Charfasson Grid Substation & Associated Transmission Line as Additional Component under Southwest Transmission Grid Expansion Project

Resettlement Plan

POWER GRID COMPANY OF BANGLADESH LTD (PGCB)

Submitted By

Environment and Resource Analysis Center Ltd [ENRAC]

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ABBREVIATIONS

ARIPA	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDT	Bangladesh Taka
BFD	Bangladesh Forest Department
BPS	Bangladesh Power System
BRTC	Bureau of Research, Testing and Consultation
CE	Chief Engineer
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
CMP	Current Market Price
DC	Deputy Commissioner
D/C	Double Circuit
DoE	Department of Environment
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DPP	Department of Project Performa
EA	Executing Agency
ECA	Ecological Critical Area
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment

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EIRR	Economic Internal Rate of Return
EP	Entitled Person
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESDU	Environmental and Social Development Unit
FS	Feasibility Study
FY	Fiscal Year
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GIS	Geographic Information Services
GIS	Gas-insulated substation
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GPS	Global Positioning System
HHs	Households
IA	Implementing Agency
IoL	Inventory of Losses
ID	Identity Card
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IESC	Important Environmental and Social Component
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
JVC	Joint Verification Survey
JVC	Joint Verification Committee
Km	Kilometer
kV	Kilo Volt
LDC	Load Dispatch Center

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LA	Land Acquisition
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan
LGI	Local Government Institution
LGRC	Local level Grievance Redress Committee
LILO	Line In Line Out
MPEMR	Ministry of Power Energy and Mineral Resources
MW	Mega Watt
MoL	Ministry of Land
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MVA	Mega Volt Ampere
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NoC	No Objection Certificate
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
O/H	Overhead
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PD	Project Director
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PGRC	Project level Grievance Redress Committee
PGCB	Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Ltd.
PVAC	Property Valuation Advisory Committee
PVS	Property Valuation Survey
PWD	Public Works Department
RP	Resettlement Plan

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RoW	Right of Way
RS	Revisional Survey
RS	Route Survey
RV	Replacement Value
RTU	Remote Terminal Unit
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SI	Soil Investigation
SIA	Social impact assessment
SE	Superintending Engineer
SCM	Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
SPS	ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement
SS	Sub station
ToC	Table of Content
ToR	Terms of Reference
TL	Transmission Line
USD	United States Dollars
VG	Vulnerable Group

Glossary

Affected Person (AP) includes 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.

Assistance means support, rehabilitation, and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.

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Compensation includes payments in cash or kind for assets acquired or affected by a Project at replacement cost or current market value.

Cut-off date refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered. Date of service of notice under Section 4 of Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 is considered to be the cut-off date for recognition of legal compensation; and the start date of carrying out the census/inventory of losses is considered as the cut-off date for eligibility of resettlement benefits.

Encroachers include those people who move into the Project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the Project. The term also refers to those extending attached private land into public land.

Entitlements include 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 mature 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).

Inventory of losses includes assets listed during the survey/census as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.

Khatian: Khatian is the individual land record certificate, indicates genuine title over the land. The term "Khatian" is commonly used to mean"record-of-rights".

Khas /anc/ 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.

Nal. - Empty land.

Non-titled refers to persons without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. Non-titled affected entities with recognized claims on assets that are affected by the project prior cut-off date are eligible for compensation for their lost assets according to SPS 2009.

Project Affected Household includes residential households and commercial & business enterprises except CPRs.

Project Affected Unit combines residential households (HHs), commercial and business enterprises (CBEs), common property resources (CPRs), and other affected entities as a whole.

Relocation 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 refers to the value of assets to replace the loss at the 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.

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Replacement Land refers to land affected by the Project that is compensated through the 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.

Resettlement Plan (RP) refers to a time-bound action plan with a budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation. RP is the public document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse Involuntary Resettlement impacts, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

Resettlement Assistance refers to support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.

Squatters (Informal settlers) include non-titled and other households, business and common establishments on land owned by the Government.

Structures include 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 Households include households that are (i) Headed by single woman with dependents and low incomes; (ii) Headed by eider / disabled people without means of support; (iii) Households that are below the latest nationally defined poverty line;(iv) Originated with indigenous population or ethnic minority, (v) and those without legal title to land.

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Executive Summary

i. Access to electricity is now being recognized as a fundamental right that requires for multi-dimensional development activities. The development of energy and power infrastructure, therefore, pursues not only the quantity but also the quality to realize long-term economic development. Consequently, demand for electricity is growing very rapidly. In order to meet this growing electricity demand, the government has prioritized the generation of electricity and distribution. The Government sets a vision to make electricity available for all to eradicate poverty and improve the socio-economic conditions by 2021. In order to fulfill the vision, Government revised the Power System Master Plan 2010 and has set a target of 16,000MW by 2016, 24,000 MW by 2021, and 40,000 MW by 2030'. This target will help Bangladesh to become a middle-income country by 2021'and a prosperous developed country by 2041.

ii. In this regard, Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Limited (PGCB) has taken up a project to construct a 41 km long Notun Biddyut PP-Char Fasson 230 KV double circuit Transmission line project. PGCB intended to formulate the Resettlement Plan for this project. The TL alignment passes through one district Bhola. The power will be transported over a 230 kV transmission line with the support of the Charfasson substation. The Project will facilitate the transmission of a large quantity of electricity from the Notunbiddut Power Plant to the charfasson Substation. However, the area of the substation is also a part of the scope of work of this project (PGCB has already acquired 5 acres of land for the substation). Therefore, the Resettlement Plan focuses on the socio-economic profile, land assessment, and tree assessment in angle point

iii. This Transmission Line Project follows the participatory approach for collecting data and information. The techniques used for data collection in 115 tower Point areas include Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), land plots and ownership identification, Property Valuation Survey (PVS) socio-economic survey, crop assessment survey, tree assessment, and stakeholder consultations. The primary data was collected in July 2021. Along with the land data collection from relevant land offices, census and IOL surveys are also conducted for all available households within the project right of way (RoW).

iv. The preparation of the resettlement plan was guided by ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, and the legal and regulatory framework of the Government of Bangladesh. The project is categorized as A for involuntary resettlement and C for indigenous peoples. Several alternative designs for the proposed scope were considered during due diligence to minimize resettlement impacts. The preparation of the resettlement plan was guided by ADB SPS 2009 and the legal and regulatory framework of the government. The resettlement plan analyses the project-related impacts and provides an entitlement matrix that includes cash compensation and other resettlement assistance to persons affected by the project. This plan is prepared based on the current condition of the project affected site. PGCB will update and resubmit this resettlement plan based on any changes in this condition during the project implementation period. All compensation will be paid prior to physical and economic displacement.

v. One substation along with 41 km transmission lines will be constructed under this project. The proposed substation will be constructed at charfasson of Bhola district. PGCB has already acquired 5 acres of land for the substation, its open agricultural land, There are no trees in the selected substation area, the land will require felling due to the construction of sub-stations. the compensation of which has been provided through the Bhola DC office as per electricity rule 2020 and (ARIPA) 2017. Therefore compensation substation land is not included in the applied budget of this RP.

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vi. A total of 7.12 acres of land will be required for the construction of transmission towers. According to the new Electricity rules 2020 and (ARIPA) 2017, compensation will be paid to the landowners where towers will be constructed. There is no underground transmission lines construction under this project. However, this study focuses on resettlement planning for 41 km transmission line. As per the transmission route plan, a total of 115 towers will have to construct for the project of which 30 are angle towers and 85 are suspension towers. All of the 115 towers 27 angle towers and 85 suspension towers will be constructed on agricultural land. Due to the construction of towers, a total of 7.12 acres of agricultural land will be affected. As per the Electricity rules of Bangladesh (2020), if the land is affected due to the construction of towers, compensation to be paid should be as per market value for the land. A total of 7.2 acres of land will be required for the construction of towers. In addition, 44 households are identified under the RoW of transmission lines. A total of 1797 trees will require felling due to the construction of transmission lines. The estimated amount for the compensation tree is BDT 18.7 million.

vii. Total 98.37 acres land will be affected due to the construction of of transmission line (installation of towers and stringing /cable conductors etc) Which includes 86.17 acres agricultural land, as per Electricity Rules 2020 it will also be compensated.

viii. Total 208 Project affected people (PAP) are identified by the ILO census July 2021 all the PAP are affected by the transmission line. Among the 44 affected households, the male-female sex ratio is 100:98.1 whereas the national average is 100:100.3. The average household size is 4.73 whereas the national average is 4.06. The census revealed that about 11.05% population has a minimum HSC or equivalent and higher educational qualification. The household members belong to diverse occupational groups, the mean monthly income of the households is BDT. 19,010 whereas the national average is BDT. 15,945.

ix. There are no Indigenous people's settlements in the impact area of the proposed 230 kV double circuit transmission line project. The project has taken necessary steps to avoid the indigenous people's communities and their properties and other social and cultural activities from the areas identified for project implementation.

x. A total of 3 public consultations meeting with stakeholders and 6 FGDs were conducted in different areas. Consultations and FGDs were conducted adjacent to the area of the substation. The stakeholders shared their problems, needs, and aspirations through those meetings. They expected proper compensation of affected resources without any hassle from the project authority. The participants expected that transmission lines should avoid traversing public places like schools, mosques, graveyards, madrasah, markets, etc. as well as residential dwellings of the people. The participants also expected that the project will contribute to improving the economic activities of the area, developing industries and commercial centers, and increasing employment generation.

xi. The RP has been prepared based on the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 (ARIPA) and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. According to ARIPA 2017, compensation is to be paid for affected land, structures, trees, crops, and any other damages caused by such acquisition. The compensation such determined is called the Cash Compensation under Law (CCL). The Deputy Commissioner (DC), thereafter, enhances the assessed value by 200% for land and 100% premium for loss of standing crops, structures, and income due to the compulsory nature of the acquisition. The RP also adopts the guidelines of the Electricity Act 2018 and Electricity Rules 2020 under the Ministry of Power, Energy, and Mineral Resources. Both policies measure to address the losses at replacement cost involving cash compensation as well as relocation and resettlement of the

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affected households for the mitigation of adverse impact. The RP matrix for this project has been prepared based on these national policies and ADB requirements according to SPS 2009.

xii. The estimated costs for all assets to be acquired are considered based on compensation costs as reported in the property valuation survey conducted for this Project. The CCL value of land and crops (as per the Act 2017) has also been used along with the existing market price for estimating the compensation cost. The current market price (CMP) for assets to be acquired complies with compensation cost as per requirements of SPS 2009 (the transactions costs are separately considered for land as part of compensation costs as indicated in the entitlement matrix). The CMP, thus, prepared will be reviewed, verified, and determined by the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC). The difference between CCL and PVAC rates will be paid by the Project as compensation cost for the assets acquired.

xiii. The degree of impacts is determined by this project are (a) the overall scope of displacement – both from an economic and physical standpoint and (b) the extent of vulnerability of the Project Affected Peoples (PAPs). A wider analysis of social risks associated with the project and their impacts is complemented by this RP for a comprehensive Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the project. The RP set put the principles to be followed to ensure that impacts associated with involuntary resettlement, including but not limited to any land acquisition from, the land use rights changes of, any displacement of, and the need for livelihood restoration of the PAPs are mitigated, so as to ensure PAPs are no worse off and where possible their lives are improved as a result of the resettlement.

xiv. Through public consultations, PAPs were informed about their right to lodge and resolve any grievance/complaints they may have regarding social & resettlement issues. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) related risks were also discussed in the consultation meetings. The project authority will identify a service provider in the project area (NGO, local Salish, etc.) to deal with GBV issues. The RP implementing agency will assist the Project Director in identifying service provider organizations in the project area. The GRM will record all GBV related complaints in addition to safeguards and pass them on to the service provider. The GRM will document whether the complaint is project-induced or not. If the complaint is related to the project the GRM will track the complaint and keep updates through monthly progress reports. If not, the GRM will not track the complaint

xv. During construction, PGCB/contractors will try to engage local laborers as much as possible to avoid labor influx. At consultations, people expressed concerns over the influx of migrant laborers for the project's construction work and their possible engagement in illicit sexual relationships with women and children. They thought that such instances can cause the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. Addressing this concern, both PGCB and the contractors will ensure that awareness-raising programs on sexually transmitted diseases are conducted for all local and migrant laborers as well as local communities prior to the commencement of civil works. Furthermore, it will be also a mandatory requirement on the part of contractors to enforce a strict code of conduct for their labor teams.

xvi. The project will establish a three-tier GRM, It will function throughout the life cycle of the project implementation. However, GRM will not deal or interfere with any matters which are already placed before the country's courts of law. Grievances will be settled with full representation in GRCs constituted by the representatives from the PGCB, RP implementing agency, local government institutions (LGI), and the PAPs. The PAPs will call upon the support of the IA to assist them in presenting their grievances to the GRCs. The GRCs will review grievances involving compensation and resettlement assistance, livelihood restoration. Grievances will be redressed within one month from

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the date of lodging the complaints. In case the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the proposed resolution, they have the right to seek legal support.

xvii. In the case of land acquisition and compensation payment, IA (Implementing Agency) (along with the selected representatives of DC Offices, Forest Department, INGO, and affected communities including women and members of the vulnerable groups) will carry out joint verifications of affected persons (AP) and their assets (i.e., land, crops, trees) compensated by the Project. During the 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.

xviii. The total estimated budget for RP implementation is BDT 54.95 million (USD 0.65 million). This budget includes compensation for land, crops, and trees along with other resettlement benefits. The CCL value of land is considered including a 200% premium with the present mauza rate of land and market price has been considered for the compensation of crops and trees. About 43% budget is required for compensation of land for tower footings and about 34% budget is required for compensation of standing trees. The budget also includes RP implementation and its external monitoring costs. 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.

xix. The RP implementation schedule is prepared which requires 1 year (i.e. 12 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.

xx. 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 the scheduled time. Besides, an evaluation process will also enable IA to identify lapses, procedural weaknesses, policy inadequacies, and institutional problems, and take remedial measures to achieve the desired goals and objectives of RP. Monitoring will be carried out both internally and externally. Internal monitoring will be carried out by the Environmental and Social Unit (ESU). The services of an External Monitoring Consultant are required to carry out the evaluation of the RP implementation. The Consultant will submit (i) 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).

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Project Location

1. The project includes construction of a new substations and construction of 230 kV double circuit transmission lines. The locations of project components are described below:

Substations:

2. One new 230/33 KV GIS substation at char fasson will be constructed under this project. PGCB has selected the location of the proposed char fasson substation is in southern part of Bangladesh ,Dakkhin chormadraj mouja, Charfasson upazila under Bhola District Barishal. Daag no 290 and 291. The GPS coordinates of the substation site is 22° 8'30.21"N, 90°44'11.74"E. Already PGCB has been acquired the 5 acre land for this substation, The satellite image of the proposed location of Charfasson substation is shown in Figure 1

Figure 1: Location of Charfasson substation

Transmission Lines:

3. The proposed 230 kV double circuit transmission line will be drawn from Notun Biddyut Power plant to 230/33 KV GIS char fasson substation passing through Burhanuddin, Charfasson and Lalmohon Upazila under Bhola District Barishal, Bangladesh.

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4. A geographic Map showing the location of the proposed 230kV transmission line is given in Figure 3. The tentative route of the proposed 230kV transmission line falls in 3 upazilas under Bhola districts. The list of upazilas and union crossed by the transmission line under the Bhola district is given in Table 1

1.1.2 Project Components

5. The Government of peoples Republic of Bangladesh has given emphasis on power sector Development. In connection to above, PGCB has taken an initiative to construct a new Double circuit line project named "Notun Biddyut PP- Char Fasson 230 kV double circuit line Project" (the Project). The Capacity of this line is 2X120/140 MVA. The detail project information is furnished in Table 1

Table 1: Details of the project

Sl.	Name of Substation	Capacity (MVA)	Interconnection Details	Bay Extension
01.	230/33 KV GIS: Char Fasson (5 Acre)	2X120/140 MVA	NotunBiddyut PP- Char Fasson 230 kV double circuit line: 41 km	230 KV bay Extension at NotunBiddyut PP: 2 nos.

1.2 Alternatives Considered

1.2.1 Without Project Alternative

6. From a purely physical environmental point of view, the "do-nothing" is preferable to any project implementation, since it would avoid creation of any of the adverse impacts associated with the project. However, the potential socio-economic benefits to the nation would be foregone and industrial growth would be hampered by going for this option. It is concluded that the "No build" alternative is unacceptable, and the potential socio-economic benefits of implementation of such project far outweighs the adverse impacts which are minor and temporary can be controlled and minimized to an acceptable level.

1.2.2 Substation Technology and Siting Alternatives

7. 230/33 KV GIS: Char Fasson substation will be constructed at the Char Fasson upazila. For selection of appropriate sites and optimization of safeguards for substations, the following points are taken into consideration:

i. Construction activities do not adversely affect the population living near the proposed substations and do not create any threat to the survival of any community with special reference to indigenous, tribal community etc.;
ii. The location of the substation does not affect any PCRs;
iii. No resettlement of households by the substation site, no loss of livelihoods, siting of transformers away from schools, hospitals and other sensitive receptors, with due consultation with the community and local government units concerned;
iv. Transformers and other equipment specifications compliant with government rules/regulations and International Electro-Technical Commission standards shall be followed;
v. Construction techniques and machinery selection shall be made with a view to minimize ground disturbance;

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vi. While planning for substations, drainage lines shall also be marked and studied to avoid seepage/leakages and pollution of water sources;
vii. Substation location/design to ensure that noise will not be a nuisance to neighboring properties. Provision of noise barriers near substation sites will be made;
viii. Substation design will comply with the limits of electromagnetic interference within the floor area. Security fences will be erected around substations. Warning signs shall be displayed;
ix. PGCB shall adopt good practices and shall always strive for a high standard of housekeeping for its substations and ancillary facilities;
x. PGCB shall incorporate the best technical practices to deal with environmental issues in its workings;
xi. Site selection should consider seismicity and geography of the local area; the area should not be prone to flooding, landslides or be unstable; and
xii. Design of substations shall be made to include modern fire control systems/ firewalls. Provision of fire-fighting equipment would be made to be located close to transformers, switchgears etc.

1.2.3 Siting Alternative option for the Proposed Substation:

8. Initially 2 alternatives sites were selected based on environment and social aspects and technical requirements for substation site selection. Such analysis considers various site-specific parameters that include availability of infrastructure facilities such as access roads, water, distance from railheads, type of land (Government/private land); social impacts such as number of families getting affected; Common Property Resources (CPR) including feasibility of acquisition.

9. For proper environmental assessment, it is important that each substation sub-project is clearly described by the project proponent (PGCB). The key information required for describing a particular subproject would vary depending on the type of sub-project. Once a sub-project description is prepared by the project authority, it will be easier to carry out environmental/social screening of the sub- project.

10. By considering certain issues during project formulation, it is often possible to reduce some of the possible negative environmental impacts during both construction and operational phases of a project. For example, efforts to avoid, where possible, critical homestead areas or crossing of rivers/hills/bamboo groves on the substation subprojects could greatly reduce negative impacts during construction and operational phases. A number of such environmental and social issues to be considered for substation subprojects are identified and given below.

- Use of government-owned land or vacant/fallow (non-productive) land for construction of substation, where possible.
- Use of land located at close proximity to existing power lines/load centers, and road network (for easier transportation of material and equipment), where available.
- Avoiding lands that are susceptible to inundation/ storm surge.
- Avoiding ecologically and socially critical areas while selecting land for substations.
- Use of Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) instead of Air Insulated Switchgear (AIS), in order to reduce land requirement for substation and avoid possible generation of toxic fumes in control building due to flashover inside AIS (especially under high humidity and saline conditions).

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- Ensuring purchase and installation of PCB free new transformers.
    - Treating PCB contained in old transformers available technologies; namely, super criticaloxidation, electro-chemical oxidation, solvated electron technology, chemical reduction method, de-halogenation process, and thermal desorption using pyrolysis, catalyzed de-halogenation and verification before disposal.
- Designing substations considering maximum flood level, and considering wind speed and earthquake load suggested in the Bangladesh National Building Code (BNBC).

11. **Option-1:** The design of the transmission line took into consideration the areas of natural forests and wildlife habitats. The design of the ROW acknowledged that the clearance of vegetation along the alignment can lead to fragmentation of already diminishing natural forests and wildlife habitats and that the ecological value of the system will be diminished.

12. The construction of access roads to the Row of the transmission line was not required except in some areas where the alignment is located far from the main road, as such, the alignment itself was used as the access road. Feeder roads were used as access roads for transporting construction materials to the row. This design consideration avoided forests and other vegetation.

13. In areas where patches of secondary forests such as the village grove and village cemeteries cannot be avoided, the vegetation were removed only at the ROW after approval from the proper authority (e.g., Forest Department), in collaboration with local village authorities and affected villagers. Detailed survey and inventory of trees were undertaken.

14. **Option-2:** There is another land located around 1km far from south side of the option-1. The land is completely fallow, adjacent to the main road. As a result, excavation cost will be very high. The locations of the above-described siting options are shown in Figure 2, while the technical, financial, economic, environmental aspects of these alternatives are presented inTable 2**.**

Figure 2: Location Proposed Options for Substation in satellite image

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1.2.4 Reasons for the Final Selection

15. The Option-1 will significantly minimize impacts related to engineering, environmental, land acquisition, resettlement and sensitive areas, and social disturbance. Considering the various reasons above, the alternatives selected were found to be the most suitable as they involved lesser populated area, few homesteads in the Row and in the immediate surroundings.

16. Option-1 have significantly lower potential environmental and social impacts than Option-2. Therefore, the alternatives will not have any violation of environmentally sensitive area, protected area, critical area, forest reserves, wildlife reserves, rivers or wetlands or Important Bird Areas.

Attribute	Option-1	Option-2
Technical Aspects		
Land Use	Fallow land	Fallow land
Land acquisition	Acquired by PGCB	Private Land
Road condition	Very good	Very good
Transmission shifting required	Yes	Yes
Land levelling work	Medium	High
Scope of future expansion	No	Yes
Implementation Expense	High since land will need to be procured and land will need to be cleared and levelled.	High since land will need to be procured and land will need to be cleared and levelled.
Environmental Aspects		
Construction related impacts	High since land levelling and clearing will need to be carried out	High since land levelling and clearing will need to be carried out
Nearby Water Body	No	No
Loss of vegetation	Medium	High
Noise	High since land levelling and clearing will need to be carried out	High since land levelling and clearing will need to be carried out

Table 2: Comparison between Option-1 and Option-2 for Substation

Source: ENRAC Topographic Survey 2021

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1.2.5 Alternative Transmission Line Routes Analysis

17. There were 3 (Three) potential routes of Notun Biddyut PP-Char Fasson 230 KV double circuit Transmission line. Notun Biddyut PP-Char Fasson have been proposed taking into the following considerations:

- To avoid crossing with settlements
- To keep the right of way as low as possible
- To keep minimum angle points
- To keep the length of the transmission line as low as possible.

18. A map showing the 3 alternative routes of the proposed Notun Biddyut PP-Char Fasson 230 KV double circuit Transmission line is given in Figure 3. Alternative analyses of the three transmission line options are presented in Table 3, Table 4. The detailed preliminarysurvey report for all three options is presented in Table 5

Table 3: Alternative Analysis of Three Options for the Transmission line

Option	Distance	No. of AP	Building	Industry	Pond	Roads/ Highway	Khal/Canal
Option-1	41 km	30	44; Pucca 2 Semi Pucca 16 Katcha 26	-	92	43	15
Option-2	41.95 km	30	108	2	97	29	24
Option-3	42.53 km	31	85	3	99	32	17

Source: ENRAC Topographic Survey 2021

19. From the preliminary survey report and the table above, it is found that the length, angle point, building, industry, pond, road and canal crossing in option 1 is less than the other two options.

Table 4: Comparison of Land use Pattern within Three Options

Option	Distance (km)	Building (%)	Industry (%)	Pond (%)	Roads/ Highway (%)	Khal/Canal (%)	Trees (%)	Agricultural Land Crossing (%)	Open space (non-agri) (%)	Others (%)
Option-1	41	1.5	-	0.91	0.4	0.5	11.7	58.09	18.5	8.4
Option-2	41.95	2.2	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.58	10.8	54.81	16.8	10.7
Option-3	42.53	2.1	0.8	0.9	0.27	0.91	8.4	51.4	23	12.2

Source: ENRAC Topographic Survey 2021

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20. From the land use mentioned in above table, it is evident that out of three options, Option 1 is the shortest route (41 km) and has the maximum open area of 76.59% including agricultural land (58.09%) and non-agricultural land (18.5%). The option 1 also has less canal crossings (0.5%).

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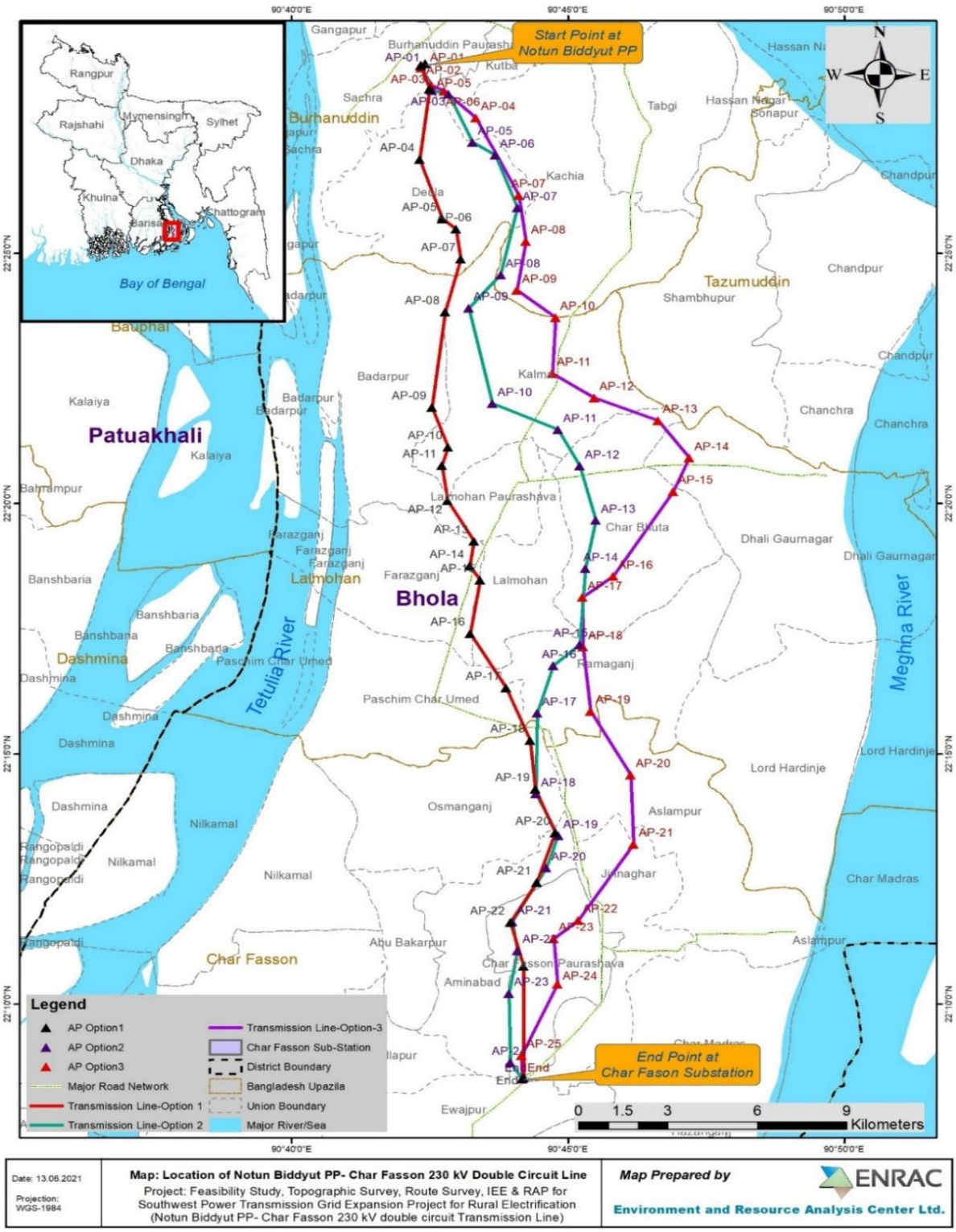

Figure 3: Location of Proposed Three Alternative Transmission lines

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Table 5: Ecological critical area, Sensitive Areas, Forests, Rivers and Other Crossings

Type	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Environmentally Critical Areas	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Nearest ECA: Char Kukri Mukri is 21 km away	Nearest ECA: Char Kukri Mukri is 21 km away	Nearest ECA Char Kukri Mukri is 21 km away
Forest Areas	N/A	N/A	N/A
Railway Crossing	N/A	N/A	N/A
River Crossing	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Nearest River: Minimum distance to Tetulia River is 3.5 km and Meghna River is 8.5 km away	Nearest River: Minimum distance to Tetulia River is 4.2 km and Meghna River is 7.9 km away	Nearest River: Minimum distance to Tetulia River is 5.8 km and Meghna River is 4.9 km away
Biodiversity Rich Area	N/A	N/A	N/A
House Holds	74 (44+30)	108	85
Ethnic Minority	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tree Trimming	1797 (Considering the clearance for RoW)	2032	1861
Habitat Damage for Site Access	Low	Moderate	Moderate

Source: ENRAC Topographic Survey 2021

21. It is clear from above table that none of the three options passes through the environmentally critical areas, forest areas, railway, biodiversity rich area, river and ethnic minority.

1.2.6 Reasons for the Final Selection

22. From the above comparison it is evident that the proposed option-1 having less length compared to other alternatives is passing through mostly plain area with easy accessibility having minimum Khal & Permanent Structure crossing. Additionally, option 1 does not pass through any environmentally critical areas, forest areas, railway, biodiversity rich area, river and ethnic minority So, proposed option-1 has been found to be the most optimum alignment and recommended for Construction works.

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23. And the selected substation area significantly lower potential environmental and social impacts than nearby any other option. Therefore, the alternatives will not have any violation of environmentally sensitive area, protected area, critical area, forest reserves, wildlife reserves, rivers or wetlands or Important Bird Areas.

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2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 Introduction

24. Approximately 7.12 acre of land will be required for the construction of 115 tower including 30 angle points tower and 85 suspension tower, and 5 acre of land will be required (Already PGCB has been acquired the 5 acre land for this substation) for the construction of charfasson substation. those are mostly agricultural lands.

2.2 Transmission Lines and Towers

2.2.1 Right of Way for Transmission Lines

25. A total of 44 households will be affected by the project, all of are affected by the proposed transmission line. There is no structure found in the substation land which has already been acquired. So, no physical displacement and relocation is required for this project except economic displacements for land acquisition. The tower footings for laying transmission lines require land compensation as per Electricity Rules 2020 and APIRA 2017 even if land for tower footings will not be acquired. Compensation will be provided for standing trees under RoW which require felling before laying the transmission lines. During construction, if any crops. structures or any other assets are affected, will be compensation according to the entitlement proposed in this RP. Furthermore, temporary losses are anticipated due to damage of crops within the RoW of the transmission lines.

26. The RoW for the 230 kV transmission lines is established at 25 m either way from the center of the line/tower. However, the clearing width which is affected by installation and construction will be one-fifth of the total width of RoW is 10m for 230kV line. Table 6 shows the land requirement under the right of way of the transmission line. Total 98.37 acres land will be temporary affected due to the construction of of transmission line, Which includes 86.17 acres agricultural land, as per Electricity Rules 2020 it will also be compensated.

Table 6 Land under the Right of Way of the Transmission Lines

Transmission Line	Line Length (km)	RoW (m)	Clearing width in RoW (m)	Land to be cleared in the RoW (acre)
NotunBiddyut PP-Char Fasson 230 KV double circuit Transmission line	41	50	10	98.37

Source: PGCB standards of similar projects

Profile of NotunBiddyut PP-Char Fasson 230 KV double circuit Transmission line

27. The total length of the transmission line is estimated at 41 km as reported in the Development Project Proposal of PGCB in 2021. The entire length was covered in the social assessments. The proposed line route passes through 1 zila and 3 Upazilas. The RoW for the 230 kV transmission line is established at 25 m either way from the center of the line/tower, and the width of clearing corridor is 10 m in total in the middle of the RoW. The land under the RoW is largely used for cultivation purposes. Extent of land required for angle point and suspension tower is 7.12 Acres. A variety of crops such as

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paddy, potato, mustard and vegetables are cultivated in both homesteads and open agricultural fields. Number of affected trees under transmission line is 1797 which include 1055 non-fruits, 616 fruits, bamboo 84 and 42 medicinal plants. Apart from these agricultural activities and affected trees, the project impact area also contains 44 households which may be partially affected and don't require any relocation because of there is no any structure within 10 m Clearing width in RoW (m).

2.2.2 Transmission Towers

28. The number of transmission towers required for the construction of the Notun Biddyut PP-Char Fasson 230 KV double circuit Transmission line is estimated 30 angle tower and estimated 85 suspension towers. The number of towers required for the transmission line and the land area required for their installation are shown inTable 7. The total extent of land required for the tower footings at ground level of 30 angle towers is approximately 2.4 acre (18mX18m for per Angle tower) and 85 suspension towers is approximately 4.72 acre(15mX15m for per suspention tower). A total of 7.12 acres of agricultural land will face loss of crops due to transmission tower. The land area used for the tower footings will be a permanent loss to their respective landowners. The landowners will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix in the RP. As per the practice, people will be allowed to cultivate underneath the tower area.

Table 7 Land Requirements for Installation of Transmission Towers

Transmission Line	Estimated Number of Tower	Land Requirements For per Tower Footings	Land Area Required for per Tower Footings (acre)	Total Land Area Required for Tower Footings (acre)	Land Ownership
Angle Tower	30	18mX18m	0.08	2.4	Private
Suspension Tower	85	15mX15m	0.055	4.72	Private
Total	115			7.12	Private

Source: PGCB standards of similar projects

2.2.3 Impact on Land

29. As per transmission route plan, a total of 115 towers will have to construct for the project of which 30 are angle towers and 85 are suspension towers. 27 angle tower and about all of the suspension tower will be constructed in agricultural land. Due to construction of towers, crops of agricultural land will be damaged. For each angle tower of 230 kV circuit transmission line 324 sqm (18m X 18m) of land have been considered and for suspension tower of 230 kV circuit transmission line 225 sqm (15m X 15m) of land have been considered. Hence a total of 7.2 acre of agricultural land

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will be affected due to construction of 115 towers in agricultural field. As per the Electricity Rules of Bangladesh (2020), if land is affected due to construction of towers, compensation has to pay at replacement cost in consultation with land owners for land and other affected assets (if any).

30. The crops and trees affected due to installation of towers and lines will be compensated at replacement cost to the affected persons which will also take into consideration the permanent impacts such as income losses from standing and commercial trees. The households who lose their crops for construction work will be paid the crop value of one year, as the different phases of construction work such as installation of towers and stringing conductors can spread over to several months with a time gap between different activities. The affected people by the lines can use the land for agricultural and cultivation purpose. Households to be affected due to transmission lines will be compensated for rebuilding their structures and provided transitional and shifting allowances. The permanent loss of land for tower foots of 115 transmission towers which is 7.12 acre will also be compensated As per the Electricity Rules of Bangladesh (2020).

2.2.4 Impact on Built Structures

31. The route survey identified 44 structures those will be within the 25m construction right of way of the transmission line corridor. Most of these structures are small kacha/semi-pacca and use residential purpose only. The structures dont require any relocation because of there is no any structure within 10 m Clearing width in RoW (m). However, According to the conversation with the PGCB representative, the Consultant understood that these structures will not be affected due to the construction of the transmission line but will be nearby the TL which is similar to any PGCB TL project. In general cases, PGCB does not displace these structures and or acquire these lands. Therefore, the Consultant did not consider the affects of these households or persons.

Table 8 Impact on Built Structures within Extended RoW

Sl	Impact	NotunBiddyut PP-Char Fasson 230 KV double circuit Transmission line
1	No. of pucca structures	2
2	Number of semi-pucca structures	16
3	No. of Kutcha structures	26
	Total	44

Source: Census and IOL survey, July 2021

32. However, if the complete avoidance is not possible, all residual impacts after minimization will be compensated. PGCB will consult with the affected households on the reconstruction of the residential structures and reorganization of the residential plots. The compensation method will be as follows and these are reflected in the entitlement matrix.

(i) there are few land plots large enough to reconstruct the affected structure within the same plot. In case impacts on these households cannot be avoided, PGCB will reconstruct the structure (or portion of the structure) before demolition and provide transition allowances. The plot will be reorganized such that the vacated portion under the ROW can be used for agriculture or for other similar purpose. For example, if there are a residential structure and a livestock rearing pen in the same plot, the

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residential structure is shifted to the livestock rearing area, and the pen is moved to the place where the structure used to be.

(ii) For any affected household whose plot is not large enough to rebuild structures within the same plot (i.e., those that are less than 10 decimal or 0.04 ha), compensation will be provided for replacement land and structure.

2.2.5 Land Ownership

33. The entire TL passes through is recorded as agricultural land from physical observation, interview (field survey, 2021) and the land ownership record documents. The land to be required for the TL is found as single and double, It indicates that there are two categories of HHs in the project affected area in terms of land ownership. We found from the field visit, Majority (97.72%)of the affected HHs are land owners, while the remaining are tenants and sharecroppers.

2.2.6 Impact on Trees

34. The road sides are planted with different types of trees dominated with epil-epil. Impacts on other properties than land like structures are not impacted. However, during the field survey, it was identified that a total of 450 trees may affected due to intervention of TL foundation. However, detailed design may necessitate reviewing Resettlement Plan before implementation of the project.

35. The tree assessment survey identified 450 trees that will be within the footprint of the towers, which will need to be cut. The installation of the transmission lines will affect 1347 standing trees of different varieties along the RoW which have to be trimmed to pave the way for the construction work of the transmission lines. The standing trees which are grown directly under the proposed conductors and falling within an estimated area of a clearing width of the respective RoWs will be trimmed. The total number of trees to be cut and trimmed is estimated at 1797 which includes 1055 non-fruits, 616 fruits, Bamboo 84, and 42 medicinal plants. Table 9 presents a summary of the trees that will be affected by the project and their current market value. The total market value of the affected trees is estimated at BDT18,708,159. Cash compensation at replacement cost will be paid by the project for the affected trees to be appointed by the executing agency.

Table 9 Impact on Trees due to Construction of the TL

Sl.	Type of Trees	Number of Trees
1	Fruit trees	616
2	Non-fruits trees	1055
3	Bamboo	84
4	Medicinal trees	42
5	Total Trees	1797

Source: Census and IOL survey, July 2021

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2.2.7 Affected Community Property Resource

36. One Mosque will be affected in the transmission line by the project interventions by losing only trees none of the CPRs will lose their structure due to the project. Therefore, no CPR needs to be relocated. The Management committee will authorize someone to receive compensation cheques on behalf of the CPR.

Table 10: Affected Community Property Resource

SN	CPR Name	Impacts	Location
1	Iman Ali Jame Mosjid	only trees None of the structure will lose due to the project	Mouja: Kulsumbagh, Union: Aminbagh Charfasson

Source: Census and IOL survey, July 2021

2.3 New Substation

2.3.1 Impact on Land

37. One new 230/33 KV GIS substation at char fasson will be constructed under this project. PGCB has selected the location of the proposed char fasson substation is in southern part of Bangladesh , Dakkhin chormadraj mouja, Charfasson upazila under Bhola District Barishal. Daag no 290 and 291. The GPS coordinates of the substation site is 22° 8'30.21"N, 90°44'11.74"E. A total of 5-acre Land will be required for construction of 1 substation, already PGCB has been acquired the 5 acre land for this substation

Table 11: Permanently acquired Land for Substation

SL.	Sub-Station Name	Mouza Name	Upazilla	Daag No	Acquired Land (Acre)
					PGCB's own Land
1	Char fasson	Dakkhin chormadraj	Charfasson	290 and 291	5
Total acquired land (Acre)					5

38. Direct inspection has shown that it is open agricultural land Figure 4. There will some temporary impacts surroundings the substation area during project construction due to facilitate the transportation of construction material and the movement of machinery.

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Figure 4: Acquired land for charfasson substation

39. According to information from field visits, public consultations and the LA section of the Bhola DC office, The owner of the acquired land is 3 sisters, and the 5 acres of land being acquired for the substation is less than 10% of their total productive assets. PGCB has compensated the respective Deputy Commissioner of Bhola, Land Acquisition Department, the full amount for acquisition. However, among the 3 owners, 2 were compensated through DC, and 1 of them had dispute regarding inheritance, which is currently being resolved by DC of Bhola. Details of the land ownership and compensation are presented in Table 12

Table 12: Landownership status of the Substation land

SN	Landowners	Daag, Khatiyan	Compensation Status
1	Rexona Ajam Hus: Faruk Ajam	Daag: 290 291 Khatiyan: 646	Compensated
2	Merina Rahman Father: Halimur rahman	Daag: 290 291 Khatiyan: 646	Compensated
3	Saheda Imam	Daag: 290 291 Khatiyan: 646	Dispute regarding inheritance

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Source: Census and IOL survey, July 2021

40. The CCL value of land is considered including 200% premium with the mauza rate of land collected from the Tehsil office; and 100% premium is added with the CMP of crops (for crops) compensation. CMP of crop was collected through property valuation survey. If the CCL is less than the CMP, additional top- up value is considered by deducting CCL value from the CMP which is paid by the EA. In this Project the CCL value of land per decimal is higher than CMP of land per decimal, and thus CCL value is considered as compensation value of land.

2.3.2 Impact on Livelihoods

41. Due to the construction of the substation, it will have little effect on the income and livelihood of the landowner. The additional grant will be provided to the owner of the affected land. To mitigate these crops' compensation for this 5-acre agricultural land, it will be facilitating linkages with relevant agencies such as the department of agriculture or department of agricultural extension services to participate and benefit from tree planting programs or programs that introduce alternate crop varieties including related training programs conducted by those agencies. Also affected HHs would get job opportunities during the construction period on a priority basis if they wanted to.

2.3.3 Impact on Trees

42. Direct inspection has shown that it is open agricultural land. Total 5 acre land permanently acquired for this substation. There is no any trees in the selected substation area. So no significant impact on trees are here.

2.4 Bay Extensions to Existing Substations

2.4.1 Land acquisitions for bay extensions

43. A subcomponent of this project is bay extensions, 230 KV bay Extension will construct at existing NotunBiddyut PP: 2 nos. There is no need to acquire new land for work in this part.

2.4.2 Vulnerable Households and Severely Affected

44. Vulnerable households under this project include those that are: (i) households headed by women; (ii) household headed by persons with disabilities; (iii) households whose annual incomes are lower than Tk90,000; (iv) elderly headed households, (v) households who are landless, and (vi) who are without legal title to land. The vulnerable status for persons without legal title is determined based on the social impact assessment/survey.

45. The upper poverty line for the project region is based on the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) 2011 survey was Tk1,125.3 per capita. Adopting the national inflation rates by BS based on consumer prices for Bangladesh (6.2% for 2012, 7.5% for 2013, 7.0% for 2014, 6.2% for 2015 and 5.7 for 2016 & 2017), the upper poverty line has been updated to current levels at Tk1,489.3 per month per capita (i.e., Tk7,446.5 per household/month, for an average household size of 4.4 in Bangladesh as per the BBS). Accordingly, Tk7,500 has been adopted as the poverty line for the project. Based on this Tk7,500x12=Tk90,000 is calculated as poverty line].

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46. The vulnerability assessment was based on 44 households affected by the construction of transmission line. The identified vulnerable household or group within the 50 m corridor (25m either side of the TL) by the socio-economic survey are given below.

Table 13: Vulnerable Households within the 50 m corridor

SN	Vulnerable Households	Unit (in Nos)
1	Onetime grant of Tk. 10000 per female headed household	3
2	Onetime grant of Tk. 10000 per male headed household living below the poverty line	2
3	Onetime grant of Tk. 10000 per household headed by elderly over 70 years	1
	Total	6

Census and IOL survey, July 2021

2.4.3 Severely Affected Population

47. All those affected persons are titled land owners but also share croppers, lessees, and agricultural laborers might also be affected due to the Project intervention, if there are any. The khatian records do not include non-titled persons; as such this RP has no information of the non-titled persons at this initial stage.

2.5 Resettlement Impacts and Mitigation

48. From the above discussion it is evident that major socio-economic risks associated with these project-induced impacts are loss of income/employment for a short period of time, loss of assets etc. It also appears that the negative impact on household income is limited as such the overall impact of the loss is likely to be nominal.

Table 14: Resettlement Impact and Mitigation

Type of Loss	Nature and scope of impacts (Transmission Line)	Nature and scope of impacts (Sub-station)	Level of impacts and mitigations
Land	Only 7.12 acre land is required for foundation work of the tower	Total 5 acre land permanently acquired for the substation	Only 5 acres of land has been acquired for the substation, For the substation land, the Replacement value of the land has been provided, which includes 200% premium of the present land value. Through which he will be able to bear the incidental cost of purchasing his alternative land The land 7.12 acre for foundation of the tower will also be compensated as per the Electricity Rules of Bangladesh

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			(2020). For tower footings, the Replacement cost will be provided to the land Owners as the present value of land and as per the practice, people will be allowed to cultivate underneath the tower area. so, there will be no impact on crop production in this land at the later time
Displacement of Titled HHs	No titled HHs will be displaced. Agricultural production will be impacted only. In this regard, only 115 land owners will be affected temporary.	No titled HHs will be displaced	No impact on physical displacement. Compensation will be paid at market value for the crops. The households who will lose their crops for construction work will be paid the one-time cash compensation of Tk100000/acre. For the whole seasons in the construction period, the different phases of construction work such as installation of towers and stringing conductors can spread over to several months. From the past project experience, it will usually damage one season's crop only.
Displacement of squatters	No squatters are identified.	No squatters are identified.	Cash compensation at replacement cost will be paid by the project for the affected trees
CPR	1 CPR will be affected	No CPR will be affected	Only trees, None of the structure will lose due to the project
Income and Livelihood	No impact on income and livelihood as the project will pay one-time cash compensation for the whole season in the construction period, the different phases of construction work such as installation of towers and stringing conductors can spread over to several months. From the past project experience, it will usually damage one season's crop only.	No significant impact on income and livelihood, Additional grant will be paid to the one affected vulnerable HH	No significant impact on income and livelihood. Additional grant will be paid to the Six affected vulnerable HH. Affected HHs will get job opportunities during the construction period on a priority basis if they wanted to.

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Trees	Total number of affected trees is estimated at 1797	There is no any trees in the selected substation area	Cash compensation at replacement cost will be paid by the project for the affected trees to be appointed by the executing agency. A tree plantation plan to mitigate the impact of deforestation included in the IEE report. Where a plan for planting 5391 (3 times of affected number) trees has been provided.

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3. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

49. Socio-economic condition refers to social and economic factors accruing to an individual or group and is mainly measured by income, education, occupation and many other socio-economic variables. This section deals with the general baseline socio-economic profile of the project area and affected households. Socio-economic details of the affected households were collected during the social studies. In addition to the specific social information collected during census survey, general socio-economic information was also collected from affected households to prepare an overall socio-economic profile of the affected households and people.

3.1 Demographic Characteristics

50. The Socio-economic profile deals with various socio-economic details of the surveyed households based on the finding of the survey. Demographic and socio-economic information along with potential impacts on the people and community were collected from the affected people during the survey.

51. The census and inventory of losses (IOL) survey identified 44 households with a total population is 208. The average HH size is 4.72. Detail of the demography is presented in Table 15.

Table 15: Demography of the project area

Sl. No.	Particulars	No
1	Affected Households (HHs)	44
2	Affected Male Headed HH	41
3	Affected Female Headed HHs	3
4	Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	208
5	Male PAPs	106
6	Female PAPs	102
7	Average HH Size	4.72

Source: Census and IOL survey, July 2021

3.2 Education

52. Around 36.54% of the population had education only up to primary level. Another 23.56% had completed 6–10 years of schooling. The population that attained secondary school certificate and higher school certificate or equivalent is 8.65% and 7.69% respectively. The graduates and those with postgraduate qualifications constitute 3.36%. A significant number (7.21%) could only write their names and signatures. The population that never had schooling and are considered illiterate is 8.17%. while another 3.37% are those below the age of 5 years. Table 16

Table 16: Education level of the PAPs

Education Level	Female %	Male %	Percentage
No schooling	11.76	11.32	8.17
Can sign only	7.84	6.60	7.21
Primary school	33.33	25.47	29.33
Below ssc	24.51	22.64	23.56
Ssc or equivalent	7.84	9.43	8.65

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Hsc or equivalent	4.90	10.38	7.69
Graduation or equivalent	0.98	3.77	2.40
Master or equivalent	0.00	1.89	0.96
Below the age of 5 Years			3.37
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: *Census and IOL survey, July 2021*

3.3 Housing Infrastructure

53. Housing or shelter is one of the essential prerequisites of human development and a significant factor to determine the quality of life. In addition, access to household amenities such as safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and electricity are basic ingredients that are strongly associated with health and working status, as well as income, productivity and quality of life of individuals in particular and the society in general

54. **Type of Housing Structure:** In the study area, 4.55% general household live in pucca house, 36.36% in semi-pucca house, 59.09% in kutcha house which is shown in a Table 17

Table 17: Housing Structure of the study area

Housing Types	Number	Total (%)
Pucca	2	4.55
Semi Pucca	16	36.36
Kutcha	26	59.09
Total	44	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, July 2021

3.4 Household Amenities

Drinking Water Facilities

55. In the project area, 90.91% general household get the facility of drinking water from tube-well, 2.27% from tap and the remaining 6.82% household get water from other sources. Table 18 shows tabuler representation of sources of drinking water of the project area.

Table 18: sources of drinking water

Sources of drinking water	No of Tube-well	Percentage
Others	3	6.82
Tap	1	2.27
Tube-well	40	90.91
Grand Total	44	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, July 2021

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Sanitation Facilities

56. In the study area, 77.27% general household use sanitary latrine, 15.91% non-sanitary latrine and the remaining 6.82% have no toilet facility. Table 19 shows the sanitation types of the study area.

Table 19: Sanitation status of the study area

Type	Number	Percentage
Non-Sanitary	7	15.91
No-Toilet	3	6.82
Sanitary	34	77.27
Grand Total	44	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, July 2021

Access to Electricity

57. The whole study area have brought under the Rural Electrification Program. However, a total of 82.36% general household reported to have personal electricity connection and the rest 17.64% are using solar power and other source.

58. Broadband Internet

In some part of the study area it was observed broadband internet service during the field visit.

3.5 Household Assets

59. Consultations undertaken in the study area indicate that land is the most prized fixed asset in the area. Land is used for homestead, agriculture, plantation and ponds and hence, is the asset around which the socio-economic and cultural lives of villagers revolve. For fishermen, boats, nets and other fishing gear are essential

60. Most of the people of the project area are farmer, day labor, fisherman, small businessman and such low income profession. General daily essential assets are noticed during the field visit.

3.6 Land Ownership

61. Households have a combination of user rights to the land on which they either live or cultivate. The land occupied by 97.72% of the households or cultivated is claimed as private property. The majority of the households (90.9%) claimed singular ownership to the land they live/cultivate which belonged to either of the spouses.

3.7 Livelihoods

62. Households in the project impact areas are dependent on multiple sources of livelihoods. Households have more than a singular source of livelihood. The livelihoods include agriculture, fishing, labor work, employment in government and private sector, business activities and foreign employment. Of the 44 households surveyed, the economically active population is estimated as 67. Women are mostly engaged in household labour. Agricultural activities are the main source of livelihood for 25.37% of the labor force. Various forms of labor-based work provide a source of livelihood for 22.39%. Those employed in government and private sector jobs are 11.94%. Small and

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medium scale businesses are sources of livelihood for 10.45%. Drivers and transport workers constitute 5.97% whereas those employed in foreign countries represent 4.48% of the active labor force

Table 20: Occupational Profile in the Study Area

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Animal/poultry husbandry	9	13.43
Business	7	10.45
Daily labour	8	11.94
Farmer	17	25.37
Fisherman	2	2.99
Job in abroad	3	4.48
Mechanic technician	4	5.97
Others	3	4.48
Service	8	11.94
Tailor	2	2.99
Transport worker	4	5.97
Total	67	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, July 2021

3.8 Household Income and Expenditure

Income

63. The average monthly incomes of 11.36% households are less than Tk7500. Another 56.82% have monthly incomes ranging from Tk7,500–Tk20,000, 11.36% of households generate monthly incomes between Tk20,000 to Tk30,000, 15.91% of households generate monthly incomes between Tk30,000 to Tk40,000, Monthly incomes of the rest 4.55% exceed Tk40,000. The average monthly income per households is estimated at Tk19010.87. The socioeconomic survey observed the presence of 5 households (11.36%) in the entire projejct area whose monthly household incomes are less than Tk 7,500 and considered the households living below the official poverty line of Bangladesh. The Table 21 below provides the average monthly income of the house hold in the study area:

Table 21: Monthly household income of the HH

Monthly household income (Tk)	Frequency	Percentage
<7500	4	9.09
7,500-20000	26	59.09
20000-30000	5	11.36
30000-40000	7	15.91
>40000	2	4.55
Total	44	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, July 2021

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Expenditure

64. The monthly household expenditure incurred by 13.46% of households is less than Tk7500. Household expenditure of the majority households (59.09%) varies between Tk7500 to Tk20,000. Households that incur monthly expenditure of Tk20,000 to Tk30,000 are 13.46%. Households that incur monthly expenditure of Tk30,000 to Tk40,000 are 9.09%, The monthly expenditure of the rest 4.55% exceeded Tk30,000 in their household expenditures. The average monthly expenditure of a household is estimated at Tk17065.21. Table 22 The below provides the average monthly Expenditure of the house hold in the study area:

Table 22: Monthly Household Expenditure of the HH

Monthly Expenditure of Households	Frequency	Percentage
<7500	5	11.36
7,500-20000	27	61.36
20000-30000	6	13.64
30000-40000	4	9.09
>40000	2	4.55
Total	44	100.00

Source: Census and IOL survey, July 2021

3.9 Government Assistance and Foreign Remittance for Households

65. In Bangladesh, remittance is one of the most important economic variables in recent times as it helps in balancing balance of payments, increasing foreign exchange reserves, enhancing national savings and increasing velocity of money. For about two decades remittance has been contributing around 35% of export earning. Moreover, it is greater than foreign aid and thus helps in lessening dependence on foreign aid remittance gets momentum in recent time in Bangladesh and is the second largest sector of foreign exchange earning after the garment sector.

66. In the project area most of the households are dependent upon agriculture. A typical family in the area grows one/ two crops of rice during the year and has one/two members who are engaged in other activities (farm and non-farm, fishing or in some local business unit like shops or other business enterprise). To supplement their income, some of the households own a number of livestock, usually cows, goats, and poultry products. Fishing has been reported as an occupation and in the areas closer to Tetuliya River and to a lesser extent near Dehular Khal.

67. The socioeconomic survey observed the presence of 3 households (4.48%) in the entire projejct area, Those who are dependent on expariate income.

3.10 Indebtedness

68. According to the Central Bank of Bangladesh, the financial system prevalent within the country is comprised of three broad fragmented sectors, i.e. formal, semi-formal, and informal sector. Access to various financial sectors in Bhola District (Burhanuddin, Lalmohan,Charfasson Upzillas) varies in urban and rural clusters. Based on discussion with the individual stakeholders such as MMS, BRAC, Department of Social Welfare, as well as the overall community within the AOI, it was reported that, the formal and the semi-formal sectors mostly catered to the urban populations within the

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paurasavas, wards and municipalities, etc. while the semi-formal and most of the informal sectors catered to the financial requirements of the rural population.

69. Some of the key microfinance agencies and NGOs that represent the semi-formal agencies within the study area include Grameen Bank, Islamic Bank and BRAC, ASHA, COAST, Grameen Janunnati Sanstha amongst others.

70. In the household survey, only 26% of households were reported to have taken credit with almost 95% of them having taken loans from money lenders. This indicates that private money lending has come down due to the existence of micro-finance and other formal credit mechanisms. The most common reasons for loan are observed to be expenses for health and social occasion followed by agriculture and business initiatives

3.11 Unemployment

71. The percentage of unemployed person in the study area is 2.40 %. This may be due to the engagement of many household members in a variety of seasonal and casual employment such as in daily paid labor work.

72. Employment opportunities in the project impact areas are rather negligible as there are no industrial or commercial ventures that can absorb the unemployed. Due to a lack of employment opportunities in the surrounding areas, most of the unemployed people find work in seasonal agricultural activities, fishing or in daily paid casual labor work as a source of livelihood to support their families. Some unemployed persons will operate as tenant farmers, cultivating the land belonging to another party and sharing part of the produce with the landowner.

73. A fair number of children also work in various factories or fishing activities to find extra incomes for their families despite child labor being illegal. Agricultural laborers and sharecroppers in the study area suffer from lack of work and inability to engage in cultivations due to regular flooding in the area. Most of the women are engaged in household labour and in agriculture, livestock farming, tailoring and manufacture of handicrafts to earn a supplementary income for their families. In some communities, women would also engage in casual daily paid labor work whereas in other communities they would not go for such labor work. Many youth aspire to find employment in a foreign country.

3.12 Health and Services

74. No major chronic illnesses are reported from the project impact areas. However, incidence of water borne diseases and skin ailments were frequently reported during consultations. People approach multiple institutions for medical care and treatment. Government hospitals, private clinics and pharmacies are the medical/health care institutions that are frequently accessed by the households. Distance from the households to such institutions varied from 2 km to 15 km across the project impact areas. Medical services at private clinics are expensive and unaffordable to many families. Government hospitals in local areas lack sufficient medicine, diagnostic facilities and staff. Patients have to wait in long queues. For serious illnesses, people have to go to Dhaka or Barishal for treatment.

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3.13 Energy Use

75. Electricity is the main source of lighting for the grid connected households. The non connected households use kerosene and the solar power. Some people living closer to urban areas would use LP gas for cooking purposes, but it is only about 1% of the total population. Firewood is the main source of energy used by a majority of the households (91.8%) for cooking purposes. However, electricity is used by 10% in combination with firewood and kerosene by 0.4% for cooking purposes.

3.14 Role of Women and Gender Issues

76. Women in the project impact areas are engaged in multiple activities. Apart from their household roles such as household cooking, cleaning, fetching water, feeding children, helping in children's studies and looking after the in-laws (particularly those living in extended families), 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.

77. 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, dress-making, 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. Women also participate in the activities of NGOs like BRAC and Grameen Bank to access micro-credit which they would use to buy cattle, goats and poultry.

78. During the field survey consultation, it was found that women who engage in daily paid labor work are paid less compared to their counterpart men. For example, when a man is paid BDT 300 a day, a woman would get only BDT 150 or BDT 200 though there is not much difference in the work load that both groups carry out and the duration of work. Excess of labor available and social attitudes towards women are also reported as factors that influence to pay lower salaries for women.

79. Household level decision-making is largely vested with the husband. A few instances of joint decision making by both men and women were reported. Women also perform a significant role in managing household assets despite the key immovable assets like land and house are owned by men. Physical assets such as land and jewelry received by women as part of their dowry remain in her possession but in some occasions they are transferred to the ownership of men as part of matrimonial agreements. Women are discouraged from participating in social and political activities mostly by their male counterparts. However, many women struggle to change this situation.

80. 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 the majority of the affected 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

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households, will receive additional cash allowances as vulnerable households. Consultation will continue to pay attention to women's concerns throughout the project lifecycle

3.15 Awareness on HIV

81. Not all men and women in the communities across the study area are equally aware of the root causes of HIV/AIDS, how the disease is communicated and the preventive measures that people should adopt to avoid the spread of HIV/AIDS. In a few communities, awareness has been raised through educational programs conducted by NGOs over a period of almost two decades. However, not al the villagers have participated in those programs. People who claimed to have some knowledge on HIV/AIDS acquired such awareness through media such as television, newspapers and the brochures and leaflets distributed by NGOs. It is the estimation of the villagers that around 50% to 70% of the villagers in their respective communities are not knowledgeable of the disease.

3.16 Indigenous Peoples

82. There are no indigenous people's settlements in the impact area of the the proposed 230 kV double circuit transmission line project. Therefore, no permanent or temporary and direct or indirect impacts on indigenous people's communities are anticipated. The project has taken necessary steps to avoid the indigenous people's communities and their properties and other social and cultural activities from the areas identified for project implementation.

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4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

83. Stakeholder consultation is the way to involve the stakeholders (both direct/indirect and/or primary/secondary) in the project cycle. In preparation and execution of the Resettlement Plan (RP) of a development Project, the stakeholder consultation and their participation is mandatory as per the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). Stakeholder consultation is a part of the RP process aimed at involving the Project stakeholders into the Project development and implementation process. The public consultation with different stakeholders was carried out in compliance with DoE guidelines. On July 2021, ENRAC arranged three public meetings at three locations in the relevant three Upazilas along the TL alignment. The locations of the consultation is shown in Table 23

4.1 Consultations

84. A total of 3 Public consultation and 6 FGD meetings were conducted with the project affected people and other stakeholders at different locations in the substation surrounded areas and along the transmission lines during preparation of the RP.

85. ENRAC invited various local groups and individuals to attend the meeting. A list of participants including staff Local Government, farmers, businessman, project affected people have been considered. In total, 105 persons participated in the consultation and FGD meetings, among which 96 are male and 9 are female. It is to be noted that the consultation meetings were held in the open place during Covid-19 pedamic including Bazaar areas where female do not usually attend the meetings. The venues of the meetings were selected by the participants. The female was personally consulted during questionnaire survey in absence of senior male members of the family.

Table 23: Detailed Public Consultations Information

No	Public Consultation					No of participants		
	Name of District	Upazilla	Location	Date	Time	Male	Female	Total
PC- 1	Bhola	Borhanuddin	Deula Union	15-07-21	10:00am	19	0	19
PC-2	Bhola	Lalmohon	kalma Union	16-07-21	10:00 am	18	0	18
PC-3	Bhola	Charfasson	Aminabad Union	17-07-21	3:00 pm	19	0	19

Table 24: Detailed Focus Group Discussion Information

No	Focus Group Discussion					No of participants		
	Name of District	Upazilla	Location	Date	Time	Male	Female	Total
FGD- 1	Bhola	Borhanuddin	Shantir hat	15-07-21	12:00 pm	7	0	7

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FGD- 2	Bhola	Borhanuddin	Moulovir hat	15-07-21	02:30 pm	9	0	9
FGD- 3	Bhola	Lalmohon	Dawri bazar	16-07-21	12:30 pm	6	0	6
FGD- 4	Bhola	Lalmohon	Kortar hat	16-07-21	03:00 pm	10	0	10
FGD- 5	Bhola	Charfasson	Forajir hat	17-07-21	10:00 pm	8	0	8
FGD- 6	Bhola	Charfasson	Dalal bazar	17-07-21	12:00 pm	9	0	9

86. In the consultation process, the stakeholders got involved with the RP Consultants and Project Proponent, and share their problems, needs and aspirations in a participatory way. In this process, PGCB, as the Project Proponent would obtain stakeholders' views and feedbacks on the proposed interventions and perceptions on the probable changes likely to occur in future within the Project area.

4.2 Information Disclosure

Objective of Stakeholder Consultation Meetings

87. 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. During the consultation process of the proposed "Notun Biddyut PP-Char Fasson 230 KV double circuit Transmission line" of PGCB. The Project interventions and their likely impacts on the environment as well as on the society were shared with the Project stakeholders in the formal/informal meetings/discussion sessions. The objective of the stakeholder consultation is to take public opinion about the project especially the view of environmental and social issues raised during construction and operating periods of the project so that Proponent can take adequate mitigation measures to reduce its impact to environment and society.

88. The objective of the consultation was to inform people along the proposed TL about the work to be completed, scale of operations, timing, and sub-components, activities, potential positive and negative impacts and measures taken to mitigate those impacts. The views of each of the participants was documented.

Identification of Stakeholders

89. On June 2021, reconnaissance field visit was conducted, that time three locations were selected based on the significance of those areas in relation to resettlement issues, loss of property including land and structures, loss of trees and disturbance to livelihoods. The final selection also the same based on the discussion with local villagers within the corridor.

90. ENRAC invited various local groups and individuals to attend the meeting. A list of participants including staff Local Government, PGCB staff, local women's groups, farmers, businessman, project affected people have been considered.

Approach and Methodology

91. Stakeholder consultation is the process where people in the TL corridor are informed about the project and its impacts as well as urged to voice concerns and them addressed by the RP team and

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PGCB. In order to obtain opinion from direct and indirect stakeholders, the stakeholder consultation organized in community level.

92. The location of the consultations were selected due to their importance as major urban areas and or who are close or under the TL route. The primary function of the Stakeholder Consultation was twofold; to inform the stakeholders that are most likely to be directly impacted by the TL work, and to gather opinions on the perceptions of the TL's potential impacts on the communities in order to develop a fine-tuned RP that better reflects community wants and needs.

Public Consultation Approach

93. Transmission Line alignment maps, drawing and photos of crossing as well as an implementation timetable was tabled and those attending have been invited to make comments/suggest changes or just raise issues, which were recorded. The consultation methods applied were as follows:

Project's perceptions, the wants and needs of the communities in order to develop a fine-tuned Environment Management Plan

Presentations, panel debates, keynotes, workshops, and lectures are all examples of information sharing meetings. The primary goal of these meetings is for the speaker to share information with the attendees.

The presenter is in a position of authority, like a manager passing on information or instructions to subordinates, or a subject matter expert sharing his/her knowledge with those present.

Audience members make up the bulk of participants in information sharing meetings. Their level of interest, and motivation to absorb the information shared, is highly dependent on their motivation for attending.

94. The Consultants have discussed with the participants about the proposed Project interventions and the process of peoples participation in preparing the RP. The people of the Project area have already learned about the proposed Project from Consultants who frequently visited the Project area. The people of the Project area are aware of probable impacts of the Project.

Issues Identified by Stakeholders

95. By the consultation meetings, the identified positive and negative impacts are pointed out below;

(i) Identified Positive Impacts:

- Electricity service
- Different local business would emerge
- Local employment would increase
- Irrigation system would develop by supplying uninterrupted electricity
- New industries will be established and income opportunities will be created
- Economic activities would be much better

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- Income and livelihood opportunities would increase due to project intervention.

(ii) Identified Negative Impacts:

- 5 Acre private land has already acquired for sub-station by PGCB
- Sharecroppers will be affected by losing employment due to acquisition of agricultural land
- Cultivation will not be possible with a tractor under electric towers.
- Land under the transmission line will be less valuable
- Construction of multi-storied building under the transmission lines will be restricted
- Orchard will be affected and some of the trees will be fell down/tuning due to the project
- High risk for living, business, and even agricultural activities under high voltage transmission lines

Description of Consultations

96. Consultations were held with the different stakeholders such as local leaders, farmers, businessman, service holder, housewives, day laborers, etc. In the consultation meetings, discussions were held on the project description, scope of the project, social safeguard issues, probable impacts and mitigation measures about the project and grievance mechanism including gender-based violence risks during project construction. Professionals of ENRAC participated in the consultation meeting and responded to the questions of the participants. Apart from the consultation meetings, some group discussions were also held with various occupational groups along the transmission lines. The opinion of the people will be reflected in the Resettlement Plan (RP).

Table 25: Summary of Issues raised by the people and responses of consultants

SL	Issue/s	Questions/Comments of the participants	Responses
1	Time frame of the Project	When the project will start?	• The assessment of this project is going on. PGCB will start the field implementation of the project after finalization of assessment and agreement as required.
2	Location of Tower	Whether the tower destroys any structures?	• The tower location will have no impact on any structures since the transmission line will be passing through cropping field.
3	Land selection	What will be the consequence if people are not willing not give their land for the project?	• As per Bangladesh government law, landowners are bound to give their land to Bangladesh government if it is required. So, project authority will give proper compensation as per Bangladesh government policy.
4	Change of Project location	Whether there is any chance for change of the project location?	• Different assessments are being carried out to select a feasible site, probably this is final assessment so, the site will not be not be changed since there

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5	Information about the project	Why the information of the project was not disseminated previously?	• Engineering activities have been done for selection of the substation sites and transmission line. Now social & resettlement activities are being carried out. To make aware of the local people firstly consultation meetings are being conducted and after that HH census and survey will be carried out among the potentially affected people. Such consultation will be continued during implementation of the project
6	Project impact	What is impact of this project?	• Every project has some sort of positive and negative impacts. For the negative impacts, some people have to sacrifice for a bigger interest of the country. The project will acquire private agricultural land for the substations, but no displacement will take place. Along the transmission line only crops, trees, etc. will be affected. There may be the impact on income and livelihood of the land owners at substations but such impact will not take place in the transmission line.
7		• Why the survey is being conducted? • Who is doing this survey? • Who will be included in the survey? • With whom the survey will be conducted? • Who is conducting the survey and with whom?	• By the survey, the overall impact of the project on the people will be assessed. Based on the assessment, a resettlement plan (RP) will be prepared to mitigate negative impacts. • Environmental Resource Analysis Center (ENRAC) Ltd has been appointed to conduct the census and IOL survey on behalf of the PGCB. • The HH will be affected due to substation and transmission line including tower location for land, business trees, crops, they will be included. • The affected people losing land, trees, crops, business or any other assets due to the project will be covered by the survey. • ENRAC a social consulting firm has been appointed by PGCB for conducting the survey. Affected people losing land, trees, crops, and business are being covered in the survey.
8	Land acquisition	• If there is any land acquisition by the project? • What will happen for tower location?	• Yes, PGCB has already acquired 5-acre land for substation • Compensation has been given for using land, crops, and trees as the Bangladesh electricity act 2020 and ARIPA 2017.

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9	Project implementation	• Who will implement the project?	• Civil construction will be conducted by the appointed contractors, and resettlement activities will be implemented by PGCB in assistance with RP implementing agency
10	Impact of Tower	• Whether the tower will have adverse impact on agricultural production?	Cash compensation will be provide for the affected tower footings land, also land underneath can be cultivated under the tower area so that there will have no chance to have any adverse impact on agricultural production.
11	Land Estimation	• How much land will be acquired for the project?	• PGCB has already acquired 5 acre land for substation
12	Land dispute	• What will happen in case of disputed land?	• Compensation will be paid to the land holders, but in case of any dispute, compensation will be not paid until resolved by court
13	Opportunities by this project	• How the local community will get benefit from the project?	• During construction of the project affected people will be deployed preferentially. After completion of the project, local people will be getting uninterrupted power supply.
14	Safety for Residential Structure Under Electric Cable	• What are the safety measures for the residential structure under electric cable?	• The highest protection will be taken for stringing of cable. Safety hanger will be provided where required. However, the people, living under the cable, will be aware of the required measures.
15	Objective of the project	• What will happen to the project?	• The project will install 1 substation and transmission lines in the southern part of Bangladesh. In this way, electricity supply will be more strengthened and uninterrupted.
16	Damage to land	• Land demand will be decreased and no high rise building will be built, so how they can meet these losses?	• Although there will be a restriction of construction high rise building under the transmission line due to security reason people can produce crops and other activities. Transmission lines are for the betterment of the country and particularly in the project area.
17	Project Duration	• How many months require to implementing the project?	• It depends on the decision of the Government. So, such information will be correctly disseminated after starting the project.
18	Grievance	• If any owner does not get appropriate	• A grievance redress committee (GRC) committee will be formed including local representatives to resolve any grievance in a

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		compensation, then what will they do?	participatory way. Any aggrieved person may apply to the GRC for resolving his /her claims.
19	Member of GRC	• Who will be the member of GRC committee?	• GRC will be formed with the project officials, representatives of RP implementing agency, local UP Chairman/Member/Councilor, affected people and women groups.
20	Compensation	• Who will get compensation? • Which losses will be counted for compensation? • Who will provide them compensation? • As these lands are agricultural or primary production land, so they were asking for good/decent price as compensation. • How land price will be assessed? • What is the measurement process of compensation? • When compensation will be paid? • How compensation will be assessed for affected properties at tower locations? • How the compensation will be given to the leaseholders? • If there is any compensation available for business obstruction in project construction period? • The land price is very high in this area, whether the	• The affected persons for losing land, crops, trees or any other assets will get compensation. • The project will pay compensation for affected land, trees, crops and other assets at substation areas. In the transmission line including tower locations compensation will be paid for land and standing crops/tree. • DC will take all responsibility for final assessment and disbursement of compensation to tiled holders on behalf of the project. Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB) is responsible to pay compensation through DC office to the affected titled holders. Additional compensation and other resettlement benefits as per policy of the RP will be paid through NGO or Consultant firm. • Compensation will be assessed as per current market price following ARIPA 2017 and SPS 2009 on are settlement policy. People will be able to purchase alternative lands with the compensation money. • It will be fixed based on current market price following ARIPA 2017 on involuntary resettlement. • Compensation is measured based on current market price following Bangladesh Government law. • Compensation will be paid prior to take over the possession. In this regard, people will have to update their record of rights to receive compensation at an early stage of land acquisition process. • Compensation will be provided to the lease holders in case of valid agreement and social recognition. • Yes, compensation will be paid for business loss in case of displacement due to the project

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		appropriate price will be given to the owner. • As per GoB law affected land shall be compensated for its 3 times, what would the assessment process in the project? • Whether there is any compensation for tower location? • How will the compensation of cropgive during the implementation period? • What is the procedure to determine tree compensation? • How will the compensation for loss of business be counted? • Whether the houses under the electric cable will get any compensation? • Whether there is any compensation for fish as well as for pond?	interventions. But that business premises would be in the IOL list. • Indeed, compensation will be given at replacement cost so that people can purchase alternative land with compensation money. • Tower location will be temporarily taken from the people during the construction period. So, compensation will be provided for crops, trees, etc. • Compensation will be provided for loss of standing crops for each season considering types of crops. • Current market price of trees will be provided as per the scheduled rate of Department of Forest. Trees owners will be allowed to fell and take away of the trees. • If any business affected by the project then, the business owners will get grants business restoration. • Yes, there is a certain clearance under the electric cable, if any house affected then the owner will get compensation. But the alignment is designed in such a way so that no houses will be affected by the transmission line. • If there is any pond affected during land acquisition at substation area, compensation will be provided for fish stock. But under the transmission line, there will have no impact on the pond and fish stock.

4.3 Consultation Outcomes

97. Affected people were informed about the project objectives, goals, and made aware of the probable project impacts and the mitigation measures. It was made clear that any encroachment or changing of the category of land, structure, etc. after that date will not be compensated. It was also mentioned that all PAPs will be entitled to have appropriate compensation for lost assets as per the policy of this project. The participants were also informed that employment opportunity for local people would be possible during the construction. Probable positive and adverse impacts of the project during construction and operation and necessary mitigation measures to be taken by the project were also explained to the participants.

4.4 Continued Consultation and Participation

98. For continued consultations, the following steps are envisaged in the project:

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I. The PMU of the executing agency directs their project directors, engineers, ESU and the INGO to engage in continuous consultations with the affected persons to minimize/avoid adverse impacts of the project emanating from final engineering designs.

II. The ESU and the INGO 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.

III. The ESU, engineers and INGO engage the affected persons and other stakeholders to review the final engineering designs, and entitlements and other benefits to affected persons.

IV. The ESU and INGO liaise with the office of the Deputy Commissioner to verify the status of land acquisitions and communicate the same information to the affected persons.

V. The ESU and INGO conduct consultations with affected persons and other stakeholders to elicit their views and suggestions to revise and to update the resettlement plan.

VI. The ESU and INGO share the final resettlement plan with the affected persons and other stakeholders.

VII. The ESU and INGO hold periodic meetings with the affected persons and other stakeholders to review any unanticipated or indirect consequences of the implementation of safeguard plans.

VIII. The INGO assists 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.

IX. The ESU and INGO organise public meetings and appraise the communities about the progress of project implementation and the implementation of social safeguards such as payment of compensation and other assistance to be provided.

X. A regular update of the progress of the resettlement component of the project is placed for public display at the offices of the executing agency and its PMU.

XI. All monitoring reports of the resettlement components of the project are disclosed in the same manner as that of the resettlement plan.

XII. The INGO conducts 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.

XIII. The INGO places special attention to assist the vulnerable groups to understand the process and to help them in getting the compensation and other assistance.

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5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

99. The impacts of the project may raise numerous grievances and complaints on the part of affected persons. Among them would be the exclusion of the landowners/claimants from eligibility lists, non-availability of title documents, disputes related to land titles, lower valuation of properties and other assets and inadequate compensation, longer delays in the payment of compensation, exclusion of non-titleholders like squatters, share-croppers, and tenants, etc. from statutory compensation entitlements, and severance and disturbances caused to remaining land and properties. Resolution of such grievances within the legal framework of Bangladesh largely rests with the Deputy Commissioner who is responsible for land acquisitions. Affected parties can submit their grievances and complaints to the Deputy Commissioner for redress. The land acquisition law also provides for the affected parties recourse to the country's judicial system in case the Deputy Commissioner has not resolved the issue or else the parties are dissatisfied with the decision of the Deputy Commissioner. Meanwhile, there will be several other non-land acquisition-based grievances and complaints. The clearance of standing trees and way-leaves within the RoW of the transmission lines can adversely affect the livelihoods and incomes of households; civil construction works can cause destructions to standing crops; stringing of transmission lines over private properties can lead to property devaluation and raise people's concerns over their personal safety; and construction work of the project could also result in various inconveniences to the general public such as access difficulties, restrictions to public places, damages to privately owned built structures and common property resources, disturbances causing from noise and dust, and issues related to labor influx, etc.

100. The legal framework of the country may not have all-inclusive provisions nor the institutional mechanisms to effectively address all the grievances mentioned above. The Deputy Commissioner may not have the legal provisions to resolve all the issues arising from land acquisitions. On the other hand, not all the project affected parties will be able to resort to legal action which is costly, time-consuming, and non-affordable to the poor segments of the population. Therefore, the project will establish a project-based grievance redress mechanism (GRM) that is easily accessible to the aggrieved parties, transparent, and accountable in grievance handling and responding both effectively and efficiently to the grievances reported by the affected parties while winning the confidence of the complainants. A well-established and well-functioning GRM would be able to resolve the grievances locally and avoid lengthy court procedures which on the other hand could generate adverse implications on the timely implementation of the project together with reputational risks to key stakeholders.

101. The project will establish a three-tier GRM, details of which are described in the sections to follow. The GRM will function throughout the life cycle of the project implementation. However, it will not deal or interfere with any matters which are already placed before the country's courts of law. The project will provide wider publicity for the GRM established using a variety of media such as brochures and leaflets printed in Bengali and through community-level awareness-raising programs. The roles and functions of the GRM and its different tiers, specific locations where the different tires are established, grievance reporting procedures, time frames for grievance resolution at each level, etc. will be disseminated to the affected persons as well as the general public using the above-mentioned modes of communication. Furthermore, the project will provide orientation and training to the members of the GRM on effective grievance handling procedures.

102. **GRM – Level 1:** Level 1 of the GRM will be the project officer appointed by PGCB to a specific construction site to supervise and monitor the civil works of the contractor. He can be the line

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engineer or any other officer appointed by PGCB to a specific site. In case of grievances that are urgent and minor, aggrieved parties can easily approach PGCB's field officer. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned field officer will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations. The field officer will record the complaint, the name of the complainant, and the date of the complaint. The field officer will communicate with the relevant persons and agencies implicated in the complaint including the contractor and will try to reach an amicable settlement within two weeks.

103. **GRM – Level 2:** Level 2 of the GRM will be the Local Grievance Redress Committee (LGRC) chaired by the Project Director appointed for individual subprojects. The project will appoint one project director for the charfasson substation subproject, and the second for the transmission lines from NotunBiddyut Power Plant to Char Fasson line construction. The rest of the members of the GRC will include (i) the executive engineer of the project; (ii) contractor or his representative; (iii) a male and a female member of the concerned Union; (iv) a representative of the DC; and (iv) a representative of the aggrieved party (the representative should be a female if the aggrieved party is a female). Grievances that cannot be resolved at GRM-Level 1 or else if the affected persons were dissatisfied with the Level 1 resolution can submit their grievances to LGRC. The LGRC can convene the affected person to explain his/her grievance at its meeting. During the committee deliberations, LGRC will clarify the issues involved and would try its best to settle acceptable to both the affected person and the PMU within two weeks. The GRC will be located at the local office of the PGCB in the respective project site. If an agreement or resolution is reached, the key points of the agreement/resolution will be summarized, documented, and signed by both the affected person and the members of the GRC.

104. **GRM – Level 3:** Level 3 of the GRM will be the Project Management Unit of PGCB. The GRC at the PMU will comprise (i) Chairman of PGCB; (ii) Project Director of the relevant subproject; (iii) Resettlement Specialist of the environmental and social unit (established by PGCB); (iv) Team Leader of the contractor; (v) the DC responsible for land acquisition; (vi) a representative of the aggrieved party; and (vii) a representative of the civil society. The complainant and/or his representative will be called to appear before the Level 3 GRC and explain his/her grievance. If necessary, GRC members will undertake field inspections to verify the issues reported. Level 3 GRC will settle for consensus among its membership, failing which the decision may be taken on a majority vote. GRC decisions will be bound by the safeguards policy framework and the prescribed entitlement matrix. The GRC located at PGCB Headquarters will conclude its proceedings within one month from the submission of the grievance.

105. The GRM does not impede access to the legal system. Affected persons can resort to legal action through the country's judiciary system at any time. They can also submit their grievances to ADB's Accountability Mechanism, which has both a problem-solving function to respond to concerns of project-affected people and a compliance review function where there is a discrepancy with the implementation of ADB's operational policies.

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6. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 Introduction

106. The Government of Bangladesh 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 involuntary resettlement for the "Notun Biddyut PP-Char Fasson 230 KV double circuit Transmission line project" will be based on: (i) Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017 (ii) the Electricity rules of 2020; (iii) ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, which is vast and similar to any other lending agency requirements.

6.2 Legal Framework for Land Acquisitions in Bangladesh

107. 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.

108. 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.

109. 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.

110. 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 nonpriority general project. This includes the time taken by DC to award compensation for affected persons which is stipulated as 2 months.

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Table 26: 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 videography, still pictures or appropriate technology. • After the publication of the section 4(1) notice a joint verification should be 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 sec 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 50 standard bighas. 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 sec 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 sec 5(3) notice.	Divisional Commissioner

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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)	DC 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/person deposits the estimated award of compensation with the Deputy Commissioner within 120 days of receiving the estimate.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (1)	During valuation of assets, Deputy Commissioner will consider the 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.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (2)	Additional 200% compensation on current mouza rate is added to the estimated value. If private organizations acquire, added compensation will be 300%.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (3)	Additional 100% compensation on top of the current market price for impacts mentioned under sec 9(1) and (2)	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (4)	Appropriate action should be taken for relocation on top of the above-mentioned subsections.	
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 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	Deputy Commissioner

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	Commissioner deposits the compensation amount in a deposit account in the Public Account of the Republic and Deputy Commissioner acquires the land. But if any person complains about the ownership of the land, with appeal, he/she will be able to collect the amount from Deputy Commissioner. There is no fixed time for this.	
Section 12	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.	Deputy Commissioner

6.3 Valuation of Assets and Payment of Compensation

111. ARIPA provide for the payment of compensation for land and other assets permanently acquired, including standing crops, trees, and houses and any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Deputy Commissioner determines the market value of acquired assets as per its value on the date issue of the notice of acquisition (Section 4 (1) Notice under ARIPA), based on the registered value of similar property bought and/or sold in the area over the preceding 12 months. The market value of the property determined by the Deputy Commissioner is reinforced with additional 200% under the ARIPA due to compulsory nature of acquisition. The law specifies methods for calculation of market value of property based on recorded prices obtained from relevant Government departments such as Registrar (for land), Public Works Department (for structures), Department of Forests (for trees), Department of Agriculture (for crops) and Department of Fisheries (for fish stock). The following factors will be considered by the Deputy Commissioner in determining the market value of the property to be acquired.

a. The market value of the property at the date of publication of the notice under section 4 (1) of ARIPA.

b. Damages caused to any standing crops or trees on the property as a result of acquisition;

c. Any severance of the property from other property held by the interested parties;

d. Any injurious affection on other properties, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or the earnings of the interested parties;

e. Any possibilities that compel the person interested in the property (to be acquired) to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change; and

f. Any damages that may result from diminution of the profits of the property between the date of serving the notice under section 7 (ARIPA) and the date of taking possession of the property by the Deputy Commissioner.

6.4 The Electricity Act, 2018

112. 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

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electricity. The Act specifies the role of licensees in the supply of energy and construction of lines for energy transmission. The key features of the Act are:

Chapter	Issues	Act
Chapter 3, section 6	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 execution of legitimate authority of any person, the licensee may shift the site for power supply line or civil works.
Chapter 3, section 9	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.
Chapter 3, section 12	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.
Chapter 3, section 13	Right of Way	For the purpose of laying power supply lines or doing civil works under this Act, the licensee shall reserve the right of way over the land and the space above or underground there of: Provided that the licensee shall inform the land owner in writing before laying of power supply lines and doing civil works within a reasonable time.
Chapter 3, section 14	Acquisition of land	If acquisition of land is required for establishment of power generation plant or sub-station, it shall be deemed to have been necessary for public interest and the existing laws and regulations on acquisition of land shall have to be followed. If any private company holding license requires any land for constructing any connection line with power station, substation or grid substation the licensee may purchase or acquire such land from the concerned land owner in accordance with the existing laws and regulations regarding land acquisition.
Chapter 5, section 29	Accidents and investigation	If any accident occurs or any risk arises due to power generation, transmission, supply or distribution or due to power supply line or any other work, the person affected or the person having knowledge of it, as the case may be, may

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		give notice in writing to the Authority of such incidence or damage.

113. The Electricity Act, 2018 is an Act to repeal and re-enact the Electricity Act, 1910 with modification for developing and reforming the sectors of power generation, transmission, supply and distribution and for better service delivery to consumers and meeting the increasing demand for electricity.

114. The Electricity Act 2018, repeals the provisions of Electricity Act 1910. A chain of penal measures, intended to serve tempporary demand, have been taken. Anyone involved with electricity misappropriation, pilferage, wastage, or with interference or destruction of supply lines, be they civilians or government officials or corporations, may now be subjected to both fines and imprisonment. The current Act does not require officials to obtain a magisterial order before entering the premises of consumers to test or terminate supply.

115. Under this act, any person can get a license to supply energy & to lay down or place electric supply lines for the conveyance & distribution of energy. The licensee can open & break up the soil & pavement of any street, railway or tramway and can lay any line or do other works near other utility services (like gas, T&T, water Sewer etc.) provided that prior permission is taken from respective authority, as staled in section 6 - 11 of this act.

116. According to section 12(1) of this act, the licensee shall make full compensation for any damage detriment or inconvenience caused by him or by any one employed by him.

117. According to Section 13 of this Act, Right of way-For the purpose of laying power supply lines or doing civil works under this Act, the licensee shall reserve the right of way over the land and the space above or underground thereof provided that the licensee shall inform the land owner in writing before laying of power supply lines and doing civil works within a reasonable time.

118. According to section 14 of this Act, if acquisition of land is requried for establishment of power generation plant or sub-station, it shall be deemed to have been necessary for public interest and the exisiting laws and regulations on acquisition of land shall have to be followed.

6.5 Electricity Act, 2018 and Electricity Rules, 2020

119. 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. The key features of the Act and rules are given below

Table 27: Key Features of the Electricity Act, 2018 and Electricity Rules 2020

Issues	Provisions in the Electricity Act, 2018	Provisions in the Electricity Rules, 2020
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	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

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	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 execution of legitimate authority of any person, the licensee may shift the site for power supply line or civil works	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 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.

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6.6 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009

120. The ADB has specific involuntary resettlement safeguards 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.

121. 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.

Policy Principles:

i. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.

ii. Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

iii. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

iv. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

v. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and

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affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

vi. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

vii. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets.

viii. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

ix. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.

x. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

xi. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

xii. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

6.7 Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles Applicable to the Project

122. A Compliance Review of the ARIPA 2017 and the Safeguard Principles of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009 along with the gaps and proposed action to address gaps is presented below.

Table 28: A Compliance Review of the ARIPA 2017 and the Safeguard Principles of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009

No	ADB Safeguard Policy Principles (2009)	Legal Framework of Bangladesh (ARIPA 2017)	egree of compliance or gaps and roposed 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 PGCB and categorizes land by types and any assets thereon and identifies owners of physical assets prior to issue of section 4(1) notice.	Partially complied. PGCB & consultants will conduct an independent assessment & prepare an Inventory of Losses and identify resettlement issues.

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2	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations.	Affected persons are allowed to raise objections under section 4(7) of ARIPA if they disagree with joint verification assessment and under section 5(1) of ARIPA against land acquisition. Deputy Commissioner hears the complaints and grievances under section 4(9) of ARIPA.	Partially complied. PGCB will initiate a comprehensive process of consultation with affected persons and others during resettlement plan preparation 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(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).	Partially complied. PGCB will establish a project based GRM through resettlement plan to address grievances.
4	Provide cash compensation at replacement cost.	DC enhances the compensation by 200% premium on top of current mouza rate (market value) of the land and another 100% premium to address other resettlement impacts (ARIPA).	Partially complied. PGCB will appoint a Property Assessment and Valuation Committee to recommend replacement cost 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 replacement cost 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).	Partially complied. PGCB 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

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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.	Partially complied. Provisions are included in the Entitlement Matrix of the resettlement plan to pay compensation to the nontitle holders (informal and nonregistered) 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	Non-complied. 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 Plan	Legal framework does not make provisions	Non-complied. PGCB will prepare the RP and obtain the approval of GoB and ADB.
9	Disclose the draft resettlement plan	Legal framework does not make provisions	Non-complied. PGCB 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	Non-complied. PGCB will include the full resettlement cost in its total budget and commits to make available the required funds in time. PGCB will also establish a separate unit (ESU) and recruit an NGO to implement 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	Partially complied. PGCB will ensure that all affected persons, irrespective of their titles following the entitlement matrix and ensure that they are paid compensation prior to displacement. PGCB and the External Monitor will monitor the compensation payment procedure.

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		awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency under section 11(1)	The NGO to be appointed by PGCB 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	Non-complied. PGCB will institute both internal and external monitoring mechanisms to monitor the processes, outputs, outcomes and impacts of resettlement plan implementation and share the monitoring reports with affected persons and other stakeholders including ADB. Bi annual reports will be submitted and disclosed on the ADB website.

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7. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

7.1 Introduction

123. An Entitlement Matrix is prepared on the basis of information (on properties affected within the Project RoW) derived from the AC land office in the upazilas concerned under the Project area following ARIPA 2017 andthe Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of ADB (2009). Compensation[1] for loss of agricultural land for tower footings will be paid as per Electricity Rules 2020. The entitlement matrix (Table 30) summarizes the main types of losses and the corresponding entitlements under the policies and legal framework of the government and ADB safeguard policies

Categories of PAPs and Types of Losses

Table 29: The PAPs census under the project has been categorized in the following four categories.

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).	12.12 Acre land for one substation and 115 Towers
2. Persons whose assets, other than land or structure, are partly or fully affected (temporarily or permanently).	0
3. Persons whose annual or perennial crops and/or trees are affected.	Crops from 86.17 Acre land and 1797 standing trees will be affected
4. Persons affected who belong to socially and economically vulnerable groups.	6 vulnerable and significantly affected HHs

Table 30: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of Loss	Affected persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsibility
1	Agricultural land acquired for substations	Legal Titleholders	Cash compensation at replacement cost and R&R assistance.	• Cash compensation under the law (CCL) including additional premium prescribed in the land acquisition acts 2 • Additional compensation if CCL is	• Deputy Commissioner • Executing Agency

[1] The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements as per the ADB SPS: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Furthermore, replacement cost of the land, strcutures, trees and crops affected had been assessed during consultations conducted with APs, and information elicited through a rapid market survey conducted with key stakeholders in the land market and other relevant government departments such as forest, agriculture, marketing and public works. In calculating the replacement cost, depreciation of built structures and other assets will not be taken into account

[2] The premium will be 200% of the market value under the ARIPA 2017

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				lower than the market/replacement cost as recommended by PAVC • Cash compensation for the residual land if the remaining portion is a nonviable entity and the willingness of the land owner to surrender that land • Stamp duty and registration cost if is purchased within the project's life cycle (for an estimated 20% of affected persons) • Severely affected allowance of Tk 15,900 per household equivalent to 3 months minimum wage.	
2	Agricultural land acquired for substations	Registered tenants	Cash compensation at replacement cost	• Share of cash compensation under the law (CCL) • Repayment of all liabilities by the landowner/lessor	• Deputy Commissioner • Landowner/ lessor • Executing Agency
3	Land for four tower foot areas at ground level of the transmission towers	Legal titleholders	Cash compensation at replacement cost	• Cash compensation for the affected four tower footing land as recommended by PAVC • 60 days of advance notice to the affected persons to harvest standing seasonal crops • Land underneath can be cultivated under the tower area	• Executing Agency
4	Trees within the land acquired for substations	Legal titleholders, non-titleholders, sharecroppers,	Cash compensation at	• CCL paid as provided for in ARIPA 20173 • Additional compensation	Deputy Commissioner • Executing Agency

[3] Based on applicable rates obtained from the Forest Department.

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		tenants, & socially recognized tree growers	replacement cost	recommended by PAVC based on the type, age, productivity and lost income during the life cycle of the trees if the CCL is lower than the replacement cost or affected persons are not covered by legal provisions. • 60 days of advance notice to the affected persons to cut down standing trees and the right to possess the timber and any other produce.	
5	Trees within the RoW of the transmission lines	Legal titleholders, non-titleholders, sharecroppers, tenants, & socially recognized tree growers	Cash compensation at replacement cost and R & R assistance	• Cash compensation recommended by PAVC based on the type, age, productivity and lost income during the life cycle of the trees including additional compensation for fruit bearing trees. • 60 days of advance notice to the affected persons to cut down standing trees and the right to possess the timber and any other produce. • Linkages with relevant agencies which can support tree planting programs	Executing Agency
6	Standing crops and fish stocks (in aquaculture ponds) within the land acquired for substations	Legal titleholders, nontitle holders, sharecroppers and tenants	Cash compensation at replacement cost	• For loss of crops, an amount equivalent to replacement cost taking into account the market value of a given variety of crop, average seasonal production of the cultivated land and the number of seasons lost to the farmer • Assistance for sharecroppers and	•Deputy Commissioner • Executing Agency

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				tenants to identify and move into alternate land • 60 days of advance notice to the affected persons to harvest standing seasonal crops	
7	Standing crops and fish stocks (in aquaculture ponds) within the RoW of the transmission lines	Legal titleholders, nontitle holders, sharecroppers and tenants	Cash compensation at replacement cost	• Cash compensation recommended by PAVC based on market value of a given variety of crop, average seasonal production of the cultivated land and the number of seasons lost to the farmer not exceeding a period of one year • Assistance for restoration of the land and ponds to its previous state or better level • Assistance for sharecroppers and tenants to identify and move into alternate land • 60 days of advance notice to the affected persons to harvest standing seasonal crops	•Executing Agency • Contractor
8	Vulnerable Allowances	Vulnerable Households	R & R assistance	• One-time grant of Tk10,000 per vulnerable household4	Executing agency
9	Livelihood Allowances	Vulnerable Households and severely affected households	R & R assistance	• Livelihoods restoration grants of Tk20,000 (Tk5,000 for training and Tk15,000 grant for tree planting, other livelihood restoration activities etc.)	•Executing Agency

[4] Vulnerable households include those that are: (i) households headed by women; (ii) household headed by persons with disabilities; (iii) households whose annual incomes are lower than Tk90,000; (iv) elderly headed households, (v) households who are landless; and (vi) who are without legal title to land. The vulnerable status for persons without legal title is determined based on the social impact assessment/survey

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10	Disruptions to utility services (electricity, water etc.) within households	Titleholders and nontitle holders	R & R assistance	•Contractor to restore the service facilities • Compensation for costs incurred by households due to disruption of services as determined by PAVC	•Executing Agency
11	Unforeseen adverse impacts on properties and livelihoods during project construction	Legal titleholders, nontitle holders, sharecroppers, tenants, daily wage laborers and vulnerable households	R & R assistance	•Full cash compensation at replacement cost as provided in the Electricity Act of 2018 and the Electricity rules 2020 for any damages caused to movable and immoveable properties and livelihoods and determined by PAVC • A written agreement between the landowner and the contractor for the temporary use of land for construction related activities • Full restoration of the land temporarily used for construction related activities	•Executing Agency • Contractor
12	Unforeseen other impacts	Affected persons	Will be assessed and determined based on safeguards principles and incorporated into the entitlement matrix		•Executing Agency

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8. INCOME RESTORATION

124. 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.

125. 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. The permanent economic displacements of the project are anticipated due to acquisition of 5 ha of private land for the construction of one substation. There is no any structure or trees in the selected substation area. So no relocation or permanent displacement will be required. This is very little compared to the other land assets of the owner of the land selected for the substation.

126. The construction of transmission lines will not require any relocation or permanent displacement because of there is no any structure within 10 m clearing width in RoW (m). The impacts include the 41 residential 2 commercial and 1 CPR structures, but these structures will not be affected in such a way that they will need to be reconstructed. loss of 7.12 acre of land for transmission tower footings at ground level; and loss of an estimated 1797 standing trees comprising 1055 timber trees, 616 fruit-bearing trees and 42 medicinal plants. The total affected population within RoW of the transmission lines is estimated at 44 households and 208 persons. Of them, 6 households fall into the vulnerable category.

127. The project proposes to implement the following measures (Table 31) 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 31: Livelihood and income restoration plan

Affected Persons	Livelihood and income restoration measures	Responsibility
Households/persons affected by land acquisitions	Cash compensation for acquired land at replacement cost to enable them to buy alternate land or invest in other productive activities. Plus severely affected allowance equivalent to three months minimum wage	DC Executing agency
	Additional Livelihood restoration grants for vulnerable and severely affected households for training and restoration of their livelihoods and incomes	Executing agency
	Provide stamp duty and registration fees payable for alternate land purchased by affected persons during the project cycle period as an incentive for them to invest their compensation money in productive purposes.	Executing agency

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	Assistance and guidance for the affected persons to identify suitable alternate land and to use their compensation money in productive ventures	Implementing NGO (INGO)
	Help arranging credit/grants to the affected persons for income generation or livelihood restoration.	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 at replacement cost 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 affected men and women with equal wages as per the contractual agreement reached with respective contractors	Executing agency INGO Contractor
	Help arranging credit/grants to the affected persons for income generation or livelihood restoration.	INGO
	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
Tenants and Sharecroppers	Cash compensation at replacement cost to off-set their loss of trees and crops as well as to invest part of the	Executing agency INGO

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	compensation money in tree planting and crop cultivations in alternate land	
	Assistance for sharecroppers and tenants to identify and move into alternate land	INGO
	Help arranging credit/grants to the affected persons for income generation or livelihood restoration.	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

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9. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

Introduction

128. The total estimated budget for implementation of the Resettlement Plan is BDT. 54.95 million (USD 0.65 million) which is shown in the table below. The area selected for construction of the 1 sub-station in charfasson, Bhola comprises of agricultural land only as per the record documents of the Tehsil office and Census 2020. Resettlement costs and budget, therefore, covers compensation on affected agricultural land, trees, crops and additional assistance for loss of income and vulnerabilities. The costs for land acquisition for the Project are estimated at current market price for the year 2021 and for loss of trees, crops and additional assistance for loss of income and vulnerabilities as per the resettlement policy framework. This budget is an indicative outlay where the information of the affected land is collected from local land office as per Dag/JL/Sheet no. and estimate of trees, crops and other assistance has been developed as per Census and tree inventory.

129. These costs will be updated and adjusted once the land acquisition boundaries will be finalized and the Government approves a price of land, trees and crops based on recommendations of PVAC for compensation cost prior to implementation. Compensation cost of land and other assets will be updated annually if the PVAC at the district level justifies the same at the time of dispossession for any considerable price escalation. There is also a budget allocation for RP implementation and a 10% contingency over the total budget to meet unforeseen expenditures. Therefore, this RP budget will remain as a dynamic process for cost estimate during implementation.

Summary Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget

130. This budget includes compensation for land as well as trees, standing crops along with other resettlement benefits i.e. additional assistance, one-time special grants and special assistance to women-headed and vulnerable households. Provision of contingency costs (10%) has also been calculated and incorporated in this budget. In addition to that additional 50% of mauza rate of land has been considered as the land will be acquired after two to three years from now, due to the availability of electricity and others developments works, there is possibility of increase in the value of land here by then. The RP budget further includes Grievance Redress, External Monitoring and Administrative Cost. The land acquisition and resettlement fund will be provided by the IA (i.e., PGCB).

Table 32: Summary resettlement budget for the project

	Category of Losses	Total Qty. (Acre, Number)	Total Budget (Tk)	Total Budget Tk (In Million)	Total Budget USD	Total Budget USD (In Million)
A	**Compensation for Land for Tower Footings**					
1	Compensation for land lost for tower foot areas at ground level of the transmission towers (acre)	7.12	15265084	15.27	179589.2	0.18
	Sub-Total (A)		15265084	15.27	179589.2	0.18
B	**Crop Compensations**					

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1	Compensation for standing crops and fish stocks (in aquaculture ponds) within the RoW of the transmission lines, one-time cash grant @ Tk100000/acre	86.17	8617000	8.62	101376.5	0.10
	Sub-Total (B)		8617000	8.62	101376.5	0.10
C	Compensation for Standing Trees (RoW of TL)					
1	Compensation for Fruit Trees	616	5509266	5.51	64814.89	0.06
2	Compensation for Timber/Wood Trees	1055	12816399	12.82	150781.2	0.15
3	Compensation for Medicinal Trees	42	362334	0.36	4262.753	0.00
4	Compensation for Bamboo	84	20160	0.02	237.1765	0.00
	Sub-Total (C)	1797	18708159	18.71	220096	0.22
D	Livelihood, Vulnerable and Severity Allowances					
1	One-time vulnerable grant of Tk. 10000	6	60,000	0.06	705.8824	0.00
	Sub-Total (D)	2	60000	0.06	705.8824	0.00
E	**Total (A to D)**		**42650243**	**42.65**	**501767.6**	**0.50**
F	Administrative cost @ 2% for compensation of Tower Footings		305301.68	0.31	3591.784	0.00
G	Engagement of INGO		5000000	5.00	58823.53	0.06
H	External Monitoring Consultant (Social & Environment)		2000000	2.00	23529.41	0.02
	Total (E to H)		**49955544.68**	**49.96**	**587712.3**	**0.59**
	Contingency 10% of the Total Cost		4995554.468	5.00	58771.23	0.06
	Grand Total		**54951099.15**	**54.95**	**646483.5**	**0.65**

Assessment of Unit Value for Compensation

131. The cost is estimated on the basis of inventory of losses identified through census and property valuation/market surveys. Compensation cost of land, trees and crops is calculated using the market rates. For compensation of land due to construction of towers we have considered collected Mauza rate of substations area and added 50% additional amount as the towers will be constructed in different types of land, also the land will be acquired after two to three years from now, due to the availability of electricity and others developments works, there is possibility of increase in the value of land here by the. 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.

The Compensation of land and Crops of Substation Land

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132. The site deesignated for Charfasson substation is currently acquired by PGCB. This section mentions the budget spent on land acquisition and crop compensation. PGCB has already acquired 5 acres of land for the substation, the compensation of which has been provided through Bhola DC office as per electricity rule 2020, (ARIPA) 2017 and the SPS 2009. Therefore compensation of substation land is not included in the applied budget of this RP. Information related to land acquisition of substation is attached in the annex 11 section.

Table 33: The Compensation of land and Crops of Substation Land

SN	Category of loss	Unit (acre)	Rate in Tk Per acre	Including 200% Premium per Acre	Total (Tk)
1	Compensation for land of Charfasson Substation	5	1429315	4287945	21439725
2	Compensation for Crops of Charfasson Substation	5	100000		500000
	Sub-total (Compensation as per Electricity Rules 2020)				21939725

The compensation cost of land and Compensation for Crops of Angle Point and Suspension Tower

133. The compensation of land for tower construction is presented in table below. for transmission towers, average Mauza rate has been considered of upazilas which are in RoW under the project. In addition, additional 50% cost has been considered with average Mauza rate. This compensation will be paid to land owner or sharecroppers.

134. The budget for compensation of standing crops due to construction of 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 1000/decimal, i.e. BDT. 100,000/acre. The total estimated amount for land and crop compensation of Transmission Line is about BDT 23.88 million.

Table 34: The compensation cost of Land and Crops of Angle Point and Suspension Towers

SN	Category of loss	Unit (acre)	Rate in Tk Per acre	50% more on present Mauza Rate	Total (Tk)
A	Compensation cost of land				
1	Compensation for land lost for tower foot areas at ground level of the transmission towers (Angle Point)	2.4	1429315	2143972.5	5145534
2	Compensation for land lost for tower foot areas at ground level of the transmission towers (Suspension Tower)	4.72	1429315	2143972.5	10119550
	Total A	7.12			15265084
B	Compensation for Crops				

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1	Compensation for standing crops and fish stocks (in aquaculture ponds) within the RoW of the transmission lines, one-time cash grant @ Tk100000/acre	86.17	100000		8617000
	Total B	86.17	100000		8617000
	Sub-total A+B (Compensation as per Electricity Rules 2020)				23882084

Compensation for Trees

135. 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 5m and above. The estimated amounts for compensation trees on private land and Government land is BDT. 18.7 million.

Table 35: Compensation for affected trees

Compensation for Trees	Unit (in nos)	Rate (BDT)	Estimated amount of Compensation in BDT
Fruit Bearing			
(> 10 m height)	103	12322	1269166
(5-10 m height)	513	5787	2968731
	616		4237897
Additional 30% compensation for affected fruit bearing trees			1271369.1
Sub-total			5509266.1
Non-Fruit Bearing (Timber)			
(> 10 m height)	423	17865	7556895
(5-10 m height)	632	8322	5259504
Sub-total	1055		12816399
Bamboo			
5-10 m height	84	240	20160
Sub-total	84		20160
MEDICINE			

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Compensation for Trees	Unit (in nos)	Rate (BDT)	Estimated amount of Compensation in BDT
(> 10 m height)	0	0	0
(5-10 m height)	42	8627	362334
Sub-total	42		362334
Total	1797		18,708,159.1

Compensation for Trees, Standing Crops and tower footings

136. The estimated amounts of Compensation for Trees, Standing Crops and tower footings of transmission line is 42.6 Million BDT

SN	Category of Losses	Total Qty.	Total (Tk)	Total Tk (In Million)	Total USD (In Million)
1	Compensation for Standing Trees (Number)	1797	18708159	18.71	0.22
2	Compensation for Standing Crops (Acre) within the RoW of the transmission lines	86.17	8617000	8.62	0.1
3	Compensation for tower footings (acre)	7.12	15265084	15.27	0.18
	Total		42590243	42.6	0.5

Other Resettlement Benefits

137. In accordance with the resettlement and rehabilitation assistance plan all affected households and persons will be compensated with different compensation packages and additional resettlement assistance. The packages have been calculated based on the Census July 2021. The total estimated amount for Other Resettlement Benefits is BDT 0.06 million.

Table 36: Other Benefits – Special Allowances for Vulnerable and Significantly Affected HHs

SN	Other Resettlement Benefits	Unit (in Nos)	Rate in Tk Per Acre/ sft/ nos	Estimated cost (in Tk)

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1	Onetime grant of Tk. 10000 per female headed household living below the poverty line	3	10000	30,000
2	Onetime grant of Tk. 10000 per male headed household living below the poverty line	2	10000	20,000
3	Onetime grant of Tk. 10000 per household headed by elderly over 70 years	1	10000	10,000
	Total	6		60,000

Grievance Redress, External Monitoring and Administrative Cost

138. The following table shows the Grievance Redress, External Monitoring and Administrative Cost of the Project. The total estimated amount for Grievance Redress, External Monitoring and Administrative Cost is BDT 7.3 million.

Table 37: Grievance Redress, External Monitoring and Administrative Cost

SN	Loss Item	Total Tk.
1	Administrative cost for TLs @ 2% of RP Cost	305301.684
2	Engagement of INGO	5000000
3	External Monitoring Consultant (Social & Environment)	2000000
4	Total	7,305,302

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10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

10.1 Role of the Project Director in Managing Land Acquisitions and Resettlement

139. The Project Director (PD) is responsible for planning and executing necessary entitlement policy; administrative and financial decisions; and actions for effective and timely implementation of the Project as per the GoB and financier's guidelines, if there is any and approved implementation arrangements. The PD may delegate his/her power through the Superintendent Engineer (Planning), head of ESDU, for overall management and implementation of the EMP and RP. The PD will appoint and mobilize an experienced IA for designing and implementing the resettlement activities.

10.2 Environmental and Social Unit (ESU)

140. An Environmental and Social Unit has been engaged by PGCB 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.

10.3 Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC)

141. Deputy Commissioners (DC) and PGCB will conduct joint on-site verification of affected physical properties on private land proposed for acquisition for the project in selected substations. DCs will also assess the market price of the affected land, structure, trees and crops with data and assistance from Sub-Registry offices for land, Public Works Department (PWD) for structure, Department of Forest (DoF) for trees, and Agriculture Extension and Agriculture Marketing departments for crops. The DCs will not compensate the households, shops or any other entities affected on GOB land or having no legal documents/title to the assets affected for project purposes.

142. However, on involuntary resettlement, the authorized and unauthorized occupants on public land, sharecroppers, lessees with no legal papers will also be entitled for compensation and assistance. These non-titled affected persons and their physical and economic losses will be assessed and compensation value of affected physical assets and income will be determined by a Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) established for each Upazila under the project. The PAVC will be a 5-member committee at each Upazila. The members of PAVC will be nominated by the Superintending Executive (Grid Circle) PGCB and approved by the Project Director.

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Table 38: Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC)

Superintending Executive (Grid Circle) PGCB	Convener
Executive Engineer, Grid Maintenance Division (GMD) of the concern jurisdiction, PGCB	Member
Field Coordinator of the RP Implementing Agency/NGO	Member-Secretary
Representative of concerned DC office	Member
Upazila Vice Chairman (concern Upazila)	Member

143. The PAVC will verify and cross check the field book of the joint verification survey (JVS) conducted jointly by PGCB and the Deputy Commissioners at respective project area. The PAVC will also review and certify the census of affected households (titled and non-titled) and assets by the PGCB conducted through IA/NGO. If there is major variation between Census and JVS data (more than 10%) in assessing affected properties, PAVC will consult the JVS for titled losses and the Census for non-titled losses. PAVC will assess quantity and category of affected physical property (structure, tree, business, common properties, etc.) on substations and transmission lines. Compensation value of the affected physical property will also be determined by the PAVC based on current market price. The PAVC will design and conduct a property valuation survey (PVS) through survey and public consultation and consult secondary data to recommend compensation value of land and structures and market price of trees and crops as well as amount of loss of income at current market price.

144. Property Assessment and Valuation Committee will determine compensation cost based on CMP during project implementation period. RC=CMP+ Stamp Duty & Registration Cost; where CMP includes DC‟s payment (CCL) and additional compensation on top of DC‟s CCL. The CMP for affected crops has been determined based on the secondary information collected from Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) and Department of Marketing. The compensation assessed by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) for trees, crops, and fish through various concerned departments/agencies usually represents the current market price. So, additional compensation on top of DCs payment does not require for trees and crops in most cases. Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) will be doing extensive exercise during RP implementation to determine replacement cost (RC) for land and structure while current market price (CMP) for affected trees and crops.

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11. MONITORING AND REPORTING

145. The EA will establish a monitoring system through the PIU to monitor the progress of all aspects of land acquisition/ resettlement and income generation. The process of the RP implementation must ensure that the affected persons are able to regain their pre-Project socio-economic condition. Therefore, monitoring of the process of implementation of the RP is designed as an important part of the overall functioning and management of the Project. It will ensure that inputs are provided, procedures are followed, and outputs are monitored and verified as per approved plan and schedule of actions. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is a tool of the resettlement program ensuring timely and fair delivery of entitlements and smooth implementation of the 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. Achievement of the objectives of the M&E will enhance the delivery capacity of the 'PIU' and maximize benefits to the affected persons and the host communities. Also an evaluation of the process and outcomes will enable EA 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).

146. Monitoring will be done both internally and externally to provide feedback to the EA and to assess the effectiveness of the RP policy and implementation. Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ESDU through their field offices and bimonthly reports would be prepared on the progress of RP implementation. The services of an external monitoring agency are required to carry out the evaluation of the RP implementation. The Supervision Consultant/Safeguard Specialist will monitor RP implementation and report on a biannual basis to the PIU on the progress of resettlement activities covering monitoring activities for RP implementation. The external monitoring agency to be engaged by EA will submit (i) half- yearly monitoring reports (every six months after the beginning of the resettlement processes) and (ii) RP implementation completion report (submitted within 60 days of the end of resettlement process). The scope of M&E will be as follows

Preparatory Stage

- Consultation with APs in the preparation of Resettlement Plan and their participation in the implementation process.
- Establishment of resettlement unit.
- Budget and fund management.
- Requirement for further land acquisition.
- Information dissemination on payments of entitlement. The following key issues need to be monitored also during the preparatory phase:
- Conducting baseline survey
- Identification of APs and their numbers
- Identification of different categories of APs and entitlements of individuals
- Establishment of inventory of losses
- Valuation of different assets

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- Fund delivery
- Institutional capacity assessment
- Implementation schedule and items of expenditure

Monitoring Indicator

147. Fulfilment 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 indicators for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement program. These indicators shall be assessed for the implementation process, outcomes and impacts

Type	Examples of Indicator
Process Indicator	• Consultation and participation programs with various stakeholders on entitlement • Grievance mitigation Setting up ESDU • Placement of Project staff • Deployment of implementing agencies • Training of ESDU staff • Survey for the identification of APs and Non-APs Household Census, Baseline and Socio-Economic Survey • Expenditure of implementing agencies Deployment of independent agency for external monitoring • Procedure of determining loss and entitlements Inventory of losses • Development of livelihood and income restoration program • 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 Indicators	• Number of households compensated and assisted • Number of affected persons purchasing replacement agricultural land • Amount of compensation disbursed
Impact Indicator	• Changes in occupation • Changes in income and expenditure • Changes in women-headed households

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11.1 Internal Monitoring

148. The first two types of indicators related to process and outputs will be monitored by ESDU/PIU, internally. Information on these indicators will be gathered through their field level officers from the Project sites and will be incorporated in the form of monthly progress report to assess the progress of RP implementation and adjust the work plan, where necessary, in case of delays or difficulties.

The specific activities under RP implementation that will be monitored internally by ESDU/PIU are the following:

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

11.2 External Monitoring

149. External monitoring is required to carry out evaluation of RP implementation. The external monitoring will be carried out on biannual basis. Each phase of monitoring will also evaluate the achievement of the RP objectives against the impact indicators. The overall aim of external monitoring will be to learn strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning. External monitoring will be independent of PIU.

Independent External Progress Monitoring Agency

150. An External Monitoring Agency (EMA), with prior experience in resettlement and rehabilitation of developed induced displacements, and independent of the Project, will be engaged to carry out the external M&E and reporting of the implementation of the RP. The EMA will carry out bi-yearly monitoring and final evaluation and recommend necessary changes to the Head of ESDU and the PD, PIU for consideration. The scope of external monitoring will cover compliance monitoring and social impact evaluation of RP implementation. The EMA will cover the compliance issues such as (i) compensation and entitlement policies, (ii) adequacy of resettlement planning and organizational mechanism for implementing the RP, (iii) settling complaints and grievances, and (iv) provisions for adequate budgetary support by EA for implementing the RP. The EMA will also assess the extended assistance to APs to restore their incomes from/to pre-project levels. It will also appraise the accounting documents used in recording the payments of compensation to APs by EA. In addition to this, a final annual impact evaluation will be done to assess the effectiveness of the work being undertaken and level of results achieved. EMA will submit report on half yearly basis to the PIU and the development organization (co-financier), if there is any. The EMA will work as per the Terms of Reference provided by the EA to EMA.

External Progress Monitoring Activities

151. The RP identifies the following activities for the external monitoring;

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- Review of internal monitoring procedures and reporting to determine whether the activities are being undertaken in compliance with the RP;
- Review of internal monitoring records as a basis for identifying any areas of noncompliance, any recurrent problems, or potentially disadvantaged groups or households;
- Review of objection records for evidence of significant non-compliance or recurrent poor performance in resettlement implementation;
- Discussion with the PIU and others involved in land acquisition and compensation disbursement to review progress and identify critical issues;
- Assess overall fulfillment with the RP requirements, and to prepare a summary compliance report for the EA on resettlement progress, any issues arising and any necessary corrective actions;
- Interview a random sample of APs in open-ended discussions to assess their knowledge and concerns regarding the resettlement process, their entitlements and rehabilitation measures;
- Advise Project management regarding possible improvements in the implementation of the RP.

Reporting Arrangements

152. The IA will prepare bi-monthly progress report highlighting progress, issues, constrains and targets of each month. The Supervision Consultant will monitor implementing progress and submit biannual progress reports (BAPR) of RP implementation 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 BMPRs and BAPRs and prepare half-yearly monitoring reports that describe the progress of the implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions, then submit it to the EA for comments. The benefit monitoring and evaluation exercise will be included in these reports to ascertain whether the APs have been adequately benefited by various 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. Table 39 provides details on the contents and timing of various progress monitoring reports.

Table 39: contents and timing of various progress monitoring reports

Activities	Content	Timeline	Responsibility
Bi-monthly Progress Report	Details on activity results issues affecting performance and variance, if and any reason for same and	Submitted within 10 days of the next / following month	IA

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	correction recommended		
Bi-annual Progress Report	Narrative as per monitoring program on R&R issues in the RP	Submitted within 30 days of the end of half year	EMA
Final Progress Report	Project achievements, failures and impacts	Submitted within 60 days of end of the Project	EMA

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12. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

153. A time-bound implementation schedule is required for the RP implementation. The RP implementation schedule is prepared on the basis of extent of area covered and loss to be incurred by the project in accordance with the project construction schedule, as the acquired land would need to be vacated before starting construction works. One of the principles of RP implementation is that people affected by the project be paid their due legal compensation and resettlement benefits prior to handover of land to the EA. The implementation schedule will be synchronized with the construction plan with particular attention to make land available. Therefore, implementation of the RP will be started prior to the commencement of construction/ engineering works. In this regard, all land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of Project sites and the start of civil works. The RP Implementing Agency (EPC Contractor) will be recruited one (1) year ahead of starting construction work so that IA can arrange payment of compensation to the EPs prior to eviction of land.

154. The implementation of the RP will include: (i) identification of cut-off-date and notification, (ii) verification of losses and extent of impacts, (iii) finalization of entitlements and distribution of identity cards, (iv) consultations with APs on their needs and priorities, and (v) resettlement, provision of compensation and assistance and its disbursement.

155. The IA will assist the APs in the process of compensation payment. Individual entitlements on household basis will be processed by the lA. Each EP will receive an ID card. The ID card will be issued to the EPs as identified by the DC and/or Joint Verification Committee (JVC) with joint signatures of the Resettlement Officer (RO) of EA and Area Manager of the RP lA. Photograph of the EPs will be attested by the UP Chairman/ Ward Councillor concerned and pasted on the ID card.

156. EA 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 and hiring of IA for resettlement, RP 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 prior to start of construction work.

157. The RP implementation schedule is prepared on the basis of extent of area covered, and losses to be incurred for the Project. The RP implementation requires 1 year time including a margin of 3 months to redress any unforeseen situations or circumstances that may arise during the implementation. The lA should be fielded simultaneously with the commencement of land acquisition. Step-wise activities will be followed for implementation of RP. A tentative implementation schedule is presented in Table 40.

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Table 40 Implementation Schedule

SL	Activities	Months											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	Social Preparation												
1	Mobilization of IA in the field												
2	Disclosure of RP												
3	Formation of PVAC/JVC/GRC												
4	Determination of Entitlements												
B	Payment of Compensation												
1	Prepare application for CCL collection for APs by IA												
2	IA assistance to APs for CCL collection												
3	Opening Bank Account by the APs												
4	APs apply and receive CCL												
5	APs approach and receive RV/AO												
C	Grievance Redress												
1	Complaints from aggrieved APs												
2	Review, Approval and Actions												
D	Monitoring												
1	Internal Monitoring												
2	Procurement of External Monitoring												
3	External Monitoring												

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13. List of annex

Annex 1: List of subprojects

Annex 2: Details of Surveyed Lengths of Transmission Lines

Annex 3: Land requirements for installation of transmission towers (tower base area)

Annex 4: Details of substation lands

Annex 5: Locations of subprojects

Annex 6: List of participants at consultations

Annex 7: Selected photographs of consultations

Annex 8: Summary outcomes of public and women's consultations

Annex 9: Time frame for land acquisitions and payment of compensation under aripa

Annex 10: Breakdown of Summary Budget

Annex 11: Mouza documents

Annex 12: Terms of Reference for External Monitoring (Environmental and Social)

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Annex 1: List of subprojects

Sl No	Sub-projects	Details
1	Substation	230/33 KV GIS: Char Fasson (5 Acre)
2	Transmission Line	NotunBiddyut PP- Char Fasson 230 kV double circuit line: 41 km
3	Bay Extension	230 KV bay Extension at NotunBiddyut PP: 2 nos.

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Annex 2: Details of Surveyed Lengths of Transmission Lines

Detailed Tower Location of the Transmission Line

Upazila	Union	Mouza	JL No	Range of AP	Number of AP	Suspension Tower	No. of Susp. T
Burhanuddin	Sachra	Gazipur Char	43	AP-01-AP-06	6	1-2	2
Burhanuddin	Deula	Deula	51			3-8	6
Burhanuddin	Deula	Chhota Para	53	AP-07	1	9-10	2
Burhanuddin	Deula	Bara Pata	54	AP-08	1	11-13	3
Burhanuddin	Deula	Char Titla	55	AP-09-AP-10	2	14-18	5
Lalmohan	Kalma	Lej Chhakina	11	AP-11	1	19-22	4
Lalmohan	Badarpur	Char Titia	9			23-26	4
Lalmohan	Badarpur	Royerabad	8	AP-12	1	27-29	3
Lalmohan	Kalma	Char Chhakina	19	AP-13-AP-14	2	30-34	5
Lalmohan	Badarpur	Kachhapia	6	AP-15	1	35	1
Lalmohan	Lalmohan	Peshker Hawla	20			36-38	3
Lalmohan	Farazganj	Asalia Lalmohan	21	AP-16-AP-17	2	39-40	2
Lalmohan	Farazganj	Maheshkhali	29			41-43	3
Lalmohan	Lalmohan	Peshker Hawla	20	AP-18-AP-19	2	44-47	4
Lalmohan	Lalmohan	Meherganj	17			48	1
Lalmohan	Paschim Char Umed	Paschim Char Umed	30	AP-20	1	49-53	5
Char Fasson	Osmangonj	Uttar Char Fasson	65	AP-21-AP-22	2	54-59	6
Char Fasson	Osmanganj	Osmanganj	66			60-62	3
Char Fasson	Aminabad	Halimabad	82	AP-23-AP-24	2	63-68	6
Char Fasson	Aminabad/CF Paurasava	Kulsumbagh	83	AP-25-AP-26	2	69-76	8
Char Fasson	Jinnaghar	Jinnaghar	84	AP-27-AP-30	4	77-85	9
Char Fasson	Ewajpur	Dakshin Char Madras	94	End (Pro. Substation)			
Total					30		85

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Land Type under Angle Tower Footing

AP	Easting	Northing	Land Type
Strat Point	264278.22	2487738.53	230kV GIS Buiding (Gantry) of Nuton Biddut 225MW PP
AP-01 (TT)	264275.52	2487752.23	Existing Power Plant
AP-02	264247.05	2487767.28	Existing Power Plant
AP-03	264179.6	2487749.79	Agricultural Land
AP-04	264068.8	2487739.22	Agricultural Land
AP-05	263932.19	2487662.5	Agricultural Land
AP-06	264190.38	2486814.88	Agricultural Land
AP-07	263850.91	2484215.85	Agricultural Land
AP-08	264509.02	2482011.98	Agricultural Land
AP-09	264931.51	2481625.32	Agricultural Land
AP-10	265068.39	2480521.38	Agricultural Land
AP-11	264546.48	2478569.15	Agricultural Land
AP-12	264082.64	2475064.83	Agricultural Land
AP-13	264556.75	2473592.21	Agricultural Land
AP-14	264363.11	2472908.68	Agricultural Land
AP-15	264521.3	2471612.38	Agricultural Land
AP-16	265311.18	2470116.51	Agricultural Land
AP-17	265166.44	2469197.77	Agricultural Land
AP-18	265490.34	2468675.7	Agricultural Land
AP-19	265154.07	2466712.43	Agricultural Land
AP-20	266225.73	2464687.32	Agricultural Land
AP-21	266956.62	2462739.03	Agricultural Land
AP-22	267083.64	2460938.53	Agricultural Land
AP-23	267683.77	2459315.68	Agricultural Land
AP-24	267078.1	2457502.95	Agricultural Land
AP-25	266234.86	2456033.46	Agricultural Land
AP-26	266631.8	2454400.81	Agricultural Land
AP-27	266950.87	2453655.94	Agricultural Land
AP-28	266953.62	2452714.08	Agricultural Land
AP-29	266454.35	2452004.84	Agricultural Land

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AP-30	266516.92	2451750.83	Agricultural Land
End Point	266564.29	2450300.93	Agricultural Land

AP Location and Details

Distance Ap To Ap in (M)	Length	Angle in Degree	Easting	Northing	Land owners
Start Point-AP1 (TT)	28.5		264278.2	2487739	Notun Biddut PP
AP1 (TT)-AP2 (Pole)	32.7	51L AP-1	264275.5	2487752	Notun Biddut PP
AP2 (Pole)-AP3 (Pole)	64.3	14L AP-2	264247.1	2487767	Notun Biddut PP
AP3 (pole)-AP4	139.8	33L AP-3	264179.6	2487750	Anoar Hossen
AP4-AP5	140	11L AP-4	264068.8	2487739	Jahirul Haque
AP5-AP6	886.069	76L AP-5	263932.2	2487663	Saleh Uddin
AP6-AP7	2820.643	24R AP-6	264190.4	2486815	Nazrul Islam
AP7-AP8	2299.601	24L AP-7	263850.9	2484216	Bojlur rahman
AP8-AP9	572.481	31L AP-8	264509	2482012	Fajlul Haque
AP9-AP10	1311.738	40R AP-9	264931.5	2481625	Abdul Barek
AP10-AP11	2120.045	22R AP-10	265068.4	2480521	Akber hossen
AP11-AP12	3635.356	7L AP-11	264546.5	2478569	Sayen uddin
AP12-AP13	1546.827	25L AP-12	264082.6	2475065	Ratan mia
AP13-AP14	709.104	34R AP-13	264556.8	2473592	Abdul kasem
AP14-AP15	1308.266	23L AP-14	264363.1	2472909	Nuru Mia
AP15-AP16	1690.47	21L AP-15	264521.3	2471612	Faijul haque
AP16-AP17	971.026	37R AP-16	265311.2	2470117	Ismail hossen
AP17-AP18	613.627	41L AP-17	265166.4	2469198	Goljar hossen
AP18-AP19	1991.766	42R AP-18	265490.3	2468676	Nosu matbor
AP19-AP20	2391.485	38L AP-19	265154.1	2466712	Rakib hosen
AP20-AP21	2077.196	7R AP-20	266225.7	2464687	Alauddin
AP21-AP22	1805.226	16R AP-21	266956.6	2462739	Jahangir ali
AP22-AP23	1834.848	16L AP-22	267083.6	2460939	Md Rubel
AP23-AP24	1910.608	39R AP-23	267683.8	2459316	salauddin
AP24-AP25	1794.805	11R AP-24	267078.1	2457503	Md Rajjak
AP25-AP26	1799.1	43L AP-25	266234.9	2456033	Sohidul Mia
AP26-AP27	830.131	10L AP-26	266631.8	2454401	Masud ali
AP27-AP28	951.864	23R AP-27	266950.9	2453656	Sobuj mia
AP28-AP29	865.347	35R AP-28	266953.6	2452714	
AP29-AP30	271.602	49L AP-29	266454.4	2452005	
AP30-End Point	1579.969	12R AP-30	266516.9	2451751	

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	40994.5		266564.3	2450301	
Total Length=	41 km				

Details of Surveyed Lengths of Transmission Lines

Preliminary Survey Report of Notun Biddyut PP-Char Fasson 230 KV double circuit Transmission line (Option 1)	
Start point-AP1 (TT)	Existing Power Plant
AP1 (TT)-AP2	Existing Power Plant
AP2 - AP3	Existing Power Plant
AP3 - AP4	One (1) canal (75m) and agricultural land crossing.
AP4-AP5	Three (3) Pond, One (1) Road Crossing, Some Trees and Agricultural Land Crossing
AP5-AP6	One (1) Pucca Building, One (1) road crossing, Some Trees, and Agricultural Land Crossing
AP6-AP7	One (1) semi Pucca Building, ten (10) Pond, two (2) road Crossing, Some Trees, and Agricultural Land Crossing
AP7-AP8	three (3) semi Pucca Building, Two (2) katcha Building, ten (10) pond and one (1) canal (18m) crossing. Some Trees and Agricultural Land Crossing
AP8-AP9	One (1) semi Pucca Building, two (2) pond crossing. Some Trees and Agricultural Land Crossing
AP9-AP10	Four (4) katcha Building, Three (3) Road Crossing. Some Trees and Agricultural Land Crossing
AP10-AP11	Two (2) Road Crossing, One (1) pond. Some Trees and Agricultural Land Crossing
AP11-AP12	One (1) semi Pucca Building, six (6) pond and six (6) road crossing, two (2) canal (8m,11m) crossing Some Trees and Agricultural Land Crossing
AP12-AP13	Two (2) katcha Building, One (1) road, Five (5) pond and one (1) Canal (11m) Crossing. Some Trees and Agricultural Land Crossing
AP13-AP14	One (1) road, Five (5) pond and one (1) Canal (7m) Crossing. Some Trees and Agricultural Land Crossing
AP14-AP15	One (1) katcha Building, Two (2) road, Two (2) pond and one (1) Canal (12m) Crossing. Some Trees and Agricultural Land Crossing
AP15-AP16	One (1) katcha Building, Two (2) road, four (4) pond, two (2) Canal (62m, 6m) Crossing. Some Trees and Agricultural Land Crossing
AP16-AP17	All distance crossing trees and agricultural land.
AP17-AP18	Three (3) ponds, One (1) road and one (1) canal (40m) crossing. Some Trees and Agricultural Land Crossing
AP18-AP19	One (1) Pucca Building, Two (2) katcha Building, four (4) road, Five (5) ponds and all distance trees and Agricultural Land Crossing

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AP19-AP20	three (3) semi Pucca Building, one (1) katcha Building, three (3) road, One (1) pond and some trees and Agricultural Land Crossing
AP20-AP21	Four (4) semi pucca building and three (3) Road Crossing. seven (7) pond, some trees and Agricultural Land Crossing
AP21-AP22	two (2) road, one (1) pond crossing and all distance trees and Agricultural Land Crossing
AP22-AP23	One (1) semi pucca building, Seven (7) pond, three (2) canal (12m,13m) and all distance trees and agricultural land crossing.
AP23-AP24	Two (2) semi pucca building, Two (2) Katcha building, five (5) pond and two (2) road crossing. Some trees and agricultural land crossing.
AP24-AP25	Three (3) katcha building, one (1) pond, one (1) road and one (1) canal (25m) crossing. Trees and agricultural land crossing.
AP25-AP26	Two (2) semi pucca building, One (1) katcha building, four (4) pond, three (3) road, one (1) canal (18m) crossing and one (1) mosque, Some trees and agricultural land crossing.
AP26- AP27	One (1) semi pucca building, two (2) katcha building, two (2) pond, one (1) road, Some trees and agricultural land crossing.
AP27-AP28	One (1) pucca building, One (1) semi pucca building, four (4) ponds, Some trees and agricultural land crossing.
AP28-AP29	two (2) katcha building, one (1) pond, one (1) road, Some trees and agricultural land crossing.
AP29-AP30	One (1) katcha building, Two (2) pond, one (1) road, agricultural land crossing.
AP30-End	One (1) katcha building, four (4) ponds, one (1) road, one (1) canal (18m), Some trees and agricultural land crossing.
Total= 30 nos	41 km

Other Electric line Crossing

Northing	Easting	Elevation	Height	Description
2482560.154	264345.370	3.380	11.5m	0.4KV Transmission Line
2481045.215	265003.352	3.804	11.5m	0.4KV Transmission Line
2473413.387	264505.467	3.238	11.5m	0.4KV Transmission Line
2468557.171	265469.572	3.625	12.5m	0.4KV Transmission Line
2468111.505	265392.954	3.361	12.5m	0.4KV Transmission Line
2466698.627	265160.699	3.499	12.5m	0.4KV Transmission Line
2462483.101	266972.500	3.717	11.5m	0.4KV Transmission Line
2461950.322	267010.494	3.282	11.5m	0.4KV Transmission Line
2460478.318	267254.046	4.154	11.5m	0.4KV Transmission Line

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2458312.834	267348.221	3.715	11.5m	0.4KV Transmission Line
2482105.265	264481.181	4.101	11.5m	11KV Transmission Line
2481282.961	264973.881	3.683	11.5m	11KV Transmission Line
2481184.578	264986.077	3.759	11.5m	11KV Transmission Line
2477418.511	264393.622	3.276	12.0m	11KV Transmission Line
2471776.691	264501.221	3.398	12.5m	11KV Transmission Line
2471317.664	264677.022	3.926	12.0m	11KV Transmission Line
2469010.749	265282.661	3.571	11.5m	11KV Transmission Line
2462173.493	266994.579	3.326	11.5m	11KV Transmission Line
2454429.137	266623.756	4.809	12.0m	11KV Transmission Line

Ecological critical area, Sensitive Areas, Forests, Rivers and Other Crossings

Type	Option
Environmentally Critical Areas	N/A
	Nearest ECA: Char Kukri Mukri is 21 km away
Forest Areas	N/A
Railway Crossing	N/A
River Crossing	N/A
	Nearest River: Minimum distance to Tetulia River is 3.5 km and Meghna River is 8.5 km away
Biodiversity Rich Area	N/A
Ethnic Minority	N/A

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Annex 3: Land requirements for installation of transmission towers (tower base area)

Transmission Line	Estimated Number of Tower	Land Requirements For per Tower Footings	Land Area Required for per Tower Footings (acre)	Total Land Area Required for Tower Footings (acre)	Land Ownership
Angle Tower	30	18mX18m	0.08	2.4	Private
Suspension Tower	85	15mX15m	0.055	4.72	Private
Total	115			7.12	Private

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Annex 4: Details of substation lands

One new 230/33 KV GIS substation at char fasson will be constructed under this project. PGCB has selected the location of the proposed char fasson substation is in southern part of Bangladesh ,Dakkhin chormadraj mouja, Charfasson upazila under Bhola District Barishal. Daag no 290 and 291. The GPS coordinates of the substation site is 22° 8'30.21"N, 90°44'11.74"E. Already PGCB has been acquired the 5 acre land for this substation

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Permanently acquired Land for Substation

SL.	Sub-Station Name	Mouza Name	Upazilla	Daag No	Area of land (Acre)
					PGCB's own Land
1	Char fasson	Dakkhin chormadraj	Charfasson	290 and 291	5
Total acquired land (Acre)					5

Direct inspection has shown that it is open agricultural land. There will some temporary impacts surroundings the substation area during project construction due to facilitate the transportation of construction material and the movement of machinery.

According to information from field visits, public consultations and the LA section of the Bhola DC office, The owner of the acquired land is 3 sisters, and the 5 acres of land being acquired for the substation is less than 10% of their total productive assets. PGCB has compensated the respective Deputy Commissioner of Bhola, Land Acquisition Department, the full amount for acquisition. However, among the 3 owners, 2 were compensated through DC, and 1 of them had dispute regarding inheritance, which is currently being resolved by DC of Bhola.

Landownership status of the Substation land

SN	Landowners	Daag, Khatiyan	Compensation Status
1	Rexona Ajam Hus: Faruk Ajam	Daag: 290 291 Khatiyan: 646	Compensated
2	Merina Rahman Father: Halimur rahman	Daag: 290 291 Khatiyan: 646	Compensated
3	Saheda Imam	Daag: 290 291 Khatiyan: 646	Dispute regarding inheritance

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Annex 5: Locations of subprojects

Sl No	Sub-projects	Details	Locations
1	Substation	230/33 KV GIS: Char Fasson (5 Acre)	Dakkhin chormadraj mouja, Charfasson upazila under Bhola District Barishal. Daag no 290 and 291.
2	Transmission Line	NotunBiddyut PP- Char Fasson 230 kV double circuit line: 41 km	Burhanuddin, Charfasson and Lalmohon Upazila under Bhola District Barishal,
3	Bay Extension	230 KV bay Extension at NotunBiddyut PP: 2 nos.	NotunBiddyut PP, Bhola

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Annex 6: List of participants at consultations

প্রকল্পের নামঃ Southwest Power Transmission Grid Expansion Project for Rural Electrification

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

সভার স্থানঃ _____ তারিখঃ ১৭/০৭/২০২১ ইং

ইউনিয়নঃ _____ উপজেলাঃ চরফ্যাশন জেলাঃ ভোলা

ক্রমিক নং	অংশগ্রহণকারীর নাম	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	Md. Helal Uddin	Job	01711002048	Helal
২	Md. TUTUL	ব্যবসা	01910741256	TUTUL
৩	মোঃ আলামিন	"	01743-604864	আলামিন
৪	নুর নবী	কৃষি	01746034955	নুরনবী
৫	শাহাবুদ্দিন	ব্যবসা	01768-210623	শাহাবুদ্দিন
৬	Md. Jamal Uddin	Teacher	01769404180	Jamal
৭	মোঃ নুরুল্লাহ	সচিব	01712384428	নুরুল্লাহ
৮	সালাহ উদ্দীন	চাকুরী	01715212854	সালাহ উদ্দীন
৯	নাসির তালি	কৃষি	01314560913	নাসির
১০	মোঃ মাহবুব আলম	চেয়ারম্যান	01753-09633	মাহবুব
১১	মাজহারুল ইসলাম	সচিব	01718851449	মাজহার
১২	সিরাজ	কৃষি	01768371567	সিরাজ
১৩	রাসেল	ছাত্র	01785930395	Rassel
১৪	মোঃ সবুজ	ব্যবসা	01716394224	সবুজ
১৫	শাহিন	কৃষি	01703934906	শাহিন
১৬	নুর ইসলাম	চাকুরী	01770228098	নুরুইসলাম
১৭	মোঃ হারুন	ছাত্র	01724807252	হারুন
১৮	মোঃ শামীম	ব্যবসা	01733532865	শামীম
১৯	শাহাবুদ্দিন	মেম্বর	01716225989	শাহাবুদ্দিন
২০				

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প্রকল্পের নামঃ Southwest Power Transmission Grid Expansion Project for Rural Electrification

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

তারিখঃ ১৬/০৭/২০২১ ইং

সভার স্থানঃ _____

ইউনিয়নঃ _____ উপজেলাঃ লালমোহন জেলাঃ ভোলা

ক্রমিক নং	অংশগ্রহণকারীর নাম	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	মোঃ ফরিদুল হক	চেয়ারম্যান	01714-211877	[illegible]
২	মোঃ [illegible]	ইউপি-সচিব	01718-376905	[illegible]
৩	মোঃ রতন	কৃষি	01759185398	রতন
৪	[illegible]	"	0754837475	[illegible]
৫	আলামিন	কৃষি	01719214398	আলামিন
৬	ফিরোজ	ব্যবসা	01728772538	ফিরোজ
৭	মোঃ [illegible]	"	01762122847	[illegible]
৮	মোঃ তারেক	ছাত্র	01317008280	তারেক
৯	সাখাওয়াত	কৃষি	01735714436	সাখাওয়াত
১০	MD. AKHTAR HOSSEN - CHAIRMAN		01772405821	Akhtar
১১	[illegible]	ইউপি. সচিব	01731179453	[illegible]
১২	[illegible]	ব্যবসা	01718735773	[illegible]
১৩	[illegible]	[illegible]	01716694283	[illegible]
১৪	[illegible]	কৃষি	01846221080	[illegible]
১৫	Noshu Matbar	Student	01988-210372	Noshu
১৬	মোঃ সবুজ	ব্যবসা	01910746221	সবুজ
১৭	[illegible]	কৃষি	01624-613204	[illegible]
১৮	ইসমাইল	কৃষি	0962-189329	ইসমাইল
১৯				
২০				

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প্রকল্পের নামঃ Southwest Power Transmission Grid Expansion Project for Rural Electrification

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

সভার স্থানঃ _____ তারিখঃ ১৫/০৭/২০২১ ইং

ইউনিয়নঃ _____ উপজেলাঃ বোরহানউদ্দীন জেলাঃ ভোলা

ক্রমিক নং	অংশগ্রহণকারীর নাম	পেশা	মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১	Md. Mohibulla Mridha	UP Chairman	01712260292	[illegible]
২	Md. Moin uddin	UP Secratory	01736275560	Moin
৩	সেলিম সিকদার	ইউপি. মেম্বর	01921621044	সেলিম
৪	লিংকন চৌধুরী	"	01712690961	লিংকন
৫	মোঃ কামাল মীর	"	01913715367	কামাল
৬	মোঃ ওয়ালিউল্লাহ	চাকুরী	01908127581	ওয়ালিউল্লাহ
৭	ফজলু হক	কৃষি	01918484115	ফজলু
৮	মোঃ শাহিন	ছাত্র	01945-329845	শাহিন
৯	আঃ রাজ্জাক	ব্যবসা	01748847 67	রাজ্জাক
১০	মহিদুল	কৃষি	01937542435	মহিদুল
১১	ছালেমিন	কৃষি		ছালেমিন
১২	আবদুল আলী	ব্যবসা	01924298819	[illegible]
১৩	A.K.M Ashaduzzaman	UP Chairman	01916722091	[illegible]
১৪	নশু হাওলাদার	ইউপি. মেম্বর	01920058657	Noshun
১৫	মোঃ রাকিব	ব্যবসা	01906318399	রাকিব
১৬	জাহাঙ্গীর	কৃষি	01922933099	জাহাঙ্গীর
১৭	সালাউদ্দিন	"	01922992812	সালাউদ্দিন
১৮	আকবার	"	01978002581	আকবার
১৯	মোঃ রুবেল	চাকুরী	01942638585	Rubel
২০				

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Annex 7: Selected photographs of Public Consultations and FGD

Public Consultation with the people of Borhanuddin, Bhola

Consultation with UP Chairman at Sachra Union, Borhanuddin, Bhola.

FGD at the Santir hat, Borhanuddin

FGD at Moulovir hat, Borhanuddin

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Public consultation with local people at Chr-fasson

Public Consultation with the people of Char-fasson, Bhola

FGD at Dalal bazar Charfasson

Consultation at Lalmohon upazilla

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Public Consultation with the people of Char-fasson, Bhola

Consultation with UP Secretory at kalma union, Lalmohan, Bhola

Consultation with UP Secretory at Badarpur union, Lalmohan, Bhola

FGD at forazir hat Charfasson

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FGD at Kortar hat Lalmohan

Public Consultation with the people of Lalmohan upazilla Bhola

Public consultation with local people at Ewazpur union, Char-fasson

FGD at Dauri bazar, Lalmohan

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Annex 8: Summary outcomes of public and women's consultations

A total of 3 Public consultation and 6 FGD meetings were conducted with the project affected people and other stakeholders at different locations in the substation surrounded areas and along the transmission lines during preparation of the RP.

ENRAC invited various local groups and individuals to attend the meeting. A list of participants including staff Local Government, farmers, businessman, project affected people have been considered. In total, 105 persons participated in the consultation and FGD meetings, among which 96 are male and 9 are female. It is to be noted that the consultation meetings were held in the open place during Covid-19 pedamic including Bazaar areas where female do not usually attend the meetings. The venues of the meetings were selected by the participants. The female was personally consulted during questionnaire survey in absence of senior male members of the family.

Detailed Public Consultations Information

No	Public Consultation					No of participants		
	Name of District	Upazilla	Location	Date	Time	Male	Female	Total
PC-1	Bhola	Borhanuddin	Deula Union	15-07-21	10:00am	19	0	19
PC-2	Bhola	Lalmohon	kalma Union	16-07-21	10:00 am	18	0	18
PC-3	Bhola	Charfasson	Aminabad Union	17-07-21	3:00 pm	19	0	19

Detailed Focus Group Discussion Information

No	Focus Group Discussion					No of participants		
	Name of District	Upazilla	Location	Date	Time	Male	Female	Total
FGD-1	Bhola	Borhanuddin	Shantir hat	15-07-21	12:00 pm	7	0	7
FGD-2	Bhola	Borhanuddin	Moulovir hat	15-07-21	02:30 pm	9	0	9
FGD-3	Bhola	Lalmohon	Dawri bazar	16-07-21	12:30 pm	6	0	6
FGD-4	Bhola	Lalmohon	Kortar hat	16-07-21	03:00 pm	10	0	10

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FGD-5	Bhola	Charfasson	Forajir hat	17-07-21	10:00 pm	8	0	8
FGD-6	Bhola	Charfasson	Dalal bazar	17-07-21	12:00 pm	9	0	9

In the consultation process, the stakeholders got involved with the RP Consultants and Project Proponent, and share their problems, needs and aspirations in a participatory way. In this process, PGCB, as the Project Proponent would obtain stakeholders' views and feedbacks on the proposed interventions and perceptions on the probable changes likely to occur in future within the Project area.

Information Disclosure

Objective of Stakeholder Consultation Meetings

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. During the consultation process of the proposed "Notun Biddyut PP-Char Fasson 230 KV double circuit Transmission line" of PGCB. The Project interventions and their likely impacts on the environment as well as on the society were shared with the Project stakeholders in the formal/informal meetings/discussion sessions. The objective of the stakeholder consultation is to take public opinion about the project especially the view of environmental and social issues raised during construction and operating periods of the project so that Proponent can take adequate mitigation measures to reduce its impact to environment and society.

The objective of the consultation was to inform people along the proposed TL about the work to be completed, scale of operations, timing, and sub-components, activities, potential positive and negative impacts and measures taken to mitigate those impacts. The views of each of the participants was documented.

Identification of Stakeholders

On June 2021, reconnaissance field visit was conducted, that time three locations were selected based on the significance of those areas in relation to resettlement issues, loss of property including land and structures, loss of trees and disturbance to livelihoods. The final selection also the same based on the discussion with local villagers within the corridor.

ENRAC invited various local groups and individuals to attend the meeting. A list of participants including staff Local Government, PGCB staff, local women's groups, farmers, businessman, project affected people have been considered.

Approach and Methodology

Stakeholder consultation is the process where people in the TL corridor are informed about the project and its impacts as well as urged to voice concerns and them addressed by the RP team and PGCB. In order to obtain opinion from direct and indirect stakeholders, the stakeholder consultation organized in community level.

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The location of the consultations were selected due to their importance as major urban areas and or who are close or under the TL route. The primary function of the Stakeholder Consultation was twofold; to inform the stakeholders that are most likely to be directly impacted by the TL work, and to gather opinions on the perceptions of the TL's potential impacts on the communities in order to develop a fine-tuned RP that better reflects community wants and needs.

Public Consultation Approach

Transmission Line alignment maps, drawing and photos of crossing as well as an implementation timetable was tabled and those attending have been invited to make comments/suggest changes or just raise issues, which were recorded. The consultation methods applied were as follows:

Project's perceptions, the wants and needs of the communities in order to develop a fine-tuned Environment Management Plan

Presentations, panel debates, keynotes, workshops, and lectures are all examples of information sharing meetings. The primary goal of these meetings is for the speaker to share information with the attendees.

The presenter is in a position of authority, like a manager passing on information or instructions to subordinates, or a subject matter expert sharing his/her knowledge with those present.

Audience members make up the bulk of participants in information sharing meetings. Their level of interest, and motivation to absorb the information shared, is highly dependent on their motivation for attending.

The Consultants have discussed with the participants about the proposed Project interventions and the process of peoples participation in preparing the RP. The people of the Project area have already learned about the proposed Project from Consultants who frequently visited the Project area. The people of the Project area are aware of probable impacts of the Project.

Issues Identified by Stakeholders

By the consultation meetings, the identified positive and negative impacts are pointed out below;

(i) Identified Positive Impacts:

- Electricity service
- Different local business would emerge
- Local employment would increase
- Irrigation system would develop by supplying uninterrupted electricity
- New industries will be established and income opportunities will be created
- Economic activities would be much better
- Income and livelihood opportunities would increase due to project intervention.

(ii) Identified Negative Impacts:

- 5 Acre private land has already acquired for sub-station by PGCB

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- Sharecroppers will be affected by losing employment due to acquisition of agricultural land
- Cultivation will not be possible with a tractor under electric towers.
- Land under the transmission line will be less valuable
- Construction of multi-storied building under the transmission lines will be restricted
- Orchard will be affected and some of the trees will be fell down/tuning due to the project
- High risk for living, business, and even agricultural activities under high voltage transmission lines

Description of Consultations

Consultations were held with the different stakeholders such as local leaders, farmers, businessman, service holder, housewives, day laborers, etc. In the consultation meetings, discussions were held on the project description, scope of the project, social safeguard issues, probable impacts and mitigation measures about the project and grievance mechanism including gender-based violence risks during project construction. Professionals of ENRAC participated in the consultation meeting and responded to the questions of the participants. Apart from the consultation meetings, some group discussions were also held with various occupational groups along the transmission lines. The opinion of the people will be reflected in the Resettlement Plan (RP).

Summary of Issues raised by the people and responses of consultants

SL	Issue/s	Questions/Comments of the participants	Responses
1	Time frame of the Project	When the project will start?	• The assessment of this project is going on. PGCB will start the field implementation of the project after finalization of assessment and agreement as required.
2	Location of Tower	Whether the tower destroys any structures?	• The tower location will have no impact on any structures since the transmission line will be passing through cropping field.
3	Land selection	What will be the consequence if people are not willing not give their land for the project?	• As per Bangladesh government law, landowners are bound to give their land to Bangladesh government if it is required. So, project authority will give proper compensation as per Bangladesh government policy.
4	Change of Project location	Whether there is any chance for change of the project location?	• Different assessments are being carried out to select a feasible site, probably this is final assessment so, the site will not be not be changed since there
5	Information about the project	Why the information of the project was not	• Engineering activities have been done for selection of the substation sites and transmission line. Now social & resettlement

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		disseminated previously?	activities are being carried out. To make aware of the local people firstly consultation meetings are being conducted and after that HH census and survey will be carried out among the potentially affected people. Such consultation will be continued during implementation of the project
6	Project impact	What is impact of this project?	• Every project has some sort of positive and negative impacts. For the negative impacts, some people have to sacrifice for a bigger interest of the country. The project will acquire private agricultural land for the substations, but no displacement will take place. Along the transmission line only crops, trees, etc. will be affected. There may be the impact on income and livelihood of the land owners at substations but such impact will not take place in the transmission line.
7		• Why the survey is being conducted? • Who is doing this survey? • Who will be included in the survey? • With whom the survey will be conducted? • Who is conducting the survey and with whom?	• By the survey, the overall impact of the project on the people will be assessed. Based on the assessment, a resettlement plan (RP) will be prepared to mitigate negative impacts. • Environmental Resource analysis Center (ENRAC) Ltd has been appointed to conduct the census and IOL survey on behalf of the PGCB. • The HH will be affected due to substation and transmission line including tower location for land, business trees, crops, they will be included. • The affected people losing land, trees, crops, business or any other assets due to the project will be covered by the survey. • ENRAC a social consulting firm has been appointed by PGCB for conducting the survey. Affected people losing land, trees, crops, and business are being covered in the survey.
8	Land acquisition	• If there is any land acquisition by the project? • What will happen for tower location?	• Yes, PGCB has already acquired 5 acre land for substation • Compensation has been given for using land, crops, and trees as the Bangladesh electricity act 2020 and ARIPA 2017.
9	Project implementation	• Who will implement the project?	• Civil construction will be conducted by the appointed contractors, and resettlement

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			activities will be implemented by PGCB in assistance with RP implementing agency
10	Impact of Tower	• Whether the tower will have adverse impact on agricultural production?	Cash compensation will be provide for the affected tower footings land, also land underneath can be cultivated under the tower area so that there will have no chance to have any adverse impact on agricultural production.
11	Land Estimation	• How much land will be acquired for the project?	• PGCB has already acquired 5 acre land for substation
12	Land dispute	• What will happen in case of disputed land?	• Compensation will be paid to the land holders, but in case of any dispute, compensation will be not paid until resolved by court
13	Opportunities by this project	• How the local community will get benefit from the project?	• During construction of the project affected people will be deployed preferentially. After completion of the project, local people will be getting uninterrupted power supply.
14	Safety for Residential Structure Under Electric Cable	• What are the safety measures for the residential structure under electric cable?	• The highest protection will be taken for stringing of cable. Safety hanger will be provided where required. However, the people, living under the cable, will be aware of the required measures.
15	Objective of the project	• What will happen to the project?	• The project will install 1 substation and transmission lines in the southern part of Bangladesh. In this way, electricity supply will be more strengthened and uninterrupted.
16	Damage to land	• Land demand will be decreased and no high rise building will be built, so how they can meet these losses?	• Although there will be a restriction of construction high rise building under the transmission line due to security reason people can produce crops and other activities. Transmission lines are for the betterment of the country and particularly in the project area.
17	Project Duration	• How many months require to implementing the project?	• It depends on the decision of the Government. So, such information will be correctly disseminated after starting the project.
18	Grievance	• If any owner does not get appropriate compensation, then what will they do?	• A grievance redress committee (GRC) committee will be formed including local representatives to resolve any grievance in a participatory way. Any aggrieved person may apply to the GRC for resolving his /her claims.

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19	Member of GRC	• Who will be the member of GRC committee?	• GRC will be formed with the project officials, representatives of RP implementing agency, local UP Chairman/Member/Councilor, affected people and women groups.
20	Compensation	• Who will get compensation? • Which losses will be counted for compensation? • Who will provide them compensation? • As these lands are agricultural or primary production land, So they were asking for good/decent price as compensation. • How land price will be assessed? • What is the measurement process of compensation? • When compensation will be paid? • How compensation will be assessed for affected properties at tower locations? • How the compensation will be given to the leaseholders? • If there is any compensation available for business obstruction in project construction period? • The land price is very high in this area, whether the appropriate price will be given to the owner.	• The affected persons for losing land, crops, trees or any other assets will get compensation. • The project will pay compensation for affected land, trees, crops and other assets at substation areas. In the transmission line including tower locations compensation will be paid for land and standing crops/tree. • DC will take all responsibility for final assessment and disbursement of compensation to tiled holders on behalf of the project. Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB) is responsible to pay compensation through DC office to the affected titled holders. Additional compensation and other resettlement benefits as per policy of the RP will be paid through NGO or Consultant firm. • Compensation will be assessed as per current market price following ARIPA 2017 and SPS 2009 on are settlement policy. People will be able to purchase alternative lands with the compensation money. • It will be fixed based on current market price following ARIPA 2017 on involuntary resettlement. • Compensation is measured based on current market price following Bangladesh Government law. • Compensation will be paid prior to take over the possession. In this regard, people will have to update their record of rights to receive compensation at an early stage of land acquisition process. • Compensation will be provided to the lease holders in case of valid agreement and social recognition. • Yes, compensation will be paid for business loss in case of displacement due to the project interventions. But that business premises would be in the IOL list.

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		• As per GoB law affected land shall be compensated for its 3 times, what would the assessment process in the project? • Whether there is any compensation for tower location? • How will the compensation of cropgive during the implementation period? • What is the procedure to determine tree compensation? • How will the compensation for loss of business be counted? • Whether the houses under the electric cable will get any compensation? • Whether there is any compensation for fish as well as for pond?	• Indeed, compensation will be given at replacement cost so that people can purchase alternative land with compensation money. • Tower location will be temporarily taken from the people during the construction period. So, compensation will be provided for crops, trees, etc. • Compensation will be provided for loss of standing crops for each season considering types of crops. • Current market price of trees will be provided as per the scheduled rate of Department of Forest. Trees owners will be allowed to fell and take away of the trees. • If any business affected by the project then, the business owners will get grants business restoration. • Yes, there is a certain clearance under the electric cable, if any house affected then the owner will get compensation. But the alignment is designed in such a way so that no houses will be affected by the transmission line. • If there is any pond affected during land acquisition at substation area, compensation will be provided for fish stock. But under the transmission line, there will have no impact on the pond and fish stock.

Consultation Outcomes

Affected people were informed about the project objectives, goals, and made aware of the probable project impacts and the mitigation measures. It was made clear that any encroachment or changing of the category of land, structure, etc. after that date will not be compensated. It was also mentioned that all PAPs will be entitled to have appropriate compensation for lost assets as per the policy of this project. The participants were also informed that employment opportunity for local people would be possible during the construction. Probable positive and adverse impacts of the project during construction and operation and necessary mitigation measures to be taken by the project were also explained to the participants.

Continued Consultation and Participation

For continued consultations, the following steps are envisaged in the project:

• The PMU of the executing agency directs their project directors, engineers, ESU and the INGO to engage in continuous consultations with the affected persons to minimize/avoid adverse impacts of the project emanating from final engineering designs.

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• The ESU and the INGO 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 ESU, engineers and INGO engage the affected persons and other stakeholders to review the final engineering designs, and entitlements and other benefits to affected persons.

• The ESU and INGO liaise with the office of the Deputy Commissioner to verify the status of land acquisitions and communicate the same information to the affected persons.

• The ESU and INGO conduct consultations with affected persons and other stakeholders to elicit their views and suggestions to revise and to update the resettlement plan.

• The ESU and INGO share the final resettlement plan with the affected persons and other stakeholders.

• The ESU and INGO hold periodic meetings with the affected persons and other stakeholders to review any unanticipated or indirect consequences of the implementation of safeguard plans.

• The INGO assists 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 ESU and INGO organise public meetings and appraise the communities about the progress of project implementation and the implementation of social safeguards such as payment of compensation and other assistance to be provided.

• A regular update of the progress of the resettlement component of the project is placed for public display at the offices of the executing agency and its PMU.

• All monitoring reports of the resettlement components of the project are disclosed in 38 the same manner as that of the resettlement plan.

• The INGO conducts 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.

• The INGO places special attention to assist the vulnerable groups to understand the process and to help them in getting the compensation and other assistance.

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Annex 9: Time frame for land acquisitions and payment of compensation

SL	Activities	Months											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	Social Preparation												
1	Mobilization of IA in the field												
2	Disclosure of RP												
3	Formation of PVAC/JVC/GRC												
4	Determination of Entitlements												
B	Payment of Compensation												
1	Prepare application for CCL collection for APs by IA												
2	IA assistance to APs for CCL collection												
3	Opening Bank Account by the APs												
4	APs apply and receive CCL												
5	APs approach and receive RV/AO												
C	Grievance Redress												
1	Complaints from aggrieved APs												
2	Review, Approval and Actions												
D	Monitoring												
1	Internal Monitoring												
2	Procurement of External Monitoring												
3	External Monitoring												

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Annex 10: Breakdown of Summary Budget

This budget includes compensation for land as well as trees, standing crops along with other resettlement benefits i.e. additional assistance, one-time special grants and special assistance to women-headed and vulnerable households. Provision of contingency costs (10%) has also been calculated and incorporated in this budget. In addition to that additional 50% of mauza rate of land has been considered as the land will be acquired after two to three years from now, due to the availability of electricity and others developments works, there is possibility of increase in the value of land here by then. The RP budget further includes Grievance Redress, External Monitoring and Administrative Cost. The land acquisition and resettlement fund will be provided by the IA (i.e., PGCB).

Summary resettlement budget for the project

	Category of Losses	Total Qty. (Acre, Number)	Total Budget (Tk)	Total Budget Tk (In Million)	Total Budget USD	Total Budget USD (In Million)
A	**Compensation for Land for Tower Footings**					
1	Compensation for land lost for tower foot areas at ground level of the transmission towers (acre)	7.12	15265084	15.27	179589.2	0.18
	Sub-Total (A)		15265084	15.27	179589.2	0.18
B	**Crop Compensations**					
1	Compensation for standing crops and fish stocks (in aquaculture ponds) within the RoW of the transmission lines, one-time cash grant @ Tk100000/acre	86.17	8617000	8.62	101376.5	0.10
	Sub-Total (B)		8617000	8.62	101376.5	0.10
C	Compensation for Standing Trees (RoW of TL)					
1	Compensation for Fruit Trees	616	5509266	5.51	64814.89	0.06
2	Compensation for Timber/Wood Trees	1055	12816399	12.82	150781.2	0.15
3	Compensation for Medicinal Trees	42	362334	0.36	4262.753	0.00
4	Compensation for Bamboo	84	20160	0.02	237.1765	0.00
	Sub-Total (C)	1797	18708159	18.71	220096	0.22
D	Livelihood, Vulnerable and Severity Allowances					
1	One-time vulnerable grant of Tk. 10000	6	60,000	0.06	705.8824	0.00
	Sub-Total (D)	2	60000	0.06	705.8824	0.00

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E	**Total (A to D)**		**42650243**	**42.65**	**501767.6**	**0.50**
F	Administrative cost @ 2% for compensation of Tower Footings		305301.68	0.31	3591.784	0.00
G	Engagement of INGO		5000000	5.00	58823.53	0.06
H	External Monitoring Consultant (Social & Environment)		2000000	2.00	23529.41	0.02
	Total (E to H)		**49955544.68**	**49.96**	**587712.3**	**0.59**
	Contingency 10% of the Total Cost		4995554.468	5.00	58771.23	0.06
	Grand Total		**54951099.15**	**54.95**	**646483.5**	**0.65**

The Compensation of land and Crops of Substation Land

The site deesignated for Charfasson substation is currently acquired by PGCB. This section mentions the budget spent on land acquisition and crop compensation. PGCB has already acquired 5 acres of land for the substation, the compensation of which has been provided through Bhola DC office as per electricity rule 2020 and (ARIPA) 2017. Therefore, compensation substation land was not included in the applied budget of this RP. Information related to land acquisition of substation is attached in the annex 11 section.

The Compensation of land and Crops of Substation Land

SN	Category of loss	Unit (acre)	Rate in Tk Per acre	Including 200% Premium per Acre	Total (Tk)
1	Compensation for land of Charfasson Substation	5	1429315	4287945	21439725
2	Compensation for Crops of Charfasson Substation	5	100000		500000
	Sub-total (Compensation as per Electricity Rules 2020)				21939725

The compensation cost of land and Compensation for Crops of Angle Point and Suspension Tower

SN	Category of loss	Unit (acre)	Rate in Tk Per acre	50% more on present Mauza Rate	Total (Tk)
A	Compensation cost of land				
1	Compensation for land lost for tower foot areas at ground level of the transmission towers (Angle Point)	2.4	1429315	2143972.5	5145534

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2	Compensation for land lost for tower foot areas at ground level of the transmission towers (Suspension Tower)	4.72	1429315	2143972.5	10119550
	Total A	7.12			15265084
B	Compensation for Crops				
1	Compensation for standing crops and fish stocks (in aquaculture ponds) within the RoW of the transmission lines, one-time cash grant @ Tk100000/acre	86.17	100000		8617000
	Total B	86.17	100000		8617000
	Sub-total A+B (Compensation as per Electricity Rules 2020)				23882084

Compensation for Trees

Compensation for Trees	Unit (in nos)	Rate (BDT)	Estimated amount of Compensation in BDT
Fruit Bearing			
(> 10 m height)	103	12322	1269166
(5-10 m height)	513	5787	2968731
	616		4237897
Additional 30% compensation for affected fruit bearing trees			1271369.1
Sub-total			5509266.1
Non-Fruit Bearing (Timber)			
(> 10 m height)	423	17865	7556895
(5-10 m height)	632	8322	5259504
Sub-total	1055		12816399
Bamboo			
5-10 m height	84	240	20160
Sub-total	84		20160

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Compensation for Trees	Unit (in nos)	Rate (BDT)	Estimated amount of Compensation in BDT
MEDICINE			
(> 10 m height)	0	0	0
(5-10 m height)	42	8627	362334
Sub-total	42		362334

The estimated amounts of Compensation for Trees, Standing Crops and tower footings of transmission line is 42.6 Million BDT

SN	Category of Losses	Total Qty.	Total (Tk)	Total Tk (In Million)	Total USD (In Million)
1	Compensation for Standing Trees (Number)	1797	18708159	18.71	0.22
2	Compensation for Standing Crops (Acre) within the RoW of the transmission lines	86.17	8617000	8.62	0.1
3	Compensation for tower footings (acre)	7.12	15265084	15.27	0.18
	Total		42590243	42.6	0.5

Other Resettlement Benefits

SN	Other Resettlement Benefits	Unit (in Nos)	Rate in Tk Per Acre/ sft/ nos	Estimated cost (in Tk)
1	Onetime grant of Tk. 10000 per female headed household living below the poverty line	3	10000	30,000
2	Onetime grant of Tk. 10000 per male headed household living below the poverty line	2	10000	20,000

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3	Onetime grant of Tk. 10000 per household headed by elderly over 70 years	1	10000	10,000
	Total	6		60,000

Grievance Redress, External Monitoring and Administrative Cost

SN	Loss Item	Total Tk.
1	Administrative cost for TLs @ 2% of RP Cost	305301.684
2	Engagement of INGO	5000000
3	External Monitoring Consultant (Social & Environment)	2000000
4	Total	7,305,302

Breakdown of the Budget for Engagement of INGO

SN	Cost Component	Cost
1	Staff Remuneration	4,200,000
2	Reimbursable Expenses	800,000
	Total Cost (Excluding VAT & IT)	5,000,000

Staff Remuneration

Sl. No	Position	Number	Total man-month	Monthly Rate	Total cost
Key Staff					
1	Team Leader/ Resettlement Specialist	1	8	180,000	1,440,000
2	Deputy Team Leader/Social Development Specialist	1	8	120,000	960,000
3	Environment Specialist	1	4	100,000	400,000
4	Gender Specialist	1	4	80,000	320,000
5	MIS specialist	1	8	70,000	560,000
Sub-total cost of key staff					3,680,000

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B. Non-Key Expert					
1	Area Manager	1	8	40,000	320,000
2	Resettlement Organizers	4	8	25,000	200,000
Sub-total cost of Non-Key Expert		5	16		520,000
Grand Total Cost Staff Remuneration (A+B)					4,200,000

Reimbursable Expenses

A	Heads of Expenditure	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total TK
1	Office rent	LS	10	25,000	25,0000
2	Computer Purchase	LS	2	40,000	80,000
3	Laptop with accessories	LS	1	50,000	50,000
4	Office Consumables	Per month	10	2,500	25,000
B	Field Level				
1	Office Rent Field Level (One Office)	Per month	8	8,000	64,000
2	Office Consumables (Stationary and Computer)	Per month	10	2,000	20,000
3	Digital Camera	Nos	1	16,000	16,000
4	Computer with printer	Nos	1	50,000	50,000
5	Cost of Communications (Telephone, Fax, e-mail etc.)	Per month	8	5,000	40,000
6	Per diam Allowance	Lump Sum			60,000
7	Travel Allowances	Lump Sum			52,100
Sub-total cost (A+B)					707,100
C	Cost of Staff Orientation and Information Campaign				
1	PGCB Staff Orientation	Lump Sum			
2	Staff Orientation	Lump Sum			

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3	Preparation of Information Leaflet	Nos	400	6	2,400
4	Information Brochure/Booklet preparation (in Bangla)	Nos	400	10	4,000
Sub-total cost (C)					6,400
D	Cost of Implementing Tools, Reporting and discussion				
1	ID Cards (Preparation with photo and distribution to EPs).	Nos	150	120	18,000
2	Entitled Persons Files (EP Files) (Preparation of separate files for each EP consisting all documents)	Nos	150	50	7,500
3	Entitlement Card (EC)	Nos	150	20	3,000
4	Reports Production Cost	Per month	10	800	800
5	Photocopy and Scanning Cost	Lump Sum			30,000
6	Arrange meeting/ workshops/Consultation/ FGDs/ Discussions	Lump Sum			20,000
7	Census cost	Lump Sum			7200
Sub-total cost (D)					86,500
Grand Total of Reimbursable Expenses (A+B+C+D)					800,000

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Annex 11: Mouja documents

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ফরম- গ

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়, ভোলা
(ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ শাখা)
[ধারা ৮এর (৩) নং উপ-ধারা দ্রষ্টব্য]
এল.এ কেস নং ০২ভো:/২০২০-২১

জারির নম্বর: ১৬৫

তারিখ: ০৬ .০৫.২০২১ খ্রি.

নোটিশ

প্রাপক :

রোক্সেনা আজম
স্বামী-ডা: মো: ফারুক আজম
বাসা নং-১৮, রোড নং ৩০, সেক্টর-০৭,
উত্তরা, ঢাকা-১২৩০।

এতদ্বারা স্থাবর সম্পত্তি অধিগ্রহণ ও হুকুমদখল আইন, ২০১৭ (২০১৭ সনের ২১ নম্বর আইন) এর ৮ ধারার (৩)(ক) উপধারা মোতাবেক নোটিশ প্রদান করা যাইতেছে যে, আপনি/আপনারা উপরোক্ত ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ কেসে স্বার্থ সংশ্লিষ্ট ব্যক্তি/ব্যক্তিগণ বলিয়া গণ্য হইয়াছেন এবং প্রাপ্ত রেকর্ডপত্র অনুসারে আপনাকে/আপনাদিগকে নিম্নবর্ণিত হারে ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রদান করা হইবে, যথা:

প্রতি একর ভিটা জমি ...../-টাকা হিসাবে	একর জমির মূল্য বাবদ মোট..... টাকা
প্রতি একর নাল জমি .....১৪,২৯,৩১৫/০০- টাকা হিসাবে	১.৬৬৬৬৬ একর জমির মূল্য বাবদ মোট .....=২৩,৮২,১৯১/৬৭ টাকা
প্রতি এক পুকুরের জমি...../-টাকা হিসাবে	একর জমির মূল্য বাবদ মোট..... টাকা
প্রতি একর পুকুরপাড়ের জমি...../-টাকা হিসাবে	একর জমির মূল্য বাবদ মোট..... টাকা
প্রতি একর ডোবা/গর্ত জমি ...../- টাকা হিসাবে	একর জমির মূল্য বাবদ মোট .... টাকা
অবকাঠামো/ ঘরবাড়ির মূল্য বাবদ	.....টাকা
পুকুর খনন মূল্য বাবদ	.....টাকা
গাছপালার মূল্য বাবদ	.....টাকা
ফসলের মূল্য বাবদ	.....টাকা
অন্যান্য (যদি থাকে) মৎস্যের ক্ষতিসহ মালিককের উপার্জনের ক্ষতিপূরণ বাবদ	.....টাকা
	মোট = ২৩,৮২,১৯১/৬৭ টাকা
অতিরিক্ত (ক) জমির মূল্যের (২০০%)	.....= ৪৭,৬৪,৩৮৩/৩৩ টাকা
(খ) অবকাঠামোর মূল্যের (১০০%)	.....টাকা
(গ) গাছপালার মূল্যের (১০০%)	.....টাকা
(ঘ) পুকুর খনন মূল্যের (১০০%)	.....টাকা
(ঙ) ফসলের মূল্যের (১০০%)	.....টাকা
(চ) অন্যান্য/ মৎস্যের ক্ষতিসহ মালিককের উপার্জনের (১০০%)	.....টাকা
	সর্বমোট=৭১,৪৬,৫৭৫/০০ টাকা
	উৎসে কর কর্তন ৩% হারে= ২,১৪,৩৯৭/২৫ টাকা
	প্রদেয় টাকা = ৬৯,৩২,১৭৭/৭৫ টাকা

কথায়: (উনসত্তর লক্ষ বত্রিশ হাজার একশত সাতাত্তর টাকা পঁচাত্তর পয়সা) টাকা

যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক উপরোক্ত ক্ষতিপূরণের টাকা গ্রহণের নিমিত্ত আপনি স্বয়ং বা যথাযথভাবে ক্ষমতাপ্রাপ্ত প্রতিনিধির মাধ্যমে ৩০০ টাকার স্ট্যাম্পে নির্ধারিত ফরমে অঙ্গীকারনামাসহ ১৮.০৫.২০২১ খ্রি. তারিখে জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়, ভোলা এর ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ শাখায় আমার সম্মুখে হাজির হইবেন।

তফসিল

জেলা: ভোলা উপজেলা: চরফ্যাশন মৌজা : দক্ষিণ চরমদ্রাজ জে.এল.নং-৮১

ক্রমিক নং	খতিয়ান নং	দাগ নম্বর	শ্রেণি	অধিগ্রহণের জন্য প্রস্তাবিত জমির পরিমাণ (একরে)	মন্তব্য
০২	৬৪৬	২৯০	নাল	১.১৮০০০ একর	
		২৯১	নাল	০.৪৮৬৬৬ একর	

অধিগ্রহণকৃত জমির মালিক/ স্বার্থ সংশ্লিষ্ট ব্যক্তিগণের জন্য জ্ঞাতব্য :

০১। নিজে বা ক্ষমতাপ্রাপ্ত প্রতিনিধির মাধ্যমে সরাসরি আবেদন করুন। ক্ষমতাপ্রদানের জন্য নির্ধারিত ফরম ব্যবহার করুন।
০২। অনলাইনে আবেদন ফরম, অঙ্গীকারনামা ও পদ্ধতি জানার জন্য এ কার্যালয়ের ওয়েব সাইট ভিজিট করুন।

০৬/০৫/২১

(সালেহ আহমেদ)
ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ কর্মকর্তা
জেলা প্রশাসক
ভোলা এর পক্ষে

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ফরম- গ

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়, ভোলা
(ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ শাখা)
[ধারা ৮এর (৩) নং উপ-ধারা দ্রষ্টব্য]
এল.এ কেস নং ০২ভো:/২০২০-২১

জারির নম্বর: ১৬৬ তারিখ: ০৫.০৫.২০২১ খ্রি.

নোটিশ

প্রাপক :
মেরিনা রহমান
পিং হালিমুর রহমান
বাসা নং-১৮, রোড নং ৩০, সেক্টর-০৭
উত্তরা, ঢাকা-১২৩০।

এতদ্বারা স্থাবর সম্পত্তি অধিগ্রহণ ও হুকুমদখল আইন, ২০১৭ (২০১৭ সনের ২১ নম্বর আইন) এর ৮ ধারার (৩)(ক) উপধারা মোতাবেক নোটিশ প্রদান করা যাইতেছে যে, আপনি/আপনারা উপরোক্ত ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ কেসে স্বার্থ সংশ্লিষ্ট ব্যক্তি/ব্যক্তিগণ বলিয়া গণ্য হইয়াছেন এবং প্রাপ্ত রেকর্ডপত্র অনুসারে আপনাকে/আপনাদিগকে নিম্নবর্ণিত হারে ক্ষতিপূরণ প্রদান করা হইবে, যথা:

প্রতি একর ভিটা জমি ...../-টাকা হিসাবে	একর জমির মূল্য বাবদ মোট..... টাকা
প্রতি একর নাল জমি .....১৪,২৯,৩১৫/০০- টাকা হিসাবে	১.৬৬৬৬৬ একর জমির মূল্য বাবদ মোট .....=২৩,৮২,১৯১/৬৭ টাকা
প্রতি এক পুকুরের জমি...../-টাকা হিসাবে	একর জমির মূল্য বাবদ মোট..... টাকা
প্রতি একর পুকুরপাড়ের জমি...../-টাকা হিসাবে	একর জমির মূল্য বাবদ মোট..... টাকা
প্রতি একর ডোবা/গর্ত জমি ...../- টাকা হিসাবে	একর জমির মূল্য বাবদ মোট .... টাকা
অবকাঠামো/ ঘরবাড়ির মূল্য বাবদ	.....টাকা
পুকুর খনন মূল্য বাবদ	.....টাকা
গাছপালার মূল্য বাবদ	.....টাকা
ফসলের মূল্য বাবদ	.....টাকা
অন্যান্য (যদি থাকে) মৎস্যের ক্ষতিসহ মালিককের উপার্জনের ক্ষতিপূরণ বাবদ	.....টাকা
	মোট = ২৩,৮২,১৯১/৬৭ টাকা
অতিরিক্ত (ক) জমির মূল্যের (২০০%)	.....= ৪৭,৬৪,৩৮৩/৩৩ টাকা
(খ) অবকাঠামোর মূল্যের (১০০%)	.....টাকা
(গ) গাছপালার মূল্যের (১০০%)	.....টাকা
(ঘ) পুকুর খনন মূল্যের (১০০%)	.....টাকা
(ঙ) ফসলের মূল্যের (১০০%)	.....টাকা
(চ) অন্যান্য/ মৎস্যের ক্ষতিসহ মালিককের উপার্জনের (১০০%)	.....টাকা
	সর্বমোট=৭১,৪৬,৫৭৫/০০ টাকা
	উৎসে কর কর্তন ৩% হারে= ২,১৪,৩৯৭/২৫ টাকা
	প্রদেয় টাকা = ৬৯,৩২,১৭৭/৭৫ টাকা

কথায়: (উনসত্তর লক্ষ বত্রিশ হাজার একশত সাতাত্তর টাকা পঁচাত্তর পয়সা) টাকা

যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক উপরোক্ত ক্ষতিপূরণের টাকা গ্রহণের নিমিত্ত আপনি স্বয়ং বা যথাযথভাবে ক্ষমতাপ্রাপ্ত প্রতিনিধির মাধ্যমে ৩০০ টাকার স্ট্যাম্পে নির্ধারিত ফরমে অঙ্গীকারনামাসহ ১৮.০৫.২০২১ খ্রি. তারিখে জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়, ভোলা এর ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ শাখায় আমার সম্মুখে হাজির হইবেন।

তফসিল

জেলা: ভোলা উপজেলা: চরফ্যাশন মৌজা : দক্ষিণ চরমাদ্রাজ জে.এল.নং-৮১

ক্রমিক নং	খতিয়ান নং	দাগ নম্বর	শ্রেণি	অধিগ্রহণের জন্য প্রস্তাবিত জমির পরিমাণ (একরে)	মন্তব্য
০৩	৬৪৬	২৯০	নাল	১.১৮০০০ একর	
		২৯১	নাল	০.৪৮৬৬৬ একর	

অধিগ্রহণকৃত জমির মালিক/ স্বার্থ সংশ্লিষ্ট ব্যক্তিগণের জন্য জ্ঞাতব্য :

০১। নিজে বা ক্ষমতাপ্রাপ্ত প্রতিনিধির মাধ্যমে সরাসরি আবেদন করুন। ক্ষমতাপ্রদানের জন্য নির্ধারিত ফরম ব্যবহার করুন।
০২। অনলাইনে আবেদন ফরম, অঙ্গীকারনামা ও পদ্ধতি জানার জন্য এ কার্যালয়ের ওয়েব সাইট ভিজিট করুন।

০৫/০৫/২১
(সালেহ আহমেদ)
ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ কর্মকর্তা
জেলা প্রশাসক
ভোলা এর পক্ষে

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Annex 12: Terms of Reference for External Monitoring (Environmental and Social)

Terms of Reference for External Monitoring (Social)

Introduction:

The Social Safeguard Specialist will conduct periodic monitoring of the implementation of Resettlement Activities to ensure quality operations and effective implementation of the RP.

Objectives:

The major objectives of the monitoring would be to:

• Assess the overall approach of resettlement activities along the Right of Way/within the alignment of the project;

• Verify the result of internal monitoring;

• Assess whether resettlement objectives have been met; especially, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced;

• Assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability drawing best practices and lessons as a guide to future resettlement policy making and planning; and

• Ascertain, whether, the resettlement entitlements were appropriate in meeting the objectives, and whether the objectives were suited to AP's conditions.

Specific Tasks:

The Social Safeguard Specialist will carry out periodic review and assessment of resettlement implementation, verification of the results of internal monitoring in the field to assess achievement of objectives of the RP against the performance impact indictors. A database for monitoring and evaluation and building upon the Project's own M&E system will be developed for external monitoring. It will optionally include maps, charts, photographs of affected properties, copies of contracts and land titles, payments, and valuation documents relating to resettlement. The specific tasks of the external monitor will be to:

• Build up a system of internal monitoring to assess progress in order to fulfill the targets of the RP: budget and time frame, delivery the APs' entitlements, consultation, grievance and mitigation actions.

• Review of internal monitoring and evaluation reports on a regular basis to reach consensus on actions required to improve resettlement performance and implementation.

• Establish a system of external monitoring and evaluation to access overall achievements of RP implementation.

• Establish monitoring and evaluation reporting methods and reporting requirements.

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• Establish a participatory M&E system.

• Include post evaluation of resettlement to be conducted by the independent monitor after completion of the Project.

Monitoring Indicators and Information Needed

Indicators	**Information**
Basic information on affected households	Location of the affected households, • HH structure, age, education, skills, occupation and employment patterns, • Access to health, education and other social services, • Land holdings and pattern of uses, • Income sources and levels, • Housing types, • Participation level in social activities, and • Value of all assets forming entitlements and resettlement entitlements
Restoration of living Standard	• Cost of compensation and entitlements, • Undertaking housing option development, • Reinstatement of opinion of the country, • Replacement of social and cultural elements
Restoration of Livelihoods	• Creation of employment opportunities for the APs, • Sufficient assistance for re-establishment of entrepreneurship development, • Adequate income substitution allowance, • Sufficient transfer and relocation grants, • Availability of replacement land, and • Sufficient compensation and entitlements.
Satisfaction	• Knowledge of RP procedure and entitlements,

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	• Knowledge about the fulfillment of resettlement entitlements, • Assessment of living standard and their livelihoods, and • Knowledge about grievance and mitigation actions
Effectiveness of RP	• Sufficient time and budget to meet the objectives of the RP, • Support provided to the land speculators, • Level of generosity of the entitlements, • Identification of the vulnerable groups, and • Dealing with unforeseen problems by the PIU.

Methodology and Approach:

The M&E approach will identify and select a set of appropriate indicators and gather information on those to assess the progress of implementation, changes and variations. Participation of stakeholders, especially, the affected persons, women and vulnerable groups will be ensured in the M&E process. The process will also undertake various formal and informal surveys for impact analysis. Assessment of resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability will be carried out through the M&E process.

Monitoring Tools

Monitoring tools would include both quantitative and qualitative methods as follows:

• **Sample household survey:** a baseline household survey of representative sample (20% of affected households), disaggregated by gender and vulnerability to obtain information on the key indicators of entitlement delivery, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability will be carried out.

•**Focus Group Discussion (FGD):** Consultation with a range of stakeholder groups (local Government, resettlement field staff, INGOs, community leaders and APs including women and vulnerable groups) will be done.

• **Key informant interviews:** Consultation with individuals like local leaders, village workers or persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation will be done.

• **Public Consultation meetings:** Public consultation meetings at resettlement sites to elicit information about performance of various resettlement activities will be conducted.

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• **Structured direct observations:** Field observations on status of resettlement implementation, plus individual or group interviews for cross checking purposes will be done.

• **Informal surveys/interviews:** Informal surveys of APs, host village, workers, resettlement staff and implementing agency personnel using non-sampled methods will be carried out.

• In the case of special issues, in-depth case studies of APs and host population from various social classes will be undertaken to assess impact of resettlement.

Institutional Arrangements for M&E

Internal monitoring will be carried out by the Resettlement Unit (RU) through their field level offices and implementing NGOs/Firms. An independent external monitor will carry out M&E activities of the Project. The Project Supervision Consultant under the RU will oversee and monitor safeguard compliance of the Project. The Project affected persons, their community and local level NGOs will also participate in the M&E process.

Office of the Project Director

The Project Director (PD) will be responsible for overseeing proper and timely implementation of all activities of the RP. The PD will carry out internal monitoring through the Executive Engineer M&E with the help of the implementing NGO/Firm. The resettlement unit within the office of the PD will operate and manage implementation of the RP with assistance from an appointed implementing NGO/Firm. The RU will establish an M&E Section at the head office headed by an Executive Engineer in charge of Monitoring and Evaluation. The M&E Section will have sufficient staff having appropriate skills and capacity and necessary resources. The Implementing NGO/Firm will collect appropriate data from the field and provide feedback to the RU on progress of RP implementation and the day to day problems arising out of the process. The implementing NGO/Firm will also prepare monthly/quarterly reports on the progress of RP Implementation. The RU of the M&E section will collect information from the Project site and incorporate in the form of monthly/quarterly progress of RP implementation and adjust work programme where necessary, in case of delays or problems.

Minimum Qualification Requirements

• Good knowledge of the social issues associated with energy sector projects and construction works

• Good understanding of national, land acquisition, livelihood restoration,

• Conversant with ADB's Environmental and Social Framework requirements or equivalent requirements of other IFIs

• Demonstrated ability to manage own workload, communicate effectively with others and produce high quality outputs on time

• Proficient in both spoken and written English

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Minimum General Experience: 10 Years Minimum Specific Experience (relevant to assignment) Reporting: Quarterly Report (Submission to PGCB)

Working Days Estimated: 6-man month (Effective from project implementation to loan closure)

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