

Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF)

for

Expansion and Strengthening of Power System Network Project under Chattogram Area

Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Limited

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AB	Acquiring Body
AC	Assistant Commissioner (Land)
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected household
AP	Affected person
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BFD	Bangladesh Forest Department
CBE	Commercial and Business Enterprise
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
CEGIS	Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CMP	Current Market Price
CPR	Common Property Resources
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DoF	Department of Fisheries
EA	Executing Agency
EP	Entitled Person
ERD	Economic Relations Division
ESDU	Environment and Social Development Unit
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
ft	foot / feet (1 ft = 0.3048m)
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
ha	Hectare
HH	Household
IA	Implementing Agency
ID card	Identity Card
ILRP	Income and Livelihood Restoration Program
JVS	Joint Verification Survey
JVC	Joint Verification Committee
km	kilometer
LA	Land Acquisition
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LAP	Land Acquisition Plan
LGI	Local Government Institution
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PAH	Project Affected Household

PAU	Project Affected Unit
PD	Project Director
PMU	Project Management Unit
PVAC	Property Valuation Advisory Committee
PWD	Public Works Department
RP	Resettlement Plan
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RB	Requiring Body
RO	Resettlement Officer
RoR	Record of Rights
RoW	Right-of-Way
RU	Resettlement Unit
RV	Replacement Value
SCM	Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
SES	Socioeconomic Survey
ToR	Terms of Reference
USD	United States Dollars

Glossary

Affected Person (AP) includes any person, affected households (AHs), firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the Project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

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

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

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

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

Entitlements include the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to AHs, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

Household: A household includes all persons living and eating together (sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit).

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

Non-titled refers to persons who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant i.e., those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them.

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

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

Relocation means displacement or physical moving of the APs from the affected area to a new area/site and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, including productive land/employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and social systems.

Replacement Cost refers to the value of assets to replace the loss at current market price, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.

Replacement Land refers to land affected by the Project that is compensated through provision of alternative land, rather than cash, of the same size and/or productive capacity as the land lost and is acceptable to the AP.

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

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

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

Structures include all buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls.

Vulnerable Households include households that are (i) headed by single woman or woman with dependents and low incomes, (ii) headed by elderly/ disabled people without means of support, (iii) households that are below the latest nationally defined poverty line, and (iv) households of indigenous population or ethnic minority.

A. Introduction

A.1 Background

The Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Limited (PGCB) intends to construct, renovate and augment the substations and transmission lines in a project titled “Expansion and Strengthening Power System Network under Chattogram Area”. The proposed Project will support establishing transmission infrastructure and evacuation of bulk electricity generated from upcoming power plants to major load centers. This attempt will accelerate materializing government’s plan to increase capacity targeted to achieve 24,000 MW by 2021 and 40,000 MW by 2030¹ and make electricity available in different sectors of development which will flourish economic development, alleviate poverty and help Bangladesh to be a middle income country (MIC) by 2021² and a prosperous developed country by 2041³ in general. Particularly the Project will meet rapid growing demands of residential, commercial and industrial consumers in Chattogram city and adjacent areas.

A.2 Project Description

The Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Limited (PGCB) intends to construct, renovate and augment the sub-stations and transmission lines in a project titled “Expansion and Strengthening Power System Network under Chittagong Area”. The proposed 400 kV double circuits TL from Anowara to Anandabazar (New Mooring) approx. 27 km (combining both Overhead transmission line and Underground transmission line), 230 kV double circuit underground cable from Madunaghat to Khulshi 16km and approx. 10 kilometer long transmission line from Khulshi to Anandabazar, and Anandabazar to Rampur. This will help to meet up the rapidly growing demands of residential, commercial and industrial consumers in Chittagong city and adjacent areas. Proposed 230/132/33 kV GIS sub-station at Anowara is connected from Anowara to Anandabazar (New-Mooring) 400 kV double circuit line and another 230/132 kV GIS sub-station at New Mooring. The proposed substation area and transmission lines under the Project are shown in the **Figures A.1 to A.4**.

The Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) for the project is prepared for the interventions of Anowara-Anandabazar (New Mooring) 400kV double circuit transmission line, Madunaghat-Khulshi 230kV double circuit underground transmission line and Khulshi-Anandabazar (New Mooring) -Rampur 230kV double-circuit underground transmission line and sub-stations. Under this sub-project, no new lands will be acquired for sub-stations. For construction of towers, land will be obtained following the Electricity Rules 2020. Details are given below:

¹Achieving Sustainable Energy Targets in Bangladesh ([http:// unchronicle.un.org/article/achieving-sustainable-energy-targets-Bangladesh](http://unchronicle.un.org/article/achieving-sustainable-energy-targets-Bangladesh)). Vol. LII No. 3 2015. December 2015.

² (i) Press Release (www.mofa.gov.bd/media-type/press-release), 2014. ‘Bangladesh on its way to become a middle-income country by 2021’ - shared this information with the Ministers from LDCs and other development partners plus UN agency representatives during the LDC Ministerial Meeting on New Partnerships for building productive capacity in the Least Developed Countries that is being held in Cotonou, Benin on 28 – 31 July 2014. July 29, 2014, Benin. (ii) The Daily Samakal, 2016. ‘BD will turn into middle-income country by 2021’. 12 Jan 2016, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

³The Daily Samakal, 2016. ‘BD will turn into middle-income country by 2021’. 12 Jan 2016, Dhaka, Bangladesh

The proposed Project includes construction and /or upgrade of the following transmission lines, substations and bay extensions:

1. 400 kV transmission lines: (1 no.) 27km

Anowara-Anandabazar (New Mooring) 400 kV double circuit transmission line: Approximately 27 km overhead line and underground cable will be constructed. Anowara sub-station (ss) will be constructed under Transmission Infrastructure Development for Southern Area of Chattogram Division and Bangabandhu Hi-Tech City at Kaliakair Project financed by AIIB. All relevant safeguard due-diligence are already completed following the ESS (1-3) of AIIB

2. 230 kV transmission lines: (2 nos.) 26-km

For 230 kilovolt covering in total a distance of approx. 26 kilometers, consisting of the following two underground segments: (i) approx. 10 kilometer long transmission line from Khulshi to Anandabazar, and Anandabazar to Rampur, and (ii) approx.. 16 kilometer long transmission line from Madunaghat to Khulshi.

3. Constructing two 230 kilovolt gas-insulated switchgear (GIS) substations; (a) a GIS substation at Anandabazar with transformers of 2x350/450 megavolt ampere and 3x80/120 megavolt ampere

This Anandabazar SS will be constructed under the World Bank financed project which will be considered as an associated facilities. A RAP and ESIA has been prepared. Land acquisition process for the 18 acres of land following the WB safeguard policies has been started already which is in line with AIIB ESS 2.

4. Constructing two GIS bay extension of 230 kilovolt at Madunaghat substation, and two GIS bay extension of 230 kilovolt at Khulshi substation.

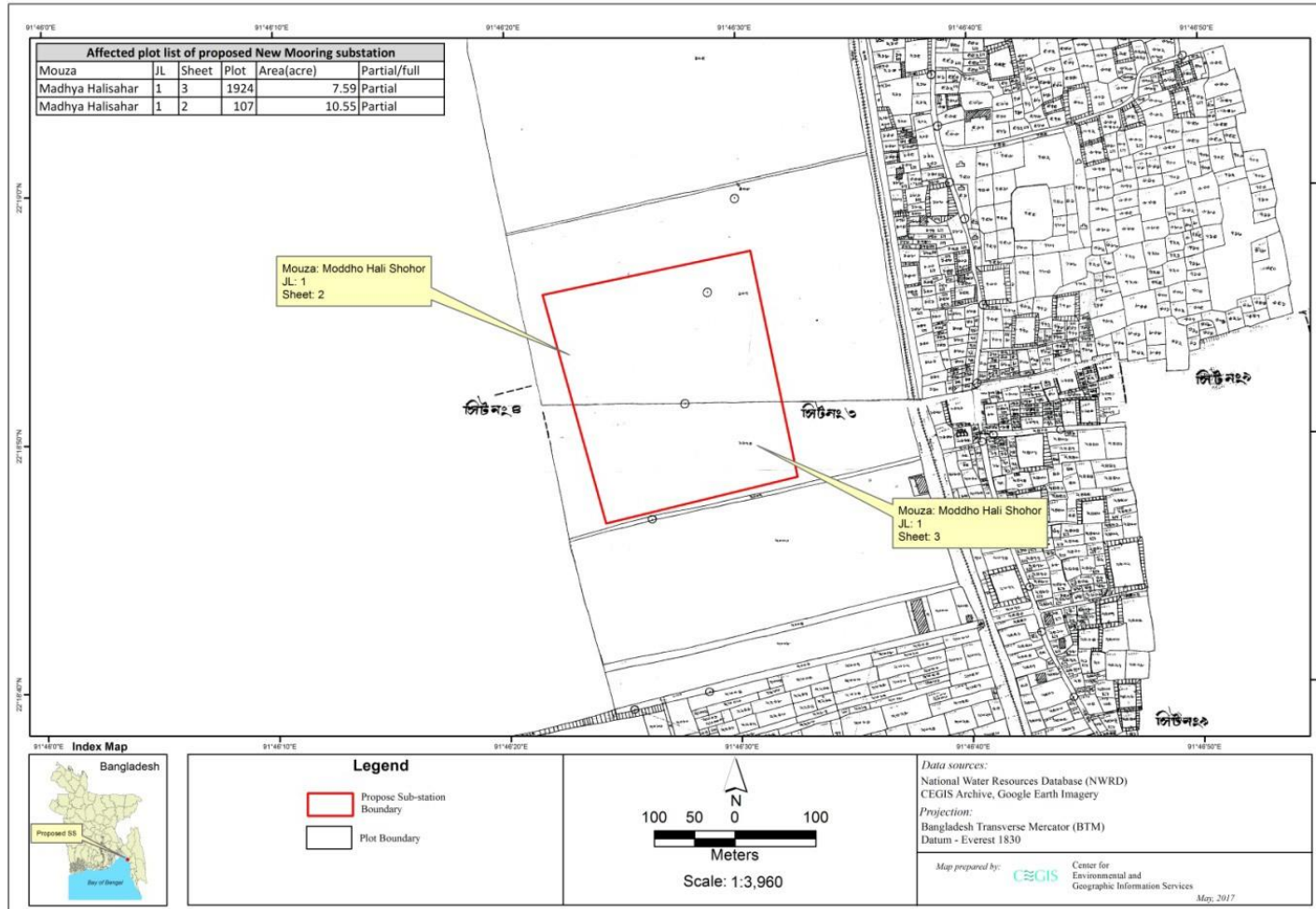
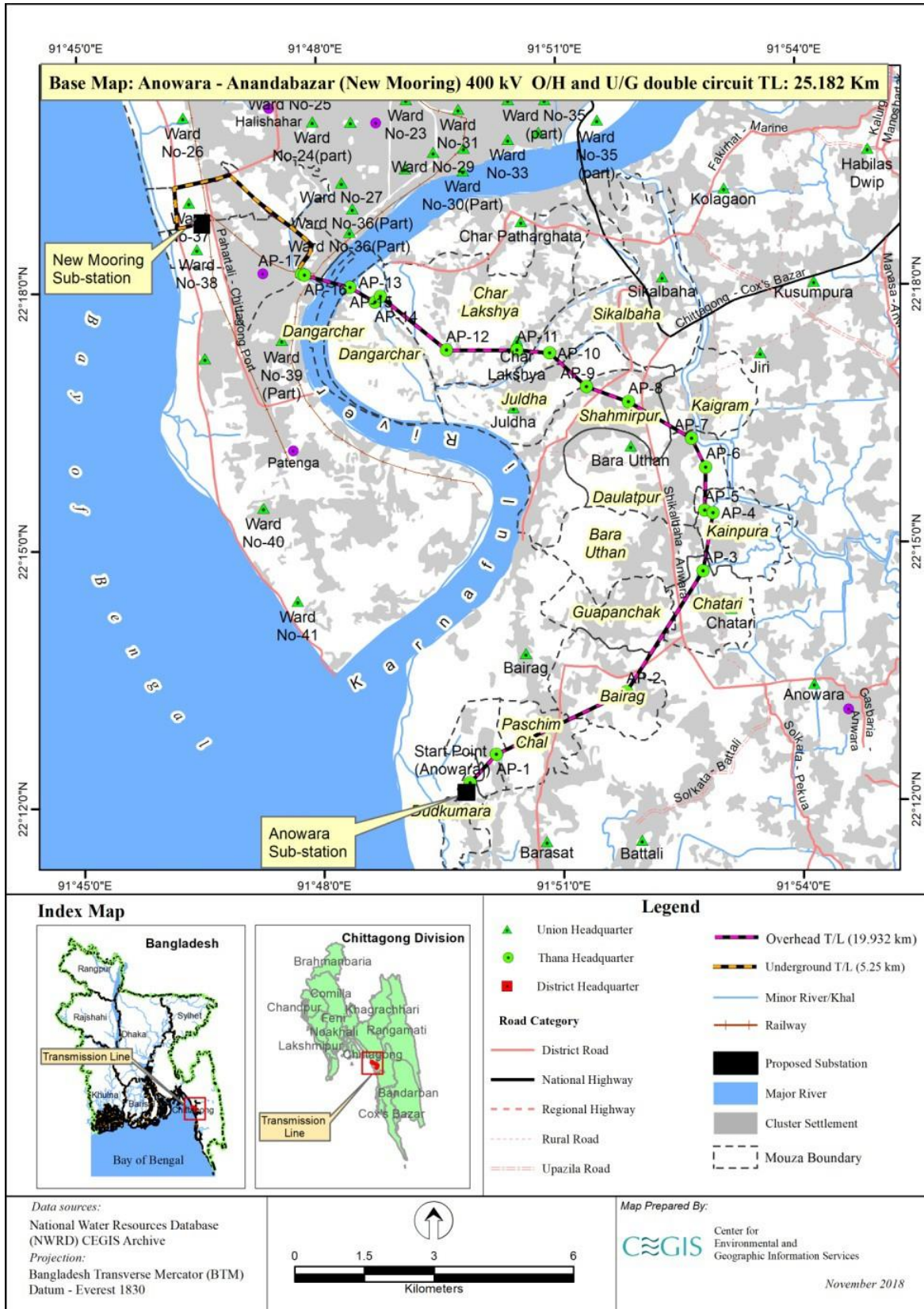
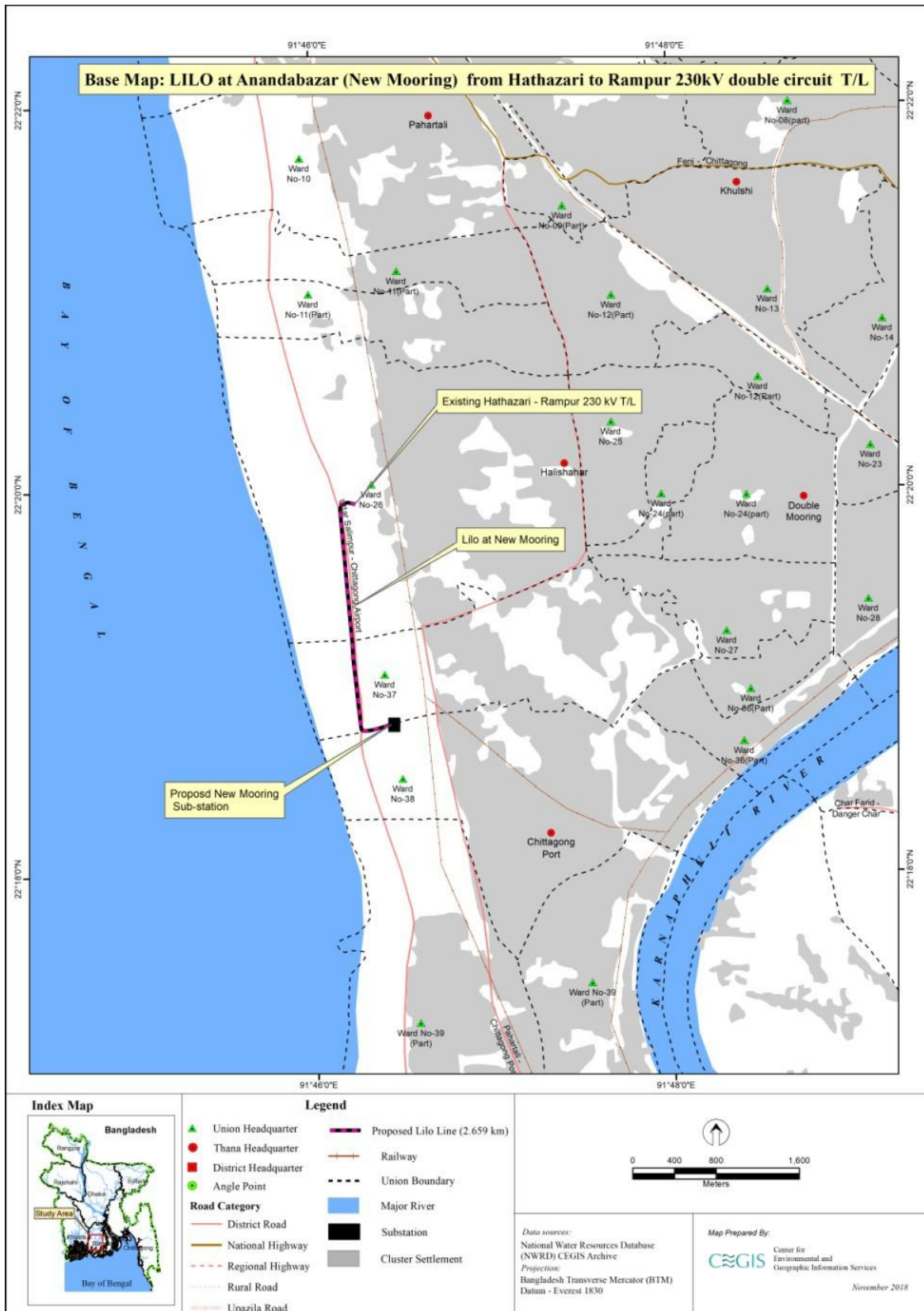


Figure A.1: Plot map of the proposed Substation area at New Mooring



FigureA.2: Anowara-Anandabazar (New Mooring) 400kV double circuit transmission line



FigureA.3: Base map of LILO at New Mooring from Hathazari to Rampur 230kV double circuit underground transmission line

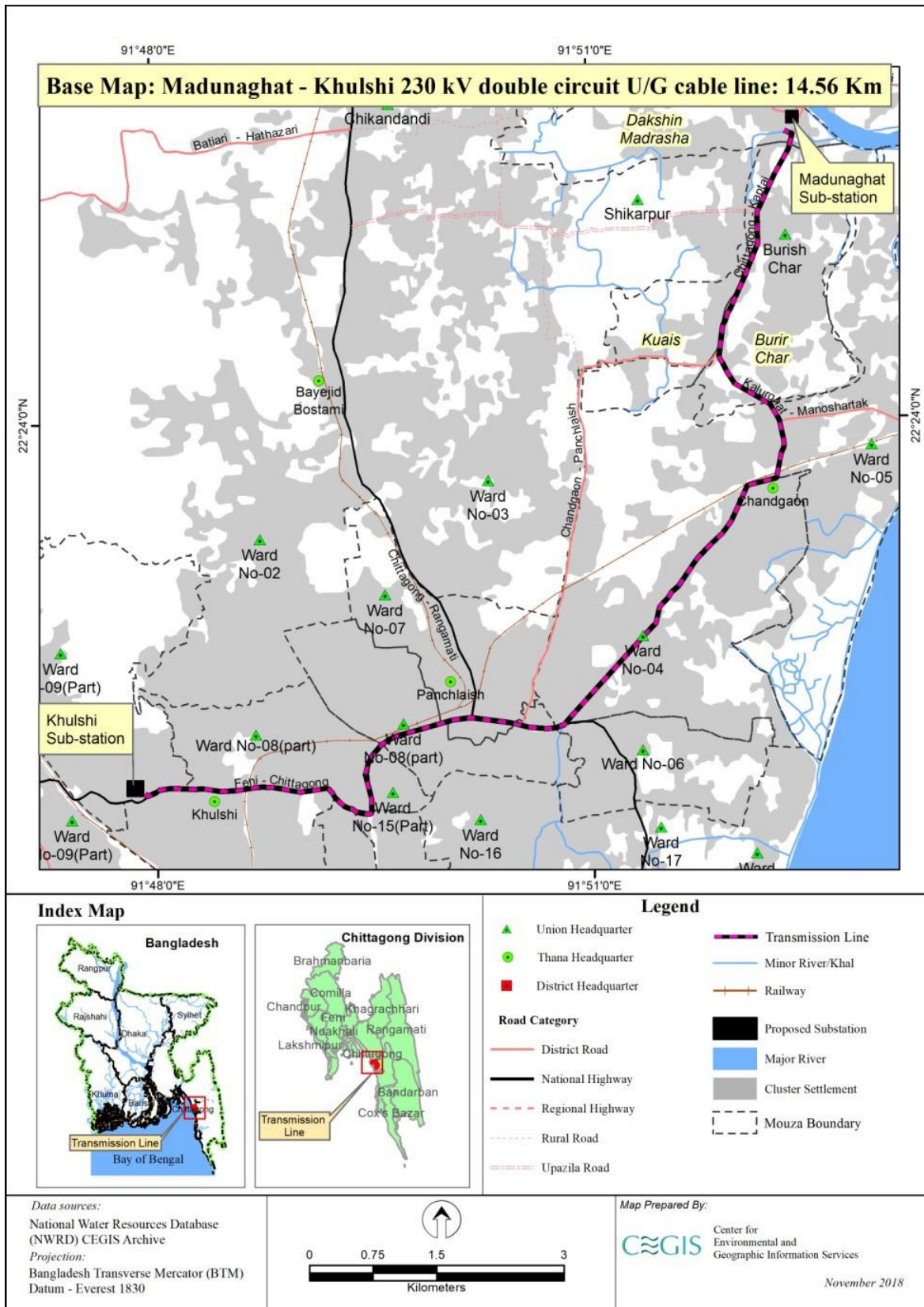


Figure A.4: Base map of Madunaghat-Khulshi 230kV double circuit underground transmission line

A.3 Objectives of Resettlement Planning Framework

The main objective of the resettlement planning framework is to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects or project components. Specifically, the RPF is prepared to describe the approach, principles and procedures that will be followed to manage and mitigate physical and economic displacement. The RPF is the precursor to the preparation of the final Resettlement Plan (RP). The RP will be prepared in accordance with national laws and policies, and the Environmental and Social Standard 2: Involuntary Resettlement of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

This RPF is prepared based on the initial screening of the sub-projects and consultations with different stakeholders. Once the project area design is finalized, a census of the potentially affected households and other entities, and surveys (inventory of losses survey, socio-economic survey, property valuation survey) will be conducted for the RP. The RP will determine involuntary resettlement impacts and risk in detail.

This RPF is based on GoB laws/legal framework for land acquisition and compensation payments and it also complies with Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 2) with Project-specific provisions for replacement cost for assets acquired, livelihood restoration and other allowance for vulnerable groups so that affected households can maintain and/or improve their pre-project standard of living. The RPF includes following elements:

- National laws and international standards applicable to the resettlement;
- Principles for compensation, resettlement and other forms of resettlement assistance;
- Framework for the participation of people affected by displacement (directly affected people, relevant levels of government) in planning, implementation, and monitoring;
- Eligibility criteria for compensation and other resettlement assistance;
- Institutional arrangement, roles and responsibilities;
- Grievance redress mechanism;
- Internal and external monitoring; and
- Indicative schedule of RP implementation.

A.4 Potential Impacts of the Projects

No new lands will need to be acquired to construct the substations for the proposed project. All the sub-stations will be constructed either on the government land or on existing sub-stations. The potential adverse impacts on land and crops stem from the construction and installation of towers and structures for the transmission lines. The project may be required to take lands from private landowners during construction of towers following electricity ACT 2018 and Electricity Rules 2020. . Since no land acquisition is required for transmission lines, Project Affected People can retain the ownership of their land, and use it for residential and cultivation purposes provided the vertical and horizontal clearance requirement is maintained after construction. Moreover, the lands will be taken for construction of the towers will be compensated at current market price according to the Electricity Rules 2020.

PGCB will consider increasing the vertical clearance to 8 m or extending the height of transmission towers or use of additional angle towers to avoid any direct impacts on built structures, and physical displacements of the populations living within the corridor. Additionally, PGCB will also adopt safety measures such as erecting sheds (using bamboo or other material deemed fit) above the built structures during conductor stringing to avoid any damages to structures and risk of their falling and causing accidents.

PGCB will ensure that the construction work is carried out in manner that it avoids peak periods of livelihood related activities including peak seasons for agriculture, religious, educational and cultural events. During construction period of angle towers of transmission lines, vehicles movements will be required to carry equipment and such movement may have adverse implications on the crops if access roads are not available. During construction land may be requisitioned as per ARIPA 2017 for construction yard. PGCB will be ensure that the site for construction yard is free of all encumbrances, such that no physical or economic displacement occurs as result of land requisition. Further, temporary usage of agricultural land will be required as majority of the angel towers will be constructed on agricultural land. Full compensation for the temporary affected agricultural land or any other assets will be paid at current market price according to the Electricity Act 2018. All the farmers along with the residential and commercial households will be given notice in advance. At least 6 month notice will be provided.

B. Legal and Policy Framework

B.1 Overview

The government does not have a national policy on involuntary resettlement. The law of eminent domain is applied for the acquisition of land for infrastructure projects of public interest. The legal and policy framework for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for the project will be based on: (i) Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017 (ii) the Electricity Act of 2018 and Electricity Rules 2020; (iii) the Bangladesh Telegraph Act of 1885 and (vi) AIBB's Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 2), which applies to all AIBB financed and/or administered projects, regardless of the country of where the project is located or the financing modality (i.e. loan, a grant, or other means).

ARIPA 2017 will apply for sub-station land acquisition, Electricity Act 2018, Bangladesh Telegraph Act 1985 and Electricity Rules 2020 will apply for the land taking for construction of towers and for the site/route selection for the TLs, LILOs and towers.

B.2 National Laws and Regulations

B.2.1 ARIPA 2017

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

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

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

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

Table B.1 - the land acquisition process under ARIPA 2017

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the Process	Responsibility
Section 4 (1)	Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of property for a public purpose	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (3) (1) (i)	Prior to the publication of section 4(1) notice; Identify the present status of the land, structures and trees through video-graphy, still pictures or appropriate technology.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (3) (1) (ii)	After the publication of the section 4(1) notice, a joint verification is conducted with potentially affected households and relevant organizations.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (7)	After publication of preliminary notice under the section 4(1), if any household has changed the status of the land for beneficial purposes, changed status will not be added to the joint verification notice.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (8)	If the affected person is not happy with the joint verification assessment, he/she can complain to Deputy Commissioner within seven days of issuing sec 4(1) notice.	Affected Person
Section 4 (9)	Hearing by Deputy Commissioner within 15 working days after receiving the complaints. In case of government priority projects, hearing will be within 10 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (1)	Objections to acquisition by interested parties, within 15 days of the issue of section 4 (1) Notice	Affected Person
Section 5 (2)	Deputy Commissioner submits hearing report within 30 working days after the date of the section 5(1) notice. In the case of government priority projects, it will be within 15 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (3)	DC submits his report to the (i) government (for properties that exceed 16.50 acres; (ii) Divisional Commissioner for properties that do not exceed 16.50 acres. Deputy Commissioner makes the final decision, if no objections were raised within 30 days of inquiry. In case of government priority project, it will be 15 days	Deputy Commissioner
Section 6 (1) (1)	Government makes the final decision on acquisition within 60 working days after receiving report from the Deputy Commissioner under section 5(3) notice.	Government
Section 6 (1) (2)	Divisional Commissioner makes the decision within 15 days or with reasons within 30 days since the submission of the report by Deputy Commissioner under section 5(3) notice.	Divisional Commissioner

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the Process	Responsibility
Section 7 (1)	Publication of the Notice of final decision to acquire the property and notifying the interested parties to submit their claims for compensation.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 7 (2)	Interested parties submit their interests in the property and claims for compensation within 15 working days (in case of priority project 7 days).	Affected Person
Section 7 (3)	Individual notices have to be served to all interested persons including the shareholders within 15 days of issuing Section 7(1) notice	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (1)	Deputy Commissioner makes a valuation of the property to be acquired as at the date of issuing Section 4 Notice; determine the compensation; and apportionment of compensation among parties interested.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (3)	Deputy Commissioner informs the award of compensation to the interested parties and sends the estimate of compensation to the requiring agency/person within 7 days of making the compensation decision.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (4)	The requiring agency deposits the estimated award of compensation with the Deputy Commissioner within 120 days of receiving the estimate.	Requiring Agency
Section 9 (1)	During valuation of assets, Deputy Commissioner will consider the following: (i) Average market price of land of the same category in the last 12 months; (ii) Impact on existing crops and trees; (iii) Impact on other remaining adjacent properties; (iv) Impact on properties and income; and (v) Relocation cost for businesses, residential dwellings etc.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (2)	Additional 200% compensation on current mouza rate is added to the estimated value. If land is acquired for private organizations, added compensation will be 300%.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (3)	Additional 100% compensation on top of the current market price for impacts mentioned under sections 9(1) (ii,,iii,iv and v)	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (4)	Appropriate action will be taken for relocation on top of the above-mentioned subsections	
Section 10 (2)	If an entitled person does not consent to receive compensation, or if there is no competent person to receive compensation, or in the case of any dispute with the title to receive compensation, Deputy Commissioner deposits the compensation amount in a deposit account in the Public Account of the Republic. Thereafter, Deputy Commissioner acquires the land. (Landowners can obtain such deposited money at any time, having appealed to the Deputy Commissioner, and providing evidence in support of his/her claim.	Deputy Commissioner Affected Persons
Section 11 (1)	Deputy Commissioner awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency/person.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 12	When the property acquired contains standing crops cultivated by bargadar (registered tenants), the apportion of compensation due to him will be	Deputy Commissioner

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the Process	Responsibility
	determined by the Deputy Commissioner and will be paid to the bargadar in cash.	

B.2.2. Electricity Act 2018 and Electricity Rules 2020

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

Table B.2: Key features of Electricity Act 2018 and Electricity Rules 2020

Issues	Provisions in the Electricity Act, 2018	Provisions in the Electricity Rules, 2020
Civil works	If any licensee is permitted to lay power supply lines within the area of supply or, subject to the terms of his license, beyond the area of supply, the licensee may, as soon as may be, do necessary civil works, with intimation to the concerned person or the local authority, as the case may be, for supplying electricity to that area..	If any licensee is permitted to lay power supply lines within the area of supply or, subject to the terms of his license, beyond the area of supply, the licensee may open or break the road, highway, rail path, drainage in ground level or underground level for civil works but before that the licensee has to provide notice to the concerned person or the local authority. Before starting civil works the licensee has to advertise publicly.
Finalization of the Right of Way for the Transmission Line and Towers	Licensee must take consent from all affected parties. However, if any power supply line or civil works creates any obstacle to proper execution of legitimate authority of any person, the licensee may shift the site for power supply line or civil works All the potential affected households must be consulted during selection do the RoW for TL and Towers. Same procedures must be followed during construction.	Licensee must take consent from all affected parties. However, if any power supply line or civil works creates any obstacle to proper execution of legitimate authority of any person, the licensee may shift the site for power supply line or civil works.

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

B.2.3 Bangladesh Telegraph Act 1885

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

- The decision of PGCB to construct a transmission line in a region is communicated in the form of an application to the Deputy Commissioners (DC) of the respective districts where the transmission lines will be constructed.
- Before acquiring the land, the Deputy Commissioner (DC) issues a Public Notice on behalf of the licensee organization (Section 10-19 of the Bangladesh Telegraph Act of 1885) to inform the public about the (i) RoW to be established for the transmission lines; (ii) compensation entitlements for damages caused to crops, trees, structures, etc. (but excluding compensation for land), due to construction work of the transmission lines at market rates as determined by the Agriculture Department; and (iii) requesting the assistance and cooperation of respective Upazilla Nirbahi Officers (UNO), Union Parishad Chairmen, and other officials of the area and the wards members for the relevant officials and representatives of PGCB.
- If any landowner or land user is affected by the project, he/she can report the grievance to DC Office/ PGCB Local Office/ Project Office/ Contractor.
- The grievance or the complaint of the affected person is communicated to the Project Director (PD) by the DC Office/ PGCB Local Office/ Project Office/ Contractor.

- The PD in communication with the DC's Office endeavors to reach an amicable settlement with the complainant/aggrieved party. Assistance of the local authorities is also obtained in the process of grievance resolution.
- Contractors pay cash compensation to the landowners or land users for the affected trees, structures and crops for which a signed receipt is obtained from the receiving party. The receipt signed by the receiving party also serves as the landowner's authorization and 'No Objection' for the contractors to enter his/her premises.
- The civil construction work commences only after the permission of the landowner is obtained.

B.3 AIIB policies

AIIB has a policy in the form of "Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)" for the purpose of addressing issues relating to environmental and social sustainability as AIIB considers it as a fundamental aspect of achieving outcomes consistent with its mandate to support infrastructure development and enhance interconnectivity in Asia. The objective of this overarching policy is to facilitate achievement of these development outcomes, through a system that integrates sound environmental and social management into Projects.

AIIB has three associated environmental and social standards (ESSs), which set out more detailed mandatory environmental and social requirements relating to the following:

- ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS 1);
- ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 2);
- ESS 3: Indigenous Peoples (ESS 3).

AIIB carefully screens each and every project to determine whether or not it instigates any involuntary resettlement due to the project interventions. This includes both physical and economic displacement, as defined in the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) 2: 'Involuntary Resettlement' under AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (Approved Feb, 2016; Amended Feb, 2019).

ESS 2 clearly acknowledges that there are cases where no alternatives can be found to avoid involuntary resettlement. In such cases, AIIB requires the Client to ensure that resettlement activities are conceived and carried out as sustainable development programs. The Client is required to provide sufficient resources to ensure that the people who are made to face involuntary resettlement share the benefits of the project.

In case of any involuntary resettlement, the Client is required to prepare a Resettlement Planning Framework and/or Resettlement Plan (RP) that it is proportionate to the extent and degree of impacts of a project. The degree of impacts is determined by (a) the overall scope of displacement – both from economical and physical standpoint, and (b) the extent of vulnerability of the PAPs. A wider analysis of social risks associated with the project and their impacts is complemented by the RP for a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the project. The RP for a project set put the principles to be followed to ensure that impacts associated with involuntary resettlement, including but, not limited to – any land acquisition from, the land use rights changes of, any displacement of, and the need for livelihood restoration of the PAPs are mitigated so as to ensure Project Affected People (PAP) are no worse off and where possible their lives are improved as a result of the resettlement.

As specified in the Environmental and Social Framework (2019), AIIB recognizes that a considerable part of the population in the countries in which the Bank operates live without land title or recognized land rights. AIIB recognizes people without land title or legal rights to land are eligible for compensation. The AIIB ESS2 on Involuntary Resettlement requires the Client to ensure that these people receive resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets; the procedure to ensure such would have to be in accordance with the cut-off dates established in the RP for the project. Additionally, the Bank requires the Client to include these people in the resettlement consultation process.

B.4 Gap between Government Laws and AIIB Policies

A brief description of the gaps between the Government laws and AIIB policy along with the summary of gaps and gap-filling measures is presented below:

- The Act 2017 and Electricity Act 2018 does not recognize unauthorized occupants on the Government land and there is no clear indication about avoiding or minimizing displacement. AIIB policies strongly require avoidance or at least minimization of adverse impacts through exploring project alternatives.
- The Electricity Act (2018) place emphasis on compensation for damages caused to difficulties of the affected persons during conducting civil works and to property such as land for tower construction. However, compensation will be paid for the loss for damages to crops and permanent loss of land due to land acquisition (for sub-station construction only)
- The new Electricity Rules 2020 keeps the provision of compensation for the land due to construction of towers.
- The adverse social impacts are not fully addressed by the Act 2017– for instance, there are no provisions to ensure that the compensations for resettlement and/ or relocation of the PAPs are adequate as the amount of compensation are based on ARIPA 2017 and not on specific project basis; AIIB policies on the other hand, require to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels by screening the social impacts in a case by case process based on project benefits, project location, project type etc. The Act has no provision of resettlement assistance for restoration of livelihoods of affected persons except for legal compensation.
- The Act 2017 pays no attention to public consultation, stakeholders' engagements in project planning and execution and to monitoring of project affected persons. AIIB policies require meaningful consultation with the affected people and other stakeholders to disseminate project goals and objectives to obtain stakeholders' views and inputs in project planning and implementation.

The Act 2017 provides a number of mechanisms for grievance redress in respect of individual interests in the property and issues related to compensation which get raised with the DC. But there is no provision to hear other resettlement related grievances arising from loss of livelihoods, loss of access to public infrastructure, damages to property causing from acquisition and construction related impacts. PGCB will establish a grievance redress mechanism at the local level which is easily accessible and immediately responsive; which includes a variety of stakeholders including the DC.

Finally, AIIB policies pay special attention to gender issues and vulnerable groups in the resettlement processes, particularly the non-titled and the affected poor households. The policy gaps have been bridged by additional project-specific measures adopted in the RP.

While dealing with compensation, replacement cost (for lost assets and income), and rehabilitation and livelihood assistance, PAPs with no legal rights will be taken into consideration as well. The measures will include improvement or at least restoration of the PAPs standard of living at pre-project level. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups including those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, the women and the children, indigenous peoples and those without legal title to land. In sum, the added measures in this Project fully comply with AIIB's policy of involuntary resettlement - Environmental and Social Standard 2. The following table provides a summary of the key measures taken to comply with AIIB Policy requirements.

Table B.3: Comparison between GoB laws and AIIB Safeguard Policies on Resettlement

SN	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 and Electricity Act 2018/Rules 2020	Gaps Between Act 2017& Electricity Act 2018, and AIIB's ESS2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap	Measures taken by the project
1.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible.	Not defined in the Act	Act 2017 or 2018 does not deal with the minimization of involuntary resettlement. However, the government uses this approach as a standard practice.	The PGCB will avoid Involuntary resettlement by changing TL routes and selecting site of substations.
2.	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives.	Not so clearly defined in the Acts. Places of worship, graveyard and cremation grounds are not to be acquired for any purpose, unless the acquisition of these places is deemed unavoidable for the best of interest of the people.	Act 2017 does not deal with these issues and does not comply with AIIB ESS2, as the Act 2017 has no strong provision for minimizing adverse impacts on private property or common resources, and does not deal with alternate design.	The project authority will avoid Involuntary resettlement by changing TL routes and selecting site of substations conducting consultation with stakeholders
3.	Conducting census of displaced persons and resettlement planning	The Act 2017 spells out that upon approval of the request for land by the office of the deputy commissioner, the acquiring and Requiring body staff will conduct the physical inventory of assets and properties found in the land. The inventory form consists of the name	The Act 2017 or Electricity act 2018 does not require the coverage of the census survey. It only reflects the inventory of losses which is more in physical terms and only includes the names of the owners, etc. The AIIB policy spells out a detailed census through household surveys of displaced persons in order to assess the	The Project authority will conduct detailed census and socio-economic survey of direct affected persons in order to assess the loss of income and vulnerability including socio-economic status.

SN	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 and Electricity Act 2018/Rules 2020	Gaps Between Act 2017 & Electricity Act 2018, and AIIB's ESS2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap	Measures taken by the project
		of person, quantity and quality of land, asset assets affected, and the materials used in the construction of house. The cut-off date is the date of publication of notice that land is subject to acquisition, and that any alteration or improvement thereon will not be considered for compensation.	loss of income and vulnerability of the persons going to be affected by land acquisition but also population displacement and other entitlements as per the entitlement matrix.	
4.	Carry out meaningful consultation with displaced persons and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement program.	Section 4 of the act provides that whenever it appears to the DC that any property is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he shall publish a notice at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed for acquisition.	The Act 2017 or Act 2018 does not directly meet AIIB ESS2. This section of the ordinance establishes an indirect form of information disclosure/public consultation. However, it does not provide for public meetings and project disclosure, so stakeholders are not informed about the purpose of land acquisition, its proposed use, or compensation, entitlements, and special assistance measures.	As per AIIB ESS2, meaningful consultation has been conducted with affected persons and their feedback has been incorporated in the report. Consultation will be a continuous process during project implementation
5.	Establish grievance redress mechanism.	Section 4 allows the occupant of the land to raise objections in writing. These should be filed to the DC within 15 days of the publication. The DC will then hear the complaints and prepare a report and record of proceedings within 30 days following expiry of the 15-day period given to APs to file their objections.	The section 4 provision is consistent with AIIB's grievance and redress policy.	As per AIIB ESS2, a grievance redress mechanism will be established by the project.

SN	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 and Electricity Act 2018/Rules 2020	Gaps Between Act 2017 & Electricity Act 2018, and AIIB's ESS2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap	Measures taken by the project
6.	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons.	The Act 2017 does not address the issues related to income loss, livelihood, or loss of the non-titleholders. This only deals with the compensation for loss of land, structures, crops and trees, etc. for the legal titleholders.	Act 2017 does not comply with AIIB ESS2 as there is no provision to assess the impacts on incomes and livelihood from the loss of employment and business, or to restore lost incomes and livelihoods.	The project will keep provision to provide other resettlement benefits for the persons who has lost their livelihoods
7.	Land-based resettlement strategy	The Act 2017 does not address these issues.	The Act 2017 does not meet the requirement of AIIB ESS2.	The project has no provision for land-based resettlement strategy
8.	All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost.	<p>The Act 2017 states that the deputy commissioner (DC) determines the amount of compensation by considering: (i) the replacement cost of the property based on the average sale value of last 12 months preceding the publication of 1st notice of acquisition; (ii) the damage to standing crops and trees; (iii) damage by severing such property from the other properties of the person occupying the land; (iv) adverse effects on other properties, immovable or movable, and/or earnings; and (v) the cost of change of place of residence or place of business. The DC also awards a sum of 100% on the replacement cost of the property to be acquired.</p> <p>Compensation of the loss of land due to</p>	Act 2017 is largely consistent with AIIB ESS2. However, there are differences in the valuation of land and prices of affected assets, where AIIB prescribes the use of current market rates in the project area. Act 2017 does not ensure replacement cost or restoration of pre-project incomes of the displaced persons.	Current market value of land will be collected through PVS and calculated the replacement cost comparing with mouza rate for the sub-station land and tower land.

SN	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 and Electricity Act 2018/Rules 2020	Gaps Between Act 2017 & Electricity Act 2018, and AIIB's ESS2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap	Measures taken by the project
		construction of towers will be provided according to Electricity Rules 2020.		
9.	Provide relocation assistance to displaced persons.	If DC considers that the structure can easily be transferred, he/she will give relocation cost but not cash compensation under law.	The Act 2017 does not define the additional relocation assistance to displaced persons, other than the compensation for the direct loss of land and property. Hence, Act 2017 does not comply with AIIB ESS2.	The Project will not acquire land used for residential purposes hence no person will be displaced physically due to project implementation.
10.	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	The Act 2017 does not have this provision.	The Act 2017 is not consistent with the requirements of AIIB's ESS2. This is a major difference in the national law/policy compared to that of AIIB. The Act 2017 only takes into consideration the legal titleholders and ignores the non-titleholders.	Persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land will be identified through census and IOL survey.
11.	Disclose the resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation in an accessible place and a form and languages understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.	The Act 2017 or Electricity Act 2018 only ensures the initial notification for the acquisition of a particular property	There is no requirement under the Act, of disclosure of the RPF, whereas the AIIB's ESS2 requires disclosure.	The RPF ensures that the resettlement plan for each project, along with the necessary eligibility and entitlement will be disclosed to the APs in the local language (Bangla), in the project location and concerned government offices, and the same resettlement plan will also be disclosed on the executing agency's website and on the website of AIIB.
12.	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a	The Act 2017 has a provision to include all the costs related to land acquisition and compensation of	The Act 2017 partially meets the requirement of AIIB ESS2 as it only deals with the compensation	The RPF provides the eligibility to titleholders and non-titled with compensation and

SN	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 and Electricity Act 2018/Rules 2020	Gaps Between Act 2017& Electricity Act 2018, and AIIB's ESS2 and Actions to Bridge the Gap	Measures taken by the project
	development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.	legal property and assets. However, it does not take into account the costs related to other assistance and involuntary resettlement.	pertaining to land acquisition. The resettlement framework provides the eligibility to both titleholders and non-title holders with compensation and various kinds of assistance as part of the resettlement packages, and the entire cost will be the part of the project cost.	various kinds of assistance as part of the resettlement packages, and the entire cost will be the part of the project cost.
13.	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	The Act 2017 has the provision that all the compensation will be paid prior to possession of the acquired land by IA.	The Act 2017 meets the requirement of AIIB ESS2.	The RPF also ensures to pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.
14.	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, and their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons.	This is not so clearly defined in the Act 2017 and Electricity Act 2018.	The Act 2017 and Act 2018 does not comply with AIIB ESS2 .	The RPF has a detailed provision for a monitoring system within the executing agency. The executing agency will be responsible for proper monitoring of the resettlement plan implementation, and the internal monitoring will also be verified by an external monitoring consultant.

B.5 Core Principles of the Project

Based on the national regulatory framework and the AIIB's Involuntary Resettlement ESS 2, the project implementation will be guided by the following safeguards principles.

- Adverse impacts arising from project design, planning and implementation including involuntary resettlement would be avoided, minimized and mitigated by exploring design alternatives. Prepare Resettlement Plan following the AIIB and GoB guidelines.
- Project related information including entitlements to affected persons will be disclosed in a timely manner and will be made available in places easily accessible to them and in local languages.

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

B.6 Eligibility and Cut-Off Date

The cut-off date is considered for this Project based on the census for identification and eligibility for all “with and without title to land” related entitlements. This project is not expected to require land acquisition. The cut-off date(s) will be set against start of the survey dates in the affected areas and communities before the implementation of the Project. This census will identify and establish the affected entities living in the Project area and ensure eligibility of resettlement benefits. In the case of land acquisition, the served date of notice under Section 4 of Act 2017 is considered as the cut-off date for recognition and eligibility of legal compensation.

If any non-titled households including squatters or uthulis¹ are found affected, adequate census and IOL survey must be conducted. All the non-titled must be consulted following the ESS 2 of AIIB. The first date of the consultation will be considered as cut-off date for the non-titled.

For tower construction, the first day of the final route survey will be considered the cut-off date for the affected households for TL and tower construction. However, if the land for the tower construction is being taken by the respective DC/s, the served date of notice will be considered as cut-off date. In all cases, all the affected households must be consulted and they must be informed about the cut-off date.

B.7 Compensation Payment Procedure

The loss of properties will be compensated at their full replacement cost determined by the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) as per the Resettlement Plan (RP). The modalities for payment of compensation are explained below.

In this Project PGCB (the EA) as per project-specific measures will conduct joint verification of the affected properties. The PVAC will collect market prices of structures, trees, crops from Public Works Department (PWD), Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD), and Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), respectively for valuation as per Government rules. The replacement value of land will also be collected by PVAC from the local land offices, the buyer and seller of land and local elites not affected by the Project. Upon contract agreement between PGCB and Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor PGCB will disburse fund to the EPC. The EPC contractor will pay compensation to the eligible affected persons in presence of Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO), the local administrator; and representative of local government institutions (Union Parishad Chairman, member).

The non-titled APs i.e. those have no legal ownership of the affected property but socially recognized and enlisted during joint verification survey on the RoW will be compensated by PGCB. The PIU will prepare each APs file and entitlement record.

B.8 Procedures of Land Taking for Towers

Electricity Rules 2020 doesn't explicitly discuss whether the DC or the client will be responsible for taking the tower lands for the project/s. However, If PGCB takes support from DC, land office of the respective district will be responsible for the legal documentation and pay compensation at replacement cost. However, if PGCB is responsible for the land taking procedures, the following

¹ Uthuli are the people who construct house on private land with the permission of land owners. They do not own the land, only the structures.

steps will be followed:

B.8.1 Preparation of Land Survey Map and Documentation

After collecting the information related to land and assets which will be affected for construction of towers, the responsible PGCB official, with assistance from the NGO/related responsible person from PGCB, will prepare a land survey map. According to the Electricity rules 2020, land for the towers will be taken from the land owners with the replacement cost and the ownership of the land will remain to the land owners. However, landowners can use the land as agreed with PGCB. No structures can be constructed. No activities can be conducted on that tower land without approval from PGCB. The following conditions will be confirmed by the PGCB

1. Confirmation that affected people agree to provide land or asset, based on a face to face meeting and stakeholder's consultation
2. No physical relocation necessary.
3. There is an alternative, in case the AP refuses to provide the piece of land in question.

B.8.2 Verification process (surveys) to identify land ownership and use

PGCB will ensure that the land study will include specific surveys to understand the type of land rights that exist in the sub-component area, and to identify any particular issue relating to land ownership and use. The specific surveys must be conducted on each parcel of land proposed for donation to identify:

- The owner or owners of the land;
- The users of the land, or any parties that occupy the land (either physically or through ownership of an asset or conduct of livelihood or business activities on the land);
- Any competing claims of ownership or use;
- Structures and assets on the land; and
- Any encumbrances on the land.
- Owners can donate the land for temporary use during construction and operation.

It is important to: (i) identify the right that is being transferred (an ownership right, a use right, a right of way, etc.); and (ii) check whether the transferee actually has the right s/he claims to have. In many circumstances where careful due diligence has not been carried out, significant conflict has arisen at a later stage when another party claims that they have the same or a competing right. In some circumstances – but not all – the transferee will have documentary evidence of such right. Where no such evidence exists, the due diligence can establish rights by speaking with local community officials and neighbors.

B.8.3 Transferring and formalizing the land

Process for land taken by PGCB includes very clear procedures that explain the process that should be followed to transfer the land, and appropriate ways to formalize the respective land use permission transfer. The process includes consideration of the legal and administrative requirements based on government regulations and AIB policy. The process will describe a clear and transparent decision-making process.

B.8.4 Public consultations and disclosure

The decision to land use permission must be taken based on a full understanding of the sub-projects and the consequences of agreeing to land use. Accordingly, the parties that will be affected by the donation (the owners and users of the land) must be provided with accurate and accessible information regarding what the land will be used for, for how long, and the impact the donation will have on them and their families. It is important that prior written notification indicating the location and amount of land that is sought be provided and that its intended use for the sub-project is disclosed.

The right to refuse must be a legitimate right before contract negotiation, and the potential transferee must be able to exercise it in the local community and political context. For this reason, it is important to be sure that the decision to donate is undertaken without coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure on the part of public or traditional authorities. For collective or communal land, donation must be based upon the informed consent of all individuals using or occupying the land.

B.8.5 Documentation

PGCB will ensure that

- Refers to the consultation that has taken place;
- Sets out the terms of the transfer;
- Confirms that the decision to transfer was freely made, and was not subject to coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure;
- Attaches an accurate map of the land being transferred (boundaries, coordinates);
- Sets out who will bear the costs of the transfer (e.g., notarial fees, taxes, title issues) and documenting the residual land rights;
- Ensure that all necessary parties sign the documents, including obtaining consent from spouses and children over a certain age;
- Ensure that the transfer and title is registered or recorded for the land use permission; and
- confirming that there is no disputed ownership and that there are no claims by renters, users, squatters, or encroachers

B.8 Key Steps to avoid Impacts

Project design: Project will try to avoid involuntary land acquisition, voluntary land donation or restrictions on land use. For this purpose, project will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement. The overall principle will be to balance the environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, while paying particular attention to impacts on the women, poor and vulnerable.

Compensation and benefits for affected persons: All lands proposed to be acquired, requisitioned, affected structures, trees, business, community property and crops under the project will be compensated as per replacement cost consistent with both government and ESS 2. When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, project will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods to the pre-project level. Compensation standards for categories of land and fixed assets will be disclosed and applied consistently. Compensation rates may be subject to upward adjustment where negotiation strategies are employed. In all cases, a clear basis for calculation of compensation will be documented, and compensation distributed in accordance with transparent procedures.

Impacts on Temples, Mosques, Madrasahs and Grave: It is expected that no community properties will be affected due to project interventions. However, if affected, project will provide compensation and relocation assistance to all community groups for respective community facilities. Project with the support of PIU and implementing NGO/firm will provide all necessary assistance including finding out alternative sites for relocation of the establishments.

Some of the CPRs are very sensitive on religious and social ground and will require consultation with the management committees and local people during relocation. Adequate funds for compensation will be kept in the budget for land acquisition and reconstruction, so that the committee may build new community structures.

Measures for Relocation of the CPRs

As per land acquisition law of Bangladesh Common Property Resources such as mosque, school, graveyard, *madrasha*, temple cannot be acquired without obtaining a no-objection certificate from the Management Committee of the concerned CPR. Nevertheless, CPRs would be relocated for execution of such development project. For relocation of these CPRs the following points should be taken into consideration:

i. Relocation of Mosques

Each of the mosques has a management committee. The mosques are being maintained with financial assistance of the local people. This is a very sensitive religious institution in this almost exclusively Muslim community. Muslims go to the mosque to pray five times in a day. Therefore, it is critical that the management committee and the mosque users will be consulted before the acquisition of the mosque and during the relocation process. Before shifting of the existing mosque, a new one will have to be established so that people can continue praying without interruption. It should be ensured that the new mosque would be of better quality than the previous one.

ii. Relocation of Temple/Church

As per land acquisition law, these cannot be acquired. But due to greater interest of the Project, the temples and church may be purchased in consultation with the concerned community. In that case, the temple and church management committee will be consulted before relocation and will need to provide the Project owners with a no-objection statement for acquisition of the Temple/Church. A new temple and church will be established in the respective communities with easy accessibility. The compensation will be paid to the management committee in case of the community-operated temples and churches. In the case of a family-operated temple the project will pay compensation and reestablishment of such is the responsibility of the HH operating the temple after compensation is paid to them.

iii. Relocation of Graveyard/*mazar*

According to the GoB ARIPA 2017, graveyards cannot be acquired by the Project. But in many projects with an extensive RAP, graveyards have been relocated with the cooperation of the local people. The community and the management committee of the graveyard will be consulted in detail regarding the relocation. The religious leaders will be included in the decision-making process and all costs for relocation will be borne by the Project.

The following steps will be followed during relocation of the graveyard:

- ✓ The affected community will identify an alternate location
- ✓ The Project will buy or acquire or take possession of the alternative land for relocation of the graveyard
- ✓ The Project will develop the graveyard with all infrastructures available in the present one; at least up to the existing standard, if possible, with improved conditions such as boundary wall, levelling of land, inside paths, mosque or other infrastructures related to a graveyard
- ✓ The Project will transfer all the top soils from the existing graveyard (one-meter depth) to the new one by following religious customs and norms

All these steps will either be undertaken by the PIC with full compensation depending the agreement reached by both parties. The project will have a big role in keeping the liaison with the community and ensure all necessary support as required and desired by the affected community. The PIC and the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will have an important role in this respect.

Compensation will be made to the management committee covering the land, boundary wall, inside paths and other infrastructures, trees (if any in the affected graveyard), registration cost and stamp duty to buy new land and If any other losses are identified

Public services and facilities: Public services and facilities interrupted and/ or relocated due to relocation will be fully restored and re-established at their original location or a relocation site. All compensation, relocation, restoration and rehabilitation provisions of this RPF are applicable to public services and facilities. These include but are not limited to schools, health centers, parks, community centers, local government administration, water supply, shrine and graveyards. However, for graveyard, the consent of the religious persons, local persons as well and local administration will be sought to mitigate the impact. Impacts on religious sites will be avoided as much as possible.

Vulnerable PAPs: All vulnerable PAPs including disabled-headed, elderly-headed and poor household etc are entitled to livelihood restoration/ improvement support in the form of cash, job-placement, and additional financial support in the form of grants for investments in business or re-employment related equipment and buildings, as well as organizational and logistical support to establish the PAP in an alternative income generation activity.

Affected Women and Female headed households : To ensure a clear understanding and due consideration of specific relocation and/ or resettlement impacts on displaced women and to safeguard their livelihoods, specific provisions for women will be adopted for the resettlement process, including (i) enumeration of all women and, if applicable, of their status as heads of household or otherwise vulnerable persons; (ii) collection of gender disaggregated socio-economic data; (iii) consultation of women in joint or separate meetings; (iv) due consideration of grievances lodged by women; and (iv) provision of compensation and/ or new titles to women if they are titled or recognized owners of lost assets, and provisions of restoration and rehabilitation measures to women, if households are female headed or women's livelihood is directly concerned. The RP for relevant activities will detail the scope of impacts on women and where required gender action plans will be prepared, implemented and monitored within or outside RPs.

Community engagement: Project will engage with affected communities through the process of stakeholder engagement on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process.

Grievance mechanism: The Project will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion.

Planning and implementation : Where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, project will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct census, inventory of losses(IOL) and socio-economic survey (SES) to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits. The social assessment will also address the claims of communities or groups who, for valid reasons, may not be present in the project area during the time of the census, such as seasonal resource users. In conjunction with the census, the project will establish a cutoff date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cutoff date may be subject to removal.

C. Information Dissemination and Stakeholder Consultation

C.1 Introduction

The overall objective of this Stakeholder consultation is to define a program for stakeholder engagement, including public information disclosure and consultation, throughout the construction of sub-stations (SS) and Transmission Lines (TL), other project activities, and operation of the proposed projects. The chapter outlines the ways in which the project will engage national stakeholders, and provide them with a mechanism through which people can raise concerns, provide feedback, or make positive and negative complaints about the project(s) themselves.

The involvement of the local population and interested stakeholders is essential to the success of the project in order to ensure smooth collaboration between project staff and local communities and to minimize and mitigate environmental and social risks related to the proposed project. Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle. Where properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of environmental and social risks identified in a project. Communicating early, often, and clearly with stakeholders helps manage expectations and avoid risks, potential conflict, and project delays.² In addition, the plan assists in managing stakeholder expectations, which will have a bearing throughout the lifespan of the project. Hence, this chapter provides a plan to interact effectively with stakeholders to support project interests. The key objectives are:

- ✓ Providing meaningful information in a format and language that is readily understandable and tailored to the needs of the target stakeholder group(s);
- ✓ Providing information in advance of consultation activities and decision-making;
- ✓ Disseminating information in ways and locations that make it easy for stakeholders to access it;
- ✓ Respect for local traditions, languages, timeframes and decision-making processes;
- ✓ Two-way dialogue that gives both sides the opportunity to exchange views and information, to listen, and to have their issues heard and addressed;
- ✓ Inclusiveness in representation of views, including women, vulnerable and/or minority groups
- ✓ Processes free of intimidation or coercion;
- ✓ Clear mechanisms for responding to people's concerns, suggestions, and grievances;
- ✓ Incorporating feedback into Project or program design and reporting back to stakeholders.

C.2 Identification of the Stakeholders

In order to ensure effective engagement and open, frequent and honest dialogue with local communities and other key stakeholders, a stakeholder engagement plan is designed throughout the life of the Project. This plan is to be developed and implemented in order to identify

²Pollet., T (2014), A Strategic Approach to Early Stakeholder Engagement

stakeholder and their issues of concern, establishes the methods for consultation, and provides a specific action plan for stakeholder engagement throughout the life of the Project.

Table C.1 : Stakeholder Assessment

Key Stakeholders		
Project Proponent	:	Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB)
Related organizations/ Local government	:	DOE, DOF, DAE, RHD, BR, BWDB, Department of Fisheries, Ward Commissioner/UP member (male and female)
Local people	:	Businessmen, Service holder, Farmers, Day Labor, Teacher, Transport Worker, Homemaker, Shopkeeper, etc.
Engagement Methods		
RP phase	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Organizing consultation meetings by inviting key stakeholders above at draft scoping report and draft RP report
Pre-construction/ Construction phase/ Regular operation Phase	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regular communication with local community through personal contact; – Meeting with the representative of village on the quarterly basis; – Participatory meeting with villagers; – Interpersonal Interview with villagers.
Information Disclosure		
RP phase: Pre-construction/ Construction phase/ Regular operation Phase	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Disclosures of draft scoping report and draft RP report once cleared by line ministry and AIIB.
– Grievance mechanism process and complaints register		
All phase	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Receiving complaints and opinions from the public on regular basis through the engagement method; – Meeting with the representative of villagers; – Participatory meeting with villagers.

C.3 Stakeholders Engagement during preparation

In order to assess stakeholder needs, expectations, perceptions, and choices, and to ensure their rights and voices, a two-fold consultation processes was carried out during screening. Thus, consultations were conducted firstly with both the primary and secondary stakeholders to understand the potential impacts and risk of the project. Stakeholder's opinion and suggestions are well taken during preparation of the RPF. However, detailed consultation will be conducted during preparation of the RP. Outcomes of the preliminary consultation meetings are given below:

Table C.2: Outcomes of the preliminary consultation meetings

Major Issues	Issues and concerns raised	Response from the project
Awareness about the proposed project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the participants are not aware of the proposed substations. Only local government representatives are aware because the former consulting firm informed them regarding the substation. The participants asked why this substation is required. They also asked about the compensation package. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project will bring many positive benefits to the local communities. The project will improve and stabilize the power supply. Moreover, if the electricity supply increases, it will create more livelihood opportunities and employment for people. Project informed them that no land will be acquired for the SS construction. However, a detailed survey will be conducted during RP preparation. If any assets are found affected, compensation will be paid as per Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act-2017, Electricity Rules 2020 and policy of AIIB's ESS 2
Benefits of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participants expected that transmission lines will contribute to improved village and household power supply, reduce load shedding, stable supply of electricity to irrigate crop cultivations, uninterrupted power supply at night for children's studies, development of industries and commercial centers and employment for our unemployed people in civil works; Ensure incessant electricity supply with full voltage in the project area; Setting up new industrial area along with small and medium industry using the generated power; Construction of road, industry; Employment opportunities will be increased to some extent. Permanent employment for educated youth at substations specifically affected households as per their skill. Lack of working opportunity can create frustration among the affected people. This may lead them to committing crimes and may make the society unstable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The economic and social development will be increased. New industries will be constructed due to availability of power supply. Local people will get job in that industries and economically benefitted. Due to construction of substation new investment in different sectors will be increased as available power supply is mandatory for establishing any development entities; Incessant electricity supply with full voltage in the project area will be ensured; Installation of substation will invite allied infrastructure e.g. road, industry; which would impact indirectly on the land price. The price of land will rise likely due to enhanced economic activity; PGCB will negotiate with the construction contractors to place their priority in local labor in recruiting labor teams for civil works.

Major Issues	Issues and concerns raised	Response from the project
Avoidance and safeguards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission lines should avoid traversing public places like schools, mosques, graveyards, madarasa, markets etc. as well as residential dwellings of the people; • Transmission lines and towers can cause possible electrocution, accidents, fires and damages to trees and crops particularly during natural disasters like heavy rains, lightning, storms and winds; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route plan of transmission lines has been developed avoiding traversing public places like schools, mosques, graveyards, madarasa, markets etc. as well as residential dwellings of the people. Installation of transmission towers will avoid residential areas and other public spaces. If unavoidable, project will provide compensation at replacement cost and other rehabilitation and restoration assistance. PGCB ensures that transmission lines do not cause population displacements. People can live in the same places if distance between the roof of their structures and the transmission conductors are maintained at 7-8 meters; • PGCB will ensure that all required safety measures are followed by contractors during substation construction and PGCB officers during its operations; • A detailed consultations will be conducted by the PGCB during RP preparation stage
Risks and hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sound and air pollution will increase during construction of the substation; • Risk of accidental occurrence might be increased beside the substation area; • Risks associated with cultivation of land under this high-power line, particularly during the rainy season; • Transportation of construction material can cause traffic congestion, dust and noise emissions; • Landfilling for substations can disturb the drainage systems and would adversely affect the rest of the lands, water logging, floods, etc. • Construction work of the transmission lines should not damage utility services and our water sources and pumps; • Civil works of the project will lead to influx of migrant labor teams; their possible misconduct and engagement in sexual harassment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessary safety measures such as erecting bamboo sheds over the built structures and fencing off the construction sites will be adopted by the contractors during conductor stringing. Civil works will be scheduled to avoid cultivation seasons, and peak periods for other livelihood activities; • Contractors will be obliged to avoid traffic congestion and follow health and safety guidelines to control dust emissions and noise generation. PGCB officers will monitor the performance of the contractors and compliance with safeguards requirements; • The final engineering designs will study the drainage systems and necessary measures would be incorporated to avoid environmental hazards; • No utility services or water sources will be affected. If affected, project will restore them at its own cost within a reasonable time frame; • PGCB and the contractors will endeavor to minimize labor influx and

Major Issues	Issues and concerns raised	Response from the project
	<p>of women; drug peddling and abuse, human trafficking, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation payments should not be delayed. Middlemen interfering with compensation process and seeking bribes should be avoided. It should be a trouble-free process for APs. 	<p>place priority in local labor. Awareness raising programs will be conducted for labor teams. It will be a mandatory requirement for the contractors to enforce a code of conduct for the labor teams. PGCB will establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to facilitate any affected/aggrieved parties to report their grievances/complaints and seek resolution within a reasonable time frame;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PGCB together with DC will ensure that compensation is paid on due time and before taking possession of land. Compensation will be paid directly to the landowner/ claimant through a cheque.

C.4 Description of Engagement Methods

Various methods of engagement will be used as part of the project's interaction with the stakeholders, to ensure that different stakeholder groups are successfully reached and are involved in the process of consultation, decision-making and the development of impact management solutions.

Information that is communicated in advance of public consultations primarily includes an announcement thereof in the public media – local, regional and national, as well as the distribution of invitations and full details of the forthcoming meeting well in advance, including the agenda. In case of international stakeholders' engagement, advance invitation will be sent or be connected through social media such as Skype, Viber, and WhatsApp etc. Due to Covid-19, tools and methods will be different-using digital technology, phone calls, or traditional methods of communication. It is crucial that this information is widely available, readily accessible, clearly outlined, and reaches all areas and segments of the target community. Following parameters will be used to achieve a successful stakeholder's engagement program:

C.5 Engagement methods and tools in light of COVID-19 outbreak

With the outbreak and spread of COVID-19, people have been mandated by national or local law to exercise social distancing, and specifically to avoid public gatherings to prevent and reduce the risk of the virus transmission. Various restrictive measures have been adopted including some imposing strict restrictions on public gatherings, meetings and people's movement, and others advising against public group events. At the same time, the general public has become increasingly aware and concerned about the risks of transmission, particularly through social interactions at large gatherings.

WHO has issued technical guidance in dealing with COVID-19, including: (i) Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) Action Plan Guidance Preparedness and Response; (ii) Risk Communication and Community engagement (RCCE) readiness and response; (iii) COVID-19 risk communication package for healthcare facilities; (iv) Getting your workplace ready for COVID-19; and (v) a guide to preventing and addressing social stigma associated with COVID-

19. All these documents are available on the WHO website through the following link: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance>.

Given the COVID-19 pandemic situation, managing public consultation and stakeholder engagement in the Project needs to adhere to national requirements and any updated guidance issued by WHO and the AIB. The alternative ways of managing consultations and stakeholder engagement will be in accordance with the local applicable laws and policies, especially those related to media and communication. The suggestions set out below are subject to confirmation that they are in accordance with existing laws and regulations applying to the project.

With growing concern about the risk of virus spread, there was an urgent need to adjust the approach and methodology for continuing stakeholder consultation and engagement. Considering the importance of complying with national law requirements, below are some suggestions for stakeholder consultation amidst COVID-19 outbreak:

- Identify and review planned activities under the project requiring stakeholder engagement and public consultations.
- Assess the level of proposed direct engagement with stakeholders, including location and size of proposed gatherings, frequency of engagement, and categories of stakeholders.
- Assess the level of risks of the virus transmission for these engagements, and how restrictions that are in effect in the country / project area would affect these engagements.
- Identify project activities for which consultation/engagement is critical and cannot be postponed without having significant impact on project timelines.
- Assess the level of ICT penetration among key stakeholder groups, to identify the type of communication channels that can be effectively used in the project context.

Based on the above, specific channels of communication that will be used while conducting further stakeholder consultation and engagement activities need additional considerations. The following are some considerations while selecting channels of communication, in light of the current COVID-19 situation:

- Avoid public gatherings (taking into account national restrictions), including public hearings, workshops and community meetings;
- If smaller meetings are permitted, conduct consultations in small-group sessions, such as focus group meetings; If not permitted, make all reasonable efforts to conduct meetings through online channels, including WebEx, Zoom and Skype;
- Be sure that everyone involved in stakeholder planning articulate and express their understandings on social behavior and good hygiene practices, and that any stakeholder engagement events be preceded with the procedure of articulating such hygienic practices.
- Diversify means of communication and rely more on social media and online channels. Where possible and appropriate, create dedicated online platforms and chat groups appropriate for the purpose, based on the type and category of stakeholders;
- Where direct engagement with project affected people or beneficiaries is necessary, identify channels for direct communication with each affected household via a context specific combination of email messages, mail, online platforms, dedicated phone lines with knowledgeable operators;
- Each of the proposed channels of engagement should clearly specify how feedback and suggestions can be provided by stakeholders;
- However, in situations where none of the above means of communication are considered adequate for required consultations with stakeholders, PGCB should discuss whether the

project activity can be rescheduled to a later time. Where it is not possible to postpone the activity or where the postponement is likely to be for more than a few weeks, IA should consult AIB Teams to obtain advice and guidance.

C.6 Advance Public Notification

Advance public notification of an upcoming consultation meeting will be given and it will be available via publicly accessible locations and channels. The primary means of notification may include mass media and the dissemination of posters/ advertisements in public places. The project keeps proof of the publication (e.g. a copy of the newspaper announcement) for the accountability and reporting purposes. Existing notice boards in the communities may be particularly useful for distributing the announcements, such as boards adjacent to the widely visited public premises like local government office (ward commissioner office/union Parishad), village markets, post offices, transport links, and offices of the local NGOs. When the notifications are placed on public boards in open air, it should be remembered that the posters are exposed to weather, may be removed by bypasses or covered by other advertisements. The project's staff will therefore maintain regular checks in order to ensure that the notifications provided on the public boards remain in place and legible. In case of international stakeholders, notice will be given through email, phone calls, through websites etc.

C.7 Communication with project affected people and vulnerable communities

Another critical aspect of the meeting preparation process is selecting the methods of communication that reach the potential audience with lower levels of literacy or those who are not well-versed in the technical aspects of the project. Oral communication is an option that enables the information to be readily conveyed to such persons. This includes involving the selected community representatives/ village leaders/ local NGOs and initiative groups to relay up-to-date information on the project and consultation meetings to other members of the community, particularly to those in remote areas of the vicinity of the project sites of PGCB for a larger part of the year. Moreover, due to the construction of SS and TLs, local communities, and local business might be affected as well. Advertising the project and the associated meetings could be made via announcements or television and making direct calls and through dedicated websites, social media and local FM Radio (mobile phone communication with internet facility is widely available in Bangladesh) could be adopted for reaching out to the remote audiences. The announcement of a public meeting or a hearing is made sufficiently in advance, thereby enabling participants to make necessary arrangements, and provides all relevant details, including date, time, location/venue and contact persons. The following, when adopted give dividend:

- Making available a register for comments and suggestions by any member of the affected community and general public to provide their written feedback on the contents of the presented materials. As a rule, the register is made available for the entire duration of the requisite disclosure period. Where necessary, a project representative or an appointed consultant should be made available to receive and record any verbal feedback in case some stakeholders experience a difficulty with providing comments in the written form.
- Drafting and communicating an agenda for the consultation meeting provides a clear and itemized outline of the meeting's structure, sequence, chairpersons, a range of issues that will be discussed and a format of the discussion. This gives the prospective participants an opportunity to prepare their questions and comments in advance. It is essential to allocate a sufficient amount of time for a concluding Q&A session at the end of any public meeting or a hearing to record comments and suggestions for subsequent incorporation

into the project design. The recorded comments and how they have been addressed by the project become an appropriate material for inclusion in the project's regular reporting to the stakeholders.

- Knowledge and advice of the community representatives and local NGOs are invaluable to ensure that these aspects are fully observed. If deemed necessary, separate meetings and focus group discussions will be held, as described above.

An attendance list is made available at the commencement of the consultation/hearing in order to record all participants who are present at the meeting and their affiliation. Wherever possible, attendees' signatures should be obtained as a proof of their participation. Details of the attendees who were not initially on the list (e.g. those participating in place of somebody else, or general public) should be included in addition to those who have registered for the meeting in advance.

In most cases and as a general practice, the introductory initial part of the meeting or a hearing will be delivered in a format that is readily understandable to the audience of laypersons and should be free of excessive technical jargon. If necessary, preference should be given, whenever possible, to the oral and visual methods of communication (including presentations, pictorials, illustrations, graphics and animation) accompanied by hand-out materials imparting the relevant information in understandable terms rather than as text laden with technical intricacies. Where technical specifics of the project's particular activities or solutions are required to be delivered in a greater detail, it will be ensured that the information conveyed remains comprehensible to all members of the audience and that the description of complex technicalities is adapted to their level of understanding, thereby enabling productive feedback and effective discussion.

If a large audience is expected to attend a public meeting or a hearing, necessary arrangements will be made to ensure audibility and visibility of the presentation and any demonstrations involved. This includes provision of a microphone, proper illumination, projector, places allocated for the wheelchair users, etc.

Taking records of the meeting is essential both for the purposes of transparency and the accuracy of capturing public comments. At least three ways of recording may be used, including: Taking of written minutes of the meeting by a specially assigned person or a secretary; Audio recording (e.g. by means of voice recorders); and Photographing.

Table C.3: Methods, Tools and Techniques for Stakeholder Engagement

Method / Tool	Description and Use	Contents	Dissemination Method	Target Groups
Information Provision				
Distribution of printed public materials: leaflets, brochures, fact sheets	Used to convey information on the Project and regular updates on its progress to local, regional and national stakeholders.	Printed materials present illustrative and written information on Project activities, facilities, technologies and design solutions, as well as impact mitigation measures. Presented contents are concise and adapted to a layperson reader. Graphics and pictorials are widely used to describe technical aspects. Information may be presented both in Bangla for local and national stakeholders, and in English for international audience.	Distribution as part of consultation meetings, public hearings, discussions and meetings with stakeholders, as well as household visits in remote areas. Placement at the offices of local administrations and NGOs, libraries and other public venues. Once the project will be approved by the Bank and line ministry, documents will be disclosed	Households in Project Area of Influence. Residents in the project area and adjacent communities
Distribution of printed public materials: newsletters/ updates	A newsletter or an updated circular sent out to Project stakeholders on a regular basis to maintain awareness of the Project development.	Important highlights of Project achievements, announcements of planned activities, changes, and overall progress.	Circulation of the newsletter or update sheet with a specified frequency in the Project Area of Influence, as well as to any other stakeholders that expressed their interest in receiving these periodicals. Means of distribution – post, emailing, electronic subscription, delivery in person.	Households in Project Area of Influence. Public venues in Project Area of Influence – local administrations, communities.
Visual presentations	Visually convey Project information to affected communities and other interested audiences.	Description of the Project and related solutions/impact management measures. Updates on Project development.	Presentations are widely used as part of the public hearings and other consultation events with various stakeholders. PGCB will make use of this tool during all public consultations, FGDS and	Affected communities in the project area, participants of the public hearings, consultations, rounds tables, focus group discussions and other forums attended by Project stakeholders.

			other meetings where large group of people will be gathered either to ventilate their concerns or to be informed of progress of work of new component/sub component.	
Notice boards	Displays of printed information on notice boards in public places.	Advance announcements of the forthcoming public events, commencement of specific Project activities, or changes to the scheduled process.	Printed announcements and notifications are placed in visible and easily accessible places frequented by the local public, including libraries, village cultural centers, post offices, shop, local administrations. These would be regularly updated as the simplest and most cost-effective means to educate all about the progress of the project, changes in the plan or what is in the offing. Notice Boards could also be used as a tool for circulation of jobs for the local population	Directly affected communities in the project area
Information Feedback				
Information repositories accompanied by a feedback mechanism	Placement of Project-related information and printed materials in dedicated/designated locations that also provide visitors and readers with an opportunity to leave their comments in a feedback register.	Various Project-related materials, and other safeguard documentation, environmental and social action plans.	Deposition of materials in publicly available places (offices of local NGOs, local administrations, libraries) for the duration of a disclosure period or permanently. Audience is also given free access to a register for comments and suggestions. As and when new material is available, it should be kept in the repository	Directly affected communities in the project area and all interested stakeholders

Surveys, Interviews and Questionnaires	The use of public opinion surveys, interviews and questionnaires to obtain stakeholder views and to complement the statutory process of public hearings.	Description of the proposed Project and related solutions/impact management measures. Questions targeting stakeholder perception of the Project, associated impacts and benefits, concerns and suggestions.	Soliciting participation in surveys/interviews with specific stakeholder groups or community wide. Administering questionnaires as part of the household visits. To be conducted on need basis	Directly affected households in the Project Area of Influence. Other communities within the Project Area of Influence.
Feedback & Suggestion Box	A suggestion box can be used to encourage residents in the affected communities to leave written feedback and comments about the Project. Contents of the suggestion box should be checked by designated Project staff on a regular basis to ensure timely collection of input and response/action, as necessary.	Any questions, queries or concerns, especially for stakeholders that may have a difficulty expressing their views and issues during public meetings.	Appropriate location for a suggestion box should be selected in a safe public place to make it readily accessible for the community. Information about the availability of the suggestion box should be communicated as part of Project's regular interaction with local stakeholders.	Directly affected households in the Project Area of Influence. Other communities within the Project Area of Influence.
Consultation & Participation				
Public hearings	Project representatives, the affected public, authorities, regulatory bodies and other stakeholders for detailed discussion on a specific activity or facility that is planned by the Project and which is subject to the statutory expert review.	Detailed information on the activity and/or facility in question, including a presentation and an interactive Questions & Answers session with the audience.	Wide and prior announcement of the public hearing and the relevant details, including notifications in local, regional and national mass media. Targeted invitations are sent out to stakeholders. Public disclosure of Project materials and associated impact assessment documentation in advance of the hearing. Viewers/readers of the materials are also given free access to a register of comments and suggestions	Directly affected communities in the Project Area of Influence. Other communities within the Project Area of Influence. Residents of in the Project Area of Influence

			that is made available during the disclosure period. Public hearing must be relevant and address specific components and subcomponents	
Focus Group discussion (FGD)	Used to facilitate discussion on Project's specific issues that merit collective examination with various groups of stakeholders.	Project's specific activities and plans, design solutions and impact mitigation/management measures that require detailed discussion with affected stakeholders. Invitation for FGD to be uploaded in the relevant website	Announcements of the forthcoming meetings are widely circulated to participants in advance. Targeted invitations are sent out to stakeholders. To be arranged as and when relevant Dissemination of the outcome of the FGD to be uploaded in the relevant website and its reflection would also be made conspicuous in the curricula, and other linked platforms.	Directly affected households in the Project Area of Influence, youth, elderly, women, and other vulnerable groups.
Information centers and field offices	Project's designated venue for depositing Project-related information that also offers open hours to the community and other members of the public, with Project staff available to respond to queries or provide clarifications.	Project-related materials. Any issues that are of interest or concern to the local communities and other stakeholders.	Information about the info center or a field office with open hours for the public, together with contact details, is provided on the Project's printed materials distributed to stakeholders, as well as during public meetings and household visits.	Directly affected communities in the Project Area of Influence and any other stakeholders and interested parties.
Site Tours	Visits to Project Site and facilities organized for local communities, authorities and the media to demonstrate Project solutions. Visitors are accompanied by the Project's staff and specialists to cover various aspects and to address	Demonstration of specific examples of Project's design solutions and approaches to managing impacts.	Targeted invitations distributed to selected audience offering an opportunity to participate in a visit to the Project Site. Limitation: possible safety restrictions on the site access during active construction works.	Local communities within the Project Area of Influence. Elected officials. Media groups. NGOs and other initiative groups.

	questions arising from the public during the tour.		To be conducted periodically to monitor the progress of the project or certain specific component/subcomponent	
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C.8 Disclosure of the RP

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

The Booklet will be drafted in English and Bangla briefly presenting the issues including (i) the Project description, objectives and impacts; (ii) mitigation measures and entitlement matrix; (iii) grievance redress mechanisms; (iv) the institutional framework for Project implementation; (v) schedule for implementation and monitoring arrangements; and (vi) a set of common Q&A about the Project for affected people. The RP will be also uploaded in the PGCB website after obtaining concurrence from the AIB and approval from the Ministry of Energy, Power and Mineral Resources, GoB.

The PD will continue applying the similar approach to disclosure for any additional E&S appraisal materials that will be prepared as part of the project development.

Electronic copies of the ESIA, RPF and RP will be uploaded on the project web-site. This will allow stakeholders with access to Internet to view information about the planned development and to initiate their involvement in the public consultation process. The website will be equipped with an on-line feedback feature that will enable readers to leave their comments in relation to the disclosed material. Limitation of this online based communication is that not all parties/stakeholders have access to the internet, especially in remote areas and in communities.

D. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

D.1 Introduction

Affected property owners and/or occupants through damage of assets due to the project are compensated as per their entitlements. As such, the affected persons (APs) are entitled to receive compensation under this Project for their losses. Entitlement provisions will include provisions for temporary and permanent land use and income losses. Eligibility to receive compensation and other assistance will be limited by the cut-off date. The absence of legal title will not bar APs from compensation and assistance, as specified in the entitlement matrix. An Entitlement Matrix is prepared on the basis of information derived from census and inventory of losses (IoL) survey of the households, shops and other properties affected within and along the Project RoW. It identifies the categories of impact based on the census and IoL and shows the entitlements for each type of loss. The matrix describes the units of entitlements for compensating the damage/loss of land, structure, trees, crops, business and resettlement benefits.

Any land acquisition or Requisition related issues will be compensated following the ARIPA 2017 through DC. Other compensation will be paid following the guidelines of Bangladesh Electricity Act 2018 and Bangladesh Electricity Rules 2020. Other compensation includes land for tower footing, structure, tree or any other assets affected for the construction of transmission line. All resettlement assistance and other top-up payment will be ensured following the guidelines of AIIB and GoB.

D.2 Determination of Compensation

Loss of standing crops: Crop compensation cost for the use of agricultural land for OHT is calculated considering crop yield per decimal of land and its current market price (CMP); 100% premium on CMP is considered as per Act 2017. Crop compensation will be shared by the owner and sharecroppers/lessees proportionately.

Loss of land in tower footing area: Government rate of land was collected from local land offices for calculating agricultural land compensation cost. As per Act 2017, 200% premium is added with the government rate for calculating replacement value of land. The PVAC will calculate the market price of land, if the market price of land is higher than the government replacement value; the land owners will be entitled for the market price of land for the permanent loss of land in the tower footing area as per AIIB policy.

Residential and commercial structures: Rate of structures is collected from PWD and 100% premium is added with the PWD rate.

Loss of standing trees: Rate of different species of trees is collected from a recently completed Resettlement Plan for "Construction of Chattogram-Bakhrabad Gas Transmission Pipeline Subproject" (funded by ADB) which is under implementation.

Income loss: Permanent and temporary business shops in the markets/business centers adjacent to the UGT RoW are considered for compensation payment. The permanent structures are classified as mega and medium shops. The mega, medium and temporary small shops are defined in terms of their daily profit margin and type of structures. Mega shops refer to those shops that earn 4000 BDT or more than that per day as their profit, medium shops that earn 1500-4000 BDT/day as their profit, and lastly the small shops that earn less than BDT1500/day.

The entitlement matrix (see Table D.1) presents the types of losses in connection with this Project and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements in accordance with the

government and AIB policies.

TableD.1: Entitlement Matrix

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Responsibility
Loss Item 1: Permanent loss of Agricultural, homestead, commercial, water bodies (ponds) Land			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owner(s), as determined by DC Co-sharers of the acquired land, as determined by DC Legal owners of the tower land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) under ARIPA 2017, Compensation for standing crops under ARIPA 2017 ; Other compensation and benefits as per ARIPA 2017 Replacement cost for the land affected for construction of towers under electricity rules 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market prices of land determined by the DC. Two months' advance notice to be issued in time to harvest standing crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU/IA is responsible for overall execution and coordination; DC will pay CCL to all legal owners; PIU/IA to inform PAPs of RP policies, assist in up-dating records.
Loss Item 2: Permanent loss of Agricultural Land homestead, commercial, water bodies (ponds) Land (Additional grant/resettlement benefits)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owner(s), as determined by DC Co-sharers/ to be determined by title deeds/records by DCs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Top-up payment on CCL to reach Replacement Cost, where applicable; Rental allowance for vested non-resident (VNR) property (without lease) equivalent to DC's rate fixed for legally leased VNR under ARIPA 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market prices of land determined by the DC. Two months' advance notice to be issued in time to harvest standing crops. Estimated market value at harvest, to be determined by DC Advance notice to be issued in time to harvest the standing crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU/IA is responsible for overall execution and coordination; DC will pay CCL to all legal owners; and those with the legal evidence of interest in the lands; PIU/IA will determine Replacement Cost with assistance from the project's Property Assessment and Valuation Committee and the RP Implementing Agency.
Loss Item 3: Loss of land for tower footing under Electricity Rules 2020			
Legal owner(s), as determined by DC office or/and PGCB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> one-time Cash compensation to the legal land owners at current market price and for damaged crops and any other affected assets according to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market prices of land determined by the AC Land/PGCB Land ownership will be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DC/PGCB will pay the compensation; PIU/IA is responsible for overall execution and coordination;

Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Responsibility
	Electricity Rules 2020	remained to the owner	
Loss Item 4: Loss of structure with title to land under Electricity Act 2018 and Rules 2020			
Households/persons and/ or community affected by construction impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of the structures • Reconstruction grant @10% of non-shift-able structures • Shift-able grant @5% of shiftable structures • Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost. • Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The temporary Impacts will be identified through special survey by PGCB as per request from impacted population. • The entitlements will be approved by PGCB as per the entitlement matrix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU/RP implementing NGO/Contractor
Loss Item 5: Loss of structures without title to land (squatters/vendors/encroachers)			
Non-titled persons owners, vendors and encroachers those own residential and commercial structures (shiftable and non-shiftable built on GoB land as found during census	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of the structures • Reconstruction grant @10% of non-shift-able structures • Shift-able grant @5% of shiftable structures • Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost. • Dismantling cost for non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The temporary Impacts will be identified through special survey by PGCB as per request from impacted population. • The entitlements will be approved by PGCB as per the entitlement matrix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU/RP implementing NGO/Contractor
Loss Item 6: Loss of Standing Crops following the ARIPA 2017 and/or Electricity Act 2018)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivator (person who planted the crop) whether owner, lease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for standing crops@ BDT 1000/decimal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated market value at harvest, to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DC will determine market price of crops with assistance from

Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Responsibility
holder, tenant, sharecropper, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivator will retain the crops and plants. 	determined by DC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice to be issued in time to harvest the standing crops. 	Department of Agricultural Marketing at district level.
Loss Item 7: Loss of Trees with Title to Land and Owner of Trees on Public Land or Lessees			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal owner/title holders as identified by DC. Socially recognized Owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified by census Owners of trees such as Forest Department, Zilla Parishad, Society, Union Parishad, Lessee on public land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber trees and bamboos: CCL by DC for those with title to land and difference between CCL and RV as determined by PVAC following the ARIPA 2017 and/or electricity act 2018 For fruit trees: CCL by DC for those with title to land and difference between CCL and RV as determined by PVAC. Compensation for fruits @30% of the timber value OR Timber trees and bamboos: Compensation for lost trees as per DOF rates to be determined by PVAC at RV for those without title to land. Owner of trees (in both cases) will be allowed to fell and take the trees free of cost within stipulated time given by PGCB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable to all trees and plants located on sub-stations and transmission route at cut-off dates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DC will determine market price of trees with assistance from Department of Forest at district level and enhance it by 200% to fix compensation under law (CCL)
Loss Item 8: Loss of Income Temporary loss of income (wage earners in agriculture, commerce & small business and industry) for title and non-title			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular employees/wage earners affected by the acquisition as identified by census. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash grant for loss of agricultural income in the tower footing area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EP must have been an employee of land owner in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary eligibility to be based on employees/wage earners identified by

Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also applicable for non-titled 	equivalent to crop loss for three crop seasons @4500 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income restoration grant for 14 days income loss (@BDT2500x14) of each permanent shops (medium) for underground transmission Income restoration grant for 14 days income loss (@BDT1500x14) of each temporary shop for underground transmission 	the acquired lands for at least twelve months, as identified by Joint Verification and/or census.	census and/or Joint Verification. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further claims and grievances, if any, will be settled by the grievance redress committee.
Loss Item 9: Assistance to Vulnerable Households			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households under the Poverty level and whose head of household are elderly, disabled and very poor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDT 10,000.00 as one-time grant in addition to other compensations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EPs will be identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by PGCB with assistance from IA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PGCB with assistance from RP implementing NGO
Loss Item 10: Additional Assistance to Poor Female-Headed Households			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households headed by women and under the poverty level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDT 10,000.00 as one-time grant in addition to other compensations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EPs will be identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by PGCB with assistance from IA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PGCB with assistance from RP implementing NGO
Loss Item 11: Temporary Impact during Construction following the ARIPA 2017			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households/persons and/or community affected by construction impacts Any impact on trees, structures, crops or any other assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation will be paid according to the entitlement matrix. The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land or crops due to movement of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The temporary Impacts will be identified through special survey by PGCB as per request from impacted population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU/RP implementing NGO/Contractor

Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Responsibility
	<p>machinery and in connection with collection and transportation of borrow materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All temporary use of lands outside proposed sub-stations to be through written approval of the land owner • Land will be returned to owner rehabilitated to original preferably better standard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entitlements will be approved by PGCB as per the entitlement matrix policy 	

E. Institutional Arrangement for Implementation of RP

E.1 Introduction

The Power Grid Company Limited (PGCB), a public company under the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resource (MoPEMR), is representing the Government of Bangladesh as the Implementing Agency (IA) as well as Implementing Agency (IA) of proposed project. The PGCB is mandated to undertake steps, as per the guidelines of the MoPEMR and advice of the government, to secure required funds both from external and internal sources for implementation of the project. The key stakeholders involved in this Project are mainly PGCB as the IA of the Project, the Deputy Commissioner (DC), the co-financier (AIIB) and the Local Government Institutions (LGIs) concerned.

The main tasks and responsibilities of the stakeholders mentioned above are planning, negotiating, consulting, approving, coordinating, implementing, financing, monitoring and evaluating the Project activities including the land acquisition and resettlement services to the affected persons (APs). In the case of land acquisition and compensation payment, the IA (PGCB) along with the selected representatives from the DC Offices concerned, officials of District Forest Departments, officials of RP Implementing NGO and representatives from affected communities including women and members of the vulnerable groups will carry out necessary joint verification of the inventory profile of affected persons (APs) and their assets (land, crops, trees and others) which to be acquired by the Project. The verified loss profile of the APs will be used to finalize the records and documents of the assets for the purpose of compensation payments. During implementation of the Project, an RP implementing Agency (*i.e.*, INGO/ESCMC) will be engaged by the IA for implementing the RP. In addition an External Monitoring Consultant will be deployed for monitoring the implementation activities of the Resettlement Plan (RP).

E.2 Project Management Unit

PGCB as the IA of the Project will establish a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) within the PGCB head office for overall implementation of the Project. The PIU will be headed by a Project Director (PD) of Chief Engineer level. An 'Environment and Social Unit' (ESU) will be established under the PIU at the Project level which to be headed by the Superintendent Engineer (Planning). The ESU will be responsible for implementation of the proposed EMP and RP of the Project. The ESU will be comprised of one Manager (Environment & Resettlement), one Assistant Manager (Environment) and one Assistant Manager (Social Development & Resettlement). The PD will ensure the land acquisition for the Project by taking required assistance from the DC of the district. In this regard the ESU under the PIU and the Land Acquisition Offices (LAOs) of respective districts will keep necessary liaison between two offices and ensure smooth land acquisition process as well as compensation payment for the APs.

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

- Discharge overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation program;
- Ensure availability of budget for all activities;
- Synchronise resettlement activity and engage contractor with construction schedule;
- Supervise, manage and record all AP entitlement payments;
- Coordinate the grievance redress mechanism;
- Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and payment modality;
- Coordinate monitoring of RP preparation and implementation including reporting;

- Make necessary budgetary arrangements available in advance for the preparation, updating and implementation of RP;
- Designating/providing on-site support (temporary field officer/ consultant) to be on the ground prior to construction of sub-stations and tower installation to oversee RP implementation.
- All the E&S documents must be included with the bidding documents, so that contractors follow the safeguard policies during implementation of the E&S documents with the support of PGCB

E.2.1 Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Management Unit

Role of the Project Director

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

Role of Environment & Social Unit (ESU)

The role of the ESU will be generally:

- Overall planning, management and monitoring of the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) and Resettlement Plan (RP);
- Synchronization of resettlement activities with the construction schedule of the Project;
- Design and set up necessary computer and software facilities required for preparation of ID cards, automated loss etc. with the help of RP implementing NGO;
- Entitlement and payment files of individual EPs so as to effectively monitor and evaluate RP implementation;
- Ensure that all eligible persons are identified and provided with their respective entitlements (as per to the resettlement policy/package) following the implementation schedule, on time, with minimum hardships;
- Liaise with the DC Office for the timely acquisition of land required and payment of compensation, and ensure that these activities are completed as per the planned schedule;
- Ensure that all APs are informed about their entitlements and provided with ID cards as a proof of their eligibility to the designed resettlement benefits (as per the policy/package);
- Form Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and ensure their smooth functioning, including disposal of grievances;
- Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and delivery mechanism and, if necessary, propose modifications to the PGCB Management;
- Prepare Terms of Reference (ToR) for IA and other agencies that are to execute specific components of resettlement implementation on behalf of the PIU;
- Select and appoint such agencies to implement and monitor progress and take remedial action against slippages;
- Prepare monthly and quarterly progress reports for PD, PIU and PGCB Management;
- Propose establishment of PVAC to determine realistic replacement costs of land, trees and crops and accordingly recommend prices/rates for all types of losses incurred by the APs;
- Update, if required, the Land Market Survey to determine the replacement cost of land in and around the Project area;
- Identify and plan resettlement measures as required for EPs who have already vacated their lands;

- Arrange afforestation programmes on PGCB's surplus land, sub-station area with the help of Forest Department and/or NGOs, by involving poor and vulnerable APs;
- Negotiate with construction contractors for providing preferential employment to APs in the construction activities;
- Study and monitor unforeseen adverse effects during and after construction and take necessary mitigation measures; and
- Liaise with other Government and non-Government agencies in the country, on matters of mutual interest, related to resettlement.

Role of the Superintendent Engineer (Planning)

The Superintendent Engineer (SE) (Planning) is the head of the ESU and will be responsible for overall management and implementation of the EMP and RP on behalf of the PD. SE-Planning will carry out the following major specific tasks relating to land acquisition and RP implementation;

- Liaison with district administration to support land acquisition and RP implementation activities including compensation payments;
- Discharge overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring and implementation of resettlement, specifically compensation payment, to the designated officials of ESU;
- Ensure availability of budget for all planned resettlement activities through the PD, PIU;
- Support PD, PIU to hand over land to the contractor with construction schedule in compliance with RP;
- Support PD, PIU to form necessary committees for RP implementation;
- Support PD, PIU in appointing RP implementing NGO for RP implementation;
- Monitor the activities of RP implementing NGO along with the effectiveness of entitlement packages and payment modality; and
- Report to PD, PIU on monthly and quarterly progress of RP implementation.

E.2.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Other Agencies involved in Resettlement Process

Role of Deputy Commissioner's Office

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

Role of Implementing Non-Government Organization

A RP implementing NGO will be appointed by the PIU by taking support of the ESU. The NGO will play a key role in the RP implementation. The appointed NGO will set up necessary field offices, carry

out information campaign and involve APs including affected households (AHs) headed by women and vulnerable persons in the RP implementation process. The NGO will collect, collate, computerize and process data for correct identification of eligible persons for compensation payment as well as ensuring all resettlement benefits through assessing the entitlement policy framed in the RP. Some of the key roles and responsibilities of the NGO will comprise of the following:

- To take lead responsibility in planning and implementing the resettlement activities following the entitlement matrix mentioned in Chapter 6;
- Closely working with affected community and disseminate information to ensure correct and complete information is available to affected persons and affected households;
- To assist) in land acquisition process and disbursement of compensation (making of ID cards etc.); and
- ;
- To ensure gender based violence (GBV)/implementing gender action plan (GAP) .

Resettlement Management Committees

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

Property Valuation Advisory Committee

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

Membership of PVAC

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

The PVAC will verify and cross check the field book of the joint verification survey (JVS) conducted jointly by PGCB and the Deputy Commissioners at the respective Project area. The PVAC will also review and certify the census of affected households and the assets as conducted by the IA/IA. If there is major variation between the census and JVS data (more than 10%) in assessing affected properties, the PVAC would consult the JVS for titled losses and the census for non-titled losses. PVAC would assess the amount and category of the affected property. The replacement cost of the affected

property would also be determined by the PVAC based on current market price. The PVAC will design and conduct a property valuation survey (PVS) through observation, public consultation and consulting secondary data to recommend replacement cost of land and determining a market price of crops as well as amount of loss of income at current market price.

In order to ensure collective sharing of responsibilities, PVAC and GRC will be formed with representatives of the PGCB, IA, representatives of the LGIs, local elites and affected people through administrative order of the MoPEMR (as the legal authority) through gazette notification.

E.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The EA will ensure that the public, particularly those directly affected by the project components will have the chance to express their legitimate grievance or to file a complaint about the project by setting up a mechanism to address the issues raised.

The EA (PGCB in this case) will establish a Project specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) having suitable grievance redress procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of affected peoples' concerns, complaints, and grievances. The GRM will allow for grievance redressal arising from compensation, loss of livelihoods, loss of access to public infrastructure, damages to property causing from construction related impacts (noise, disturbance etc.).

To provide a more structured project-level grievance redress mechanism, a grievance redress committee (GRC) will be formed and will continue until project completion. The members of GRC will ensure representation of women. The PIU Manager will act as the Convenor and members of the GRC will be representative from the Contractor, Chair of the Union where the project is located, a witness for the AP, and a representative from a local group (i.e., religious leader, teacher, etc.). The GRM will work utilising the following three levels:

First Level – Field Officers: Affected persons (APs) will be informed by the PIU of their losses and entitlements. In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent on-site field officers (of the PIU) will provide the most easily accessible first level of contact. The officer will put the complaint in writing and record the date, nature and type of grievance. It is anticipated that field officers will be able to respond and resolve minor grievances, especially by working with on-site contractors etc. The field officer will respond (or resolve where possible) queries within two weeks. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned PIU field officer will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations. If APs agree with the conditions of entitlements, they can claim for the payments from the EA.

Second Level - PIU Grievance Committee: If no resolution or understanding is reached, the field officer files the grievance/complaint to the PIU grievance committee for it to be

resolved within 15 days after filing. The PIU Grievance redress Committee will include: (i) a Representative of PGCB (i.e. Project Director) - Convener; (ii) Social Safeguard Specialist – Member; and (iii) a representative of the affected people –Member.

A meeting can be called, if needed, to give the AP the chance to present the concern in person. During the meeting, the PIU committee will receive, clarify and simplify the issues involved and would try its best efforts to resolve the issues to be acceptable to both the AP and the PIU. If an agreement or resolution is reached, the resolution will be signed summarizing the points of agreements. If there was no such agreement, the matter is presented to the GRC.

Third Level – Grievance Redress Committee. The GRC will meet at short intervals subject to the number of grievances to resolve. The complainant may present their issue to the GRC in person and will be encouraged to bring along a friend, family member or third party for support. In case of complicated cases, the GRC members can request additional information or carry out field level verifications. Resolutions should be based on consensus among members, failing which the decision may be taken on majority vote. Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of RP policy framework and entitlements. The GRC will function throughout the life of the Project loan and will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law.

The GRC will be formed with following representatives:

- Representative of PGCB, Convener;
- Representative of the Local Government Institution (union parishad), Member;
- Local women member from union parishad, Member;
- Representative of the affected people, Member;
- Representative of the DC, Member.

The APs, not satisfied from the decision of the GRC, will have their right to take the grievance to a court of law. The GRM will be continuously disseminated to people during project implementation. The project grievance procedure does not impede access to the court at any time. This includes AIIB Accountability Mechanism whereby people adversely affected by AIIB-financed projects can express their grievances; seek solutions; and report alleged violations of AIIB's operational policies and procedures, including safeguard policies.

F. RP Implementation Schedule

F.1 Implementation Schedule

RP implementation will take place for approximately two (2) years including a margin of 6 months to redress any unforeseen situations or circumstances that may arise during the implementation, starting with compensation process initiation by IA through compensation payment finalization, and half-yearly monitoring reports will be prepared. The schedule will be adjusted during final design and implementation. A tentative Implementation Schedule is presented in the following Table H.1.

All activities related to the land requisition and resettlement for construction of tower and stringing of transmission line will ensure that all compensation payments for land and assets are completed prior to commencement of civil works for OH construction.

The RP will be prepared based on this RPF after finalization of design and/or major change of design. The implementation of RP will include: (i) verification of losses and extent of impacts due to the Project by conducting census, (ii) consultations with APs to finalize the arrangements for utilization of land, and (iii) compensation payments to the AHs. Public consultation and grievance redress (if any from the APs) will be undertaken throughout the Project but before commencement of utilization of land for the Project. Monitoring will also be undertaken throughout the Project.

Table F.1: Implementation Schedule

SL	ACTIVITY	Month																							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
A	SOCIAL PREPARATION																								
1	Mobilization of IA in the field																								
2	Disclosure of RP																								
3	NGO assistance to APs for CCL collection																								
4	Formation of PAVC/JVC/GRC																								
5	Determination of Entitlements																								
B	PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION																								
1	Coordinate with DC offices on land acquisition																								
2	Prepare application for CCL collection for APs by IA																								
3	Opening Bank Account by the APs																								
4	APs apply and receive CCL																								
5	APs approach and receive compensation																								
C	GRIEVANCE REDRESS																								
1	Complaints from aggrieved APs																								
2	Review, Approval and Actions																								
D	MONITORING																								
1	Internal Monitoring																								
2	Procurement of External Monitoring Agency (EMA)																								
3	External Monitoring																								

G. Monitoring and Reporting

G.1 Introduction

The PGCB will establish a monitoring system through the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the Resettlement Plan (RP). The process of the RP implementation must ensure that the affected persons are able to regain their pre-Project socio-economic condition. Therefore, monitoring of the process of implementation of the RP is designed as an important part of the overall functioning and management of the Project. The monitoring will enable the PIU to get feedback from the field operatives to work out remedial measures to ensure achievement of targets within schedule.

G.2 Monitoring Tasks and Activities

Monitoring will be done both internally and externally to provide feedback to the EA and to assess the effectiveness of the RP policy and implementation. Internal monitoring will be carried out by the Environment and Social Development Unit (ESDU) through their field offices and prepare monthly reports on the progress of RP implementation. The services of an external monitoring agency (EMA) are required to carry out the evaluation of the RP implementation. The Supervision Consultant/Safeguard Specialist of ESDU will monitor RP implementation and report on a monthly basis to the PIU and AIIB on the progress of RP implementation activities covering monitoring activities in three consecutive stages of the process for RP implementation; preparatory stage, relocation stage and rehabilitation stage.

Internal monitoring will involve (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; and (ii) overall monitoring to assess status of affected persons. PGCB through its PIU will (i) monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans, (ii) verify compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes, (iii) document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports, (iv) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes, and (v) submit monthly monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with AIIB. PGCB through its PIU will be responsible for managing and maintaining affected unit databases. The scope of monitoring, however, is done at three stages like preparatory stage, relocation stage and rehabilitation stage. It is anticipated that this Project will not induce relocation and thus rehabilitation of residential and business entities. The extent of monitoring activities will be commensurate with the Project's risks and impacts after finalizing detailed design and associate activities.

The following are the specific items to be covered in the internal monitoring report.

- Consultation with APs and information disclosure;
- Disbursement of compensation for the affected items – crops, trees and other assets;

- Any discrepancies between the estimated number of affected persons/ households as per the RP and actual numbers;
- Relocation of community structures/ public utilities (if any);
- Payments for loss of income;
- Status of grievances and redressal; and
- Any necessary corrective actions against required RP outcomes.

G.3 External Monitoring

PGCB will engage the services of an independent external monitoring agency (EMA), not associated with project implementation, to undertake external monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The external monitor will monitor and verify RP implementation to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored, and provide recommendations for improvement. The external monitor will also evaluate the performance of PIU of PGCB on resettlement issues. The external agency will report its findings simultaneously to PGCB and to AIIB half-yearly.

The EMA will advise on safeguard compliance issues, and if any significant involuntary resettlement issues are identified, a corrective action plan will be prepared by the EMA to address such issues. The EMA will closely monitor the implementation of the RP and be engaged in the following tasks:

- review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by PIU,PGCB
- review of RP and information clients about the disclosure procedures
- assessment of the way the compensation has been carried out in relation to the stipulations of the RP;
- verification that all APs have been compensated in the amounts stipulated in the RP
- assessment of the accuracy of survey and asset valuation
- review of complaint and grievance cases and of their solution
- assessment of the rehabilitation program for severely affected and vulnerable APs
- assessment of the satisfaction of the APs; and
- Lessons learnt to be applied to the next projects.

In this process, if any significant issues are identified, a corrective action plan will be prepared to address such issues by PGCB and submitted to the AIIB. In addition, the external monitor shall document the good practices as well as the difficulties encountered in resettlement plan implementation, which shall provide lessons on the subject for subsequent projects.

G.4 Reporting Arrangements

Internal monitoring report will be prepared and submitted by PGCB to AIIB on a monthly basis. The external monitoring and evaluation report will be submitted (i) half-yearly (every six months after beginning of the resettlement processes) and (ii) RP implementation completion report within 30 days of the end of resettlement process. The monitoring reports will be disclosed at PGCB and AIIB websites.

Appendix 1: Land Use/purchase Form (for Electricity Rules 2020)

PIU:	
District:	
Upazila:	
Village:	
Project:	

Name of land owner:	ID Number:	Beneficiary of the project: Y/N		
Sex:	Age:	Occupation:		
Address:				
Description of land that will be taken for the project:	Area affected:	Total landholding:	Ratio of land affected to total land held:	Map code, if available:
Description of annual crops growing on the land now and project impact:				
	Details	Number		
Trees that will be destroyed				
Fruit trees				
Trees used for other economic or household purposes				
Mature forest trees				
Other				
Describe any other assets that will be lost or must be moved to implement the project:				
Value of donated assets:				

[If the land user or owner does not want to contribute his/ her assets to the project, he or she should refuse to sign or provide thumb print and ask for compensation instead.]

	<p>With full understanding of the purpose and consequence, I am signing here off this declaration that</p> <p>[1] I have received the compensation and allowing PGCB to construct tower Yes / No</p> <p>[2] I am giving this land for agreed compensation of the sum of BDT _____ In words: _____</p> <p>(3) I will follow the terms as agreed with PGCB</p>
Date:	Date:
PIU authorized representative Signature:	Affected persons Signature:
Name:	Name:
Designation:	Donor Spouse First Son/Daughter

Appendix 2: Sample Social Screening Form

This form will be filled up by the PIU along with the community members at Union and Upazila Level and must be submitted to PD and ESU/PIU. Before final selection AIB approval is required]

General Information

Title of the project:

Complete address of screening locations including coordinates.....

Screening Date:

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land/ Land Donation/ Land Taking				
Will the project require land for the proposed intervention				.
1. If yes, will there be any land acquisition?				
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land known? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				
4. Is there any possibility of voluntary land donation for the rural roads and market construction? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				
5. Will there be loss of residential and commercial structures due to land acquisition? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				
Is there any presence of squatters within the project ROW? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				
7. Will there be losses of trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
-				
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services due to project interventions? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted? If yes, please provide detail information at remarks column.				
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project?				[] No
[] Yes				
If yes, approximately how many?				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?				[] No
[] Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?				[] No
[] Yes				
During Screening, project authority will conduct consultation with the primary and secondary stakeholders and provide their observations in the following sections (13 to 18)				
13: Who are the stakeholders of the project?				
Answer:				
14: What social and cultural factors affect the ability of stakeholders to participate or benefit from the proposed policy or project?				
Answer:				
15: Are project objectives consistent with their needs, interests and capacity?				

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
-				
Answer:				
16: What will be the impact of the project or sub-project on the various stakeholders, especially women and vulnerable groups?				
Answer:				
17: What social risks might affect project or sub-project success?				
Answer:				
18: Has the project authority or any other organizations conducted any consultations with the affected community or people? If yes. Please provide a summary.				
Answer:				

<p align="center">1. Prepared by (Name):</p> <p align="center">Signature:..... Date:</p>
<p align="center">2. Project Implementation Unit</p> <p>District: Upazila:</p> <p>Name of the PIU head:</p> <p align="center">01. Names of Members participated in Screening</p> <p align="center">02.</p>
<p align="center">3. name of the Participants from local Government</p> <p align="center">01.....</p> <p align="center">02.....</p>

Appendix 3: Outline of a Resettlement Action Plan

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 resume of public land, 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 Involuntary 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's 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 AIIB 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.
