnic minority people along the route of transmission lines and the substations area. Therefore, no permanent or temporary and direct or indirect impacts on indigenous people's communities are anticipated.

4 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

4.1 Introduction

91. Public consultation is an essential part of the social safeguard planning process aimed at involving the local stakeholders in the project development and implementation phases of the project cycle. The stakeholders, in this process, are able to provide inputs and engage themselves in identifying measures to minimize and/or avoid impacts and mitigation measures, based on local needs and conditions. Potential impacts of the project were disclosed and discussed in stakeholders' meetings with the people around the proposed sub-stations area. In the consultation process, the stakeholders got involved with the RP Consultants and Project Proponent and shared their problems, needs and aspirations in a participatory way. In this process the Power Grid as the Project Proponent has obtained stakeholders' views and feedbacks on the proposed interventions and perceptions on the probable changes likely to be happened in future within the Project area.

4.2 Objectives of Public Consultation Meeting

92. The primary objective of the Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) is to incorporate the opinions and suggestions of the public and all other stakeholders at the Project planning stage to ensure wider acceptability of the Project. The main objective of the stakeholder consultation is to involve the stakeholders in the project cycle and explore stakeholders' perception and attitude regarding the proposed Project. The specific objectives were to:

- Ensure peoples' participation in the proposed Project;
- Unfold stakeholder's attitudes towards the Project;
- Unveil concerns of vulnerable groups, including women, the poor and indigenous people;
- Explore problems related to the Project in the Project area;
- Understand probable solution of the problems; and
- Obtain demand and aspirations of the affected people and other stakeholders.

4.3 Approaches and Methodology

93. The approach for discussion, consultation and participation was structured in such a way that it would offer a platform to all the stakeholders, where they may discuss, share and debate their opinions. The GoB ordinance/ acts and policies as well as policy/ guidelines of the project financier have been followed in designing and performing the consultation and participation process. The process was initiated through conducting necessary public consultation meetings (PCMs) in the project area. The team encouraged the participation of women in the stakeholder meetings. Thus, both men and women were attended in the consultation meetings, particularly in primary stakeholders' consultation meetings. Initial meetings often started with the local government (UP), local stakeholders, followed by SCMs, FGDs, and KIIs. The process continued at individual and multi-stakeholders' level through various way in the project areas. The consultation involved participants from various categories, including landowners, local leaders, representative from local administration, school teachers, and representatives of civil society.

94. During the consultation, various issues related to involuntary resettlement were discussed among the locals. These included relevant policies on land acquisition and compensation, project awareness, public reaction and willingness regarding the project, the positive and negative impacts and benefits of the project, health and safety concerns of the locals, and women and gender issues. The meeting minutes of each consultation were recorded and preserved. Issues raised during the meetings will be considered during the implementation phase of the project.

4.4 Key Stakeholders of the Project

95. The public/community consultation, discussion and participation processes start by identifying the stakeholders of the Project. The stakeholders of the Project were identified through a 'stakeholder mapping exercise' conducted by the field survey team members. The exercise was done by categorizing the potential affected persons and host communities, who have a stake in the Project. The identified primary stakeholders are the land owners, traders, farmers, service holders, day laborer, drivers, etc. who will be directly and/or indirectly affected by the project interventions.

96. The secondary stakeholders identified included the public representatives, local government administration, the executing agency, financing institutions etc. The secondary stakeholders for the project includes Power Grid, Deputy Commissioners of the respective districts, DAE, DF, DAE, RHD, BR, BWDB, Department of Fisheries, public representatives and Upazila level administration.

4.5 Public Consultation Meeting (PCM)

97. In order to assess stakeholder needs, expectations, perceptions, and choices, and to ensure their rights and voices, a two-fold consultation processes was carried out during the survey. Thus, SCMs were conducted firstly with both the primary and secondary stakeholders. Later, affected persons of different occupations and gender-based groups were consulted through FGDs. Eleven (11) PCMs were carried out at nine different locations of the project areas. Public Consultation Meeting (PCM-1) was carried out at Bagesshar village of Madhabpur upzila in Habiganj District adjacent to the proposed Madhabpur 132kV AIS Substation, PCM-2 was carried out Hariya village of Madhabpur upzila in Habiganj District, PCM-3 was carried out at Illisha Bazar village of Chakoria upzila in Cox's Bazar District adjacent to the proposed Pekua 400/203/132kV substation, PCM-4 was carried out at Damalia village of Chatkhil upzila in Noakhali district, PCM-5 was carried out at Boubazar village of Matlab (North) in Chandpur district adjacent to the proposed substation of Matlab north 132kV substation, PCM-6 was carried at Mandartali village of Matlab north in Chandpur district adjacent to the proposed Kachua-Matlab 132kV transmission line. PCM-7 was carried at at Chorakhol village of Kumarkhali upazila of Kushtia district. PCM-8 was carried at Islampur vaillage of Dhupchanchia upazila in Bogura district and PCM 9 was carried out at Baladanga village of Tungipara upazila of Gopalganj district, PCM 10 was carried out at Chaderhat village of Mathbaria upazila of Pirojpur district and 11 PCM were held near Monohardi substation at Hetemdi, Monohardi, Narsigndi. The total number of participants in nine SCMs was 125. Participants list of Consultation Meetings has been given as annex.

Table 31: Schedule and number of participants of SMCs

SN	Sub-stations Area	Meeting place	Upazila	District	Date	Time	No. of participants		Total
							Male	Female	
1.	Madhabpur Substation	Haria	Madhabpur	Habiganj	26/04/2024	10: 00 AM	11	0	11
2.	Madhabpur Substation	Bagshair	Madhabpur	Habiganj	26/04/2024	4:00 PM	06	03	9
3.	Pekua Substation	Illisha Bazar	Chakaria	Cox's Bazar	29/04/2024	3:00 PM	11	0	11
4.	Chatkhil Substation	Damalia	Chatkhil	Noakhali	01/05/2024	11:00 AM	10	0	10
5.	Matlab North Sustation	Boubazar	Uttor Matlab	Chandpur	02/05/2024	5:30 PM	11	0	11
6.	Kachuya to Matlab TL	Mandartali Bazar	Matlab north	Chandpur	03/05/2024	4:30 PM	11	0	11
7.	Kumarkhali Substation	Charaikhole	Kumarkhali	Kushtia	05/05/2024	4:30 PM	12	0	12
8.	Dhubchachia	Islampur	Dhubchahchia	Bogura	06/05/2024	5:00	09	0	9

SN	Sub-stations Area	Meeting place	Upazila	District	Date	Time	No. of participants		Total
							Male	Female	
	Substation					PM			
9.	Tungipara Substation	Baladanga	Tungipara	Gopalganj	08/05/2024	4:10 PM	12	0	12
10.	Mathbaria Substation	Chaderhat	Mathbaria	Pirojpur	10/05/2024	6:00 PM	15	0	15
11.	Monohardi Substation	Hetemdi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	14/05/2024	10:00 AM	14	0	14
							122	3	125

4.6 Project and Resettlement Issues Raised During Consultations

98. The objectives of the project, its preliminary design and probable impacts were shared with the affected people at the beginning of each SCM sessions. The major issues included in the discussions were (i) project details and alignment; (ii) benefit and adverse impact of the Project; (iii) opinion on the compensation against potential losses; (iv) compensation for the vulnerable population; (v) mechanism of compensation payment, and (vi) resettlement assistance and options. The stakeholders participated actively in all discussions and shared their views, needs and aspirations from the Project.

4.7 Feedbacks from Consultation

99. The consultants discussed with the stakeholders about the proposed project interventions and the process of people participation in preparing the RP. The people of the project area learned about the proposed project from the officials of Power Grid and consultants who frequently visited the project area. The people of the project area are aware of probable impacts of the project. Local people identified impacts (problems, benefits) of the project in the consultation meetings. Irrespective of region, project impacts likely to be happened are identified.

Table 32: Perceived impacts of the project

Major Issues	Issues and concerns raised	Response from the project
Awareness about the proposed project	- Most of the participants are not aware about the proposed substations. Only local of Pekua substation well known about the proposed substation will be constructed in the area. - local distribution entities are aware about proposed project because the consulting firm informed them regarding the substations and transmission lines during field visit. - The majority participants of Madhabpur, Chatkhil, Matlab North, Kumarkhali, Dhupchanchia, Tungipara substations opined that agricultural land will be affected due to construction of substations and some of the farmers will lose their agricultural land. They expect proper compensation of land including crops and trees compensation.	- Project will bring many positive benefits to the local communities. The project will improve the power supply in the project area. Moreover, if the electricity supply increases, it will create opportunity to set up new small, medium and large business industry as well as will create livelihood improvement and employment for local people. - Three times land Compensation will be paid to affected people by DC office as per Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017. - Power Grid will conduct study of all the adverse impacts and losses of the project and they will prepare an entitlement matrix to provide adequate compensation to the affected persons; - Cash compensation will be provided to affected people by DC office for the land areas of tower footing also

Major Issues	Issues and concerns raised	Response from the project
		as per Electricity Rules 2020 (Amendment 2022).
Benefits of the Project	- The participants expected that transmission lines will contribute to improved villages and household's power supply, reduce load shedding, stable supply of electricity to irrigate crop cultivations, uninterrupted power supply at night for children's studies, development of industries and commercial centers. Some unskilled labors in the project area will get income opportunity during construction work; - They expect the project will ensure incessant electricity supply with full voltage in the project area; - The project will help to set up new small and medium industry using the generated power;	- The economic and social development will be increased. New industries will be constructed due to availability of power supply. Local people will get job opportunity in those industries and will be economically benefitted. As available power supply is mandatory for establishing any developmental activities, the construction of substation will create new investment in different sectors; - Uninterrupted electricity supply with full voltage in the project area will be ensured by the project intervention; - Installation of substation will invite allied infrastructure i.e. road, industry; which would impact indirectly on the land price. The price of land will rise likely due to enhanced economic activity in the area; - Power Grid will negotiate with the EPC contractors to give priority of local labor during civil construction work.
Loss of land, livelihoods and incomes and compensation	- Agriculture land require for all new 9 substations, most of the land owners depends on agriculture expect Pekua Substation. - Majority participants of Pekua substation stated that huge salt is being cultivated in this proposed substation area, farmer depend on salt cultivation will lose their income, they expect alternative income source by the project; - Most of the participants highly expect higher compensation over and above the mouza rate to enable them to purchase alternate agricultural land; - They said transmission towers will restrict the land use. Agriculture machinery like Tractors, Power tiller cannot be used. Productivity of the land will decrease. During civil works the crops production will be hamper for that reason they expect at least 2 seasons crops compensation during construction work; - Households who are living within	- Compensation for all losses will be paid to APs as per the provisions in the ARIPA, 2017, If there is a gap in statutory compensation, the gap will be bridged by Power Grid based on assessments and recommendations of the Property Assessment and Valuation Committees (PAVC) to be appointed by Power Grid; - Power Grid will conduct study all the adverse impacts and losses due to project and they will prepare an entitlement matrix to provide adequate compensation to off-set the losses to the affected persons; - Compensation for crop losses will be paid for a period of one year and taking into consideration the loss of incomes and investments of the farmers. Farmers will also be allowed to cultivate underneath the transmission tower base areas; - Compensation will be paid for the trees to be removed. Also, tree owners will be allowed to retain the timber from the trees; - The project will assist the APs to find

Major Issues	Issues and concerns raised	Response from the project
	the RoW of the transmission lines required additional compensation for shifting, land development and house construction if they are displaced. They also demanded compensation for the trees and additional compensation for fruit-bearing trees as they are dependent on such trees for incomes. • They said removal of fruit-bearing and timber trees will reduce the incomes of locals; • Most of affected households demand for training on alternative income opportunity; • Project should consider allocating alternate land of similar quality to people who lose their land and specifically to the leaseholders and sharecroppers who are exclusively dependent on acquired land for their livelihoods and incomes. Affected people (land owners, lessees, sharecroppers) mainly cultivate rice and salt at the affected land and thus, will lose their work/employment, and wages/income which will reduce earning scope of affected people and will have an impact on their income and livelihoods; • The proposed lands for substations are fertile land cultivated by farmers in several seasons of the year and some people have planned to construct 'future houses' in this land. So the land acquisitions will adversely affect the landowners. Project should assist to landowners to purchase alternative land in another location.	alternative land either for outright purchase or leasing. Leaseholders and sharecroppers will be compensated for their crop and income losses. Furthermore, they will be assisted to find alternate land; • Project has tried to avoid/minimize resettlement impacts and particularly the residential areas, and none of lands earmarked for substations are within the residential areas. The location is proposed by a team of professionals considering the engineering and technical requirements. However, community concerns over the land will be further reviewed by Power Grid; • Power Grid will give highly priority of locals for working at construction sites.
Land Acquisitions	• As the proposed location is cultivated agriculture land and their main earning sources is this agriculture land, the Locals of Madhabpur substation stated that few month ago they have lose their land for extension of Dhaka-Sylhet Highway and they received three times land compensation, moreover this area is being an industrial area day by day resulted land price has increased so locals are expecting three times land price of current market price of land;	• Consultant team given first priority of khash land for location selection if not find a suitable location, then selected private land. The field team also contacted with local land offices, local administrations and local distribution entities regarding these purposes. • Project will consider compensation for affected persons by the present law and will compensate them according to the entitlement matrix; • During land acquisition, the land

Major Issues	Issues and concerns raised	Response from the project
	- Participants of Tungipara substation stated that due recent development in the area , the actual land price has increased tremendously but mouza rate is lower that market price, so, they expect compensation should determine as per present value of land. - If the project acquired only a portion of a land, the remaining portion could become nonviable for the use of any productive purpose. In such situations, can the project acquire the entire land instead of a portion?	price will be determined as per present price of land; Project will consider the acquisition of the remaining portion of the land, if it is nonviable to be used for any productive purpose but subject to the willingness of the landowner to surrender such land to the project.
Avoidance and safeguards	- Local expect that transmission lines should avoid traversing public places like schools, mosques, graveyards, madarasa, markets etc. as well as residential dwellings of the people; - Transmission lines and towers can cause possible electrocution, accidents, fires, and damages to trees and crops particularly during natural disasters like heavy rains, lightening, storms and winds; - Locals said during stringing works of transmission line, contractor must ensure appropriate safety measure to avoid any accident of locals.	- Route plan of transmission lines has been developed avoiding traversing public places like schools, mosques, graveyards, madarasa, markets etc. as well as residential dwellings of the people. Installation of transmission towers will avoid residential areas and other public spaces. If unavoidable, project will provide compensation and restoration assistance. Power Grid ensures that transmission lines do not cause population displacements. People can live in the same places if distance between the roof of their structures and the transmission conductors are maintained at 7-8 meters; - Power Grid will ensure that all required safety measures are followed by contractors during construction of TL. Power Grid and monitoring consultant will strongly monitor the community safety during its operations;
Risks and hazards	- Sound and air pollution will increase during construction of the substation; - Risk of accidental occurrence might be increased beside the substation area; - Risks associated with cultivation of land under this high-power line, particularly during the rainy season; - Transportation of construction material can cause traffic congestion, dust and noise emissions; - Landfilling for substations can disturb the drainage systems and would adversely affect the rest of	- Necessary safety measures such as erecting bamboo sheds over the built structures and fencing off the construction sites will be adopted by the contractors during conductor stringing. Civil works will be scheduled to avoid cultivation seasons, and peak periods for other livelihood activities; - Contractors will be obliged to avoid traffic congestion and follow health and safety guidelines to control dust emissions and noise generation. Power Grid officers will monitor the performance of the contractors and compliance with safeguards

Major Issues	Issues and concerns raised	Response from the project
	the lands, water logging, floods, etc. - Construction work of the transmission lines should not damage utility services and our water sources and pumps; - Civil works of the project will lead to influx of migrant labor teams; their possible misconduct and engagement in sexual harassment of women; drug peddling and abuse, human trafficking, etc. - Compensation payments should not be delayed. Middlemen interfering with compensation process and seeking bribes should be avoided. It should be a trouble-free process for APs.	requirements; - The final engineering designs will study the drainage systems and necessary measures would be incorporated to avoid environmental hazards; - No utility services or water sources will be affected. If affected, project will restore them at its own cost within a reasonable time frame; - Power Grid and the contractors will endeavor to minimize labor influx and place priority in local labor. Awareness raising programs will be conducted for labor teams. It will be a mandatory requirement for the contractors to enforce a code of conduct for the labor teams. Power Grid will establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to facilitate any affected/aggrieved parties to report their grievances/complaints and seek resolution within a reasonable time frame; - Power Grid together with DC will ensure that compensation is paid on due time and before taking possession of land. Compensation will be paid directly to the landowner/claimant through a cheque.

4.8 Women Consultation

100. A consultation meeting with women was held at Haria village of Madhubpur Upazila of Habiganj district on 26/04/2024 in proposed Madhubpur Substation area. The participants said most of the women are involve in household activities and sometime they participate in agricultural farming activities with men. During consultations, women expressed concerns over the loss of their fruit-bearing trees, loss of agriculture land, income reduce of agriculture labor etc. In present time, they said no women involvement in any construction works in the area. Most of the women are working in industrial sector in Dhaka and adjacent area of Sylhet district. They also expect proper compensation of crops and trees including fruits.

101. In response of the meeting, consultants informed them the project will pay compensation for all their economic losses and will encourage women participation in livelihood restoration activities such as tree planting programs, livelihood training, social program etc. Female headed households will receive additional cash allowances as vulnerable households. Consultation will continue to pay attention to women's concerns throughout the project lifecycle.

4.9 Consultation Outcomes and Policy Issues

102. The outcomes of the consultation meetings were very helpful in minimizing the impacts of the Project. The probable harmful/beneficial effects that may be caused due to the implementation of the project have been identified and documented in the meeting minutes.

Suggestions received regard to change of transmission route considering avoidance policy, minimizing or no alternative options to the proposed project. The meetings informed to the local affected people that based on Electricity Act 2018 and ARIPA 2017, the compensation for the land, crops, salt production and trees, etc. will be provided to the affected households within of the project areas.

4.10 Consultation and Participation during Project Implementation

103. A consultation and participation mechanism will be developed by engaging the primary stakeholders in local committees – for instance, grievance redress committees (GRC) and property valuation advisory committee (PVAC). Process of engagement of primary stakeholders has been described in chapter 9. The Implementing NGO will be appointed by the Project for the implementation of RP, who will continue the processes of consultation and participation by involving the affected households and the beneficiaries as well. Thus, consultation will remain as an integral part of Project management and implementation.

4.11 Summary of Consultation Output

104. Based on the discussion at the consultation meetings the project stakeholders have identified probable losses, potential impacts, and mode of compensation payment for the affected people (APs). It was clearly explained at the meetings that land exchanged for land as an alternative was not an option in this project; however, adequate compensation will be paid against the losses as per project policy. The following summary findings of the consultation meetings/discussions would help the project proponent in carrying out the RP properly:

- i. Give proper compensation to the land losers and paid all compensation swiftly;
- ii. Proper compensation due to loss of trees and crops during construction works;
- iii. Homestead should be avoided during stringing cables from substations;
- iv. Local people should be engaged in the construction activities, by employing them;
- v. Ensuring smooth electricity supply;
- vi. Reducing the load shedding during irrigation period at village level,
- vii. Limit vegetation loss during cleaning sites for stockpiling for tower construction;
- viii. Ensure community health safety issues during stringing and tower construction in the area.

4.12 Disclosure of the RP

105. As per the guidelines of ADB and Power Grid, the IA will disclose the RP in a summarized form as an Information Brochure and Booklet in Bangla language to the local stakeholders immediately after the RP is approved by the line ministry and ADB. Power Grid will develop the information Brochure and Booklet in Bangla language and disclose it to the local stakeholders. Copies of the RP and the Booklet will be available in DC offices in the respective areas and in the sub-districts (Upazilas) within the sub-stations area for the general people and civil society members. In disclosure sessions, the extent of Project impacts on their communities and individual households will be fully disclosed to the directly affected persons and communities. The policies for mitigation of adverse social impacts will also be disclosed to the affected persons. In this regard, meaningful consultations will be arranged by the IA with affected persons for enabling their informed participation in preparing, implementing, and monitoring of the RP.

106. The Booklet will be drafted in English and Bangla briefly presenting the issues including (i) the Project impacts; (ii) mitigation measures and entitlement matrix; (iii) grievance redress mechanisms; (iv) the institutional framework for Project implementation; (v) schedule for implementation and monitoring arrangements; and (vi) a set of common Q&A about the Project for affected people. The RP will be also uploaded in the Power Grid website after obtaining

concurrence and approval from the Ministry of Energy, Power and Mineral Resources, GoB.

107. The PMU and Implementing NGO will continue their communications with the affected persons and other stakeholders and disclose information such as the dates of final surveys and census of affected households, valuation procedures, project related impacts, specific entitlements of the affected persons, compensation procedures, grievance redress procedures and dates of the commencement of civil works. The project will follow below steps for continued consultation and participation of APs throughout the project cycle.

- The PMU and the INGO will engage in continuous consultations with the affected persons to minimize/avoid adverse impacts of the project emanating from final engineering designs.
- The PMU and the INGO will organize and conduct periodic meetings with affected persons and other stakeholders to inform them the status of final engineering designs, land acquisition process and entitlements and payment of compensation to affected persons.
- The PMU and INGO will engage the affected persons and other stakeholders to review the final engineering designs, and entitlements and other benefits to affected persons.
- The PMU and INGO will maintain liaison with the office of the Deputy Commissioner to verify the status of land acquisitions and communicate the same information to the affected persons.
- The PMU and INGO will conduct consultations with affected persons and other stakeholders to elicit their views and suggestions to revise and to update the resettlement plan.
- The PMU and INGO will held periodic meetings with the affected persons and other stakeholders to review any unanticipated or indirect consequences of the implementation of safeguard plans.
- The INGO will assist the affected persons to access necessary information, prepare documentation related to land acquisitions and receive compensation and other resettlement assistance and other project related benefits.
- The INGO will conduct information dissemination sessions at major locations and solicits the help of the local community leaders to encourage the participation of the affected persons in resettlement plan implementation.
- Through consultation meeting, the INGO will take special attention to assist the vulnerable groups to understand the process and to help them in getting the compensation and other assistance.

5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

5.1 Guideline on Grievances Mechanism

108. The Project Proponent would establish a procedure to deal with and resolve any queries as well as address complaints and grievances about any irregularities. In this regard, a policy and/or guideline will be prepared and adopted for assessing and mitigating potential social and environmental impacts through grievance redress mechanism (GRM) following the donor's guideline. The GRM will deal with complaints and grievances related to both social/resettlement and environmental issues of the Project. Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) will be formed to receive and resolve complaints as well as grievances from aggrieved persons from the local stakeholders including the Project-affected persons. Based on consensus, the procedure will help resolving issues/conflicts amicably and quickly, saving the aggrieved persons from having to resort to expensive, time-consuming legal actions. The procedure will, however, not prevent a person's right to go to the courts of law. The project will establish a three-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The GRM will function throughout the life cycle of the project implementation. By implementing this structured GRM, Power Grid aims to address grievances promptly, transparently, and efficiently, ensuring the project's smooth progression and fostering trust with the affected communities.

5.2 Composition of GRC

109. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established locally at Project sites and centrally at the Project level to receive and settle grievances from the affected persons and other local stakeholders. The project will establish a three-tier GRM, the first tier of GRM will be Local (Upazila) level GRC, the second tier of GRM will be at Project Level (PMU) and the third tier of the GRM will be at central level of Power Grid will comprise of Executive Director (P&D) Power Grid, Dhaka – Convener, Chief Engineer, Power Grid- Member Secretary. Most of the grievances will be resolved at the local-level GRC, but those cases that cannot be resolved at the local level will be forwarded to PGRC. The local level GRC will be constituted with representation of the local UP Chairman and affected people ensuring women's representation, if available. The Project-level GRC will be constituted with representation from the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), Implementing Agency (IA) and one independent person from the civil society having knowledge about land acquisition law of Bangladesh and involuntary resettlement.

5.2.1 Local Level GRC (LGRC)

110. The following GRC composition is proposed for the local level GRC (LGRC) with representations from Project Proponent, RP Implementing NGO, local elected officials and representatives of affected people including women in the Project area to ensure a participatory process and to allow voices of the affected communities in the grievance procedures.

1. Executive Engineer, Power Grid: Convener
2. Representative of INGO (Non-voting): Member-Secretary
3. Chairman of Union Perished (UP) concerned: Member
4. Female member of ward of the UP concerned: Member
5. Retired teacher from the union concerned: Member
6. Representative of PAPs: Member

111. One (1) representative of PAPs (based on the recommendation of IA and approved by the Convener) will be a member of the LGRC. The Member-Secretary of LGRC will be available and accessible to APs to address concerns and grievances. Post evaluation of some past projects indicate that GRCs have worked well and were successful in resolving disputes in a participatory

manner ensuring fairness in the decision-making process. Unresolved cases will be forwarded to the Project-level GRC (PGRC). The LGRC is empowered to take a decision, which is bound upon the Project Proponent. But it requires the approval of the Project Director for implementation of the decisions.

5.2.2 Terms of Reference for Local GRC (LGRC)

112. The scopes of work and the Terms of Reference (ToR) for LGRC are:

- i. The LGRC shall review, consider, and resolve grievances related to social/resettlement and environmental mitigations during implementation of the Project.
- ii. Any grievances presented to the LGRC, should ideally be resolved on the first day of hearing or within a period of four weeks except for complicated issues requiring additional investigations. Grievances of indirectly affected persons and/or persons affected during project implementation due to social or environmental problems will also be reviewed by LGRC.
- iii. The LGRC will not engage in any review of the legal standing of an “awardee” other than in the distribution of shares of acquired property among the legal owners and associated compensation or entitlement issues.
- iv. LGRC decisions should ideally be arrived at through consensus, failing which resolution will be based on majority vote. Any decision made by the LGRC must be within the purview of RP policy framework and entitlements.
- v. The LGRC will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law.
- vi. A minimum three (3) members (in addition to the Member Secretary) shall form the quorum for the meeting of the LGRC to proceed.

113. LGRC meetings will be held in the convener’s office in the Project area or other location(s) as agreed by the aggrieved persons. If needed, LGRC members may undertake field visits to verify and review the issues at dispute, including titles/shares, left-out cases during Joint Verification Survey (JVS) or other relevant matters. Other than disputes relating to ownership right under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and other assistance. However, the major grievances that might require mitigations include:

- i. APs not enlisted;
- ii. Losses not identified correctly;
- iii. Compensation/assistance not as per entitlement matrix;
- iv. Dispute about ownership;
- v. Delay in disbursement of compensation/assistance;
- vi. Improper distribution of compensation/assistance in case of joint ownership;
- vii. Incorrect name in the award book of DC.

5.2.3 Project-level GRC (PGRC)

114. The Project-level GRC will review all unresolved cases involving social and environmental issues. The Project Director heads the Project-level GRC. The composition of the PGRC will be as follows:

- i. Project Director, Project Implement Unit, Power Grid: Chair Person
- ii. Team Leader of IA: Member Secretary
- iii. Representative of Civil Society: Member

115. The Member-Secretary in the PGRC will provide necessary knowledge and information regarding relevant standard policies and international protocols. He/she will also set examples of resolving such grievances from other development projects in Bangladesh. The PGRC should

establish fairness and transparency in the resolution of grievances by project-affected persons. In case of technical or environmental issues as well as any legal matters, the Team Leader of the IA will advise the PGRC. In specific cases, Environment and Social Unit (ESU) or external legal advisors may be consulted, if required.

5.2.4 ToR for Project Level GRC (PGRC)

116. The scope of work and the Terms of Reference (ToR) for PGRC are:

- i. Review, consider and settle unresolved grievances forwarded by LGRCs related to social/resettlement and environmental issues.
- ii. Any grievances presented to the PGRC should ideally be resolved within 4 (four) weeks from the date of receiving the complaints from LGRC.
- iii. In case of complicated cases, the PGRC Members can request additional information or carry out field level verifications.
- iv. Resolutions should be based on consensus among Members, failing which the decision may be taken on majority vote.
- v. Any decision made by the PGRC must be within the purview of RP policy and entitlements.
- vi. The PGRC will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law.
- vii. All three (3) Members are required to form the quorum for the meeting of the PGRC.

5.3 Grievance Resolution Process

117. The RP implementing NGO will keep a close liaison with the affected people and discuss any type of issues, observation, complaints at focus group discussion (FGD) meetings on a weekly or fortnightly basis. Most of the issues will hopefully be settled in the focus group meeting but some issues requiring formal hearing and resolution will be brought to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for resolution in form of a formal complaint. All complaints will have to be received at the local (Union) level GRC (LGRC) and resolved within a certain period (maximum four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints). The grievance resolution process will be facilitated by the RP implementing agency (IA) being the Member Secretary of the committee. It will review and sort the cases in terms of nature of grievance, urgency of resolution and schedule hearings in consultation with the Convener. If any case is found beyond the purview of the GRC (as per ToR) and related to land ownership, categorization of land, they are to be settled under arbitration. The GRC will request the aggrieved person to apply to the Deputy Commissioner (DC) for resolution or the GRC may refer such issues to the DC office for consideration. All cases will be heard at LGRC within four weeks from the date of receiving the complaints.

118. If the resolution attempt at the local level fails, the LGRC will refer the complaint with the minutes of the hearings to the PGRC. In case of failure at PGRC, the complaint with the minutes of the hearings of PGRC will be sent to the Project Director at PIU for further review. The Project Director will assign the Environment and Social Unit (ESU) of Power Grid to review the grievance cases and to assist the Project Director in making decision. The ESU will review the case records and will conduct field visits for cross-examination and consult the LGRC Members and aggrieved persons, if required. The cases are to be resolved at PGRC within five weeks from the date of receiving the file from the LGRC. If a decision at this level is found unacceptable by the aggrieved person(s), he/she may go to court of law for verdict. Aggrieved persons are always allowed to go to court of law for settlement of any unresolved issues. A decision agreed with the aggrieved person(s) at any level of hearing will need to be approved by the Project Director before making any payment based on the GRC's decision.

119. A three-level grievance redress mechanism has been defined for this project (Table-23). At Level 1, a grievance redress committee (GRC) is established at the Upazila level. The members of

GRC should represent all concerned agencies involved in project implementation. It will be comprised of five members headed by an executive engineer (or a designated official to be nominated by Power Grid) as the convener. The other four members include the field coordinator of RAP implementing agency who acts as the GRC Member Secretary, Upazila Chairman of the concern Upazila or his/her delegated Vice-Chairman, one male and one female representatives from the PAPs are members of the Local Level GRC. The second level GRC will be a three-member committee headed by Power Grid Project Director. The third level GRC is a two-member committee headed by the Executive Director of Power Grid.

120. Aggrieved people will first file with the local-level GRC. If the grievance is not resolved at local level the case will be forwarded to project (PMU) level GRC with minutes and other documents. If it is not resolved at PMU level the case will be forwarded to central level of Power Grid. People will have every right to bring the case to a court of law at any level of the GRM.

121. Level 1 of GRC will be at the upazila level of project site. The appointed field coordinator will record the complaint, the name of the complainant, and the date of the complaint. The field coordinator will communicate with the relevant persons and agencies implicated in the complaint and will try to reach an amicable settlement within two weeks. The member of GRC of level 1 comprise of (i) Executive Engineer/Deputy Project Director-Convener, (ii) Field Coordinator of IA–Member Secretary (iii) Upazila Chairman or his representative-Member, (iv)Agriculture Extension Officer at Upazila level –Member, (v) One representative from PAPs male or female (female in case of female aggrieved person) –Member.

122. Level 2 of GRC will be the Project Management Unit of Power Grid chaired by the Project Director. The rest of the members of the GRC will include (i) Team Leader RAP implementing Agency-Member Secretary (ii) Executive Engineer of the project, Power Grid-Member (iii) a representative of the DC. The Grievances that cannot be resolved at GRM-Level 2 or else if the affected persons were dissatisfied with the Level 2 resolution can submit their grievances to project level GRC will be located at the project office of the Power Grid.

123. Level 3 of GRC will be the central level of Power Grid comprise (i) Executive Director (P&D) Power Grid, Dhaka –Convener (ii) Chief Engineer, Power Grid-Member Secretary. The complainant and/or his representative will be called to appear before the Level 3 GRC and explain his/her grievance. The GRC located at Power Grid Headquarters will conclude its proceedings within one month from the submission of the grievance.

Table 33: Composition of GRC

Level	Members of the GRC at different levels
Level 1 Local (Upazila) level GRC	I. Executive Engineer/Deputy Project Director-Convener II. Field Coordinator of IA–Member Secretary III. Representative from EPC contractor IV. Upazila Chairman or his representative-Member V. Agriculture Extension Officer at Upazila level -Member VI. One representative from PAPs male or female (female in case of female aggrieved person) –Member
Level 2 Project Level (PMU)	I. Project Director –Convener II. Team Leader RAP implementing Agency-Member Secretary III. Executive Engineer of the project, Power Grid-Member
Level 3 ED Level (Central level of Power Grid)	I. Executive Director (P&D), Power Grid, Dhaka –Convener II. Chief Engineer, Power Grid-Member Secretary

5.4 GRC's Scope of Operations and Decision Requirements

124. The scope of work and responsibility/ jurisdiction of the GRC is:

- Any grievances presented to the GRC should ideally be resolved on the first day of hearing or within one month of the case being filed for complicated cases that require additional investigations.
- Grievances of indirectly affected persons and/or persons affected during project implementation will also be reviewed by the GRC.
- The GRC will not engage in any review of the legal standing of an “awardees” other than in direct losses or distribution of shares of acquired property among the legal owners and associated compensation or entitlement issues.
- GRC decisions should ideally be arrived at through consensus, or as a minimum, based on a majority vote. Any decision made by the GRC must be within the boundaries established by the social safeguard policies as per Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement of ADB SPS 2009.
- The GRC will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law. But if the parties agree on through a written appeal, GRC can mediate. The parties will withdraw the litigation.
- A minimum three (03) members shall form the quorum for the meeting of the LGRC.

5.5 Filing a Grievance/Complaint with GRC

125. PAPs will be able to file their grievances without any fear and intimidation. Where required, the Power Grid and IA will assist the PAPs with drafting any grievance notifications. All grievances must be submitted in writing to the LGRC convener. The complainant may be represented by the PAP him/herself or appointed agent such as locally elected officials/legal advisors. The judgment made by GRC will be communicated to the concerned PAP in writing. If dissatisfied, and with the agreement of the GRC, the PAP may request a further review of the judgment of LGRC by the Project-level GRC. In such cases, the case will be forwarded to the Convener of the project-level GRC with all documentations by the LGRC convener. If the disputant still remain unsatisfied, he/she can approach to ED through the LGRC and Project level GRC. They will enjoy opportunity to go to the formal court of law if still remain dissatisfied with the decision of any level of the GRM.

5.6 Documentation of Grievance

126. The affected persons and their communities will be informed of the project's GRM in open meetings at important locations and in PAP group meetings. Bangla translations of the RAP and the GRM in the form of information brochures will be distributed among the PAPs. The PAPs will also be briefed on the scope of the GRC, the procedure for lodging grievances cases and the procedure of grievance resolution at the project level.

127. To ensure impartiality and transparency, hearings on complaints will remain open to the public. The LGRCs will record the details of the complaints and their resolution in a register, including intake details, resolution process and the closing procedures. GRC will maintain the following three Grievance Registers:

- **Intake Register:** (1) Case number, (2) Date of receipt, (3) Name of complainant, (4) Gender, (5) Father or husband, (6) Complete address, (7) Main grievance regarding social (loss of land/property or entitlements) or environmental, (8) Complainants' story and expectation with evidence, and (8) Previous records of similar grievances.

- **Resolution Register:** (1) Serial no., (2) Case no., (3) Name of complainant, (4) Complainant's story and expectation, (5) Date of hearing, (6) Date of field investigation (if any), (7) Results of hearing and field investigation, (8) Decision of GRC, (9) Progress (pending, solved), and (10) Agreements or commitments.
- **Closing Register:** (1) Serial no., (2) Case no., (3) Name of complainant, (4) Decisions and response to complainants, (5) Mode and medium of communication, (6) Date of closing, (7) Confirmation of complainants' satisfaction, and (8) Management actions to avoid recurrence.

128. Grievance resolution will be a continuous process in RAP implementation. The PMU and IA will keep records of all resolved and unresolved complaints and grievances (one file for each case record) and make them available for review as per ADB and GoB's policy and any other interested persons/entities. The PMU will also prepare periodic reports on the grievance resolution process in times. The process of project GRM and timeline is presented in the following table and Figure.

Table 34: Process for resolving the grievance issues

Step 1	I. The IA on behalf of Power Grid informs PAPs and counsels them on land acquisition and resettlement policy, compensation and entitlement modalities, entitlement packages, and eligibility and process to obtain the entitlements. II. PAPs with clear understanding approach DC and Power Grid for CCL and assistance under the RAP as applicable. III. PAPs with confusion and valid complaints on land acquisition and resettlement process and entitlements approach GRC for resolution.
Step 2	I. The IA assists the aggrieved PAPs to produce a written complaint to the convener of local level GRC (LGRC) at Upazila Level with stories, expectations and any parties. The IA counsels the aggrieved persons on the mandate and procedure of grievance resolution. II. GRC scrutinize the case records and sort out cases to be referred to the DC or the court of law and those to be resolved in GRC. III. Hearing is organized on cases with merit at the GRC secretariat (Field office of IA) or at the Office of Upazila Chairman at local level and resolution is given by the GRC in 3 weeks of receiving the complaints. IV. Aggrieved PAPs satisfied with the resolution approach the EA (Power Grid) for resettlement assistance under the provision of the RAP. The agreed resolution is forwarded to PMU for approval by the PD before processing entitlements for the entitled person. V. In case the resolution is not acceptable to the aggrieved person, he/she approaches the PMU through the LGRC convener with assistance from the implementing agency for further review.
Step 3	I. Cases with all proceedings are placed with the PMU, where the PD reviews them with assistance from the Executive Engineer (Project). If found necessary, field investigation is carried out and the resolutions are given within 4 weeks of receiving the complaints. II. Aggrieved PAPs satisfied with the resolution approach the EA for resettlement assistance under the provision of the RAP. The resolution will be sent to the Conveners office to communicate to the aggrieved persons for acceptance. The PD then approves the resolution accepted by the aggrieved person. III. In case the resolution is not acceptable to the aggrieved person, he/she approaches the Director General, Power Grid through the PD PMU with assistance from the convener of LGRC.
Step 4	I. Cases with all proceedings from GRC and from PMU are placed with the ED, Power Grid where the ED appoints a reviewer to resolve the grievance in view of the merits and redirect the case records to the PD, PMU with written resolutions within 4 weeks of receiving the complaints at ED office. II. Aggrieved PAPs satisfied with the resolution approach the EA for resettlement assistance under the provision of the RAP. The resolution will be sent to the Conveners office of LGRC to communicate to the aggrieved persons for acceptance. The PD then approves the resolution accepted by the aggrieved person. III. Aggrieved PAPs may opt to approach to the Court of Law, if the resolution at DG level is not

	acceptable to him/her.
Step 5	i. The resolution accepted by the aggrieved persons at any level (LGRC, PMU, ED) is approved/nodded by the PD and forwarded back to the Conveners" office of LGRC keeping records at his/her office. ii. Based on the approved resolution, the implementing agency processes his/her entitlements and assists EA in arranging payment.

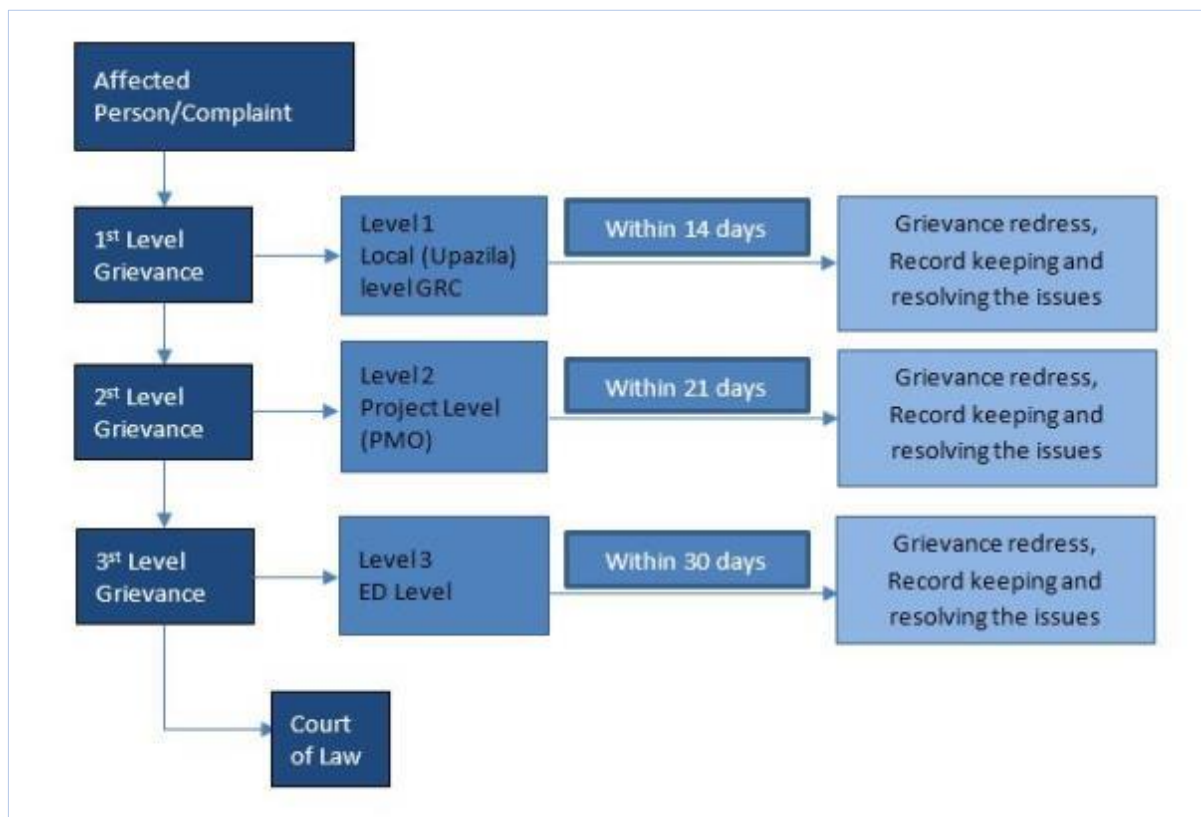


Figure 12: Grievance Resolving Process

6 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

6.1 Introduction

129. The government does not have a national policy on involuntary resettlement. The law of eminent domain is applied for the acquisition of land for infrastructure projects of public interest. The legal and policy framework for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for the project will be based on: (i) Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017 (ii) the Electricity Act of 2018 and Electricity Rules 2020; (iii) the Bangladesh Telegraph Act of 1885 and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009.

6.2 National Laws and Regulations

130. The current legislation governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 (henceforth, the Act 2017) is used as the legal support for land acquisition and requisition in Bangladesh. The Act 2017 requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Act 2017 provides certain safeguards for the owners and has provision for payment of “fair value” for the property acquired. The land owner can appeal against land acquisition within 15 (fifteen) days of notice under Section 4 of the Act 2017. The Act 2017, however, does not cover Project-affected persons without titles or ownership record, such as informal settler, occupiers, and informal tenants and lease-holders (without document) and does not ensure replacement cost of the property acquired. The Act has no provision of resettlement assistance and transitional allowances for restoration of livelihoods of the non-titled project affected persons.

131. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) determines “market value” of acquired assets on the date of notice of acquisition served (under Section 4 of the Act 2017). The DC then adds 200% premium of the assessed value of land for cash compensation under law (CCL) for government acquisitions. The CCL paid for land is generally less than the “market value” as owners customarily report lower values during registration to avoid and/or pay fewer taxes. If acquired land has standing crops cultivated by tenant (bargadar) under a legally constituted written agreement, the law requires that part of the compensation money be paid in cash to the tenants as per the agreement. The DC adds 100% premium of the assessed value to pay as compensation for loss of structures, crops and trees.

132. If there is a dispute regarding the amount of compensation, there is an option for arbitration and the procedures for such is in place. Places of worship, graveyard and cremation grounds are not to be acquired for any purpose, unless the acquisition of these places is deemed unavoidable for the best of interest of the people. The proponents will be allowed to acquire such areas given that it funds the replacement and rebuilding of such places.

133. Table below describes the land acquisition process under ARIPA 2017. The process generally takes minimum of 13 months for a priority project and minimum 16 months for a non-priority general project. This includes the time taken by DC to award compensation for affected persons which is stipulated as 2 months.

Table 35: Land Acquisition Process under ARIPA, 2017

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the Process	Responsibility
Section 4 (1)	Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of property for a public purpose	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (3) (1)	Prior to the publication of section 4(1) notice; Identify the present status of the land, structures and trees through video-graphy, still pictures or appropriate technology.	Deputy Commissioner
	After the publication of the section 4(1) notice, a joint verification is conducted with potentially affected households and relevant organizations.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (7)	After publication of preliminary notice under the section 4(1), if any household has changed the status of the land for beneficial purposes, changed status will not be added to the joint verification notice.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (8)	If the affected person is not happy with the joint verification assessment, he/she can complain to Deputy Commissioner within seven days of issuing sec 4(1) notice.	Affected Person
Section 4 (9)	Hearing by Deputy Commissioner within 15 working days after receiving the complaints. In case of government priority projects, hearing will be within 10 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (1)	Objections to acquisition by interested parties, within 15 days of the issue of section 4 (1) Notice	Affected Person
Section 5 (2)	Deputy Commissioner submits hearing report within 30 working days after the date of the section 5(1) notice. In the case of government priority projects, it will be within 15 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (3)	DC submits his report to the (i) government (for properties that exceed 16.50 acres; (ii) Divisional Commissioner for properties that do not exceed 16.50 acres. Deputy Commissioner makes the final decision, if no objections were raised within 30 days of inquiry. In case of government priority project, it will be 15 days	Deputy Commissioner
Section 6 (1) (1)	Government makes the final decision on acquisition within 60 working days after receiving report from the Deputy Commissioner under section 5(3) notice.	Government
Section 6 (1) (2)	Divisional Commissioner makes the decision within 15 days or with reasons within 30 days since the submission of the report by Deputy Commissioner under section 5(3) notice.	Divisional Commissioner
Section 7 (1)	Publication of the Notice of final decision to acquire the property and notifying the interested parties to submit their claims for compensation.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 7 (2)	Interested parties submit their interests in the property and claims for compensation within 15 working days (in case of priority project 7 days).	Affected Person
Section 7 (3)	Individual notices have to be served to all interested persons including the shareholders within 15 days of issuing Section 7(1) notice	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (1)	Deputy Commissioner makes a valuation of the property to be acquired as at the date of issuing Section 4 Notice; determine the compensation; and apportionment of compensation among parties interested.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (3)	Deputy Commissioner informs the award of compensation to the interested parties and sends the estimate of compensation to the requiring agency/person within 7 days of making the compensation decision.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (4)	The requiring agency deposits the estimated award of compensation with the Deputy Commissioner within 120 days of receiving the estimate.	Requiring Agency
Section 9 (1)	During valuation of assets, Deputy Commissioner will consider the	Deputy

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the Process	Responsibility
	following: (i) Average market price of land of the same category in the last 12 months; (ii) Impact on existing crops and trees; (iii) Impact on other remaining adjacent properties; (iv) Impact on properties and income; and (v) Relocation cost for businesses, residential dwellings etc.	Commissioner
Section 9 (2)	Additional 200% compensation on current mouza rate is added to the estimated value. If land is acquired for private organizations, added compensation will be 300%.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (3)	Additional 100% compensation on top of the current market price for impacts mentioned under sections 9(1) and (2)	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (4)	Appropriate action will be taken for relocation on top of the above-mentioned subsections	
Section 10 (2)	If an entitled person does not consent to receive compensation, or if there is no competent person to receive compensation, or in the case of any dispute with the title to receive compensation, Deputy Commissioner deposits the compensation amount in a deposit account in the Public Account of the Republic. Thereafter, Deputy Commissioner acquires the land. (Landowners can obtain such deposited money at any time, having appealed to the Deputy Commissioner, and providing evidence in support of his/her claim.	Deputy Commissioner Affected Persons
Section 11 (1)	Deputy Commissioner awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency/person.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 12	When the property acquired contains standing crops cultivated by bargadar (registered tenants), the apportion of compensation due to him will be determined by the Deputy Commissioner and will be paid to the bargadar in cash.	Deputy Commissioner

6.3 The Electricity Act, 2018 and Electricity Rules, 2020

134. The Electricity Act enacted on 12th February 2018 repealed the former Electricity Act of 1910 with amendments to develop and reform the sectors of power generation, transmission, supply, and distribution and for better service delivery to consumers and to meet the increasing demand for electricity. The Act specifies the role of licensees in the supply of energy and construction of lines for energy transmission. The Government has also published The Electricity Rules 2020 on November 4, 2020 and amendment 10 February, 2022. The key features of the Act and rules are given below:

Table 36: Key Features of the Electricity Act, 2018 and Electricity Rules 2020, Amendment 2022

Issues	Provisions in the Electricity Act, 2018	Provisions in the Electricity Rules, 2020, Amendment 2022
Civil works	If any licensee is permitted to lay power supply lines within the area of supply or, subject to the terms of his license, beyond the area of supply, the licensee may, as soon as may be, do necessary civil works, with intimation to the concerned person or the local authority, as the case may be, for supplying electricity to that area. Licensee must take consent from all affected parties. However, if any power supply line or civil works creates any obstacle to proper	If any licensee is permitted to lay power supply lines within the area of supply or, subject to the terms of his license, beyond the area of supply, the licensee may open or break the road, highway, rail path, drainage in ground level or underground level for civil works but before that the licensee has to provide notice to the concerned person or the local authority. Before starting civil works the licensee has to advertise publicly. Licensee must take consent from all

Issues	Provisions in the Electricity Act, 2018	Provisions in the Electricity Rules, 2020, Amendment 2022
	execution of legitimate authority of any person, the licensee may shift the site for power supply line or civil works.	affected parties. However, if any power supply line or civil works creates any obstacle to proper execution of legitimate authority of any person, the licensee may shift the site for power supply line or civil works.
Damages	If any road, railway, underground drain, sewer or tunnel is damaged in consequence of civil works, the part excavated shall have to be filled up by soil, the part damaged shall have to be repaired and the garbage shall have to be removed immediately after such works.	If any road, highway, dam is damaged in consequence of civil works, the part excavated shall have to be repair under the supervision of the concern person or authority or repairing organization.
Compensation	If any damage, harm or inconvenience is caused while doing civil works under this Act, the licensee shall, in such manner as may be prescribed by rules, pay compensation to the person affected or the owner of the land affected for acquiring land for construction of electricity towers.	If any damage, harm or inconvenience is caused while doing civil works under this Rule, the licensee shall pay compensation. If land is used for construction of tower then the Licensee has to pay compensation to the land owner as per market value and the land owner will be able to use the land without doing any harm to electricity towers or other electric infrastructures. If crops, trees, or structure is affected then by the value suggested by Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), Department of Forest and Public Works Division.

6.4 Electricity Rules 2020 (Amendment 2022)

135. In the case of use of private owned land by the licensee during the construction of the electric tower, the concerned land owner will be compensated in the following manner on the basis of the current market price, viz.

- i. According to the latest published survey, the License will finalize the location of construction site of tower mentioning the name of the mouza, JL No. Khatian No., Dag No., Types of plot/Dag, amount of proposed land for construction with GPS co-ordinate.
- ii. Under clause (a), the licensee will pay the full amount of the compensation in favor of the concerned land owner or owners in the use of private owned land for the construction of electric towers to the Deputy Commissioner by determine the compensation at the rate of present market price as per prescribed format by DC office and in this case the concerned sub-registry office shall provide the licensee the information regarding the market value of the land;
- iii. Under clause (b), The Deputy Commissioner will deposit the received money and will open an account in the title of his post;
- iv. Under clause (c), the licensee may start the construction of the tower after the deposit of money to the Deputy Commissioner;
- v. If any complications arise regarding compensation, it will be settled in accordance with clause (d), but any complication arising out of the claim for compensation or determination of quantity will not interrupt the licensee to construction the electric tower;

- vi. The Deputy Commissioner will issue the notice to the land owner mentioning that the licensee has decided to use this land for construction of electric tower. And DC will prepare an award in respect of compensation of land owner and their claim.
- vii. Under clause (e) as per prepared awarded, the Deputy Commissioner will send notice to the land owner regarding the payment of compensation.
- viii. During payment of compensation to the affected persons, The Deputy Commissioner will send a demand letter to the licensee, if the total amount of compensation exceeds the amount previously paid by the licensee to the DC and the additional money will be paid within 30 (thirty) working days after receipt of demand letter;
- ix. The Deputy Commissioner will pay the received money as per award for compensation to the concern person.
- x. If the claimant of compensation refuses to accept the compensation or if there is no claimant of compensation or if there is any objection on the ownership of the compensation or any objection in determining the portion of the compensation, the amount of compensation will remain with the Deputy Commissioner until the matter is settled.

6.5 The Bangladesh Telegraph Act, 1885

136. The Telegraph Act, 1885 does not have any provision for permanent land acquisition for construction of transmission pillars and lines. The Act provides for the payment of compensation for temporary impacts resulting from construction of lines and towers. The Act allows for the removal of any trees that interrupt the transmission lines and would pay compensation only if those trees existed prior to the installation of the telegraph lines. The Government shall not acquire any right other than that of user in the property under, over, along, across, in or upon which the telegraph authority places any telegraph line or posts. Any damages caused to property during construction, operation and maintenance will be compensated in full to all persons interested in those properties. Practices followed to establish right of way for electricity lines and payment of compensation for affected parties.

- i. The decision of Power Grid to construct a transmission line in a region is communicated in the form of an application to the Deputy Commissioners (DC) of the respective districts where the transmission lines will be constructed.
- ii. Before acquiring the land, the Deputy Commissioner (DC) issues a Public Notice on behalf of the licensee organization (in terms of section 51 of 1910 Electricity Act and Section 10-19 of the Bangladesh Telegraph Act of 1885) to inform the public about the (i) RoW to be established for the transmission lines; (ii) compensation entitlements for damages caused to crops, trees, structures, etc. (but excluding compensation for land), due to construction work of the transmission lines at market rates as determined by the Agriculture Department; and (iii) requesting the assistance and cooperation of respective Upazilla Nirbahi Officers (UNO), Union Parishad Chairmen, and other officials of the area and the wards members for the relevant officials and representatives of Power Grid.
- iii. If any landowner or land user is affected by the project, he/she can report the grievance to DC Office/ Power Grid Local Office/ Project Office/ Contractor.
- iv. The grievance or the complaint of the affected person is communicated to the Project Director (PD) by the DC Office/ Power Grid Local Office/ Project Office/ Contractor.
- v. The PD in communication with the DC's Office endeavors to reach an amicable settlement with the complainant/aggrieved party. Assistance of the local authorities is also obtained in the process of grievance resolution.
- vi. Contractors pay cash compensation to the landowners or land users for the affected trees, structures and crops for which a signed receipt is obtained from the receiving party. The

receipt signed by the receiving party also serves as the landowner's authorization and 'No Objection' for the contractors to enter his/her premises.

- vii. The civil construction work commences only after the permission of the landowner is obtained.

6.6 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009

137. The Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of ADB (2009) includes safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous people. The objectives of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard policy are 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. 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, livelihoods, and incomes 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 that affected persons had prior to the project. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being as a result of project interventions.

138. Both ARIPO 1982 and ARIPA of 2017 provides for the payment of compensation at 'market value' for the properties acquired for development projects. In contrary, the policy principles of SPS recommend prompt compensation at "full replacement cost" for the lost assets that cannot be restored. As such, there is a gap between the safeguard requirements of ADB and the national regulatory framework of Bangladesh. It has been also shown that despite the payment of 200% (a remarkable increase compared to the provisions in the ARIPO of 1982 which stipulated only a premium of 50%) premium over and above the market value of the property together with additional 100% premium compensation for any severance and injurious affection causing from land acquisition, statutory compensation (cash compensation under law-CCL) paid for land is lower than the 'market value' as landowners customarily report lower values during registration to avoid and/or pay only lower taxes. There are no other national legal or regulatory instruments that stipulate compensation payments at replacement cost. The gap between the market value and the replacement value therefore will be filled by the project as provided for in the entitlement matrix of the resettlement plan.

139. The involuntary resettlement policy of ADB emphasizes 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. However, both ARIPO and ARIPA recognize only the entitlements of the legal titleholders who are capable of establishing their ownership rights. The Acts do not address the losses of the project-affected persons who do not have titles or ownership records to their properties such as informal settlers, squatters and occupiers, nor the informal tenants and lease-holders who are unable to produce any documentary evidence in support of their properties. Neither Acts provide for any resettlement assistance nor transitional allowances for restoration of the livelihoods of non-titled affected persons. The only exception is for bargadar (sharecroppers/tenants) who have cultivated standing crops under a legally constituted written agreement. These sharecroppers/tenants are entitled to a part of the compensation money as provided for in the written agreement. Therefore, any payment of compensation for project affected non-titleholders will be in accordance with the provisions in the entitlement matrix of the

resettlement plan, the cost of which will be entirely borne by the project executing agency.

140. ADB's involuntary resettlement policy recognizes the need for resettlement of physically and economically displaced persons providing them with needed assistance including secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities and civic infrastructure and community services, as required. The regulatory framework in Bangladesh does not provide for such resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for displaced persons. It only provides for cash compensation for properties acquired. This gap between the safeguards requirements of ADB and the national regulatory framework will be bridged through a series of project specific measures built into the resettlement plan such as provisions to pay compensation for non-titleholders who as per SPS are entitled to compensation at replacement cost for assets other than land affected by the project; and extend special assistance to restore and improve the livelihoods of the affected persons including the vulnerable groups such as elderly and women headed households.

141. The involuntary resettlement policy of ADB recommends adequate and appropriate replacement land or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land. The Electricity Act of 2018 and Electricity Rules 2020 (Amendment 2022) have also provisions to pay compensation for the land used for the tower footings of the transmission lines. The Telegraph Act provides for compensation for the trees fell if those trees were in existence before the telegraph line was erected. The Electricity Act recognizes full compensation for damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by the project. In the circumstances, the project ensures cash compensation for the land lost for the foot areas of the transmission towers as well as permission for the landowners to cultivate the land under the transmission towers after they are erected. However, erecting any structures or planting any tall trees under the towers will be disallowed.

142. Carrying out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations and establishing a grievance redress mechanism that would receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of the affected persons are key principles of the involuntary resettlement policy of ADB. The ARIPO or the ARIPA do not make any provisions for stakeholder consultations or to establish a project-based grievance redress mechanism. The law provides only a limited space for the affected persons to raise objections to land acquisition (after section 4 (1) Notice under ARIPO and section 5 Notice under ARIPA are issued) while disputes over land acquisition have to be settled through an arbitrator or the courts of law. Therefore, the vacuum for stakeholder consultations and grievance redress procedures observed in the regulatory framework will be addressed through the resettlement plan.

Table 37: A Compliance Review of the Legal Framework of Bangladesh and the Safeguard Principles of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009

No	ADB Safeguard Policy Principles (2009)	Legal Framework of Bangladesh (ARIPO 1982 & ARIPA 2017)	Degree of Compliance or Gaps and Proposed Action to Address Gaps
1.	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.	Deputy Commissioner conducts a joint verification with Power Grid and categorizes land by types and any assets thereon and identifies owners of physical assets prior to issue of section 4(1) notice.	Power Grid & consultants will conduct an independent assessment & prepare an Inventory of Losses and identify resettlement issues.
2.	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and	Affected persons are allowed to raise objections under section 4(1) (ARIPO) and section 4(7) of ARIPA if they disagree with joint	Power Grid will initiate a comprehensive process of consultation with affected persons and others during resettlement plan preparation

No	ADB Safeguard Policy Principles (2009)	Legal Framework of Bangladesh (ARIPO 1982 & ARIPA 2017)	Degree of Compliance or Gaps and Proposed Action to Address Gaps
	concerned nongovernment organizations.	verification assessment and under section 5(1) of ARIPA against land acquisition. Deputy Commissioner hears the complaints and grievances under section 4(2) of ARIPO and section 4(9) of ARIPA.	and implementation, to inform them of their entitlements and resettlement options, to ensure their participation in resettlement planning and to address the needs of vulnerable groups.
3.	Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns.	Affected persons are allowed to raise objections under section 4(1) of ARIPO and section 4(7) if they disagree with joint verification assessment and under section 5(1) against land acquisition. Deputy Commissioner hears the complaints and grievances under section 4(9).	Power Grid will establish a project based GRM through resettlement plan to address grievances.
4.	Provide cash compensation.	DC enhances the compensation 200% premium on top of current mouza rate (market value) of the land and another 100% premium to address other resettlement impacts (ARIPA).	Power Grid will appoint a Property Assessment and Valuation Committee to recommend compensation and pay additional compensation directly to the affected persons, if they are entitled through the entitlement matrix and if the CCL paid by Deputy Commissioner is lower than the estimated compensation or if not covered by CCL. PAVC will also recommend additional resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to relevant affected persons.
5.	Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons.	Deputy Commissioner will consider the impact of land acquisition on livelihoods and incomes of affected persons during the valuation under sections 8(1) & 9(1).	Power Grid through the Entitlement Matrix of the resettlement plan will provide additional compensation for loss of trees and crops, transitional allowances, shifting costs, reconstruction assistance, livelihood training, access to credit & grants, employment during project construction period, special assistance to women headed households and vulnerable groups and other R & R assistance
6.	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.	When the property acquired contains standing crops cultivated by bargadar (shareholders), such portion of the compensation will be determined by the Deputy Commissioner and will be paid to the bargadar in cash under section 12. No provision of compensation for Bargdar who cultivate on government land.	Provisions are included in the Entitlement Matrix of the resettlement plan to pay compensation to the non-titleholders (informal and unregistered) for their lost assets and to provide other R & R benefits assistance.
7.	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	Legal framework does not make provisions to support poor and vulnerable groups	Additional compensation and R & R assistance for poor and vulnerable groups is included in the Entitlement Matrix and the resettlement budget of the RP.
8.	Prepare a Resettlement	Legal framework does not make	Power Grid will prepare the RP and will

No	ADB Safeguard Policy Principles (2009)	Legal Framework of Bangladesh (ARIPO 1982 & ARIPA 2017)	Degree of Compliance or Gaps and Proposed Action to Address Gaps
	Plan	provisions	send to ADB for their concurrence.
9.	Disclose the draft resettlement plan	Legal framework does not make provisions	Power Grid will disclose the draft RP in their official website and share the draft with affected persons and other stakeholders including a translation of the executive summary and the entitlement matrix in Benglai. The draft and final RPs will also be disclosed on the ADB website.
10.	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program	Legal framework does not make provisions	Power Grid will include the full resettlement cost in its total budget and commits to make available the required funds in time. Power Grid will also engage ESU unit and recruit an NGO to implement and monitoring the involuntary resettlement component.
11.	Pay compensation prior to physical or economic displacement	Legal framework does not allow the taking over the possession of the acquired land prior to the payment of compensation. However, this applies only to the land acquired from titleholders. Deputy Commissioner awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency under section 11(1).	Power Grid will ensure that all affected persons, irrespective of their titles following the entitlement matrix and ensure that they are paid compensation prior to displacement. ESU unit of Power Grid will monitor the compensation payment procedure. The NGO to be appointed by Power Grid to implement the resettlement plan will ensure additional support and guidance required by affected persons during their resettlement and relocation.
12.	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, and impacts and the achievement of the objectives of the resettlement plan and disclose monitoring reports.	Legal framework does not make provisions	<i>ESU unit of</i> Power Grid will monitor the processes, outputs, outcomes and impacts of resettlement plan implementation and share the monitoring reports with affected persons and other stakeholders including ADB. Biannual reports will be submitted and disclosed on the ADB website.

6.7 Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles Applicable to the Project

- Based on the national regulatory framework and the safeguards policy of ADB, the project implementation will be guided by the following safeguards principles.
- Adverse impacts arising from project design, planning and implementation including involuntary resettlement would be avoided, minimized and mitigated by exploring design alternatives.
- Project related information including entitlements to affected persons will be disclosed in a timely manner and will be made available in places easily accessible to them and in local languages.
- Consultations will be carried out with the affected persons and their communities to elicit their views and suggestions on project design and implementation procedures and to ensure their participation in project planning, implementation and monitoring.

- Permanent and temporary loss of crops, standing trees and commercial trees due to project constructions will be compensated at value determined by the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee to be established by the executing agency.
- Civil construction works will be scheduled for off-farming seasons to minimize adverse impacts on crops and cultivations.
- Vulnerable persons/households affected by economic displacement will be provided with special assistance.
- All entitlements and compensation will be paid to the affected persons prior to the commissioning of the civil construction work.
- Livelihoods and incomes of all displaced persons will be restored and improved.
- Affected households will be eligible for compensation irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and any such factors that discriminate against achievement of the resettlement objectives. Lack of legal rights to lost assets, tenure, social or economic status will not bar the affected households from entitlement to compensation and assistance.
- A grievance redress mechanism will be established at different levels from construction sites to the executing agency level to receive and resolve any grievances from affected persons and to be resolved within a reasonable time frame.
- Contractual agreements with construction companies will ensure that contractors adopt adequate safety measures and avoid accidents and disturbances causing from noise, dust etc.
- A resettlement plan will be developed incorporating affected persons entitlements, compensation procedures, plans for livelihood and income restoration and improvement, grievance redress mechanisms etc. will be disclosed in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to the affected persons and other stakeholders.
- Compliance with the safeguards policies and principles by the executing agency and the outcomes and impacts of resettlement will be monitored both internally and externally.

6.8 Best Practice in Bangladesh

143. In Bangladesh, two different “standards” with regard to compensation and displacement of project affected persons are practiced. In domestically funded projects affected persons receive only cash compensation (CCL) under the LA Act, 2017 while in the donor-funded projects affected persons receive additional support (including replacement costs for lost assets, relocation assistance for resettlement and restoration of income in post resettlement period) in addition to CCL.

144. Many “good practices” include but not limited to, (i) identification of all displaced persons and issuance of ID cards; (ii) cut-off date established by census; (iii) preparation of automated Loss Files and Entitlement Card (iv) Preparation of payment statement (v) compensation for losses irrespective of title to land; (vi) paying replacement cost of land and other assets; (vii) resettlement of the affected households; (viii) special provisions for assistance to poor women and vulnerable groups; (ix) training/livelihood programs for income and livelihood restoration; (x) project benefits for “host” villages; (xi) management information system for processing resettlement benefits, monitoring and evaluation; and (xii) involvement of NGOs in RP implementation – which has influenced many other projects. Involuntary resettlement has also been successfully addressed in other MDB financed projects including Jamuna Bridge Railway Link Project, Southwest Road Network Development Project and Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management Project.

6.9 Eligibility and Cut-Off-Dates

145. Eligibility to receive compensation will be limited by “cut-off” date. The project has considered two cut-off dates. The first cut-off date is called social cut-off date were set during the survey and disclosed publicly in the consultation meetings and during the household level interviews in the concerned affected villages and communities. In this project, the household level census was conducted in different dates in April-May 2024. The second cut-off date is for titled owners only to be notified by the Deputy Commissioner under Section 4 of the LA Act 2017 informing the land owners in the Project affected land. This will be done once when Land Acquisition Plans (LAPs) are submitted by IA to concerned DC.

Table 38: First (Social) cut-off date of the project

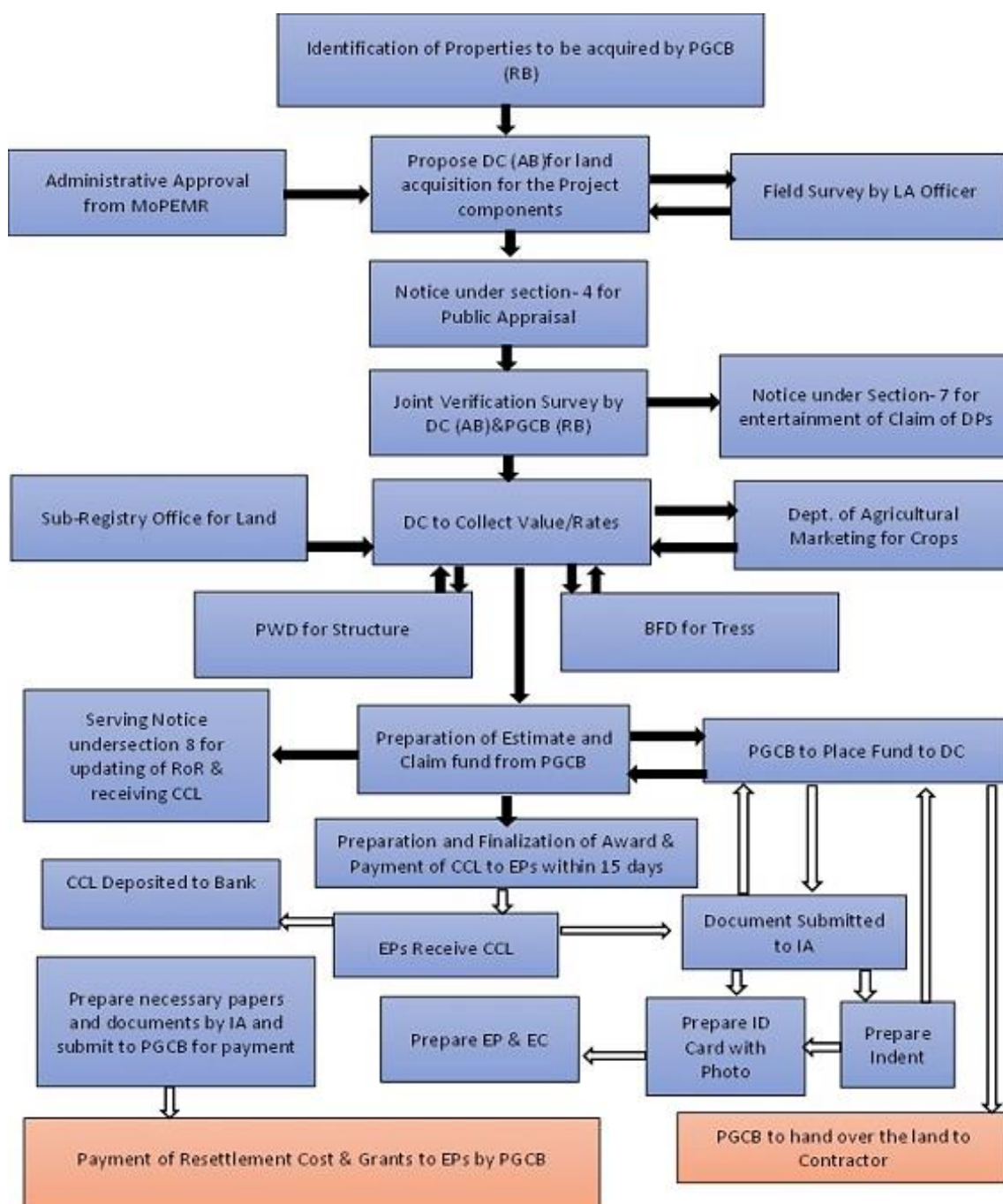
SN	Name of substations	Date
1.	Madhabpur Substation	26/04/2024
2.	Madhabpur Substation	26/04/2024
3.	Pekua Substation	29/04/2024
4.	Chatkhil Substation	01/05/2024
5.	Matlab North Sustation	02/05/2024
6.	Kumarkhali Substation	05/05/2024
7.	Dhubchachia Substation	06/05/2024
8.	Tungipara Substation	08/05/2024
9.	Mathbaria Substation	10/05/2024
10.	Monohardi Substation	14/05/2024

6.10 Compensation Payment Procedure

146. Power Grid will ensure that the properties (land and non-structure assets), which will be displaced by the Project will be compensated determined by the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) as per the RP. The modalities for payment of compensation and other assistance for assets, incomes and livelihoods, resettlement assistance for substituting and restoration of loss of income and workdays by the relocated households are explained below:

6.10.1 Procedure of Land Acquisition and Compensation Payment to Titled EPs

147. The Power Grid, Requiring Body (RB), produces land acquisition proposal to Deputy Commissioner (DC), Acquiring Body (AB), with Administrative Approval from the Ministry of Power, Energy & Mineral Resources (MoPEMR) on the acquisition. Upon approval of the LAP from the Ministry of Land (MoL) or from the Divisional Commissioner, DC serves notice (under section 4) to the recorded owner of the affected property for public appraisal. DC and the IA conduct joint verification of the affected properties. DC collects prices of land, structures, trees, crops from Sub-register office, Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD), Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), respectively for valuation as per Government rules. Upon placement of fund by Power Grid, the DC serves notice (under section 8) to the titled APs for receiving cash compensation under law (CCL). The detailed process of compensation payment is presented in figure below.

Figure 13: Process of compensation payment

7 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

7.1 Entitlements, assistance, and benefits

148. Categories of PAPs and Types of Losses

Table 39: Categories of PAPs and Types of Losses

Categories of PAPs	Types of Losses
1. Persons whose land is being used for agricultural, residential, or commercial purposes and is in part or in total affected (temporarily or permanently).	Total loss of acres of land of which 73-acre land for nine substations and 44.01 acres for transmission towers.
2. Persons whose annual or perennial crops and/or trees are affected.	• Loss of standing crops from 499.45 acre of agriculture land; • Loss of salt production from 32 acres of land • Loss of 4404 nos. of trees
3. Persons affected who belong to socially and economically vulnerable groups.	26 Vulnerable and significantly affected HHs for substations

7.2 Entitlement Matrix

149. An Entitlement Matrix is prepared on the basis of information (on properties affected within the Project right-of-way) derived from the AC land office in the upazilas concerned under the Project area following ARIPA 2017 and Electricity Act 2018, Electricity Rules 2020 and amendment 2022. The Entitlement Matrix identifies the categories of impact and shows the entitlements for each type of loss. The matrix describes the units of entitlements for compensating the loss of land and crops.

Table 40: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Responsibility
Loss Item 1: Permanent loss of Agricultural, homestead, commercial, water bodies (ponds) Land for substation			
• Legal owner(s), as determined by DC • Co-sharers of the acquired land, as determined by DC	• Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) under ARIPA 2017, • Compensation for standing crops under ARIPA 2017; • Other compensation and benefits as per ARIPA 2017 • Compensation for the land affected for construction of towers under Electricity Act 2018, Electricity Rules 2020 (Amendment 2022).	• Market prices of land determined by the DC. • Two months' advance notice to be issued in time to harvest standing crops.	• PIU/IA is responsible for overall execution and coordination; • DC will pay CCL to all legal owners; • PIU/IA to inform PAPs of RP policies, assist in updating records.
Loss Item 2: Permanent loss of Agricultural Land homestead, commercial, water bodies (ponds) Land (Additional grant/resettlement benefits) (If applicable)			
• Legal owner(s), as determined by DC • Co-sharers/ to be determined by title deeds/records by DCs.	• Top-up payment on CCL to reach compensation Cost, where applicable; • Rental/Lease allowance for vested non- resident (VNR) property	• Market prices of land determined by the DC. • Two months' advance notice to be issued in time to harvest standing crops.	• PIU/IA is responsible for overall execution and coordination; • DC will pay CCL to all legal owners; and those with the legal evidence of

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Responsibility
	(without lease) equivalent to DC's rate fixed for legally leased VNR under ARIPA 2017.	- Estimated market value at harvest, to be determined by DC - Advance notice to be issued in time to harvest the standing crops.	interest in the lands; PIU/IA will determine Compensation with assistance from the project's Property Assessment and Valuation Committee and the RP Implementing Agency.
Loss Item 3: Loss of land for tower footing under Electricity Act 2018, Electricity Rules 2020, Amendment 2022			
Legal owner(s), as determined by DC office or/and Power Grid	Cash compensation for land use to the legal land owners at current market price and for damaged crops and any other affected assets according to Electricity Act 2018, Electricity Rules 2020, Amendment 2022.	- Market prices of land determined by the DC/AC Land/ Power Grid - Land ownership will be remained to the owner.	- DC/ Power Grid will pay the compensation; - PIU/IA is responsible for overall execution and coordination;
Loss Item 4: Loss of structure with title to land under Electricity Act 2018 and Rules 2020 (if applicable)			
Households/persons and/ or community affected by construction impacts	- Compensation of the structures will be determined by PVAC; - Reconstruction grant @10% of non-shift-able structures - Shift-able grant @5% of shiftable structures Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost. - Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs.	- The temporary Impacts will be identified through special survey by Power Grid as per request from impacted population. - The entitlements will be approved by Power Grid as per the entitlement matrix.	PIU/RP implementing NGO/Contractor
Loss Item 5: Loss of structures without title to land (squatters/vendors/encroachers)			
Non-titled persons owners, vendors and encroachers those own residential and commercial structures (shiftable and non shiftable built on GoB land as found during census	- Compensation of the structures will be determined by PVAC; - Reconstruction grant @10% of non-shift-able structures - Shift-able grant @5% of shiftable structures - Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost. - Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs	- The temporary Impacts will be identified through special survey by Power Grid as per request from impacted population. - The entitlements will be approved by Power Grid as per the entitlement matrix	PIU/RP implementing NGO/Contractor
Loss Item 6: Loss of Standing Crops following the ARIPA 2017 and/or Electricity Act 2018)			
Cultivator (person who planted the crop) whether owner, lease holder, tenant, sharecropper, etc.	- Compensation for standing crops. - Cultivator will retain the crops and plants.	- Estimated market value at harvest, to be determined by DC/ Power Grid /PVAC - Advance notice to be	DC/ Power Grid /PVAC will determine market price of crops with assistance from Department of

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Responsibility
		issued in time to harvest the standing crops.	Agricultural Marketing at district level. • PIU/RP implementing NGO/Contractor
Loss Item 7: Loss of Trees with Title to Land and Owner of Trees on Public Land or Lessees			
• Legal owner/title holders as identified by DC; • Socially recognized Owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified by census ; • Owners of trees such as Forest Department, Zilla Parishad, Society, Union Parishad, Lessee on public land.	• Timber trees and bamboos: CCL by DC for those with title to land and difference between CCL and RV as determined by PVAC following the ARIPA 2017 and/or electricity act 2018; • For fruit trees: CCL by DC for those with title to land and difference between CCL and RV as determined by PVAC; • Compensation for fruits @30% of the timber value OR; • Timber trees and bamboos: Compensation for lost trees as per DOF rates to be determined by PVAC at RV for those without title to land. • Owner of trees (in both cases) will be allowed to fell and take the trees free of cost within stipulated time given by Power Grid.	• Applicable to all trees and plants located on sub-stations and transmission route at cut-off dates.	• DC/ Power Grid /PVAC will determine market price of trees with assistance from Department of Forest at district level; • PIU/RP implementing NGO/Contractor.
Loss Item 8: Loss of Income of Sharecropper and lease holder from agriculture land			
• Sharecropper and lease holder of affected land.	• Compensation for standing crops. • Livelihood assistance including training and seeds grant to APs.	• EP must have been non-title holder in the acquired lands, as identified by Joint Verification and/or census.	• PIU/RP implementing NGO/Contractor • Primary eligibility to be based on identified by census and/or Joint Verification. • Further claims and grievances, if any, will be settled by the grievance redress committee.
Loss Item 9: Assistance to Vulnerable Households			
• Households headed by male and under the poverty level.	• BDT 10,000.00 as one-time grant in addition to other compensations.	• The EPs will be identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by Power Grid with assistance from IA.	• Power Grid with assistance from RP implementing NGO.
Loss Item 10: Additional Assistance to Poor Female-Headed Households			
• Households headed by women and under the poverty level.	• BDT 10,000.00 as one-time grant in addition to other compensations.	• The EPs will be identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by Power Grid with assistance from IA	• Power Grid with assistance from RP implementing NGO
Loss Item 11: Temporary Impact during Construction following the ARIPA 2017			
• Households/persons and/	• Compensation will be paid	• The temporary	• PIU/RP implementing

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Responsibility
or community affected by construction impacts Any impact on trees, structures, crops or any other assets	according to the entitlement matrix. - The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land or crops due to movement of machinery and in connection with collection and transportation of borrow materials. - All temporary use of lands outside proposed sub-stations to be through written approval of the land owner - Land will be returned to owner rehabilitated to original preferably better standard.	Impacts will be identified through special survey by Power Grid as per request from impacted population. The entitlements will be approved by Power Grid as per the entitlement matrix policy.	NGO/Contractor

8 INCOME RESTORATION

150. Restoration of income of those affected to pre-project level is thus one of the most important tasks in resettlement management. RP has provisions for interim support to mainstream alternative income generating schemes or enhancement of existing livelihood resources so that AP can either continue their previous occupation or can start new venture or undertake an alternative occupation. The basic objective behind the income restoration and rehabilitation measures is to restore the economic status of the affected persons at least at the level they were enjoying prior to the project. The project interventions will be minimum but will be caused diminishing of income and loss of livelihood resources temporarily and permanently.

151. No physical displacement will happen by this project. Only economic displacements of the project are anticipated due to acquisition of 73 acres of private land permanently for the construction of substations and 44.01 acres of land temporary will be anticipated due to constriction of transmission towers.

152. A total of 503.52 acres of crops land will be affected due to construction of transmission line and loss of an estimated 4404 standing trees comprising 1781 timber trees, 1938 fruit-bearing trees, 200 medicinal plants and 485 bamboos.

8.1 Livelihood Impact and Risks

153. Livelihood of affected people of the project area mostly depend on agriculture base who are engaged in agricultural activities include farmers, sharecroppers, and agricultural laborer etc. so, due to intervention of the project affected persons will experience loss of agricultural lands and crops. The affected persons are working on the affected agricultural lands will also incur income losses. A total of 1025 such households and persons will experience direct and indirect impact on their income.

8.2 Rehabilitation Measures

154. Considering the findings of the surveys and consultations the following measures will be adopted in terms of rehabilitation and income restoration of the AHs:

- (a) Compensation due to loss of land, crops and trees will be provided to affected household prior to construction works;
- (b) Special assistance measures;
- (c) Livelihood Restoration Programme; and
- (d) Encouraging Employment in Construction Works.

Allowance for Loss of Income from Agriculture Land and salt land: Temporary loss of access to agricultural land and salt land by non-titled (share croppers and leaseholder) and thereby loss of income from productive land will be compensated through providing cash compensation of crops, lease money, if any, to share croppers and leaseholder Moreover, the cultivator will be allowed to take the crops as well.

Assistance for Loss of Income from trees and fruit: due to construction of 234.59 km of transmission line huge number of trees need to be cut for cleaning of RoW of TL. As trees compensation, the market price of trees from Forest Department including 30% of timber value will provided to affected persons. Moreover, the owner of trees will be allowed to cut affected trees as well.

Livelihood Restoration and Programme (LRP): One member of each vulnerable household will be eligible to participate in the LRP. BOT 10,000.00 will be paid to each eligible participant.

Livelihood training will be conducted for affected vulnerable APs.

8.3 Gender Considerations

155. Specific gender considerations to this RP are the following:

- (e) The INGO/IA will ensure that all affected women owner entitled to compensation receive compensation in a bank account or cash in hand in their names or jointly with their husbands;
- (f) All affected poor female-headed households (below poverty line) without a dependable income earner in the family will be considered vulnerable people and receive assistance project;
- (g) Women representation will be ensured in grievance redress process;
- (h) Women representation will be encouraged for livelihood training programme; and
- (i) Affected women willing to work will be given preference in Project- construction activities if available.

8.4 Employment in Construction Work

156. The construction activities under the Project will require many unskilled labor for construction of substations and transmission lines. The contractor(s) will require to give preference to hiring affected persons, including women, willing to work in Project construction activities. Affected women willing to work in Project construction will be deployed by the Contractor in earth cutting, bricks breaking, cooking in labor shed, or any other suitable works. Provisions in the general contract conditions also require the contractors to pay equal wages to men and women without any gender discrimination. Employment in the project construction will act as an added source of income in the income and livelihood restoration processes of the APs.

157. The project proposes to implement the following measures to restore and improve the livelihoods and incomes of the affected households/persons. Provisions for payment of compensation and other R & R assistance have been included in the entitlement matrix as well as in the resettlement budget.

Table 41: Livelihood and Income Restoration Measures

Affected Persons	Livelihood and Income Restoration Measures	Responsibility
Households/persons affected by land acquisitions for substation.	Cash compensation for acquired land to enable them to buy alternate land or invest in other productive activities.	DC Executing agency
	Additional Livelihood restoration grants for vulnerable households, training on restoration of their livelihoods and incomes.	Executing agency
	Assistance and guidance for the affected persons to identify suitable alternate land and to use their compensation money in productive ventures.	Implementing NGO (INGO)
	Facilitating linkages with relevant agencies such as the department of agriculture or department of agricultural extension services for affected persons to participate and benefit from tree planting programs or programs that introduce alternate crop varieties including related training programs conducted by those agencies.	INGO
Households/persons affected by the construction of transmission lines	Cash compensation for affected trees and crops to off-set their losses as well as to invest part of the compensation money in tree planting and crop cultivations.	Executing agency
	Permission for affected persons to use the land which was cleared for the installation of the towers for the same purpose for which it has been used earlier after the completion of the construction work.	Executing agency
	Temporary employment at project construction sites for	Executing

Affected Persons	Livelihood and Income Restoration Measures	Responsibility
	affected men and women with equal wages as per the contractual agreement reached with respective Contractors.	agency INGO Contractor
	Additional Livelihood restoration grants for vulnerable households for training and restoration of their livelihoods and incomes.	Executing agency
	Full restoration of the land temporarily affected by construction related activities to its original condition before returning to their respective owners.	Contractor
	Facilitating linkages with relevant agencies such as the department of agriculture or department of agricultural extension services for affected persons to participate and benefit from tree planting programs or programs that introduce alternate crop varieties including related training programs conducted by those agencies.	INGO
Leaseholder and Sharecroppers	Cash compensation due to loss of trees and crops as well as to invest part of the compensation money in tree planting and crop cultivations in alternate land.	Executing agency INGO
	Temporary employment at project construction sites for affected men and women with equal wages as per the contractual agreement reached with respective Contractors.	Executing agency INGO Contractor
	Facilitating linkages with relevant agencies such as the department of agriculture or department of agricultural extension services for affected persons to participate and benefit from tree planting programs or programs that introduce alternate crop varieties including related training programs conducted by those agencies.	INGO

9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINACIAL PLAN

9.1 Introduction

158. The resettlement costs and budget have been designed to cover compensation for affected agricultural land, trees, crops, and additional support for livelihood training and allowances for vulnerable groups. The preparation of the budget involved a meticulous process incorporating several technical assumptions, market data, and previous project experiences. During determination of compensation following considerations have been applied:

Land Acquisition and Compensation:

- **Land for Substation and Tower Footing:** The budget reflects the current market price (Mouza rate) of land for the fiscal years 2023-2024 and 2017-2018, as obtained from the respective upazila sub-register office.
- **Updated Land Prices:** In instances where current market prices for 2023-2024 were unavailable, the prices from 2017-2018 were adjusted with a 50% increase to reflect current valuations.
- **Compensation for Trees, Crops, and Salt:**
 - **Community Consultations:** Rates for trees, crops, and salt were determined through consultations with community members.
 - **Government Verification:** These rates were further verified by relevant government departments, such as the Forest Department and the Department of Agriculture Extension, ensuring accuracy and fairness.

159. During the valuation of land price of substations, the top-up value has not been required to consider in the Resettlement Plan (RP) as because the current market value of land is lower than the three times of estimated mouza rate getting from the sub-register offices.

160. The resettlement costs and budget have been thoughtfully prepared to ensure that affected individuals receive fair compensation and support. The methodology involved rigorous data collection, community consultation, and verification by government agencies, ensuring that the budget is both comprehensive and equitable. This approach not only addresses immediate financial needs but also supports the long-term livelihood of the affected communities.

161. Costs will be updated once the land acquisition boundaries are finalized and the Government approves the prices for land, trees, and crops. These prices are based on recommendations from the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC). Compensation for land and other assets will be updated annually if the district-level PVAC justifies a significant price increase at the time of dispossession. There is a budget allocated for the Resettlement Plan (RP) implementation, which includes a 10% contingency to cover unforeseen expenditures. The RP budget will remain dynamic, with cost estimates being adjusted throughout the implementation process.

162. The total estimated budget for implementation of the Resettlement Plan is BDT 2,009.85 million (USD 17.17 million) in which BDT 1,096.46 million for substations and BDT 913.39 million for transmission lines shown in the table below.

Table 42: Summary Resettlement Budget for the Project

S. N	Category of Losses	Total Qty. Acre/No	TLs	RoW of TL	Sub-stations	Total (Tk) (million)	Total in USD (million)
A	Cost for Land Acquisition for substations and Compensation for tower footings						
1	Cost for land acquisition (acre) for 9 substations except Paikgacha SS.	73.00	-	-	73.00	857.58	7.33
2	Compensation for tower footings (acre) 633 nos.	44.01	44.01	-	-	590.53	5.05
	Sub-Total (A)	117.01	44.01	-	73.00	1,448.11	12.37
B	Crop and Salt Compensations {Other Resettlement Benefits (SSs and Tower Footings)}						
1	One-time cash grant for affecting the standing crops for substations	41.00	-	-	41	9.84	0.08
2	One-time cash grant for affecting the standing crops for Tower Footings in Three Seasons	119.83	119.83	-	-	28.76	0.25
3	One-time cash grant of for RoW during construction of TL considering Direct Impact Area of RoW of TL	459.51	-	459.51	-	110.28	0.94
4	One time cash grant for loss of standing salt production.	32.00	-	-	32.00	4.13	0.04
	Sub-Total (B)	652.34	119.83	459.51	73.00	153.01	1.31
C	Compensation for Standing Trees (RoW of TLs)						
1	Fruit Trees	1,771	1,636	-	135	13.78	0.12
2	Timber/Wood Trees	1,948	1,892	-	56	21.01	0.18
3	Medicinal Trees	200	200	-	-	0.71	0.006
4	Bamboo	485	485	-	-	0.12	0.0010
	Sub-Total (C)	4,404	4,213	-	191	35.61	0.30
D	Resettlement Benefits for Fruit Bearing Trees (RoW of TLs)						
1	Resettlement Benefits for fruit bearing trees @ 30% of timber value for each grown up fruit trees	1,781	1,636		135	4.13	0.04
	Sub-Total (D)	1,781	1,636	-	135	4.13	0.035
E	Compensation for Structure						
1	As per survey, no structure was found within Substations and Tower Footing	-	-	-		-	-
	Sub-Total (E)	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	Vulnerable Allowances						
1	Special allowances for vulnerable households affected by Sub-stations (26 Persons)					0.26	0.002
3	Livelihood and Training (Lum Sum)					9.00	0.08
	Sub-Total (F)					9.26	0.079
	Total (A to F)					1,650.13	14.10
G	Costs for grievance redress, consultations, staff orientation and RP updating (4% of land acquisition cost of SS and TL)					57.92	0.49
H	Administrative cost (fees charged by DC for the land acquisition) (@7.5% of land price of which Stamp=5%, Registration fee=2.5)					64.32	0.55
I	Administrative cost @ 2.5% for compensation of Tower Footings by DC office					14.76	0.13
J	RP Implementation Cost					40.00	0.34
	Total (A to J)					1,827.14	15.61
	Contingency 10% of the Total Cost					182.71	1.56
	Grand Total					2,009.85	17.17

9.2 Summary Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget for Substation

163. Estimated budget for Substation is BDT **1,096.46** million (USD **9.37** million) includes compensation for land as well as trees, standing crops along with other resettlement benefits i.e. additional assistance, assistance for loss of wage income; one-time special and grants and RP implementation cost. Provision of contingency costs (10%) has also been calculated and incorporated in this budget. In addition to that additional 30% of mauza rate of land has been considered as the land will be acquired after two to three years from now. The RP budget further includes Grievance Redress and Administrative Cost. The land acquisition and resettlement fund will be provided by the IA (i.e., Power Grid).

Table 43: Summary Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget for Substation

S. N	Category of Losses	Total Qty.	TLs	RoW of TL	Sub-stations	Total (Tk) (million)	Total in USD (million)
A	Cost for Land Acquisition for substations						
1	Compensation for land acquisition (acre) for 9 substations except Paikgacha SS	73.00	-	-	73.00	857.58	7.33
	Sub-Total (A)	73.00	-	-	73.00	857.58	7.33
B	Crop and Salt Compensations (Other Resettlement Benefits)						
1	One-time cash grant of Tk. 240000/Acre for affecting the standing crops for substations	41.00	-	-	41	9.84	0.08
4	One time cash grant for loss of standing salt production	32.00	-	-	32.00	4.13	0.04
	Sub-Total (B)	73.00	-	-	73.00	13.97	0.12
C	Compensation for Standing Trees (Substations)						
1	Fruit Trees	135	-	-	135	0.89	0.01
2	Timber/Wood Trees	56	-	-	56	0.69	0.01
3	Medicinal Trees	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bamboo	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total (C)	191	-	-	191	1.58	0.01
D	Resettlement Benefits for Fruit Bearing Trees						
1	Resettlement Benefits for fruit bearing trees @ 30% of timber value for each grown up fruit trees	135	-	-	135	0.27	0.00
	Sub-Total (D)	135	-	-	135	0.27	0.002
E	Compensation for Structure						
1	As per survey, no structure was found within Substations	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total (E)	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	Vulnerable Allowances						
1	Special allowances for vulnerable households affected by Sub-stations (26 Persons)					0.26	0.002
						-	-
2	Livelihood and Training (Lum Sum)					4.50	0.04
	Sub-Total (F)					4.76	0.041
	Total (A to F)					878.16	7.50
G	Costs for grievance redress, consultations, staff orientation and RP updating (4% of land acquisition cost of SS and TL)					34.30	0.29
H	Administrative cost (fees charged by					64.32	0.55

S. N	Category of Losses	Total Qty.	TLs	RoW of TL	Sub-stations	Total (Tk) (million)	Total in USD (million)
	DC for the land acquisition) (@7.5% of land price of which Stamp=5%, Registration fee=2.5)						
I	RP Implementation Cost					20.00	0.17
	Total (A to I)					996.78	8.52
	Contingency 10% of the Total Cost					99.68	0.85
	Grand Total					1,096.46	9.37

9.3 Summary Land Compensation and Resettlement Budget for Transmission Line

164. Estimated budget for Transmission Line is BDT **913.39** million (USD **7.80** million) includes compensation for land as well as trees, standing crops along with other resettlement benefits i.e. additional assistance, one-time special and grants, livelihood training and RP implementation cost. Provision of contingency costs (10%) has also been calculated and incorporated in this budget. In addition to that additional 30% of mouza rate of land has been considered as the land will be acquired after two to three years from now. The RP budget further includes Grievance Redress, and Administrative Cost. The land compensation and resettlement fund will be provided by the IA (i.e., Power Grid).

Table 44: Summary resettlement budget for Transmission Line

S.N	Category of Losses	Total Qty.	TLs	RoW of TL	Sub-stations	Total (Tk) (million)	Total in USD (million)
A	Cost for Land Compensation for tower footings						
1	Compensation for tower footings (acre) 633 nos.	44.01	44.01	-	-	590.53	5.05
	Sub-Total (A)	44.01	44.01	-	-	590.53	5.05
B	Crop and Salt Compensations (Tower Footings and RoW of TL)						
1	One-time cash grant of Tk 240000/Acre for affecting the standing crops for Tower Footings in Three Seasons	119.83	119.83	-	-	28.76	0.25
2	One-time cash grant of Tk 240000/Acre for RoW during construction of TL considering Direct Impact Area of RoW of 238 km of TL	459.51	-	459.51	-	110.28	0.94
	Sub-Total (B)	579.34	119.83	459.51	-	139.04	1.19
C	Compensation for Standing Trees (RoW of TLs and Substations)						
1	Fruit Trees	1,636	1,636	-	-	12.89	0.11
2	Timber/Wood Trees	1,892	1,892	-	-	20.32	0.17
3	Medicinal Trees	200	200	-	-	0.71	0.006
4	Bamboo	485	485	-	-	0.12	0.0010
	Sub-Total (C)	4,213	4,213	-	-	34.03	0.29
D	Resettlement Benefits for Fruit Bearing Trees (RoW of TLs)						
1	Resettlement Benefits for fruit bearing trees @ 30% of timber value for each grown up fruit trees	1,636	1,636	-	-	3.87	0.03
	Sub-Total (D)	1,636	1,636	-	-	3.87	0.033
E	Compensation for Structure						
1	As per survey, no structure was found within Substations and Tower Footing	-	-	-	-	-	-

S.N	Category of Losses	Total Qty.	TLs	RoW of TL	Sub-stations	Total (Tk) (million)	Total in USD (million)
	Sub-Total (E)	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	Vulnerable Allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Special allowances for vulnerable households affected by Transmission Line and Livelihood and Training (Lum Sum)					4.50	0.04
	Sub-Total (F)					4.50	0.038
	Total (A to F)					771.97	6.60
G	Costs for grievance redress, consultations, staff orientation and RP updating (4% of land compensation cost of TL).					23.62	0.20
H	Administrative cost @ 2.5% for compensation of Tower Footings by DC office.					14.76	0.13
I	RP Implementation Cost					20.00	0.17
	Total (A to I)					830.36	7.09
	Contingency 10% of the Total Cost					83.04	0.71
	Grand Total					913.39	7.80

9.4 Assessment of Unit Value for Compensation

165. The cost is estimated on the basis of inventory of losses identified through census & SES and property valuation/market surveys. Compensation of land, trees and crops is calculated using the market rates. For compensation of land due to construction of towers we have considered collected mouza rate of substations area and added 30% additional amount as the towers will be constructed in different types of land. The Property Valuation Advisory Committee will confirm the rates by types of land and location during the RP implementation. The costs for other assistance are consistent with the entitlement matrix. Details of the compensation cost estimation are presented sequentially below.

9.5 Compensation Value of Land

166. The compensation of land substations and for tower construction is presented in table below. For sub-stations, current mouza rate has been considered where the sub-stations will be constructed and for transmission towers, highest rate of affected all affected mouzas has been considered of upazilas which are in RoW under the project. In addition, additional 30% cost has been considered with average mouza rate. This compensation will be paid to land owner or sharecroppers. The total estimated amount for land compensation is about BDT 144,03,56,474 in which BDT 85,75,80,360 for land acquisition of substations and BDT 590,531,614.9 for compensation of Tower footings.

Table 45: Compensation of land for Substations

SN	Category of loss	Unit (acre)	Mouza Rate in Tk. Per acre	30% more on present Mauza Rate	Including 200% premium per acre for Substation	Estimated cost (in Tk.)
1.	Dupchanchia 132/33kV AIS Substation	3	5,145,000.00	6,688,500.00	20,065,500.00	30,753,450.00
2.	Kumarkhali 132/33kV AIS Substation	4	2176600	2,829,580	8,488,740	33,954,960.00
3.	Madhabpur 230/132/33kV AIS Substation	10	2201100	2,861,430	8,584,290	85,842,900.00
4.	Mathbaria 132/33kV AIS Substation	4	2236500	2,907,450	8,722,350	34,889,400.00
5.	Matlab North 132/33kV AIS Substation	3	2651100	3,446,430	10,339,290	31,017,870.00

SN	Category of loss	Unit (acre)	Mouza Rate in Tk. Per acre	30% more on present Mauza Rate	Including 200% premium per acre for Substation	Estimated cost (in Tk.)
6.	Monohardi 230/132/33kV AIS Substation	10	4414600	5,738,980	17,216,940	172,169,400.00
7.	Chatkhil 132/33kV AIS Substation	3	7292200	9,479,860	28,439,580	85,318,740.00
8.	Tungipara 132/33kV AIS Substation	4	3459900	4,497,870	13,493,610	53,974,440.00
9.	Pekua 400/230/132kV AIS Substation	32	2641500	3,433,950	10,301,850	329,659,200.00
10.	Paikgacha 132/33kV AIS Substation	5	-	-	-	0
	Sub-total	78				857,580,360

Table 46: Compensation of land for transmission towers

S N	Category of loss	Total Tower	Unit (acre)	Mouza Rate in Tk Per acre	30% more on present Mauza Rate	Estimated cost (in Tk.)
1	Bhandaria-Mathbaria 132kV double circuit transmission Line	144	9.29	8,001,000	10,401,300	96,665,524
2	Gopalganj -Tungipara 132kV double circuit line	71	4.64	17,046,300	22,160,190	102,775,205
3	Kachua-Matlab (N) 132kV double circuit line	122	8.24	15,504,600	20,155,980	166,163,568
4	Monohardi-Bajitput 132kV double circuit Line	75	5.13	9,929,600	12,908,480	66,168,798
5	Satkhira-Paikgacha 132kV double circuit Line	105	6.66	6,547,400	8,511,620	56,729,621
6	LILO of Chowmuhan- Ramganj 132kV double circuit line at Chatkhil	13	0.93	7,292,200	9,479,860	8,856,068
7	LILO of Anwara -Cox's Bazar 230kV line at Pekua	3	0.27	2,641,500	3,433,950	943,636
8	LILO of Bogura (S) - Naogaon 132kV line at Dupchanchia	8	0.56	3,375,000	4,387,500	2,451,883
9	LILO of Cumilla (N) - Shahjibazar PP 230kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	7	0.65	2,201,100	2,861,430	1,853,389
10	LILO of existing Matarbari PP - Banskhal PP double circuit 400kV line at Pekua	45	4.33	2,641,500	3,433,950	14,885,371
11	LILO of Shahjibazar – Brahmanbaria 132kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	7	0.52	2,641,500	3,433,950	1,768,735
12	LILO of Sripur - Ashuganj 230kV double circuit line at Monohardi	7	0.52	2,217,600	2,882,880	1,484,893
13	LILO of Bheramara-Rajbari 132kV line at Kumarkhali	20	1.81	29,178,400	37,931,920	68,500,530
14	Reconductoring of Shahjibazar-Brahmanbaria-Ashuganj 132kV line	6	0.45	2,176,600	2,829,580	1,284,393
15	Bhandaria-Mathbaria 132kV double circuit transmission Line	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	633	44.01			590,531,614.9

9.6 Compensation for Crops in Sub-station areas

167. The budget for compensation of standing crops due to construction of sub-stations has been estimated based on a fixed rate for total crop land. Compensation for standing crops is calculated considering the market value of standing crops as BDT 2400/decimal, i.e. BDT. 240,000/acre. This amount will be paid to land owners or sharecroppers. The standing crops values of the Project areas are presented in Table 47. The total estimated amount for crop compensation is BDT 98,40,000.

Table 47: Estimated amount of compensation for crops

SN	Loss Item	Unit (acre)	Rate (in Tk)	Estimated Cost (in Tk)
1.	Dubchanchia 132/33kV AIS Substation	3	240,000	720,000
2.	Kumarkhali 132/33kV AIS Substation	4	240,000	960,000
3.	Madhabpur 230/132/33kV AIS Substation	10	240,000	2,400,000
4.	Mathbaria 132/33kV AIS Substation	4	240,000	960,000
5.	Matlab North 132/33kV AIS Substation	3	240,000	720,000
6.	Monohardi 230/132/33kV AIS Substation	10	240,000	2,400,000
7.	Paikgacha 132/33kV AIS Substation (Power Grid Exiting land)	5	-	-
8.	Chatkhil 132/33kV AIS Substation	3	240,000	720,000
9.	Tungipara 132/33kV AIS Substation	4	240,000	960,000
10.	Pekua 400/230/132kV AIS Substation (Salt cultivation land)	32	0	0
	Total	78		9,840,000

9.7 Compensation for Crops due to transmission towers

168. The budget for compensation of standing crops due to construction of angle points and suspension towers has been estimated based on a fixed rate for total crop land. Compensation for standing crops is calculated considering the market value of standing crops as BDT 2400/decimal, i.e. BDT. 240,000/acre. The standing crops values of the Project areas are presented in Table 48. The total estimated amount for crop compensation is BDT 28759913.42.

Table 48: Estimated amount of compensation for crops affected by transmission lines and towers

Loss Item	Unit (acre)	Rate (in Tk)	Three Seasons Compensation Amount (in Tk)
Onetime cash grant of Tk. 240,000/Acre for affected standing crops within the RoW of the transmission lines	39.94	240,000	28759913.42
Total	39.94		28759913.42

9.8 Compensation for crops due to transmission lines

169. The budget for compensation of standing crops due to construction of stringing of transmission lines has been estimated based on a fixed rate for total crop land. Compensation for standing crops is calculated considering the market value of standing crops as BDT 2400/decimal, i.e. BDT. 240,000/acre. The standing crops values of the Project areas are presented in below table. The total estimated amount for crop compensation is BDT 110,281,868.

Table 49: Crops Compensation under RoW of TL

SL	Loss Item	Total Affected Area of agriculture land (Acre)	Rate per Acre (in Tk)	Estimated cost (in Tk)
1	One-time cash grant of Tk 240000/Acre for RoW during construction Work of TL	459.51	240,000	110,281,868

9.9 Compensation for Trees

170. The compensation values of trees on private and Government lands in the Project are presented in the table below. Compensation for affected trees has been considered for trees having height below 5m and above. The estimated amounts for compensation trees on private land and Government land is BDT 35.61 million in which and BDT 34.03 million for transmission lines and BDT 1.58 million for substations.

Table 50: Compensation for affected trees for Transmission Line

SN	Loss Item	Unit (in nos)	Rate per Unit (Tk)	Estimated Cost (Tk)
A	Compensation for Trees to be Affected by Transmission Lines including LILO			

SN	Loss Item	Unit (in nos)	Rate per Unit (Tk)	Estimated Cost (Tk)
A1	Fruit Bearing			
1	(> 10 m height)	786	12,322	9,685,092
2	(5-10 m height)	451	5,787	2,609,937
3	(< 5 m height)	399	1,500	598,500
	Sub-total	1,636		12,893,529
A2	Non-Fruit Bearing (Timber)			
1	(> 10 m height)	829	17,865	14,810,085
2	(5-10 m height)	607	8,322	5,051,454
3	(< 5 m height)	456	1,000	456,000
	Sub-total	1,892		20,317,539
A3	Medicinal			
1	(> 10 m height)	52	8,500	442,000
2	(5-10 m height)	30	2,500	75,000
3	(< 5 m height)	118	1,600	188,800
	Sub-total	200		705,800
A4	Bamboo			
	5-10 m height	485	240	116,400
	Total (A)	4,213		34,033,268

Table 51: Compensation for affected trees for Substation

B1	Fruit Bearing			
1	(> 10 m height)	58	12,322	591,456
2	(5-10 m height)	39	5,787	225,693
3	(< 5 m height)	48	1,500	72,000
	Sub-total	135		889,149
B2	Non-Fruit Bearing (Timber)			
1	(> 10 m height)	29	12,322	518,085
2	(5-10 m height)	20	5,787	166,440
	(< 5 m height)	7	1,500	7,000
3	Bamboo	-	240	-
	Sub-total	56		691,525
B3	Medicinal			
1	(> 10 m height)	-	-	-
2	(5-10 m height)	-	-	-
3	(< 5 m height)	-	-	-
	Sub-total	-	-	-
	Total (B)	191		1,580,674

9.10 Additional Compensation for Fruit Bearing Trees

171. Additional 30% compensation for affected fruit bearing trees on private and Government lands in the Project has been considered. The estimated amounts for compensation of fruit bearing trees on private land and Government land is BDT 4.13 million in which BDT 0.27 million for Transmission Lines and BDT 0.30 million for Substations.

9.11 Special Allowances for Vulnerable

172. Impact of Vulnerable households under this project include households whose annual incomes are lower than Tk. 144804. The vulnerable status for persons is determined based on the social impact assessment/survey. Considering an average household size of 3.98 (as per the HIES 2022), BDT. 12067 have been adopted as the poverty line for the project area. Based on this, BDT. 12067 x12=BDT. 144804 are calculated as the annual poverty line. In this context, 23 households are considered as vulnerable and 7 are severely affected. In accordance with the resettlement and

rehabilitation assistance plan affected vulnerable households will be compensated as additional resettlement assistance. The packages have been calculated based on the Census April-May 2024. The total estimated amount for special allowance for vulnerable is BDT 0.26 million (Table 52).

Table 52: Special allowances for vulnerable households

SN	Special allowances for vulnerable households	Unit (in Nos)	Rate in Tk Per Acre/ sft/ nos	Estimated cost (in Tk)	Total (Tk) (million)
1.	Special allowances for vulnerable households affected by Sub-stations	26	10,000	260,000	0.26
	Total	26		260,000	0.26

9.12 Grievance Redress, RP implementation and Administrative Cost

173. The following table shows the Grievance Redress, RAP implementation and Administrative Cost of the Project. The total estimated amount for Grievance Redress, RAP implementation and Administrative Cost is BDT **177.00** million in which BDT 118.62 million for Substations and BDT **58.38** million for Transmission Lines.

Table 53: Grievance Redress, RP implementation and Administrative Cost

SL	Loss Item	Total Tk. (in million)	Total USD (in million)
Grievance Redress, External Monitoring and Administrative Cost for Substation			
1	Cost for GRM consultation Meeting and RP Update @ 4% of RP Cost	34.30	0.29
2	Administrative cost (fees charged by DC for the land acquisition) (@7.5% of land price of which Stamp=5%, Registration fee=2.5)	64.32	0.55
3	RP implementation Cost	20.00	0.17
	Total	118.62	1.01
Grievance Redress, External Monitoring and Administrative Transmission Line			
1	Cost for GRM consultation Meeting and RP Update @ 4% of RP Cost	23.62	0.20
2	Administrative cost @ 2.5% for compensation of Tower Footings by DC office	14.76	0.13
3	RP implementation Cost	20.00	0.17
	Sub Total (B)	58.38	0.5
	Grand Total (A+B)	177	1.51

10 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

10.1 Introduction

174. The Power Grid Company Limited (Power Grid), a public company under the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resource (MoPEMR), is representing the Government of Bangladesh as the Implementing Agency (IA) as well as Implementing Agency (IA) of “Power Transmission Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project (PTSIREP)”. The Power Grid is mandated to undertake steps, as per the guidelines of the MoPEMR and advice of the government, to secure required funds both from external and internal sources for implementation of the project. The key stakeholders involved in this Project are mainly Power Grid as the IA of the Project. The main tasks and responsibilities of the stakeholders mentioned above are planning, negotiating, consulting, approving, coordinating, implementing, financing, monitoring, and evaluating the Project activities including the land acquisition and resettlement services to the affected persons (APs). In the case of land acquisition and compensation payment, the IA (Power Grid) along with the selected representatives from the DC Offices concerned, officials of District Forest Departments, officials of RP Implementing NGO and representatives from affected communities including women and members of the vulnerable groups will carry out necessary joint verification of the inventory profile of affected persons (APs) and their assets (land, crops, trees and others) which to be acquired by the Project. The verified loss profile of the APs will be used to finalize the records and documents of the assets for the purpose of compensation payments. During implementation of the Project, an RP implementing Agency (i.e., INGO) will be engaged by the IA for implementing the RP, in addition an External Monitoring Consultant will be deployed for monitoring the implementation activities of the Resettlement Plan (RP).

10.2 Project Management Unit

175. Power Grid as the IA of the Project will establish a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) within the Power Grid head office for overall implementation of the Project. The PIU will be headed by a Project Director (PD). The Project Management Unit (PMU) with its Project Director (PD) appointed to be in-charge of different components of the Project will be responsible for overall project planning and implementation, including procurement, accounting, quality assurance, social and environmental issues, coordination with concerned agencies, supervising, monitoring, and auditing. It is also the responsibility of PMU to report to ADB on the implementation of the resettlement plan on a semiannual basis during construction period. The PD will be assisted by Deputy Project Directors or Assonant Engineer.

176. Power Grid has an environmental and social unit (ESU) at its headquarters composed of a Manager and an Assistant Manager, Assistant Engineer and Sub-assistant Engineer with environment and resettlement experience. The ESU under Planning and Development (P&D) has been engaged by Power Grid to assist updating and reviewing Resettlement Plan and to coordinate and monitor its subsequent implementation. The ESU is required to:

- Assist contractor/NGO to review and revise Resettlement Plan based on the information and data collected through survey and secondary sources.
- The ESU will participate in the meeting and monitor the work of the INGO.
- The ESU will facilitate timely implementation of the RP.

177. The PD will ensure the land acquisition for the Project by taking required assistance from the DC of the district. In this regard the ESU under the PIU and the Land Acquisition Offices (LAOs) of respective districts will keep necessary liaison between two offices and ensure smooth land acquisition process as well as compensation payment for the APs.

178. The PIU will carry out the following broad tasks relating to RP implementation:

- i. Discharge overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation program;
- ii. Ensure availability of budget for all activities;
- iii. Synchronize resettlement activity and engage contractor with construction schedule;
- iv. Supervise, manage and record all AP entitlement payments;
- v. Coordinate the grievance redress mechanism;
- vi. Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and payment modality;
- vii. Coordinate monitoring of RP implementation including reporting;
- viii. Make necessary budgetary arrangements available in advance for the preparation, updating and implementation of RP;
- ix. Designating/providing on-site support (temporary field officer/ consultant) to be on the ground prior to construction of sub-stations and tower installation to oversee RP implementation.

10.3 Roles and Responsibilities of Other Agencies involved in Resettlement Process

10.3.1 Role of Deputy Commissioner's Office

179. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) has a key role to play in 'Land Acquisition (LA)' processes. DC has the legal responsibility of acquiring land and paying compensation directly to the APs as per the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017. Furthermore, DC has access to official records and the Legal/Administrative authority for title of land and eligibility of APs for Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for land as well as for other assets, covered by the law. The concerned DC would be able to demarcate alluvial-diluvia line (AD Line) to distinguish public areas for construction of the Project interventions. The Implementing Agency (IA) and the RP implementing NGO will work with the representatives of the DC during the Joint Verification of affected properties and the market survey of the properties for ascertaining the current compensation before preparing final budget of the total compensation amount payable to the APs. DC would be asked to appoint Special Land Acquisition Officer (SLAO) for the Project (in each of the districts concerned). One officer each on deputation would be assigned in each upazila of the Project area for identification of the owners of the affected properties and processing of the papers for the compensation payment. These officers would be in charge of land records and revenue. The DC offices will receive funds for CCL payment from Power Grid and affect payment of CCL to the directly affected persons immediately, following issuance of notice under Section 8.

10.3.2 Role of Implementing Non-Government Organization

180. A RP implementing NGO will be appointed by the PIU by taking support of the ESU. The NGO will play a key role in the RP implementation. The appointed NGO will set up necessary field offices, carry out information campaign and involve APs including affected households (AHs) headed by women and vulnerable persons in the RP implementation process. The NGO will collect, collate, computerize and process data for correct identification of eligible persons for compensation payment as well as ensuring all resettlement benefits through assessing the entitlement policy framed in the RP. Some of the key roles and responsibilities of the NGO will comprise of the following:

- To take lead responsibility in planning and implementing the resettlement activities following the entitlement matrix mentioned in Chapter 6;
- Closely working with affected community and disseminate information to ensure correct and complete information is available to affected persons and affected households;

- To assist) in land acquisition process and disbursement of compensation (making of ID cards etc.); and
- To ensure gender based violence (GBV)/implementing gender action plan (GAP).

10.4 Resettlement Management Committees

181. RP implementation follows a participatory process of work where all primary and secondary stakeholders would play effective roles. Taking representation from the government, the local elected representatives, the community and the affected persons a RP would implement successfully. Selected representatives from appropriate stakeholders are absorbed in various resettlement management committees. Within the implementation framework of the Project a Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) at the district level would be formed for determination of the compensation of land and other assets for compensation. Formation, roles and responsibilities, as well as the mandates of the PVAC is presented below:

10.4.1 Property Valuation Advisory Committee

182. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) of Project-concerned district and Power Grid would conduct a joint on-site verification of affected physical properties on private land proposed for acquisition for the Project. The DC will also assess the market price of the affected land, trees (structures) and crops with data and assistance from the Sub-Registry offices for land, Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) for trees, and the Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM) for crops. The DCs would not compensate Project affected households, shops or any other entities located on public land. The non-titled affected persons (sharecropper/lessee) and their income loss will be determined by a Property PVAC established for each district under the Project. The PVAC would be a five-member committee (at each district). The members of the PVAC would be nominated by the department/agency concerned and approved by the Project Director at the PIU, Power Grid in Dhaka.

Membership of PVAC

- Assistant Engineer, Power Grid (Field Office): Convener
- Representative of the RP Implementing NGO: Member-Secretary
- Representative of the DC office concerned: Member
- Representative of the APs: Member
- Ward Member/Councilor (concerned): Member

183. The PVAC will verify and cross check the field book of the joint verification survey (JVS) conducted jointly by Power Grid and the Deputy Commissioners at the respective Project area. The PVAC will also review and certify the census of affected households and the assets as conducted by the IA/IA. If there is major variation between the census and JVS data (more than 10%) in assessing affected properties, the PVAC would consult the JVS for titled losses and the census for non-titled losses. PVAC would assess the amount and category of the affected property. The compensation of the affected property would also be determined by the PVAC based on current market price. The PVAC will design and conduct a property valuation survey (PVS) through observation, public consultation and consulting secondary data to recommend compensation of land and determining a market price of crops as well as amount of loss of income at current market price.

184. In order to ensure collective sharing of responsibilities, PVAC and GRC (detailed description in the Chapter 7) will be formed with representatives of the Power Grid, IA, representatives of the LGIs, local elites and affected people through administrative order of the MoPEMR (as the legal authority) through gazette notification.

11 MONITORING AND REPORTING

11.1 Introduction

185. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a process that helps to improve performance and establish RP implementation procedures and achieved results. The goal of Monitoring and Evaluation is to improve current and future management of outputs, outcomes, and impact. It is an embedded concept and constitutive part of every project or program design. For Resettlement Plan (RP), Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a tool that helps for ensuring timely and fair delivery of entitlements, and smooth implementation of the full process. The M&E will enable the PIU to get feedback from the field operatives to work out remedial measures to ensure achievement of targets within schedule. The progress of all aspects of land acquisition/ resettlement and income generation procedures will be monitored through the PIU. As it is important to ensure the RP implementation, so the affected people can regain their pre-Project socio-economic condition. In this respect, monitoring process of RP implementation is designed as an important part for overall functioning and project management and provided inputs procedures and outputs will be monitored as per the approved plan and schedule of actions. The objectives of the M&E will enhance the delivery capacity of the PIU and maximize the benefits for the affected people and the host communities. In addition, the evaluation of the process and outcomes will enable IA to identify lapses, procedural weaknesses, policy inadequacies and institutional problem to work out and implement remedial measures to achieve the desired goals and objectives of the Resettlement Plan (RP).

11.2 Monitoring Tasks and Activities

186. Only internal monitoring will be conducted to provide feedback for the IA and to assess the effectiveness of the RP policy and implementation. Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ESU through their field offices and a monthly report on the progress of RP implementation will be prepared at the same time. The Supervision Consulting firm will monitor RP implementation and report on a quarterly basis to the PIU on the progress of resettlement activities covering monitoring activities in three consecutive stages of the process for RP implementation; preparatory stage, relocation stage and rehabilitation stage. The third-party consulting firm would be engaged by IA to submit (i) Quarterly (ii) Semi-annually/half-yearly resettlement reports (every six months after the beginning of the resettlement processes) and (ii) Resettlement Completion report (submitted within 30 days of the end of resettlement process). The scope of M&E at these stages will be as follows:

11.2.1 Preparatory Stage

187. Following issues will be considered:

- (i) Consultation with APs in the preparation of Resettlement Plan and their participation in the implementation process
- (ii) Establishment of resettlement unit
- (iii) Budget and fund management
- (iv) Requirement for further land acquisition
- (v) Information dissemination on payments of entitlement
- (vi) The following key issue need to be monitored also during the preparatory phase:

Conducting baseline survey

- (i) Identification of APs and their numbers
- (ii) Identification of different categories of APs and entitlements of individuals
- (iii) Establishment of inventory of losses

- (iv) Valuation of different assets
- (v) Fund delivery
- (vi) Information dissemination
- (vii) Institutional capacity assessment
- (viii) Implementation schedule and items of expenditure

11.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

188. Fulfillment of the RP policy and targets in the implementation process will be monitored through setting up indicators. The vital indicators to be monitored will include the contents of the activities and entitlement matrix. The RP contains a set of indicators for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement programme. These indicators shall be assessed for the implementation process, outcomes and impacts as applicable.

Table 54: Monitoring and Evaluation indicators

Type	Examples of Indicators
Process Indicators	- Consultation and participation programs with various stakeholders on entitlement - Grievance mitigation - Placement of Project staff - Deployment of implementing agencies - Survey for the identification of APs and non-APs - Household Census, Baseline and Socio-Economic Survey - Placement of funds for land acquisition - Expenditure of implementing agencies - Deployment of Individual consultant for external monitoring - Procedure of determining loss and entitlements - Inventory of losses - Procedure of allocation of resettlement plots - Development of livelihood options and income restoration programs - Disclosure and consultation events - Objection redress procedures in-place and functioning - Public awareness on RP policy and provisions - Cost of compensation collection by APs - Monitoring reports submission
Outcome Indicator	- Number of vulnerable households resettled - Number of households compensated and assisted - Number of affected persons purchasing agricultural land - Amount of compensation disbursed - Amount of resettlement benefits disbursed
Impact Indicators	- Number of affected persons who purchased agricultural land - Number of affected persons who re-established their businesses - Number of persons renting land/structures from private owners - Average income of affected person - Number of affected persons below the poverty line - Share of affected households satisfied with resettlement process

11.4 Monitoring Arrangements

11.4.1 Internal Monitoring

189. Internally, the first two types of indicators related to process and outputs will be monitored by ESU/PIU. Information will be gathered through their field level officers from the Project sites, and incorporate them in the form of monthly progress report assessing the progress of RP implementation and the adjustment of the work plan, where necessary, in case of delays or difficulties. The specific activities under RP implementation will be monitored internally by ESU/PIU in the following ways:

- (i) Discussion with the affected persons (with land APs, Non-land APs) on individual entitlements and compensation packages
- (ii) Status of land acquisition and payment of land compensation
- (iii) Payment for loss of income
- (iv) Income restoration activities

11.4.2 Reporting Arrangements and Requirements

190. The NGO/Consulting firm will prepare monthly progress report (MPR) highlighting progress, issues, constraints, targets for every month. The RP Implementation and supervision Consulting firm will monitor implementing progress and submit quarterly progress report (QPR) of RP to the PD. These reports will closely follow the involuntary resettlement monitoring indicators agreed at the time of Resettlement Plan approval. Project Director, responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP, will review the MRPs and QPRs and prepare annual monitoring reports that describe the progress of the implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions, then submit biannually to client for comments. The benefit monitoring and evaluation exercise will be included in these reports to ascertain whether various programmes have adequately benefited the APs. Project assistance provided so as to enable them to regain their pre-project level standard of living and/or further improve their social and economic conditions. The following table provides details on the contents and timing of various progress monitoring reports below:

Table 55: Reporting Arrangements and Requirements

Type of Report	Content	Frequency	Responsibility
Monthly Progress Report	The consultant will submit monthly report which must reflect all the activities undertaken during the month of report. Report must contain the target and achievement.	Monthly	NGO/Consulting firm
Quarterly Reports	The consultant shall furnish quarterly progress reports on physical and financial progress and also on implementation progress including achievements and problems faced, if any, and the measures to overcome the constraints.	Quarterly Reports	NGO/Consulting firm
Bi-annual/Half Yearly/ Semi-annual Resettlement Monitoring Report	The consultant shall furnish to Power Grid a bi-annual report covering all activities in the last 6 months. In addition to summarizing key facts and issues presented in the 2 quarterly reports for the reporting period, the bi-annual report should include the Consultant's views on the strengths and weaknesses of the project implementation arrangement and remedial actions to be taken if any.	Half Yearly/Semi annually	NGO/Consulting firm
Annual Reports	The consultant shall furnish to Power Grid an annual report covering all activities in the last 12 months. In addition to summarizing key facts and issues presented in the 4 quarterly reports for the reporting period, the annual report should include the Consultant's views on the strengths and weaknesses of the project implementation arrangement and remedial actions to be taken if any.	Annually	NGO/Consulting firm
Project Completion Report	The consultants shall assist Power Grid to prepare a project completion report within 6 months of physical completion of the Project.	Once	NGO/Consulting firm

12 RP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

191. The RP implementation schedule is based on the principle that people affected by land acquisition due to vacating the Power Grid and acquired land are paid their legal compensation and due resettlement benefits prior to displacement. In terms of compensation and relocation (if required), the implementation will be synchronized with the construction plan with particular attention to make available land for the award of the contract package. Therefore, implementation of the RP will begin prior to the commencement of construction/engineering works. The key activities in the critical path for a timely implementation of the RP are: (i) securing the RP budget by Power Grid; (ii) recruitment of the INGO. Other important activities are the publication of the notice for land acquisition in order to launch the process of acquisition as well as setting up the PVAC in order to validate the valuation methodology and budget.

192. Power Grid will initiate some advance actions, such as, the placement of resettlement unit staff for the headquarters and the field offices, formation of PVAC, JVC, GRCs, RACs and hiring of INGO for resettlement implementation, etc. The PIU will provide adequate advance notification to the APs and will pay their due resettlement benefits, after payment of CCL by DC Office, including income restoration/assistance prior to start of construction work. As per the proposal, efforts will be made to complete the RP implementation process in around two (5) years (60 months) after the approval of Final RP excluding a margin of 6 months to redress any unforeseen situations or circumstances that may arise during the implementation. The INGO should be fielded simultaneously with the commencement of land acquisition. Step-wise activities will be followed for implementation of RP. The activities are presented in the implementation schedule. A tentative Implementation Schedule has been included in the table below.

Table 56: RP Implementation Schedule

SN	Activity	1 st Year				2 nd Year				3 rd Year				4 th Year				5 th Year			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
A	LAND ACQUISITION																				
1	Census, Preparation of LAP and Submission to DCs																				
2	Land Acquisition Processing by DCs																				
3	Land compensation processing for tower footings by DC following Electricity Rules 2020 (amendment 2022)																				
4	Notice u/s 4, Joint Verification, Notice u/s 8																				
5	LA Estimate and Fund Placement with DCs																				
6	Information campaign, preparation of AP file, Preparation of payment statement																				
7	Payment of CCL																				
8	Transfer of Land																				
B	SOCIAL PREPARATION																				
1	Mobilization of IA in the field																				
2	Disclosure of RP																				
3	NGO assistance to APs for CCL collection																				
4	Formation of PVAC/IVC/GRCs/RACs																				
5	Identification of EPs/Issuance of ID Cards																				
6	Determination of Entitlements																				
C	PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION																				
1	Coordinate with DC offices on land acquisition																				
2	Assist APs in the process of CCL collection																				
3	Prepare application for CCL collection for APs																				
4	Determination of crops and trees compensation and provide to APs by Power Grid																				
4	Opening Bank Account by the APs																				
5	APs apply and receive CCL																				
6	Support APs in search of alternative land																				
7	Training on Livelihood, Awareness and information sessions on STI, HIV, AIDS etc.																				
D	GRIEVANCE REDRESS																				

SN	Activity	1 st Year				2 nd Year				3 rd Year				4 th Year				5 th Year			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	Complaints from aggrieved APs																				
2	Review, Approval and Actions																				
E	MIS AND MONITORING																				
1	Design, Develop and Operate Automated MIS																				
2	Monitoring and Supervision																				
F	Reporting																				
1	Monthly Report																				
2	Updated Resettlement Plan (Addendums)																				
3	Quarterly Reports																				
4	Bi-Annual Report (EMR and SMR)																				
5	Annual Report																				
6	Completion Report																				

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SN	Name of Substation	Land Size
1.	Peku 400/230/132 kV AIS Substation	32.00
2.	Matlab North 132/33 kV AIS Substation	3.00
3.	Chatkhil 132/33 kV AIS Substation	3.00
4.	Madhabpur 230/132/33 kV AIS Substation	10.00
5.	Monohardi 230/132/33 KV AIS Substation	10.00
6.	Tungipara 132/33 kV AIS Substation	4.00
7.	Dupchanchia 132/33 kV AIS Substation	3.00
8.	Kumarkhali 132/33 kV AIS Substation	4.00
9.	Paikgacha 132/33 kV AIS Substation	5.00
10.	Mathbaria 132-33kV AIS Substation	4.00
Substation Total =10 Nos.		Land (Acre) Total =78.00
SN	Bay Extension	Quantity Nos
1.	2x 132 kV AIS bay extension at Bajitpur Substation	2
2.	2x 132 kV AIS bay extension at Gopalganj (Old) Substation	2
3.	2x 132 kV AIS bay extension at Kachua 230/132 kV Substation	2
4.	2x 132 kV AIS bay extension at Satkhira Substation	2
5.	2x 132 kV AIS Bay Extension at Bhandaria Substation	2
Bay Extension Total		10

Annex 2: Details of Surveyed Lengths of Transmission Lines

Associated Transmission Lines		Length (Km)
1.	Bhandaria-Mathbaria 132kV double circuit transmission Line	31.62
2.	Gopalganj -Tungipara 132kV double circuit line	18.37
3.	Kachua-Matlab North 132kV double circuit line	32.81
4.	Monohardi-Bajitput 132kV double circuit Line	20.52
5.	Satkhiria-Paikgacha 132kV double circuit Line	29.79
6.	LILO of Chowmuhani- Ramganj 132kV double circuit line at Chatkhil	2
7.	LILO of Anwara -Cox's Bazar 230kV line at Pekua	0.5
8.	LILO of Bogura (S) - Naogaon 132kV line at Dupchanchia	1.9
9.	LILO of Cumilla (N) - Shahjibazar PP 230kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	1.2
10.	LILO of existing Matarbari PP - Banskhal PP double circuit 400kV line at Pekua	12.66
11.	LILO of Existing Matarbari (132/33) – Chakaria 132kV line at Pekua	1.3
12.	LILO of Shahjibazar - Brahmanbaria 132kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	1.2
13.	LILO of Sripur - Ashuganj 230kV double circuit line at Monohardi	5.12
14.	LILO of Bheramara-Rajbari 132kV line at Kumarkhali	0.6
15.	Reconductoring of Shahjibazar-Brahmanbaria-Ashuganj 132kV line	75
Total length of Transmission Line (km)		234.59

Annex 3: Land requirements for installation of transmission towers (tower base area) with Mouza Map and Mouza Rate according to the Electricity Act-2018 and Electricity Rules-2020

SN	Category of loss	Total Tower	Land for Tower footing s(acre)	Mouza Rate	Year of Mouza rate	Name of Mouza	Mouza Rate in Acre	30% additional cost has been considered with mauza rate*	Estimated cost (in Tk.)	Remarks
1.	Bhandaria-Mathbaria 132kV double circuit transmission Line	144	9.29	53,340	2017-2018	Bhandaria	8,001,000	10,401,300	96,665,524	Mouza rate has been increased to 50% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024.
2.	Gopalganj -Tungipara 132kV double circuit line	71	4.64	56,821	2017-2018	Golabaria	17,046,300	22,160,190	102,775,205	Mouza rate has been increased to 200% on rate of 2017-2018 considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024 and recent development in this area
3.	Kachua-Matlab North 132kV double circuit line	122	8.24	103,364	2017-2018	Palalokdi Pouro	15,504,600	20,155,980	166,163,568	Mouza rate has been increased to 50% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024.
4.	Monohardi-Bajitput 132kV double circuit Line	75	5.13	99,296	2023/2024	Madhabdi Chak	9,929,600	12,908,480	66,168,798	
5.	Satkhira-Paikgacha 132kV double circuit Line	105	6.66	65,474	2023/2024	Dohakula	6,547,400	8,511,620	56,729,621	
6.	LILO of Chowmuhan-Ramganj 132kV double circuit line at Chatkhil	13	0.93	72,922	2022-2023	Barai Para	7,292,200	9,479,860	8,856,068	
7.	LILO of Anwara -Cox's Bazar 230kV line at Pekua	3	0.27	26,415	2023/2024	Paschim Bara Bheola	2,641,500	3,433,950	943,636	
8.	LILO of Bogura (S) - Naogaon 132kV line at Dupchanchia	8	0.56	33,750	2023/2024	Matihias	3,375,000	4,387,500	2,451,883	
9.	LILO of Cumilla (N) - Shahjibazar PP 230kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	7	0.65	14,674	2017-2018	Bakshair (JL 69)	2,201,100	2,861,430	1,853,389	Mouza rate has been increased to 50% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024.
10.	LILO of existing Matarbari PP - Banskhal PP double circuit 400kV line at Pekua	45	4.33	26,415	2023/2024	Paschim Bara Bheola	2,641,500	3,433,950	14,885,371	
11.	LILO of Existing Matarbari	7	0.52	26,415	2023/2024	Paschim Bara	2,641,500	3,433,950	1,768,735	

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SN	Category of loss	Total Tower	Land for Tower footing s(acre)	Mouza Rate	Year of Mouza rate	Name of Mouza	Mouza Rate in Acre	30% additional cost has been considered with mauza rate*	Estimated cost (in Tk.)	Remarks
	(132/33) – Chakaria 132kV line at Pekua				024	Bheola				
12.	LILO of Shahjibazar - Brahmanbaria132kVdouble circuit line at Madhabpur	7	0.52	14,784	2017-2018	Bakhshair, Madhobpur	2,217,600	2,882,880	1,484,893	Mouza rate has been increased to 50% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024.
13.	LILO of Sripur - Ashuganj 230kV double circuit line at Monohardi	20	1.81	291784	2022-2023	Monohardi	29,178,400	37,931,920	68,500,530	
14.	LILO of Bheramara-Rajbari 132kV line at Kumarkhali	6	0.45	21766	2023-2024	Choraikol	2,176,600	2,829,580	1,284,393	
15.	Reconductoring of Shahjibazar-Brahmanbaria-Ashuganj 132kV line	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	633	44.01						590,531,614.9	

Annex 4: Details of substation lands with Mouza Map, Mouza Rate and GPS coordinates

S N	Name of Substation	GPS coordinates	Land Required for SS	District	Thana	Mouza	Land Type	Mouza Rate per Dicial	Year of Mouza Rate	Mouza Rate in Acre	30% additional cost has been considered with mauza rate*	Including 200% premium per acre for Substation	Estimated cost (in Tk.)	Remarks
1.	Dupchanchi a 132/33kV AIS Substation	21°45'02 "N 91°59'33 "E	3	Bogura	Dhubch ahica	Bhatahar	Dhani	28,350	2023/2024	2835000	3,685,500	11,056,500	20,122,830.00	
						Islampur		23,100	2023/2024	2310000	3,003,000	9,009,000	10,630,620.00	
2.	Kumarkhali 132/33kV AIS Substation	23°24'47 "N 90°38'02 "E	4	Kushtia	Kumark hali	Choraik ol, Kumark hali		21,766	2023/2024	2176600	2,829,580	8,488,740	33,954,960.00	
3.	Madhabpur 230/132/33 kV AIS Substation	23°03'23 "N 91°04'51 "E	10	Habiganj	Madha bpur	Bakhsha ir	Dhani	14,674	2017-2018	2201100	2,861,430	8,584,290	85,842,900.00	Mouza rate has been increased to 50% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024.
4.	Mathbaria 132/33kV AIS Substation	E=32877 3.40 N=26689 90.90	4	Pirojpur	Mathb aria	Gulishak hali	Nal	14,910	2017-2018	2236500	2,907,450	8,722,350	34,889,400.00	Mouza rate has been increased to 50% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024.
5.	Matlab North 132/33kV AIS Substation	24°07'59 "N 90°42'30 "E	3	Chandpu r	Matlab	Char Palalokd i	Nal/B oro	17,674	2017-2018	2651100	3,446,430	10,339,290	31,017,870.00	Mouza rate has been increased to 50% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024.
6.	Monohardi 230/132/33 kV AIS Substation	22°55'07 "N 89°54'14 "E	10	Narasign di	Monog ardi	Kismat Soraikan di	Nal	44,146	2023/2024	4414600	5,738,980	17,216,940	172,169,400.00	
7.	Chatkhil	23°52'16	3	Noakhali	Chatkhi l	Kaluyai	Nal	72,922	2023/2024	7292200	9,479,860	28,439,580	85,318,740.00	

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S N	Name of Substation	GPS coordi ates	Land Require d for SS	District	Thana	Mouza	Land Type	Mouza Rate per Dicimal	Year of Mouza Rate	Mouza Rate in Acre	30% additional cost has been considered with mauza rate*	Including 200% premium per acre for Substation	Estimated cost (in Tk.)	Remarks
	132/33kV AIS Substation	"N 89°13'19 "E												
8.	Tungipara 132/33kV AIS Substation	22°34'41 "N 89°17'52 "E	4	Gopalga nj	Tungip ara	Baladan ga	Nal	11,533	2017- 2018	3459900	4,497,870	13,493,610	53,974,440.00	Mouza rate has been increased to 200% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024 as well as recent development in the area.
9.	Pekua 400/230/13 2kV AIS Substation	22°14'11 "N 89°58'49 "E	32	Cox's Bazar	Chakori a	Pachchi m Boro Beula	Salt Field	26,415	2023/20 24	2641500	3,433,950	10,301,850	329,659,200.00	
10.	Paikgacha 132/33kV AIS Substation	24°53'31 "N 89°09'33 "E	5	Khulna	Paikgac ha	-		-	-	-	-	-	0	
	Sub-total (Land Acquisition)		78										857,580,360	
	Note:													
		* 30% additional cost has been considered with present mauza rate for SSs, because the consultant assumed that the project will be implemented after three years from now.												

Annex 5: Details of surveyed lands/RoW corridor

SN	Name of TL	Voltage	Total Length (km)	Total Length (m)	Direct Impact Area (DIA) (M)	DIA (sqm)	DIA (Acre)
1.	Bhandaria-Mathbaria 132kV double circuit transmission Line	132KV	31.62	31620	7.6	240312	59.38
2.	Gopalganj -Tungipara 132kV double circuit line	132KV	18.37	18370	7.6	139612	34.50
3.	Kachua-Matlab North 132kV double circuit line	132KV	32.81	32810	7.6	249356	61.62
4.	Monohardi-Bajitput 132kV double circuit Line	132KV	20.52	20520	7.6	155952	38.54
5.	Satkira-Paigacha 132kV double circuit Line	132KV	29.79	29790	7.6	226404	55.94
6.	LILO of Chowmuhani- Ramganj 132kV double circuit line at Chatkhil	132KV	2	2000	7.6	15200	3.76
7.	LILO of Anwara -Cox's Bazar 230kV line at Pekua	230KV	0.5	500	9.2	4600	1.14
8.	LILO of Bogura (S) - Naogaon 132kV line at Dupchanchia	132KV	1.9	1900	7.6	14440	3.57
9.	LILO of Cumilla (N) - Shahjibazar PP 230kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	230KV	1.2	1200	9.2	11040	2.73
10.	LILO of existing Matarbari PP - Banskhali PP double circuit 400kV line at Pekua	400kV	12.66	12660	12.8	162048	40.04
11.	LILO of Existing Matarbari (132/33) – Chakaria 132kV line at Pekua	132KV	1.3	1300	7.6	9880.0	2.44
12.	LILO of Shahjibazar – Brahmanbaria 132kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	132KV	1.2	1200	7.6	9120.0	2.25
13.	LILO of Sripur - Ashuganj 230kV double circuit line at Monohardi	230KV	5.12	5120	9.2	47104.0	11.64
14.	LILO of Bheramara-Rajbari 132kV line at Kumarkhali	132KV	0.6	600	7.6	4560	1.13
15.	Reconductoring of Shahjibazar-Brahmanbaria-Ashuganj 132kV line	132kV	75	75000	7.6	570000.0	140.85
	Total		234.59		Total		459.51
					1 acre=4047 sqm		

Annex 6: List of land owners with detailed contact address and land area for Substation areas**Annex 6: List of Land owner****Name of Substation: Madhabpur 230/132/33 kV AIS Substation**

Sn	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Union	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag (Decimal)	Required Land For Substation (Decimal)
1.	334	162	1. Soyeda Momena Shahzahan, Jong: Sfam Shazahan	Itakhola	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	30.822	16.60
2.	418	163	2. Soyeda Najiya Jong:Samir Yousuf	Dohs Bonani, Dhaka Senanibash-1206	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	45.259	15.13
3.	337	164	3. Sfam Shajahan, Ping: Soyed Soid Uddin Ahmed	Itakhola	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	32.000	12.40
4.	306	165	4. Soyed Sajjad Ahamed, Ping: Soyed Mohammad Shahajan	Itakhola	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	0.865	10.09
5.	247	168	5. Romena Khatun, Jong: Khorshed Mia, Ping: Amir Hossen	Haria	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	0.333	0.46
6.	331	169	6. Soyeda Momena Shahzahan, Jong: Sfam Shahzahan	Itakhola	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	13.515	6.34
7.	29	170	7. Abdul Jobbar, Ping: Abdul Molla Afia Khatun ,Jong: Abdul Jobbar	Haria	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	88.000	30.82
8.	267	171	8. Shishu Mia, Ping: Khelu Mia	Mir Nagar	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	4.426	45.26
9.	30	173	9. Dong Abdul Jolil Ping: Abdul Barik	Haria	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	12.616	0.87
10.	306	174	10. Soyed Sajjad Ahamed, Ping: Soyedmohammad Shahajan	Itakhola	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	4.449	13.51
11.	306 /28	181	11. Soyed Sajjad Ahamed, Ping: Soyedmohammad Shahajan/ 12. Dong Abdul Jobbar, Ping: Abdul Mawla	Itakhola/Haria	Baghsair/ Baghsair		Madhabpur/ Madhabpur	Habiganj/ Habiganj	Amon/A mon	2.798	0.33
12.	306	182	13. Soyed Sajjad Ahamed, Ping: Soyedmohammad Shahajan	Itakhola	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	16.875	4.43
13.	306	202	14. Soyed Sajjad Ahamed, Ping: Soyedmohammad Shahajan	Itakhola	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	2.204	12.62
14.	1/1	203	15. Bangladesh Govt.	Baghsair	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	5.625	2.80

Sn	Kha tian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Union	Thana/Upazil a	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag (Decimal)	Required Land For Substation (Decimal)
15.	57	204	16. Dong Ashutosh Bhattacharya Ping: Harchandra Bhattacharya	Baghsair	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	20.000	16.88
16.	330	205	17. Sfam Shajahan, Ping: Soyed Soid Uddin Ahmed	Itakhola	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	21.000	32.41
17.	306	206	18. Soyed Sajjad Ahamed, Ping: Soyed Mohammad Shahajan	Itakhola	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	23.778	23.78
18.	306	207	19. Soyed Sajjad Ahamed, Ping: Soyed Mohammad Shahajan	Itakhola	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	32.408	2.20
19.	329	208	20. Soyed Sajjad Ahamed, Ping: Mfam Shahjahan	Itakhola	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	29.000	5.62
20.	329	209	21. Soyed Sajjad Ahamed, Ping: Mfam Shahjahan	Itakhola	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	29.000	4.45
21.	306	210	22. Soyed Sajjad Ahamed, Ping: Soyed Mohammad Shahajan	Itakhola	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	28.000	20.00
22.	44	211	23. Dong Abdul Munsur , Ping: Haydaruzzaman 24. Jamila Khatun, Ping:Hafiz Uddin	Andiura	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	29.000	21.00
23.	337 /26 6	212	25. Sfam Shajahan, Ping: Soyed Soid Uddin Ahmed/ 26. Shirin A Monsur , Jong A Monsur	Itakhola/ Baghsair	Baghsair/ Baghsair		Madhabpur/ Madhabpur	Habiganj/ Habiganj	Amon/A mon	16.000	16.00
24.	305	213	27. Selim Chaudhori, Ping: Habib Chaudhori	Andiura	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	16.000	16.00
25.	346	214	28. Osman Khan, Ping: Abrur Rashid Khan	Madhabpur Bazar	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	54.000	26.00
26.	153	215	29. Hazi Nurul Islam, Ping: Abdul Motalib	Baneshwar	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	56.000	29.00
27.	306	216	30. Soyed Sajjad Ahamed, Ping: Soyedmohammad Shahajan	Itakhola	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	26.000	56.00
28.	329	217	31. Soyed Sajjad Ahamed, Ping: M Shahjahan	Itakhola	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	27.000	54.00
29.	215	218	32. MONOYARA KHATUN, JONG: ALI AKBAR CHOWDHURY	HARIA	BAGHSAI R		MADHABPUR	HABIGAN J	AMON	48.000	39.00
30.	23/ 1	219	33. Dong Abdul Rahim, Ping: Abdul Mawla	HARIA	BAGHSAI R		MADHABPUR	HABIGAN J	AMON	32.000	27.00
31.	126	220	34. Dilish Kumar Rai, Ping: Monoronjon Rai	Madhabpur Bazar	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	50.000	29.00

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Sn	Kha tian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Union	Thana/Upazil a	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag (Decimal)	Required Land For Substation (Decimal)
32.	1/1	221	35. Bangladesh Govt.	Baghsair	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	32.000	29.00
33.	277	222	36. Shapan Krishno Banik C/O: Gopi Romon Banik	Haria	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	6.340	28.00
34.	337	223	37. Sfam Shajahan, Ping: Soyed Soid Uddin Ahmed	Itakhola	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	0.461	88.00
35.	74	224	38. Dong Kripendra Chandra Das 39. Nirendra Chandra Das 40. Tikendra Chandra Das Ping: Indra Mohan Das	Baghasair	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	10.093	32.00
36.	146	226	41. Niredro Chandro Dash Ping: Inrdomahan Dash	Baghasair	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	12.400	32.00
37.	243	227	42. Namita Chakraborti, Jong: Robindra Chandra Chakraborti	Baghsair	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	41.000	48.00
38.	330	228	43. Shajahan, Ping: Soyed Soid Uddin Ahmed	Itakhola	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	39.000	50.00
39.	1/1	229	44. Bangladesh Govt.	Baghsair	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	15.130	41.00
40.	1/1	230	45. Bangladesh Govt.	Baghsair	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	16.603	32.00
41.	126	231	46. Dilish Kumar Rai, Ping: Monoronjon Rai	Madhobpur Bazar	Baghsair		Madhabpur	Habiganj	Amon	30.000	30.00
										Total Land in Decimal	1000
										Total Land in Acre	10

Name of Substation: Pekua 400/230/132 kV AIS Substation

S n	Khata No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/ Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag (Decimal)	Required Land For Substation (Decimal)
1.	560	2601	1. Serajul Ahshan, Ping: Mokshed Ahammed Chowdhury 2. Saydul Hauqe, Ping: Abdul Chamad Chowdhury 3. Siraj Miah, Ping: Ismail Chowdhury 4. Abdul Kader, Ping: Amir Ali	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Chakaria	Cox's Bazar	KATI	82.000	82.000
2.	560	2602	5. Serajul Ahshan, Ping: Mokshed Ahammed Chowdhury 6. Saydul Hauqe Ping: Abdul Chamad Chowdhury 7. Siraj Miah, Ping: Ismail Chowdhury 8. Abdul Kader Ping: Amir Ali	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Chakaria	Cox's Bazar	NALL	9.000	6.000
3.	391	2603	9. Mominul Ismail, Ping: Hazi Moksed Ahammed Chowdhury 10. Obaidur Rahman, Ping: Saha Boks	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Chakaria	Cox's Bazar	NALL	37.000	37.000
4.	560	2604	11. Serajul Ahshan, Ping: Mokshed Ahammed Chowdhury 12. Saydul Hauqe, Ping: Abdul Chamad Chowdhury 13. Siraj Miah, Ping: Ismail Chowdhury 14. Abdul Kader, Ping: Amir Ali	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Chakaria	Cox's Bazar	NALL	18.000	16.000

S n	Khata n No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/ Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag (Decimal)	Required Land For Substation (Decimal)
5.	560	2605	15. Serajul Ahshan, Ping: Mokshed Ahammed Chowdhury 16. Saydul Hauque Ping: Abdul Chamad Chowdhury 17. Siraj Miah, Ping: Ismail Chowdhury 18. Abdul Kader, Ping: Amir Ali	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Chakaria	Cox's Bazar	NALL	10.000	10.000
6.	267	2606	19. Jakia Begum, Jong: Bodruj Chomod 20. Golam Choban, Ping: Oji Ullah 21. Shaidul Islam, Ping: Kholiler Rahman 22. Hafez Abul Forta Ping: Anor Ali	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Chakaria	Cox's Bazar	NALL	145.000	142.000
7.	391	2607	23. Mominul Ismail, Ping: Hazi Moksed Ahammed Chowdhury 24. Obaidur Rahman, Ping: Saha Boks	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Chakaria	Cox's Bazar	NALL	850.000	409.000
8.	267	2608	25. Jakia Begum, Jong: Bodruj Chomod 26. Golam Choban, Ping: Oji Ullah 27. Shaidul Islam, Ping: Kholiler Rahman 28. Hafez Abul Forta, Ping: Anor Ali	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Chakaria	Cox's Bazar	NALL	87.000	1.000
9.	391	2610	29. Mominul Ismail, Ping: Hazi Moksed Ahammed Chowdhury 30. Obaidur Rahman, Ping: Saha Boks	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Chakaria	Cox's Bazar	NALL	584.000	573.000

S n	Khata n No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/ Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag (Decimal)	Required Land For Substation (Decimal)
10.	460	2611	31. Mohammadur Rahman, Ping: Lal Miah 32. Kulshuma Khatun, Ping: Abdul Monnaf	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Chakaria	Cox's Bazar	NALL	573.000	628.000
11.	460	2612	33. Mohammadur Rahman, Ping: Lal Miah 34. Kulshuma Khatun, Ping: Abdul Monnaf	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Chakaria	Cox's Bazar	NALL	736.000	621.000
12.	460	2613	35. Mohammadur Rahman, Ping: Lal Miah 36. Kulshuma Khatun, Ping: Abdul Monnaf	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Chakaria	Cox's Bazar	NALL	463.000	463.000
13.	460	2614	37. Mohammadur Rahman, Ping: Lal Miah 38. Kulshuma Khatun, Ping: Abdul Monnaf	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Chakaria	Cox's Bazar	NALL	383.000	28.000
14.	460	2616	39. Mohammadur Rahman, Ping: Lal Miah 40. Kulshuma Khatun, Ping: Abdul Monnaf	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Chakaria	Cox's Bazar	NALL	739.000	120.000
15.	460	2948	41. Mohammadur Rahman, Ping: Lal Miah 42. Kulshuma Khatun, Ping: Abdul Monnaf	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Chakaria	Cox's Bazar	NALL	108.000	38.000
16.	560/ 460	2955	43. Serajul Ahshan, Ping: Mokshed Ahammed Chowdhury 44. Saydul Hauqe Ping: Abdul Chamad Chowdhury 45. Siraj Miah, Ping: Ismail Chowdhury	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Poschim Boro Bheoula	Chakaria	Cox's Bazar	KATI	33.000	26.000

S n	Khati an No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/ Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag (Decimal)	Required Land For Substation (Decimal)
			46. Abdul Kader, Ping: Amir Ali / 47. Mohammadur Rahman, Ping: Lal Miah 48. Kulshuma Khatun Ping: Abdul Monnaf							
									Total Land Decimal	3200
									Total Land Acre	32

Name of Substation: Matlab North 132/33 kV AIS Substation

Sn	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag (Decimal)	Required Land For Substation (Decimal)
1	145	2702	1. Dong Abdul Aziz Ping Oyahed Ali Sang Choroltorodi	Chor Palalokodi	Matlab Uttar	Chandpur	Null	20.000	15.000
2	899	2703	2. Dong Monju Begum Jong Abdul Haque 3. Anoyar Hossen 4. Hiru Begum 5. Ajida Begum Ping Bahor Dhali Sang Chor Palalokodi	Chor Palalokodi	Matlab Uttar	Chandpur	Null	13.000	9.000
3	341	2704	6. Dong Abul Kashem 7. Abul Hashem 8. Babur Ali 9. Lokman Mia 10. Omar Faruk 11. Mojida Begum 12. Forida Iyasmin Ping Abdul Gofur 13. Fojiloter Nesa	Chor Palalokodi	Matlab Uttar	Chandpur	Null	29.000	25.000

Sn	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			Jong Abdul Gofur Sang Chor Palalokodi						
4	909	2705	14. Dong Mojibur Rahman Shikder 15. Bozlur Rahman Shikder 16. Abdul Hannan Shikder Ping AbdulAjj Master Sang Char Palalokdi	Chor Palalokodi	Matlab Uttar	Chandpur	Null	39.000	9.000
5	1292	2706	17. Dong Humayun Kabir Sarkar 18. Jahangir Hossain government Ping Anwar Ali Sarkar Sang Chor Palalokodi 19. Md. Mahfuzul Kabir 20. Daud Mia 21. Hasneyara Begum 22. Umeda Khatun 23. Umesh Hanif Ping Ali Ahammod Sarkar 24. Mohammad Ali 25. Babu Mia 26. Suman 27. Saki Akhtar 28. Carna Begum Ping Abdul Hamid 29. Neyakot Ali 30. Soriyoter Nesa 31. Foroja Khatun Ping Belayet Ali Sang Chor Palalokodi	Chor Palalokodi	Matlab Uttar	Chandpur	Null	38.000	7.000
6	1211	2708	32. Dong Sirajul Islam Ping Younus Mia 33. Mosammod Minu Siraj Jong Sirajul Islam 34. Mohsi Ajim Raja	Chor Palalokodi	Matlab Uttar	Chandpur	Null	29.000	20.000

Sn	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			35. Akramul Islam Likhon 36. M E Ripon Ping Sirajul Islam Sang Chor Palalokodi						
7	1215	2714	37. Dong Didar Hossen Ping Bashir Uddin Sang Chor Palalokodi	Chor Palalokodi	Matlab Uttar	Chandpur	Null	18.000	5.000
8	1042	2715	38. Dong Rohim Hossen Sarkar Ping Boshir uddin Sang Char Palalokdi	Chor Palalokodi	Matlab Uttar	Chandpur	Null	18.000	15.720
9	1042	2716	39. Dong Rohim Hossen Sarkar Ping Boshir uddin Sang Char Palalokdi	Chor Palalokodi	Matlab Uttar	Chandpur	Null	12.000	8.300
10	1042	2717	40. Dong Rohim Hossen Sarkar Ping Boshir uddin Sang Char Palalokdi	Chor Palalokodi	Matlab Uttar	Chandpur	Null	11.000	9.730
11	1042	2718	41. Dong Rohim Hossen Sarkar Ping Boshir uddin Sang Char Palalokdi	Chor Palalokodi	Matlab Uttar	Chandpur	Null	12.000	11.000
12	414	2719	42. Dong Ali Ajgor Ping Ala Uddin 43. Shahalom Chowdhury Ping Samchuddin Sang Chor Palalokodi	Chor Palalokodi	Matlab Uttar	Chandpur	Null	70.000	56.000
13	276	2722	44. Dong Abdul Hakim Ping Abdul Korim Sang Chor Palalokodi	Chor Palalokodi	Matlab Uttar	Chandpur	Null	34.000	20.000
14	101	2723	45. Dong Abdur Rob 46. Abdul Rashid Ping Abdul Karim Sang Chor Palalokodi	Chor Palalokodi	Matlab Uttar	Chandpur	Null	11.000	3.350
15	101	2724	47. Dong Abdur Rob 48. Abdul Rashid Ping Abdul Karim Sang Chor Palalokodi	Chor Palalokodi	Matlab Uttar	Chandpur	Null	10.000	4.900

Sn	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
16	909	2707	49. Dong Mojibur Rahman Shikder 50. Bozlur Rahman Shikder 51. Abdul Hannan Shikder Ping AbdulAjj Master Sang Char Palalokdi	Chor Palalokodi	Matlab Uttar	Chandpur	Null	47.000	47.000
17	1201	2720	52. Dong Sirajul Islam Ping Chan Boxes 53. Rejina Khatun Jong Abid Ali Sang Chor Palalokodi	Chor Palalokodi	Matlab Uttar	Chandpur	Null	17.000	17.000
18	101	2721	54. Dong Abdur Rob 55. Abdul Rashid Ping Abdul Karim Sang Chor Palalokodi	Chor Palalokodi	Matlab Uttar	Chandpur	Null	17.000	17.000
									300.000

Name of Substation: Dupchanchia 132-33kV AIS Substation

SL No.	JL No.	Khatian No.	Dag No.		Land Owner	Mouza Name	Village	Upazila	District	Types of Land	Total Land Area (Decimal)	Proposed Land area (Decimal)
			Full Plot/Dag	Part Plot/Dag								
1	45	66		309	1. Dong. Abdul Ajj Ping. Abdul Bari Sang. Matihias	Bhatahar	Bhatahar	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	34.000	7.880
2		197		315	2. Dong. Forej Uddin 3. Munshi Abdul 4. Kuddus Munshi Ping. Abdur Rajjak Sang. Tetuliya	Bhatahar	Bhatahar	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	7.000	2.300
3		168		316	5. Dong. Tofajjol Hossen Ping. Kochir Uddin Sang. Vatahar	Bhatahar	Bhatahar	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	8.000	6.750
4		151		317	6. Dong. Jamal Uddin 7. Abdus Chamad Ping. Bosartulla Sang. Islampur	Bhatahar	Bhatahar	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	29.000	0.800
5		165/124		331	8. Dong. Tochlim Uddin Ping. Kachir Uddin Sang. Cok Sohaga/ 9. Dong. Anoyar Hossen 10. Dobir Uddin Ping. Chobder Ali 11. Chamchun Nahar Jong. Motleb Ali Sang. Islampur	Bhatahar	Bhatahar	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	18.00/ 4.00	0.130
6		38		332	12. Dong. Anoyar Hossen 13. Dobir Uddin Ping. Chobder Ali Sang. Islampur 14. Chamchun Nahar Jong. Motleb Ali Sang. Vatonda	Bhatahar	Bhatahar	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	23.000	17.600
7		281		335	15. Dong. Shajahan Ali	Bhatahar	Bhatahar	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	8.000	6.700

Resettlement Plan

Annexure

SL No.	JL No.	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Land Owner	Mouza Name	Village	Upazila	District	Types of Land	Total Land Area (Decimal)	Proposed Land area (Decimal)
				Ping. Shorafat Ali Sang. Islampur							
8		174	337	16. Dong. Dolil Uddin 17. Abdul Motin 18. Mojammel Haque 19. Kohinur Begum Ping. Sober Ali 20. Goljan Beoya Jong. Sober Ali Sang. Batahar 21. Sohida Bibi Jong. Nochir Uddin 22. Pramanik 23. Raoson Ara Bibi Jong. Moslen Uddin Sang. Sajapul 24. Gopaljan Bibi Jong. Najrul Islam Sang. Matihias 25. Afroja Bibi Jong. Jofir Uddin Sang. Kajigari	Bhatahar	Bhatahar	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	17.000	1.720
9			3279	26.			Dupchanchia	Bogura	Road		1.120
10		66	305	27. Dong. Abdul Ajj Ping. Abdul Bari Sang. Matihias	Bhatahar	Bhatahar	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	32.000	32.000
11		174	306	28. Dong. Dolil Uddin 29. Abdul Motin 30. Mojammel Haque 31. Kohinur Begum Ping. Sober Ali 32. Goljan Beoya Jong. Sober Ali Sang. Batahar 33. Sohida Bibi Jong. Nochir Uddin 34. Pramanik	Bhatahar	Bhatahar	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	7.000	7.000

Resettlement Plan

Annexure

SL No.	JL No.	Khatian No.	Dag No.		Land Owner	Mouza Name	Village	Upazila	District	Types of Land	Total Land Area (Decimal)	Proposed Land area (Decimal)
					35. Raoson Ara Bibi Jong. Moslen Uddin Sang. Sajapul 36. Gopaljan Bibi Jong. Najrul Islam Sang. Matihias 37. Afroja Bibi Jong. Jofir Uddin Sang. Kajigari							
12		28	307		38. Dong. Akkach Ali Ping. Mohsin Ali Sang. Matihias	Bhatahar	Bhatahar	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	2.000	2.000
13		281	308		39. Dong. Shajahan Ali Ping. Shorafat Ali Sang. Islampur	Bhatahar	Bhatahar	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	4.000	4.000
14		3	310		40. Dong. Koromji Senior Madrasa pokkhe Secretary	Bhatahar	Bhatahar	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	29.000	29.000
15		151	311		41. Dong. Jamal Uddin 42. Abdus Chamad Ping. Bosartulla Sang. Islampur	Bhatahar	Bhatahar	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	14.000	14.000
16		151	312		43. Dong. Jamal Uddin 44. Abdus Chamad Ping. Bosartulla Sang. Islampur	Bhatahar	Bhatahar	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	14.000	14.000
17		197	313		45. Dong. Forej Uddin Munshi 46. Abdul Kuddus Munshi Ping. Abdur Rajjak Sang. Tetuliya	Bhatahar	Bhatahar	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	7.000	7.000
18		190	314		47. Dong. Nurul Nahar Begum Jong. Mojahar Hossen Sang. Cok Sohaga	Bhatahar	Bhatahar	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	7.000	7.000
19		205	333		48. Dong. Bincher Ali	Bhatahar	Bhatahar			Dhani	8.000	8.000

Resettlement Plan

Annexure

SL No.	JL No.	Khatian No.	Dag No.		Land Owner	Mouza Name	Village	Upazila	District	Types of Land	Total Land Area (Decimal)	Proposed Land area (Decimal)
					Ping. Khoyrob Ali Sang. Islampur							
20		205	334		49. Dong. Bincher Ali Ping. Khoyrob Ali Sang. Islampur	Bhatahar	Bhatahar			Dhani	13.000	13.000
							Bhatahar Sub-Total					182.000
	52 Sheet 02					Islampur						
1		737/133		68	50. Dong. Khorsed Ali Khandokar 51. Asad Ali Khandokar Ping. Sukur Hossen Sang. Islampur	Islampur	Islampur	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	8.00/9.00	3.000
2		737		69	52. Dong. Khorsed Ali Khandokar 53. Asad Ali Khandokar Ping. Sukur Hossen Sang. Islampur	Islampur	Islampur	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	8.000	0.200
3		1055		3504	54. Dong. Hosmot Ali Fakir Ping. Lobanu Fakir Sang. Islampur	Islampur	Islampur	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	27.000	1.000
4		660		3459	55. Dong. Nurul Amin Khondhokar 56. Haroon or Rashid 57. Ruhal Amin 58. Makchum Hossen Ping. Mojibur Rahman 59. Achma Beoya Jong. Mojibur Rahman Sang. Islampur 60. Afroza Bibi Jong. Belal Hossain Sang. Khanpur 61. Jannatun Necha Bibi Jong. Toslim Uddin Sang. Pushinda	Islampur	Islampur	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	24.000	0.700

Resettlement Plan

Annexure

SL No.	JL No.	Khatian No.	Dag No.		Land Owner	Mouza Name	Village	Upazila	District	Types of Land	Total Land Area (Decimal)	Proposed Land area (Decimal)
					Upazila Adamdighi 62. Mahfuja Bibi Jong. Mofajjol Hossen Sang. Bilshimla District Rajshahi							
5		621		3460	63. Dong. Deloar Hossen Ping. Dobir Uddin Sang. Matihass 64. Moklechar Rahman Talukder Ping. Moyej Uddin Talukder Sang. Boro Nilahati	Islampur	Islampur	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	4.000	0.100
6		1189		62	65. Dong. Nurul Amin Ejaj Uddin Ping. Erfan Ali Sang. Islampur	Islampur	Islampur	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	12.000	3.000
7		971		63	66. Dong. Lutfun Nesa Bibi Jong. Shofiul Islam Sang. Islampur 67. Anoyara Begum Jong. Rokon Ali Mia Sang. Janjgalpara Thana Kahalu	Islampur	Islampur	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	42.000	8.000
8		29		3473	68. Dong. Ajifa Bibi Jong. Mofazzol Hossen Sang. Islampu	Islampur	Islampur	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	8.000	4.000
9		583		3475	69. Dong. Tobibor Rahman Ping. Achir Uddin Sang. Matihass	Islampur		Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	11.000	2.000
10		1086		3476	70. Dong. Harunor Rashid 71. Ruhul Amin Khandokar 72. Maksum Hossen Khandokar Ping. Mojibor Rahman Khandokar	Islampur				Dhani	17.000	8.000

Resettlement Plan

Annexure

SL No.	JL No.	Khatian No.	Dag No.		Land Owner	Mouza Name	Village	Upazila	District	Types of Land	Total Land Area (Decimal)	Proposed Land area (Decimal)
					Sang. Islampur							
11		1086		3474	73. Dong. Harunor Rashid 74. Ruhul Amin Khandokar 75. Maksum Hossen Khandokar Ping. Mojibor Rahman Khandokar Sang. Islampur	Islampur	Islampur	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	17.000	8.000
12		407	64		76. Dong. Erfan Ali Kha Ping. Ramjan Ali Kha 77. Nurul Amin 78. Efaj Uddin 79. Ayub Ali 80. Nayeb Ali Ping. Erfan Ali Sang. Islampur	Islampur	Islampur	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	34.000	34.000
13		971	65		81. Dong. Lutfun Nesa Bibi Jong. Shofiul Islam Sang. Islampur 82. Anoyara Begum Jong. Rokon Ali Mia Sang. Janjgalpara Thana Kahalu	Islampur	Islampur	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	2.000	2.000
14		1016	3443		83. Dong. Sahinur Rahman Ping. Fojer Uddin Sang. Islampur	Islampur	Islampur	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	25.000	9.000
15		1086	3466		84. Dong. Harunor Rashid 85. Ruhul Amin Khandokar 86. Maksum Hossen Khandokar Ping. Mojibor Rahman Khandokar Sang. Islampur	Islampur	Islampur	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	9.000	9.000
16		806	72		87. Dong. Momotajur Rahman Kha Ping. Mir Ali Kha	Islampur	Islampur	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	17.000	17.000

Resettlement Plan

Annexure

SL No.	JL No.	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Land Owner	Mouza Name	Village	Upazila	District	Types of Land	Total Land Area (Decimal)	Proposed Land area (Decimal)		
					Sang. Islampur								
17		660	3467		88. Dong. Nurul Amin Khondhokar 89. Haroon or Rashid 90. Ruhai Amin 91. Makchum Hossen Ping. Mojibur Rahman 92. Achma Beoya Jong. Mojibur Rahman Sang. Islampur 93. Afroza Bibi Jong. Belal Hossain Sang. Khanpur 94. Jannatun Necha Bibi Jong. Toslim Uddin Sang. Pushinda Upazila Adamdighi 95. Mahfuja Bibi Jong. Mofajjol Hossen Sang. Bilshimla District: Rajshahi	Islampur	Islampur	Dupchanchia	Bogura	Dhani	9.000	9.000	
							Sub Total (Islampur)					118.000	
								Grand Total (Decimal)					300.00
								Grand Total (Acre)					3.000

Name of Substation: Kumarkhali Substation

Sn	Kha tian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village/ Sang	Mouza	Thana/Upa zila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
									(Decimal)	(Decimal)
1	112 3	1420	1. Dong Sirajul Haque 2. Abdus Sabur 3. Abdus Sattar 4. Abdus Sobahan 5. Harunar Ar Rashid 6. Abeda Khatun 7. Abu Saeed Ping Munchur Ali 8. Saira Khatun Jang Munchur Ali 9. Achma Khatun Jang Abdul Halim Sang Elangi	Choraikol	Choraikol	Kumarkhali	kushtia	Dhani	100.000	22.900
2	402 / 753	1423	10. Dong Abu Taleb Sheikh Ping Taher Ali Sheikh Sang Durgapur 11. Taher Ali Sheikh 12. Sonai Sheikh 13. Manik Sheikh Ping Baheer Ali Sang Choraikol 14. Dong Baha Uddin Ping Abdul Baki 15. Tohij Uddin Ping Raffle Uddin Sang Elangi	Durgapur	Choraikol	Kumarkhali	kushtia	Dhani	21 .00 / 20.00	18.250
3	774	1424	16. Dong Mojibor Rahman Ping Sadek Ali Sang Choraikol	Choraikol	Choraikol	Kumarkhali	kushtia	Dhani	54.000	54.000
4	774	1426	17. Dong Mojibor Rahman Ping Sadek Ali Sang Choraikol	Choraikol	Choraikol	Kumarkhali	kushtia	Dhani	48.000	39.600
5	505	1427	18. Dong Kechmat Sheikh Ping Bahadur Sheikh	Choraikol	Choraikol	Kumarkhali	kushtia	Dhani	19.000	14.700

Sn	Kha tian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village/ Sang	Mouza	Thana/Upa zila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			Sang Choraikol							
6	733	1428	19. Deputy Commissioner Kushtia On Behalf Of The Government Of Bangladesh	Choraikol	Choraikol	Kumarkhali	kushtia	Dhani	18.000	17.600
7	951	1429	20. Dang Ahmad Ali Sardar Ping Moize Uddin Sardar Sang Choraikol	Choraikol	Choraikol	Kumarkhali	kushtia	Dhani	21.000	18.200
8	505	1430	21. Dong Kechmat Sheikh Ping Bahadur Sheikh Sang Choraikol	Choraikol	Choraikol	Kumarkhali	kushtia	Dhani	20.000	17.000
9	534	1431	22. Dong Gopikrishna Saha Ramakrishna Saha Ping Khokon Chandra Saha Sang Elangi	Choraikol	Choraikol	Kumarkhali	kushtia	Dhani	23.000	23.000
10	534	1432	23. Dong Gopikrishna Saha Ramakrishna Saha Ping Khokon Chandra Saha Sang Elangi	Choraikol	Choraikol	Kumarkhali	kushtia	Dhani	25.000	23.710
11	291	1433	24. Dong Isahak Ali 25. Muncher Ali 26. Abdul Gani 27. Monir Uddin Ping Erat Sheikh 28. Abdul Ghafoor 29. Abdur Rahim 30. Ayub Ali 31. Kutina Khatun Ping Yusup Ali 32. Khodeja Khatun Jang Sekander Ali 33. Hasena Khatun Jong Muncher Sheikh 34. Rizia Khatun Jong Yusuf Ali Sang Choraikol	Choraikol	Choraikol	Kumarkhali	kushtia	Dhani	30.000	1.160
12	601	1434	35. Dong Jabeda Khatun Jong Momotaj Uddin						34.500	3.600

Sn	Kha tian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village/ Sang	Mouza	Thana/Upa zila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			36. Fatema Khatun Jong Abdul Khalek 37. Saleha Khatun Jong Dhonai Sekh 38. Akmol Hossen 39. Akram Hossen 40. Billal Hoissen Ping Nader Hossen 41. Lotifa Khatun Jong Nader Hossen 42. Jorimonnesa Jong Abdul Jolil Sang Bororiya							
13	930	1437	43. Dong Mobarak Ali Ping Beheter Ali Sang Durgapur						63.000	15.500
14	445	1438	44. Dong Abul Hossen Ping Yaz Uddin Sang Elangi	Choraikol	Choraikol	Kumarkhali	kushtia	Dhani	49.000	49.000
15	112 9	1439	45. Dong Sunil Kumar Saha Ping Makhon Lal Saha 46. Rani Bala Saha Jong Makhon Lal Saha Sang Kumarkhali						74.000	15.500
16	455	1440	47. Dong Katiron Necha Bibi Jong Keshmat Ali Sang Choraikol	Choraikol	Choraikol	Kumarkhali	kushtia	Dhani	21.000	21.000
17	505	1440	48. Dong Kechmat Sheikh Ping Bahadur Sheikh Sang Choraikol	Choraikol	Choraikol	Kumarkhali	kushtia	Dhani	22.000	22.000
18	805	1441	49. Dong Moniruddin Sheikh Ping Abdul 50. Sheikh Syed Ali Sheikh Ping Erfan Sheikh 51. Tahajuddin Sheikh Vishu Sheikh Ping Intaj 52. Sheikh Sukuron Necha Jong Rustam Ali 53. Asiya Khatun Jong Moslem Uddin	Choraikol	Choraikol	Kumarkhali	kushtia	Dhani	16.000	10.850

Sn	Kha tian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village/ Sang	Mouza	Thana/Upa zila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			Abdur Rahman Ping Zulmot Hossen Sang Choraikol							
19	505	1442	54. Dong Kechmat Sheikh Ping Bahadur Sheikh Sang Choraikol	Choraikol	Choraikol	Kumarkhali	kushtia	Dhani	17.000	12.500
									Total Land (Decimal)	400.00
									Total Land (Acre)	4

Name of Substation: Tungipara 132-33kV AIS Substation

Sn	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag (Decimal)	Required Land For Substation (Decimal)
1	866	1411	1. Dong Sekh Sirajul Haque Ping: Sekh Mojaffor Hossen, Sang: Tungipara	Baladanga	Baladanga	Tungipara	Gopalganj	Null	25.000	12.000
2	396	1412	2. Dong Sheikh Jahangir Alam 3. Hachanujjaman Ping Abdul Mannaf Sang Tungipara	Baladanga	Baladanga	Tungipara	Gopalganj	Null	54.000	38.000
3	836	1414	4. Dong Sakaoyat Hossen Ping Nochu Molla Sang Tungipara 5. Sahadat Hossen 6. Abdur Rashid Sheikh Ping Munchur Sheikh Sang Packahonia	Baladanga	Baladanga	Tungipara	Gopalganj	Null	67.000	52.000
4	854	1416	7. Dong Soriful Haque 8. Ekramul Haque 9. Hachanujjaman 10. Jahangir Alam Ping Sheikh Abdul Mannaf Sang Tungipara	Baladanga	Baladanga	Tungipara	Gopalganj	Null	66.000	31.000
5	169	1417	11. Dong Abdul Khayer Ping Sheikh Sofi Uddin 12. Sheikh Najrul Haque 13. Sheikh Rezaul Haque Ping Sheikh Mahmudul Haque Sang Tungipara	Baladanga	Baladanga	Tungipara	Gopalganj	Null	31.000	27.200
6	278	1418	14. Dong Sekh Khobir uddin 15. Sekh Burhan Uddin Ping Hannan Sekh 16. Soyed Sirajul Islam Ping Soyed Golam kader 17. Sang Tungipara	Baladanga	Baladanga	Tungipara	Gopalganj	Null	30.000	23.000

Sn	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
7	993	1420	18. Dong Fokor Uddin Ping Edon Sekh Sang Kerail Kopa	Baladanga	Baladanga	Tungipara	Gopalganj	Null	52.000	6.000
8	1032	1429	19. Dong Kazi Nuri Man 20. Kazi Choroyar Hossen 21. Kazi Hedayetul Islam Ping Kazi Adil Uddin 22. Jahanara Begum Jong Kazi Sahadat Sang Baladanga	Baladanga	Baladanga	Tungipara	Gopalganj	Null	137.000	66.000
9	509	1431	23. Dong Kazi Nur Imon 24. Kazi Choroyar Hossen 25. Kazi Hedayetul Islam Ping Kazi Adil Uddin 26. Jahanara Begum Jong Sahadat Hossen Kazi Sang Tungipara	Baladanga	Baladanga	Tungipara	Gopalganj	Null	42.000	7.000
10	815	1432	27. Dong Kazi Sohor Ali 28. Kazi Johor Ali Ping Kazi Gohor Ali Sang Tungipara	Baladanga	Baladanga	Tungipara	Gopalganj	Null	42.000	6.000
11	82	1437	29. Dong Ali Ujjaman Sheikh Ping Abdul Ajij Sang Keral Kopa	Baladanga	Baladanga	Tungipara	Gopalganj	Null	19.000	6.000
12	103	1438	30. Dong Younus Sheikh 31. Habubur Rahman 32. Aminul Islam Ping Hachan Ali Sang Keral Kopa	Baladanga	Baladanga	Tungipara	Gopalganj	Null	19.000	7.000
13	144	1439	33. Dong Sheikh Enamul Haque 34. Sheikh Obaidul Haque Ping Nojirul Haque Sang Keral Kopa	Baladanga	Baladanga	Tungipara	Gopalganj	Null	45.000	7.000
14	810	1440	35. Dong Sarat Chandro Bala 36. Priyo Ronjon Bala Ping Sathi Coron Bala	Baladanga	Baladanga	Tungipara	Gopalganj	Null	76.000	13.800

Sn	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			Sang Tungipara							
15	660	1415	37. Dong Sheikh Mohammad Mucha 38. Sheikh Mohammad Ayahia Ping Abdul Qudduch 39. Iqbal Faruq Ping Kazi Abdul Jalil Sang Tungipara 40. Hafiza Khatun 41. Jang Ahchan Uddin Sang Khamarpara Upazila: Boalmari 42. Mahmuda Khatun Jang Mansu Mia Sang Faridupar District: Faridpur 43. Monoyara Begum Jong Abdul Mannan Sang Rajbari Upazila: Rajbari District/Zilla: Rajbari	Baladanga	Baladanga	Tungipara	Gopalganj	Null	68.000	68.000
16	509	1430	44. Dong Kazi Nur Imon 45. Kazi Choroyar Hossen 46. Kazi Hedayetul Islam Ping Kazi Adil Uddin 47. Jahanara Begum Jong Sahadat Hossen Kazi Sang Tungipara	Baladanga	Baladanga	Tungipara	Gopalganj	Null	17.000	17.000
17	151	1413	48. Dong Sahadat Hossen 49. Abdur Rashid Sheikh Sang Pac Kahaniya	Baladanga	Baladanga	Tungipara	Gopalganj	Null	13.000	13.000
									Total Land (Decimal) =	400.000
									Total Land in Acre	4

Name of Substation: Mathbaria 132/33kV AIS Sub-Station

SN	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag (Decimal)	Required Land For Substation (Decimal)
			Name: Ping/Jong:							
1	250	657	1. Nim Hawla 2. Bordakanto Adhikari 3. Borkanto Adhikari Ping. Gopalchandra Adhikari Sang. Gulisakhali, Post: Mathbaria	Gulisakhali	Gulisakhali	Mathbaria	Pirojpur	Null	305	76
2	253	665	4. Kayem Korsha 5. Bhanumoti 6. Mominuddin Hawlader 7. Tochiluddin Hawlader Ping. Moniruddin Hawlader Sang. Gulisakhali, Post: Mathbaria	Gulisakhali	Gulisakhali	Mathbaria	Pirojpur	Null	191	89
3	249 / 246	666	8. Nim Hawla 9. Bordakanto Gain 10. Bordakanto Gain Ping. Akhilchandra Gain Sang. Gulisakhali, Post: Mathbaria 11. Nim Hawla Aga 12. Nikumar Sikder 13. Agg Nikumar Sikder Ping. Rajmohan Sikder Sang. Gulisakhali, Post: Mathbaria	Gulisakhali	Gulisakhali	Mathbaria	Pirojpur	Bari / Null	155	88
4	246	667	14. Nim Hawla Aga 15. Nikumar Sikder	Gulisakhali	Gulisakhali	Mathbaria	Pirojpur	Null	211	90

SN	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			16. Agg Nikumar Sikder Ping. Rajmohan Sikder Sang. Gulisakhali, Post: Mathbaria							
5	255	668	17. Osot Hawla 18. Ramroyal Kirtoniya 19. Ramdoyal Kirtoniya Ping. Bodonchandra Kirtoniya Sang. Gulisakhali, Post: Mathbaria	Gulisakhali	Gulisakhali	Mathbaria	Pirojpur	Null	228	57
								Total Land Area (Decimal)		400
								Total Land (Acre)		4

Name of Substation: Chatkhil 132/33kV AIS Substation

Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag (Decimal)	Required Land For Substation (Decimal)
122	2152	1. Dong. Abdul Khaleq Ping. Jitu Mia Patowari Sang. Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Begumganj	Noakhali	Null	30	21
904	2162	2. Dong. Rafiq ullah Ping. Meher Box Sang. Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Begumganj	Noakhali	Null	25	1
-	2168	3. Dong. Ping. Sang.	Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Begumganj	Noakhali	Null	45	39
677	2154	4. Dong. Nurul Haqe Bhuya Ping. Mia jan Bhuya Sang. Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Begumganj	Noakhali	Null	12	12
677	2158	5. Dong. Nurul Haqe Bhuya Ping. Mia jan Bhuya Sang. Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Begumganj	Noakhali	Null	39	39
677	2167	6. Dong. Nurul Haqe Bhuya Ping. Mia jan Bhuya Sang. Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Begumganj	Noakhali	Null	13	13
119	2155	7. Dong. Abdul Kuddus Ping. Ana Mia Sang. Saktola	Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Begumganj	Noakhali	Null	14	14
119	2156	8. Dong. Abdul Kuddus Ping. Ana Mia Sang. Saktola	Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Begumganj	Noakhali	Null	14	14
959	2157	9. Dong. Md.Sofi Ullah Ping. Azhar Mia Sang. Saktola	Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Begumganj	Noakhali	Null	15	8
471	2161	10. Dong. Md.Siddiq Ullah Ping. Mia Jan Sang. Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Begumganj	Noakhali	Null	54	19
278	2153	11. Dong. Abdur Rasid Bhuya Ping. Mia Jan Bhuya Sang. Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Begumganj	Noakhali	Null	21	21
278	2159	12. Dong. Abdur Rasid Bhuya Ping. Mia Jan Bhuya	Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Begumganj	Noakhali	Null	39	39

Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
		Sang. Kaluyai							
278	2174	13. Dong. Abdur Rasid Bhuya Ping. Mia Jan Bhuya Sang. Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Begumganj	Noakhali	Null	16	3
505	2150	14. Dong. Cera jol Haqe Bhuya Ping. Mia Jan Bhuya Sang. Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Begumganj	Noakhali	Null	22	5
505	2160	15. Dong. Cera jol Haqe Bhuya Ping. Mia Jan Bhuya Sang. Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Begumganj	Noakhali	Null	38	38
505	2166	16. Dong. Cera jol Haqe Bhuya Ping. Mia Jan Bhuya Sang. Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Begumganj	Noakhali	Null	12	5
59	2169	17. Dong. Ayub Ali Mia Ping. Abdul Kadir Beppari Sang. Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Begumganj	Noakhali	Null	16	7
59	2170	18. Dong. Ayub Ali Mia Ping. Abdul Kadir Beppari Sang. Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Kaluyai	Begumganj	Noakhali	Null	29	2
									300
								Total Land (Decimal)	300
								Total Land (Acre)	3

Name of Substation: Monohardi 230/132/33kV AIS Substation

SN	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
									(Decimal)	(Decimal)
1.	265	1519	1. Kolim Prodan 2. Kachom Ali 3. Asmot Ali, Ping. Munai Sekh 4. Amjot Ali 5. Moskot Ali 6. Sundar Ali 7. Samsuddin 8. Chan Mia, Ping. Nojim Sekh 9. Molikka Bibi, Jong. Nojim Sekh 10. Anisa Bibi, Jong. Habij 11. Ausi Bibi, Jong. Cholimuddin 12. Korful Nessa, Jong. Apurddin 13. Abu Sekh, Ping. Solim Sekh Lilu Bibi Jong. Aich Ali 14. Renu Bibi, Jong. Dudu Mia 15. Jinnot Ali, Ping. Azim Sekh 16. Hasen Uddin, Ping. Abul Sekh, Sang. Kismot Soraikandi Abdul Barik Mofijuddin, Ping. Nochu Hazi Jer	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	14	14
2.	265	1520	17. Moriom Bibi Jong. Nochu Hazi 18. Nurjahan, Jong. Keramot Ali 19. Ayesha Khatun, Jong. Jahad Ali 20. Rokeya Begum, Jong. Siraj Uddin, 21. Abdul Hi, Ping. Nachu Hazi 22. Molikka Bibi, Jong. Nachu Hazi 23. Chinir Ma, Jong. Hazif Sekh 24. Saleha Khatun Jong. Danis Sekh 25. Sundar Ali 26. Chande Ali 27. Kalu Sekh, Ping. Kolim Sekh 28. Abdul Monnan	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	16	16

Resettlement Plan

Annexure

SN	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			29. Abdul Khalek, Ping. Abdul Rahaman 30. Abdul Sobahan, Abdul Awal Asan Ullah Ping. Taru Bepari Sang. Chondonpur							
3.	265	1521	31. Mohor Ali Ping: Ibrahim Sekh 32. Sofor Uddin 33. Dudu Mia, Ping. Abdul Hamid 34. Ahammad Ali 35. Mahammad Ali, Ping. Chobor Ali Hazi 36. Saheb Ali Ping. Sahajoni 37. Helalddin Ping. Mohor Ali 38. Abdul Monnan 39. Abdul Baten, Ping. Chayeb Ali 40. Falu Bibi, Jong. Asan Ullah 41. Shah Newaz 42. Sultan, Ping. Jomir Ali, Sang. Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	18	18
4.	243	1532	43. Abdul Hekim 44. Abdul Monnan 45. Mosolhe Uddin Ping. Hossen Ali Sang. Machimpur	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	65	65
5.	25	1533	46. Achan Ullah 47. Chomir Uddin Ping. Sakir Mahmud 48. Korfule Necha Jong. Pochon Ali 49. Joytune Necha Jong. Abdul Choban, Sang. Chak Madhobdi 50. Mohor Ali Jahed Ali 51. Samsul Haque 52. Chormon nessa 53. Akhter Khatun, Ping. Safor Ali 54. Mantar Uddin, Ping. Johir Samsuddin	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	22	22

Resettlement Plan

Annexure

SN	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			55. Mohammad Mostofa, Ping. Achrabali Hazi 56. Akhter Khatun, Jong. Samsuddin Sang. Habijpur							
				Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null		
6.	25	1535	57. Achan Ullah, Chomir Uddin Ping. Sakir Mahmud, 58. Korfule Necha Jong. Pochon Ali 59. Joytune Necha Jong. Abdul Choban Sang. Chak Madhobdi 60. Mohor Ali 61. Jahed Ali 62. Chormon nessa 63. Akhter Khatun Ping. Safor Ali 64. Mantar Uddin Ping. Johir Uddin 65. Samsuddin 66. Mohammad Mostofa Ping. Achrabali Hazi 67. Akhter Khatun Jong. Samsuddin Sang. Habijpur	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	8	8
7.	25	1536	68. Achan Ullah 69. Chomir Uddin Ping. Sakir Mahmud 70. Korfule Necha Jong. Pochon Ali 71. Joytune Necha Jong. Abdul Choban Sang. Chak Madhobdi 72. Mohor Ali 73. Jahed Ali 74. samsul Haque 75. Chormon nessa 76. Akhter Khatun Ping. Safor Ali	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	54	54

Resettlement Plan

Annexure

SN	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			77. Mantar Uddin Ping. Johir Uddin 78. Samsuddin 79. Mohammad Mostofa Ping. Achrabali Hazi 80. Akhter Khatun Jong. Samsuddin Sang. Habijpur							
8.	25	1537	81. Achan Ullah 82. Chomir Uddin Ping. Sakir Mahmud 83. Korfule Necha Jong. Pochon Ali 84. Joytune Necha Jong. Abdul Choban Sang. Chak Madhobdi 85. Jahed Ali 86. Samsul Haque 87. Chormon nessa 88. Akhter Khatun Ping. Safor Ali 89. Mantar Uddin Ping. Johir Uddin 90. Samsuddin 91. Mofizuddin 92. Mohammad Mostofa Ping. Achrabali Hazi 93. Akhter Khatun Jong. Samsuddin Sang. Habijpur	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	18	18
9.	25	1538	94. Achan Ullah 95. Chomir Uddin, Ping. Sakir Mahmud 96. Korfule Necha, Jong. Pochon Ali 97. Joytune Necha, Jong. Abdul Choban Sang. Chak Madhobdi, 98. Mohor Ali 99. Jahed Ali 100. Chormon nessa 101. Akhter Khatun, Ping. Safor Ali	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	38	38

Resettlement Plan

Annexure

SN	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			102. Mantar Uddin, Ping. Johir Uddin 103. Samsuddin 104. Mohammad Mostofa, Ping. Achrabali Hazi 105. Akhter Khatun, Jong. Samsuddin Sang. Habijpur							
10.	140	1539	106. Abdul Kader 107. Eyasin Sekh, Ping. Bonde Ali 108. Halima Khatun, Jong. Abdul Jobbar, Sang. Bagber 109. Azimon Nessa, Jong. Yakub Ali, Sang. Chalakchar 110. Abdul Awal 111. Abdul Latif, Ping. Abdul Ali, Sang. Bagber	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	45	45
11.	375	1567	112. Mojaffor Hosen, Ping. Sabud Ali 113. Abdul Hi, Ping. Nachu Hazi 114. Molikka Bibi, Jong. Nachu Hazi 115. Saleha Khatun, Jong. Danis Sekh 116. Chinir Ma, Jong. Danis Sekh 117. Abdul Bari 118. Mofizuddin, Ping. Nachu Hazi 119. Moymon Bibi, Jong. Nachu Hazi 120. Nurjahan, Jong. Keramot Ali 121. Ayesha Khatun, Jong. Jahad Ali 122. Rukeya Bibi, Jong. Siraj Uddin 123. Asaduzzaman, Ping. Sonali, Sang. Chondonpur	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	12	12
12.	469	1578	124. Sirajuddin, Ping. Bonde Ali 125. Anwar Ali 126. Chifoter Nessa, Jong. Anwar Ali 127. Ali Neowaj, Ping. Najir Mahmud Sang. Chandonpur	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	17	17
13.		1579	128. Sirajuddin Ping Bonde Ali 129. Anwar Ali 130. Chifoter Nessa Jong Anwar Ali 131. Ali Neowaj Ping Najir Mahmud Sang Chandonpur	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	6	6
14.	312	1580	132. Jamal Uddin	Kismot	Kismot	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	9	9

Resettlement Plan

Annexure

SN	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			133. Momotaz Uddin, Ping. Amud Ali 134. Rahima Khatun, Jong. Ismail 135. Rabiya Khatun, Jong. Abdus Sobhan 136. Jomila Khatun, Jong. Abdul Aziz 137. Sekandar Ali 138. Tota Mia, Ping. Mohbbot Ali 139. Khoki Bibi, Jong. Sobdor Ali 140. Rahima Khatun, Jong. Mohammad Ali 141. Joygun Bibi, Jong. Mohbbot Ali 142. Ayesha Khatun, Jong. Rohmot Ali 143. Geyas Uddin 144. Afsor Uddin, Ping. Nobor Ali 145. Alfoter Nessa, Jong. Nobor Ali 146. Korfuler Nessa, Jong. Abdul 147. Daru Bibi, Jong. Biramdi	Soraikandi	Soraikandi					
15.	312	1581	148. Jamal Uddin 149. Momotaz Uddin, Ping. Amud Ali 150. Rahima Khatun, Jong. Ismail 151. Rabiya Khatun, Jong. Abdus Sobhan 152. Jomila Khatun, Jong. Abdul Aziz 153. Sekandar Ali 154. Tota Mia, Ping. Mohbbot Ali 155. Khoki Bibi, Jong. Sobdor Ali 156. Rahima Khatun, Jong. Mohammad Ali 157. Joygun Bibi, Jong. Mohbbot Ali 158. Ayesha Khatun, Jong. Rohmot Ali 159. Geyas Uddin 160. Afsor Uddin, Ping. Nobor Ali 161. Alfoter Nessa, Jong. Nobor Ali 162. Korfuler Nessa, Jong. Abdul 163. Daru Bibi, Jong. Biramdi	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	7	7
16.	312	1582	164. Jamal Uddin 165. Momotaz Uddin, Ping. Amud Ali 166. Rahima Khatun, Jong. Ismail 167. Rabiya Khatun, Jong. Abdus Sobhan 168. Jomila Khatun, Jong. Abdul Aziz 169. Sekandar Ali 170. Tota Mia, Ping. Mohbbot Ali 171. Khoki Bibi, Jong. Sobdor Ali	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	6	6

Resettlement Plan

Annexure

SN	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			172. Rahima Khatun, Jong. Mohammad Ali 173. Joygun Bibi, Jong. Mohbbot Ali 174. Ayesha Khatun, Jong. Rohmot Ali 175. Geyas Uddin 176. Afsor Uddin, Ping. Nobor Ali 177. Alfoter Nessa, Jong. Nobor Ali 178. Korfuler Nessa, Jong. Abdul 179. Daru Bibi, Jong. Biramdi							
17.	312	1583	180. Jamal Uddin 181. Momotaz Uddin, Ping. Amud Ali 182. Rahima Khatun, Jong. Ismail 183. Rabiya Khatun, Jong. Abdus Sobhan 184. Jomila Khatun Jong. Abdul Aziz 185. Sekandar Ali 186. Tota Mia, Ping. Mohbbot Ali 187. Khoki Bibi, Jong. Sobdor Ali 188. Rahima Khatun, Jong. Mohammad Ali 189. Joygun Bibi, Jong. Mohbbot Ali 190. Ayesha Khatun, Jong. Rohmot Ali 191. Geyas Uddin 192. Afsor Uddin, Ping. Nobor Ali 193. Alfoter Nessa, Jong. Nobor Ali 194. Korfuler Nessa, Jong. Abdul 195. Daru Bibi, Jong. Biramdi	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	6	6
18.	161	1584	196. Abdul Gofur, 197. Rojob Ali 198. Abdul Baten, Ping. Acu Prodan 199. Moicyand Bibi, Jong. Md. Ali Sang. Kismot Soraikandi 200. Jahad Ali 201. Giyas Uddin, Ping. Bazit Sekh 202. Nur Zahan, Jong. Kasem Ali Sang. hetimodi	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	11	11
19.	248	3344	203. Sundor Ali 204. Suruj Ali, Ping. Nocu Sekh 205. Coimon Bibi, Jong. Suruj Ali	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	9	9
20.	163	1586	206. Abdul Gofur 207. Rojob Ali	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	4	4

Resettlement Plan

Annexure

SN	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			208. Abdul Baten, Ping. Acu Prodan 209. Moiy cand Bibi, Jong. Md. Ali Sang. Kismat Soraikandi							
21.	82	1587	210. Enaduddin 211. Sahabuddin, Ping. Amud Ali 212. Joygun Bibi, Jong. Oyahed Ali 213. Jobeda Khatun, Jong. Abdul barik 214. Abdul Latif, Ping. Jobed Ali Ping. Andul Ali 215. Abdul Gofur, Ping. Jobed Ali Sang. Kismat Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	14	14
22.	514	1588	216. Sahajamal Haji, Ping. Abdul Hamid 217. Firoza Banu, Jong. Nayed Ali Sorkar Sang. Kismot Soraikandi 218. Fatema Khatun, Jong. Yasin Kazi Sang. Maizdi, 219. Maleka Vanu, Jong. Ahmud Ali Hazi. Sang. Laki pur 220. Emam Uddin 221. Sahab Uddin, Jong. Ohaed Ali Sang. Rurodi 222. Abdur Baten, Ping. Acu Prodan 223. Abdul Kader, Ping. Bonde Ali 224. Ambor Ali 225. Kalu Sekh, Sang. Kismat Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	6	6
23.	514	1590	226. Sahajamal Haji, Ping. Abdul Hamid 227. Firoza Banu, Jong. Nayed Ali Sorkar Sang. Kismot Soraikandi 228. Fatema Khatun, Jong. Yasin Kazi, Sang. Maizdi 229. Maleka Vanu, Jong. Ahmud Ali Hazi Sang. Laki pur 230. Ansor Ali 231. Emam Uddin 232. Sahab Uddin, Jong. Ohaed Ali, Sang. Rurodi 233. Abdur Baten, Ping. Acu Prodan 234. Abdul Kader, Ping. Bonde Ali 235. Ambor Ali 236. Kalu Sekh, Sang. Kismat Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	6	6

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SN	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
24.	514	1591	237. Sahajamal Haji, Ping. Abdul Hamid 238. Firoza Banu, Jong. Nayed Ali Sorkar, Sang. Kismot Soraikandi 239. Fatema Khatun, Jong. Yasin Kazi, Sang. Maizdi, 240. Maleka Vanu, Jong. Ahmud Ali Hazi, Sang. Laki pur 241. Ansor Ali 242. Emam Uddin 243. Sahab Uddin, Jong. Ohaed Ali Sang. Rurodi 244. Abdur Baten, Ping. Acu Prodan 245. Abdul Kader, Ping. Bonde Ali 246. Ambor Ali 247. Kalu Sekh, Sang. Kismat Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	16	16
25.	189	1592	248. Abdul Baten, Ping. Achu Prodhan Sang. Kismat Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	16	16
26.	189	1593	249. Abdul Baten, Ping. Achu Prodhan Sang. Kismat Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	27	27
27.	140	1594	250. Abdul Kader 251. Eyasin Sekh, Ping. Bonde Ali 252. Halima Khatun, Jong. Abdul Jobbar, Sang. Bagber 253. Azimon Nessa, Jong. Yakub Ali, Sang. Chalakchar 254. Abdul Awal 255. Abdul Latif, Ping. Abdul Ali Sang. Bagber	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	77	77
28.	400	1596	256. Mirza Ali 257. Amsuddin 258. Riyaz Uddin 259. Jahanara, Ping. Monsur Ali 260. Mojita Banu Bibi, Jong. Munchur Ali 261. Chomir Uddin, Ping. Abdul Chomed 262. Hossen Ali, Ping. Jomir Sekh 263. Abdul Awal 264. Abdul Lotif, Ping. Abdul Ali Sang. Baghber 265. Kudrot Ali, Ping. Fazor Ali	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	36	36

SN	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			266. Sachni Bibi, Jong. Kudrot Ali 267. Siddikur Rahman, Ping. Kudrot Ali, Sang. Kismat Soraikandi 268. Mullukjan, Jong. Suruz Ali, Sang. Machimpur							
29.	310	1602	269. Jalaluddin Ping. Nozumuddin 270. Chayedbanu, Jong. Nojumuddin 271. Meher Nessa, Jong. Abdur Razzak 272. Muslim Sekh, Ping. Abdul Ajij 273. Abdul Mojid 274. Amjot Ali 275. Anwar Ali, Ping. omed Ali 276. Roimon Bibi, Jong. Bajdhor Ali 277. Geyas Uddin 278. Romijuddin basiruddin 279. Nurjahan Begum, Ping. jinnot Ali 280. Golapjan Bibi, Jong. Jinnot Ali 281. Hachen Ali 282. Siraj Uddin 283. Mohi Uddin, Ping. jomot Ali 284. Jolekha Bibi, Jong. Oyahed Ali 285. Alecha Bibi, Jong. ohed Ali, Sang. Habijpur 286. Jorina, Jong. Khalek	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	11	11
30.	310	1603	287. Jalaluddin Ping. Nozumuddin 288. Chayedbanu, Jong. Nojumuddin 289. Meher Nessa, Jong. Abdur Razzak 290. Muslim Sekh, Ping. Abdul Ajij 291. Abdul Mojid 292. Amjot Ali 293. Anwar Ali, Ping. omed Ali 294. Roimon Bibi, Jong. Bajdhor Ali 295. Basiruddin 296. Nurjahan Begum, Ping. jinnot Ali 297. Golapjan Bibi, Jong. Jinnot Ali 298. Hachen Ali 299. Siraj Uddin 300. Mohi Uddin, Ping. jomot Ali 301. Jolekha Bibi, Jong. Oyahed Ali	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	14	14

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SN	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			302. Alecha Bibi, Jong. ohed Ali , Sang. Habijpur 303. Jorina, Jong. Khalek							
31.	290	1605	304. Achrob Ali, Ping. Safor Uddin 305. Dr. Mosaraf Hossen, Ping. Sorafot ullah, Sang. Habijpur	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	37	37
32.	290	1606	306. Achrob Ali, Ping. Safor Uddin 307. Dr. Mosaraf Hossen, Ping. Sorafot ullah, Sang. Habijpur	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	20	20
33.	426	1607	308. Sukkur Ali 309. Keramot Ali, Ping. Boromuddin Sekh 310. Monisa Bibi, Jong. Abdul Sekh 311. Helaluddin, Ping. Abdul Sekh, Sang. Habijpur	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	30	30
34.	46	1608	312. Amjoad Ali, Ping. omed Ali Sang. Habijpur	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	59	59
35.	495	1609	313. Hasen Ali, Ping. jomot Ali Sang. Habijpur	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	15	15
36.	70	1610	314. Helal Uddin 315. Ahamod Ali, Ping. Abdul Sekh 316. Rozob Ali Ping. obil Sekh 317. Sahera Sekh, Jong. Asmot Sekh Sang. Habiz Pur	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	20	16
37.	70	1611	318. Ahamod Ali, Ping. Abdul Sekh 319. Rozob Ali, Ping. Kobil Sekh 320. Jahera Khatun 321. Sahera Sekh, Jong. Asmot Sekh Sang. Habiz Pur	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	20	19
38.	490	1612	322. Siraj Uddin 323. Mohiuddin, Ping. jomot Ali, Sang. Habiz pur	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	14	0.9
39.	265	1522	324. Mohor Ali, Ping. Ibrahim Sekh 325. Sofor Uddin 326. Dudu Mia, Ping. Abdul Hamid 327. Ahammad Ali 328. Mahammad Ali, Ping. Chobor Ali Hazi 329. Saheb Ali, Ping. Sahajoni 330. Helalddin, Ping. Mohor Ali 331. Abdul Monnan 332. Abdul Baten, Ping. Chayeb Ali	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	11	2

Resettlement Plan

Annexure

SN	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			333. Falu Bibi, Jong. Asan Ullah 334. Shah Newaz 335. Sultan, Ping. Jomir Ali Sang. Kismot Soraikandi							
40.	265	1531	336. Mohor Ali, Ping. Ibrahim Sekh 337. Sofor Uddin 338. Dudu Mia, Ping. Abdul Hamid 339. Ahammad Ali 340. Mahammad Ali, Ping. Chobor Ali Hazi 341. Saheb Ali, Ping. Sahajoni 342. Helalddin, Ping. Mohor Ali 343. Abdul Baten, Ping. Chayeb Ali 344. Falu Bibi, Jong. Asan Ullah 345. Shah Newaz 346. Sultan, Ping. Jomir Ali Sang. Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	21	2
41.	265	1523	347. Mohor Ali, Ping. Ibrahim Sekh 348. Sofor Uddin 349. Dudu Mia, Ping. Abdul Hamid 350. Ahammad Ali 351. Mahammad Ali, Ping. Chobor Ali Hazi 352. Saheb Ali, Ping. Sahajoni 353. Helalddin, Ping. Mohor Ali 354. Abdul Monnan 355. Abdul Baten, Ping. Chayeb Ali 356. Falu Bibi, Jong. Asan Ullah 357. Shah Newaz 358. Sultan, Ping: Jomir Ali, Sang. Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	11	4
42.	265	1518	359. Kolim Prodan 360. Kachom Ali 361. Asmot Ali, Ping. Munai Sekh 362. Amjot Ali 363. Moskot Ali 364. Sundar Ali 365. Samsuddin 366. Chan Mia, Ping. Nojim Sekh 367. Mollikka Bibi, Jong. Nojim Sekh 368. Anisa Bibi, Jong. Habij 369. Ausi Bibi, Jong. Cholimuddin	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	24	6

Resettlement Plan

Annexure

SN	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			370. Korful Nessa, Jong. Apurddin 371. Abu Sekh, Ping. Solim Sekh 372. Lilu Bibi, Jong. Aich Ali 373. Renu Bibi, Jong. Dudu Mia 374. Jinnot Ali, Ping. Azim Sekh 375. Hasen Uddin, Ping. Abul Sekh, Sang. Kismot Soraikandi 376. Abdul Barik 377. Mofijuddin, Ping. Nochu Hazi Jer							
43.	254	1524	378. Abdul Hai, Ping. Nacu Hazi 379. Mollika Bibi, Jong. Nocu Hazi 380. Saleha Khatun, Jong. Dacis Sekh 381. Cinir Ma, Jong. Hanif Sekh 382. Abdul Barik 383. Mofijuddin, Ping. Nochu Hazi 384. Nurjahan, Jong. jahad Ali 385. Rukiya khatun, Jong. Sirajuddin, Sang. Kismat Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	44	12
44.	140	1540	386. Abdul Kader 387. Eyasin Sekh, Ping. Bonde Ali 388. Halima Khatun, Jong. Abdul Jobbar, Sang. Bagber 389. Azimon Nessa, Jong. Yakub Ali, Sang. Chalakchar 390. Abdul Awal 391. Abdul Latif, Ping. Abdul Ali, Sang. Bagbe,	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	31	13
45.		1481	364;365;366; 367	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	13	0.1
46.	179	1482	392. Abdul Chamad, Ping. Jobbor Ali 393. Amena Khatun, Jong. Ichob Ali 394. Alecha Bibi, Jong. gedu Miah 395. Imamuddin, Ping. Rohim Boks 396. Tomuja Khatun, Jong. Miah Chan 397. Aiton Nessa, Jong. Abdul Chamad 398. Akali Sekh, Ping. Achu Sekh 399. Abul Hasim, Ping. Amud Ali 400. Amina Bibi 401. Golecha Bibi, Jong. Amud Ali , Sang. Kismat Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	21	2

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SN	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			402. Mohammad Kalu, Ping. Hachen Ali Sang. Chandonpur 403. Mojafor hossen, Ping. Sabud Ali 404. Mohammad Danich, Ping. Jonob ali Sang. Kismat Soraikandi 405. Samsuddin, Ping. Abdul Hamid , Sang. Hetamidi							
47.	161	1543	406. Abdul Gofur 407. Rojob Ali 408. Abdul Baten, Ping. Acu Prodan 409. Moicyand Bibi, Jong. Md. Ali Sang. Kismot Soraikandi 410. Jahad Ali 411. Giyas Uddin, Ping. Bazit Sekh 412. Nur Zahan, Jong. Kasem Ali, Sang. hetimodi	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	13	8
48.	310	1604	413. Jalaluddin, Ping. Nozumuddin 414. Chayedbanu, Jong. Nojumuddin 415. Meher Nessa, Jong. Abdur Razzak 416. Muslim Sekh, Ping. Abdul Ajij 417. Abdul Mojid 418. Amjot Ali 419. Anwar Ali, Ping. omed Ali 420. Roimon Bibi, Jong. Bajdhor Ali 421. Geyas Uddin 422. Basiruddin 423. Nurjahan Begum, Ping. jinnot Ali 424. Golapjan Bibi, Jong. Jinnot Ali 425. Hachen Ali 426. Siraj Uddin 427. Mohi Uddin, Ping. jomot Ali 428. Jolekha Bibi, Jong. Oyahed Ali 429. Alecha Bibi, Jong. ohed Ali , Sang. Habijpur 430. Jorina, Jong. Khalek	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	10	10
49.	25	1534	431. Achan Ullah 432. Chomir Uddin, Ping. Sakir Mahmud 433. Korfule Necha, Jong. Pochon Ali 434. Joytune Necha, Jong. Abdul Choban, Sang. Chak Madhobdi 435. Mohor Ali	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	13	13

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Annexure

SN	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			436. Chormon nessa 437. Akhter Khatun, Ping. Safor Ali 438. Mantar Uddin, Ping. Johir Uddin 439. Samsuddin 440. Mohammad Mostofa, Ping. Achrabali Hazi 441. Akhter Khatun, Jong. Samsuddin, Sang. Habijpur							
50.		1555	421-426	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	78	24
51.	375	1566	442. Mojaffor Hosen, Ping. Sabud Ali 443. Abdul Hi, Ping. Nachu Hazi 444. Molikka Bibi, Jong. Nachu Hazi 445. Saleha Khatun, Jong. Danis Sekh 446. Chinir Ma, Jong. Danis Sekh 447. Abdul Bari 448. Moymon Bibi, Jong. Nachu Hazi 449. Nurjahan, Jong. Keramot Ali 450. Ayesha Khatun, Jong. Jahad Ali 451. Rukeya Bibi, Jong. Siraj Uddin 452. Asaduzzaman, Ping. Sonali, Sang. Chondonpur	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	12	5
52.	375	1568	453. Mojaffor Hosen, Ping. Sabud Ali 454. Abdul Hi, Ping. Nachu Hazi 455. Molikka Bibi, Jong. Nachu Hazi 456. Saleha Khatun, Jong. Danis Sekh 457. Chinir Ma, Jong. Danis Sekh 458. Abdul Bari 459. Moymon Bibi, Jong. Nachu Hazi 460. Nurjahan, Jong. Keramot Ali 461. Ayesha Khatun, Jong. Jahad Ali 462. Rukeya Bibi, Jong. Siraj Uddin 463. Asaduzzaman, Ping. Sonali, Sang. Chondonpur	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	20	8
53.	93	1577	464. Ismail Hazi, Ping. Akbor Ali 465. Abdul Mannan, Ping. Ismail Hazi 466. Abdul Rashid, Ping. Abdul Odut 467. Abdul Hekim 468. Abdul Ajij, Ping. Fajil Sarkar, Sang. Hetimdi 469. Abdul Motalib 470. Akhteruddin, Ping. Johoruddin 471. Abdul Kader	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	32	29

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SN	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			472. Yachin Sekh, Ping. Bonde Ali 473. Abdul Baten, Ping. Achu prodhan 474. Kuddus Ali, Ping. Oyahed Ali Prodan 475. Abdul Baten, Ping. Md. Hamid Sang. Condon Pur 476. Abu Sayed, Ping. Romjan, Sang. Kirati							
54.	14	1574	477. Akbor Ali 478. Akimon Nessa 479. Chadot Ali, Ping. Abbas Ali 480. Achiya Khatun, Jong. Chadot Ali 481. Romija khatun, Jong. Abdul Gafur Sang. Kismat Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	11	1
55.	413	1575	482. Raji Uddin 483. Abdul Auwal 484. Lal Mamud, Ping. Abbas Ali 485. Abdul Gofur, Ping. Achu Prodhan 486. Mujafor Hossen, Ping. Sabud Ali 487. Kudrot Ali, Ping. Bonde Ali 488. Abdul Rejjak, Ping. Sadir Mamud 489. Shuruj Ali, Ping. Bonde Ali 490. Abdul Barik, Ping. Nochu Hazi 491. Chopor Uddin, Ping. Abdul Hamid 492. Poshon Bibi, Jong. Akali Sekh, Sang. Kismat Soraikandi 493. Abdul Gofur, Ping. Ohad Ali 494. Hachenauddin, Ping. Noyabali 495. Meherunnecha, Jong. Raji Uddin , Sang. Chondonpur	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	30	13
56.	376	1595	496. Kari Mojafor hossen, Ping. Sobud Ali Prodhan , Sang Kismat Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	50	33
57.	485	1600	497. Hachen Uddin, Ping. Noyab Ali 498. Danich Sekh, Ping. Jonob Ali 499. Abdur Rajjak, Ping. Ayeb Ali 500. Giyas Uddin 501. Afchar Uddin, Ping. Abdul Sekh 502. Roymon Nessa, Jong Karim 503. Gulecha Bibi, Jong. Chayeb Ali 504. Lachen Ali 505. Rabiullah, Ping. Mohor Ali	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	21	4

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SN	Khatian No	Dag No	Name Of Land Owner	Village	Mouza	Thana/Upazila	District	Types Of Land	Total Land Amount In Dag	Required Land For Substation
			506. Ayeb Ali, Ping. Jafor Ali 507. Rohom Ali, Ping. Chofor Ali 508. Nurbanu Bibi, Jong. Rohom Ali 509. Nojumon Bibi, Jong. Abdul Choban 510. Ayesha Bibi, Jong. Abdul Auwal							
58.	485	1601	511. Hachen Uddin, Ping. Noyab Ali 512. Danich Sekh, Ping. Jonob Ali 513. Abdur Rajjak, Ping. Ayeb Ali 514. Hazrat Ali, Ping. Nobu Sheikh 515. Afchar Uddin, Ping. Abdul Sekh 516. Roymon Nessa, Jong. Karim 517. Gulecha Bibi, Jong. Chayeb Ali 518. Rabiullah, Ping. Mohor Ali 519. Ayeb Ali, Ping. Jafor Ali 520. Rohom Ali, Ping. Chofor Ali 521. Nurbanu Bibi, Jong. Rohom Ali 522. Nojumon Bibi, jong. Abdul Choban 523. Ayesha Bibi, Jong. Abdul Auwal	Kismot Soraikandi	Kismot Soraikandi	Monohardi	Narsingdi	Null	22	6
						Total Land Decimal=				1000
						Total Land (Acre)=				10

Annex 7: Compensation amount and land area for Tower Footing

SN	Category of loss	Total Tower	Land for Tower footing s(acre)	Mouza Rate	Year of Mouza rate	Name of Mouza	Mouza Rate in Acre	30% additional cost has been considered with mauza rate*	Estimated cost (in Tk.)	Remarks
1.	Bhandaria-Mathbaria 132kV double circuit transmission Line	144	9.29	53,340	2017-2018	Bhandaria	8,001,000	10,401,300	96,665,524	Mouza rate has been increased to 50% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024.
2.	Gopalganj -Tungipara 132kV double circuit line	71	4.64	56,821	2017-2018	Golabaria	17,046,300	22,160,190	102,775,205	Mouza rate has been increased to 200% on rate of 2017-2018 considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024 and recent development in this area
3.	Kachua-Matlab (N) 132kV double circuit line	122	8.24	103,364	2017-2018	Palalokdi Pouro	15,504,600	20,155,980	166,163,568	Mouza rate has been increased to 50% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024.
4.	Monohardi-Bajitput 132kV double circuit Line	75	5.13	99,296	2023/2024	Madhabdi Chak	9,929,600	12,908,480	66,168,798	
5.	Satkhira-Paikgacha 132kV double circuit Line	105	6.66	65,474	2023/2024	Dohakula	6,547,400	8,511,620	56,729,621	
6.	LILO of Chowmuhani-Ramganj 132kV double circuit line at Chatkhil	13	0.93	72,922	2022-2023	Barai Para	7,292,200	9,479,860	8,856,068	
7.	LILO of Anwara -Cox's Bazar 230kV line at Pekua	3	0.27	26,415	2023/2024	Paschim Bara Bheola	2,641,500	3,433,950	943,636	
8.	LILO of Bogura (S) - Naogaon 132kV line at Dupchanchia	8	0.56	33,750	2023/2024	Matihass	3,375,000	4,387,500	2,451,883	
9.	LILO of Cumilla (N) - Shahjibazar PP 230kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	7	0.65	14,674	2017-2018	Bakshair (JL 69)	2,201,100	2,861,430	1,853,389	Mouza rate has been increased to 50% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024.
10.	LILO of existing Matarbari PP - Banskhal PP double circuit 400kV line at Pekua	45	4.33	26,415	2023/2024	Paschim Bara Bheola	2,641,500	3,433,950	14,885,371	
11.	LILO of Existing Matarbari (132/33) – Chakaria 132kV line at Pekua	7	0.52	26,415	2023/2024	Paschim Bara Bheola	2,641,500	3,433,950	1,768,735	
12.	LILO of Shahjibazar – Brahmanbaria 132kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	7	0.52	14,784	2017-2018	Bakshair, Madhobpur	2,217,600	2,882,880	1,484,893	Mouza rate has been increased to 50% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024.
13.	LILO of Sripur - Ashuganj 230kV double circuit line at Monohardi	20	1.81	291,784	2022-2023	Manohardi	29,178,400	37,931,920	68,500,530	

SN	Category of loss	Total Tower	Land for Tower footings (acre)	Mouza Rate	Year of Mouza rate	Name of Mouza	Mouza Rate in Acre	30% additional cost has been considered with mauza rate*	Estimated cost (in Tk.)	Remarks
14.	LILO of Bheramara-Rajbari 132kV line at Kumarkhali	6	0.45	21766	2023-2024	Choraikol	2,176,600	2,829,580	1,284,393	
15.	Reconductoring of Shahjibazar-Brahmanbaria-Ashuganj 132kV line	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	633	44.01						590,531,614.9	

Annex 8: List transmission line and Compensation amount and land area for Crop Compensation

SN	Name of TL	Voltage	Total Length (km)	Total Length (m)	Direct Impact Area (DIA) (M)	DIA (sqm)	DIA (Acre)	Rate per Acre	Estimated Cost (BDT)
1.	Bhandaria-Mathbaria 132kV double circuit transmission Line	132KV	31.62	31620	7.6	240312	59.38	240000	14251267.61
2.	Gopalganj -Tungipara 132kV double circuit line	132KV	18.37	18370	7.6	139612	34.50	240000	8279436.62
3.	Kachua-Matlab (N) 132kV double circuit line	132KV	32.81	32810	7.6	249356	61.62	240000	14787605.63
4.	Monohardi-Bajitput 132kV double circuit Line	132KV	20.52	20520	7.6	155952	38.54	240000	9248450.704
5.	Satkhira-Paigacha 132kV double circuit Line	132KV	29.79	29790	7.6	226404	55.94	240000	13426478.87
6.	LILO of Chowmuhani- Ramganj 132kV double circuit line at Chatkhil	132KV	2	2000	7.6	15200	3.76	240000	901408.4507
7.	LILO of Anwara -Cox's Bazar 230kV line at Pekua	230KV	0.5	500	9.2	4600	1.14	240000	272794.6627
8.	LILO of Bogura (S) - Naogaon 132kV line at Dupchanchia	132KV	1.9	1900	7.6	14440	3.57	240000	856338.0282
9.	LILO of Cumilla (N) - Shahjibazar PP 230kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	230KV	1.2	1200	9.2	11040	2.73	240000	654707.1905
10.	LILO of existing Matarbari PP - Banskali PP double circuit 400kV line at Pekua	400kV	12.66	12660	12.8	162048	40.04	240000	9609962.936
11.	LILO of Shahjibazar – Brahmanbaria 132kV double circuit line at Madhabpur	132KV	1.3	1300	7.6	9880.0	2.44	240000	585915.493
12.	LILO of Sripur - Ashuganj 230kV double circuit line at Monohardi	132KV	1.2	1200	7.6	9120.0	2.25	240000	540845.0704
13.	LILO of Bheramara-Rajbari 132kV line at Kumarkhali	230KV	5.12	5120	9.2	47104.0	11.64	240000	2793417.346
14.	LILO of Bheramara-Rajbari 132kV line at Kumarkhali	132KV	0.6	600	7.6	4560	1.13	240000	270422.5352
15.	Reconductoring of Shahjibazar-Brahmanbaria-Ashuganj 132kV line	132kV	75	75000	7.6	570000.0	140.85	240000	33802816.9
	Total		234.59		Total		459.51		110281868.1

Annex 9: List of participants in consultations

Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB)
Feasibility Study, Topographic Survey, Route Survey, IEE and RAP for Power Transmission
Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project (PTSIREP)

Attendance Sheet for Public Consultations

Date: 26.04.24 Time: 4.00 PM

Venue: হাটগাওড়া /
কাজখোলা, মারিচপুর,
শ্রীহরিপুর

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. N°	Name of the Participant	Male/Female	Disability Yes/No	Ethnicity Yes/No	Occupation	Signature (If agreed by the participants)
1	মহম্মদ দাস	M	NO	NO	কৃষক	[Signature]
2	মিহাদু দাস	M	NO	NO	কৃষক	[Signature]
3	আব্বাসী	F	NO	NO	কৃষি	[Signature]
4	টিফিন্দু	M	NO	NO	কৃষক	[Signature]
5	মিহাদু দাস	M	NO	NO	কৃষক	[Signature]
6	মিলন দাস	M	NO	NO	কৃষক	[Signature]
7	আব্বাসী দাস	F	NO	NO	কৃষি	[Signature]
8	মারিচ	F	NO	NO	কৃষি	[Signature]
9	মিলন	M	NO	NO	কৃষক	[Signature]

Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB)
Feasibility Study, Topographic Survey, Route Survey, IEE and RAP for Power Transmission
Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project (PTSIREP)

Attendance Sheet for Public Consultations

Date: 26.04.24 Time: 10.00AM To 11.00AM Venue: 27/5/24 - 27/5/24, 27/5/24

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Male/Female	Disability Yes/No	Ethnicity Yes/No	Occupation	Signature (if agreed by the participants)
1	(Mr. Md. Arifur Rahman) (Rural)	M ✓	NO	NO	Farmer	[Signature]
2	Mr. Arifur Rahman	M ✓	NO	NO	Farmer	[Signature]
3	Mr. Arifur Rahman	M ✓	NO	NO	Farmer	[Signature]
4	(Mr. Md. Arifur Rahman) (Rural)	M ✓	NO	NO	Farmer	[Signature]
5	Mr. Arifur Rahman	M ✓	NO	NO	Farmer	[Signature]
6	(Mr. Md. Arifur Rahman) (Rural)	M ✓	NO	NO	Farmer	[Signature]
7	Mr. Arifur Rahman	M ✓	NO	NO	Farmer	[Signature]
8	(Mr. Md. Arifur Rahman) (Rural)	M ✓	NO	NO	Farmer	[Signature]
9	Mr. Arifur Rahman	M ✓	NO	NO	Farmer	[Signature]
10	(Mr. Md. Arifur Rahman) (Rural)	M ✓	NO	NO	Farmer	[Signature]
11	Mr. Arifur Rahman	M ✓	NO	NO	Farmer	[Signature]
						[Signature]

Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB)
Feasibility Study, Topographic Survey, Route Survey, IEE and RAP for Power Transmission
Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project (PTSIREP)

Attendance Sheet for Public Consultations

Date: ২০/০৪/২৪

Time: ৬:০০ PM

Venue: ই.সি.আর. সার্ভিস সেন্টার
 চকরিয়া, সাতক্ষীরা জেলা

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Male/Female	Disability Yes/No	Ethnicity Yes/No	Occupation	Signature (if agreed by the participants)
1	মোঃ হামিদুল আলম	M✓	NO	NO	ফিল্ড	[Signature]
2	আব্দুল হামিদুল আলম	M	NO	NO	ফিল্ড	[Signature]
3	সাইফ	M	NO	NO	নগর	[Signature]
4	আব্দুল হামিদুল আলম	M	NO	NO	ফিল্ড	[Signature]
5	আব্দুল হামিদুল আলম	M	NO	NO	ফিল্ড	[Signature]
6	মোঃ আব্দুল হামিদুল আলম	M	NO	NO	ফিল্ড	[Signature]
7	আব্দুল হামিদুল আলম	M	NO	NO	ফিল্ড	[Signature]
8	আব্দুল হামিদুল আলম	M	NO	NO	ফিল্ড	[Signature]
9	উম্মে সালমা	M	NO	NO	ফিল্ড	[Signature]
10	মোঃ আব্দুল হামিদুল আলম	M	NO	NO	ফিল্ড	[Signature]
11	আব্দুল হামিদুল আলম	M	NO	NO	ফিল্ড	[Signature]

**Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB)
Feasibility Study, Topographic Survey, Route Survey, IEE and RAP for Power Transmission
Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project (PTSIREP)**

Attendance Sheet for Public Consultations

Date: ০২.০৫.২০২৪ Time: ১১.০০ AM

Venue: মনসিঙ্গা, চাঁচিগ্রাম
৩৪৫৫, লালমারী।

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. N°	Name of the Participant	Male/Female	Disability Yes/No	Ethnicity Yes/No	Occupation	Signature (if agreed by the participants)
1	আবুল হাফিজ	M	NO	✓NO		আবুল হাফিজ
2	কামান হোসেন	M	NO	✓NO		
3	আঃ বরমান	M	NO	✓NO		আবুল হাফিজ
4	সাইফুল	M	NO	✓NO		আবুল হাফিজ
5	অনিব হোসেন	M	NO	NO		
6	নুরুন নবী	M	NO	NO		নুরুন নবী
7	আবুল কানাম	M	NO	NO		
8	আবুল বরমান	M	NO	NO		আবুল হাফিজ
9	জিহাদ বরমান	M	NO	NO		
10	জিহাদ দান	M	NO	NO		জিহাদ দান

Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB)
Feasibility Study, Topographic Survey, Route Survey, IEE and RAP for Power Transmission
Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project (PTSIREP)

Attendance Sheet for Public Consultations

Date: 02/08/28 Time: 2.00 PM

Venue: বড়শাল, চাঁদপুর
সরকারি উচ্চ, বিদ্যালয়

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Male/Female	Disability Yes/No	Ethnicity Yes/No	Occupation	Signature (if agreed by the participants)
১	ইকবাল চান্না	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	ইকবাল চান্না
২	সিরাজুল আলী খান	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	সিরাজুল আলী খান
৩	মু. হুসেইন খান	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	মু. হুসেইন খান
৪	মু. হুসেইন চান্না	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	মু. হুসেইন চান্না
৫	মু. হুসেইন	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	মু. হুসেইন
৬	মু. হুসেইন খান	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	মু. হুসেইন খান
৭	মু. হুসেইন চান্না	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	মু. হুসেইন চান্না
৮	মু. হুসেইন চান্না	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	মু. হুসেইন চান্না
৯	মু. হুসেইন চান্না	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	মু. হুসেইন চান্না
১০	মু. হুসেইন চান্না	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	মু. হুসেইন চান্না
১১	মু. হুসেইন চান্না	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	মু. হুসেইন চান্না
১২	মু. হুসেইন চান্না	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	মু. হুসেইন চান্না
১৩	মু. হুসেইন চান্না	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	মু. হুসেইন চান্না
১৪	মু. হুসেইন চান্না	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	মু. হুসেইন চান্না
১৫	মু. হুসেইন চান্না	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	মু. হুসেইন চান্না
১৬	মু. হুসেইন চান্না	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	মু. হুসেইন চান্না
১৭	মু. হুসেইন চান্না	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	মু. হুসেইন চান্না
১৮	মু. হুসেইন চান্না	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	মু. হুসেইন চান্না
১৯	মু. হুসেইন চান্না	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	মু. হুসেইন চান্না
২০	মু. হুসেইন চান্না	M	NO	NO	শ্রমিক	মু. হুসেইন চান্না

Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB)
Feasibility Study, Topographic Survey, Route Survey, IEE and RAP for Power Transmission
Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project (PTSIREP)

Attendance Sheet for Public Consultations

Date: ০৬/০৬/২০২৪

Time: ৪:৩০ – ৫:৩০

Venue: মোঃ মোঃ, কুমিল্লা
হাটিকা.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. N°	Name of the Participant	Male/Female	Disability Yes/No	Ethnicity Yes/No	Occupation	Signature (If agreed by the participants)
১	মোঃ বাবুলিয়া	M	NO	NO	কাজ	[Signature]
২	মোঃ আবু জাহুর	M	NO	NO	কৃষি	জাহুর
৩	মোঃ দুলাল মিয়া	M	NO	NO	কাজ	[Signature]
৪	মোঃ আমিনুল	M	NO	NO	কৃষি	[Signature]
৫	মোঃ ইকতিয়ার	M	NO	NO	কৃষি	ইকতিয়ার
৬	মোঃ বকতিয়ার	M	NO	NO	কাজ	বকতিয়ার
৭	মোঃ কান্নান	M	NO	NO	চাকরি	কান্নান
৮	আবু বকর হিদ্রিক	M	NO	NO	কৃষি	হিদ্রিক
৯	মির্জাভুল ইমরান	M	NO	NO	কৃষি	মির্জাভুল
১০	মোঃ জিন্নাহ	M	NO	NO	চাকরি	জিন্নাহ
১১	মোঃ আনায়েব	M	NO	NO	কাজ	আনায়েব
১২	কবির জেদ	M	NO	NO	চাকরি	কবির জেদ

**Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB)
Feasibility Study, Topographic Survey, Route Survey, IEE and RAP for Power Transmission
Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project (PTSIREP)**

Attendance Sheet for Public Consultations

Date: ০৬.০৫.২৪

Time: ৫.০০ PM

Venue: ইমামপুর কুমার
দুপচাঁচিয়া, বগুড়া।

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. N°	Name of the Participant	Male/Female	Disability Yes/No	Ethnicity Yes/No	Occupation	Signature (If agreed by the participants)
১	আবদুল ইমাম	M	No	No	কৃষি	আবদুল ইমাম
২	আবুল মজিদ	M	No	No	চাকরি	আবুল মজিদ
৩	আবুল আজিজ	M	No	No	কৃষি	আবুল আজিজ
৪	মাকদুম হোসেন	M	No	No	চাকরি	মাকদুম হোসেন
৫	হাকিম আবুল কাশিম	M	No	No	ব্যবসা	হাকিম আবুল কাশিম
৬	কাজল আশিক	M	No	No	কৃষি	কাজল আশিক
৭	আফিকুল ইসলাম	M	No	No	ব্যবসা	আফিকুল ইসলাম
৮	আইয়াজ	M	No	No	কৃষি	আইয়াজ
৯	মাজিবুর	M	No	No	কৃষি	মাজিবুর
১০	মোহাম্মদ	M	No	No	কৃষি	মোহাম্মদ
১১	দুলাল মিয়া	M	No	No	ব্যবসা	দুলাল মিয়া
১২	মোঃ কান্নাম	M	No	No	চাকরি	মোঃ কান্নাম

Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB)
Feasibility Study, Topographic Survey, Route Survey, ILE and RAP for Power Transmission
Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project (PISIREP)

Attendance Sheet for Public Consultations

Date: 20.01.2022

Time: 4.00 PM

Venue: ঢাকা জেলা পল্লী উন্নয়ন
অফিস, পি.এস.ও. অফিস

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Male/Female	Disability Yes/No	Ethnicity Yes/No	Occupation	Signature (If agreed by the participants)
১	লিথাম	M	No	No	No	লিথাম
২	মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	M	No	No	No	মোহাম্মদ হোসেন
৩	আবু হাশিম	M	No	No	No	আবু হাশিম
৪	আবু হাশিম	M	No	No	No	আবু হাশিম
৫	আবু হাশিম	M	No	No	No	আবু হাশিম
৬	আবু হাশিম	M	No	No	No	আবু হাশিম
৭	আবু হাশিম	M	No	No	No	আবু হাশিম
৮	আবু হাশিম	M	No	No	No	আবু হাশিম
৯	আবু হাশিম	M	No	No	No	আবু হাশিম
১০	আবু হাশিম	M	No	No	No	আবু হাশিম
১১	আবু হাশিম	M	No	No	No	আবু হাশিম
১২	আবু হাশিম	M	No	No	No	আবু হাশিম
১৩	আবু হাশিম	M	No	No	No	আবু হাশিম
১৪	আবু হাশিম	M	No	No	No	আবু হাশিম
১৫	আবু হাশিম	M	No	No	No	আবু হাশিম
১৬	আবু হাশিম	M	No	No	No	আবু হাশিম
১৭	আবু হাশিম	M	No	No	No	আবু হাশিম
১৮	আবু হাশিম	M	No	No	No	আবু হাশিম
১৯	আবু হাশিম	M	No	No	No	আবু হাশিম
২০	আবু হাশিম	M	No	No	No	আবু হাশিম

Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB)
Feasibility Study, Topographic Survey, Route Survey, IEE and RAP for Power Transmission
Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project (PTSIREP)

Attendance Sheet for Public Consultations

Date: ০৬/০৫/২০২৪ Time: ৪:২০ পি.এম -
৫:২০ পি.এম

Venue: বান্দা ডাঙা বজার
ইসিআই, গোপালগঞ্জ

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Male/Female	Disability Yes/No	Ethnicity Yes/No	Occupation	Signature (If agreed by the participants)
১	শেখ মুহাম্মদ	M	NO	NO	ব্যবসা	শেখ মুহাম্মদ
২	মিহন আলী	M	NO	NO	কৃষি	মিহন আলী
৩	জিগাউন	M	NO	NO	কৃষি	জিগাউন
৪	ইউনুস শেখ	M	NO	NO	কৃষি	ইউনুস শেখ
৫	আশিফ হামিদ	M	NO	NO	কৃষি	আশিফ হামিদ
৬	হাবিব চন্দ্র	M	NO	NO	কৃষি	হাবিব চন্দ্র
৭	কানাম মোস্তা	M	NO	NO	স্বাক্ষর	কানাম মোস্তা
৮	শেখ মিজানুর	M	NO	NO	স্বাক্ষর	শেখ মিজানুর
৯	কাজী ইমদ আলি	M	NO	NO	কৃষক	কাজী ইমদ আলি
১০	শুরুত আলমেদ	M	NO	NO	কৃষক	শুরুত আলমেদ
১১	জুসার বিশ্বাস	M	NO	NO	ব্যবসা	জুসার বিশ্বাস
১২	মুজিব বজরি	M	NO	NO	কৃষি	মুজিব বজরি

Annex 10: Selected photographs of consultations



Public Consultation at Madhabpur SS



Public Consultation at Mathbaria SS



Public Consultation at Pekua SS



Public Consultation at Dupchanchia SS



Public Consultation at Monohardi SS



**Consultation with women household,
Madhabpur SS**



Household survey with AP, Matlab SS



Public Consultation at Tungipara SS

Annex 11: Summary outcomes of public and women's consultations

Major Issues	Issues and concerns raised	Response from the project
Awareness about the proposed project	- Most of the participants are not aware about the proposed substations. Only local of Pekua substation well known about the proposed substation will be constructed in the area. - local distribution entities are aware about proposed project because the consulting firm informed them regarding the substations and transmission lines during field visit. - The majority participants of Madhubpur, Chatkhil, Matlab, Kumarkhali, Dhupchanchia, Tungipara substations opined that agricultural land will be affected due to construction of substations and some of the farmers will lose their agricultural land. They expect proper compensation of land including crops and trees compensation.	- Project will bring many positive benefits to the local communities. The project will improve the power supply in the project area. Moreover, if the electricity supply increases, it will create opportunity to set up new small, medium and large business industry as well as will create livelihood improvement and employment for local people. - Three times land Compensation will be paid to affected people by DC office as per Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017. - Power Grid will conduct study of all the adverse impacts and losses of the project and they will prepare an entitlement matrix to provide adequate compensation to the affected persons; - Cash compensation will be provided to affected people by DC office for the land areas of tower footing also as per Electricity Rules 2020 (Amendment 2022).
Benefits of the Project	The participants expected that transmission lines will contribute to improved villages and household's power supply, reduce load shedding, stable supply of electricity to irrigate crop cultivations, uninterrupted power supply at night for children's studies, development of industries and commercial centers. Some unskilled labors in the project area will get income opportunity during construction work;	- The economic and social development will be increased. New industries will be constructed due to availability of power supply. Local people will get job opportunity in those industries and will be economically benefitted. As available power supply is mandatory for establishing any developmental activities, the construction of substation will create new investment in different sectors; - Uninterrupted electricity supply with

Major Issues	Issues and concerns raised	Response from the project
	• They expect the project will ensure incessant electricity supply with full voltage in the project area; • The project will help to set up new small and medium industry using the generated power;	full voltage in the project area will be ensured by the project intervention; • Installation of substation will invite allied infrastructure e.g. road, industry; which would impact indirectly on the land price. The price of land will rise likely due to enhanced economic activity in the area; • Power Grid will negotiate with the EPC contractors to give priority of local labor during civil construction work.
Loss of land, livelihoods and incomes and compensation	• Agriculture land require for all new 9 substations, most of the land owners depends on agriculture expect Pekua Substation. • Majority participants of Pekua substation stated that huge salt is being cultivated in this proposed substation area, farmer depend on salt cultivation will lose their income, they expect alternative income source by the project; • Most of the participants highly expect higher compensation over and above the mouza rate to enable them to purchase alternate agricultural land; • They said transmission towers will restrict the land use. Agriculture machinery like Tractors, Power tiller cannot be used. Productivity of the land will decrease. During civil works the crops production will be hamper for that reason they expect at least 2 seasons crops compensation during construction work; • Households who are living within the RoW of the transmission lines required additional compensation for shifting, land development and house construction if they are displaced. They also demanded compensation for the trees and additional compensation for fruit-bearing trees as they are dependent on such trees for incomes. • They said removal of fruit-bearing and timber trees will reduce the incomes of locals; • Most of affected households demand for training on alternative income opportunity; • Project should consider allocating	• Compensation for all losses will be paid to APs as per the provisions in the ARIPA, 2017; • Power Grid will conduct study all the adverse impacts and losses due to project and they will prepare an entitlement matrix to provide adequate compensation to off-set the losses to the affected persons; • Compensation for crop losses will be paid for a period of one year and taking into consideration the loss of incomes and investments of the farmers. Farmers will also be allowed to cultivate underneath the transmission tower base areas; • Compensation will be paid for the trees to be removed. Also, tree owners will be allowed to retain the timber from the trees; • Compensation will be paid at enabling people to purchase alternate land. The project will assist the APs to find alternative land either for outright purchase or leasing. Leaseholders and sharecroppers will be compensated for their crop and income losses. Furthermore, they will be assisted to find alternate land; • Project has tried to avoid/minimize resettlement impacts and particularly the residential areas, and none of lands earmarked for substations are within the residential areas. The location is proposed by a team of professionals considering the engineering and technical requirements. However, community concerns over the land will be further reviewed by Power Grid; • Power Grid will give highly priority of locals for working at construction

Major Issues	Issues and concerns raised	Response from the project
	alternate land of similar quality to people who lose their land and specifically to the leaseholders and sharecroppers who are exclusively dependent on acquired land for their livelihoods and incomes. Affected people (land owners, lessees, sharecroppers) mainly cultivate rice and salt at the affected land and thus, will lose their work/employment, and wages/income which will reduce earning scope of affected people and will have an impact on their income and livelihoods; The proposed lands for substations are fertile land cultivated by farmers in several seasons of the year and some people have planned to construct 'future houses' in this land. So the land acquisitions will adversely affect the landowners. Project should assist to landowners to purchase alternative land in another location.	sites.
Land Acquisitions	- As the proposed location is cultivated agriculture land and their main earning sources is this agriculture land, the Locals of Madhabpur substation stated that few month ago they have lose their land for extension of Dhaka-Sylhet Highway and they received three times land compensation, moreover this area is being an industrial area day by day resulted land price has increased so locals are expecting three times land price of current market price of land; - Participants of Tungipara substation stated that due recent development in the area , the actual land price has increased tremendously but mouza rate is lower that market price, so, they expect compensation should determine as per present value of land. - If the project acquired only a portion of a land, the remaining portion could become nonviable for the use of any productive purpose. In such situations, can the project acquire the entire land instead of a portion?	- Consultant team given first priority of khash land for location selection if not find a suitable location, then selected private land. The field team also contacted with local land offices, local administrations and local distribution entities regarding these purposes. - Project will consider compensation for affected persons by the present law and will compensate them according to the entitlement matrix; - During land acquisition, the land price will be determined as per present price of land; - Project will consider the acquisition of the remaining portion of the land, if it is nonviable to be used for any productive purpose but subject to the willingness of the landowner to surrender such land to the project.
Avoidance and safeguards	Local expect that transmission lines should avoid traversing public places	Route plan of transmission lines has been developed avoiding traversing

Major Issues	Issues and concerns raised	Response from the project
	like schools, mosques, graveyards, madarasa, markets etc. as well as residential dwellings of the people; • Transmission lines and towers can cause possible electrocution, accidents, fires, and damages to trees and crops particularly during natural disasters like heavy rains, lightening, storms and winds; • Locals said during stringing works of transmission line, contractor must ensure appropriate safety measure to avoid any accident of locals.	public places like schools, mosques, graveyards, madarasa, markets etc. as well as residential dwellings of the people. Installation of transmission towers will avoid residential areas and other public spaces. If unavoidable, project will provide compensation and other rehabilitation and restoration assistance. Power Grid ensures that transmission lines do not cause population displacements. People can live in the same places if distance between the roof of their structures and the transmission conductors are maintained at 7-8 meters; • Power Grid will ensure that all required safety measures are followed by contractors during construction of TL. Power Grid and monitoring consultant will strongly monitor the community safety during its operations;
Risks and hazards	• Sound and air pollution will increase during construction of the substation; • Risk of accidental occurrence might be increased beside the substation area; • Risks associated with cultivation of land under this high-power line, particularly during the rainy season; • Transportation of construction material can cause traffic congestion, dust and noise emissions; • Landfilling for substations can disturb the drainage systems and would adversely affect the rest of the lands, water logging, floods, etc. • Construction work of the transmission lines should not damage utility services and our water sources and pumps; • Civil works of the project will lead to influx of migrant labor teams; their possible misconduct and engagement in sexual harassment of women; drug peddling and abuse, human trafficking, etc. • Compensation payments should not be delayed. Middlemen interfering with compensation process and seeking bribes should be avoided. It should be a trouble-free process for	• Necessary safety measures such as erecting bamboo sheds over the built structures and fencing off the construction sites will be adopted by the contractors during conductor stringing. Civil works will be scheduled to avoid cultivation seasons, and peak periods for other livelihood activities; • Contractors will be obliged to avoid traffic congestion and follow health and safety guidelines to control dust emissions and noise generation. Power Grid officers will monitor the performance of the contractors and compliance with safeguards requirements; • The final engineering designs will study the drainage systems and necessary measures would be incorporated to avoid environmental hazards; • No utility services or water sources will be affected. If affected, project will restore them at its own cost within a reasonable time frame; • Power Grid and the contractors will endeavor to minimize labor influx and place priority in local labor. Awareness raising programs will be conducted for labor teams. It will be a mandatory requirement for the contractors to enforce a code of conduct for the

Major Issues	Issues and concerns raised	Response from the project
	APs.	labor teams. Power Grid will establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to facilitate any affected/aggrieved parties to report their grievances/complaints and seek resolution within a reasonable time frame; • Power Grid together with DC will ensure that compensation is paid on due time and before taking possession of land. Compensation will be paid directly to the landowner/ claimant through a cheque.
Women Consultation	A consultation meeting with women was held at Haria village of Madhubpur Upazila of Habiganj district on 26/04/2024 in proposed Madhubpur Substation area. The participants said most of the women are involve in household activities and sometime they participate in agricultural farming activities with men. During consultations, women expressed concerns over the loss of their fruit-bearing trees, loss of agriculture land, income reduce of agriculture labor etc. In present time, they said no women involvement in any construction works in the area. Most of the women are working in industrial sector in Dhaka and adjacent area of Sylhet district. They also expect proper compensation of crops and trees including fruits.	In response of the meeting, consultants informed them the project will pay compensation for all their economic losses and will encourage women participation in livelihood restoration activities such as tree planting programs, livelihood training, social program etc. Female headed households will receive additional cash allowances as vulnerable households. Consultation will continue to pay attention to women's concerns throughout the project lifecycle.

Annex 12: Time Frame for Land Acquisition and Payment of Compensation

SN	Activity	1 st Year				2 nd Year				3 rd Year				4 th Year				5 th Year			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
A	LAND ACQUISITION																				
1	Census, Preparation of LAP and Submission to DCs																				
2	Land Acquisition Processing by DCs																				
3	Land compensation processing for tower footings by DC following Electricity Rules 2020 (amendment 2022)																				
4	Notice u/s 4, Joint Verification, Notice u/s 8																				
5	LA Estimate and Fund Placement with DCs																				
6	Information campaign, preparation of AP file, Preparation of payment statement																				
7	Payment of CCL																				
8	Transfer of Land																				
B	SOCIAL PREPARATION																				
1	Mobilization of IA in the field																				
2	Disclosure of RP																				
3	NGO assistance to APs for CCL collection																				
4	Formation of PVAC/IVC/GRCs/RACs																				
5	Identification of EPs/Issuance of ID Cards																				
6	Determination of Entitlements																				
C	PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION																				
1	Coordinate with DC offices on land acquisition																				
2	Assist APs in the process of CCL collection																				
3	Prepare application for CCL collection for APs																				
4	Determination of crops and trees compensation and provide to APs by Power Grid																				
4	Opening Bank Account by the APs																				
5	APs apply and receive CCL																				
6	Support APs in search of alternative land																				
7	Training on Livelihood, Awareness and																				

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SN	Activity	1 st Year				2 nd Year				3 rd Year				4 th Year				5 th Year			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	information sessions on STI, HIV, AIDS etc.																				
D	GRIEVANCE REDRESS																				
1	Complaints from aggrieved APs																				
2	Review, Approval and Actions																				
E	MIS AND MONITORING																				
1	Design, Develop and Operate Automated MIS																				
2	Monitoring and Supervision																				
F	Reporting																				
1	Monthly Report																				
2	Updated Resettlement Plan (Addendums)																				
3	Quarterly Reports																				
4	Bi-Annual Report (EMR and SMR)																				
5	Annual Report																				
6	Completion Report																				

Annex 13: Breakdown of Summary Budget

Annex 13.1: Summary Resettlement Budget for the Project

S.N	Category of Losses	Total Qty. Acre/No	TLs	RoW of TL	Sub-stations	Total (Tk) (million)	Total in USD (million)
A	Cost for Land Acquisition for substations and Compensation for tower footings						
1	Cost for land acquisition (acre) for 9 substations except Paikgacha SS.	73.00	-	-	73.00	857.58	7.33
2	Compensation for tower footings (acre) 633 nos.	44.01	44.01	-	-	590.53	5.05
	Sub-Total (A)	117.01	44.01	-	73.00	1,448.11	12.37
B	Crop and Salt Compensations {Other Resettlement Benefits (SSs and Tower Footings)}						
1	One-time cash grant for affecting the standing crops for substations	41.00	-	-	41	9.84	0.08
2	One-time cash grant for affecting the standing crops for Tower Footings in Three Seasons	119.83	119.83	-	-	28.76	0.25
3	One-time cash grant of for RoW during construction of TL considering Direct Impact Area of RoW of TL	459.51	-	459.51	-	110.28	0.94
4	One time cash grant for loss of standing salt production.	32.00	-	-	32.00	4.13	0.04
	Sub-Total (B)	652.34	119.83	459.51	73.00	153.01	1.31
C	Compensation for Standing Trees (RoW of TLs)						
1	Fruit Trees	1,771	1,636	-	135	13.78	0.12
2	Timber/Wood Trees	1,948	1,892	-	56	21.01	0.18
3	Medicinal Trees	200	200	-	-	0.71	0.006
4	Bamboo	485	485	-	-	0.12	0.0010
	Sub-Total (C)	4,404	4,213	-	191	35.61	0.30
D	Resettlement Benefits for Fruit Bearing Trees (RoW of TLs)						
1	Resettlement Benefits for fruit bearing trees @ 30% of timber value for each grown up fruit trees	1,781	1,636		135	4.13	0.04
	Sub-Total (D)	1,781	1,636	-	135	4.13	0.035
E	Compensation for Structure						
1	As per survey, no structure was found within Substations and Tower Footing	-	-	-		-	-
	Sub-Total (E)	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	Vulnerable Allowances						
1	Special allowances for vulnerable households affected by Sub-stations (26 Persons)					0.26	0.002
3	Livelihood and Training (Lum Sum)					9.00	0.08
	Sub-Total (F)					9.26	0.079
	Total (A to F)					1,650.13	14.10
G	Costs for grievance redress, consultations, staff orientation and RP updating (4% of land acquisition cost of SS and TL)					57.92	0.49

S.N	Category of Losses	Total Qty. Acre/No	TLs	RoW of TL	Sub-stations	Total (Tk) (million)	Total in USD (million)
H	Administrative cost (fees charged by DC for the land acquisition) (@7.5% of land price of which Stamp=5%, Registration fee=2.5)					64.32	0.55
I	Administrative cost @ 2.5% for compensation of Tower Footings by DC office					14.76	0.13
J	RP Implementation Cost					40.00	0.34
	Total (A to J)					1,827.14	15.61
	Contingency 10% of the Total Cost					182.71	1.56
	Grand Total					2,009.85	17.17

Annex 13.2: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget for Substation

S.N	Category of Losses	Total Qty.	TLs	RoW of TL	Sub-stations	Total (Tk) (million)	Total in USD (million)
A	Cost for Land Acquisition for substations						
1	Compensation for land acquisition (acre) for 9 substations except Paikgacha SS	73.00	-	-	73.00	857.58	7.33
	Sub-Total (A)	73.00	-	-	73.00	857.58	7.33
B	Crop and Salt Compensations (Other Resettlement Benefits)						
1	One-time cash grant of Tk. 240000/Acre for affecting the standing crops for substations	41.00	-	-	41	9.84	0.08
4	One time cash grant for loss of standing salt production	32.00	-	-	32.00	4.13	0.04
	Sub-Total (B)	73.00	-	-	73.00	13.97	0.12
C	Compensation for Standing Trees (Substations)						
1	Fruit Trees	135	-	-	135	0.89	0.01
2	Timber/Wood Trees	56	-	-	56	0.69	0.01
3	Medicinal Trees	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bamboo	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total (C)	191	-	-	191	1.58	0.01
D	Resettlement Benefits for Fruit Bearing Trees						
1	Resettlement Benefits for fruit bearing trees @ 30% of timber value for each grown up fruit trees	135	-	-	135	0.27	0.00
	Sub-Total (D)	135	-	-	135	0.27	0.002
E	Compensation for Structure						
1	As per survey, no structure was found within Substations	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total (E)	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	Vulnerable Allowances						
1	Special allowances for vulnerable households affected by					0.26	0.002

S.N	Category of Losses	Total Qty.	TLs	RoW of TL	Sub-stations	Total (Tk) (million)	Total in USD (million)
	Sub-stations (26 Persons)					-	-
2	Livelihood and Training (Lum Sum)					4.50	0.04
	Sub-Total (F)					4.76	0.041
	Total (A to F)					878.16	7.50
G	Costs for grievance redress, consultations, staff orientation and RP updating (4% of land acquisition cost of SS and TL)					34.30	0.29
H	Administrative cost (fees charged by DC for the land acquisition) (@7.5% of land price of which Stamp=5%, Registration fee=2.5)					64.32	0.55
I	RP Implementation Cost					20.00	0.17
	Total (A to I)					996.78	8.52
	Contingency 10% of the Total Cost					99.68	0.85
	Grand Total					1,096.46	9.37

Annex 13.3: Resettlement budget for Transmission Line

S.N	Category of Losses	Total Qty.	TLs	RoW of TL	Sub-stations	Total (Tk) (million)	Total in USD (million)
A	Cost for Land Compensation for tower footings						
1	Compensation for tower footings (acre) 633 nos.	44.01	44.01	-	-	590.53	5.05
	Sub-Total (A)	44.01	44.01	-	-	590.53	5.05
B	Crop and Salt Compensations (Tower Footings and RoW of TL)						
1	One-time cash grant of Tk 240000/Acre for affecting the standing crops for Tower Footings in Three Seasons	119.83	119.83	-	-	28.76	0.25
2	One-time cash grant of Tk 240000/Acre for RoW during construction of TL considering Direct Impact Area of RoW of 234.59 km of TL	459.51	-	459.51	-	110.28	0.94
	Sub-Total (B)	579.34	119.83	459.51	-	139.04	1.19
C	Compensation for Standing Trees (RoW of TLs and Substations)						
1	Fruit Trees	1,636	1,636	-		12.89	0.11
2	Timber/Wood Trees	1,892	1,892	-		20.32	0.17
3	Medicinal Trees	200	200	-	-	0.71	0.006

S.N	Category of Losses	Total Qty.	TLs	RoW of TL	Sub-stations	Total (Tk) (million)	Total in USD (million)
4	Bamboo	485	485	-	-	0.12	0.0010
	Sub-Total (C)	4,213	4,213	-	-	34.03	0.29
D	Resettlement Benefits for Fruit Bearing Trees (RoW of TLs)						
1	Resettlement Benefits for fruit bearing trees @ 30% of timber value for each grown up fruit trees	1,636	1,636		-	3.87	0.03
	Sub-Total (D)	1,636	1,636	-	-	3.87	0.033
E	Compensation for Structure						
1	As per survey, no structure was found within Substations and Tower Footing	-	-	-		-	-
	Sub-Total (E)	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	Vulnerable Allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Special allowances for vulnerable households affected by Transmission Line and Livelihood and Training (Lum Sum)					4.50	0.04
	Sub-Total (F)					4.50	0.038
	Total (A to F)					771.97	6.60
G	Costs for grievance redress, consultations, staff orientation and RP updating (4% of land compensation cost of TL).					23.62	0.20
H	Administrative cost @ 2.5% for compensation of Tower Footings by DC office.					14.76	0.13
I	RP Implementation Cost					20.00	0.17
	Total (A to I)					830.36	7.09
	Contingency 10% of the Total Cost					83.04	0.71
	Grand Total					913.39	7.80

Annex 13.4: Land Acquisition Cost for Substations as per ARIPA 2017

S N	Name of Substation	GPS coordinates	Land Required for SS	District	Thana	Mouza	Land Type	Mouza Rate per Decimal	Year of Mouza Rate	Mouza Rate in Acre	30% additional cost has been considered with mauza rate*	Including 200% premium per acre for Substation	Estimated cost (in Tk.)	Remarks
1.	Dupchanchi a 132/33kV AIS Substation	21°45'02 "N 91°59'33 "E	3	Bogura	Dhubch ahica	Bhatahar	Dhani	28,350	2023/2024	2835000	3,685,500	11,056,500	20,122,830.00	
						Islampur		23,100	2023/2024	2310000	3,003,000	9,009,000	10,630,620.00	
2.	Kumarkhali 132/33kV AIS Substation	23°24'47 "N 90°38'02 "E	4	Kushtia	Kumark hali	Choraik ol, Kumark hali		21,766	2023/2024	2176600	2,829,580	8,488,740	33,954,960.00	
3.	Madhabpur 230/132/33 kV AIS Substation	23°03'23 "N 91°04'51 "E	10	Habiganj	Madhabpur	Bakhshair	Dhani	14,674	2017-2018	2201100	2,861,430	8,584,290	85,842,900.00	Mouza rate has been increased to 50% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024.
4.	Mathbaria 132/33kV AIS Substation	E=32877 3.40 N=26689 90.90	4	Pirojpur	Mathbaria	Gulishakhali	Nal	14,910	2017-2018	2236500	2,907,450	8,722,350	34,889,400.00	Mouza rate has been increased to 50% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024.
5.	Matlab Uttar 132/33kV AIS Substation	24°07'59 "N 90°42'30 "E	3	Chandpur	Matlab	Char Palalokdi	Nal/Boro	17,674	2017-2018	2651100	3,446,430	10,339,290	31,017,870.00	Mouza rate has been increased to 50% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024.
6.	Monohardi 230/132/33 kV AIS Substation	22°55'07 "N 89°54'14 "E	10	Narasigndi	Monohardi	Kismat Soraikandi	Nal	44,146	2023/2024	4414600	5,738,980	17,216,940	172,169,400.00	
7.	Chatkhil 132/33kV AIS Substation	23°52'16 "N 89°13'19 "E	3	Noakhali	Chatkhil	Kaluyai	Nal	72,922	2023/2024	7292200	9,479,860	28,439,580	85,318,740.00	
8.	Tungipara	22°34'41	4	Gopalga	Tungip	Baladan	Nal	11,533	2017-	3459900	4,497,870	13,493,610	53,974,440.00	Mouza rate has been

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S N	Name of Substation	GPS coordina tes	Land Require d for SS	District	Thana	Mouza	Land Type	Mouza Rate per Decimal	Year of Mouza Rate	Mouza Rate in Acre	30% additional cost has been considered with mauza rate*	Including 200% premium per acre for Substation	Estimated cost (in Tk.)	Remarks
	132/33kV AIS Substation	"N 89°17'52 "E		nj	ara	ga			2018					increased to 200% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024 as well as recent development in the area.
9.	Pekua 400/230/13 2kV AIS Substation	22°14'11 "N 89°58'49 "E	32	Cox's Bazar	Chakori a	Pachchi m Boro Beula	Salt Field	26,415	2023/20 24	2641500	3,433,950	10,301,850	329,659,200.00	
10.	Paikgacha 132/33kV AIS Substation	24°53'31 "N 89°09'33 "E	5	Khulna	Paikgac ha	-		-	-	-	-	-	0	
	Sub-total (Land Acquisition)		78										857,580,360	
	Note:													
		* 30% additional cost has been considered with present mauza rate for SSs, because the consultant assumed that the project will be implemented after three years from now.												

Annex 13.5:**Compensation for Tower Footings as Per Electricity Act 2018, Electricity Rules 2020**

SN	Category of loss	Total Tower	Land for Tower footing s(acre)	Mouza Rate (per decimal)	Year of Mouza rate	Name of Mouza	Mouza Rate in Acre	30% additional cost has been considered with mouza rate*	Estimated cost (in Tk.)	Remarks
1.	Bhandaria-Mathbaria132kV double circuit transmission Line	144	9.29	8,001,000	10,401,300	96,665,524	144	9.29	8,001,000	Mouza rate has been increased to 50% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024.
2.	Gopalganj -Tungipara 132kV Double Circuit Line	71	4.64	17,046,300	22,160,190	102,775,205	71	4.64	17,046,300	Mouza rate has been increased to 200% on rate of 2017-2018 considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024 and recent development in this area
3.	Kachua-Matlab(Uttor)132kV double circuit line	122	8.24	15,504,600	20,155,980	166,163,568	122	8.24	15,504,600	Mouza rate has been increased to 50% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024.
4.	Monohardi-Bajitpur 132kV Double Circuit Line	75	5.13	9,929,600	12,908,480	66,168,798	75	5.13	9,929,600	
5.	Satkira-Paigacha 132kV Double Ctrcuit Line	105	6.66	6,547,400	8,511,620	56,729,621	105	6.66	6,547,400	
6.	LILO of Chowmuhanir-Ramganj 132kV double circuit line at Chatkhil	13	0.93	7,292,200	9,479,860	8,856,068	13	0.93	7,292,200	
7.	LILO of Anwara Cox's Bazar 230kV line at Pekua	3	0.27	2,641,500	3,433,950	943,636	3	0.27	2,641,500	
8.	LILO of Bogura(S) - Naogaon 132kV line at Dupchanchia	8	0.56	3,375,000	4,387,500	2,451,883	8	0.56	3,375,000	
9.	LILO of Cumilla (N) - Shahjibazar PP 230kVdouble circuit line at Madhabpur	7	0.65	2,201,100	2,861,430	1,853,389	7	0.65	2,201,100	Mouza rate has been increased to 50% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024.
10.	LILO of Existing Matarbari PP – Banskhal PP double circuit 400kV line at Pekua	45	4.33	2,641,500	3,433,950	14,885,371	45	4.33	2,641,500	
11.	LILO of Existing Matarbari 132-33 Chakaria132kVline At Pekua	7	0.52	2,641,500	3,433,950	1,768,735	7	0.52	2,641,500	
12.	LILO of Shahjibazar - Brahmanbaria132kVdouble circuit line at Madhabpur	7	0.52	2,217,600	2,882,880	1,484,893	7	0.52	2,217,600	Mouza rate has been increased to 50% on rate of 2017-2018 in acre considering the growth rate of land price upto 2024.

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13.	LILO of Sripur - Ashuganj 230kV double circuit line at Monohardi	20	1.81	29,178,400	37,931,920	68,500,530	20	1.81	29,178,400	
14.	LILO of Bheramara-Rajbari 132kV line at Kumarkhali	6	0.45	2,176,600	2,829,580	1,284,393	6	0.45	2,176,600	
15.	Reconductoring of Shahjibazar-Brahmanbaria-Ashuganj 132kV line	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	633	44.01			590,531,614.9	633	44.01		

Note:

* 30% additional cost has been considered with estimated mauza rate of Substations and TLs because the consultant assumed that the project will be implemented after three years from now.

1) The mouza rate of tower footings area has been considered the highest rate of all affected mouzas.

2) 50% additional cost has been considered with present mauza rate of year 2017-2018

Annex 13.6: Estimated Amount of Crops Compensation for Substations

SN	Loss Item	Unit (acre)	Rate (in Tk)	Estimated Cost (in Tk)
1	Dupchanchia 132/33kV AIS Substation	3	240,000	720,000
2	Kumarkhali 132/33kV AIS Substation	4	240,000	960,000
3	Madhabpur 230/132/33kV AIS Substation	10	240,000	2,400,000
4	Mathbaria 132/33kV AIS Substation	4	240,000	960,000
5	Matlab Uttar 132/33kV AIS Substation	3	240,000	720,000
6	Monohardi 230/132/33kV AIS Substation	10	240,000	2,400,000
7	Paikgacha 132/33kV AIS Substation	5	-	-
8	Chatkhil 132/33kV AIS Substation	3	240,000	720,000
9	Tungipara 132/33kV AIS Substation	4	240,000	960,000
10	Pekua 400/230/132kV AIS Substation	32	-	-
	Total	78		9,840,000

Annex 13.7: Estimated Amount of Crops Compensation for Tower Footings Area

SL	Loss Item	Total Affected Agriculture Land	Rate (in Tk)	Estimated Compensation (in Tk)	Three Seasons Compensation Amount
1	One-time cash grant of Tk 240000/Acre for affecting the standing crops for Tower Footings in Three Seasons	39.94	240,000	28759913.42	39.94
	Total	39.94		28759913.42	39.94

Annex 13.8: Estimated Amount of Crops Compensation for RoW Transmissions Lines

SL	Loss Item	Total Affected Area of agriculture land (Acre)	Rate per Acre (in Tk)	Estimated cost (in Tk)
1	One-time cash grant of Tk 240000/Acre for RoW during construction Work of TL	459.51	240,000	110,281,868

Annex 13.9: Line Wise Crops Compensation of RoW of transmission Line

SN	Name of TL	Voltage	Total Length (km)	Total Length (m)	Direct Impact Area (DIA) (M)	DIA (sqm)	DIA (Acre)	Rate per Acre	Estimated Cost (BDT)
16.	Bhandaria-Mathbaria132kV double circuit transmission Line	132KV	31.62	31620	7.6	240312	59.38	240000	14251267.61
17.	Gopalganj -Tungipara 132kV Double Circuit Line	132KV	18.37	18370	7.6	139612	34.50	240000	8279436.62
18.	Kachua-Matlab(Uttor)132kV double circuit line	132KV	32.81	32810	7.6	249356	61.62	240000	14787605.63
19.	Monohardi-Bajitput132kV Double Circuit Line	132KV	20.52	20520	7.6	155952	38.54	240000	9248450.704
20.	Satkhira-Paigacha 132kV Double Ctrcuit Line	132KV	29.79	29790	7.6	226404	55.94	240000	13426478.87
21.	LILO of Chowmuhani- Ramganj 132kV double circuit line at Chatkhil	132KV	2	2000	7.6	15200	3.76	240000	901408.4507
22.	LILO of Anwara Cox's Bazar 230kV line at Pekua	230KV	0.5	500	9.2	4600	1.14	240000	272794.6627
23.	LILO of Bogura(S) - Naogaon 132kV line at Dupchanchia	132KV	1.9	1900	7.6	14440	3.57	240000	856338.0282
24.	LILO of Cumilla (N) - Shahjibazar PP 230kVdouble circuit line at Madhabpur	230KV	1.2	1200	9.2	11040	2.73	240000	654707.1905
25.	LILO of Existing Matarbari PP – Banskhali PP double circuit 400kV line at Pekua	400kV	12.66	12660	12.8	162048	40.04	240000	9609962.936
26.	LILO of Existing Matarbari 132-33 Chakaria132kVline At Pekua	132KV	1.3	1300	7.6	9880.0	2.44	240000	585915.493
27.	LILO of Shahjibazar - Brahmanbaria132kVdouble circuit line at Madhabpur	132KV	1.2	1200	7.6	9120.0	2.25	240000	540845.0704

SN	Name of TL	Voltage	Total Length (km)	Total Length (m)	Direct Impact Area (DIA) (M)	DIA (sqm)	DIA (Acre)	Rate per Acre	Estimated Cost (BDT)
28.	LILO of Sripur - Ashuganj 230kV double circuit line at Monohardi	230KV	5.12	5120	9.2	47104.0	11.64	240000	2793417.346
29.	LILO of Bheramara-Rajbari 132kV line at Kumarkhali	132KV	0.6	600	7.6	4560	1.13	240000	270422.5352
30.	Reconductoring of Shahjibazar-Brahmanbaria-Ashuganj 132kV line	132kV	75	75000	7.6	570000.0	140.85	240000	33802816.9
	Total		234.59		Total		459.51		110281868.1

Annex 13.10: Estimated Amount of Compensation for Salt affected by Substation (Pekua SS)

SL	Loss Item	Unit (acre)	Salt Production per acre (maund)	Total Production (Maund)	Rate per maund (in Tk)	Estimated cost (in Tk)
1	Salt	32.00	300.00	9,600.00	430	4,128,000
	Total	32				4,128,000

* Production of salt and rate have been collected as per discussion with locals.

Annex 13.11: Compensation for Trees to be affected by Transmission Lines including LILO

SN	Loss Item	Unit (in nos)	Rate per Unit (Tk)	Estimated Cost (Tk)
A	Compensation for Trees to be Affected by Transmission Lines including LILO			
A1	Fruit Bearing			
1	(> 10 m height)	786	12,322	9,685,092
2	(5-10 m height)	451	5,787	2,609,937
3	(< 5 m height)	399	1,500	598,500
	Sub-total	1,636		12,893,529
A2	Non-Fruit Bearing (Timber)			
1	(> 10 m height)	829	17,865	14,810,085
2	(5-10 m height)	607	8,322	5,051,454
3	(< 5 m height)	456	1,000	456,000
	Sub-total	1,892		20,317,539
A3	Medicinal			
1	(> 10 m height)	52	8,500	442,000
2	(5-10 m height)	30	2,500	75,000
3	(< 5 m height)	118	1,600	188,800
	Sub-total	200		705,800
A4	Bamboo			
	5-10 m height	485	240	116,400
	Total (A)	4,213		34,033,268

Annex 13.12: Compensation for Trees on land to be acquired for Sub-stations

B1	Fruit Bearing	Unit (in nos)	Rate per Unit (Tk)	Estimated Cost (Tk)
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B1	Fruit Bearing	Unit (in nos)	Rate per Unit (Tk)	Estimated Cost (Tk)
1	(> 10 m height)	58	12,322	591,456
2	(5-10 m height)	39	5,787	225,693
3	(< 5 m height)	48	1,500	72,000
	Sub-total	135		889,149
B2	Non-Fruit Bearing (Timber)			
1	(> 10 m height)	29	12,322	518,085
2	(5-10 m height)	20	5,787	166,440
	(< 5 m height)	7	1,500	7,000
3	Bamboo	-	240	-
	Sub-total	56		691,525
B3	Medicinal			
1	(> 10 m height)	-	-	-
2	(5-10 m height)	-	-	-
3	(< 5 m height)	-	-	-
	Sub-total	-	-	-
	Total (B)	191		1,580,674

Annex 13.13: Special Allowances for Vulnerable and Significantly Affected Households Sub-stations and TL

SN	Other Resettlement Benefits	Unit (in Nos)	Rate in Tk Per Acre/ sft/ nos	Estimated cost (in Tk)
A	Special allowances for vulnerable households affected by Sub-stations			
1.	Special allowances for vulnerable households affected by Sub-stations	26	10,000	260,000
		26	Total	260,000

Annex 13.14: Grievance Redress, RP implementation and Administrative Cost

SL	Loss Item	Total Tk. (in million)	Total USD (in million)
	Grievance Redress, External Monitoring and Administrative Cost for Substation		
1	Cost for GRM consultation Meeting and RP Update @ 4% of RP Cost	34.30	0.29
2	Administrative cost (fees charged by DC for the land acquisition) (@7.5% of land price of which Stamp=5%, Registration fee=2.5)	64.32	0.55
3	RP implementation Cost	20.00	0.17
	Total	118.62	1.01
	Grievance Redress, External Monitoring and Administrative Transmission Line		
1	Cost for GRM consultation Meeting and RP Update @ 4% of RP Cost	23.62	0.20
2	Administrative cost @ 2.5% for compensation of Tower Footings by DC office	14.76	0.13

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SL	Loss Item	Total Tk. (in million)	Total USD (in million)
3	RP implementation Cost	20.00	0.17
	Sub Total (B)	58.38	0.5
	Grand Total (A+B)	177.00	1.51

**Annex 14: Photograph/Documents of Mouza Rate
Pekua 400/230/132 kV AIS**

চকরিয়া শব-রেজিস্ট্রী অফিসের আওতাধীন "শৌরভার বিহুতু" মৌজা সদস্যের ২০২৩ ও ২০২৪ ইং সনের জমা বন্দোবস্ত																							
মৌজাওয়ারী শ্রেণী ভিত্তিক প্রতি শতক জমির বাজার মূল্যের তালিকা।																							
মৌজার নাম	নং	বাকী	সেকেন	জিলা	পতি	মিসা	টিলা	বীজতলা	বাকী	পাই	গুহর	মুদন	গম	জালা	বাস	পতি	মুদন	বীশখাত	বাগান	জলস	অন্যান্য প্রকারের জমি থাকে :-		
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫	১৬	১৭	১৮	১৯	২০	২১	২২		
পালাকাটা	২২২৩৯	৪৪৮২৮	১১৩৪৮*	৭৯৯২৮	৪২২৮*	২২৪১৮	৪০০০*	১০০০০*	৭১৮*	১০৪৮২৮	১২২৯১		৪০০০*	৮০০০	৪৪৯২*	১১৭৯৮	৪০০০*	৪০০০*	১৪০০*	৪০০০*		গম ৭১২৮*	হাট ২৪০০*
পাদিরিলি	২৪৪০০	৪৮৮৮৮	১৪০৯৮*	১০০৮৮	৪০৮৮*	২৭৯৪৮	৪০০০*	৪০০০*	৪০০০*	৪০০০*	৪০০০*		৪০০০*	৪০০০*	২৪০০*	২৪০০*	৪০০০*	১১১১১১	৪০০০*	৪০০০*		গম ৭১২৮*	
পহরীতলা	৩২২১৮	৪২২১৮	৪২১১১*	১২২২২৮	৪২০০*	৩২২২৮	২৯৪৪৮	৪০১০*	২০৮৮*	৩৮৮*	১৭২২৮*		৪০০০০	২৭০০*	৪০০০৪*	৪০০০*	৪০০০*	৪০০০*	১০৯৯৮*	২০০০*		গম ৭১৮ - ২০০০	
শুক পুন্ডিয়া	৮০২৮৮	৪৪৮৮৮	৪৪০০৮*	৪৪০০৮*	৪৪৮৮*	৪৪৮৮*	৪০০০*	১০০০০*	১২০০০*	১৪৮৮৮৮	৩৮২৮*		২০০০০*	২৭০০*	৪০০০*	১০০০০*	৪০০০*	৪৪৮৮*	৪০০০০*	১০০০০*		গম ৭১৮ ৩৮২৮*	
শুনিয়া	১৪০৮৮	৪৪৮৮৮	৪৭০০*	৪৭৮৮*	৪০০০*	৩৮০৮*	৪০০০*	১৪০০*	১৭০০*	৪০০০*		৪০০০*	২০০০*	২৪০০*	৪০১১*	১২০০*	৪০০০*	৪০০০*	৪০০০*	২০০০*		গম ৭১৮	
শুঁ বড় তেল্লা	৩৪২৮৮	৪৪১৮৮	১২৭৯৮*	১৮০৮৮	২৭৯৯৮*	৮২২৮*	৪০০০*	৪৪৮৮৮	১০২৮*	২০২৮*	২৪২৮*		৪০১৮*	২৭৮৮*	২৯৯৮*	২৭৮৮*	২০০০০*	৪০০০*	৪২১১২	২০০০০*		গম ৭১৮	
শ্য বড় তেল্লা	২১৮৮০	১৭৭৭৭	৪০০০০*	১৯৪১১১	১৪৮৮৮	১৪৪৮৮	৪০০০*	২৯০০*	২২৯০৭*	১৯৯৪০	১০৭৯৮*	২৪১১৮*	১৪০১৮	২৭৮০*	১৭৭০৮	৪০০০*	২৭১১১	২৭৮০*	২৪৪০৭	৪৯৯৮*		গম ৭১৮	

প্রকৃতকারকঃ
সিটিন কান্টি পাল
মোহরার
২০/১০/২০২২

যাচাইকারকঃ
মাইজুলেদা চৌধুরী
মাইজুলেদা চৌধুরী
মোহরার
০০/০০/২০২২

Madhabpur 230/132/33 kV AIS

হবিগঞ্জ জেলার মাধবপুর উপজেলা চারভাঙ্গা সাব-রেজিষ্ট্রী অফিসের অধিক্ষেত্রাধীন মৌজা সমূহের বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ কমিটি কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত ২০১৭খ্রীঃ ও ২০১৮খ্রীঃ সনের জন্য প্রযোজ্য মৌজাওয়ারী শ্রেণী ভিত্তিক প্রতি শতাংশ হিসেবে চূড়ান্ত বাজার মূল্য তালিকা :-

পাতা ৪০৪

ক্রমিক নং	মৌজার নাম	জে.এল. নং	আমন	সাইন	আউশ	চারা	বাড়ী	পুতুর	বোর	বাগান	ভোবা	নাল	পাট	শাদেক পতিত	বরগী	বিবিধ	ভিটা	সোবান ভিটা
৫২।	বড়খলিয়া	৫৩	১৪৫৫	৮৫৮৯		৬১৭৭	৮৬২৪০	১৩০০০							১১০০		৯৯৯৭	
৫৩।	সুরমা	৫৪	১১৯৫৭	২১৯৮১	৪৫৪৬	২০০০০	১৭৫০০	১৭৩৩৩	৩২২৩				৬১৬	১৯১১১	১০৫০০		৪৫৪৬	
৫৪।	মোহনপুর উঃ	৫৫	৭৩৮১৯	৭৩৮৮১		৫০০০	১৪১৪৩	৪৮৫						১০০০			১৪৮১৯	
৫৫।	সুলতানপুর উঃ	৫৬	৫০৮৪	২০২৭৪	৮২২	২৮৮০৫	১১৯৭৬১	৭৮১০		৫১৪৩			১২৮৫৮	৬৫৮৫	১৯১৪৩		১৪২৬৪৮	
৫৬।	সুরমা চা বাগান	৫৭	১৯২	৬২১৩৮		১৪০												
৫৭।	তেলিয়াপাড়া চা বাগান	৫৯	৮৫৭	৫০০০			১০০০০											
৫৮।	এজিয়ারপুর	৬০	১১৬৭	৫৩৮৪		১৩৪১৪	৩০০০	২৪৮৭	৩৫৬	৯৭২৭				৯৬৯২	১০০০			
৫৯।	সাজানপুর	৬১	৫১৩০	১২৮২	২১৪	১১১২			২৪৭৯									
৬০।	রতনপুর দক্ষিণ	৬২	২৮৩৫	৯৯৬৭	৩০০০	১১৪৬৯	১৫২০০	৯৮১৫		৩০০০				২৬৬৭	১০০০			
৬১।	সম্পদপুর উঃ	৬৩	১১৬৫৪	২২৭		৫১৬	৮৫৭											
৬২।	শাহজাহানপুর	৬৪	৬০৮	১৫০০০		৩২২২	১০০০০	২৮৯৪						১২০০				
৬৩।	এনায়েতপুর	৬৫	১৬৯৯	৬১০১	৩৩৪	৭১৪৩	৭২০০	৫৬০০										
৬৪।	বিরামপুর	৬৬	৪৪৩৯	১৬০১০		৯৬০০	৪০১৯০	২৮৮৯	৮৬৮০	১০৯৮০				১৬৬৭				
৬৫।	আদিউড়া	৬৭	১৩৭১৫	৪৩৫	২১০	১৭৫৬০	৭২৬০৩	২০৬১৫	৩০৬৮		৪০০০০		১৬২১১	২৫০০	১৬০০	কবরস্থান ১৩০০০		
৬৬।	দুর্গাপুর উত্তর	৬৮	১৫৬৩৬	৭১৬৭	৬৯৩	২১৪	৩৮৪৩৯	২১৩৩৩			৬০০০	১৫৫৮৯	৮৪৬				৪৭২০০	
৬৭।	বাকসাইর	৬৯	১৪৬৭৪	২৭৩৩	৪৭৪৫	৩৩৪৬২	৩১৪৩	২৮২১					১০০০			চোপাট ২৭৫০		

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Monohardi 230/132/33 kV AIS

২০২৩-২০২৪ ইং সনের জন্য প্রযোজ্য মৌজা ওয়ারী শ্রেণী ভিত্তিক প্রতি শতাংশ জমির সর্বনিম্ন বাজার মূল্য তালিকা

পাতা-১২

ক্র.এস. নং	মৌজার নাম	নাল	বাড়ী	ভিটা	চারা	কান্দা	বোরা	পুতুর	বিল	নদী সিঞ্চ	ইপজড়	বাগান	ভোবা	শাল	আমন	সোবান
১৪৯	মোহাশিয়া	৬৫৫৭৮	৬৮৯৬৫	১৫২০০০ P	৩০৭৩৬ P	৮৩৩ P	২৮৪৫	-	৫১৬১৭	১৮৭৫০ P	৫৭১৪ P	২৬০ P	৪০১১৪ P	৩২২ P	২৯৬২১ P	৪৯৯৭৭ P
১৫০	সর্পাকান্দা	৬৭১৮৮ P	৫৮০ P	-	২৫০ P	২৫০ P	-	১৩০ P	১৭১৪ P	২২০ P	-	-	-	-	-	-
১৫১	পাঁচকানি	৫৫১০৮	১৬০২৮৫	১৩৭৪২৮ P	৮৬৬ P	২৫০ P	-	-	২০৩৭৭ P	-	-	৬২০৩২ P	-	-	-	-
১৫২	চুলা	৩৭৫৭৮	৭৩৩৮৬	৫৪১৩৩	৪৫৫৩৩	৭৬৯২ P	২৫২৫০	-	৪৬৬৬৬৬ P	৩০০০০০ P	-	-	১২৫০০ P	১৬৯৯৬ P	-	৩০৭৩৫ P
১৫৩	আকান্দার	৩৯৯৫৬	৫৯২৩১	৩০৯০ P	৭১৪ P	৬৬৬ P	১৬৪১৮	৫০৫৫৯	-	-	২০০ P	-	-	২৪৪ P	-	-
১০১/১৬২	কিসমত সরাইকান্দা	৪৪১৪৬	১১১১১১	-	-	-	৬৬৬৬ P	-	-	-	-	১১০০ P	-	-	-	-
১০১/১৬৩	কিসমত হাজিপুর	৪০৮২০	১৭৭৭৭৭	৬৬৬৬ P	৪০০ P	৪৬০ P	২১১৪	৩৬৬ P	-	-	-	৩০০৭৫ P	-	-	-	-
	কিসমত হাজিপুর	৪২১৬৪	১০৭৫৯৬	৬০০০০ P	-	-	২৬৮৬৬	-	-	-	-	২১৭০৪৫	-	-	-	-

সদস্য

মোঃ মিজাহাউল ইসলাম
সাব-রেজিষ্ট্রার, শিবপুর
সর্বনিম্ন বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ কমিটি

০২/০২/২০২২

সদস্য সচিব

মোঃ মিজাহাউল ইসলাম
সাব-রেজিষ্ট্রার, মনোহরদী
সর্বনিম্ন বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ কমিটি

০২/০২/২০২২

স্বাক্ষর

মোঃ মিজাহাউল ইসলাম
সাব-রেজিষ্ট্রার, মনোহরদী
সর্বনিম্ন বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ কমিটি

০২/০২/২০২২

Tungipara 132/33 kV AIS

ক্র. নং	মোজার নাম	জে.এল.নং	নাম	বাড়ি	ভিটা	পতিত	ডোবা	পুকুর	খোন্দাখোন্দা	বাগান	বাঁশঝাড়	পানবরজ	মাটিয়াপ	পালান	বিলা	দোকান
১৪	মুন্ডকা বাটি	১০৭	১৪	১২৫০০	২৪০০	*৫০০	*৬০০	*১০০০	*২০৫৮	*১৫৮০৮						
১৫	ত্রি বাজিয়া	১০৮	১৫	৩৫৯১৪	১০২৫৭	*৬০০	৪৮২০	*১০০০	১২০৪৮	৩৮৪৪৪	*১০২০৪					
১৬	বড়দিয়াপাড়া	১৪০	১৬	২১২৪২	৬০০০	*২৭৪০	৬০৬	*৬০০	*৭০০							
১৭	বালাডাঙ্গা	১৫০	১৭	১১৫০০	৩০৪১৮	*৬০০০	*১৫০০	*৬০০	*৬০০							
১৮	পাটকাইনোয়া	১৪৮	১৮	৪০৮৮২	১০১৩৭০	*১০৫৭৬	*৬০০	*৬০০	*২৯২৬	*৬০০						
১৯	কেতাইলকোয়া	১৪৮	১৯	*১৫০০০	*২০০০০	*১০৫০০	*১০০০	*১০০০	*১০০০							
২০	শিমাডাঙ্গা	১৪১	২০	২১৩৭২	৬১২২৭	(৬৮৩৬০)	*৬০০	*১০১৪	*৩৪৪৪০	*৭৫০	৩২৮৩৬	৩০০৪৩				
২১	বালাডাঙ্গা	১৪২		৯০৬৯	২৪৫৪৫	*১৯৭০	*৬০০	*৬০০	*৩৪৪৪০	*৭৫০						
২২	দয় বাজিয়া	১৪৩		৭২৪০	৯৮২৫	*৬০০	*৬০০	*৬০০	*৬০০							
২৩	শ্রীহরমকান্দি	১৪৪	২৩	২১৬২৭	২৫৯৭০	২২৪১৮	*৬০০	*৬০০	*৬০০	*১০০০						
২৪	খোন্দাখোন্দা	১৪৫	২৪	৩৯৪৪০	৫১০৬০	১৫৮৩৩	*৬০০	*১০০০	২৪৫১০	২১৪৬	৩৯৮৮৩					
২৫	চন্দ্রেশ্বরডাঙ্গা	১৪৬	২৫	*১১০৮৪	*২৫০০	*২১৯০	*৬০০	*৬০০	*৭০০	*৬০০						
২৬	পাটকাই	১৪৭	২৬	৬৬৪৫৪	৯৮২৯২	৪০৫৮২	*৬৪০০	৭০২৫৯	*১০০০	*১৫০০	১৩২৫৪					
২৭	চিলাডা	১৫২	২৭	২০৯৭৯	৪৭৬৭০	১১১৪৮	*৭০০	*৭০০	৩৪৪০২	*১৫০০	*১১০০					
২৮	হুসিগাড়া	১৫১	২৮	২৬৭৯৬	৬২৪৯১	৩১০৩৪	*৬৫০	*৬০০	*১০০০	*১১০০	*২১০৫					
২৯	কৈবদ্যন	১৬০	২৯	৬৬৩৫৭	২৫৫২৬	*২৬০০	*৬১২	*৬০০	*৬০০	*৬০০						
৩০	সালুয়া	১০১	৩০	৭২০২	১৮৪২৬	*৩২০০	*১০৮১	*১০০০	*১০০০	*৭৫০						
৩১	বড়হুসিগাড়া	১৬৬	৩১	১০৩৬৬	২৯২৭৭	*৪৯৩০	*৬৫০	*৭৬৬	২৩৭০	*৬০০						*৯৯০৮
৩২	মোটিমুহুরিয়া	১৪৪	৩২	৯৮৪৩	৩১৪৩৬	১০৩৪৬	*৫০০	*৮৪৯	১১৪৫১	*১০৩৩	৩২৫১৮					
৩৩	অনুগিয়া	১৫৫	৩৩	১৮৮৭৬	৪১৫৩৬	৪৬৬৬৭	*৪৫২	১১০৮	১৮৭৫০	*১০০০	২৯৮১৮					*২৮৭৫০

বস্ত্র কারক
সদস্য সচিব
(মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর)
মোজার
হুসিগাড়া সাব-রেজিস্ট্রার অফিস
হুসিগাড়া, গোপালগঞ্জ।

সদস্য সচিব
(মোঃ হুমায়ুন কবীর)
সাব-রেজিস্ট্রার হুসিগাড়া
ও সদস্য সচিব
বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ কমিটি
হুসিগাড়া, গোপালগঞ্জ।

সদস্য
(এ এস এম শফিকুল আলম)
সাব-রেজিস্ট্রার মুন্ডকাইনোয়া
ও সদস্য
বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ কমিটি
হুসিগাড়া, গোপালগঞ্জ।

সভাপতি
(মোঃ আনোয়ারুল হক সৌন্দরী)
জেলা রেজিস্ট্রার গোপালগঞ্জ
ও সভাপতি
বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ কমিটি
গোপালগঞ্জ।

Dupchanchia 132/33 kV AIS

৪

বগুড়া জেলার দুপচাঁচিয়া সাব-রেজিস্ট্রার অফিসের আওতাধীন স্থাবর সম্পত্তির মোজার শ্রেণী ভিত্তিক প্রতি শতক জমির সর্বনিম্ন বাজার মূল্যের তালিকা।
২০২৩ ও ২০২৪ সনের জন্য ২(দুই) বছরের জন্য প্রযোজ্য।

জে.এল.নং	মোজার নাম	ধানী	ভিটা	বাড়ি	পতিত/বাঁশঝাড়/বাগান	কাছলা/পুকুর/পুকুরপাড়	ডোবা/নীচা	দোকান ঘর/চাতাল	মহল
৩৫	চৈমা	১৬৭০০	৯৫৫০	২০০০০	৩৬০০	৩৩৫০	২৬২০	২৬০০	
৩৬	দাইমপুর	২২৮০০	৬১০০	৪৫০০০	২১৭০	১৭৫০	৩৬১০	৩০৫০	
৩৭	পোড়াগাড়া	২০৮০০	১৪২০০	১৬৮০০	৩৬০০	৫৮০০	৫০০০	৩১০০	
৩৮	আতিমাম	১৮৬৫০	২৪২০০	২৯৭৫০	৬২২০	১৮৫৯০	১০৫৭০	৩৪০০	
৩৯	পাঁচবিটা	১৬৯০০	২১০০০	৪৫৫০০	১৫৫৯০	২২০০	৪৬০০	৩৫০০	
৪০	বোলাশ	১৮৮০০	২৫৭৭০	৩৩৮৫০	৮৯৭০	২৩৭০	৭৪০০	৩০৫০	
৪১	ধাপ	২৫২৫০	৯১৯৭০	৩১৫৫০	১০৬৭০	৪৩৮৬০	৭৫৫০	৫০৫০	
৪৪	মাটিয়াস	৩৩৭৫০	২২২৯০	৯০০০	৬৩৮০	৩৩৬০	৯৫৭০	৩১০০	
৪৫	ডাটাঘর	২৮৩৫০	৫১০০	৫০০০	৭২০০	৪৫৭০	১৬০০	৩০৫০	
৪৬	কাখহালী	১৬৮০০	১৬৫৮০	৭১৩০	৪০০০	৪৯৬০	৩৮৯০	৪০০০	
৪৭	ডালী	১০৫০০	১২২০০	৩০০০	২৭০০	২০০০	৩৩৫০	৩১০০	
৪৮	উত্তর সাজাপুর	১৬৪০০	২০৫০০	১০১০০	২৭০০	২৩৮০	৫০০০	৩০৮০	
৪৯	মনগহিত	১৪০০০	১৩০০০	৪২০০	২৬৫০	১৭০০	১৬০০	৩০৫০	
৫০	পাঁচোয়া	২৩৮০০	১৯২০০	১০৫৫০	৮৭৯০	৮১০০	৮০০০	৩১০০	
৫১	রঘুবংশপুর	২৪০৫০	২৭৭০০	৩৩৮৬০	৫০০০	২৯৫০	৩৫৫০	৩০৫০	
৫২	ইসলামপুর	২৩১০০	১০১০০	৯৮০০	৪১১০	১৯৮০	২৮৬০	১৪৪০০	
৫৩	তেতুলিয়া	২০৮০০	২৮৭৫০	৮৬৭০	৭০০০	১০০০০	৫৭৭০	৩২০০	

সাব-রেজিস্ট্রার দুপচাঁচিয়া, বগুড়া
সদস্য
বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ কমিটি।
২০/১১/২২

সাব-রেজিস্ট্রার, পাজাহানপুর, বগুড়া
সদস্য
বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ কমিটি।
২০/১১/২২

জেলা রেজিস্ট্রার, বগুড়া
সভাপতি
বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ কমিটি।
২০/১১/২২

৪

বগুড়া জেলার দুপচাঁচিয়া সাব রেজিস্ট্রারী অফিসের আওতায় স্থাবর সম্পত্তির মৌজার শ্রেণী ভিত্তিক প্রতি শতক জমির সর্বনিম্ন বাজার মূল্যের তালিকা।
২০২৩ ও ২০২৪ সনের জন্য ২(দুই) বছরের জন্য প্রযোজ্য।

জে, এল নং	মৌজার নাম	ধানী	ভিটা	বাড়ি	পতিত/বাঁশঝাড়/ বাগান	কাছা/পুকুর/ পুকুরপাড়	ভোবা/নীচা	দোকান ঘর/ চাতাল	মন্তব্য
৩৫	টেমা	১৬৭০০	৯৫৫০	২০০০০	৩৬০০	৩৩৫০	২৬২০	২৬০০	
৩৬	দাইনপুর	২২৮০০	৬১০০	৪৫০০০	২১৭০	১৭৫০	৩৬১০	৩০৫০	
৩৭	পোড়াপাড়া	২০৮০০	১৪২০০	১৬৮০০	৩৬০০	৫৮০০	৫০০০	৩১০০	
৩৮	আমিয়াম	১৮৬৫০	২৪২০০	২৯৭৫০	৬২২০	১৮৫৯০	১০৫৭০	৩৪০০	
৩৯	পাটখিলা	১৬৯০০	২১০০০	৪৫৫০০	১৫৫৯০	২২০০	৪৬০০	৩৫০০	
৪০	খোলাশ	১৮৮০০	২৫৭৭০	৩৩৮৫০	৮৯৭০	২৩৭০	৭৪০০	৩০৫০	
৪১	ধাপ	২৫২৫০	৯১৯৭০	৩১৫৫০	১০৬৭০	৪৩৮৬০	৭৫৫০	৫০৫০	
৪৪	মাটিহাল	৩৩৭৫০	২২২৯০	৯০০০	৬৩৮০	৩৩৬০	৯৫৭০	৩১০০	
৪৫	ভাটাবার	২৮৩৫০	৫১০০	৫০০০	৭২০০	৪৫৭০	১৬০০	৩০৫০	
৪৬	কাথবাগী	১৬৮০০	১৬৫৮০	৭১৩০	৪০০০	৪৯৬০	৩৮৯০	৪০০০	
৪৭	ডালী	১০৫০০	১২২০০	৩০০০	২৭০০	২০০০	৩৩৫০	৩১০০	
৪৮	উত্তর সাঝাপুর	১৬৪০০	২০৫০০	১০১০০	২৭০০	২৩৮০	৫০০০	৩০৮০	
৪৯	মনাইত	১৪০০০	১৩০০০	৪২০০	২৬৫০	১৭০০	১৬০০	৩০৫০	
৫০	পাচোবা	২৩৮০০	১৯২০০	১০৫৫০	৮৭৯০	৮১০০	৮০০০	৩১০০	
৫১	রঘুবাগপুর	২৪০৫০	২৭৭০০	৩৩৮৬০	৫০০০	২৯৫০	৩৫৫০	৩০৫০	
৫২	ইসলামপুর	২৩১০০	১০১০০	৯৮০০	৪১১০	১৯৮০	২৮৬০	১৪৪০০	
৫৩	তেঁতুলিয়া	২০৮০০	২৮৭৫০	৮৬৭০	৭০০০	১০০০০	৫৭৭০	৩২০০	

সাব-রেজিস্ট্রার, দুপচাঁচিয়া, বগুড়া
সদস্য
বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ কমিটি।
২০/১২/২২

সাব-রেজিস্ট্রার, শাজাহানপুর, বগুড়া
সদস্য
বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ কমিটি।
২০/১২/২২

জেলা রেজিস্ট্রার, বগুড়া
সভাপতি
বাজার মূল্য নির্ধারণ কমিটি।
২০/১২/২২

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ক্রঃ নং	জে.এল নং বি.এস	সি.এস/ আর.এস	মোজার নাম	নাল/বোরো	বাড়ী/জিটা/জিটি / বাগান/পতিত	চাশিনা জিটি	পুকুর/ডোবা
৩১	৩০	২৫	মিঠুরকান্দি	১৯,২৪৩/-	২৫,৪৩০/-		৬,৪২৯/-
৩২	৩১	২৬	বারুরকান্দি	২৫,৬৩৫/-	৩২,৩৬৮/-		৩,৫০০/-
৩৩	৩২	২৭	সাদুল্লাপুর	২৬,৪২৫/-	৪৪,৮৫২/-	*৬৫,২১৮/-	২০,০০০/-
৩৪	৩৩	২৮	আমিয়াপুর	২৩,৮২৩/-	২৪,৮৩৮/-		১৫,৪৫৬/-
৩৫	৩৪	২৯	মুজারকান্দি	২২,৬৩১/-	৪০,৮৭৮/-		১৮,৭৫০/-
৩৬	৩৫	৩০/৩৫	মোক্তাপুর	২১,৪৮৬/-	২৭,০৬৭/-		২৬,৬৬৭/-
৩৭	৩৬	৫২	শিকারীকান্দি	২০,৯৭৬/-	২২,০৭৩/-		১২,৭৮২/-
৩৮	৩৭	৩২	মুগিরকান্দি	১৭,০৫৮/-	৩০,১৪০/-		*১৪,০০০/-
৩৯	৩৮	৩৩	লবাইরকান্দি	২৬,৫৭৬/-	২৪,৪৩৫/-	*১,৮৯,৪৭৪/-	৩৪,১৫২/-
৪০	৩৯	২৫	মনুয়ারকান্দি	২৩,১৮৩/-	৬,৫৭২/-		*১,৯২৩/-
৪১	৪০	৩৫	সোনাইরকান্দি	১২,৪৫৩/-	*৫,০০০/-		*১২,৫০০/-
৪২	৪১	৩৬/৩৪	ব্রাহ্মনচক	২১,২০৪/-	৭৩,৯৯২/-		১৩,০০০/-
৪৩	৪২	৩৭	নওদোনা	১৬,৯১৬/-	*৩,৩৩৪/-		*১,১৮০/-
৪৪	৪৩	৩৮	নিচিন্তপুর	৩৬,০৩৪/-	৯৯,৬৮২/-		১১,১৪০/-
৪৫	৪৪	২৯	আনোয়ারপুর	৪৭,৩৬৩/-	৯,২৮৬/-		১৮,১১৬/-
৪৬	৪৫	৪০	গালিমখান	২৪,৬৬৬/-	৩৪,৭০৮/-		*১২,৫০০/-
৪৭	৪৬	৪১	নরসিংপুর	৬,০০৩/-	৬,৬৬৭/-		*১,৯২৩/-
৪৮	৪৭	৪১	দুর্গাপুর	৩৩,০৬৪/-	৩৬,০৬৩/-	*৮০,০০০/-	*১৬,০০০/-
৪৯	৪৯	৪৪	লামচরি	২১,৪৮১/-	*৫,০০০/-		*৫,০০০/-
৫০	৫০	৪৫	সুজাতপুর	৪০,৮৬৪/-	৩৩,৮৬৫/-	*৪৫,০০০/-	৩৮,০০০/-
৫১	৫১	৪৬	জব্বল ইসলামাবাদ	৩৬,৩৩২/-	৩৭,০৫৭/-		৪৭,০৫৯/-
৫২	৫২	৪৭	মমরুজকান্দি	১,৭২,৩৭৮/-	৬,৮৩,২০৬/-	*৪৯,০০০/-	১০,৯০,৯১০/-
৫৩	৫৩	৪৮	কলসভাঙ্গা	২৬,৩১৮/-	১৯,৭৬৯/-		*৪,১৮৬/-
৫৪	৫৪	৪৯	ঘাসিরচর	৩৮,৯০০/-	৩৫,০০০/-		*১,৬৪০/-
৫৫	৫৫	৫০	অলিপুর	১৭,৫৯০/-	৮,৬২১/-		৩৭,৭৮৮/-
৫৬	৫৬	৫১	আবুরকান্দি	১৮,০৯৩/-	২৪,৩৫১/-		১১,১১২/-
৫৭	৫৭	৫২	রাজুরকান্দি	২৭,৪৪৪/-	২৫,৬৬৩/-		*২,৭৮৪/-
৫৮	৫৮	৫৩	খাগকান্দি	৪০,০০০/-	৫০,১৪০/-		*২,৫০০/-
৫৯	৫৯	৫৪/৫২	ভিতারকান্দি	৩৪,৪৭০/-	৫১,০৭২/-		*২,৯০০/-
৬০	৬০	৫৪	বৈদ্যনাথপুর	৩৯,৬৭৭/-	৩৭,১১৯/-		২,০০০/-
৬১	৬১		মৈসাদী	৩৮,৪৩২/-	২,৮৬,২২৮/-	*৩৬,০০০/-	২৪,৫৫২/-
৬২	৬২	৫৭	গজরা	৩২,৭৪৬/-	৫০,০৪৬/-		১৩,৩৩৪/-
৬৩	৬৩	৫৮	ডুবগী	৩২,৪৮৬/-	৫০,০০০/-		১৫,০০০/-
৬৪	৬৪	৫৯	চরপাশালোকদী	১৭,৬৭৪/-	৫৮,৪০০/-		*২,১৮২/-
৬৫	৬৪	৫৯	চরপাশালোকদী পৌর	৭১,৮৯৯/-	৭৭,৩৬৩/-		২৬,২১১/-

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ক্রম নং	জে. এল	মৌজার নাম	ধানী	বাড়ী	ভিটা	পতিত	জো/ঘর/মাটিঘর/পুকুর	বাগান/বনবাড়ি/ছায়াপালা/গানবগছ	বানিজ্যিক/দোকান	নাগ/হালি/বড়বন/জালা
৭৭	৮২	হোমলারপুর	১১৯৬২	২৮১১১	৬১৮৮	*১,৫০০	*১,৫০০	২০৬০৮		-
৭৮	৮৩	কুমার দ্বীপপুর	৪৯৭৪	২৫০৮০	*১০,৭৫০	*১,৫০০	২৮১১২	৩৬৫১২		২৯৬৫৫
৭৯	৮৪	চাঁদাইকোলা	১৩৭৬৬	৪৭৮৬৬	২৮৮৬০	*১,৫০০	*১,০৪৮	*৮,৬৬৭		-
৮০	৮৫	এলী	৪৩১১১	৪৮০১৪	১৯৮৫০	*১,৫০০	*১,৫০০	*২৬৮০৭		-
৮১	৮৬	দাশন রায়দ্বীপপুর	*৪,০০০	-	*৪,৫০০	*১,৫০০	*১,৫০০	-		-
৮২	৮৭	খয়েরগায়া	২৯৫৭২	৪৫১০৪	১২,২০২	*১,৫০০	*২০,৮৭০	*১৯,৭৭৮		-
৮৩	৮৮	দাঁড়ি বাটকায়া	৩৭০০১	-	*১০,৫০০	*১,৫০০	*১,৫০০	-		-
৮৪	৮৯	সুপারানপুর	২০৬৫৪	১৭৫৪২	*৬,৫৯৮	*১,৫০০	*১৬১৭	-		-
৮৫	৯০	কোমলকান	১১০৮০	-	*৫,১৫৫	*১,৫০০	*১,৫০০	-		-
৮৬	৯১	হুলা	১৮৭৫১	৮৭২৫	*৫,০৭৫	*১,৫০০	*১,৫০০	-		-
৮৭	৯২	বিহলকর	২৪৬৭২	১৫৭১১	১৭৭১০	*১,৫০০	*১,৫০০	-		-
৮৮	৯৩	উত্তর কুমার	৫২৫৫	*৫,১৫২	*৫,০০০	*১,৫০০	*১,৫০০	-		-
৮৯	৯৪	শ্যামলগায়া	১২৫২০	১২৫২২	*৩,৫০০	*১,৫০০	*১,৫০০	-		-
৯০	৯৫	আমাকুড়া	৬৫৭৭	-	০০০০	*১,৫০০	*১,৫০০	-		-
৯১	৯৬	কেশবপুর	২৬৬৫৫	২৭৫২৫	*৫,৫০০	*১,৫০০	*১,৫০০	-		-
৯২	১০০	ইন্দ্রানন্দা	১৫৭১৭	-	*৫,০০০	*১,৫০০	*১,৫০০	-		-
৯৩	১০১	এলী আচার্য	১০৮৫৬	*৪,০৫৭	*৪,০০০	*১,৫০০	*১,৫০০	-		-
৯৪	১০২	কুড়িগু	২৪২০০	১২৫৬১	*১০,১০০	*১,৫০০	*১,৫০০	-		-
৯৫	১০৩	সোনার	১২০৭৪	২৮৭৮০	*১৪,২৮৫	*১,৫০০	*২৫৭৮	১১০৮২		-
৯৬	১০৪	কুড়িগু	১২২৮৮	*৮৮৭৫	*১৯,২৭৭	*১,৫০০	*৬৫০৭	-		-
৯৭	১০৫	সোনারগু	৮৪৪৭	*১৫,০০০	*৩,৫০০	*১,৫০০	*১,৫০০	-		-
৯৮	১০৬	কুমারদুলা	১৮৪৪৪	*০০৪৫০	*৭,১৫২	*১,৫০০	*৬,৭৫৬	-		-
৯৯	১০৭	হানোবরপুর	১৮১১২	২১০৬৪	২৬৫২৬	*১,৫০০	*১০,০০০	-		১০২০
১০০	১০৮	কান্দায়া	১৫৪০৮	*১০,০৯৪	*১০,০৪৪	*১,৫০০	*১,৫০০	*১০,৫০০		-
১০১	১০৯	কামেশপুর	৮২৬৬	২০৪৬৫	*২,৫০০	*১,৫০০	*১,৫০০	*২,৮০০		-
১০২	১১০	জামিনাশাড়া	৩৪৮১৬	৬২৮৬৫	*১৪,১৬৬	*১,৫০০	*১,৫০০	-		-
১০৩	১১১	সাঁওতা	১৭৮৯৬	৩১৪৮০	১০৮০৭	*১,৫০০	*১,৫০০	*৮৯১৬		-

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পৌরসভা বহির্ভূত মৌজা সমূহ

ক্রঃ নং	মৌজার নাম	নাল	বাড়ী/ভিটি/বাগান	পুকুর	গড়/ডোবা/লায়েক/পতিত	দোকান ভিটি/বাজার ভিটি	দাঁধি	মন্তব্য
১	অধরনগর	৫৪১২৯	৫৯৮৪৮	৪৮০২৩	৪৬৪৩৯			
২	আইছাপাড়া	৯২৯৫৪	১১২৯১৭	৫১৭৭৮	২৭৮৮২	৩১৬৮৩৩		
৩	আনন্দিপুর	২৪৮১২	৫১৮৭৯	*৩০০০০	*১০৫০			
৪	আন্দিরপাড়া	২৬৫৩০	৫০০২০	৪০০০	*১১০০			
৫	আঠিয়াবাড়ী	৬২৮১১	৩৬৫০৫	১১২৫০	*১৯০৯১			
৬	আফুলশি	৯৩৪৪৭	১৫০০৪৪	*৮৪৮৩৪	৬৪০৫৪	৯১৬৮৬৮		
৭	আবিরপাড়া	২৮২৫৪	১০১৫৭২	৯৩০৭১	*২২০০০	৭৭৬৬০৬	*১৭৭৭৭৮	
৮	আমকি	২৮৬৭২	৫১৫৯৭	৩৯২০০	১০০০০			
৯	আমিরাবাদ	৪০৬৪৫	৬০৫৫৮	৩৪৮০০	২৬২০০	১০০০০০০		
১০	আমিশাপাড়া	২৭৯১৭২	৭৩৯২৭	*২৮৩৬৩	*১৬০০	*২৭০০০		
১১	উলুপাড়া	৩৭৭৮২	৫৯০৯৮	৩৭৪৭৭	৯৮৬৯৫			
১২	এনায়েতপুর	৫৮৬৬৭	৫৮৭৮৭	*৩২০০	*১২০০			
১৩	ওয়াজেদপুর	৪১৮৭৩	৬৬৭০০	৫৮৫৭৬	১১১৭৪৮	১৮৮০০০		
১৪	কাইছেরবাগ(দঃ)	৯৮০৫৫	৮৮৫৫০	২০৩৫৭	*৮০০০			
১৫	কাজিরখিল	২৪০২৬	৫৪১০৮	২০০০০	*১২৫০	৯৯১২৫০		
১৬	কাজিনগর	২৩০৬০	৫৩৮৮৭	৫৪০০০	*২৪০০			
১৭	কাবিলপুর	৪১৮৭৩	৪১৯৮৯	২৮৪৫১	৪০৫১৭			
১৮	কালিকাপুর	৫৭৫১০	১০৪৬০৮	১২৭৩৭৪	১০০০০০	৮০০০০০		
১৯	কালুয়াই	৭২৯২২	১০১০৬৬	৫০৮৭৯	৭০২১৩			
২০	কাশিপুর	৫৯২৮৯	১৬৪৫৪০	৪২৮০৮	১৪০০৬২	৩২৯৩৬৬০		
২১	কুমারঘরিয়া	৪৫২৩৬	৪০৫৪৯	১৬৮৪৫	৬৩৩০			
২২	কেগনা	৫৭১৯৭	৩৬৪৬০০	*৪৯৭৫০	১০০০০	*৩২৯৬৪৯৫		
২৩	কেগনারখিল	৬৪০৫৫	৫৯৫৮২	৫২৯১২	৬২৫০			
২৪	কেশবপুর (পঃ)	৮৬৮৮৯	৯৪১৮৪	৮১০০০	*১৪০৪০			
২৫	কৈয়া (আংশিক)	২৫৮৪১	৯২৫৯০	১৯৩৯৮	১৬০০০			
২৬	কৃষ্ণপুর	৪৩১৩০	৬১৮৮৪	৭৬৪৩৫	*৩৭৬৬৭			
২৭	খোয়ারপাড়	৩৫০৮৮	৪১৭৩৫	৩১০০০	২০০০	*১৩৩৩৩		
২৮	গজারিয়া	৫০৭২৩	৪২৫৬০	৩৫৬৪২	১০০০০০			
২৯	গুনসিং	২২৬০৪	৭৪২৫৬	*২০০০	*১২৫০			
৩০	গোবিন্দপুর বড়	৩৫৯৭০	৩৬৮০৮	১১০৪৮	২০০০			

স্বাক্ষর

মিঃ কামাল হোসেন

মোঃ

৬/১১/২০১১

স্বাক্ষর

মিঃ কামাল হোসেন

মোঃ

৬/১১/২০১১

স্বাক্ষর

মিঃ কামাল হোসেন

মোঃ

৬/১১/২০১১

স্বাক্ষর

সুমন ঘোষ
আইসি রেজিস্ট্রার
সোনাইমুড়ী, নোয়াখালী।
০৬/১১/২০১১

Mathbaria 132/33 kV AIS

পিরোজপুর জেলার মঠবাড়িয়া উপজেলার সাব-রেজিস্ট্রী অফিসের ০১/০১/২০১৫ইং তারিখ হইতে ৩১/১০/২০১৬ইং তারিখ পর্যন্ত রেজিস্ট্রীকৃত সাব-কবলা দলিলের ভিত্তিতে ১লা জানুয়ারী-২০১৭ইং তারিখ হইতে ৩১ ডিসেম্বর-২০১৮ইং সনের ০২ (দুই) বছরের জন্য ব্যবহৃত শ্রেণিভিত্তিক জমির সর্বনিম্ন বাজার মূল্য তালিকা।

শ্রেণি ভিত্তিক তালিকা

ক্র.এল নং	মোজার নাম	নাল প্রতি শতক	ভিটা প্রতি শতক	বাগান প্রতি শতক	বাড়ী প্রতি শতক	ভিটি/বাসিজ্যিক/দোকান		মন্তব্য
						প্রতি শতক	প্রতি সহস্রাংশ	
৪৬	সিংগা	১৫,৭৬০/-	৯,৮৩০/-	৭,২৪০/-	১৩,৮৮০/-			জমির উপর কোন প্রতিষ্ঠান, দালান, দোকান বা ঘর বাড়ি থাকিলে তাহার মূল্য ভিন্ন ভাবে দেখাইতে হবে।
৪৭	উত্তর হলতা	১১,৭৩০/-	১৫,৫৯০/-	৮,৬৪০/-	১৮,০৮০/-			
৪৮	গুলিসাখালী	১৪,৯১০/-	১২,১৫০/-	১১,৬৮০/-	২১,৮২০/-			
৪৯	কবুতরখালী	১১,০৬০/-	২০,২৬০/-	৬,১১০/-	১০,০৩০/-			
৫০	উত্তর সোনাখালী	৯,৭৩০/-	১২,৮৩০/-	৩৭,৬৮০/-	১৬,৯৭০/-			
৫১	মধ্যম সোনাখালী	১১,১৪০/-	১০,৩৭০/-	২৬,০৮০/-	৯,৪৮০/-			
৫২	দক্ষিণ সোনাখালী	৩৬,৭২০/-	১২,৪০০/-	১৪,৮৯০/-	৩৪,১৭০/-			
৫৩	বাদুরতলী	১৪,২৩০/-	১০,৮৬০/-	১৫,৯২০/-	২২,৯৩০/-			
৫৪	সাপলেজা	২৪,৬৩০/-	১৫,৪৮০/-	১৩,২১০/-	১০,৪১০/-		৫,৩৩,৩৪০/-	
৫৫	ভাইজোড়া	১২,১১০/-	১২,৯৩০/-	১২,৬৮০/-	১৬,৭৬০/-			
৫৬	কদুবাড়িয়া	৭,৪৯০/-	৩,০৬০/-	১০,১০০/-	১৪,২৩০/-			
৫৭	খেতাছিড়া	৯,৫২০/-	১১,৮৮০/-	৫,৭৭০/-	৫,৮১০/-			
৫৮	চড়কগাছিয়া	১০,১৩০/-	১৩,০৪০/-	১৩,২৪০/-	১১,৪১০/-			
৫৯	তাকালবাড়িয়া	১২,৯৩০/-	১১,৯০০/-	৯,৩২০/-	১৫,০০০/-			
৬০	নলী	১১,৯৩০/-	৮,৫৫০/-	৭,১৩০/-	১৩,৮২০/-			

পৃষ্ঠা নং- ৪

Annex 15: Consultation with DC office regarding Land Acquisition and Crop Compensation

Date of consultation	District	Findings of consultation
6/5/2024	Bogura	We have communicated with the DC office regarding land acquisition for substation, land compensation, crops and trees compensation and any others compensation for tower footings. Discussing issues were the relevant rules and policies regarding resettlement issues as per ARIPA 2017, ADB SPS 2009 and Electricity Act 2018, Electricity Rules 2020 (Amendment 2022). We have proposed project location to DC and asked DC office for no objection data.
5/5/2024	Kushtia	
30/04/2024	Habiganj	
9/5/2024	Pirojpur	
30/04/2024	Chandpur	
8/5/2024	Narsingdi	
30/04/2024	Khulna	
7/5/2024	Noakhali	
30/04/2024	Gopalganj	
30/04/2024	Cox's Bazar	

Annex 16: Terms of Reference (TOR)

For

Terms of Reference (ToR) for Safeguards Implementation NGO/Consulting firm

A. Purpose of the ToR

Power Grid Bangladesh PLC (Power Grid) intends to engage an INGO/ Consulting firm to implement the environmental and social safeguards for “Power Transmission Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project”. The Terms of Reference (ToR) is prepared for the INGO/ Consulting firm to be engaged in implementing the Resettlement Plan (RP), Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Gender Action Plan (GAP). As a part of the GAP, a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) strategy for Power Grid will be developed. The ToR includes the approach and methodology of activities to be performed by the INGO/ Consulting firm. The ToR also includes a guideline to plan, implement and evaluate the activities within the Resettlement Plan/Environment Management Plan along with the technical resources to be required for this purpose.

To become eligible for this purpose, the INGO/ Consulting firm must be a Resettlement Implementation Organization and have environment assessment and management expertise duly registered with the relevant authority of the Government of Bangladesh. The Firm will ensure Power Grid and their contractor implement the resettlement plan/EMP based on the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA, 2017), Electricity Act, 2018 & Electricity Rules, 2020, Bangladesh Environmental Conservation Act, 1995 (amendments in 2010), Environment Conservation Rules, 2023, National Environmental Management Action Plan (NEMAP), 1995 etc. and ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009.

B. Introduction to the Project

Electricity is an inevitable part for diversified development of our country. Bangladesh’s electricity consumption rose at a compound annual growth rate of 8.4% per annum from 36.5 terawatt-hours (TWh) in 2010 to 82.0 TWh in 2020, and the power generation capacity has also increased fourfold from 4.9 gigawatt (GW) in 2010 to 21.3 GW in 2022. The Government achieved its target of 100% electrification in March 2022. However, the per capita electricity consumption in 2020 was only 498 kilowatt-hours (kWh), still among the lowest in Asia and the Pacific region, indicating a significant potential for future growth. Further, the Government attaches high priority to agriculture and rural development to reduce poverty and improve food security for the country’s poor. A reliable and uninterrupted power supply is essential for agriculture and rural development. The Government has therefore placed a high priority on expanding and modernizing the power transmission infrastructure by employing advanced smart grid technologies to provide uninterrupted and reliable power supply across the country including rural areas, and ensure optimized grid operational efficiency. Therefore, Power Grid Bangladesh Limited (Power Grid) under Ministry of Energy, Power and Mineral Resources (MoEPMR) has taken up a project for construction of substations and transmission lines named “Power Transmission Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project” for reliable power supply. The Project will be funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

This ToR is for implementation of the RP, IEE/ EIA and EMP and GAP for the Project. The proposed project aims to support the government in (i) enhancing the reliability, resiliency, and efficiency of the power transmission grid in the rural areas of Narshingdi, Gopalganj, Khulna, Pirojpur, Bogura, Kushtia, Chandpur, Noakhali, Cox’s Bazar and Habiganj located in the Bangladesh Economic Corridor (BEC) region and (ii) integrating the anticipated increase in renewable energy generation in the VRE Hub in Southern Chattogram. This will (i) serve the fast- growing demand for electricity in the BEC

region, (ii) reduce transmission system losses, and (iii) facilitate the integration of renewable energy resources. The project will employ advanced smart grid technologies, build the institutional capacity of Power Grid by developing a roadmap and action plan for commercial borrowing for Power Grid and training on operation and maintenance (O&M) and emergency management of transmission system, strengthen safeguards capacity, and support inclusiveness in Power Grid's operations by strengthening and monitoring gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) requirements during and after project implementation.

C. Component of the project

Table-1: Project Component

SN	Name of Substation	Required Land	Interconnection Details	Length	Bay Extension
I. List of New 230/132/33kV Substation					
1.	Madhabpur 230/132/33 kV AIS Double Bus Capacity: 2x225/300 MVA (230/ 132 kV) & 2x80/120 (132/33kV)	10	16. LILO of Cumilla(N) - Shahjibazar PP 230kV double circuit line at Madhabpur: 1.20 km (Conductor: Twin ACSR Mallard)	1.20	-
			17. LILO of Shahjibazar - Brahmanbaria 132kV double circuit line at Madhabpur: 1.20 km (Conductor: CFCC type HTLS equivalent to ACSR Grosbeak)	1.20	-
			18. Reconductoring of Shahjibazar-Brahmanbaria-Ashuganj 132kV line: (58+17=75km) (Proposed Conductor: CFCC type HTLS equivalent to ACSR Grosbeak)	75.00	-
2.	Monohardi 230/132/33 kV AIS Double Bus Capacity: 2x250/350 MVA (230/132 kV) & 2x80/120 (132/33kV)	10	19. LILO of Sripur -Ashuganja 230kV double circuit line at Monohardi: 5.5 km (Conductor: Twin ACSR Mallard)	5.12	-
			20. Monohardi-Bajitpur 132kV double circuit line: 21 km (Conductor: ACSR Grosbeak)	20.52	2x 132 kV AIS bay extension at Bajitpur Substation
II.List of New 132/33 kV Substations with Capacity					
3.	Tungipara 132/33 kV AIS Capacity: 2x80/120 MVA	4	21. Gopalganj -Tungipara 132kV double circuit line: 19 km (Proposed Conductor: ACSR Grosbeak)	18.37	2x 132 kV AIS bay extension at Gopalganj (Old) Substation
4.	Dupchanchia 132/33kV AIS Capacity: 2x50/75 MVA	3	22. LILO of Bogura(S) -Naogaon 132kV line at Dupchanchia: 2.5 km (Existing Conductor: ACCC Grosbeak)	1.90	-
5.	Matlab North 132/33 kV AIS Capacity: 2x50/75 MVA	3	23. Kachua- Matlab(N) 132kV double circuit line: 33 km (Proposed Conductor: ACSR Grosbeak)	32.81	2x 132 kV AIS bay extension at Kachua 230/132 kV Substation
6.	Kumarkhali 132/133 kV AIS Capacity: 2x50/75 MVA	4	24. LILO of Bheramara-Rajbari, 132 kV line at Kumarkhali (E) 0.60 km (Exiting Conductor; ACCC Hawk)	0.60	-
7.	Chatkhil 132/33 kV AIS	3	25. LILO of Chowmuhani-Ramganj	2.00	

SN	Name of Substation	Required Land	Interconnection Details	Length	Bay Extension
	Capacity: 2x80/120 MVA		132kV double circuit line at Chatkhil: 2 km (Existing Conductor: ACSR Grosbeak)		
8.	Paikgacha 132/33 kV AIS Capacity: 2x50/75 MVA	5 (Existing Land)	26. Satkhira- Paikgacha 132kV double circuit line 30 km (proposed conductor ACSR Grosbeak)	29.79	2x 132 kV AIS bay extension at Satkhira Substation
9.	Mathbaria 132/33 kV AIS Capacity: 2x50/75 MVA	4	27. Bhandaria-Mathbaria 132kV double circuit transmission line: 32 km (Proposed Conductor: ACSR Grosbeak)	31.62	132 kV AIS Bay Extension at Bhandaria: 2 no's
III.List of New 400/230/132 kV Substation with Capacity					
10.	Pekua VRE Hub Station 400/230/132 kV AIS Capacity: 2x750 MVA (400/230kV) 2x520 MVA (400/132kV)	Land Acquisition is going by Power Grid 32	28. LILO of Existing Matarbari PP-Banskhali PP double circuit 400kV line at Pekua using double circuit tower : 13.5 km	12.66	-
			29. LILO of Anwara-Cox's Bazar 230Ky line at Pekuai: 0.50 km (Conductor: Twin ACSR Mallard)	0.50	-
			30. LILO of Existing Matarbari (132/33)-Chakaria 132kV line at Pekua: 1.3 km (Conductor: ACSR Grosbeak)	1.30	-
Grand Total Substation Land		78	Grand Total Length of TL	234.59	Total Bay Ext=10 nos

D. Objective of the Consulting Services

The objective of the consultancy service under this Terms of Reference (ToR) is to provide socio-environmental and management support to the PMU, and the regional level officials of Power Grid to implement the program ensuring compliance with the policies / guidelines of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Broadly the objective is summarized below:

- Update and verify resettlement impact (including land, livelihoods, crops, trees and so on) and update the RP (Addendum to RPs as applicable for each site with such impact)
- Conduct comprehensive supervision and monitoring of project implementation activities carried out by the contractor(s) to ensure total compliance with the EMP and RP requirements, drawings, technical specifications and various stipulations in the contract documents;
- Conduct environment, ecology, health & safety, social and resettlement implementation as well as monitoring and prepare related safeguard documents following IEE/EIA, EMP and RAP of the Project;
- Support the PMU/regional units in project planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting on safeguards compliance to ADB;
- Assist the PMU/regional units to develop and deliver training programs for its staff and other stakeholders in environmental and social aspects. The functions of these programs are to improve levels of competence to their duties and responsibilities.

1.1 Social and Resettlement Perspectives

The primary objective of involving an INGO/ Consulting firm by Power Grid is to carry out implementation activities and strengthening of delivery capabilities of the employer at the field level to implement the Resettlement Plan (RP). The INGO/ Consulting firm will build up a team with trained field workers to provide necessary institutional support to the employer in identifying,

informing and mobilizing all APs during the RP implementation. They will ensure that all eligible APs receive their respective entitlement and can resettle properly in terms of acquiring agricultural land and other properties. The INGO/ Consulting firm will coordinate with the Employer, Deputy Commissioner and Supervision of Consultants on a regular basis to discuss progress and constraints in the RP implementation process. In case of raising any critical issue not covered by the provision of the RP, the INGO/Consulting firm can make necessary recommendations consulting with the representatives of different committees (PVAC, GRC and JVC) to solve it.

1.2 Environmental Safeguards, Ecology and Health & Safety Perspectives

The Consultants shall assist Power Grid to undertake supervision and monitoring of IEE/EIA and EMP implementation in the field, and prepare a bi-annual social and environmental monitoring reports on the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and RP including implementation arrangements, mitigation and monitoring requirements, compensation and entitlement payments, grievances records and resolutions, and meaningful consultations with affected persons and communities, to ensure that the preparation, design, construction implementation, operation and commissioning of the Project comply with (a) all applicable laws and regulations of Bangladesh relating to environment, health and safety; (b) ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009; (c) the Environmental Safeguards; (d) all measures and requirements set forth in the IEE, the EMP, RP and any corrective or preventive actions set forth in a safeguard monitoring report, and (e) any violation of environmental standards under this Project is corrected. The bi-annual report shall be submitted within 2 weeks by end of June and December of each year, due with ADB by 15 January and 15 July. The monitoring results will also be included in the quarterly progress reports

1.3 ADB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009

The operational policy of ADB includes the Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009 (SPS, 2009) which covers environment safeguards, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous people. Safeguard policies are generally understood to be operational policies that seek to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse environmental and social impacts, including protecting the rights of those likely to be affected or marginalized by the development process. The policy under all 3 safeguard issues involves a structured process of impact assessment, planning, and mitigation to address the adverse effects of projects throughout the project cycle. The safeguard policies require that (i) impacts are identified and assessed early in the project cycle; (ii) plans to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for the potential adverse impacts are developed and implemented; and (iii) affected people are informed and consulted during project preparation and implementation.

E. Project Details Related to Social and Resettlement

1.1 Impacts on Resettlement

A total of 78 acres of land required for 10 substations. Land for one substation (Paikgacha Substation) already been acquired by Power Grid. The project is expected to acquire mostly agricultural private land for the proposed remaining 9 new substations. To minimize the resettlement impact, government-owned lands have been considered to be selected wherever possible that are free of any resettlement. For the construction of the 9 substations, approximately 73 acres of land will be acquired. The total land impacts will be reconfirmed upon finalizing the site selections for the substations and project components. The location has already identified and finalized, and the process of land acquisition has been initiated through the district collector. However, the land acquisition has not been completed, and compensation is yet to be paid, but it will be part of the project preparation social due diligence and addressed in the RP. The physical displacement and the severity of impacts are expected to be minimal.

The project entails the reconductoring and construction of transmission lines spanning approximately 75 kilometers and 163.30 kilometers respectively, which require land for tower footings and temporary impact within the rights of way. The Government has enacted the Electricity Rules, 2020, which stipulates that compensation will be provided to the landowners and other affected persons for assets affected by the transmission lines. Temporary impacts, such as loss of crops and trees, are anticipated along the transmission lines' right of way, with any impacts on structures under or within the right of way to be identified. Compensation for all asset losses shall be in accordance with the prevailing laws of the Government and in compliance with ADB's SPS 2009. Compensations to be paid before land possession by the project and any displacement and construction works. The assessment of all resettlement impacts shall be conducted through field surveys, detailed measurement surveys, and a census of affected persons, aiming to cover 100% of affected households.

Table 2: Summary impacts of the project

SN	Project Impacts	Substation	Transmission Line	Tower footings	Total
Land					
1	Amount of land to be required (acre)	78	-	44.01	122.01
2	Amount of land to be acquired (acre)	73	-	-	73
3	Amount of land to be compensate (acre)	-	-	44.01	44.01
Households					
4	Number of HH to be affected	1025	210	-	1235
5	Number of HH losing only land (as per Khatian and Census)	909	-	-	909
6	Number of Wage earners lose their income	-	-	-	-
7	Number of Sharecroppers and leaseholders lose their income	116	-	-	116
8	Number of vulnerable HHs	26	-	-	26
9	Total number of persons affected	4377	896	-	5273
10	Number of trees affected	191	4213	-	4404

1.2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policies

1.3 Legal Framework of the Government of Bangladesh

Based on the national regulatory framework and the safeguards policy of ADB, the project implementation will be guided by the following safeguards principles.

1. Adverse impacts arising from project design, planning and implementation including involuntary resettlement would be avoided, minimized, and mitigated by exploring design alternatives.
2. Project related information including entitlements to affected persons will be disclosed in a timely manner and will be made available in places easily accessible to them and in local languages.
3. Consultations will be carried out with the affected persons and their communities to elicit their views and suggestions on project design and implementation procedures, and to ensure their participation in project planning, implementation, and monitoring.
4. Permanent and temporary loss of crops, standing trees and commercial trees due to project constructions will be compensated at replacement cost as determined by the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) to be established by the executing agency.
5. Civil construction works will be scheduled for off-farming seasons to minimize adverse impacts on crops and cultivations. If unavoidable, affected persons will be compensated at

replacement cost for their loss of production and incomes.

6. Vulnerable persons/households, severely affected households/persons affected and those to be physically displaced by land acquisitions will be provided with special assistance as per the entitlement matrix of the resettlement plan.
7. All entitlements and compensation will be paid to the affected persons prior to possession of land by the project and the commencement of the civil construction work.
8. Livelihoods and incomes of all displaced persons will be restored and improved.
9. Affected households will be eligible for compensation, irrespective of tenure status, titled owners or non-titled social or economic standing, and any such factors that discriminate against achievement of the resettlement objectives. Lack of legal rights to lost assets, tenure, social or economic status will not bar the affected households from entitlement to compensation and assistance.
10. A project grievance redress mechanism will be established at different levels from construction sites to the executing agency level to receive and resolve any grievances from affected persons, and to be resolved within a reasonable time frame.
11. Contractual agreements with construction companies will ensure that contractors adopt adequate safety measures, and avoid accidents and disturbances to communities causing from noise, dust, access restrictions etc. A resettlement plan will be developed incorporating affected persons entitlements, compensation procedures, plans for livelihood and income restoration and improvement, grievance redress mechanisms, etc. will be disclosed in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to the affected persons and other stakeholders. Contractual agreements shall have provisions EPC contractors' surveys on updating/verifying the resettlement impact (including land, crops, trees and so on) on the ground based on final alignments of the project components and transmission lines.
12. Compliance with the safeguards policies and principles by the executing agency and the outcomes and impacts of resettlement will be monitored both internally.

1.4 Mitigation of Adverse Resettlement Impact

As per the census, the Project will have resettlement impacts. The compensation entitled for the loss of land at replacement cost and income restoration assistances are detailed in the entitlement matrix of the RP. Special support for affected people belonging to vulnerable groups is included in the Resettlement Plan.

The APs will be entitled to-

- compensation for the loss of land, crops/trees at their market value;
- assistance for loss of wage income;

This will ensure that persons affected by land acquisition will be eligible for appropriate compensation and or resettlement assistance. Persons having no legal title but using the land under acquisition, if vacated for the Project purposes, would be provided with compensation and resettlement assistance for all loss assets and income/livelihoods, structures at replacement cost and shifting/reconstruction allowances as per ADB SPS.

Households having customary rights to land for instance sharecroppers are also covered under the RP. The resettlement activities of the Project will be carried out in consultation with the APs and all efforts will be made to minimize disruption during implementation. AP preferences will be taken into account in relocating and resettling the affected persons.

An entitlement matrix has been prepared on the basis of currently known impacts by the IoL, Census Survey of the Project that identified the level of impacts on different resources including land. The matrix shows the entitlements for each type of losses. In case of additional impacts identified during implementation, the entitlement matrix will be revised through inclusion of compensation and assistance for the additional impacts as per the resettlement policy framework of the Project.

1.5 Resettlement Principles Adopted by the Project

The responsibility for the effective, timely and efficient execution of the resettlement activities will lie with the Power Grid and facilitation by the INGO/ Consulting firm. The INGO/ Consulting firm will be responsible to the Project Director for payment of entitlement and relocation as applicable of the APs based on Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) would be made by concerned DCs within short period of time of signing the contract.

The general scope of work for the selected INGO/ Consulting firm will include:

1.5.1 Logistics:

- Recruitment, deployment and training of the Power Grid and project staff of HQ and field;
- Setting of office, equipment and implementation tools.

1.5.2 Consultations of Affected People

- Meaningful consultation with affected persons and communities, project and resettlement related Information disclosure and communications campaign;
- Consultation and information to affected persons and communities on schedule of construction works ahead of time

1.5.3 Support in Compensation Payments and Resettlement Benefits:

- Carry out additional census and IOL (including tower footing compensation), if required for verification of resettlement impact and any unanticipated resettlement impact in coordination with the EPC contractor;
- Identification and verification of entitled persons (EPs);
- Preparation of EP file, entitlement card and payment statement;
- Assist in collecting CCL (Cash Compensation under Law);
- Computerization of DC Office data (calculation sheet, DC Award, share determination);
- Preparation of supplementary RP (Addendum) during implementation for any "left out" land/plots, crops, trees and livelihood impact or disputed area required for Project implementation;
- Disbursement of resettlement compensation and entitlements, benefits;
- Collection of documents and photographs during payment of any type of compensation (e.g., tower footing, land, crop etc.);
- Prepare sketch maps for tower footing compensation.
- 100% check of compensation and entitlement payment records whether through bank transfers and/or cash paid, and verification by interviewing sample size of affected households received full amount payments, and verify this in periodic social monitoring reports

1.5.4 Assistance in receiving land ownership documents

- Supporting the APs in registration of land titles and receiving the land registration/ownership documents as per the national laws and regulations requirements, and preferable on joint ownership of both spouses

1.5.5 Participation in Grievance Redress Committee (GRC):

- Guide the PMU and contractors to ensure a well-functioning of the project GRM the Power Grid established, awareness and accessibility of the GRM to all project affected communities and persons, receive and records of grievances at entry points and consolidated GRM data at Power Grid HQ, on time feedback to complainant person/s on grievance receipt and resolution status
- Facilitate the grievance resolution and participation in grievance redress committee (GRC);
- Set up system in Power Grid and ensure records keeping on grievance resolutions and their status
- Ensure reporting on grievances received and their resolution status in the periodic social monitoring reports of Power Grid to ADB.

1.5.6 Monitoring of RP implementation

- Preparation of safeguard monitoring and supervision reports to IA in compliance with ADB SPS requirements and the project RP, EMP and any corrective actions, as agreed in the contract.

The general tasks and responsibilities for the selected INGO/ Consulting firm in all the stages of the process for RP update (Addendum preparation as needed) and implementation; preparatory stage, implementation stage, monitoring and evaluation stage will be as follows:

1.5.7 Preparatory /Updating Stage

Carry out a census and/or verify IOL: the INGO/ Consulting firm will carry out, where needed, additional census and/or verify existing IOL for compensation purposes. In case new areas or type and number of affected assets, livelihoods and so on are to be acquired, the INGO/ Consulting firm will have to carry out census for additional areas and resettlement impact.

Creation of Inventory of Losses (IOL):

- Collection and computerization of Land Acquisition (LA) & Tower footing compensation inventory, land owner details, all other impact as crops, trees, structure and other livelihood and assets, joint verification data, payment of cash compensation under law data and resettlement entitlements benefit payment data, and reconciliation of all these;
- Creation of an electronic database of inventory of losses and dislocations.

Preparation/updating of EP file: Prepare the entitled persons' files bringing together all her/his losses or update on a regular basis.

Preparation/updating of entitlement card: Prepare or update 'entitlement card' for the individual EPs as per their types of losses and the amount of compensation due for each type of losses from legal title and compensation for all non-land assets loss to non-titled APs, and the amount of Resettlement Benefit to be paid by Power Grid.

Consultation and Information disclosure campaign: Design, plan and implement and consultation and information campaign in the Project affected areas to ensure Affected Persons (APs) are aware of the type of impact, their entitlements and assistance measures and how to avail them. The campaign would include activities, such as, translating the information booklet in Bengali and distributing information booklets, leaflets, notices among the APs. Besides, INGO/ Consulting firm accompanied by Power Grid representative staff will be carrying out public consultation meeting, public announcements, and any other individual meetings with APs and measures necessary to provide information to all APs in the Project area. The campaign should also inform APs on the Grievance Redress Mechanism, contact information and its procedures.

Information dissemination and feedback: Assist Power Grid and the local representatives in organizing public consultation and recording the outcome of the meetings. Ensure dissemination of information on the Project and resettlement policy to the Project-affected persons and others (community groups, local administration, etc.), who are instrumental in effective and transparent implementation of the RPs.

Support Power Grid in the establishment of the Grievance Redress Committee, Joint Verification Committee, and Property Valuation Advisory Committee (GRC, JVC and PVAC): Support the establishment of the grievance redress mechanism. The INGO/ Consulting firm should support Power Grid in setting up the GRC, JVC, PVAC and provide advice to ensure its smooth implementation.

1.5.8 Implementation Stage

Identification of entitled persons (EPs) and issuance of ID card: Assist Power Grid field personnel in identifying and issuing ID cards to the entitled persons identified as per Resettlement Framework (RF) and Addendums as needed and duly certified by the UP members.

Preparation/updating of payment statement: Prepare and/or update payment statements for individual EPs as per their types of losses and the amount of compensation due for each type of losses from legal title and the amount of resettlement benefit paid by Power Grid.

Disbursement of resettlement benefit: Process payment of additional benefits based on the price approved by MoPEMR following recommendation of PVAC and ensures that all resettlement benefits are paid accordingly.

Participation in Grievance Redress Committee (GRC): Build personal rapport and confidence with the Affected Persons (APs) and ensure that they are fully aware of the grievance redress procedure and the process of bringing their complaints to the GRCs. Assist the APs in filing grievances. Investigate the accuracy of the complaints and try to settle them amicably, fairly and transparently before they go to the redress committee or the court of law. Assist GRC in settling the dispute and prepare minutes of the GRC meetings and communicate the decisions to the parties involved. Assist the Power Grid to set up a system for the project on grievance records and resolution status in HQ and also management on local levels, including by contractors.

Assistance to EPs in the process of resettlement: The EPs and their losses will be identified and recorded in EP file. The EPs will be informed of the resettlement compensation and entitlements, benefits adequately. Payment of entitlement will be processed and assisted in collection of those. They should be guided in relocating and investing the compensation and resettlement benefit in an appropriate manner.

1.5.9 Monitoring and Evaluation Stage

Monitoring tools for implementation progress: Prepare monitoring tools covering RP implementation issues as follows to monitor the progress: Land Acquisition (LA) progress;

- LA and other loss assets compensation payment (CCL) progress;
- Compensation and entitlement payments progress;
- Tower Footing compensation progress;
- Preparation and distribution of Bengali version of brochures and booklets/ leaflets with summary of the RP and other safeguard documents; and
- Awareness level of the stakeholders including the APs on GRM, RP, entitlement matrix, project works schedule and so on, by different awareness programs.

Monitoring and supervision: Generate progress reports for real-time monitoring of RP implementation progress using user-friendly menu driven software. The software will simultaneously be operated by the RU, INGO/ Consulting firm the construction supervision contractor, as well as by Power Grid, so that all the organizations are aware of the progress and problems instantly. Monitoring and supervision will include the following:

- Implementation progress, RP update/Addendum preparation on site needed and project work progress;
- Sites with and without any kind of resettlement impact, and where compensation are paid and sites where compensation are pending and/or scheduled timeline in synchronization with planned construction works schedule
- Check all 100% records of compensation and entitlement payment whether through bank transfers and/or cash paid, and verification by interviewing sample size of affected households received full amount payments, payment of compensation at replacement cost, and verify this in periodic social monitoring reports, and reflection in social monitoring

reports

- Monitoring and reporting on grievances, meaningful consultations with APs and communities, and confirmation if construction works have not started in any sites with any resettlement impact before compensation payments; and include in reports if construction works have started in any sites with any resettlement before payment of compensations
- Monitor and report on any safeguard incompliance as per ADB SPS and national laws, and propose corrective actions and timeline for ensuring compliance
- Utilization of manpower input;
- Internal coordination meetings; and
- Meeting between client and INGO/ Consulting firm.

Progress Reporting: The RP requires that all EPs are paid the stipulated compensations/entitlements before they are evicted from the properties and/or construction work begins. The INGO/ Consulting firm will provide monthly report to Power Grid on the progress in RP implementation, including any issue that might be hindering progress, separately for each civil works contract. The INGO/ Consulting firm will design tabular and other formats appropriate for reporting on the above information. To the extent possible, the Tables will have to be pre-programmed in the menu-driven MIS and the quantitative reports will have to be generated directly. The report will contain the following together with the progress reporting:

- a) A clear and complete account of work performed in each Project component;
- b) Work plan for the next reporting period;
- c) Status of funding and expenditure; and
- d) Identification of any problems encountered or anticipated that would affect the completion of the Project within the time and money constraints set forth in the agreement, together with recommended solution to such problems.
- e) Update RP Report (via Addendums to RP if required)
- f) Preparation of Semi-annually Social Safeguard Monitoring Reports

Technical services: Prepare software for reconciliation of data bases, create database, prepare software for EP file and EC or their updating, calculating and processing payment, progress and performance and participatory monitoring. In this regard, a computerized Management InformationSystem (MIS) will be developed by the INGO/ Consulting firm for the use of Power Grid and ADB Review team.

1.6 RP Update and Implementation Period

Update and Implementation of the RP will begin prior to the commencement of construction/engineering works in any kind of resettlement and assets loss impacted site. A total of 60 months is planned for the update and implementation of RP. The update and implementation work will be scheduled to start when possible and will continue till the end of the implementation within the scheduled date of time period.

1.7 Activity Schedule

The INGO/ Consulting firm will be engaged by the implementation agency (IA) *i.e.*, for a period of 60 months/ completion of the Project activities from the date of commencement of service. The selected INGO/ Consulting firm will assist IA in implementing the tasks set out in Table A2. Using the estimated man-months (Table A3) the INGO/ Consulting firm should show the duration of their services and total time in weeks as per requirement of the services.

Table 3: Activity Schedule for Implementation of RP

SN.	Activities	Duration	Total Time (Weeks)
1	Recruitment, training and assist in collecting CCL deployment		
2	Census/Additional LAP, if needed		
3	Information campaign		
4	Identification of EPs		
5	Technical services		
6	Preparation of EP file		
7	Preparation of EC		
8	Preparation of Payment statement		
9	Payment of Resettlement Benefit		
10	Participate in GRCs, JVC and PVAC		
11	Support APs in search of alternative land		
12	Awareness and information sessions on STI,		
13	Arrange and Assist Contractors with GESI Training		
14	Assist EPs in the Process of Resettlement		
15	Monitoring and Supervision		

1.2 Other social activities outside the RP implementation:

1.8.1 Assist to Implement Labor Management Plan (LMP)

- INGO/ Consulting firm will assist to implement Labor Management Plan (LMP). LMP will be prepared by the contractors as sub-plan to their Construction Environmental Management Plan, in accordance with the contract and EMP's labor requirements. The INGO/ consulting firm will review the plan prepared to ensure it will enable the Project to comply with Bangladesh labor law and ILO guidelines with respect to working conditions on site and worker accommodation before it is approved by Power Grid. Particular attention must be paid to ensuring subcontractor and work gang compliance by the main contractor. The INGO/ consulting firm will then supervise and monitor implementation on at least a monthly basis (see environment safeguards).

1.8.2 Assist to Implement Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

- INGO/ Consulting firm will assist to implement Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). In the first instance the INGO/ consulting firm will identify all stakeholders and prepare the SEP on behalf of Power Grid in line with the RP, IEE and EMP and GAP. It should outline the engagement activities, by whom and by when they will be delivered. They will then support Power Grid in its implementation, ensuring contractors also comply through supervision and monitoring of their activities reporting monthly on consultation activities undertaken (see environment safeguards).

1.8.3 Implement Gender Action Plan (GAP)

- INGO/ Consulting firm will implement the Gender Action Plan (GAP). ToR has been attached to Annexure-1 in this regard.

1.8.4 Arrange and Assist Contractors on Labor Management and Stakeholder Engagement Training sessions

- Organize and deliver labor management and stakeholder engagement training sessions for Power Grid staffs and officials and EPC contractors in accordance with the EMP requirements. Labor topics to cover Bangladesh labor law, CLS, ILO guidelines, ADB/EMP requirements, preparation of the LMP by contractors, challenges with using and management and monitoring of subcontractors and work gangs' labor compliance, communicable diseases, worker code of conduct etc. Topics for stakeholder engagement to cover the importance of community

involvement, grievance redress etc. The training manual should be specifically made with respect to its target audience.

1.8.5 Arrange and Assist Contractors on GAP Training sessions

Gender Equality and **Social** Inclusion (GESI) targets for education, training, and awareness-raising campaigns will be established under this Project, through which Power Grid's capacity for inclusive development will be initiated. The activities in fulfilling the GAP targets include as following:

- Organize Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) training sessions for Power Grid staffs and officials. Four training sessions (2 for staffs and 2 for officials) will have to be arranged and each session shall include 35 participants (i.e., the training will facilitate 70 staffs and 70 officials) from Power Grid. The training manual should be specifically made with respect to its target audience;
- Assist EPC contractors with training on safe energy use for beneficiaries, and gender-based violence (incl. sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment) including women and awareness raising for students including girls in schools in and around the rural areas where the infrastructure will be established;
- Conduct trainings gender related core labor standards¹, gender-responsive infrastructures, and gender-based violence (incl. sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment, and human trafficking) and STIs including HIV/ AIDS targeting all contractors/ representatives, civil workers and relevant Power Grid staff;
- Assist EPC contractors with training people including women from the communities under this component in energy-based livelihoods and entrepreneurship.

1.8.6 Public Awareness on Health and Safety and Social Risks and Impacts associated with construction of substations and towers

The INGO/ Consulting firm will be responsible for carrying-out Public Awareness on Health and Safety and Social risks and impacts associated with construction of sub-stations and towers in the area of influence of the project (which goes beyond people affected by resettlement activities). These activities go beyond the scope of the RP implementation, they are related to the EMP and GESI. They include:

EMP

- a. Conduct in all settlements in the area of influence health and safety awareness sessions on construction and electrical safety with the support of the contractors in accordance with the EMP requirements.
- b. Construction and electrical safety preventative awareness materials to be prepared in accordance with the EMP requirements, brochures or pamphlets to be distributed and billboards and signs are set up in strategic places at the substations and along the transmission lines during and after construction.

GESI

- c. Conduct trainings on national core labor standards, GESI responsive infrastructures, and gender-based violence (incl. sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment, and human trafficking) and STIs including HIV/AIDS targeting all contractors/representatives, civil workers and relevant Power Grid staff human-trafficking gender segregated awareness sessions. ToR has been attached to Annexure-1 in this regard.

- **Arrange and Assist Contractors on GESI Training sessions**

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) targets for education, training, and awareness-

raising campaigns will be established under this Project, through which Power Grid's capacity for inclusive development will be initiated. The activities in fulfilling the GAP targets include as following:

- a. Organize Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) training sessions for Power Grid staffs and officials. Four training sessions (2 for staffs and 2 for officials) will have to be arranged and each session shall include 35 participants (i.e., the training will facilitate 70 staffs and 70 officials) from Power Grid. The training manual should be made with respect to its target audience;
- b. Assist EPC contractors with training on safe energy use for beneficiaries including women and awareness raising for students including girls in schools in and around the rural areas where the infrastructure will be established;
- c. Assist EPC contractors with training people including women from the communities under this component in energy-based livelihoods and entrepreneurship.

1.9 Other Social Activity Schedule

The INGO/ Consulting firm will be engaged by the implementation agency (IA) i.e., for a period of 72 months/ completion of the Project activities from the date of commencement of service. The selected INGO/ Consulting firm will assist IA in implementing the tasks set out in Table A2. Using the estimated man-months (Table A3) the INGO/ Consulting firm should show the duration of their services and total time in weeks as per requirement of the services.

Table 4: Activity Schedule for Implementation of Other Social Activities

SN.	Activities	Duration	Total Time (Weeks)
	Safeguards		
1	LMP review/approval		
2	Labor training		
3	LMP Monitoring and Supervision, Reporting (monthly)		
4	Identification stakeholders, SEP preparation		
5	Stakeholder engagement training		
6	Public awareness on health and safety		
7	SEP Monitoring and Supervision, Reporting (monthly)		
	GESI		
8	Arrange and Assist Contractors with GESI Training		
9	GAP Monitoring and Supervision, Reporting		

F. Project Details Related to Environment, Ecology, Health & Safety

10.1 Legal Framework of the Government of Bangladesh

1.2 ADB Policy requirements for Environment

ADB's Environmental Safeguard Requirements outline the requirements that borrowers/clients are required to meet when delivering environmental safeguards for projects supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). It discusses the objectives and scope of application, and underscores the requirements for undertaking the environmental assessment process. These requirements include assessing impacts, planning and managing impact mitigations, preparing environmental assessment reports, disclosing information and undertaking consultation, establishing a grievance mechanism, and monitoring and reporting. It includes particular environmental safeguard requirements pertaining to biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural

resources, pollution prevention and abatement, occupational and community health and safety, and conservation of physical cultural resources. The applicability of particular requirements is established through the environmental assessment process, as documented in the IEE, and compliance with the requirements is achieved through implementation of the environmental management plan agreed to by ADB and the borrower/client. Key international good practice to which ADB refers and which are applicable to the project are the IFC EHS general guidelines, the IFC EHS guidelines on power transmission and distribution and the ILO safety and health in construction guidelines, and guidelines on worker accommodation.

Impacts and risks will be analyzed in the context of the project's area of influence. This area of influence encompasses (i) the primary project site(s) and related facilities that the borrower/client (including its contractors) develops or controls, such as power transmission corridors, pipelines, canals, access roads, borrow pits and disposal areas, and construction camps; (ii) associated facilities that are not funded as part of the project (funding may be provided separately by the borrower/client or by third parties), and whose viability and existence depend exclusively on the project and whose goods or services are essential for successful operation of the project; (iii) areas and communities potentially affected by cumulative impacts from further planned development of the project, other sources of similar impacts in the geographical area, any existing project or condition, and other project-related developments that are realistically defined at the time the assessment is undertaken; and (iv) areas and communities potentially affected by impacts from unplanned but predictable developments caused by the project that may occur later or at a different location. The area of influence does not include potential impacts that might occur without the project or independently of the project. Environmental impacts and risks will also be analyzed for all relevant stages of the project cycle, including preconstruction, construction, operations, decommissioning, and post closure activities such as rehabilitation or restoration.

The assessment will identify potential transboundary effects, such as air pollution, increased use or contamination of waterways, as well as global impacts, such as emission of greenhouse gases and impacts on endangered species and habitats.

The environmental assessment will examine whether particular individuals and groups may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project's potential adverse environmental impacts because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status, in particular, the poor, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples. Where such individuals or groups are identified, the environmental assessment will recommend targeted and differentiated measures so that adverse environmental impacts do not fall disproportionately on them.

1.3 Impacts on Environment

During the construction phase of the project, there will be some environmental impacts with machinery and vehicle movement for construction tower foundations, the erection of towers and stringing of conductors. Various activities will take place for towers and new SS construction including land filling, storage of construction materials, activity of workers and movement of construction vehicles. Particular attention needs to be paid to noise and the management of piling mud generated by the contractor. Contractor needs to avoid soil compaction, piling, blasting and other vibration inducing activities as much as possible. If piling is required, method statement for management of piling mud needs to be prepared to ensure the immediate adjacent waterbody is protected, there must be no discharge of piling mud to surface water. Mitigation measures are proposed in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and will be included in contracts to ensure that good practices are observed as per the measures identified in the EMP. Pollution risk at substations will continue into the operation phase, at this stage Power Grid will be responsible for EMP implementation but Power Grid will have needed to ensure that the contractor's designs are adequate to facilitate compliance e.g. inclusion of transformer bunding etc.

1.4 Impacts on Health and Safety (Labor)

The safety and health of workers and the public may be impacted due to the hazards created during the construction and operation period. It is anticipated that the risk of accidents during the construction period is moderate to high due to the operation and movement of heavy equipment, vehicles and machineries. Working at heights, with electricity and other construction activities as well as excess overtime of workers may pose occupational and safety risks. Exposure of workers who maintain the transmission lines may also pose health risks. Community health and safety due to the presence of workers, construction and electrical works in the public domain and along busy roads, due to construction traffic, structural safety of immediately adjacent buildings due to vibrations from piling work etc.

1.5 Impacts on Ecology

Site clearing activities at the substation sites and along the ROW of the transmission lines can lead to removal of vegetation, which can have impacts on the biodiversity in the surrounding area. Removal of terrestrial flora can result in loss of habitats for fauna. In addition, the substation sites need to be filled up as a part of land development which will have impact on the fish production as well as related aquatic environment during the monsoon and post monsoon season. Migratory birds coming in the project sites mostly Pekua, and Paikgacha and some other substation sites which may decrease due to noise and loss in food resources. Ecological surveys, consultations and documentation is required to ensure no threatened species, avifauna, aquatic ecology of the wetland or salt pan be affected by the Project. Risks to wildlife from transmission lines will continue into the operation, Power Grid will have needed to ensure that the contractor's designs are adequate to facilitate compliance e.g. inclusion of bird divertors etc.

1.6 Assist to Implement, Supervise and Monitor Environmental Safeguards

- Support Power Grid in developing the training plan and provide environment management training to the Power Grid project staff and contractors as per the EMP requirement including operationalization of the grievance redress mechanism, ongoing meaningful consultation etc.
- Ensure Power Grid field staff are capacitated to undertake environmental safeguards supervision and monitoring on a day-to-day basis.
- Ensure environment and ecology aspects of the EMP requirements are reflected in all bidding and contract documents and reflected in bid evaluation, detailed designs prior to approval etc.
- If during detailed sites/routes change or in other case of an unanticipated impact provide update the IEE/ EIA/ EC for design changes etc. including field surveys and meaningful consultations. Ensure ADB reviews and clears any updated IEE for disclosure before works are commenced in relation to design changes and that the EC remains valid in respect of them.
- Participate in monthly meetings to discuss EMP implementation progress and any issues
- Review CESMP for the construction work with subplans for specific construction work activities, waste management subplan etc.
- Develop the systems for site inspections by Power Grid field staff undertaking day-to-day supervision and weekly and monthly checks by the INGO/ consulting firm, ensure environment record keeping by the contractor, and ensure monthly reporting in suitable format for including in QPR/semi-annual EMR by the contractors.
- Undertake environment audit to confirm status of Power Grid implementation of corrective action for existing substations prior to contractor being given access.
- Undertake routine site inspections, weekly environment management checks with active

works at each package being checked at least once per month along with store areas, issue internal stop notices, if necessary, for polluting or otherwise unacceptable activities, issue internal non-compliance and observation reports, and identify time bound corrective action where required

- Support annual renewal of the EC from Department of Environment (DoE)
- Ensure contractor obtains and maintains records of all necessary environmental permits, licenses etc.
- Ensure contractor undertakes environmental monitoring and maintains records per the EMoP
- Support Power Grid in undertaking quantitative monitoring requirements e.g., air, noise, water quality levels where this is their responsibility e.g. during operation, and ensure the contractor's quantitative monitoring is being undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the EMoP.
- Provide monthly reports to Power Grid and environment input to the QPR and semi-annual environment monitoring reports
- Undertake awareness raising activities for workers and to the community to make them aware of the environmental risks posed by the Project and grievance redress and support Power Grid with ongoing community consultations.
- Ensure resolution of environment related grievances at project level.
- Provide the safeguards section including a detailed annex on safeguard performance of the project completion report in relation to the environment management.

1.7 Assist to Implement, Supervise and Monitor Health and Safety (Labor)

(scope applies to the health and safety specialist, and social development specialist supporting

- labor management in respect of overseeing working conditions and worker's accommodation)
- Support Power Grid in developing the training plan and provide health and safety and labor training to Power Grid project staff and contractors as per the EMP requirement.
- Ensure health and safety and labor aspects of the EMP requirements are reflected in all bidding and contract documents and reflected in bid evaluation, detailed designs prior to approval etc.
- Develop the systems for daily site inspections by Power Grid field staff undertaking day-to-day supervision and weekly and monthly checks by the INGO/ consulting firm, ensure H&S and labor record keeping including records from subconsultants and work gangs by the contractor, ensure monthly reporting in suitable format for including in QPR/ semi-annual EMR by the contractors. For labor records to include copies of insurances, contracts and working hours, eligibility of construction workers for employment etc.
- Participate in H&S risk assessment workshops for detailed design and for specific construction work activities, review risk assessments and H&S plans for the construction work with subplans for specific construction work activities.
- Participate in monthly meetings and H&S committee meetings to discuss EMP implementation progress and any issues with respect to H&S and labor management.
- Undertake routine site inspections, weekly H&S checks including sanitation and welfare provision checks with active works at each package being checked at least once per month, monthly labor checks of each package including detailed review of sanitation and welfare provisions and all worker accommodation, issue internal stop notices, if necessary, for unsafe activities, issue internal non-compliance and observation reports, and identify time bound corrective action where required.
- Ensure contractor maintains H&S statistics records for near misses, as well as incidents, report them accordingly to Power Grid with lessons learned to avoid future repeats.
- Provide monthly health and safety and labor reports to Power Grid and input to the QPR and semi-annual environment monitoring reports.
- Support resolution of health and safety and labor related grievances.

- Undertake awareness raising activities for workers and to the community to make them aware of the H&S risks posed by the Project and grievance redress, and for workers to raise awareness on Government of Bangladesh labor laws.
- Provide the safeguards section including a detailed annex on safeguard performance of the project completion report in relation to the H&S and labor management.

1.8 Assist to Implement, Supervise and Monitor Ecology/Biodiversity Management

- **Conducting ecological studies in potentially sensitive areas prior to contract award:** to confirm assumptions in the IEE regarding the sensitivity of the wetland or salt pan sites/routes near to these habitats for migratory and other birds, seasonal bird counts reporting numbers per species will be conducted prior to contract award. If unanticipated impacts not accounted for in the IEE are identified following these ecological studies, support Power Grid to develop additional biodiversity management measures for agreement with ADB to ensure no net loss of biodiversity will result.
- Provide ecological training to the Power Grid project staff and contractors as per the agreed training plan and EMP requirement. Ensure Power Grid field staff are capacitated to undertake ecological supervision and monitoring on a day-to-day basis, and that the contractors understand the ecological surveys to be undertaken and records to be kept by them.
- In accordance with the EMP requirements conduct periodic ecology related pre-construction field surveys/monitoring studies on behalf of Power Grid.
- Provide ecological support in ensuring adherence to biodiversity provisions in the EMP e.g., full- time supervision of contractor's site and vegetation clearance. During periods of site and vegetation clearance, and then as required, participate in monthly meetings to discuss EMP implementation progress and any issues with respect to ecology/biodiversity management.
- Monitor the 1:3 compensatory tree plantation undertaken by the contractor, ensuring that trees planted are well maintained.
- Ecological Report on EMP implementation will be prepared semi-annually during the construction and operation phases.

1.9 Environmental management plan implementation arrangements.

- The INGO/Consulting firm will have the overall responsibility for supervising and monitoring the implementation of the EMP by Power Grid and the contractors, coordinating the project level GRM arrangements, and reporting to Power Grid and ADB through the Power Grid ESMU focal. The INGO/Consulting firm will internally assign staffs listed in Table A-3 below to supervise, implement and monitor the effective implementation of the EMP – social development specialist will assist with labor and stakeholder engagement aspects. To ensure that the contractors comply with the EMP provisions, the consultants will prepare and provide specific clauses for incorporation into the bidding documents based on the advanced contracting example: (i) to ensure activities proposed in the EMP are completely budgeted by the bidders; (ii) to provide environmental clauses for contractual terms and conditions as per Power Grid, ADB, and international good practices to the bidder; ¹ and (iii) to ensure complete environmental base line and environmental audit information of all existing facilities to the project is provided to each bidder.
- Power Grid will be responsible for corrective action at existing facilities at existing SS unless they assign these to the contractor, and certain pre-construction requirements. Construction contractors will be responsible for implementing the stipulated mitigation measures defined in the EMP during the pre-construction and construction period. Operational measures will also need to be reflected upon in the detailed design. Each contractor will assign persons responsible for environment, health, and safety who shall be responsible for implementation of EMP at the site. Their staff will assume day-to-day responsibility for supervising the performance of the contractors and their adherence to the EMP and environment monitoring

plan along with the Power Grid field staff (engineers). Power Grid will manage the contract and the INGO/ consulting firm must immediately communicate any stop work requirement through them.

- The INGO/ consulting firm will (i) review and (through the Power Grid contract management team) approve contractors' EMP implementation; (ii) conduct site inspections; and (iii) work in preparing six monthly monitoring reports on EMP implementation in English. Power Grid will submit them to ADB for review and disclosure until the issuance of project completion report.
- The effectiveness of the mitigation measures listed in the EMP will be evaluated through environmental monitoring and reporting, and periodic review missions of Power Grid ESU, PMU staff and ADB. Environmental monitoring will be conducted by the government environment monitoring agencies or certified monitoring companies of project components.
- Assurances for environmental safeguards have been prepared and are included in the loan and project agreements.

1.10 Environment Management Plan budget.

Power Grid through ADB project will make available the necessary budget and human resources through each of INGO/Consulting and contractors to fully implement the EMP. For any unanticipated environmental risks and impacts which may include any change in scope of work or a design change to a subproject arise during construction or operation of the project that were not considered in the IEE and/or EMP, the INGO/Consulting firm should promptly inform Power Grid in writing of the occurrence of such risks or impacts, with detailed description of the event and the proposed action plan for incorporation in the updated EMP, as necessary for onward communication to ADB. The update of the IEE and EMP shall be done INGO/Consulting firm working in consultation with Power Grid which is required to be cleared for disclosure by ADB before it is implemented.

No.	Type of Environment Mitigation/Monitoring Activity	Periodicity of reporting
1	Awareness activities for EMP ^a	
2	Support the implementation of mitigation activities	
3	Reviewing and revising the IEE/EIA and EMP ^b	
4	Review Environment parameters testing (quarterly) - included in civil works contract by the Contractors and compile them for semi-annual report submission	

¹ During the design, construction, and operation of the project, the borrower/client will apply pollution prevention and control technologies and practices consistent with international good practice, as reflected in internationally recognized standards such as the World Bank Group's *Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines*. These standards contain performance levels and measures that are normally acceptable and applicable to projects. When host country regulations differ from these levels and measures, the borrower/client will achieve whichever is more stringent. If less stringent levels or measures are appropriate in view of specific project circumstances, the borrower/client will provide full and detailed justification for any proposed alternatives that are consistent with the requirements presented in this document. For labor management, the ILO safety and health in construction guidelines and ILO worker accommodation guidelines to be referred.

No.	Type of Environment Mitigation/Monitoring Activity	Periodicity of reporting
5	Training and consultancy ^c	
6	Monitoring activities document	

EMP = environmental management plan, PCR = project completion report.

Includes activities to provide awareness on EMP to relevant stakeholders and public communities in surrounding areas of construction sites as well as informing them of the roles and responsibilities of various parties involved.

^b Revision of initial environmental examination/EMP, if change in scope happens during implementation (estimate two times).

^c Training costs for items.

1.11 Consultation, Information Disclosure, and Grievance Redress Mechanism

INGO/Consulting firm will conduct meaningful consultation with affected people in respect of environmental impacts and risks (which goes beyond people affected by resettlement activities) during project implementation. INGO/Consulting firm will be responsible for local information disclosure arrangements, including disclosure of corrective action plan and updated IEE. INGO/Consulting firm shall be responsible for assisting in establishing the GRM and addressing environment safeguard related grievances.

1.12 Institutional strengthening and training

INGO/Consulting firm will provide training to the Power Grid safeguard unit, Power Grid project staff and contractors. The training activities will be organized by the INGO/Consulting firm and executed by the environment, health and safety; ecologist experts (as well as the social development specialist in respect of labor, stakeholder engagement) to support the environmental safeguard issues under the Project. In addition to the upfront training required at inception stage, each year two rounds of training will be provided with focus on environmental management plan implementation, roles and responsibilities, GRM, monitoring, supervising and reporting, and lessons learned.

1.13 Reporting

INGO/Consulting firm key staff will support with contractor staff for their monthly reports and shall further provide quarterly report to the Power Grid on safeguards issues. The INGO/Consulting firm will consolidate the information required in the semiannual monitoring report and submit to Power Grid for transmission to ADB.

G. Support to be Provided by the IA

The implementation INGO/ Consulting firm /will be provided with the Resettlement Plan, IEE and EMP, and a map showing locations of Project, ecology/terrain and mouza maps.

H. Accounts and Records

The INGO/ Consulting firm shall keep accurate and systematic accounts and records in respect of the services in such form and detail as are customary in its profession and sufficient to establish accurately that the remuneration and reimbursable out-of-pocket expenses have been duly incurred. Thus, the INGO/ Consulting firm shall collect the documents, photographs, and/or other records during any type of compensation (e.g., tower footing, land, crop etc.) and surveys and site visits for environment safeguards. The INGO/ Consulting firm shall permit duly authorized representatives of the Client, to inspect and make an audit of all such documents, accounts and records in connection with payments made in accordance with this contract.

I. Ownership of Documents and Equipment

All reports, documents, correspondence, draft publications, maps, drawings, notes, specifications, statistics, work product in any form and, technical data compiled or prepared by the INGO/ Consulting firm and communicated to the Client in performing the services (in electronic form or otherwise and including computer-disks comprising data) shall be the sole and exclusive property of the client, and may be made available to the general public at its sole discretion. The INGO/

Consulting firm may take copies of such documents and data for purpose of use related to the services under terms and conditions acceptable to the client but shall not use the same for any purpose unrelated to the services without the prior written approval of the client. All computer program developed by the INGO/ Consulting firm under this contract shall be the sole and exclusive property of the client; provided, however, that the INGO/ Consulting firm may use such

programs for their own use with prior written approval of the client.

Equipment and materials furnished to the INGO/ Consulting firm by the client or purchased by the INGO/ Consulting firm wholly or partly with funds supplied or reimbursed by the Client hereunder, shall be the property of the client. Equipment or materials brought into by the INGO/ Consulting firm and the personnel and used either for the Projector personal use shall remain the property of the INGO/ Consulting firm or the personnel concerned, as applicable.

J. Monitoring and Evaluation of INGO/ Consulting firm Work

In order to monitor progress of INGO/ Consulting firm work in RP/IEE and EMP implementation, an appropriate monitoring format should be prepared with score/weight against each activity and sub-activities. User-friendly menu driven software should be used to generate progress reports for monitoring the progress regularly. The software will be simultaneously operated by the RU and INGO/ Consulting firm and the Power Grid project team so that all the organizations are aware of the progress without delay.

Proper orientation to the Power Grid staff members is to be given so that they can supervise the INGO/ Consulting firm activity appropriately from the very beginning and operate the menu-driven MIS to remain updated about the progress and problem. CCL payment records should be collected from DCoffice regularly and be compared with the payment data of the INGO/ Consulting firm so that the progress achieved, mistakes made, if any by the stakeholders in the process of RP implementation are checked and verified instantly. Before making payment of entitlement, land schedule and census data or any environment mitigation cost to contractor will be compared with the payable amount and works done, to avoid mistakes or fraud.

Criteria for measuring performance of INGO/ Consulting firm staff: There are number of actions needed in collecting CCL and grants. The INGO/ Consulting firm operatives will investigate the steps completed so far in collecting compensation for a particular plot. Data collected through Focus Group Discussions in this connection will be processed in a computerized system to monitor the progress in CCL and grant collection by the EPs. Performance evaluation of the INGO/ Consulting firm operatives, especially the field staff will be judged by that progress. Production and application of RP/EMP implementation tools, payment of grants, resettlement of APs as well as no of EMP mitigation efforts effectively implemented should also be the basis for calculating INGO/ Consulting firm performance.

The INGO/ Consulting firm will develop monthly progress reporting format as per the requirement of the ADB and Power Grid. Based on the quantitative reports generated through the above-mentioned computerized system monthly progress report by INGO/ Consulting firm will be prepared and submitted to the RU and Power Grid. The INGO/ Consulting firm will ensure the following issues in implementation of the RPs in addition to the above.

K. Coordination

The INGO/ Consulting firm will meet regularly with the Power Grid to discuss progress and constraints on activities during the previous month. Actions to be taken and the key actors for the tasks concerned will be identified as tasks assigned from respective agencies. In case, any items are not covered by the RP and EMP, the coordination meeting should come up with recommendations, which should be approved and implemented through executive order of the Power Grid.

Payment of service charges: Bills for the INGO/ Consulting firm services will be paid as per the progress achieved during the preceding month.

L. Criteria for INGO/ Consulting firm Selection

- The INGO/ Consulting firm to be selected must have proven experience in all of the above

tasks of Resettlement Planning and implementation as per ADB SPS and/or other IFIs safeguard policies, IEE preparation and EMP implementation including environment, H&S and labor supervision and monitoring, and GESI in Bangladesh.

- The INGO/ Consulting firm shall have the demonstrated capacity to mobilize the required qualified, trained and experienced field staff.
- The INGO/ Consulting firm shall have the experience in implementation of large Resettlement Plan/EMP like the present Project, the preparation of IEE for SS and TL projects, and with successful supervision and monitoring of multiple packages and contractors.
- The INGO/ Consulting firm must have at least ten years of working experience in the implementation of resettlement and land acquisition, and environmental management and monitoring under externally funded development program.
- The INGO/ Consulting firm must be registered under the Social Welfare Department or under NGO Affairs Bureau or Joint Stock Company.
- For Environment management and monitoring activities, the INGO/Consulting firm must have a proven track record for undertaking 3 similar assignments for IEE preparation, and 3 similar assignments for EMP implementation for ADB or other donor agency funded projects in last 5 years.
- For GESI, the INGO/Consulting firm must have a proven track record for undertaking 3 similar assignments for ADB or other donor agency funded projects in last 5 years.
- The INGO/ Consulting firm must present certificate/s from the concerned Government department/agency to verify its satisfactory performance in resettlement social/census surveys, environment mitigation, planning and implementation of Resettlement Plan/EMP, monitoring and evaluation through effective management information systems and preparation of analytical reports that meet the standards of ADB.
- The INGO/ Consulting firm shall have to present audit report for the past three years.

M. Staffing

The INGO/ Consulting firm must be able to present evidence of sufficient qualified, experienced and trained qualified manpower to be mobilized to this end. The INGO/ Consulting firm shall have to provide staff input to carry out the works under this Terms of Reference. The man-months and designation of the staff shall have to be as stated in table below. The INGO/ Consulting firm should show the duration of their services and limit as per requirement in consultation with the civil works contract. If settlement of legal issues on land acquisition requires longer time, the INGO/ Consulting firm may have to demobilize for a period with respect to resettlement aspects as per the request from the executing agency in writing while continuing to monitor the environment parameters and performing environmental management activities as per ADB SPS 2009 guidelines and implementing GESI activities.

Table 5: Man-month and Designation of the Staff

ItemNo.	Position	Number of staff	Estimated Man-month
A. Key Staff			
1	Team Leader/ Resettlement Specialist	1	30

ItemNo.	Position	Number of staff	Estimated Man-month
2	Deputy Team Leader/Social Development Specialist (Labor and Stakeholder Engagement)	1	30
3	Environment Specialist	1	30
4	Health & Safety Specialist	1	30
5	Ecologist	1	10
6	Gender Specialist ¹	1	20
7	MIS specialist	1	10
Sub-total		7	160
B. Non-Key Staff			
1	Area Manager	1	30
2	Resettlement worker	5	150
3	Senior Community mobilizer ¹	1	10
4	Community mobilizer ¹	2	20
Sub total		9	210
Total		16	370

N. Qualifications and Experience of Key Staff

Position	Academic Qualifications	Minimum Years of Experience	Specific Experience
Team Leader/Resettlement Specialist	MSS in Social Science	15	Experience in planning and implementing resettlement program and compliance with safeguard policy requirements of ADBSPS (2009) and /or other IFIs, including but not limited to (i) leading and supervising multidisciplinary teams engaged in socioeconomic development activities; (ii) multidisciplinary action research/surveys; and thorough knowledge of (iii) Bangladesh land administration system and land acquisition laws; (iv) process and function arise involved in land administration and acquisition; (v) report writing capability; and ability to demonstrate personal integrity and create a transparent and accountable work environment. Experience in energy sector projects will be advantageous.
Deputy Team Leader /Social Development Specialist	MSS in Social Science	10	Experience in planning and implementing resettlement program and compliance with safeguard policy requirements of ADBSPS (2009) and /or other IFIs, including but not limited to (i) leading and supervising multidisciplinary teams engaged in socio economic development activities; (ii) ability to conduct methods; and thorough knowledge of (iii) Bangladesh land

Position	Academic Qualifications	Minimum Years of Experience	Specific Experience
			administration system and land acquisition laws –specifically the property valuation process; (iv) the process and functionaries involved in land administration and acquisition; and (v) report writing capability. Experience in energy sector projects will be advantageous. For other social activity inputs: Experience of preparing labor management plans Experience of labor management site supervision Experience of preparing stakeholder engagement plans Experience of managing a GRM Experience of capacity development Report writing capacity and fluency in English is required.
Environmental Specialist	Minimum Post- graduate in Environmental Science	15	Experience in preparation, implementation of EMP and preparation of EMR according to ADB's SPS (2009). Experience of preparing environmental assessments. Experience of environment site supervision. Experience in environment training and capacity development. Experience of environment supervision on MDB funded projects in a range of countries including those with mature environmental assessment and management enforcement practices and Bangladesh. Report writing capacity and fluency in English is required.
Health & Safety Specialist	Bachelors and masters in engineering or related field with IOSH, NEBOSH or equivalent health and safety certification	10	Experience of preparing health and safety risk assessments and management plans Experience of health and safety site supervision Experience in health and safety training and capacity development. Experience of health and safety supervision on MDB funded projects in a range of countries including those with mature health and safety management practices and Bangladesh. Report writing capacity and fluency in English is required.
Ecologist	M.Sc. in Zoology/ Botany/ Environmental Science	10	He/ She must have experience in surveying of ecology in order to manage the potential impacts within the eco-sensitive areas and preparation of ecological reports. Ability to identify flora and fauna of Bangladesh Experience of overwintering migratory bird counts Experience of ecological site supervision Report writing capacity and fluency in English is required.

Position	Academic Qualifications	Minimum Years of Experience	Specific Experience
Gender Specialist	MSS/MA/ M.Sc. in social science or gender studies or related studies	20	Thorough knowledge of gender issues and their implications in development Projects; research and work experience relating to gender issues; and knowledge of techniques and their applications in mobilizing community participation in development programs. ToR has been added to Annexure-1.
MIS Specialist	MSS/MSc in Social Science/ Statistics/ Computer science	10	Working experience and knowledge of software, preferably relational, those are most commonly used in Bangladesh; demonstrated ability to design and implement user friendly menu-driven MIS (s) for monitoring progress and generate reports as and when necessary.

O. Deliverables

- Update of RP (may be via preparation of Addendums to RP) in compliance within ADB SPS (2009); Socioeconomic, census, IOL and environmental screening survey report for review and comments of the PMU and ADB;
- Market survey report is to be submitted to PMU. The report shall contain name of the respondent with address and unit rate of affected properties in tabular format;
- Stakeholders/ focus group meetings report is to be submitted. The report shall contain list of participants along with venue, date, time, topics of discussion and outcome of the meeting;
- All database and outputs would be delivered to the PMU with user friendly menu driven software after completion of each assignment;
- Prepare and update RP for zone wise for submission (Package/ Substation/ Transmission Line);
- Submit full RAP report after Project completion;
- Quarterly GAP implementation progress report and GBV Prevention Plan (site specific). ToR has been attached to Annexure-1 in this regard;
- Organizing GESI trainings for Power Grid officials and staffs and assisting EPC contractors with trainings related to GESI along with proper documentation;
- Compile Site Specific Labor Management Plan of all packages;
- Updated IEE/ EIA and EMP;
- Ecological Survey Reports;
- Monthly progress, quarterly progress, and semi-annual social monitoring reports, RAP and IEE/EIA/EMP implementation report;
- Safeguard, GAP, LMP, Tree Plantation training to Power Grid and contractors;
- Final Report on the activities performed as per ToR shall be submitted to the PMU incorporating comments of Power Grid and ADB, if any;
- Assist contractor to prepare CESMP/ site specific EMP and associated other reports by compiling data and documents and submitting comments to PMU for subsequent approval;
- Field visit schedule/ plan and submission of weekly checklists and associated reports quarterly and semi-annually;
- Laboratory data (monitoring) analysis and validation report (data needs to be collected

- from contractor semi-annually) and submission of data to PMU;
- Compensation assessment and status report for tower piling, pile cap, tower erection, ROW etc.;
- Submission of sketch maps for tower footing compensation;
- Assessment of grievances and associated report;
- Audit report for existing substations, and for construction environment, social, health & safety with time bound corrective action plans;
- Project Completion Report.

The reporting requirement shall be as per below:

1. **Inception Report:** The Consultant shall submit and present an inception report within one month after signing the contract. The report will include the consultant's proposals on the detailed project implementation arrangements and the planned activities for different components based on the initial assessment. The report will also include a detailed work program and approach towards the assignment. The report needs to be finalized within 15 days after receiving the comments from Power Grid.
2. **Updated Resettlement Plan (Addendums).** As required, the consultant will prepare the update for review by Power Grid and ADB and respond to all comments received to enable the report to be disclosed.
3. **Updated IEE/EMP.** As required, the consultant will prepare the update for review by Power Grid and ADB and respond to all comments received to enable the report to be disclosed.
4. **Monthly Report:** The consultant will submit monthly report which must reflect all the activities undertaken during the month of report. Report must contain the target and achievement.
5. **Quarterly Reports:** The consultant shall furnish quarterly progress reports on physical and financial progress and also on implementation progress including achievements and problems faced, if any, and the measures to overcome the constraints. The quarterly reports shall be factual and concise with recommendations for the subsequent quarter-it shall contain the information required for onwards transmission to ADB.
6. **Bi-annual Reports:** The consultant shall furnish to Power Grid a bi-annual report covering all activities in the last 6 months. In addition to summarizing key facts and issues presented in the 2 quarterly reports for the reporting period, the bi-annual report should include the Consultant's views on the strengths and weaknesses of the project implementation arrangement and remedial actions to be taken if any.
7. **Semi-annual environmental monitoring reports and social monitoring reports.** For onwards transmission to ADB.
8. **Annual Reports:** The consultant shall furnish to Power Grid an annual report covering all activities in the last 12 months. In addition to summarizing key facts and issues presented in the 4 quarterly reports for the reporting period, the annual report should include the Consultant's views on the strengths and weaknesses of the project implementation arrangement and remedial actions to be taken if any.
9. **Project Completion Report:** The consultants shall assist Power Grid to prepare a project completion report within 6 months of physical completion of the Project.

Annexure-1

ToR for Gender Specialist, Senior Community Mobilizer and Community Mobilizers

Gender Specialist (1)

The expert will prepare detailed plans to implement GAP for the incorporation of gender aspects in all pertinent parts of the project. He/She will work with PMU and be responsible for strengthening the capacity of the PMU and supporting overall implementation and monitoring of the social development aspects and GAP. The scope of work of the expert will include but will not be limited to the following:

- Support the implementation of GAP of the Project;
- Develop the gender equality and social inclusion strategy for Power Grid;
- Prepare GAP quarterly report and submit to PMU and ensure the report is sent to ADB gender team;
- Ensure that both women and girl are focused on in project initiatives;
- Organize gender sensitization including GAP implementation, monitoring and reporting trainings/workshops;
- Monitor and supervise Senior Community Mobilizer and Community Mobilizer's activities and participate in community consultation/orientation programs as per requirement;
- Develop method and tools for mainstreaming gender equality, including collection of sex-disaggregated socio-economic data and produce gender analysis-based report regularly;
- Prepare/revise training materials, as necessary to train staff;
- Assist the Senior Community Mobilizer design and implementation of public awareness campaign/training on safe and efficient use of electricity and on gender-based violence (incl. sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment) and child marriage;
- Conduct trainings on gender related core labor standards², gender-responsive infrastructures, and gender-based violence (incl. sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment, and human trafficking) and STIs including HIV/AIDS targeting all contractors/representatives, civil workers and relevant Power Grid staff;
- Prepare case studies on the impact of the project's intervention in individual and community level;
- Contribute to preparing the project completion report; and
- Any other activities as necessary.

Senior Community mobilizer (1):

The Senior Community Mobilizer will prepare detailed plans to implement the public awareness/training on safe and efficient use of electricity and on gender-based violence (incl. sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment) and child marriage. The expert will develop and conduct trainings on gender related core labor standards, gender-responsive infrastructures, and gender-based violence (incl. sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment, and human trafficking) and STIs including HIV/AIDS with all contractors/representatives, civil workers and relevant Power Grid staff. He/she will also monitor and supervise the Community Mobilizers activities. He/she will implement the project activities with guidance of Gender Specialist for GAP related tasks. The scope of work of the Senior Community Mobilizer will include but will not be limited to the following:

- Develop public awareness/training communication materials and Support implementation of awareness campaign activities in the project area;
- Conduct trainings on gender related core labor standards³, gender-responsive infrastructures, and gender-based violence (incl. sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment, and human trafficking) and STIs including HIV/AIDS targeting all contractors/representatives, civil workers and relevant Power Grid staff;
- Assist Community Mobilizers in preparing and executing their day-to-day program;
- Compilation of the progress, achievements, and challenges and submit to the Gender

- Specialist in a timely manner;
- Coordinate field monitoring by community mobilizers for early identification of unanticipated impacts and grievances, if any
- Ensure women participation in the consultations sessions as required to achieve GAP;
- Liaison with Community Mobilizers, Gender Specialist, PMU and other stakeholders;
- Assist the Gender Specialist for selection and collection of case studies on the impact of the project's intervention in individual and community level; and
- Any other activities as necessary

Community mobilizers (2):

The experts will be a Graduate in Social Science/Relevant discipline with at least 5 years of experience in implementation of awareness building activities with orientation on social and gender development. The expert will implement the public awareness/training materials safe and efficient use of electricity and on gender-based violence (incl. sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment) and child marriage. He / She will report to the Senior Community Mobilizer to implement the project activities. He/She will work under the guidance of Senior Community Mobilizer for awareness building activities and of the Social Safeguards team for resettlement related work.

³*This includes equal wage for work of equal value, separate toilet facilities and access to water, promotion of women's occupational safety, protection from sexual harassment, prohibition against discrimination, and prohibition against child labor.*