

# Resettlement Framework

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## BAN Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Program: MFF Tranche 2

Prepared by Dhaka Electric Supply Company; Dhaka Power Distribution Company; and Power Grid Company of Bangladesh for the Government of Bangladesh and the Asian Development Bank

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AMD	Agricultural Marketing Directorate
AP	Affected Person
BAN	Bangladesh
BPDB	Bangladesh Power Development Board
CCL	Cash Compensation Based on Law
DA	District Administration
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DESCO	Dhaka Electric Supply Company
DPDC	Dhaka Power Distribution Company Limited
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOF	Department of Forest
DS	Distribution System
EA	Executing Agency
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
INGO	International Non-government Organization
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
JVT	Joint Verification Team
km	kilometer
kV	kilovolts
MFF	Multi-tranche Financing Facility
MOL	Ministry of Land
MOPEMR	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources
MW	Megawatt
NGO	Non-government Organization
NWPGCB	Northwest Power Generation Company of Bangladesh
PFR	Periodic Financing Request
PGCB	Power Grid Company of Bangladesh
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PM	Project Manager
PMU	Project Management Unit
PVAT	Property Valuation Advisory Team
PWD	Public Works Department
RCV	Replacement Cost Value
REB	Rural Electrification Board
REMDP	Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plan
RF	Resettlement Framework
RO	Resettlement Officer
RP	Resettlement Plan
SG	Survey Group
ROW	Right of Way
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
Tk	Taka
TOR	Terms of Reference
TL	Transmission Line

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## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

### A. Purpose of the Resettlement Framework

1. The Resettlement Framework (RF) is a set of guidelines on how to prepare resettlement plans for components/subprojects of the Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Investment Program.<sup>1</sup> The RF contains the following sections: (i) safeguard policy objectives and principles; (ii) safeguard requirements governing the preparation, implementation and monitoring of resettlement plan (RP); (iii) anticipated resettlement impacts of components/subprojects that are to be financed under the proposed program; (iv) requirements for subproject screening and categorization, assessment, and planning, information disclosure, consultation and grievance redress mechanism (v) RP implementation requirements and procedures including budgets, institutional arrangements, and capacity development requirements; (vi) monitoring and reporting requirements; and (vii) specification of the responsibilities and authorities of the borrower, ADB, and relevant government agencies in relation to the preparation, submission, review, and clearance of RP and monitoring and supervision of RP implementation.<sup>2</sup>

### B. Overview of the Program, Anticipated Resettlement Impact and Status of Safeguard Documents

2. The Power System Expansion and Efficiency Improvement Investment Program aims to increase access to reliable supply of electricity in Bangladesh through improved electricity generation and transmission and distribution capacity. The program will have three tranches. Each tranche covers a combination of subprojects including power plants, transmission lines (TL), distribution systems (DS), substations, bay extensions, and capacity development. The subprojects constituting each tranche and their corresponding executing agency (EA) are in Table 1.

3. Tranche 1 has the following components: (i) four power plants for conversion from single to combined cycle, (ii) three 132 kV TL with two substations for installation and one for improvement, and (iii) capacity building program. Among these components, only the TL component will require acquisition of land and generate resettlement impacts (Table 2). Two TL (Brahmanbaria-Narsingdi and Mymensingh-Tangail) will affect 310.18 hectares. There will be no physical displacement of households. The impacts on crops, trees and 7 shops will be temporary. The Chandraghona--Kharachari TL will use road easement and for its two substations, government land will be acquired.

4. The components of Tranche 2 are as follows: (i) augmentation and rehabilitation of three DS with installation of 25 substations and rehabilitation of 14 substations; (ii) installation of four grid substations and underground cable; (iii) installation of four TL, two substations and two bay extensions; (iv) installation of eight substations, one TL as interconnecting line and 4 bay extensions; and (v) installation and extension of DS and two substations. Given the nature and number of the proposed facilities and extent of installation activities, the land acquisition and resettlement impacts would be high.

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<sup>1</sup> The MFF is a flexible financing instrument of ADB where the provision of financing is aligned with the project readiness and the long-term needs of the client. It has an investment program defining the set of projects and activities that are eligible for financing overtime. A tranche is a financing package for a component under the facility. ADB. 2010. Operations Manual. Bank Policies (BP) Section D14/BP. 18 May. Paragraph 1,2 and 19. See also ADB. 2010. Operations Manual. Operational Procedures (OP) Section D14/OP. 18 May. Paragraph 30 (i).

<sup>2</sup> ADB. 2009. Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). June. Paragraph 63.

5. The components of Tranche 3 will comprise conversion of power plants. These facilities are unlikely to have resettlement impacts as they do not require land acquisition, because they will be operational power plants.

**Table 1: Subprojects of Power System Efficiency Improvement Project by Tranche and Implementing Agency**

Tranche	Subprojects	Description	EA
1	Conversion of 4 power plants	Conversion to combined cycle of the existing power plants in Baghabari, Shajibazar, Sylhet and Khulna	BPDB (Sylhet, Baghabari, Shajibazar) NPGCL (Khulna)
	Installation of 3 132 kV TL and 2 substations and improvement of one substation	Installation of Brahmanbaria-Nabinagar-Narsingdi TL (55 km) Mymensingh-Ghatali-Tangail TL (100 km) Chandraghona-Rangamati-Kharachari TL (80 km) and a substation in Rangamati and Kharachari.	PCGB
3	Conversion of power plants	Number and location are not yet determined	BPDP
	Capacity development	Components are not yet determined	BPDP and PCGB

**Table 2: DESCO Subprojects of Power System Efficiency Improvement Project Tranche 2**

No.	Project	Substation Capacity (MVA)
<b>Component 8 – 132kV/33kV and 33/11kV Substations</b>		
1.	132/33 kV GIS Substation at Dumni	2x80/120
2.	132/33 kV GIS Substation at Aftabnagar	2x80/120
3.	132/33 kV GIS Substation at Uttara 3rd Phase	2x80/120
4.	132/33 kV GIS Substation at Gulshan-Banani	2x80/120
5.	132/33 kV GIS Substation at Purbachal	2x80/120
6.	132 kV transmission lines (double circuit line) for the source of above substations 42.90 circuit km	
7.	33/11kV Substation at Kazipara	2x20/28
8.	33/11kV Substation at Mazar	3x20/28
9.	33/11kV Substation at Kalshi	3x20/28
10.	33/11kV Substation at DOHS – 2	3x20/28
11.	33/11kV Substation at Lake City Concord	3x20/28
12.	33/11kV Substation at Aftabnagar – 2	3x20/28
13.	33/11kV Substation at Satarkul	3x20/28
14.	33/11kV Substation at Barua	3x20/28
15.	33/11kV Substation at Gulshan – 3	3x20/28
16.	33/11kV Substation at Bashundara Block – G	3x20/28
17.	33/11kV Substation at Solahati	3x20/28
18.	33/11kV Substation at Banani – 3	3x20/28

19.	33/11kV New at Dakshinkhan-2	3x20/28
20.	33/11kV Substation at Tongi – 27	3x20/28
21.	33/11kV Substation at Agargaon	20/28
22.	33/11kV DOHS (Mirpur) (Rehabilitation)	20/28
23.	33/11kV Substation at Mirpur – 6	20/28
24.	33/11kV Substation at Tongi – 1	20/28
25.	33/11kV Substation at Tongi – 2	20/28
26.	33/11kV Substation at Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh (CAAB)	20/28
27.	33/11kV Substation at Baunia	20/28
28.	33/11kV Substation at Tongi – 3	3x20/28
29.	33/11kV Substation at Tongi (BSCIC)	3x20/28
30.	33/11kV Substation at ADA	20/28
<b>Component 9 – North Dhaka City Distribution</b>		
31.	33kV Cables [70Km]	-
32.	11kV Feeders and Distribution Transformers 11kV OH – 550km; 11kV U/G – 200km	300

**Table 3: DPDC Subprojects of Power System Efficiency Improvement Project Tranche 2**

No.	Project	Substation Capacity (MVA)
<b>Component 4: Financed by AFD</b>		
1.	132/33kV GIS Substation at Mothijheel	80/120
2.	132/33kV GIS Substation at Kazla	80/120
3.	132/33kV GIS Substation at Charsayedpur	80/120
4.	132/33kV GIS Substation at New Ramna	80/120
5.	132/33kV GIS Substation at Fatullah	80/120
6.	132/33kV GIS Substation at Postogola	80/120
7.	132/33kV GIS Substation at Lalbagh - Zigatola	80/120
<b>Component 5: Financed by AFD</b>		
8.	33/11kV substation at B. S. Mujib Medical University (BSMMU)	28/35
9.	33/11kV Substation at P & T	28/35
10.	33/11kV Substation at Monipuripara	28/35
11.	33/11kV Substation at Green Road Dormitory	28/35
12.	33/11kV Substation at B. B. Avenue	28/35
13.	33/11kV Substation at Dhaka Udyan	28/35

No.	Project	Substation Capacity (MVA)
14.	33/11kV Substation at Segunbagicha	28/35
<b>Component 6: Financed by ADB</b>		
15.	33/11kV Substation at Banasree	28/35
16.	33/11kV Substation at Mugdapara Hospital	28/35
17.	33/11kV Substation at Dhapa (Fatullah)	28/35
18.	33/11kV Substation at Dhaka Medical College (DMC)	28/35
19.	33/11kV Substation at Kamalapur Railway Hospital	28/35
20.	33/11kV Substation at Mondalpara	28/35
21.	33/11kV Substation at Nandalapur	28/35
22.	33/11kV Substation at Laxminarayan Cotton Mill (LNCM)	28/35
<b>Component 7: Financed by ADB</b>		
23.	11kV Feeders and Distribution Transformers– North Zone [11kV OH – 120km]	100
24.	11kV Feeders and Distribution Transformers– South Zone [11kV OH -330km]	200

**Table 4: PGCB Subprojects of Power System Efficiency Improvement Project Tranche 2**

No	Project	Substation Capacity (MVA)	Transmission Line Length (Km)
<b>Transmission System Strengthening</b>			
1	• 132 kV LILO Fenchuganj-Sylhet (double circuit)	• -	• 6.0
2	• 132kV LILO Haripur-Ghorasal (double circuit)	• -	• 2.0
3	• 132kV LILO Kaliakoir-Tangail (double circuit)	• -	• 2.0
4	• 132kV LILO Madunaghat-Kulshi (double circuit)	• -	• 6.0
5	• 132kV Hathazari-Sitakundu transmission line (double circuit)	• -	• 15.0
6	• 400 kV Ghorasal-Tongi transmission line to accommodate shifting of Ishurdi-Ghorasal 230 kV transmission line to new 230 kV GIS switchyard (double circuit line)	• -	• 28.0
7	• 230 kV reconductoring of Ghorasal-Tongi transmission line (double circuit line)	• -	• 27.0
8	• 230 kV transmission line to connect Bashundhara-Tongi substations and to re-route existing Ghorasal-Tongi 230 kV line to Tongi switchyard (double circuit)	• -	• 3.0



	lines		
9	• 230 kV interconnection between new & existing Ghorasal substation (double circuit under ground cable)	•	• 0.3
10	• 230 kV re-routing of existing Ghorasal- Tongi line (double circuit line)	• -	• 1.5
11	• 230 kV LILO Meghnaghat-Hasnabad at Shampur (double circuit line)	• -	• 4.0
12	• 132 kV LILO Hasnabad-Shyampur at Shampur (double circuit line)	• -	• 2.0
13	• 230 kV LILO Ashuganj- Sirajganj transmission line	• -	• 6.0
14	• 132 kV Sripur-Kodda transmission line (double circuit line)	• -	• 35.0
15	• 132 kV Sripur-Bhaluka transmission line (double circuit line)	• -	• 33.0
16	• 132/33 kV GIS Substation at Sylhet	• 2 x 50/75 MVA	• -
17	• 132/33kV Mirzapur GIS Substation	• 2 x 50/75 MVA	• -
18	• 132/33kV Dhamrai GIS Substation	• 2 x 50/75 MVA	• -
19	• 230 kV Basundhara-Tongi transmission line (double circuit)		• 9.5
20	• 230 kV GIS switching station at Ghorasal	• -	• --
21	• 230/132 kV GIS Substation at Basundhara	• 2 x 225/300 MVA	• -
22	• 230/132 kV GIS Substation at Shyampur (Dhaka	• 2 x 225/300 MVA	• -
23	• 230/132/33 kV GIS Substation at Ullon (Dhaka)	• 2 x 225/300 MVA & 2 x 80/120 MVA	• -
24	• 230 kV Rampura-Ullon underground cable line (double circuit line)	• -	• 4.0
25	• 132/33kV Rupshi GIS Substation (Narayanganj)	• 2 x 80/120 MVA	• -
26	• 132/33kV Sholashahar GIS Substation	• 2 x 80/120 MVA	• -
27	• 132/33kV Sitakundu GIS Substation	• 2 x 50/75 MVA	• -
28	• 132/33kV AIS Substation at Kodda	• 2 x 50/75 MVA	• -
29	• 132/33 kV GIS Substation at Rampur (Chittagong)	• 2 x 80/120 MVA	• -
30	• 132/33 kV AIS Substation Upgrade at Manikganj (Dhaka Division)	• 2 x 50/75 MVA	• -
31	• 230/132/33 kV AIS Substation at Sripur (Gazipur District)	• 2 x 225/300 MVA & 2 x 50/75 MVA	• -
32	• 132/33kV AIS Substation at Kachua	• 2x25/41MVA	•
33	• 132/33kV GIS Substation at Kalurghat	• 2x50/75MVA	•
34	• 132/33 kV GIS Substation Upgrade at Madunaghat	• 2x50/75MVA	•
34	• 132/33 kV GIS Substation Upgrade at Comilla (S)	•	•

35	• 132kV double circuit Comilla (S)-Kachua-Chadpur line (Replacing existing one)	•	• 65
36	• 132kV double circuit Kalurghat-Madunaght line	•	• 7

**Table 5: Anticipated Resettlement Impacts of Power System Efficiency Improvement Project by Tranche and Subproject**

Tranche	Subprojects	Anticipated Impacts	Status of Safeguard Documents
1	Conversion of 4 power plants	The facility in Sylhet and Shajibazar will be in existing compound while Khulna will use a BPDB-owned land. Sylhet will also use DOF land as temporary work area. Baghabari will use land acquired in 2010. No land acquisition is needed.	Due Diligence Report was prepared and submitted to ADB on 23 April 2012
	Installation of 3 TL and 2 new substations and improvement of five substations	The ROWs of Brahmanbaria-Narsingdi and Mymensingh-Tangail TLs will affect 310.18 hectares but only 0.18 will be permanently affected. No physical displacement. One unused building will be permanently affected and 7 shops and 310 hectares of crops and trees will be temporarily affected. The Chandraghona--Kharachari TL will use road easement and its two substations will be in government land. One area for a substation is used as pasture by 20 women 10 of whom are ethnic minorities.	REM DP was prepared under Category B and submitted to ADB on 2 June 2012
	Capacity development	No land acquisition and resettlement implications	No action
2	DESCO subprojects	Of the twenty seven subprojects reviewed for the due diligence, twenty six subprojects will not lead to any temporary or permanent physical or economic displacement and involuntary resettlement of either the title or the non-title-holders. None of those subprojects required any land acquisition nor do they cause any displacements or adverse impacts on people's livelihoods. Land required for substation construction has been already acquired or else it remains as the property of EA. Alternatively, the substations would be constructed in a part of the premises of the existing substations or else the new substations would replace the existing substations. Some substations require only augmentation/rehabilitation and thus do not lead to any land acquisition. In some cases such as laying underground cables required for distribution lines could disturb the routine lives of people and the livelihoods of street vendors etc. The EA and its respective contractors will ensure that underground cables are installed at night time to avoid traffic disruption and possible economic losses to street/pavement vendors. Appropriate clearances will be secured prior to laying of cables. And any damages caused to public or private property will be	RP prepared

		compensated at replacement cost as per the provisions in the Electricity Act No. IX of 1910.	
	DPDC subprojects	Of the twenty four subprojects reviewed for the due diligence, twenty two subprojects will not lead to any temporary or permanent physical or economic displacement and involuntary resettlement of either the title or the non-title-holders. None of those subprojects required any land acquisition nor do they cause any displacements or adverse impacts on people's livelihoods. Land required for substation construction has been already acquired or else it remains as the property of EA. Alternatively, the substations would be constructed in a part of the premises of the existing substations or else the new substations would replace the existing substations. Some substations require only augmentation/rehabilitation and thus do not lead to any land acquisition. The poles for feeders will be installed along road easements.	RP prepared
	PGCB subprojects	Three subprojects involve land acquisition and permanent economic displacement. Initial assessments indicate to an acquisition of 22.0 acres of private land for the construction of the three subprojects. The acquisition of this private land would result in permanent loss of land and livelihoods for approximately 59 persons.	RP prepared
3	Conversion of power plants	Number and location are not yet determined and so is the land acquisition requirement	RP will be prepared
	Installation of TL and substations	Number and location are not yet determined so is the land acquisition requirement	RP will be prepared
	Capacity development	No land acquisition and resettlement implications No land acquisition and resettlement implications are foreseen	No action

## CHAPTER II POLICY FRAMEWORK, PRINCIPLES AND ENTITLEMENTS

### A. Bangladesh Policies on Involuntary Resettlement

6. Bangladesh has three laws relevant to private assets acquired for power projects: Electricity Act of 1910, Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Properties Ordinance 1982 (amended in 1983, 1993 and 1994) and Telegraph Act of 1885. The Electricity Act of 1910

recognises full compensation for any damage, detriment or inconvenience resulting from the project. But it is the 1982 Ordinance that provides for the coverage and estimation of compensation and the process of land acquisition. It covers loss of land and assets (standing crops, trees and structures) but not for lost income. It only recognizes asset owners with title or ownership record for compensation. The compensation it provides is cash but not at replacement cost. For land, it is based on the average price in the last 12 months recorded in the sub-Registrar office, plus a 50% premium. For other assets (e.g., standing crops), the average price is obtained from relevant government agencies (e.g. Agriculture Marketing Directorate). Ordinance 1982 (Section 8-2) provides for 50% premium on top of the assessed value of lost assets in consideration of the compulsory nature of the compensation. It has no provision for vulnerable groups, income restoration and rehabilitation, and public consultations.

7. Although the 1982 Ordinance provides for compensation for all titled lands acquired, the EA invokes the Telegraph Act of 1885 in exempting from compensation those used for towers and poles for power transmission and distribution. This law states that no compensation will be paid for land used for such facilities. The process of land acquisition as per Ordinance 1982 is solely under the mandate of the Deputy Commissioner (DC). To pursue certain resettlement principles, the EA may form special bodies through gazette notification. The Joint Verification Team (JVT) is formed to enhance transparency and participation in ensuring the accuracy of information on affected assets and their owners. The Property Valuation Team (PVT) is formed to enable the EA establish the replacement cost and pay the affected person its equivalent. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), is formed to provide the affected people (AP) due process and prompt redress for resettlement-related complaints.

## B. Reconciling the Requirements of Bangladesh and ADB Policies

8. While the 1982 Ordinance entitles only title holders for compensation, the ADB 2009 SPS requires compensation for all APs, including those who do not possess formal legal rights nor have recognizable claims to land and non-land assets affected. As per 2009 SPS, compensation must be paid at full replacement cost for lost assets while the 1982 Ordinance does not emphasize replacement cost as the basis for compensation. The ADB 2009 SPS provides for resettlement assistance and income restoration measures for all AP and special assistance to vulnerable persons to improve their income and sources of livelihood. Table 6 shows the gaps between the safeguard requirements listed in 2009 SPS and Bangladesh laws, and how they are reconciled for the purposes of the Program.

**Table 6: SPS 2009 and Bangladeshi Laws - Gaps and Reconciliation Measures**

Issue	2009 SPS	Bangladesh Laws	What is applied in this Program
Loss of private land due to power plants, substation and bay extensions	Provide adequate, appropriate replacement land or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land	Electricity Act 1910 recognises full compensation for damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by project. Compensation mode follows Ordinance 1982	Replacement cost based compensation, transfer assistance and option to keep salvage materials
Loss of private land due to transmission towers and transmission and distribution poles	Provide adequate and appropriate replacement land or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land	Telegraph Act of 1885: No provision of compensation for the land used for the erection of towers.	No compensation will be provided for private land used to accommodate the feet of the towers. This is in compliance with Telegraph Act of 1885 and the practice followed in past ADB-supported transmission line projects in Bangladesh. <sup>1</sup>

Issue	2009 SPS	Bangladesh Laws	What is applied in this Program
Partial restriction in use of land within the base of the transmission towers	Involuntary resettlement requirements apply to involuntary restrictions on land use	Electricity Act 1910 recognises full compensation for damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by project	While the land under the transmission tower can still be cultivated, structures can no longer be constructed and trees can no longer be grown. But estimating the cost of this restriction as basis for compensation is difficult. Farming assistance will given instead of compensation to offset the cost of restriction. <sup>2</sup>
Permanent loss of structures	Provide adequate replacement structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance	Electricity Act 1910 recognises full compensation for damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by project. Compensation mode follows Ordinance 1982	Replacement cost compensation, transfer assistance and option to keep salvage materials
Permanent and temporary loss of commercial structures and income,	Where acquisition affects commercial structures, affected business owners are entitled to the costs of re-establishing their activities, the net income lost during the transition period; and the costs of transferring and reinstalling	Electricity Act 1910 recognises full compensation for damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by project. Compensation mode follows Ordinance 1982 which does not provide for lost income, transfer assistance, rehabilitation and resettlement.	Compensation for destroyed structures and lost net income and transfer assistance will be provided with options to keep salvage materials.
Temporary loss of crops and trees	Promptly compensate for loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost. Also provide assistance so that they can improve, or at least restore their standards of living to pre-displacement level	Electricity Act 1910 recognises full compensation for damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by project.  Ordinance 1982: Payment based on average market value in the last 12 months' plus 50% premium. <sup>3</sup> No provision for livelihoods and income restoration assistance	Compensation for lost crop will be provided at replacement rate. Payment will made for all the crops that will be lost during the entire period when the land is used by the project.
Compensation rate of affected assets	The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation will be based on the following: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.	Ordinance 1982: Provides that compensation will be the average land's market value in the last 12 months plus 50% premium. The market value is based in the land acquisition price recorded in the Sub-Registrar's office.	Compensation of all lost or affected assets will be at full replacement cost
Assistance for vulnerable groups	For vulnerable persons, the resettlement plan will include measures to provide extra assistance so that they can improve their incomes in comparison with pre-project levels.	Ordinance 1982: No provision for special assistance.	Assistance in the form of farm inputs and technical training will be provided in consultation with the vulnerable groups <sup>2</sup>
Disclosure of resettlement plan and consultations with APs	Provide resettlement information in a timely manner in an accessible place and in a form and language understandable to affected persons. Conduct meaningful consultation for project having involuntary resettlement impacts.	Ordinance 1982: No provision of consultation. Only Notice under Section 3 is served for land acquisition;	Disclosure and consultations will be done to meet ADB's requirements on disclosure and meaningful consultation.

<sup>1</sup> See PCGB. 2010. Involuntary Resettlement Assessment and Measures. BAN: Bangladesh-India Electrical Grid Interconnection Project. Project Number 44192. August. And BPDB. 2011. Resettlement Plan for Sub-Project 1-Ashuganj 450 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant and Associated Transmission Line Interconnection. BAN: Power System Efficiency Improvement Project. April 2011.

<sup>2</sup> The type of farming assistance will be determined in consultation with the concerned land owners and the Department of Agriculture so that it will be more responsive to their immediate need. This can be in the form of farm inputs (e.g., seeds and tool) and technical training (e.g., improved methods of cultivation, harvesting and marketing).

<sup>3</sup>The PVAT will determine the compensation for structures, crops and trees using the rates of the Public Works Department (PWD), Department of Forests (DOF) and Agricultural Marketing Directorate (AMD).

### **C. Principles of Resettlement Plan Preparation**

9. The following resettlement principles will guide resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring of all RP formulated for components/subprojects of the Program.

(i) Acquisition of land and other assets, and resettlement of people will be avoided or minimized as much as possible by identifying possible alternative project designs and appropriate social, economic, operation and engineering solutions that have the least impact on populations in the project area.

(ii) No site clearing will be done in anticipation or before being considered for inclusion in the project site.

(iii) Affected households residing, working, doing business and/or cultivating land within the impact area during the conduct of the census and in the detailed measurement survey (DMS), are entitled to be compensated for their lost assets, incomes and businesses at replacement cost, and will be provided with assistance to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.

(iv) Affected households will be eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and any such factors that may discriminate against achievement of the resettlement objectives. Lack of legal rights to lost assets or tenure status and social or economic status will not bar the affected households from entitlements to compensation and assistance.

(v) Affected households will be fully consulted and given the opportunity to participate in matters that will affect their lives during the design, implementation and operation. Moreover, plans for the acquisition and use of assets will be carried out in consultation with the affected households who will receive prior information of the compensation and other assistance available to them.

(vi) Any acquisition of, or restriction on access to, resources owned or managed by the affected households as a common property such as pasture area will be mitigated by arrangements that will ensure they have access to equivalent resources.

(vii) There will be no deductions in compensation payments for structures or other affected assets for salvage value, depreciation, taxes, stamp duties, fees or other payments.

(viii) There will be effective mechanisms for hearing and resolving grievances during the planning and implementation of the component subprojects.

(ix) If ownership over any affected asset is under dispute, the case will be handled in accordance with the grievance redress mechanism agreed with the EA.

(x) Temporarily affected land and structures will be restored to pre-project conditions.

(xi) Existing social, cultural and religious practices will be respected.

(xii) Special measures will be incorporated in the RP to complement mitigation and enhancement activities to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups at high risk of impoverishment. Appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.

(xiii) Adequate resources will be identified and committed during the preparation of the RP. This includes adequate budgetary support fully committed and made available to cover the costs of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation within the agreed implementation period for the project; and, adequate human resources for supervision, liaison and monitoring of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities.

(xiv) Appropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system.

(xv) The RP or its summary will be translated into local language and placed in district and sub-district offices for the reference of affected households and other interested groups.

(xvi) Civil works contractors will not be issued a notice of possession for any given geographic location in accordance with the approved RP until (i) compensation payment at replacement cost have been satisfactorily completed for that area; (ii) agreed rehabilitation program is in place; and (iii) the area is free from all encumbrances.

(xvii) Cash compensation for affected households losing commercial structures will be made available well ahead of civil works to allow the affected households sufficient lead time for reconstruction and to re-establish the business. No demolition of assets and/or entry to properties will be done until the affected household is fully compensated and relocated.

#### **D. Entitlement**

10. The entitlement matrix is prepared to attain the objectives of the RF and to pursue its principles. It provides for the main types of losses foreseen to result from the implementation of the subprojects composing each tranche and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements (Table 7). In the preparation of RP for each tranche and its subsequent updating, the final entitlements will be based on actual impacts and losses as identified and measured during the DMS and census. The entitlement includes appropriate income restoration assistance and special assistance to vulnerable groups. Where the entitlement matrix does not cover a particular impact, it can be enhanced in the resettlement plans based on the findings of the socio-economic assessment and detailed census survey.

11. Compensation will be at full replacement cost. While the method of determining compensation rate provided for in Ordinance 1982 will be used, the resulting amount may be lower than the full replacement cost. The EA will pay for the difference between the compensation rate computed using the formula in Ordinance 1982 and the full replacement cost. Market price surveys will be carried out to determine replacement costs. If the prices set in the RP preparation no longer correspond to full replacement cost by the time the RP is implemented, adjustment will be made. Standards described will not be lowered but can be enhanced in the updated RP as required.

12. All AP who are identified in the impact area on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards. The cut-off date will be the final



day of the census. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance. The affected households will receive the full compensation before construction work will begin.

**Table 7: Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Loses	Entitled Household	Entitlement	Implementation	Responsible Entities
Permanent land loss	Titled and owners with legally recognized ownership	<p>i. Compensation based on Ordinance 1982 (value from Sub-Registrar Office + 50% premium)</p> <p>ii. Cash grant to cover the difference between compensation based on Ordinance 1982 and current</p>	<p>a. INGO and AP determine the type and size of land to be affected;</p> <p>b. JVT assesses the data collected by INGO and AP;</p> <p>c. DC establishes cash compensation based on law (CCL);</p> <p>d. PVAT establishes the replacement cost. RC covers transaction costs too. value (RCV) based on the market survey result;</p> <p>e. DC pays CCL to AP;</p> <p>f. EA pays the AP cash grant to cover the difference between CCL and RCVt</p>	<p>a. EA, INGO, AP</p> <p>b. EA, INGO, DC</p> <p>c. DC</p> <p>d. EA, INGO, DC, AP</p> <p>e. DC, AP</p> <p>f. EA ,INGO, AP</p>
Seasonal crops	All types of tenure	<p>i. Compensation based on Ordinance 1982 (value from AMD + 50% premium)</p> <p>ii. Cash grant to cover the difference between Compensation based on Ordinance 1982 and current market value,</p> <p>iv. Option to harvest the crop before construction begins</p>	<p>a. INGO and AP determine the type and area size of cropland to be affected;</p> <p>b. JVT assesses the data collected by INGO and AP;</p> <p>c. PVAT establishes the CCL using data from AMD; replacement cost based on the market survey result;</p> <p>d. DC pays CCL to AP;</p> <p>e. EA pays the AP cash grant to cover the difference between CCL and RCVt;</p> <p>f. AP harvests the crop before construction period.</p>	<p>a. EA, INGO, AP</p> <p>b. EA, INGO, DC</p> <p>c. AMD,EA, INGO, DC</p> <p>d. DC,AP</p> <p>e. EA, INGO, AP</p> <p>f. AP</p>
Timber and fruit trees	All types of land tenure	<p>i. Compensation based on Ordinance 1982 (value from AMD and DOF + 50% premium)</p> <p>ii. Cash grant to cover the difference between Compensation based on Ordinance 1982 and current market value</p> <p>iii Compensation of timber tree will be based on current market value of timber.</p> <p>ii. Compensation of fruit tree at fruit bearing stage will be based on the value of the fruit.</p> <p>iii. Compensation of fruit tree at non-fruit bearing stage will be based on the value of the timber.<sup>1</sup></p> <p>iv. Option to cut the tree and other perennials and keep the timber free of charge as long as they will not delay the project activities.</p>	<p>a. INGO and AP determine the type and number of trees to be affected and their owners;</p> <p>b. JVT assesses the data collected by INGO and AP;</p> <p>c. PVAT establishes the CCL using data from AMD and DOF and RCV based on market survey result;</p> <p>d. DC pays CCL to AP;</p> <p>e. EA pays the AP cash grant to cover the difference between CCL and RCV ;</p> <p>f. AP cut the tree and get the timber before construction period.</p>	<p>a. EA, INGO, AP</p> <p>b. EA, INGO, DC</p> <p>c. AMD, EA, DOF,INGO, DC, AP</p> <p>d. DC,AP</p> <p>e. EA ,INGO, AP</p> <p>f. AP</p>
Residential and Commercial Structure	Legal and legally recognizable owners of structure	<p>i. Compensation based on Ordinance 1982 (value from Sub-Registrar Office + 50% premium).</p> <p>ii. Cash grant to cover the difference from replacement value based on the census and DMS result.</p> <p>III Transfer grant to be determined by PVAT based on census result</p> <p>iv. Option to keep all salvage</p>	<p>a. INGO and AP determine the type and size of structures and their owners;</p> <p>b. JVT assesses the data collected by INGO and AP;</p> <p>c. PVAT establishes CCL using data from PWD and the replacement cost based on the market survey result;</p> <p>d. e. DC pays CCL to AP; RC is for structure without depreciation.</p> <p>e. EA pays the AP cash grant to cover the difference between CCL and RCV;</p> <p>f. AP to demolish and structure and keep the</p>	<p>a. EA, INGO, AP</p> <p>b. EA, INGO, DC</p> <p>c. PWD, EA,,INGO, DC, AP</p> <p>d. DC,AP</p> <p>e. EA ,INGO, AP</p> <p>f. AP</p>

		materials free of charge.	salvage material.	
Business Income	Legal Business Owner	i. Compensation based on lost net income in the duration of project-caused disturbance	a. INGO and AP determine the business owners and income; b. JVT verifies owner's identity and income c. PVAT assess the income through market survey; d. EA pays the AP replacement cost compensation;	a. EA, INGO, AP b. EA, INGO, DC c. EA, INGO, DC d. EA, AP
Loss of access to government land used as pasture	Non-titled users	i. Assistance in provision of alternative pasture land and fodder source ii. Assistance in raising animals	a. INGO and AP determine the use and users; b. EA, AP, INGO and Department of Agriculture design and implement assistance to increase animal productivity	a. EA, INGO, AP b. EA, AP, INGO, DA
Temporary impact during construction	All types of tenure and type of ownership	i. The contractor pays for any impact on land and structures resulting from movement of machineries and construction materials ii. All temporary use of lands outside proposed ROW must have written agreement between the landowner and contractor. iii. Land used temporarily will be returned to owner after being restored to the original condition or preferably after being rehabilitated into better condition.	a. Contractor will identify the landowner and inform him on the potential impact on his land. b. Contractor and landowner negotiate on the terms of use and compensation and sign a mutually agreed contract; c. INGO and EA will monitor compliance to the contract provisions by the contractor	a. Contractor, AP, INGO b. Contractor, AP INGO INGO, AP, Contractor, EA
Ethnic minorities affected if any	Ethnic minorities in accordance with the IPPF	In case of significant impact an Indigenous Peoples Plan will be prepared. If the impact is limited in significance an indigenous peoples actions; will be included in the RP	a. Using a ADB indigenous peoples' checklist, the degree of impact will be determined. b. Based on the initial assessment of impact, appropriate plan or action will be prepared and implemented	a. EA, ADB b. EA, ADB
Losses of vulnerable groups	All vulnerable groups	i. Assistance in the form of farming inputs and technical training will be provided to enhance their living standards. The vulnerable groups, INGO, EA and DA will design and implement the assistance	a. INGO will identify the vulnerable households during the survey; b. INGO will analyze the conditions of the vulnerable households using survey results; c. INGO will meet with the vulnerable households to discuss their conditions, development needs and assistance requirements; d. INGO design will design the assistance with the EA, DA and vulnerable AP	a. INGO, EA, AP b. INGO, AP c. INGO, AP, d. INGO, AP, EA, DA

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

### CHAPTER III IMPACT AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION

13. Avoiding involuntary resettlement wherever possible and to minimize it by exploring project and design alternatives are the first two objectives of the involuntary resettlement safeguard requirements. To meet these objectives, the first step to be taken in RP preparation is to exhaust all options to avoid or at least minimize resettlement impacts.

14. Land acquisition can be avoided or minimized through site selection, technical design and timing. In selecting the site of the power plants, substations, bay extension and their ancillary facilities, government owned land must be considered. The TL and DS can be installed in road easement. If private lands must be used, those with no structures and productive assets or with sparse distribution of these assets must be selected. The TL and DS will affect less number of structures if the location is some distance from the roadside which is usually more built-up. The TL can be designed to use poles which require less area for its foundation and safety field

compared to towers. The line can be also designed to go around a residential area rather than cut across it, to avoid land acquisition. The installation of the TL and DS must be timed on winter months when fields are either planted to winter crops or left to fallow. This will avoid affecting paddy rice which is cultivated during monsoon season. Rice is the main crop and staple food in Bangladesh.

## **CHAPTER IV SCREENING, RESETTLEMENT ESTIMATE AND LIKELY CATEGORY**

15. The screening and categorization is of each subproject (i) reflects the significance of potential impacts and risks of the subprojects; (ii) identifies the level of assessment and institutional resources required for the safeguard measures; and (iii) determines disclosure requirements.<sup>3</sup> This activity is carried out using standard IR impact checklist form (**Appendix 1**). The subprojects will be assessed by tranche and will be categorized based on the most sensitive subproject. The initial categorization form will be submitted to the ADB for concurrence.

## **CHAPTER V SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION**

### **A. The Purpose of the Survey**

16. The socioeconomic surveys are done to: (i) examine socioeconomic conditions of the affected households; (ii) estimate the degree of losses and the level of significance of resettlement impacts; (iii) estimate the number of vulnerable households; (iv) provide values to estimate the resettlement budget; (vi) provide inputs in formulating assistance and livelihood restoration measures.

### **B. Methodology for Sample Survey**

17. The RP will be based on the findings of two surveys. The first is a 10 -20 per cent sample survey on potentially affected households carried out during the feasibility study stage. At this stage, the exact location and boundaries of the subproject area are usually not yet set and the affected land and assets as well as their owners are not yet identified. For subprojects sites where there are ethnic minorities, a sample separate from the dominant group must be made. The data from the sample must be also separately processed and discussed in the RP. The data on the ethnic minorities will establish their social distinctness and degree of vulnerability vi-a-vis the dominant groups. The questionnaire that can be used for the survey and the processing instrument designed to produce gender disaggregated data are in **Appendix 2 and 3**. The outline of the draft RP is in **Appendix 4**.

### **C. Census and Assets Inventory of Losses**

18. After ADB's approval of tranche financing, detailed engineering and technical design for tendering and construction of civil works contract will be finalized. Based on this design, the DMS which involves on-the-ground delineation and marking of the boundaries of affected land will be done. A team composed of the INGO, village leaders and AP will conduct the census and assets inventory of losses of the all affected households within the marked boundaries. The result will provide complete inventory of the AP and information on their tenure, livelihood,

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<sup>3</sup> ADB. 2009. Safeguard Policy Statement. June. Paragraph 49 and 2010 Operations Manual Section. F1/OP 20 January. Paragraph 4.

income sources, assets and likely project-associated losses which will be the basis for compensation and assistance. The inventory will protect the marked area from influx of outsiders. A household survey questionnaire will be used to collect the information. The results of the census and asset inventory of losses will be used to update the RP including the budget. The draft RP must include budget to update and finalize it. The final RP will be submitted to ADB for approval before civil contracts are awarded and disclosed to affected persons.

#### **D. Computerized Database**

19. The EA will have a computerized data base to store the result of the two surveys and consultation meetings and relevant secondary data (maps, government documents, communications and government statistics). This will organize the data collected, facilitate retrieval, validation and report preparation, ease the comparison of monitoring data with the baseline and provides useful information in supervising resettlement activities. Information on each affected household will be available in the database in a coded numbered file and will be updated as the RP is being implemented. The code number of the affected household in the file corresponds to its ID card which will be given to each household. The EA will allocate funds for staff and resources for the data base.

#### **E. Gender Consideration**

20. Specific actions will be taken to ensure that women and ethnic minorities will not be disproportionately affected and issues affecting them will be fully addressed in resettlement planning. These actions include collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated survey data, separate consultations and focused group discussion with women, membership of women in the survey team and grievance redress committee (GRC) and formulation of women specific measures.

#### **F. Valuation Methods and Replacement Cost Determination**

21. The payment for compensation at replacement cost begins when the EA applies for land acquisition in the MOL<sup>4</sup>. MOL will direct the DC of the District where the land is located to administer the process. The DC will issue a public notice and within the next 15 days will receive any objections from the affected land owner. If an objection is received, the DC will verify the basis of the objection and need of the land acquisition for public interest. After verification, the DC will issue a final notice and if land acquisition will proceed, the affected person is requested to submit a statement of property and claim for compensation within 15 days from notice issuance. The DC will prepare an estimate of compensation award or CCL using the average of the values of land purchased in the last 12 months as recorded in the Sub-Registrar's office plus 50% premium. Within 7 days from the completion of the estimate, the DC will inform the affected person and the EA of the amount. The EA will deposit the amount to the account of the DC the amount within 60 days. The DC will in turn pay the affected persons within 60 days from the date of the deposit. Ordinance 182 only authorises the DC to estimate the compensation.

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

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<sup>4</sup> The application for land acquisition submitted to the MOL states the need of land acquisition for public interest, purpose of acquisition, location and size of the land and a site map.

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

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

24. **Seasonal Crops:** The DC will estimate the CCL for temporarily affected crops using the value of the AMD plus 50% premium. But the JVT will compute the RCV using the current price of agricultural commodities as established in the latest sale done in the area. For each crop, the current price will be multiplied by the amount of yield of the affected household based on the census and the number of cropping seasons that will be lost (current price x total yield x number of lost cropping season = replacement cost value). The INGO will gather information on the current prices. The EA will pay the affected household the CCL through the DC. But the affected person will receive the difference between the CCL and RCV from the EA as a cash grant. On top of the compensation, the affected household will keep the harvestable yield without deducting its value from the replacement cost compensation.

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

26. **Residential and Commercial Structures:** The DC will estimate the CCL using the average value of structure purchased in the last 12 months based on the valuation of PWD plus 50% premium. To estimate the RCV, the INGO will conduct a price survey. Price of the structure will be gathered through interviews of persons who recently sold or bought one in the area, real estate brokers and agents and construction contractors. In the absence of such a market price, the construction cost of a similar structure will be used to estimate the RCV. The PVAT will review the prices gathered by the INGO and validate it in the area. The EA will pay the affected household the CCL through the DC. But the affected household will receive the difference between the CCL and RCV plus 12.5% of the RCV as transfer cost from the EA as cash grant<sup>5</sup>. On top of the compensation, the affected household will keep salvage materials without

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<sup>5</sup> Based on the experience of BPDB, the transfer cost of an affected household is 12.5% of the cost of the structure on average.

deducting their value from the replacement cost compensation and get a transfer grant to be determined by PVAT based on census result.

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

## CHAPTER VI CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

28. Consultations will be carried out to achieve the following: (i) share available project information with the AP; (ii) obtain information on the needs and priorities of the AP including their feedback on proposed activities; (iii) involve the AP and communities in project planning; and (iv) ensure transparency in all activities related to resettlement impacts, mitigation and compensation. The primary stakeholders who will be consulted are the affected households and project beneficiaries. The other stakeholders will be the concerned national agencies and local authorities and organizations.

29. While the responsibility of consulting these stakeholders rests on the EA, it has limited capability to do it. To meet ADB's criteria for meaningful consultation, the EA will obtain the services of a capable and experienced organization which will carry these out during resettlement planning and implementation and support the EA<sup>6</sup>. The support organization may be a non-government organization (NGO), consulting or management firm or academic institution qualified to perform the work and referred to as an INGO. The EA will contract out the work to the INGO and will allocate a budget for it. The specific tasks that the INGO will carry out at each stage of RP preparation and implementation are described in Table 8.

**Table 8: Procedures in Conducting Consultations in Each Phase of Resettlement**

Stage	Activities	Responsible Groups
Pre-RP preparation	<p>a. Superimpose the subproject's location map with the political boundary map and determine the name of the unions<sup>7</sup> where the affected area is located;.</p> <p>b. . Coordinate with the union officials to determine the owners and the users of the potentially-affected land within the subproject area;.</p> <p>c. Obtain permission from union officials to hold a consultation meeting and arrange with the venue within the union which can be used and the most convenient time;.</p> <p>d. Arrange separate meetings for women to ensure that they will not be intimidated by the presence of men and can freely participate in the discussion. Separate meetings with ethnic minorities will be also arranged;.</p> <p>e. Invite the owners and users of the potentially affected land and other stakeholders at least three days before consultation meetings through a house visit or a letter and informed them of the purpose, time and location of the meeting as well as the logistical arrangement;.</p> <p>f. Give the leaflet describing the project along with the invitation letters or during home visit;</p> <p>g. Prepare the materials for the meeting including the project location map, handouts containing the project description, guide questions flipcharts, pen and attendance sheet.</p> <p>h. For consultations with women and ethnic minorities, their specific concerns must be</p>	<p>a. INGO, Design consultant, EA</p> <p>b. INGO, Local leaders</p> <p>c. INGO, Local leaders</p> <p>d. INGO, Local leaders, AP</p> <p>e. INGO, AP, Local leaders</p> <p>f. INGO</p> <p>g. INGO, Design consultant, EA</p> <p>h. INGO</p>

<sup>6</sup> Meaningful consultation is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making. ADB. 2009. SPS. June. Paragraph 28.

<sup>7</sup> A Union is formed with 3-4 villages. There is a union Parishad (Union Council) with elected Chairman, vice Chairmen (including 1 female) and several members, including female members. Union council elections are held every five years. The Union Council has limited powers. They have limited arbitration powers to resolve disputes between local people. They can impose very small taxes.

Stage	Activities	Responsible Groups
	included in the guide questions; i. Finalize the budget, logistical arrangement and schedule of consultations. If it is a series, consider proximity and accessibility of meeting venues j. Assign one facilitator and one documenter to manage the consultation meeting; k. Dry run the conduct of consultation using the guide questions	i. INGO, EA j. INGO k. INGO
Draft RP preparation	a. Conduct the consultation meetings as scheduled and as promptly as possible to minimize disturbance in the participants schedule; b. After greeting the participants and presenting the objectives of the meeting, present the project location map and description and solicit questions; c. Subsequently present the impacts of the project including land acquisition requirements, entitlement, compensation and assistance arrangement per national laws and ADB requirements, grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and solicit reactions. d. Questions and issues may be addressed if information is available but if not, these must noted and addressed in the next forum; e. Proceed to use the guide questions and encourage discussion and cross-validation on each point among the participants; f. In closing the meeting, summarize the issues raised and the response for each, inform the participants of the next project related activities, schedule of household survey and possible next forum for discussion if needed. g. Arrange FGD with concerned participants for any critical issues that need to be probed and resolved; h. Train the survey interviewers to encourage the respondents to ask questions and express concerns about the project and to take note of these questions and concerns for discussion with the EA; i. If feasible, conduct one consultation meeting with representatives of participants of previous meetings to validate the survey, update on the status of resolution of issues. rethink the earlier recommendations and announce any change in the project specification as result of earlier consultations; j. Organize, clean and store documentation of consultations in the database..	a. INGO, EA, AP, Local leaders b. INGO, EA c. INGO, EA d. INGO, EA e. INGO f. INGO g. INGO h. INGO i. INGO, EA j. INGO, EA
RP updating	a. Conduct meetings at the village level to arrange the APs' participation in the DMS, and census; b. Discuss concerns that the AP while they participate in the DMS and census activities; c. Disclose the final entitlement, assistance packages and procedures of availing GRM through special meetings with AP with specific issues and house visits; d. After ADB approval of the RP, translate to Bengali and make a copy available in each union office.	a. INGO, AP EA, Local leaders, Design consultants b. INGO, AP c. INGO, EA d. INGO, EA
RP implementation	a. Through discussion with village leaders and with AP during home visits, note of any concerns raised regarding resettlement activities; b. Discuss and settle the AP's concerns with the EA, contractors and local leaders; c. If the concern cannot be settled, assist the AP in filing and processing the complaint in the GRM. d. Follow through the concern of the AP until its will reach acceptable resolution.	INGO, AP INGO, AP, EA, contractors INGO, EA

30. The activities show that information dissemination and consultation will be done during five events: (i) coordination meetings with union officials; (ii) invitation of AP to stakeholder meetings; (iii) distribution of leaflets; (iv) stakeholder meetings; (v) household survey; (vi) focused group discussion (FGD); and (vii) conduct of DMS and census. These events constitute a series making information dissemination and consultation a continuous and iterative process that starts at the feasibility study stage and ends with subproject completion. The most structured event is the stakeholder's meeting where a guide question is used to ensure adequate coverage of concerns that must be considered in the RP preparation (**Appendix 5**). The information gathered from all these events will be discussed by the INGO, EA and where relevant, with the design engineer to incorporate these into the RP and the project design. The activities comprising this process are in Table 9.

**Table 9: Information Collected in the Consultations and Procedure for Incorporation into RP and Subproject Design**

Information Collected in the Consultations	Procedures	Responsible Groups
Concerns over impact of certain design	Discuss with design engineers to explore changes in design	INGO, EA, Design

features	features to address the concern	engineers
Concerns over entitlement, compensation and assistance	Describe in the RP the procedures of valuation and payment to ensure that the AP will receive the RCV of their affected assets and the assistance for vulnerable groups	INGO
Identified and prioritized community needs	Discuss how consistent or complementary is the subproject to the priority needs of the community	INGO
Identified causes of poverty	Explore and put forward assistance package and income restoration measures that will responds to the identified causes of poverty in the community	INGO, AP, EA
Need for electricity	Describe the extent the subproject will respond to the community's need for electricity	INGO
Awareness about the subproject	Design information dissemination measures that will reach wider audience and increase awareness level	INGO, EA
Recommendations to enhance project benefits	Consider the recommendations in identifying and designing assistance measures particularly for the vulnerable groups	INGO, EA, AP
Information on prices of assets	Validate the information on latest actual sale and use the price information in budget preparation	INGO, JVT, PVAT, AP
Information on gender work distribution	Design women-specific assistance in the context of the type of work that they actually do	INGO, EA
Information on women specific concerns and priorities	Design women-specific assistance that addresses their concerns and priorities	INGO, EA
Information on issues specific to ethnic minorities	Design measures addressing their concerns particularly in protecting their cultural sites, traditions and practices	INGO, EA

31. When the RP is updated based on the DMS and census result, the plan and its summary will be translated into Bengali and will be made available to the AP through the office of union authorities. Ethnic minorities in Bangladesh use Bengali as a secondary language. The EA will submit the following documents to ADB: (i) draft RP endorsed by the EA before project appraisal; (ii) final RP endorsed by the EA after the census of AP is completed; (iii) An updated RP, and a corrective action plan prepared during project implementation, if required; and (iv) resettlement monitoring reports. In of the absence of any resettlement impact and no RP will be prepared, the EA will disclose this information to the officials of the union where the subproject will be located. The cost required for all information disclosure, participation and consultation activities will be included in the RP budget.

## **CHAPTER VII INCOME RESTORATION ASSISTANCE**

32. The land acquisition requirement of a substation and bay extension is normally relatively small. The same can be said for the TL and DS because, in spite of their length, the land acquisition requirement is mostly confined to the foundations of the poles or towers. Since these poles and towers are dispersed over a wide area, cash compensation is a more practical option.

33. Although the compensation rate is equivalent to full replacement cost, special assistance will be provided to vulnerable groups. The nature of the assistance will be based on the findings of the sample survey and recommendations of the vulnerable groups during consultations. The result of the two activities will ensure that the assistance will meet the following criteria: (i) responsiveness to needs of the recipients; (ii) sufficiency of the added income produced to offset the lost income; and (iii) added value to existing livelihood sources. For instance, among women herders who are raising animals for better-off households they will be provided with their own animals to raise. Since they already have the needed skills, the assistance will not only make use of their existing capability but will also spare them from the stress concomitant to learning entirely new skills and building new relationships.

## **CHAPTER VIII GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS**

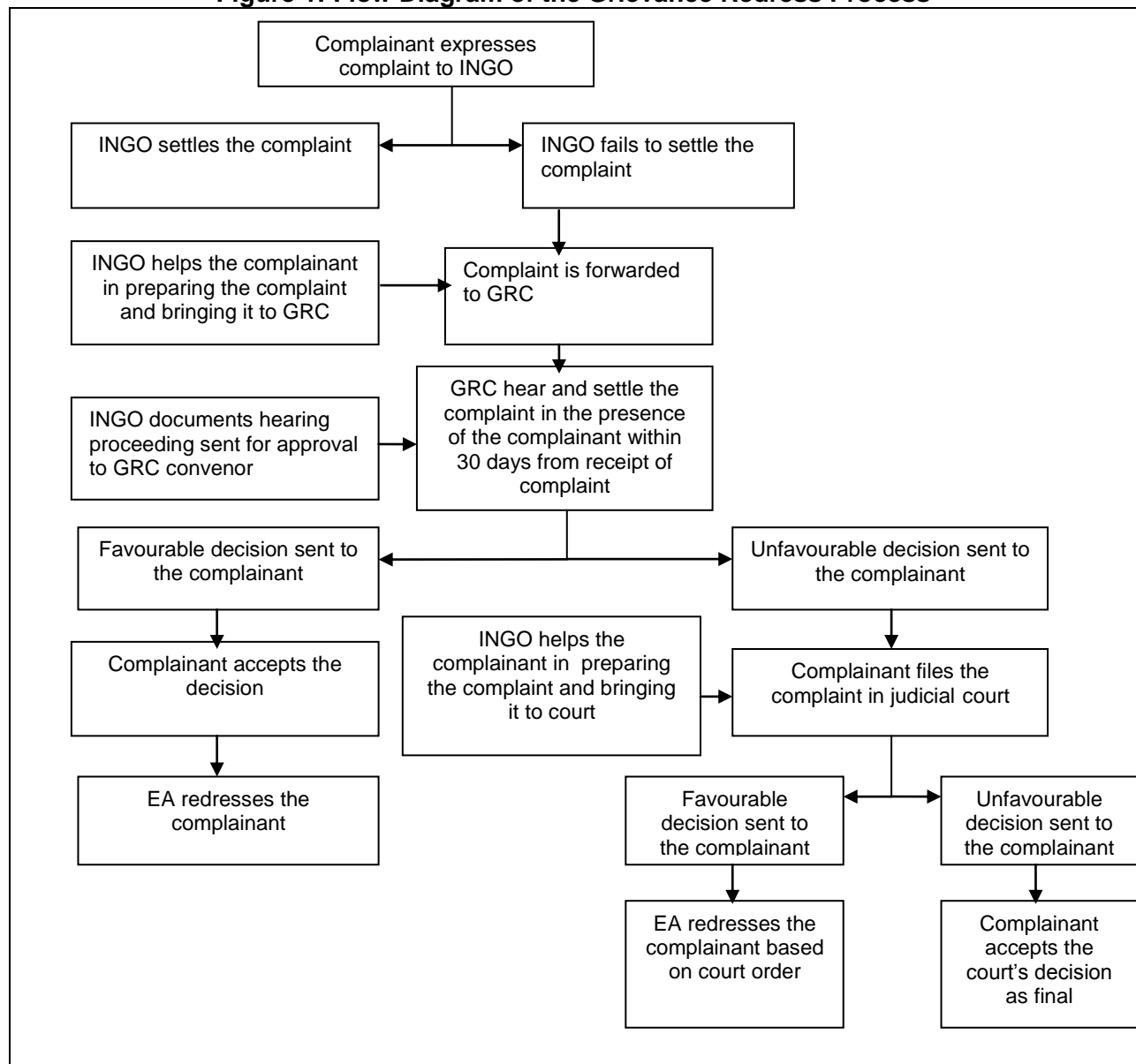
34. The EA will be mainly responsible for resolving complaints and disputes on land acquisition, compensation and rehabilitation. To carry out this responsibility, the EA will form a



GRC at the union level through a gazette notification from the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MOPEMR). The GRC is mandated to resolve complaints and disputes in a transparent, timely and satisfactory manner. It will be convened twice a month and grievances will be redressed within a month from the date of filing the complaint. The GRC will be activated during RP implementation. The GRC has six members. The composition which includes representation of the affected people and women is as follows:

- Convenor: EA Project Manager
- Secretary: Contractor or Support Organization Representative
- Member: Chair of the Union
- Member: Local School Teacher or Imam
- Member: Female representative of affected people
- Member: Neighbour of the Complainant

35. The affected people will be informed of their rights and the avenues and procedures through information disclosure and consultation activities. The flow diagram of the grievance resolution process is shown in Figure 1.

**Figure 1: Flow Diagram of the Grievance Redress Process**

## CHAPTER IX INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

### A. KEY ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR TASKS

36. The EA will be: Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) and Northwest Power Generation Company Limited (NWPGL) for power plants, Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB) for TL and associated substations and bay extensions and Dhaka Electric Supply Company (DESCO) and Dhaka Power Distribution Company Limited (DPDC) for DS and associated substations. Each EA will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) headed by the Project Manager (PM). The PM will be responsible for the overall execution of the subproject. For power plants, substations and bay extensions, the PM will identify the candidate locations and recommend the selected site to the EA management. For TL and DS, the PMU will lay out the general route. A survey group (SG) will be hired to study the proposed routes,

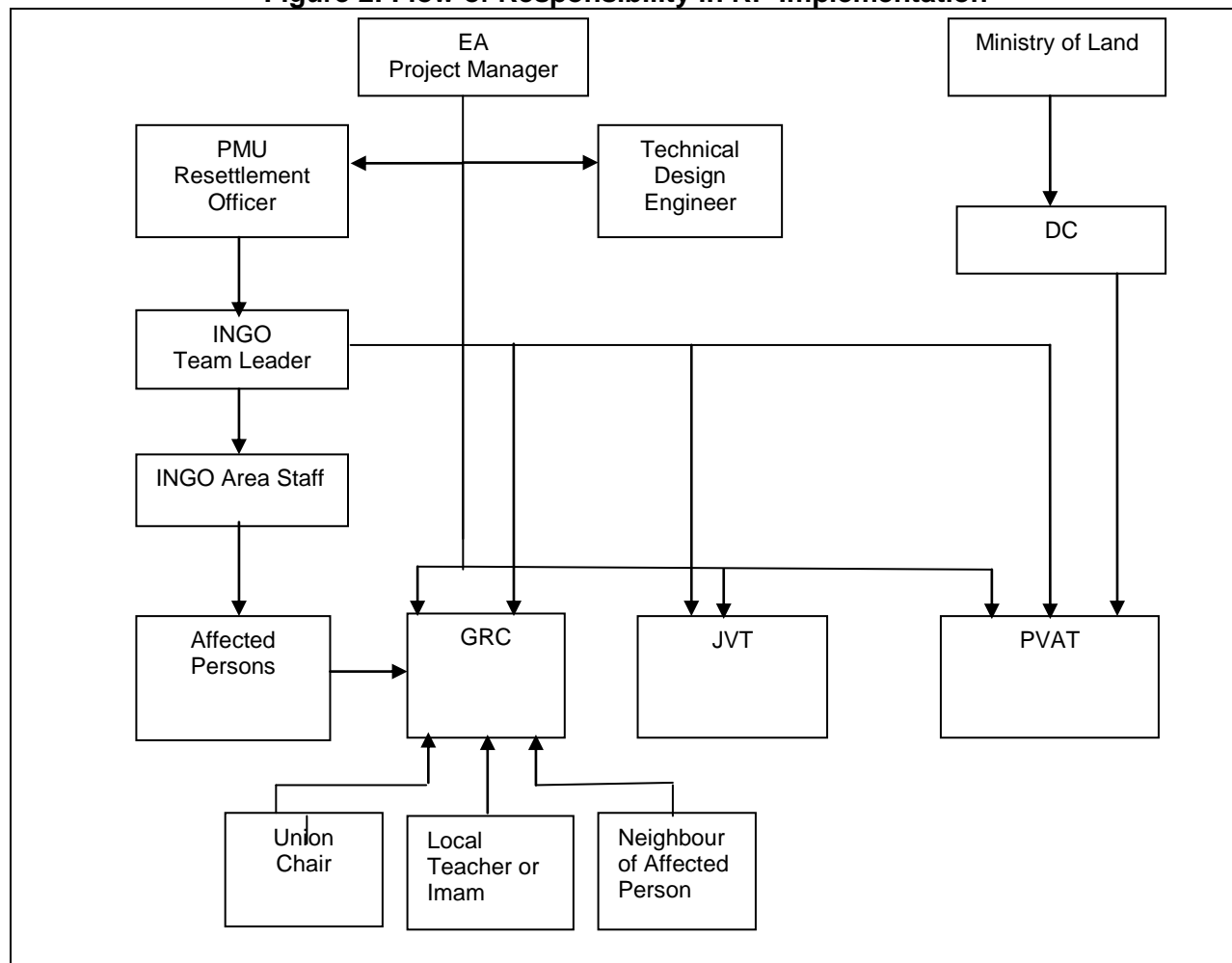
conduct ground survey and plot the specific location of the ROW. The SG will prepare the site plan. If land acquisition is required, the EA will apply for land acquisition to the MOL. A resettlement officer (RO) will be working under the PM as part of the PMU. He will have the overall responsibility on resettlement activities. The flow of responsibilities in resettlement activities is in Figure 2

37. The RO will perform the following tasks: (i) ensure the smooth implementation of the resettlement activities; (ii) coordinate with the local officials involved in resettlement activities; (iii) ensure budget and fund availability for resettlement activities; (iv) convene the JVT, PVAT and GRC, (v) disburse the RCV cash grant and other assistance to the AP; (vi) synchronize resettlement activities so that the land turned over to the contractors will be free of any encumbrance; (vii) manage the data base and monitoring activities; (viii) ensure AP participation in resettlement activities; and (ix) ensure the inclusion in the contractor's contract, his obligations to pay for assets destroyed due to movement of machinery and construction materials, covering the temporary use of land outside the ROW with written contract with the landowner, and the restoration of the land to its original condition.

38. The EA will hire an INGO to prepare the RP, update and implement it. The RO will supervise the INGO. During RP preparation, the INGO will prepare the methodology and carry out the secondary data collection, surveys, information disclosure and consultations and draft RP preparation. The EA will submit to ADB the draft RP as attachment of each periodic financing request (PFR) which is its formal request to finance a tranche under the MFF. After ADB's approval of tranche financing, detailed engineering and technical design for tendering and construction of civil works contract will be finalized. Based on DMS, the RO will prepare a land acquisition plan and submit it to the DC while the INGO will conduct the census and asset inventory of losses and update the RP. The TOR of the INGO is in **Appendix 6**. The task distribution of various groups in the conduct of resettlement activities is shown in Table 10.

## **B. SPECIAL BODIES**

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

**Figure 2: Flow of Responsibility in RP Implementation****Table 10: RP Planning and Implementation Activities and Institutional Responsibilities**

Activity	Responsible Agency
<b>A. Pre-RP Preparation</b>	
Form PMU and hire a Resettlement Officer	EA
Hire SG and INGO	EA
Identify and select subproject site and define the ROW	PMU, SG
Identify the unions where the subproject site and ROW are located	RO, SG, INGO
Establish data base	RP INGO
<b>B. Draft RP Preparation</b>	
Meet with the union official to identify the households living in the site and ROW	INGO, RO
Prepare information disclosure, consultation and survey budget and materials	INGO
Conduct of information disclosure and consultation activities	INGO
Training of field interviewers	INGO
Conduct household survey	INGO
Prepare the RP and submit to EA	INGO
Submit RP to ADB as part of PFR	EA
<b>C. RP Updating</b>	
Arrange participation of AP and village leaders in DMS, census and asset inventory of losses	INGO, RO
Conduct of DMS, census and asset Inventory of losses	INGO, RO
Conduct price survey	INGO
Preparation of CCL and RCV estimate	INGO, RO, DC
Updating of RP	INGO
Submit updated RP to EA and ADB	EA
Approve RP	ADB
<b>D. RP Implementation</b>	

Activity	Responsible Agency
Convene of JVT and PVAT	RO, INGO, DC
Allocate compensation amount	EA
Pay of compensation	EA, PMU
Operate GRC	RO, INGO
Turn over acquired land to EA by DC	DC, EA
Monitor resettlement results	RO INGO
Clear land from encumbrance and turn over to contractor	EA

## CHAPTER X BUDGET AND FINANCING

40. The INGO and the RO will prepare the detailed budget estimate for each RP. It will become part of the overall project budget estimate. The resettlement budget will include the cost of compensation and livelihood support, administration, contingency, services and contract price of INGO and monitoring and evaluation. The EA will bear all resettlement costs and will be responsible for its prompt allocation. For the CCL, the DC will prepare the cost estimate and submit this to the EA, who in turn will deposit the amount in the DC's account. The EA through the RO will directly pay the affected households for the cash grant to cover the difference between the CCL and RVC to meet the replacement cost requirement. The DC and the EA will agree to synchronize their payment to the affected households. The RO and the INGO will coordinate with the DC in scheduling the payment, so that the affected household will get the full amount at one time, and partial compensation will be avoided. The INGO will assist both the DC and RO in the disbursement. It will also help the affected household representative get to the disbursement venue and in preparing the required documents. The INGO will guide the household in using the amount received on income-generating endeavours.

41. Payment will be personally received by husband and wife. Both will sign the acknowledgement receipt. For tenants and sharecroppers, the distribution of compensation with the land owner will follow their harvest sharing arrangement. While it is more efficient and safer for the EA to pay compensation through the AP's bank account, most do not have one. Around 95% of the population of Bangladesh do not have a bank account and those who have are concentrated in the cities of Dhaka and Chittagong<sup>8</sup>. The details of technical description and location of Tranche 2 and 3 subprojects are not yet available but a provisional budget is prepared to show the content of the budget and methods of calculation that may be employed (Table 11). The cost is largely based on the resettlement budget prepared for Tranche 1.<sup>9</sup> The resettlement costs for Tranche 2 and 3 will be prepared during RP preparation and finalized after the census and inventory of losses.

**Table 11: Provisional Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget**

Item	Description	Unit Cost (in Tk)	Number of units	Total (in Tk)
A	TRANCHE 1 <sup>1</sup>			
1	Substation (land acquisition)	20,583,333/hectare	0.18 hectares	3,705,000
2	TL (132 kV) (crop compensation)	10,584/hectare	310 hectares	3,281,040
3	Trees	410/tree	7860 trees	9,972, 840
4	Commercial structures (compensation + transfer grant +lost income)	275,191/structure	8 structures	2,201,523
5	Livelihood Support	1078/household	2,286 households	2,466,000

<sup>8</sup> www.mixmarket.org/mfi/country/bangladesh

<sup>9</sup> Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) 7889. 2012. Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan for . BAN: Power System Efficiency Improvement Project II. June.

Item	Description	Unit Cost (in Tk)	Number of units	Total (in Tk)
6.	Administrative Cost (15% of Items 1-5)			3,243,960
7	Contingency (10% of Items 1-5)			2,162,640
8	INGO Contract			334,972
9	M&E (1.5% of Items 1-7)			405,495
10	Total			27,438,498
<b>B</b>	<b>TRANCHE 2<sup>2</sup></b>			
	<b>DESCO:</b>			
	132/33/11 kV GIS Substation at Gulshan-Banani	2,000.00/sq.m	30 sq.meters	60,000.00
	Compensation st for 2 tyre shops	2,000.00/sq.m	150 sq. meters	300,000.00
	Compensation for 3 grages	2,000.00/sq.m	9 sq.meters	18,000.00
	Compensation for loss of earnings from 2 tyre shops	15,000.00/ month	2 DP x 3months	90,000.00
	Compensation for loss of earning from 3 motor garages	20,000.00/ month	3 DP x 3months	180,000.00
	Compensation for loss of earning from 1 tea kiosk	10,000.00/ month	1 DP x 3months	30,000.00
	Monthly rental for finding alternate business premises	4,000.00/ person	6 DPs	24,000.00
	Compensation for re-establishing 6 business enterprises	1,000.00/ sq.m	189 sq.meters (proportationey among 6 DPs)	189,000.00
	Administrative support for RP implementation -15% of the total cost			133,650.00
	Contingencies 10% of the total budget			102,465.00
	<b>TOTAL RESETTLEMENT BUDGET</b>			<b>1,127,115.00</b>
	<b>DPDC:</b>			
	33/11kV Substation at Kamalapur Railway Hospital			
	Resettlement assistance for 6 households	15,000/per household	6 households	90,000.00
	Assistance for disturbances to the livelihoods of 4 squatter households	30,000/per household	04 households	120,000.00
	33/11kV Substation at Monipuripara			
	Resettlement assistance for 9 households	15,000/per household	9 households	135,000.00
	Administrative support for RP implementation -15% of the total cost			31,500.00
	Contingencies 10% of the total budget			24,150.00
	<b>TOTAL RESETTLEMENT BUDGET</b>			<b>265,650.00</b>
	<b>PGCB</b>			

Item	Description	Unit Cost (in Tk)	Number of units	Total (in Tk)
	<b>230/132/33 kV AIS substation at Sripur</b> Compensation for permanent acquisition of land (both statutory and replacement cost)			
	Additional 10% compensation for disturbances and severance caused to APs by land acquisition [if necessary only]			
	Stamp duty and other tax liabilities of land owners			
	<b>132kV/33kV GIS substation at Sylhet</b> Compensation for permanent acquisition of land (both statutory and replacement cost)			
	Additional 10% compensation for disturbances and severance caused to APs by land acquisition [if necessary only]			
	Stamp duty and other tax liabilities of land owners			
	<b>230kV/132kV GIS substation at Shyampur</b> Compensation for permanent acquisition of land (both statutory and replacement cost)	35,000,000.00/ acre	4.5	157,500,000.00
	Additional 10% compensation for disturbances and severance caused to APs by land acquisition [if necessary only]	3,500,000/ acre	4.5	15,750,000.00
	Stamp duty and other tax liabilities of land owners	5,250,000/acre	4.5	23,625,000.00
	<b>400 kV double circuit Ghorasal-Tongi T/L</b> Compensation for temporarily affected paddy lands	90,000.00/ acre	4.1	
	<b>230 kV double circuit Ghorasal-Tongi T/L</b> Compensation for temporarily affected paddy lands	90,000.00/ acre	3.9	
	<b>132 kV LILO from Fenchuganj-Sylhet</b> Compensation for temporarily affected paddy	90,000.00/ acre	0.8	

Item	Description	Unit Cost (in Tk)	Number of units	Total (in Tk)
	lands			
	<b>230 kV T/L to connect Bashundhara-Tongi 230 kV double circuit line</b> Compensation for temporarily affected paddy lands	90,000.00/acre	0.4	
	<b>230 kV double circuit T/L to re-route existing Ghorasal-Tongi line</b> Compensation for temporarily affected paddy lands	90,000.00/acre	0.1	
	<b>230 kV LILO from Ashuganj-Sirajganj</b> Compensation for temporarily affected paddy lands	90,000.00/acre	0.8	
	<b>132 kV Sripur-Bhaluka T/L</b> Compensation for temporarily affected paddy lands	90,000.00/acre	3.8	
	<b>132kV LILO Haripur-Ghorasal (double circuit)</b> Compensation for temporarily affected paddy lands	90,000.00/acre	0.2	
	<b>132kV LILO Kaliakoir-Tangail (double circuit)</b> Compensation for temporarily affected paddy lands	90,000.00/acre	0.2	
	<b>132kV Hathazari-Sitakundu T/L(double circuit)</b> Compensation for temporarily affected paddy lands	90,000.00/acre	2.1	
	Livelihood restoration support and other needed assistance for vulnerable households/groups [subprojects 4-15]	30,000/per household	25 DPs	
	Administrative support for RP implementation -15% of the total cost			29,531,250.00
	Contingencies 10% of the total budget			22,640,625.00
	<b>TOTAL RESETTLEMENT BUDGET</b>			<b>249,046,875.00</b>
A	TRANCHE 3 <sup>4</sup>			
1	Substation	20,583,333/hectare	0.18 hectares	3,705,000
2	TL (132 kV) (crop compensation)	10,584/hectare	310 hectares	3,281,040
3	Trees	410/tree	7860 trees	9,972, 840
4	Commercial structures	275,191/structure	8 structures	2,201,523



Item	Description	Unit Cost (in Tk)	Number of units	Total (in Tk)
	(compensation + transfer grant +lost income)			
5	Livelihood Support	1078/household	2286 households	2,466,000
6.	Administrative Cost (15% of Item 1-5)			3,243,960
7	Contingency (10% of Item 1-5)			2,162,640
8	INGO Contract (2200/hectare x 31018 hectares)			682,396
9	M&E (1.5% of Item 1-7)			405,495
10	Total			28,120,894

<sup>1</sup> This budget for Tranche 1 is from Project PPTA 7889. 2012. Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan for BAN: Power System Efficiency Improvement Project II. June 2012.

<sup>2</sup> The ratios used as default values in estimating the budget for Tranche 2 are derived from the values in RPs.

<sup>3</sup> The INGO contract is estimated at 1,100 Tk/hectare based on estimate in Tranche 1 multiplied by 2 because unlike in Tranche 1 where the REMDP is already prepared, the INGO will still prepare it in Tranche 2 and 3. Thus the INGO will only update and implement the REMDP in Tranche 1 while it will prepare, update and implement in Tranche 2 and 3.

<sup>4</sup> The components of Tranche 3 will be similar to Tranche 1 and for this reason the budget is projected to be almost the same.

## CHAPTER XI MONITORING AND REPORTING

**72.** The PMU will hold the responsibility for monitoring the overall programme processes, outputs, outcomes and impacts in periodic intervals. It will establish a monitoring unit within its own premises with required staff and infrastructure. The PMU will also develop monitoring methodologies inclusive of the relevant indicators and an elaborate monitoring plan and mechanisms for disclosure of monitoring results well in advance of the project implementation. The monitoring system will also focus on engaging all the relevant stakeholders in the monitoring processes and adopt participatory processes. The methodologies would include review of documents produced by the EA, contractors etc., individual/group meetings with stakeholders and surveys and studies. It will provide the required capacity building training for the staff of the monitoring unit and maintain a database of all the relevant information such as baseline survey data, information related to land acquisition, profiles of DPs and information related to resettlement.

**73.** The monitoring staff will undertake regular field visits to project sites and engage in communication with DPs and ensure that consultations are conducted regularly and effectively. The monitoring process will focus on the progress of the implementation of the RP, degree of compliance of project implementation with safeguard plans and measures provided in the legal agreements, disclosure of monitoring results to the DPs and other stakeholders and the level of consultations conducted with DPs and other stakeholders to address gaps in RP implementation, to adopt necessary measures to mitigate, avoid or minimize adverse impacts arising from project implementation and to redress grievances of any displaced persons.

**74.** The monitoring unit will systematically document the monitoring results and monthly reports will be produced for the appraisal of the EA and the contractors. It will also produce consolidated bi-annual reports for review by ADB on the progress of the implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions adopted. These reports will closely follow the involuntary resettlement monitoring indicators agreed at the time of resettlement plan approval. The semi-annual reports will be submitted to ADB by the EA.

**75.** The PMU will also engage a competent Independent External Monitor or a qualified

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

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

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

**Table 12: Indicators, Methods and Frequency of Monitoring**

Aspect	Indicators	Methodology	Time Frequency
RP implementation	Status of the following: - Compensation payment - Disbursement fund - Consultation and public disclosure - Information dissemination - Replacement equivalence of compensation - Contractor's management of temporary impacts - Exclusion of fees and taxes in compensation - Signature of wife and husband in compensation payment - Protection of rights for affected people;	Review and validate supervision reports; Review procurement documents; Interview implementing NGO, DA and IA staff Interview the affected people Review and validate compensation and management expenses	Quarterly during the period of RP implementation
Restoration of living standards	Income generation capacity Income amount and source of affected people; Income restoration of vulnerable groups	Review socio-economic survey result Conduct sample survey and compare the result with the baseline Conduct focused group discussion including on vulnerable groups	One year after completion of compensation payment
Satisfaction of affected people	Knowledge of affected people on resettlement procedures and their rights. Understanding of affected individuals on grievance mechanism Number of disputes settled and satisfaction of	Review the claim documents and settlement; Random interview of affected people Conduct of public meetings and	Quarterly during the period of RP implementation

Aspect	Indicators	Methodology	Time Frequency
	complainant	focused group discussion	
Compliance with the RP	Accuracy of DMS result recorded in the RP; Accuracy of the budget for resettlement; Accuracy of the amount of compensation; Unexpected problems	Review claim documents and settlement ; Interview of affected people Interview of involved NGO, DA and IA staff	Quarterly during the period of RP implementation

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



**APPENDIX 1  
HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**

Name of Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Interview: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/2012

**A. Survey respondent**

1. Name : \_\_\_\_\_
2. Relation with HH Head : \_\_\_\_\_
3. Age (in year) : \_\_\_\_\_
4. Gender : (a) Male (b) Female
5. Ethnic Group : \_\_\_\_\_
6. Religion : \_\_\_\_\_
7. Village : \_\_\_\_\_
8. Union : \_\_\_\_\_
9. District : \_\_\_\_\_
10. Transmission Line : \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Demographic and occupational data**

**B1.** Total family members: \_\_\_\_\_ Male \_\_\_\_\_ Female \_\_\_\_\_

**B2:** Data on aged above 15 years

SL	Relation to the interviewee	Sex	Age	Marital status	Education	Present occupation
1	Household head					
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

**Coding instruction:**

*Marital status:* 1. married 2.unmarried 3.other

*Education:* 1. None 2. Primary 3. High School 4. College

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

**C1. Children Activities (age between 6+ and 15 years)**

Gender of Children	Goes to school and also work	Goes to school only	Work only	Neither work nor goes to school
Male (M)				
Female (F)				

**C2: Number of children in the family (up to 6 years):** \_\_\_\_\_

**C3: Number of Disabled members (deaf, mute, blind, crippled) in the family:** \_\_\_\_\_

**D.1 INFORMATION ON OF LAND HOLDING**

1.1 Farming: \_\_\_\_\_ Acre      1.2 Tenure: \_\_\_\_\_ (Titled, Lease, Free Occupancy)

2. Forestry \_\_\_\_\_ Acre      2.2 Tenure: \_\_\_\_\_ (Titled, Lease, Free Occupancy)

3. Residential: \_\_\_\_\_ Acre      3.2 Tenure: \_\_\_\_\_ (Titled, Lease, Free Occupancy)

4. Pond, lake: \_\_\_\_\_ Acre      4.2 Tenure: \_\_\_\_\_ (Titled, Lease, Free Occupancy)

Total: \_\_\_\_\_ Acre

**D.2 Type of Crops Produced last year 2011:**

1. Monsoon Season: Paddy / Jute / Others (please mention) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Winter Season    Wheat/ Potato/ Oil Seeds/ Lentil / Gram/ Vegetables/ Others (please mention) \_\_\_\_\_

**D.3 Type of Trees in the Forest: Timber Trees/Fruit Trees/ Firewood:**

**E. Quality of living house** (type of materials): Jhupri /Kancha / Semi-Pucca /Concrete

**F. Water, Sanitation and Energy**

**F.1** Source of Drinking Water: Tap/Tube well/Well /Pond / River / Irrigation Canal

**F.2** Toilet: Sanitary/Others/ None

**F.3** Lighting: Electricity/ Kerosene/ Candle /Others \_\_\_\_\_ (please specify)

**F.4** Cooking and Heating: Gas / Electricity / Kerosene/ Wood / Dung / Others \_\_\_\_ (please specify)

**G. Source and amount of gross income in 2011**

Farming: \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Business: \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Service: \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Wage: \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Remittances: \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Sale of Animals: \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Others (rental of properties, forest product sale, gift): \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Total \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

**H. Estimated annual household expenditure:** \_\_\_\_\_ thousand Tk

**Food** \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

**Education** \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Medical Care \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Housing \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Clothing, shoes and other personal effect: \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Entertainment and Celebrations \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

**Others** \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Total \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

### **I. Awareness about HIV/AIDS**

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

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

### **J. What are the problems that are frustrating local development? (Put tick)**

- Lack of Electricity
- Unemployment
- Natural Calamity
- Lack of educational facilities and other social services
- Roads and other infrastructure
- Lack of Sanitation

### **K. Awareness of Power System Efficiency Improvement Project (put tick):**

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Respondent

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Interviewer





**APPENDIX 2**  
**HOUSEHOLD SURVEY PROCESSING FORM**

**A. Survey respondent**

1. Name

2. Relation with HH Head

Relationship to HH Head	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
HH Head			
Wife			
Son			
Daughter			
Others			
Total			

3. Age (in year)

Age	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Youngest Age			
Oldest Age			
Average			

4. Gender

Gender	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Male			
Female			
Total			

5. Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Bengalil			
Total			

6. Religion

Religion	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Islam			
Total			

7. Village

8. Union

9. District

10. Transmission Line

Village, Union District	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total

Village, Union District	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Total			

### B. Demographic and occupational data

**B1.** Total family members: \_\_\_\_\_ Male \_\_\_\_\_ Female \_\_\_\_\_

Gender	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Male			
Female			
Total			

**B2:** Data on aged above 15 years

SL	Relation to the interviewee	Sex	Age	Marital status	Education	Present occupation

#### Coding instruction:

*Marital status:* 1. married 2.unmarried 3.other

*Education:* 1. None 2. Primary 3. High School 4. College

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

Marital Status	Male	Female	Total
Married			
Unmarried			
Others			
Total			

Education	Male	Female	Total
None			
Primary			
High School			
College			
Total			

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture			
Own Business			
Employed in Government			
Employed in Private Sector			
Wage Earner			
Household work			
Unemployed			
Students			
Others			
Total			

**C1. Children Activities (age between 6+ and 15 years)**

Gender of Children	Goes to school and also work	Goes to school only	Work only	Neither work nor goes to school	Total
Male (M)					
Female (F)					
Total					

**C2: Number of children in the family (up to 6 years): \_\_\_\_\_**

Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total

**C3: Number of Disabled members (deaf, mute, blind, crippled) in the family: \_\_\_\_\_**

Subproject 1 (Number of families)	Subproject 2 (Number of Families)	Total

**D.1 INFORMATION ON OF LAND HOLDING**

- 1.1 Farming: \_\_\_\_\_ Acre      1.2 Tenure: \_\_\_\_\_ (Titled, Lease, Free Occupancy)  
 2. Forestry \_\_\_\_\_ Acre      2.2 Tenure: \_\_\_\_\_ (Titled, Lease, Free Occupancy)  
 3. Residential: \_\_\_\_\_ Acre      3.2 Tenure: \_\_\_\_\_ (Titled, Lease, Free Occupancy)  
 4. Pond, lake: \_\_\_\_\_ Acre      4.2 Tenure: \_\_\_\_\_ (Titled, Lease, Free Occupancy)  
 Total: \_\_\_\_\_ Acre

Type of Landholding	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Farming			
Forestry			
Residential			
Pond			
Total			

Tenure	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Titled			
Lease			
Free Occupancy			
Total			

Type of Landholding	Titled	Leased	Free Occupancy	Total
Farming				
Forestry				
Residential				
Pond				
Total				

**D.2: Type of Crops Produced last year 2011:**

1. Monsoon Season: Paddy / Jute / Others (please mention) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Winter Season Wheat/ Potato/ Oil Seeds/ Lentil / Gram/ Vegetables/ Others (please mention) \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Monsoon Crops	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Paddy			
Jute			
Others			
Total			

Type of Winter Crops	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Wheat			
Potato			
Oil Seeds			
Lentils			
Gram			
Vegetables			
Others			
Total			

**D.3 Type of Trees in the Forest:** Timber Trees/ Fruit Trees/ Firewood:

Type of Trees	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Timber Trees			
Fruit Trees			
Firewood			
Total			

**E. Quality of living house** (type of materials): Jhupri /Kancha / Semi-Pucca /Concrete

Type of House	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Jhupri			
Kancha			
Semi-Pucca			
Concrete			
Total			

**F. Water, Sanitation and Energy**

**F.1 Source of Drinking Water:** Tap/Tube well/Well /Pond / River / Irrigation Canal

Water Source	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Tap			
Tube Well			
Well			
Pond			
River			
Irrigation Canal			
Total			

**F.2 Toilet:** Sanitary/Others/ None

Type of Toilet	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Sanitary			
Others			
None			
Total			

**F.3 Lighting: Electricity/ Kerosene/ Candle /Others \_\_\_\_\_ (please specify)**

Type of Lighting	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Electricity			
Kerosene			
Candle			
Others			
Total			

**F.4 Cooking and Heating: Gas / Electricity / Kerosene/ Wood / Dung / Others \_\_\_\_\_ (please specify)**

Type of Fuel for Cooking and Heating	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Gas			
Electricity			
Kerosene			
Type of Landholding	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Farming			
Forestry			
Residential			
Pond			
Total			

**G. Source and amount of gross income in 2011**

Farming: \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Business: \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Service: \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Wage: \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Remittances: \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Sale of Animals: \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Others (rental of properties, forest product sale, gift): \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Total \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Source of Income	Subproject 1 (Number of Households)	Subproject 2 (Number of Households)	Total
Farming			
Business			
Services			
Wage			
Remittances			
Sale of Animals			
Others			
Total			

Source of Income	Subproject 1 (Average Amount)	Subproject 2 (Average Amount)	Total
Farming			
Business			
Services			
Wage			
Remittances			
Sale of Animals			
Others			
Total			

Income Per Year	Subproject 1 (Number of Households)	Subproject 2 (Number of Households)	Total
Below 60,000			
60,000-80,000			
80,000-100,000			
100,000-120,000			
120,000-140,000			
140,000-160,000			
160,000-180,000			
180,000-200,000			
Over 200,000			
Total			

H. Estimated annual household expenditure: \_\_\_\_\_ thousand Tk

**Food** \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

**Education** \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Medical Care \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Housing \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Clothing, shoes and other personal effect: \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Entertainment and Celebrations \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

**Others** \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Total \_\_\_\_\_ Thousand Tk

Expenditure	Subproject 1 (Average Amount)	Subproject 2 (Average Amount)	Total
Food			
Education			
Medical Care			
Housing			
Clothing, shoes and personal effect			
Entertainment and Celebrations			
Others			
Total			

Expenditure	Subproject 1 (%)	Subproject 2 (%)	Total
Food			
Education			
Medical Care			
Housing			
Clothing, shoes and personal effect			
Entertainment and Celebrations			
Others			
Total	100%	100%	100%

### I. Awareness about HIV/AIDS

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

Awareness	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Aware			
Not aware			
Total			

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

	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Knowledgeable			
Not Knowledgeable			
Total			

**J. What are the problems that are frustrating local development? (Put tick)**

- Lack of Electricity
- Unemployment
- Natural Calamity
- Lack of educational facilities and other social services
- Roads and other infrastructure
- Lack of Sanitation

Problems	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Lack of Electricity			
Unemployment			
Natural Calamity			
Lack of educational facilities and other social services			
Roads and other infrastructure			
Lack of Sanitation			
Total			

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

- Highly Aware
- Not Aware

Awareness Level	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Aware			
Not Aware			
Total			

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

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

Aspects	Subproject 1	Subproject 2	Total
Agriculture development			
Local industrial development			
Access to higher education			
Better income and employment?			
Total			





## APPENDIX 3

### OUTLINE OF A RESETTLEMENT PLAN

This outline is part of the Safeguard Requirements 2. A resettlement plan is required for all projects with involuntary resettlement impacts. Its level of detail and comprehensiveness is commensurate with the significance of potential involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The substantive aspects of the outline will guide the preparation of the resettlement plans, although not necessarily in the order shown.

#### A. Executive Summary

This section provides a concise statement of project scope, key survey findings, entitlements and recommended actions.

#### B. Project Description

This section provides a general description of the project, discusses project components that result in land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, or both and identify the project area. It also describes the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement. Include a table with quantified data and provide a rationale for the final decision.

#### C. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

This section:

- (i) discusses the project's potential impacts, and includes maps of the areas or zone of impact of project components or activities;
- (ii) describes the scope of land acquisition (provide maps) and explains why it is necessary for the main investment project;
- (iii) summarizes the key effects in terms of assets acquired and displaced persons; and
- (iv) provides details of any common property resources that will be acquired.

#### D. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

This section outlines the results of the social impact assessment, the census survey, and other studies, with information and/or data disaggregated by gender, vulnerability, and other social groupings, including:

- (i) define, identify, and enumerate the people and communities to be affected;
- (ii) describe the likely impacts of land and asset acquisition on the people and communities affected taking social, cultural, and economic parameters into account;
- (iii) discuss the project impacts on the poor, indigenous and/or ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups; and
- (iv) identify gender and resettlement impacts, and the socioeconomic situation, impacts, needs, and priorities of women.

#### E. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

This section:

- (i) identifies project stakeholders, especially primary stakeholders;
- (ii) describes the consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during the different stages of the project cycle

- (iii) describes the activities undertaken to disseminate project and resettlement information during project design and preparation for engaging stakeholders;
- (iv) summarizes the results of consultations with affected persons (including host communities), and discusses how concerns raised and recommendations made were addressed in the resettlement plan;
- (v) confirms disclosure of the draft resettlement plan to affected persons and includes arrangements to disclose any subsequent plans; and
- (vi) describes the planned information disclosure measures (including the type of information to be disseminated and the method of dissemination) and the process for consultation with affected persons during project implementation.

## F. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

This section describes mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances. It explains how the procedures are accessible to affected persons and gender sensitive.

## G. Legal Framework

This section:

- (i) describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project and identify gaps between local laws and ADB's policy requirements; and discuss how any gaps will be addressed.
- (ii) describes the legal and policy commitments from the executing agency for all types of displaced persons;
- (iii) outlines the principles and methodologies used for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes, and livelihoods; and set out the compensation and assistance eligibility criteria and how and when compensation and assistance will be provided.
- (iv) describes the land acquisition process and prepare a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.

## H. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

This section:

- (i) defines displaced persons' entitlements and eligibility, and describes all resettlement assistance measures (includes an entitlement matrix);
- (ii) specifies all assistance to vulnerable groups, including women, and other special groups; and.
- (iii) outlines opportunities for affected persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.

## I. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

This section:

- (i) describes options for relocating housing and other structures, including replacement housing, replacement cash compensation, and/or self-selection (ensure that gender concerns and support to vulnerable groups are identified);
- (ii) describes alternative relocation sites considered; community consultations conducted; and justification for selected sites, including details about location, environmental assessment of sites, and development needs;

- (iii) provides timetables for site preparation and transfer
- (iv) describes the legal arrangements to regularize tenure and transfer titles to resettled persons;
- (v) outlines measures to assist displaced persons with their transfer and establishment at new sites;
- (vi) describes plans to provide civic infrastructure; and
- (vii) explains how integration with host populations will be carried out.

#### J. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

This section:

- (i) identifies livelihood risks and prepare disaggregated tables based on demographic data and livelihood sources;
- (ii) describes income restoration programs, including multiple options for restoring all types of livelihoods (examples include project benefit sharing, revenue sharing arrangements, joint stock for equity contributions such as land, discuss sustainability and safety nets);
- (iii) outlines measures to provide social safety net through social insurance and/or project special funds;
- (iv) describes special measures to support vulnerable groups;
- (v) explains gender considerations; and
- (vi) describes training programs.

#### K. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

This section:

- (i) provides an itemized budget for all resettlement activities, including for the resettlement unit, staff training, monitoring and evaluation, and preparation of resettlement plans during loan implementation.
- (ii) describes the flow of funds (the annual resettlement budget should show the budget-scheduled expenditure for key items).
- (iii) includes a justification for all assumptions made in calculating compensation rates and other cost estimates (taking into account both physical and cost contingencies), plus replacement costs.
- (iv) includes information about the source of funding for the resettlement plan budget.

#### L. Institutional Arrangements

This section:

- (i) describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the measures of the resettlement plan;
- (ii) includes institutional capacity building program, including technical assistance, if required;
- (iii) describes role of NGOs, if involved, and organizations of affected persons in resettlement planning and management; and
- (iv) describes how women's groups will be involved in resettlement planning and management,

#### M. Implementation Schedule

This section includes a detailed, time bound, implementation schedule for all key resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The implementation schedule should cover all aspects of resettlement activities synchronized with the project schedule of civil works construction, and provide land acquisition process and timeline.

## N. Monitoring and Reporting

This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the resettlement plan. It specifies arrangements for participation of affected persons in the monitoring process. This section will also describe reporting procedures

## APPENDIX 4

### CONSULTATION GUIDE QUESTIONS (Men and Women)

District \_\_\_\_\_ Upa-Zila \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Meeting \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Participants: Male \_\_\_\_\_ Female \_\_\_\_\_

#### A. Identified and Prioritized Needs

1. On the aspect of livelihood, what are the greatest needs of the households in your union? Can you prioritize these needs based the level importance with number 1 as most important?

1
2
3
4
5

2. **(For meeting of women only)** What are most needed to improve the lives of women in your union? Can you prioritize these needs based the level of importance with number 1 as most important?

1
2
3
4
5

#### B. Causes of Poverty

1. Is Poverty considered a problem in your union? NO \_\_\_\_\_ YES \_\_\_\_\_

2. If YES, what do you think are the five causes of the poverty here? Can you mention these by level importance with number 1 as most important?

1
2
3
4
5

#### C. Power Needs

1. Based on your estimate, what percent of the households in your union are connected to electricity? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Do you experience power blackout in your home? NO \_\_\_\_\_ YES \_\_\_\_\_

3. If YES, how many hours in a day? Monsoon season \_\_\_\_\_hours Winter season \_\_\_\_\_ hours
4. What is the effect of blackouts on farming? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is the effect of blackouts on raising animals? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What is the effect of blackouts on household activities? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What is the effect of blackout on the children? \_\_\_\_\_
8. **(For meeting of women only)** What is the effect of blackout on the women?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Apart from the blackouts, what other complaints do you have on power supply? \_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What do you suggests to address these complaints? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. How much in a month do you usually pay for electricity? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Do you have any complaints on the price of power? YES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_. If yes what is this?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### **D. Opinion on the SubProject (Example: Transmission Line)**

1. Are you aware that a transmission line will pass by your union NO\_\_\_\_ YES\_\_\_\_\_
2. If YES, where did you get the information? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you foresee any problem that may arise during the CONSTRUCTION of the transmission line? YES\_\_\_\_ NO\_\_\_\_
4. If YES, what are these problems? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What do you suggests to address these problems? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Do you foresee any problem that may arise during the OPERATION of the transmission line? YES\_\_\_\_ NO\_\_\_\_
7. If YES, what are these problems? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What do you suggests to address these problems? \_\_\_\_\_
9. **(For meeting of women only)** Do you foresee any adverse impacts of the transmission line on women? YES\_\_\_\_NO\_
10. If YES, What are these? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Do you have other suggestions to enhance the benefits of the improved power supply in your UNION? If YES, what are these?

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12. **(For meeting of women only)** Do you have other suggestions to enhance the benefits of WOMEN from improved power supply in your union? If YES, what are these?

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### E. Land Price Survey

1. Based on the last land sale that you know in your union, what was the price paid for one acre of paddy rice land? \_\_\_\_\_ Tk per acre

2. What year was the sale made? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Based on the last land sale that you know in your union, what was the price paid for one acre of uncultivated land? \_\_\_\_\_ Tk per acre

4. What year was the sale made? \_\_\_\_\_

### F. Work Distribution of Farming Tasks by Gender

1. In your union, which tasks are dominantly performed by men and women or both in **rice production**?

Tasks	Men	Women	Both
Site clearing			
Ploughing			
Planting			
Fertilizer application			
Ensuring irrigation			
Harvesting			
Transport to the market			
Selling			

2. In your village, which tasks are dominantly performed by men and women or both **cattle raising**?

Tasks	Men	Women	Both
Fodder collection			
Feeding			
Cleaning			
Milking the cow			
Decision to sell			
Transport to the market			
Selling			





## **APPENDIX 5 TERMS OF REFERENCE**

### **Scope of Services of the Implementing Non-government Organization for Management of Resettlement for Energy Efficiency Improvement Project**

#### **1. Preparing the Draft RP**

- Task 1.1 Coordinate closely with the PMU, survey group and design engineers during selection and detailed design of subprojects;
- Task 1.2 Work with the PMU, survey groups and design engineers in exploring options to avoid and minimize resettlement impacts;
- Task 1.3 Screen all subprojects in accordance with the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) to identify where Resettlement Plans (RPs) and Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) are required or where due diligence is to be undertaken;
- Task 1.4 Prepare due diligence reports for subprojects that do not require an RP;
- Task 1.5 Coordinate with the survey group in delineating the potentially affected area such as the ROW for transmission and distribution lines and the site of substations.
- Task 1.6 Prepare the RP in accordance with ADB outline for selected subprojects including sample survey of potentially affected persons, conduct of information disclosure and consultation activities. design of grievance redress mechanism, implementation arrangement and monitoring and the budget
- Task 1.7 Submit all draft RPs to the EA for review and clearance for submission to ADB.

#### **2. RP Updating and Implementation**

- Task 2.1 Obtain a scaled map on the final project site from the EA and verify the information on the ROW of the alignment contained in the map and obtain additional information through ground reconnaissance survey involving on-site observation and interviews.
- Task 2.2 Work with the PMU, survey group, district authorities (DA) and sub-district and union Land Offices in identifying the owners of the land within the ROW of the alignment and the size of land. Generate a scaled map of the ROW indicating the ownership of land and size of land owned.
- Task 2.3 Prepare an information disclosure and public participation plan. It will describe the activities that will ensure that affected people have knowledge of the project and will participate in the DMS, compensation setting and payment and operation of grievance redress mechanism. The following information must be provided in the plan: (i) list of affected people; (ii) other stakeholders that need to be consulted (iii) activities to train and prepare the persons who will manage the public disclosure and consultation activities; (iv) procedures of information disclosure and consultations; (v) procedures in the processing and incorporating the result for decision making; (vi) materials to be used; and (vii) budget for the exercise.

- Task 2.4 Conduct an information campaign and consultation meetings with stakeholders and affected people. The participation of the affected people in the DMS, household survey, grievance redress mechanism and monitoring must be arranged in these meetings. The cut-off date must be also announced in these meetings.
- Task 2.5 Prepare with the affected people the schedule of the DMS, census and asset inventory of losses. Orient the affected people on these activities and the role of each participant. Carry out these activities as scheduled.
- Task 2.6 Organize a data management system with PMU to record, store and retrieve DMS, census and asset inventory of losses result with ease. Based on the data, update the land ownership map and generate a tenure map superimposed on the land use map.
- Task 2.7 Conduct complete census or enumeration survey among affected households. Among the indicators on demography, economy, housing and utilities used in the questionnaire in the survey in the draft RP can be used in the census to ease RP updating.
- Task 2.8 Survey separately the indigenous people groups if they are among the affected households. Items that will describe more appropriately the condition of the ethnic minorities may be added to survey questionnaire. The result of the survey on ethnic minorities must be treated as sub-population data.
- Task 2.9 Based on the survey questionnaire, prepare the tables to guide data processing, set the flow of data analysis and ensure that all the necessary data are included in the questionnaire.
- Task 2.10 Conduct a meeting of affected households to orient them on the survey (objectives, methodology, instrument) and arrange for the schedule of the survey for each household;
- Task 2.11 Based on the survey result, identify the vulnerable households apart from the indigenous people so that tailored-made interventions can be formulated. These include the households headed by women and disabled and the poorest of the poor.
- Task 2.12 Create the database with a dossier of each affected household using the survey result to track their progress during and after compensation payment.
- Task 2.13 Organize a meeting with the affected households. In the meeting, the following activities will be undertaken: (1) presentation and validation of survey result; (2) identification of adverse impacts and affected groups; (3) development of options to avoid or minimize the adverse impacts; (4) formulation of mitigation measures for unavoidable impacts; and (5) solicitation for guideposts in compensating affected households.
- Table 2.14 Gather more information on unresolved issues and conduct more meetings if enough information is gathered to make a decision.
- Table 2.15 Prepare the entitlement matrix by categories of affected people in the light of the existing laws and together with the DA and the PMU. The corresponding budget,

institutional arrangement, monitoring and evaluation system and time line for compensation, income restoration and resettlement activities must be provided.

Table 2.16 Develop income restoration packages with the following components: (1) interventions at the household and community levels; (2) income generating activities developed from existing livelihood systems; (3) implementers who are capable and well-trusted by the affected households; (4) flexible activities to optimize market opportunities and calibrated to the current capability of the households; (5) research-based information as basis of participatory decision making.

Table 2.17 Assist PMU in organizing a grievance redress mechanism with the following components: (1) consensus-based resettlement policy and grievance procedures; (2) easy-to-follow claim-making steps; (3) involvement of the representatives of the community in review of the claim; (4) multi-level recourse structure; and (5) clearly specified time-bound duration of claim resolution.

Task 2.18 Prepare a Manual of Operation to serve as a common reference of all involved and update the draft RP.

### **Phase 3 Managing Resettlement**

Task 3.1 Carry out the following functions: (i) manage the planning, implementing, monitoring and financing of the resettlement process with PMU, DA and affected households; (ii) coordinate with the local authorities in the resettlement process; (iii) ensure that the resettlement process comply with relevant agreements and policies of PMU, DA and ADB; (iv) ensure the participation of the affected households in the planning and implementation and the incorporation of their preference in the design; and (v) manage a data bank and provide timely information to monitoring units and decision-makers.

Task 3.2 Carry out resettlement by stages and do not allow site clearing to proceed before compensation payment is done and within 15 days after the notice for clearing was received by the crop owner.

Task 3.3 Install mechanisms to deter corrupt practices among involved institutions;

Task 3.4 Ensure that agreement instruments clearly specify the rights and obligations of all parties with clear recourse for dispute;

Task 3.5 Operate a monitoring system with the PMU. Make the monitoring result available to , the DA, other government units and the affected households. Conduct regular stakeholder meetings not only to share monitoring results but also to validate these, produce inputs to decision-making and settle urgent issues.