

Resettlement and Small Ethnic Community Plan

Project number: 58371-001

Loan Number:

Sustainable Energy Development and Empowering Communities in Chattogram Hill Tracks Project

January 2026

Prepared by Bangladesh Power Development Board for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

This Resettlement and Small Ethnic Community Plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the "terms of use" section of this website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS	ix
Executive Summary	xiii
I. Project Description	1
A. Background	1
B. Description of the Project Area	1
C. Objectives of the RSECP	7
D. Methodology Adopted for Preparing RSECP	7
a. Socio-economic Survey	7
b. Property Valuation Survey/Market Price Survey	8
c. Census and Inventory of Losses	8
d. Video capturing of the affected properties	8
e. Public consultations	8
f. Public Disclosure of the Plan	9
II. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement.....	10
A. Introduction	10
B. Impact Assessment Methodology	10
C. Details of Land for Acquisition and Compensation.....	10
D. Impacts due to New 33/11 kV substations	12
a. Impact on Distribution Line area	13
b. Impact on Land Acquisition and Tribal People	13
c. Ownership of Affected Households, Commercial & Common Property Structures	13
d. Area of Affected Primary Structures	15
e. Impact on Community Property Resources (CPRs)	15
f. Impact on Trees	16
g. Impact on HH income	17
h. Impact on Agriculture & Other Farming	18
i. Impact on SEC Households	18
E. Impacts due to Upgradation of Existing Substations and Construction of a Switching Station.....	19
a. Land is owned by Government	19
b. Impact on Trees	19
F. Impacts due to Construction of New and Existing 33 kV, 11 kV, 11/0.4 kV, 0.4 kV and 0.23 kV Distribution Lines	20
G. Impact in Distribution Line area	21
H. Impacts due to River-crossing Towers.....	21
III. Socioeconomic Information and Profile	23
A. Introduction	23
B. Profile of the Affected Private Households.....	23
a. Age and Sex Distribution of Affected Populations	23
b. Marital Status of Affected Population	24
c. Religion	24
d. Education	25
e. Occupation	25

C.	Profile of the Population in the Surrounding Areas	26
a.	Administrative Information	26
b.	Demographic Information	27
(i)	Population	27
(ii)	Religion	29
c.	Household Characteristics	31
d.	Utility Services	33
(i)	Electricity	33
(ii)	Sanitation	35
(iii)	Sources of Drinking Water	37
e.	Livelihoods	38
f.	Education	40
g.	Ethnic Population	42
IV.	Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation	44
A.	Introduction	44
B.	Objectives of Stakeholder Consultation Meeting (SCM)	44
C.	Consultation and Participation Framework and Methodology	45
D.	Venues and Nature of the Public Consultations.....	47
a.	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	47
b.	Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)	60
E.	Overall Outcomes of the Stakeholder Consultation	78
a.	Identified Beneficial Impacts:	78
b.	Potential Adverse Impacts:	78
F.	Disclosure of RSECP	78
G.	Consultation & Participation during Project Implementation.....	79
V.	LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	79
A.	Applicable Laws of the Government of Bangladesh.....	79
B.	CHT Regulations.....	81
C.	ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.....	82
D.	Comparison of ADB SPS with Applicable GOB Laws in the CHT	84
E.	Social Safeguards Policy for Harmonization among GOB Laws and ADB SPS for the project-	87
F.	Eligibility & Cut-off Date.....	87
VI.	ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE & BENEFITS	88
A.	Introduction	88
B.	Definition of Entitlements.....	88
C.	Compensation Entitlement Matrix.....	88
D.	Compensation Payment Procedure	98
a.	Procedure of Land Acquisition and Compensation payment to titled holder-	98
E.	Valuation and Compensation Rates	99
VII.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	101
A.	Introduction	101
B.	Principles of GRM	101
C.	Functions of GRM	102

D.	Levels of GRM.....	103
E.	Tier 1: Site level.....	103
F.	Tier 2: Project Level	104
G.	Tier 3: Central Level	104
H.	Relevant GRM Activities.....	105
I.	Scope and Jurisdiction of GRC.....	106
J.	Filing Grievance Cases and Resolution Process	106
K.	Documentation and Monitoring.....	107
L.	GRM Procedure by the Government	107
VIII.	RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS	108
A.	Scope of Displacement and Relocation	108
IX.	INCOME RESTORATION, REHABILITATION	109
A.	Introduction	109
a.	Approach Towards Income and Livelihood Restoration	109
b.	Rehabilitation Measures	109
X.	LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT COSTS AND BUDGET	110
A.	Overall Cost & Budget of the Project	110
B.	Compensation for Land	111
C.	Compensation for Primary Structures.....	111
D.	Compensation for Standing Crops.....	112
E.	Compensation for Trees	112
F.	Other Resettlement Grants/Allowances	113
G.	Cost & Budget of Sub-projects	114
a.	New Sub-stations (Land Acquisition Needed)	114
(i)	Thanchi	114
(iv)	Tabalchhari.....	116
(v)	Tintohori	118
(vi)	River-crossing Towers	120
XI.	INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT	121
A.	Introduction	121
B.	Institutional Framework for RSECP Implementation	121
C.	Resettlement Plan Implementation Arrangement.....	122
a.	Role of Project Steering Committee (PSC)	122
b.	Role of Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	123
c.	Role of Design & Supervision and Contract Management Consultant (DSCMC)	124
d.	Other Agencies Involved in the Process	125
(i)	Role of Deputy Commissioner (DC)	125
(ii)	Role of Property Valuation Advisory Team	125
(iii)	Role of Joint Verification Committee (JVC).....	126
(iv)	Role of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	127
XII.	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	128
A.	Community Participation in Implementation.....	128
B.	Issue-wise Implementation Schedule	128
XIII.	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	130

A. Monitoring Task Activities.....	131
a. Preparatory Stage	131
b. Relocation Stage	132
B. Monitoring Indicator.....	132
C. Institutional Arrangement for Monitoring.....	133
a. Internal Monitoring	133
D. Reporting Requirement.....	133
XIV. APPENDICES	135

List of Tables

Table A: Summary of Overall Project Impacts.....	xiv
Table 1-1: Construction of 6 Nos new 33/11 KV substations (3 at Rangamati, 1 at Bandarban, 2 at Khagrachari).....	2
Table 1-2: Upgradation of existing 33/11 KV substations and 1 Regional Workshop (1 at Chattogram, 1 at Rangamati, 1 at Bandarban, 3 at Khagrachari).....	2
Table 1-3: Location Details of New indecative 33 & 11 kV Distribution Lines	3
Table 1-4: List of Indecative lines of Renovation/Upgradation of existing 1874 k.m. distribution line of 33KV, 11KV, 11/0.4KV, 0.4KV and 0.23KV	4
Table 1-5: Upgradation of Existing indecative 33 & 11 KV Distribution Lines	5
Table 2-1 : Project Impact and Baseline Assessment Methodology	10
Table 2-2: Location of Proposed New Substations, Switching Station and River-crossing Towers	11
Table 2-3: Detail Land Information of Proposed New Substation Sites	12
Table 2-4: Total Amount of Land Acquisition Required for the Proposed Sub-Stations	13
Table 2-5: Summary of the Impact Affected Households/Entities.....	14
Table 2-6: Number of Affected Households by Ownership.....	14
Table 2-7: Quantity (sft) of Affected Primary Structures.....	15
Table 2-8: Total Number of Affected Trees by Category and Size	17
Table 2-9: Impact on affected HHs by Monthly Income.....	17
Table 2-10: Affected Tribal Households’ information	19
Table 2-11: Nazirhat Switching Station Land Status.....	19
Table 2-12: Number of Affected Trees for the Switching Station.....	20
Table 2-13: Affected amount of Land for RCTs	22
Table 3-1: Age wise sex distribution among the affected people.....	23
Table 3-2 : Marital Status by Age Group in the Project Area.....	24
Table 3-3: Distribution of Affected Population by Religion.....	24
Table 3-4: Distribution of Affected Population (7 Years and Above) by Education Level.....	25
Table 3-5: Occupation of the Head of the Affected Households.....	26
Table 3-6: Administrative areas within/around Project AOI	26
Table 3-7: District and Sex-wise Distribution of the Respondents	29
Table 4-3: Particulars of the FGDs.....	47
Table 4-4: Summary of the findings from FGDs.....	50
Table 5-1: Key differences of GOB Laws in CHT with ADB SPS 2009 and GAP filing measures.....	85
Table 10-1: Summary of Total Cost Estimate and Budget of the Project.....	110
Table 10-2: Overall Land Compensation Cost of the Project	111
Table 10-3: Details of Affected Permanent Structure for the Project	112

Table 10-4: Summary of standing crops compensation amount for the Project.....	112
Table 10-5: Summary of the trees' compensation for the Project.....	113
Table 10-7: Other Types of Grants/Allowances for the Project.....	114
Table 10-8: Overall Resettlement Cost of proposed Thanchi substation	114
Table 10-9: Land Acquisition Budget of Thanchi Sub-station.....	115
Table 10-10: Affected Trees on Private Land in Thanchi Site	115
Table 10-11: other types of resettlement grants regarding Thanchi substation site	116
Table 10-12: Resettlement Cost of Tabalchari (N) Sub-station	116
Table 10-13: Land Acquisition Cost for Tabalchari (N) Sub-station	117
Table 10-14: Crop Compensation Amount for Tabalchari (N) Sub-station.....	118
Table 10-15: Resettlement Cost of Tintahori Sub-station.....	118
Table 10-16: Land Acquisition Cost for Tintahori (N) Sub-station.....	119
Table 10-17: Compensation for affected structures for Tintahori (N) Sub-station	119
Table 10-18: other types of resettlement grants regarding Tintahori substation site	120
Table 10-19: Resettlement Cost for 02 River Crossing Tower (RCT).....	120
Table 11-1: Composition of PIU at BPDB.....	124
Table 11-2: Composition of JVC	127
Table 12-1: RSECP Implementing Schedule.....	129
Table 13-1: Monitoring Indicator.....	132
Table 13-2: Reporting Requirement	134

List of Figures

Figure 1.1: Project Location Map	6
Figure 3.1: Number of Population in the Project Area Zilla.....	28
Figure 3.2: Types of Households in the Project Area.....	29
Figure 3.3: Religious Population in the Project Area Zilla	30
Figure 3.4: Distribution of Population by Religion in the Project AOI	31
Figure 3.5: Household Characteristic in the Project Districts.....	32
Figure 3.6: Status of surveyed population regarding livestock ownership.....	32
Figure 3.7: Sources of cooking fuel in the Project AOI.....	33
Figure 3.8: Types of Electrical Source in the Project AOI	34
Figure 3.9: Status of surveyed population regarding electricity connection	35
Figure 3.10: General Household Toilet Facilities in the Project Area Zilla	36
Figure 3.11: Sanitation facilities around the Project AOI	36
Figure 3.12: Sources of Drinking Water in the Project Districts	38
Figure 3.13: Sources of Drinking Water in the Project AOI	38
Figure 3.14: Occupation of respondents in the Project AOI	39
Figure 3.15: Income level in the Project AOI	40
Figure 3.16: School-going status of children in the Project AOI	41
Figure 3.17: Ethnic Population in the Project Districts	42
Figure 3.18: Ethnicity of respondents in the Project AOI.....	43
Figure 4.1: Photographs of SCM.....	46
Figure 4. 1: Photographs of FGD	49
Figure 7.1: Website based GRM System	108
Figure 11.1: Property Valuation Advisory Team	126

List of Appendices

Annex I: List of affected titleholders..... 135
Annex II: ToR of Resettlement Specialist under Supervision Consultant..... 136
Annex III: Grievance Recording Form 138
Annex-IV: Attendances Sheets of Focus Group Discussion (FGD)..... 149
Annex-V: Questionnaire for Census & IoL Survey 154
Annex-VI: Questionnaire of Socio-economic Survey 167
Annex VII: Questionnaire of Market Price Survey..... 171
Annex VIII: Photographs of SCM & FGD..... 174
Annex-IX: Photographs of Census & IoL Survey 178
Annex-X: Photographs of Socio-economic Survey 179
Annex XI: Photographs of Market Price Survey..... 180

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 17 August 2025)

Currency Unit	–	BDT
1.00 BDT	=	\$0.0082
\$1.00	=	BDT 121.45

ABBREVIATIONS

AB	:	Acquiring Body (Deputy Commissioner)
AC Land	:	Assistant Commissioner Land
ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
ADC (Rev)	:	Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue)
AH	:	Affected household
AP	:	Affected Person
ARIPA	:	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act
ARIPO	:	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance
BBS	:	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BPDB	:	Bangladesh Power Development Board
C & C	:	Cut-and-Cover
CBE	:	Commercial and Business Enterprises
CCL	:	Cash Compensation under Law
CLAC	:	Central Land Allocation Committee
CMP	:	Current Market Price
CPR	:	Common/Community Property Resources
CRO	:	Chief Resettlement Officer
CSC	:	Construction Supervision Consultant
CUL	:	Cash Compensation Under Law
DAE	:	Department of Agriculture Extension
DC	:	Deputy Commissioner
DDR	:	Due Diligence Report
DLAC	:	District Land Allocation Committee
DMS	:	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOF	:	Department of Forest
DPD	:	Deputy Project Director
DSCMC	:	Design, Supervision Contract Management Consultant
EA	:	Executing Agency
EC	:	Entitlement Card
EMA	:	External Monitoring Agency
EP	:	Entitled Person
ESS	:	Environmental and Social Standards
ESU	:	Engineering Services Unit
FGD	:	Focused Group Discussion
FMV	:	Fair Market Value
GDR	:	General Department of Resettlement
GoB	:	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	:	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	:	Household
HIES	:	Household Income & Expenditure Survey
HTG	:	Housing Transfer Grant

IA	:	Implementing Agency
ID Card	:	Identity Card
IGA	:	Income Generating Activities
ILRP	:	Income and Livelihood Restoration Program
INGO	:	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IoL	:	Inventory of losses
IR	:	Involuntary Resettlement
KII	:	Key Informant Interviews
LA	:	Land Acquisition
LAE	:	Land Acquisition Expert
LAO	:	Land Acquisition Officer
LAP	:	Land Acquisition Plan
RP	:	Resettlement Plan
LAPF	:	Land Acquisition Policy Framework
LGI	:	Local Government Institutions
LMP	:	Labor Management Plan
LMS	:	Land Market Survey
LRSP	:	Livelihood Restoration Support Plan
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARC	:	Maximum Allowable Replacement Cost
MHA	:	Monthly Housing Allowance
MoCHTA	:	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
MoE	:	Ministry of Environment
MoEF	:	Ministry of Environment & Forests
MoEFCC	:	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoL	:	Ministry of Land
MoPEMR	:	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organizations
NRE	:	National Recruitment Expert
O&M	:	Operation & Maintenance
OP	:	Operational Policy
PAF	:	Project Affected Person
PAH	:	Project Affected Household
PAP	:	Project Affected Person
PAU	:	Project Affected Unit
PAVC	:	Property Assessment and Valuation Committee
PD	:	Project Director
PGB	:	Power Grid Bangladesh
PIC	:	Project Implementation Committee
PIU	:	Project Implementation Unit
PMO	:	Project Management Office
PMU	:	Project Management Unit
PPP	:	Public Private Partnership

PSC	:	Project Steering committee
PVAC	:	Property Valuation Advisory Committee
RAC	:	Resettlement Advisory Committee
RP	:	Resettlement Plan
RB	:	Requiring Body
RC	:	Replacement Cost
RCS	:	Replacement Cost Survey
RF	:	Resettlement Framework
RoR	:	Record of Rights
RoW	:	Right-of-Way
RP	:	Resettlement Plan
RPF	:	Resettlement Policy Framework
RG	:	Reconstruction Grant
RSEC	:	Resettlement, Social and Environmental Circle
RU	:	Resettlement Unit
RV	:	Replacement Value
SA	:	Social Assessment
SCM	:	Stakeholder Consultation Meeting
SDE	:	Sub-divisional Engineer
SEP	:	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SES	:	Socio-economic survey
SqFt	:	Square Feet
SqM	:	Square Meters
STG	:	Structure Transfer Grant
TA	:	Technical Assistance
TG	:	Transfer Grant
ToR	:	Terms of Reference

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	–	kilometer (1,000 meters)
kV	–	kilovolt (1,000 volts)
kW	–	kilowatt (1,000 watts)

NOTES

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars unless otherwise stated.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction & Project Description

1. The project is located in the southeastern region of Bangladesh, encompassing the districts of Rangamati, Khagrachhari, and Bandarban, collectively known as the Chattogram Hill Tracts (CHT). This region is characterized by rugged terrains, hilly topography, and forested landscapes, and holds strategic importance due to its proximity to international borders, making electricity access crucial for border stability and development equity.

2. The primary purpose of the Resettlement and Small Ethnic Community Plan (RSECP) is to address the potential land acquisition and resettlement impacts that may arise from the project implementation. It integrates findings from a detailed Socio-Economic Survey (SES) and census of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to inform planning and ensure adequate support for all stakeholders, including vulnerable groups, during and after the resettlement process.

3. The project encompasses a comprehensive power distribution system development and modernization program in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). Key activities include the construction of Six new 33/11 KV substations (Three in Rangamati, one in Bandarban, and two in Khagrachari) and the upgradation of four existing substations along with the construction of one new switching stations. The project also involves the installation of 5,032 km of new distribution lines across 33KV, 11KV, 0.65KV, 11/0.4KV, 0.65/0.23KV 0.4KV, and 0.23KV networks, alongside the renovation of 1,874 km of existing distribution lines. In addition, eight river crossing towers at two locations will be constructed, the central repair workshop in Chattogram will be strengthened, and new office complexes, stores, rest houses, and daycare centers will be built as per the approved Development Project Proforma (DPP). These interventions aim to enhance power reliability, operational efficiency, and service delivery across the region.

B. Objectives & Purpose of the RSECP

4. The main purpose of preparing the RSECP is to identify and quantify the potential land acquisition and resettlement impacts resulting from the project, including to provide a guideline for engaging with the project stakeholders and tribal communities in a culturally sensitive way. Key objectives include assessing potential socio-economic impacts in terms of asset and cultural diversity, identifying different types of losses, and determining resettlement and rehabilitation requirements and policies. This also involves estimating the necessary cost for the losses based on detailed studies and preliminary design. The ultimate goal is to produce a comprehensive RSECP for the project.

5. This plan aims to ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) receive compensation for affected land, properties, structures, trees, and other impacts at the current market value, in accordance with Bangladesh's Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017, the Chittagong Hill-tracts (Land Acquisition) Regulation, 1958 and subsequent amendments (2019), and ADB SPS 2009 as key guidance. ARIPA 2017 mandates compensation at current land value plus a significant premium. The policy's purpose is to restore the income levels and living standards of PAPs, preventing their degradation post-project.

6. Beyond compensation under national law, the RSECP aims to integrate findings from a detailed Socio-Economic Survey (SES) and Inventory of Losses (IoL) census of PAPs to inform planning and ensure adequate support for all stakeholders, vulnerable groups, including-Tribes,

minor races, ethnic sects and communities¹, non-titled persons, women, elderly, physically disabled, landless persons, during and after the resettlement process. It also includes measures beyond simple compensation to resettle displaced persons and specify relevant policy issues to address unavoidable impacts. The RSECP approach specifically incorporates policy issues in the project loan modality, aims to mitigate impacts with special attention to impacts on land and other assets, Tribal people and vulnerable groups, and support for livelihood enhancement.

C. Summary of Overall Project Impacts

7. A total of 7.15 acres of land is required for substation construction and rehabilitation. Of this total, 3.13 acres are privately owned and require formal acquisition, while 4.02 acres are government land. An additional 1.00 acre of government land is secured for a switching station. The census and IoL surveys identified 05 affected households, units, or entities, all of whom are titleholders. No households will require physical relocation, but one primary structure on private land will be impacted. The total number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) whose land will be acquired is 14, including 5 individuals from Tribal Affected Households. Furthermore, an estimated 330 trees on private land will be affected.

Table A: Summary of Overall Project Impacts

Serial no.	Project Impacts	Unit/ Quantity
A	Total amount of land to be required for the project (acre)	7.15
A.1	Amount of private land to be acquired (acre)	3.13
A.2	Amount of government land to be used (acre)	4.02
B	Total amount of government land to be used for the one switching station (acre)	1.00
C	Total amount of land to be compensated for the new distribution lines (acre) [08 river-crossing towers]	0.48
D	Total amount of government land already acquired for the one zonal repairing workshop (acre)	0.38
E	Total number of Affected Households/Units/Entities	05
E.1	Affected Titleholder Households for the new substations	03
E.3	Affected Titleholder Households/Entities for the new distribution lines (02 river-crossing towers)	2
E.5	Number of Affected Common Property Resources (CPR)	0
F	Number of Affected Households/Units/Entities requiring relocation	0
G	Total Number of affected Primary Structures	1
H	Total number of Project Affected Persons in the Affected HHs (whose land will be acquired)	14
H.1	Number of PAPs in the Non-Tribal Affected HHs	10
H.2	Number of PAPs in the Tribal Affected HHs	05
I	Number of Total Affected Trees on private land	330

¹ According to the 15 amendment to the constitution of Bangladesh, section 23A-the term used as Indigenous People as referred in DAB SPS 2009 has been replaced by SEC (Tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities) for this project document.

D. Approach & Methodology

8. The approach and methodology employed were designed to thoroughly identify, quantify, and address potential land acquisition and resettlement impacts stemming from the project. This comprehensive process aims to gather robust data to inform planning and ensure that all affected persons and entities receive appropriate support, adhering to national laws and international safeguard policies.

9. A fundamental aspect of the methodology involves detailed data collection through various surveys. Key surveys included a Socio-economic Survey (SES) to profile affected populations, a Census and Inventory of Losses (IoL) to document all affected properties and assets with 100% coverage within the impacted area according to the final project boundary, a Land Survey, and a Property Valuation Survey / Market Price Survey. These surveys also specifically covered affected agricultural plots, businesses, and included livelihood, gender, and communication needs assessments. Data was collected at both household and community levels using interviews and questionnaires.

10. Crucially, the methodology placed significant emphasis on stakeholder engagement and participation. Consultation and information dissemination were conducted through Community consultations, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with diverse segments of the affected population, including Tribal Peoples, women, the elderly, and economically disadvantaged groups. The consultation objectives included assessing needs, expectations, perceptions, and ensuring concerns and voices were heard. Special attention was given to consulting Tribal communities, recognizing their unique land tenure systems and cultural heritage, and aligning with ADB SPS 2009.

11. Based on the gathered data, the impacts on land acquisition and resettlement were assessed, quantifying losses and evaluating socio-economic conditions. This assessment informed the subsequent planning steps, including the development of the entitlement matrix and assistance measures.

12. Finally, the methodology outlines the intent for public disclosure of the prepared plan and relevant information to ensure transparency throughout the process. This multi-stage approach, integrating surveys, data management, and extensive consultation, formed the basis for preparing the RSECP to address project impacts in a systematic and compliant manner.

E. Land Acquisition & Resettlement Impact of the Project

13. The overall project will require approximately 7.15 acres of land for the six proposed new substations. Impacts on private land are identified in Thanchi, Tabalchhari, and Tintahori. Among the required land, 3.13 acres are private land and 4.02 acres are government land. Additionally, 1 acre of land for a switching station, and 0.38 acres land for a zonal repair workshop already belong to government ownership. For the new distribution lines, 0.48 acres of private land will be used for two river-crossing towers. A total of 05 households/entities will be affected, with no relocation required. The project will impact only 1 primary structure on private land, and 330 trees on private land. These impacts reflect the scope of the project’s footprint and provide the basis for compensation and mitigation measures under the RSECP. The project acknowledges the unique status and cultural sensitivity of the region, integrating safeguard measures. Therefore, a Small Ethnic Community Planning Framework (SECPF) has been prepared.

F. Socio-Economic Profile of the Project Area

14. A comprehensive socio-economic survey was conducted in the project's Area of Influence (AOI) to understand the demographic and livelihood profiles of the affected population. The survey found a total of 14 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) from five households, with a balanced gender ratio and a majority falling within the economically active age group of 36–60 years. The affected population is predominantly married and has a mixed religious composition of Muslims and Buddhists, reflecting the diversity of the Chattogram Hill Tracts. While educational attainment varies, with a significant number having completed secondary school, there is also a notable proportion who have received only religious education. Livelihoods among the affected household heads vary, from business and politics to agriculture, with monthly incomes ranging from BDT 35,000 to BDT 60,000.

15. The project area spans the diverse districts of Rangamati, Khagrachhari, and Bandarban, with a total population exceeding 1.8 million. The area is characterized by a mixed population of Tribes, minor races, ethnic sects, and communities, and Bengalis, with Tribal groups constituting a significant majority in Rangamati. A Socio-Economic Survey (SES) of 651 individuals revealed that the population is predominantly Muslim, and a substantial Buddhist presence. Housing conditions are varied, with a prevalence of non-durable "Kancha" houses, while access to improved housing, such as "Pucca" or "Semi-Pucca" houses, is limited. The survey also highlighted that while a majority of the surveyed population has access to electricity and sanitary latrines, a significant portion still relies on traditional fuels for cooking and unimproved latrines, underscoring persistent infrastructural gaps. Furthermore, tubewells are the primary source of drinking water, and business and farming are the main occupations in the area. These findings highlight the importance of a culturally sensitive and inclusive project implementation approach that ensures equitable benefits for both Tribal and non-Tribal communities.

G. Consultation, Participation & Disclosure

16. Stakeholder consultation will be a continuous, two-way process throughout project design, preparation, and implementation. The objectives of stakeholder consultation meetings were to assess stakeholders' needs, expectations, perceptions, and choices, and to ensure their rights and voices were heard. An inclusive consultation process was implemented during the survey period. Methodologies included administering structured questionnaires to primary and secondary stakeholders (including affected persons), conducting informal walk-through consultations at sensitive sites with affected owners and local people, carrying out Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with individuals possessing in-depth knowledge, and organizing consultations, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with local affected peoples, landowners, community leaders, public representatives, and specifically Tribal Peoples. During these meetings, participants were briefed on project benefits, roles and responsibilities, and proposed mitigation measures, including compensation at replacement cost, resettlement benefits, livelihood restoration, and grants for vulnerable people. Stakeholders were categorised as primary (directly influenced or impacted) and secondary (associated with primary stakeholders).

17. A total of 44 SCM and FGDs and 91 KII meetings were conducted between January and April 2025. As part of the SEC/IP consultation, the prepared RSECP and relevant information are intended for public disclosure to ensure transparency. This includes making a booklet in Bangla and English summarising project impacts, mitigation, entitlements, GRM, institutional framework, schedule, and Q&A, and uploading the RSECP to the BPDB website. Consultation and participation are planned to continue during project implementation.

H. Legal & Policy Framework

18. The project will be abid by both the national legal framework and the international safeguard requirements. The principal national law is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017, CHT LA regulation 1958 and amendment in 2019. ARIPA 2017 empowers the Deputy Commissioner (DC) to acquire land for public and private purposes and mandates compensation for acquired land and assets, including structures, trees, crops, and income loss, based on market value plus premiums. The chapter details the land acquisition process under ARIPA 2017, including steps from preliminary notice to compensation payment. It also references the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, which provides international standards for involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples safeguards. A key part of the chapter is the analysis of gaps between GoB laws (ARIPA 2017) and ADB SPS 2009. Significant gaps identified include the timing of compensation payment (ADB requires compensation before land acquisition), and provisions for vulnerable groups (ADB SPS requires special assistance). The RSECP includes gap-filling measures to address these disparities, ensuring that compensation is paid prior to land acquisition/displacement, and that vulnerable groups receive special assistance. The chapter also includes eligibility and cut-off dates for entitlements and reiterates the purposes and objectives of the IR policy from ADB SS 2009.

I. Entitlement, Assistance & Benefits

19. Eligibility for entitlements is based on the findings of the Inventory of Losses (IoL) and socio-economic surveys. For this project, the primary eligible persons are legal owners of privately held land to be acquired, as well as cultivators or users of agricultural land at the Tabalchhari substation site where seasonal rice farming occurs. A detailed Entitlement Matrix (EM) is a core component of this chapter, outlining specific entitlements for different types of losses and affected persons categories. For loss of homestead, commercial, or industrial land, legal owners/titleholders are entitled to Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) from the Deputy Commissioner (DC), including the premium under ARIPA 2017, plus a 10% land development cost and a top-up payment from BPDB if the DC price is below replacement cost as assessed by a Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC). For the loss of structures (like the Tin made structure at Tintahori), the owner is entitled to compensation at replacement cost without deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials, which they are allowed to take away free of cost. Owners of affected trees are entitled to CCL from the DC, with the PVAC recommending replacement cost, and BPDB providing any additional top-up payment. The chapter also discusses the compensation payment procedure, noting that the DC prepares compensation awards and requires the Requiring Body (BPDB) to deposit the estimated award before payment. Valuation and compensation rates are determined based on ARIPA 2017 criteria, including average market value, and impacts on crops, trees, and income. BPDB will assess replacement value and pay any difference between DC payment and replacement value.

J. Grievance Redress Mechanism

20. The GRM is designed to address complaints and grievances related to the land acquisition and resettlement process in a transparent, accountable, and timely manner. It aligns with both the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017 and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). A two-tier GRM will be established: a Ward Level GRM (Tier one) and a Project Level GRM (Tier two). Tier one aims to resolve complaints at the local level, while Tier two handles unresolved cases from Tier one. The composition of the Ward Level GRC typically includes PIU staff, the concerned Ward Councillor, and potentially a female Ward Councillor. The Project Level

GRC is headed by the Project Director and includes other PIU and BPDB staff, potentially seeking legal advice when needed. Grievances can be submitted in various forms and are intended to be addressed within specific timelines. Information about the GRM, including leaflets and notices, to ensure accessibility. For Tribal Peoples, a culturally appropriate and inclusive GRM is integrated with the overall GRM, including local-level committees with Tribal representation, use of local languages, and confidential resolution procedures. The process for Tribal people will be communicated through culturally appropriate methods like community meetings and trusted local figures, accommodating limited literacy. Key functions of the GRCs include determining losses, rectifying incorrect compensation, mediating disputes on ownership, facilitating timely disbursement, assisting with distribution in case of joint ownership, and valuation of affected assets.

K. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Costs & Budget

21. The estimations for all land acquisition and resettlement-related expenditures are based on principles of fairness, transparency, and full compliance with both the national legal framework of Bangladesh (specifically the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017 - ARIPA 2017, CHT LA regulation 1958 and amendment in 2019) and the safeguard requirements of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) SPS 2009. Compensation costs for land are determined based on current market rates and adjusted replacement values, with consideration given to customary tenure and communal land use in cases involving Tribal Peoples. The overall budget aims to ensure that affected households are not economically worse off due to project impacts.

22. The total estimated budget for the Resettlement Plan amounts to BDT 106.50 million (USD 0.87 million). This comprehensive budget is constructed based on the principle of providing full replacement cost compensation. A substantial allocation is reserved for the project's top-up payments, ensuring that the compensation provided by the government (DC budget) is adequately supplemented to meet international safeguard standards and uphold the economic stability of affected households. This comprehensive allocation ensures that all necessary compensation, administrative processes, and monitoring activities are adequately funded to support the successful implementation of the Resettlement Plan in line with project requirements.

23. Compensation and entitlements are identified based on the Inventory of Losses (IoL) and socio-economic surveys and adhere to GoB land acquisition laws (ARIPA 2017) and ADB SPS 2009. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) determines the market value for land acquisition, considering factors such as the average market price over the last 12 months, damages to crops or trees, severance, injurious affection, and relocation costs. An additional 200% compensation on the current mouza rate is added for government acquisition. Compensation for affected structures is based on the PWD rate plus a premium to ensure replacement value. Crop compensation is paid at current market value to offset income loss. Tree compensation rates are based on market value and Department of Forest guidelines, considering species, size, productivity, and yield, with entitlements including cash compensation under law from the DC and potential additional top-up payments from BPDB to meet replacement cost, as well as allowing owners to take salvageable materials. The budget structure ensures that all necessary compensation, resettlement assistance, administrative processes, and monitoring activities are adequately funded for the effective implementation of the RSECP in compliance with project requirements and safeguard standards.

L. Institutional and Implementation Arrangement

24. Effective implementation requires well-coordinated institutional roles, clear responsibilities, and inter-agency collaboration. The Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) serves as the Project Executing Agency (EA) and holds the primary responsibility for RSECP implementation, ensuring affected persons are compensated and supported. Various government entities, support consultants, and local stakeholders will also be involved. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is the apex body providing overall governance and strategic oversight, ensuring alignment with national laws and ADB safeguard policies. The PSC includes high-level representatives from relevant ministries and agencies. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU), operating under BPDB, is directly responsible for day-to-day management, coordination, and supervision of land acquisition, compensation disbursement, and resettlement support. The PIU is led by a Project Director and includes a safeguard focal; its role is crucial given the sensitive project area involving diversity of the region and dual land tenure system. Key activities of the PIU include policy/administrative decisions, supporting surveys, identifying affected persons, preparing progress reports, forming/operationalising the GRM, and placing funds with DCs. The social safeguards specialist under Design & Supervision and Contract Management Consultant (DSCMC) will support implementation of RSECP by overseeing and verifying safeguard measures on the ground, including monitoring land acquisition, compensation, continuation of stakeholder engagement in a culturally appropriate manner and assist in coordination with DC's land administration office. PIU will be providing support to the Joint Verification Committee (JVC) and Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC). The PVAC assesses the replacement cost of affected property, while the JVC verifies physical assets and ownership identified during IoL surveys.

M. Monitoring & Evaluation

25. Implementation of the RSECP will be supervised and monitored by the Project Director (PD) and officials from the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), along with a Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC). Monitoring activities will be conducted internally to provide feedback to the PD and assess the effectiveness of the policies and implementation. The objectives of monitoring and evaluation include tracking compliance, assessing whether benefits are delivered, measuring livelihood restoration outcomes, identifying and addressing issues, ensuring transparency, and identifying lessons learned. Key issues to be monitored include baseline survey conduct, identification and categorization of affected persons, inventory of losses, asset valuation, budget management, information dissemination, functioning of GRM and PVAC, and public awareness. Monitoring indicators cover process indicators (e.g., deployment of agencies, consultations, grievance procedures) and outcome indicators (e.g., compensation payment timeliness, income restoration, satisfaction levels). Internal monitoring will be carried out by BPDB, involving PIU, and Consultants. The PIU is responsible for proper and timely implementation oversight. External monitoring will be conducted by an independent expert or organization, such as the CSC Safeguard Specialist. External monitoring aims to validate internal findings, assess compliance, and report impartially, typically on a semi-annual basis. The DSCMC social safeguards consultant will support PIU in preparing semiannual monitoring reports and validate these reports and submit semi-annual consolidated monitoring reports to BPDB and ADB, ensuring documentation of entitlements, especially for affected Peoples and vulnerable groups. Reporting requirements also include a Final comprehensive Resettlement Completion Report.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

1. To build a more prosperous Bangladesh, it is essential to view the entire population as valuable human resources. The three hill districts of the country constitute nearly one-tenth of the national territory, home to millions of people and vast stretches of uncultivated land that hold significant potential for agricultural development. Electrification is a crucial step in integrating these remote hilly regions into the national development agenda. To enhance the socio-economic conditions of the diverse populations of the Chattogram Hill Tracts, uplift historically marginalized communities, promote the promising tourism sector in these regions, and strengthen the contribution of the hill districts to the nation’s overall economic progress as well as to ensure grid-based electricity access for the people and reinforce the strategic importance of border protection there is a pressing need to initiate new development projects.

2. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB), through the Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB), has initiated the implementation of the project titled "Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts", covering Rangamati, Bandarban, and Khagrachhari districts in the Chattogram Hill Tracts (CHT) region. This project aims to expand and modernize the power distribution infrastructure to enhance electricity access in remote and underserved hill communities, including those in ethnically diverse and geographically challenging terrains. The project is expected to play a significant role in promoting social inclusion, improving quality of life, and contributing to economic development in the CHT region.

3. To facilitate the project’s physical components including the construction of new substations, grid extensions, river crossing towers and switching stations land acquisition is necessary at multiple sites. These locations include Tintohori, Thanchi, Tabalchhari, and others. While many of the project sites are on government-owned land under BPDB’s jurisdiction, a portion of private land is also required.

4. In compliance with the national legal requirements and the safeguard policy of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), this Resettlement and Small Ethnic Community Plan (RSECP) has been prepared. The RSECP guides to ensures that the process of land acquisition and resettlement is carried out in a socially responsible and legally compliant manner, with fair compensation and restoration of livelihoods for affected persons, including Tribal Peoples. During selection of land for substations, customary lands owned by Tribal people were avoided. It also integrates the findings of a detailed Socio-economic Survey (SES) and census of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to inform planning and ensure that all stakeholders, particularly vulnerable groups, are adequately supported during and after the resettlement process.

5. The RSECP outlines the scope of project impacts, the legal and policy framework guiding land acquisition and compensation, identification of affected households and assets, entitlement matrix, assistance measures, institutional arrangements, and grievance redress mechanisms. Special attention has been given to safeguard the interests of Indigenous Peoples in alignment with ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

B. Description of the Project Area

6. The proposed project Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts is situated within the southeastern region of Bangladesh, encompassing the districts of Rangamati, Khagrachhari, and Bandarban, collectively known as the Chattogram Hill Tracts

(CHT). These districts are characterized by rugged terrains, hilly topography, forested landscapes, and ethnically diverse populations. The region is geographically distinct from the rest of the country and presents a range of development challenges owing to its remoteness, limited infrastructure, and historical socio-political complexities.

7. The project spans multiple upazilas, with substations, distribution lines, and associated facilities proposed in various locations including Barkal, Boroichhari, Rajasthali, Thanchi, and Tintahari, as well as in more accessible areas such as Nazirhat and Bandarban Sadar. Among these, Barkal, and Thanchi are considered especially remote and predominantly inhabited by Tribal communities, where access to public services such as electricity, education, and healthcare remains limited. These areas are marked by limited road connectivity, dependency on traditional agriculture (including shifting cultivation or jhum), and minimal integration into the national grid.

8. The hill districts have enormous socio-economic potential, particularly in agriculture, tourism, and border trade. However, the lack of electricity in many parts of the region severely hampers this potential. The area also plays a critical role in national security due to its proximity to international borders. Ensuring electricity access to these areas is not only a matter of development equity but also a strategic necessity for border stability. The administrative information of all the project sites and distribution lines is given in the tables below. Project Location Map is given in Error! Reference source not found..

Table I-1: Construction of 6 Nos new 33/11 KV substations (3 at Rangamati, 1 at Bandarban, 2 at Khagrachari)

District	Type	Upazila Name	Location / Name of the Substation	GPS Location
Bandarban	New Substation	Thanchi Upazila	Thanchi	21.80632°N 92.43459 °E
Rangamati	New Substation	Rajasthali Upazila	Rajasthali	22.367661°N 92.253580°E
	New Substation	Kaptai Upazila	(Shilchari) Boroichhari	22.503222°N 92.162878 °E
	New Substation	Barkal Upazila	Barkal	22.724230°N 92.378118°E
Khagrachari	New Substation	Matiranga Upazila	Tabalchhari	23.2304843°N 91.810224°E
	New Substation	Manikchari Upazila	Tintahari	22.3676452°N 92.2537566°E

Table I-2: Upgradation of existing 33/11 KV substations and 1 Regional Workshop (1 at Chattogram, 1 at Rangamati, 1 at Bandarban, 3 at Khagrachari)

District	Type	Location / Name of the Substation	Upazila Name	GPS Location
Chattogram	Upgradation	Regional Workshop, Chattogram	Chattogram City Corporation	22.343767°N 91.803025°E
Bandarban	Upgradation	Kachinghata	Bandarban Sadar Upazila	22.190021°N 92.2272428°E
Rangamati	Upgradation/ Renewal	Marissa	Baghaichari Upazila	23.1639007°N 92.1903632°E

“Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

District	Type	Location / Name of the Substation	Upazila Name	GPS Location
Khagrachari	Switching Station	Nazirhat	Fatikchhari Upazila	22.6304892°N 91.7897637°E
	Upgradation	Jaliapara	Guimara Upazila	22.95371°N 91.86636°E
		Dighinala	Dighinala Upazila	23.245748°N 92.066878°E

Table I-3: Location Details of New indecative 33 & 11 kV Distribution Lines

SL	Name	Voltage	Zilla	Upazilla Name	Starting GPS	Middle point GPS	Ending GPS	Length (km)
1	Vedvedi Substaion to Borkol Substaion (33 KV)	33 KV	Rangamati	Rangamati Sadar, Borkol	22.65855, 92.15363	22.71194, 92.26065	22.72404, 92.37837	45
2	Matiranga Substaion to Tobalchari Substaion (33 KV)	33 KV	Khagrachari	Matiranga	23.04587, 91.8751	23.12494, 91.83575	23.23048, 91.81022	35
3	Khagrachari Grid Substation to Jaliyapara Substation (33 KV)	33 KV	Khagrachari	Panchari	22.95371, 91.86636	23.06447, 91.90629	23.0797, 91.97441	35
4	Panchari Substaion to Tabalchari Substaion (33 KV)	33 KV	Khagrachari	Panchari	23.23048, 91.81022	23.27577, 91.85842	23.23048, 91.81022	25
5	Alikadam Substaion to Thanchi Substaion (33 KV)	33 KV	Bandarban	Alikadam, Thanchi	21.64593, 92.31092	21.72122, 92.39545	21.80632, 92.43459	40
6	Bangalhaliya Substaion to Rajasthali Substaion (33 KV)	33 KV	Bandarban, Rangamati	Rajasthali	22.36545, 92.14163	22.35888, 92.18767	22.367645 2, 92.253756 6	25
7	Bolipara Substaion to Thanchi Substaion (33 KV)	33 KV	Bandarban	Thanchi	21.87809, 92.39593	21.82972, 92.39656	21.80632, 92.43459	20
8	Bandarban Grid to BPDB Distribution Office (33 KV)	33 KV	Bandarban	Bandarban Sadar	22.23012, 92.18594	22.20551, 92.21589	22.19055, 92.21775	5
9	Bandarban Grid to Kechingghata Substaion (33 KV)	33 KV	Bandarban	Bandarban Sadar	22.23012, 92.18594	22.20222, 92.21786	22.19002, 92.22724	7
10	Bandarban Grid to Rowangchari Distribution Line (33 KV)	33 KV	Bandarban	Bandarban Sadar	22.23012, 92.18594	22.20551, 92.21589	22.19055, 92.21775	7
11	Bolipara-Thanchi Main Line To Kanajiu Para (11 KV)	11 KV	Bandarban	Thanchi	21.82634, 92.40129	21.83146, 92.41262	21.8392, 92.41748	4
12	Thanchi to Baklai para (11 KV)	11 KV	Bandarban	Thanchi	21.80632, 92.43459	21.83375, 92.48353	21.85639, 92.51991	22

SL	Name	Voltage	Zilla	Upazilla Name	Starting GPS	Middle point GPS	Ending GPS	Length (km)
13	Thanchi-Baklai Para Line to Boarding Para (11 KV)	11 KV	Bandarban	Thanchi	21.82694, 92.48152	21.81824, 92.48574	21.81298, 92.48902	3
14	Tabalchari to Amtali (11 KV)	11 KV	Khagrachari	Matiranga	23.25321, 91.81463	23.20877, 91.81422	23.17294, 91.82412	15
15	Tabalchari-Amtali Mainline to Barnal (11 KV)	11 KV	Khagrachari	Matiranga	23.17621, 91.82138	23.19582, 91.83813	23.2183, 91.8528	10
16	Dudhukchari to Ghilatola BGB Camp (11 KV)	11 KV	Khagrachari	Panchari	23.3874, 91.88406	23.40915, 91.90144	23.43566, 91.9073	9
17	Rajasthali Substaion to Faruabazar	11kv	Rangamati	Rajasthali	22.36764, 92.25375	22.35401, 92.31878	22.38333, 92.40708	33
18	Y Junction Substaion to Tongkaboti Substaion (11 KV)	11 KV	Bandarban	Bandarban Sadar	22.09732, 92.24964	22.05737, 92.24207	21.99323, 92.23732	25
19	Y Junction Substaion to Empupara Substaion (11 KV)	11 KV	Bandarban	Bandarban Sadar	22.09732, 92.24964	22.03621, 92.28275	21.97894, 92.29923	22
20	Empupara Substaion to Bolipara Substaion (33 KV)	11 KV	Bandarban	Bandarban Sadar	21.97894, 92.29923	21.89218, 92.33584	21.87809, 92.39593	25

Table I-4: List of Indecative lines of Renovation/Upgradation of existing 1874 k.m. distribution line of 33KV, 11KV, I I/0.4KV, 0.4KV and 0.23KV

Name	Length	Zilla Name	Upazilla Name
Hathazari Substaion to Kawkhali Substaion (33 KV)	40	Chattogram, Rangamati	Hathazari, Raozan, Kawkhali
Hathazari Substaion to Nazirhat Substaion (33 KV)	15	Chattogram	Hathazari, Fakirhat
Nazirhat Substaion to Manikchari Substaion (33 KV)	30	Chattogram, Khagrachari	Fakirhat, Manikchari
Nazirhat Substaion to Ramgar Substaion (33 KV)	60	Chattogram, Khagrachari	Fakirhat, Manikchari, Ramgar
Khagrachari Grid Substaion to Panchari Substaion (33 KV)	35	Khagrachari	Khagrachari Sadar, Panchari
Bandarban Substaion to Bangalhaliya Substaion (33 KV)	25	Bandarban	Bandarban Sadar, Rajasthali
Shukkurchari to Kaukhali (33 KV)	45	Rangamati	Rangamati Sadar, Kawkhali

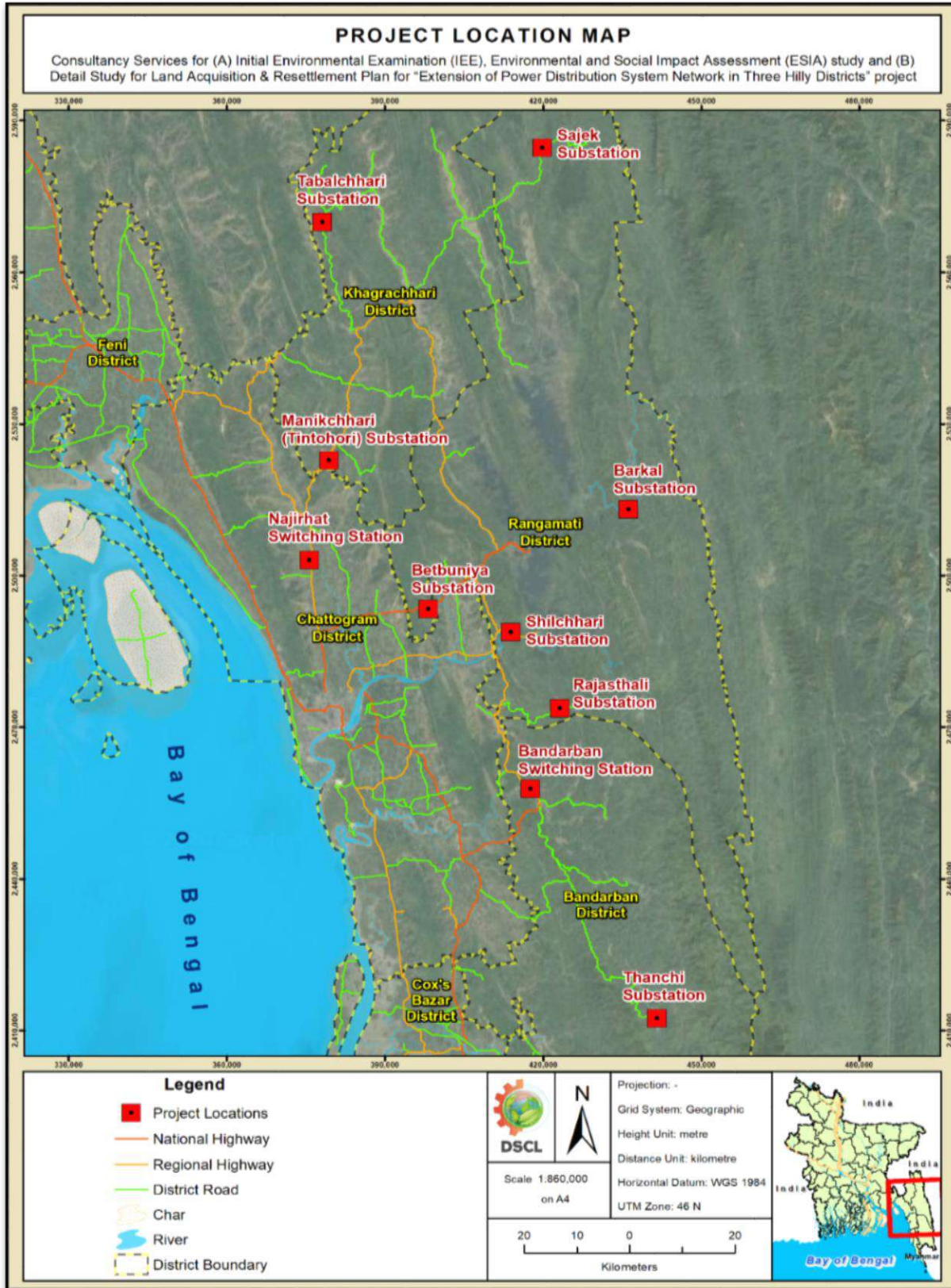
“Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

Name	Length	Zilla Name	Upazilla Name
Panchari Substaion to Taindong (11 KV)	32	Khagrachari	Panchari, Matiranga
Panchari Substaion to Logang (11 KV)	15	Khagrachari	Panchari

Table I-5: Upgradation of Existing indecative 33 & 11 KV Distribution Lines

S L	Name	Voltage	Starting GPS	Middle point GPS	Ending GPS	Length (km)
1	Hathazari Substaion to Kawkhali Substaion (33 KV)	33 KV	22.50047, 91.80913	22.53908, 91.95044	22.54405, 92.01004	40
2	Hathazari Substaion to Nazirhat Substaion (33 KV)	33 KV	22.50047, 91.80913	22.56398, 91.79703	22.63048, 91.78976	15
3	Nazirhat Substaion to Manikchari Substaion (33 KV)	33 KV	22.63048, 91.78976	22.75566, 91.78534	22.8523, 91.8458	30
4	Nazirhat Substaion to Ramgar Substaion (33 KV)	33 KV	22.63048, 91.78976	22.79824, 91.71853	22.99754, 91.73701	60
5	Khagrachari Grid Substaion to Panchari Substaion (33 KV)	33 KV	23.0797, 91.97441	23.21041, 91.91588	23.23048, 91.81022	35
6	Bandarban Substaion to Bangalhaliya Substaion (33 KV)	33 KV	22.23012, 92.18594	22.29278, 92.15943	22.36545, 92.14163	25
7	Borkol to Juraichari	33KV	-	-	-	12
8	Panchari to Taindong (11 KV)	11 KV	23.31761, 91.89395	23.26423, 91.8319	23.31605, 91.7982	32
9	Panchari to Logang (11 KV)	11 KV	23.31761, 91.89395	23.38436, 91.88644	23.38679, 91.86557	15

Figure I.1: Project Location Map



C. Objectives of the RSECP

9. Major objectives of the RSECP preparation would be to conduct socio-economic, IoL and resettlement/social safeguards surveys in order to identify and quantify number of affected households/population/other type of entities, and loss of land and other properties due to the implementation of the project. The ultimate objective of the RSECP is to assess potential socio-economic impacts on the affected people, identify different type of losses, resettlement and rehabilitation requirement /policies, RSECP implementation issues etc. as well as estimation of necessary cost for the losses based on the preliminary design and develop a time bound mitigation plan.

10. This RSECP has been prepared to specify the relevant policy issues. It is not limited only to compensate all unavoidable LA impacts likely to happen but also to resettle the displaced persons to restore their livelihoods, at least to the pre-project level if not improved. The RSECP also will provide guidelines on implementation of land acquisition and associated impacts ensuring proper compensation and assistance to PAPs including tribes minor races, ethnic sects and communities in project affected areas following the standards of international policies, ADB SPS 2009 and the relevant national policies.

D. Methodology Adopted for Preparing RSECP

11. RSECP preparation for this project with regards to policy issues has followed the ARIPA-2017 and CHT LA regulation 1958, with amendments on 2019 of the GoB in compliance with the international policy standards and particularly in line to satisfy the requirements of ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

12. For the preparation of RSECP under the feasibility study for the project, it has also undertaken necessary surveys/studies such as Census & IoL (Inventory of Losses), Socio-economic, and Market Price/Property Valuation on the people likely to be affected with their land and/or movable properties along with other associated impacts based on the preliminary design. These are classed into several major tasks, which are briefly described step by step in the following:

a. Socio-economic Survey

13. A socio-economic survey (SES) has been conducted on all the PAPs and Households likely to be affected due to the project, in addition to adjacent communities. The objective of this survey is to assess the type and extent of loss of land and non-land assets, other movable properties, loss of livelihood or income opportunities and collective losses, such as common property resources and social infrastructure etc. due to the project. The SES covered all affected households or other affected parties residing or operating other activities with the proposed footprints and other affected area, irrespective of legality.

14. A total of 651 Socio-Economic Surveys (SES) were conducted for the project. The sample size was determined to adequately capture the demographic, social, and economic profile of households and communities likely to be affected by the expanded project components. The number of surveys was set considering the wide geographic spread of the project across the three hill districts, the diversity of Tribal and bengali populations, and the different categories of impacts (land acquisition for river crossing towers, substation land requirements, and linear impacts from distribution lines). Conducting 651 SES ensured sufficient representation of project-affected

persons (PAPs), including vulnerable groups, while maintaining feasibility within the available timeframe and resources.

b. Property Valuation Survey/Market Price Survey

15. Property valuation survey has been conducted for the affected land, structures, trees and other properties by collecting information from knowledgeable persons like imams, teachers, political leaders, local leaders, brokers, contractors, potential sellers and buyers and deed writers etc. Government rates schedules will be also collected from dedicated govt. office of the affected mouzas within the project areas. At least five people were interviewed in a mouza.

c. Census and Inventory of Losses

16. The census and loL survey were conducted within the impacted area according to the final project boundary provided by BPDB. The census and loL covered 100% of the affected properties/assets. The enumerator conducted the survey visiting house to house for collecting information from the head of the household or his/her senior proxy using the previously mentioned approved questionnaire. All affected households owning land and structure covered by the census and loL survey.

d. Video capturing of the affected properties

17. Video has been captured for all the affected properties including vacant land, structures, trees, pond, crops etc., after household numbering but before starting the census and loL survey. This video capturing is generally called as 'running video' which will be carried out to prevent fraudulent claims in the future and to fulfil requirement of the ARIPA 2017.

e. Public consultations

18. Consultations with the public were conducted through SCMs, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in BPDB's Proposed Project Area. These qualitative methods provided deeper insights into the experiences, concerns, and preferences of the affected communities.

19. **Stakeholder Consultation Meeting (SCMs):** Stakeholder Consultation Meetings were organized with various segments of the affected population, including Tribal Peoples, women, elderly individuals, and economically disadvantaged groups. The discussions focused on understanding the community's views on the project impacts, their resettlement preferences, and any specific support they would need during the resettlement process. The FGDs facilitated open dialogue and allowed participants to express their concerns and suggestions freely.

20. **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):** FGDs were organized with various segments of the affected population, including Tribal Peoples, women, elderly individuals, and economically disadvantaged groups. The discussions focused on understanding the community's views on the project impacts, their resettlement preferences, and any specific support they would need during the resettlement process. The FGDs facilitated open dialogue and allowed participants to express their concerns and suggestions freely.

21. **Key Informant Interviews (KIIs):** KIIs were conducted with key stakeholders, including local leaders, community representatives, and officials from relevant government departments. These interviews provided valuable perspectives on the broader implications of the Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts project and the practical aspects of

implementing the resettlement plan. The KIs also helped in identifying potential challenges and opportunities related to the resettlement process.

22. The activities are involved for preparation of plan for Land Acquisition is as follows:

- (i) Scan the Mouza Maps with high quality scanner, care was taken to maintain Geographical North Alignment.
- (ii) Digitization of mouza map of the alignment in Arch GIS Platform, Digitization Sheet was Zoomed to 300% typically stand 2.5 to 5 meters so that center line would be digitized.
- (iii) Digitized sheets were Geo Referenced by using Ground Control Points (GCP) collected from Field Survey, at least 4 five number of GCP were taken for each Mouza Sheets which were identical with Real Field Condition such as Permanent Building Corners, Monuments, Traverse Points, Sharp Corner of Mouza Plots, Road Crossings, Corner of Haudralic Structures, etc.
- (iv) The Consultant prepared Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) for Private Lands; also prepare a map for Public Land.
- (v) Collected landownership records of latest finally published Mouzas from relevant offices and scan digitized relevant khatians in soft form for preparing a database for the landowners of the relevant Dags in the jurisdiction area, Link them with Plot numbers.
- (vi) The Consultant prepared a plot index of affected Dags containing Total Area of Dags as found from Map and record, affected area, part or full plot etc, class of land, ownership record, mention if there is previous acquisition and others. Finally, a Land Acquisition Plan Schedule was prepared.

f. Public Disclosure of the Plan

23. The Plan will be disclosed for any comments from the PAPs and other stakeholders. Feedback from the stakeholders was taken into consideration for the finalization of RSECP in consultation with BPDB.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Introduction

24. For preparation of RSECP, the Social and Resettlement impacts of the project has been assessed based on the final project boundary of the project. In this connection, a dedicated survey team had been mobilized to conduct resettlement related surveys and finally to prepare RSECP. The survey and assessment are quantifying different losses and impacts of lands, properties and population displacements due to land acquisition for the project. The survey results are included finally to prepare this RSECP.

B. Impact Assessment Methodology

25. The project impacts and socio-economic and baseline conditions has been assessed based on IoL census, socio-economic survey and consultations with all directly and indirectly affected HHs. The extent and magnitude of impacts and data on socio-economic conditions have been collected both at household and community levels through various field surveys and stakeholder's consultation meetings. The survey questionnaires will contain an inventory of losses of each affected household, which includes details of potentially affected structures (i.e., houses), trees and other assets belonging to each household. The survey includes inventory of businesses/commercial structures as well as public and community structure on the project site. The table below presents the methodology adopted in the surveys/census for data collection for impact assessment and preparation of the RP.

Table II-1 : Project Impact and Baseline Assessment Methodology

Level	Data Collection Tools and Techniques
Household Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Household census/interviews.➤ Inventory of losses survey (structures, trees and other assets).➤ Inventory of businesses/commercial units➤ Affected agricultural plots survey.➤ Livelihood assessment survey.➤ Gender assessment survey; and➤ Communication needs assessment survey.
Community Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Inventory of community structures.➤ Village profiles for livelihood impact assessment survey.➤ Stakeholders and consultation meetings with the public including Tribal people; and➤ Stakeholders' meetings with local administration.

C. Details of Land for Acquisition and Compensation

26. The project will establish new substations, a switching station, and river-crossing towers strategically distributed across the Chattogram Hill Tracts and adjoining areas to strengthen the regional power distribution network. The proposed facilities include six new 33/11 kV substations, one switching station, and two river-crossing towers.

27. In Bandarban district, one new substation will be constructed at Uchamong Headmenpara in Thanchi Upazila. In Khagrachhari district, new substations are planned at Tabalchari in Matiranga Upazila and Borodolu (Muslimpara) in Manikchhari Upazila. Rangamati district will host the majority of new facilities, with substations at Barkol (Barkal Upazila), Boroichari (Kaptai Upazila), and Rajasthali (Rajasthali Upazila).

28. Additionally, a new switching station will be set up at Mondakini village, Forhadabad Union of Hathazari Upazila in Chattogram district, to support system operations and load management. To ensure distribution line continuity across water bodies, two river-crossing towers will be installed; one at Digholibag in Rangamati Sadar Upazila and another at Chairman Para in Barkal Upazila, Rangamati.

29. The specific GPS coordinates, villages, wards, and unions of all sites were identified through field verification and stakeholder consultations, ensuring technical feasibility while minimizing adverse land acquisition and resettlement impacts.

Table II-2: Location of Proposed New Substations, Switching Station and River-crossing Towers

SL	Name	GPS Coordinate	Village Name	Ward	Union	Upazila	District
1	Thanchi 33/11 KV Substation	21.806320°N 92.434590°E	Uchamong Headmenpara	5	3 no. Thanchi	Thanchi	Bandarban
2	Tabalchari 33/11 KV Substation	23.230484°N 91.810224°E	Tabalchari	9	2 no. Tabalchari	Matiranga	Khagrachhari
3	Nazirhat Switching Station	22.630489°N 91.789764°E	Mondakini	4	Forhadabad	Hatthazari	Chattogram
4	Barkol 33/11 KV Substation	22.724320°N 92.378080°E	Master Para	1	2 no. Barkal	Barkal	Rangamati
5	Shilchari (Boroichari) 33/11 KV Substation	22.503222°N 92.162878°E	Shilchari	9	Wagga	Kaptai	Rangamati
6	Rajasthali 33/11 KV Substation	22.367645°N 92.253757°E	Amchara Para	5	Gainda	Rajasthali	Rangamati
7	Tintahori 33/11 KV Substation	22.796304°N 91.812983°E	Borodolu, Muslimpara	8	Tintahori	Manikchhari	Khagrachhari
8	River-crossing Tower - 1	22.69172°N 92.17885°E	Digholibag	8	Sapchhari	Rangamati	Rangamati
9	River-crossing Tower - 2	22.71504°N	Chairman Para	1	Shuvolong	Barkal	Rangamati

		92.29067°E					
--	--	------------	--	--	--	--	--

D. Impacts due to New 33/11 kV substations

30. The land requirement for the six proposed 33/11 kV substations has been assessed at a total of 7.15 acres, comprising a mix of government-owned and privately-owned land across the three hill districts. The types of land to be acquired vary between agricultural, fallow, and hilly slope lands, reflecting the diverse terrain of the project area.

31. In Khagrachhari district, substations will be constructed at Tabalchhari in Matiranga Upazila (1.06 acres of private agricultural land) and at Tintohori in Manikchhari Upazila (1.07 acres of private fallow and slope land).

32. In Rangamati district, three substation sites have been identified. These include Barkal in Barkal Upazila (0.65 acres of BPDB-owned fallow land), Boroichhari in Kaptai Upazila (1.17 acres of Power Grid Company-owned fallow land), Rajasthali in Rajasthali Upazila (2.20 acres of BPDB-owned fallow land).

33. In Bandarban district, the proposed substation at Thanchi (Thanchi Sadar Mouza) will require 1.00 acre of private fallow and agricultural land.

34. Overall, approximately 3.13 acres will be acquired from private landowners, while 4.02 acres consist of government-owned land (BPDB or Power Grid) already under institutional possession. This balance between government and private land use has been designed to minimize acquisition impacts, particularly in sensitive areas of the Chattogram Hill Tracts where customary and private landholdings coexist.

Table II-3: Detail Land Information of Proposed New Substation Sites

SI No	Proposed 33/11 KV Sub-station Name	District	Upazila	Union	Mouza Name	Govt./ Private	Type of Land	Amount of land (acre)
1	Tabalchhari	Khagrachhari	Matiranga	2 No. Tabalchhari	181 No. Tabalchhari	Private	Agricultural Land	1.06
2	Barkal	Rangamati	Barkal	2 no. Barkal	Nolboniya	Govt. (BPDB)	Fallow Land	0.65
3	Shilchhari (Boroichhari)	Rangamati	Kaptai	Wagga	100 no. Wagga	Govt. (Power Grid)	Fallow Land	1.17
4	Rajasthali	Rangamati	Rajasthali	Gainda	328 no. Foitu	Govt. (BPDB)	Fallow Land	2.2
5	Tintohori	Khagrachhari	Manikchhari	Tintohori	208 no. Manikchhari	Private	Fallow & Slop Land	1.07
6	Thanchi	Bandarban	Thanchi	Thanchi Sadar	362 no. Thanchi	Private	Fallow & Agricultural Land	1

a. Impact on Distribution Line area

35. Census and SES were also conducted over 10% of the distribution line area. Survey revealed that, due to establishment of distribution line there will be no impact on any structures, trees or crops. However, during project implementation period, if any impact is seen, the BPDB will keep provision to pay compensation through contractor with reimbursable payments.

b. Impact on Land Acquisition and Tribal People

36. During selection of the Substation sites, multiple option assessments have been conducted to avoid customary land. The three land plots currently selected for substations are privately owned. Out of 03 landowners, one of them is Tribal People. In addition, the RCT landowners are also from Tribal People communities.

37. Table 2-4 presents the total land acquisition required for the proposed substations. The required land for each substation ranges from 1.00 acre for Thanchi to 1.0734 acres for Tintohori (Manikchari). Overall, the project will acquire approximately 3.1334 acres (313.34 decimals) of land, providing a clear estimate of the area needed for the construction of all four substations. The total amount of private land required for the project is provided below:

Table II-4: Total Amount of Land Acquisition Required for the Proposed Sub-Stations

SL	Substaion Name	Total Land Acquisition (Decimal)	Total Land Acquisition (acre)
1	Thanchi	100	1.00
3	Tabalchhari	106	1.06
4	Tintohori (Manikchari)	107.34	1.0734
Total		313.34	3.1334

Source: IoL Survey, 2025

c. Ownership of Affected Households, Commercial & Common Property Structures

38. The Resettlement Plan (RP) for the project identifies a total of 05 displaced households across the project sites, all of whom are legal titleholders affected primarily by loss of land only. These households are spread across four substation locations where land acquisition is necessary for project implementation. The RSECP reveals that there are no tenant households or informal settlers (non-titleholders) residing or conducting livelihoods on the affected lands, indicating that the affected population is relatively stable and well-defined in terms of legal land ownership.

39. All 05 displaced households are experiencing land, 1 structure, crops and trees to be affected, meaning the impact is limited to the acquisition of land parcels, with no requirement for physical relocation of houses or businesses. These impacts do not involve displacement from homes or disruption of residential structures, commercial establishments, or any tenant arrangements.

40. Furthermore, the RSECP confirms that there are no affected Common Property Resources (CPRs) such as mosques, madrasas, schools, or community centers within the land acquisition footprint. This is an important aspect of the project's social safeguard, as the preservation of communal and religious institutions plays a significant role in maintaining the social fabric and cohesion of rural and Tribal communities, particularly in the culturally sensitive areas of the Chattogram Hill Tracts.

41. The absence of non-titleholders, tenants, and CPRs among the affected entities reflects a well-targeted site selection process by BPDB, which prioritized the use of existing government land and lands without heavy encumbrances or complex ownership patterns. As a result, the resettlement impact is confined to a small number of titled households, all of whom will be compensated according to the provisions of the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017, as well as the safeguard requirements of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This allows for a transparent and efficient compensation process while minimizing social disruption.

Table II-5: Summary of the Impact Affected Households/Entities

SI	Affected Households/Entities	Number
1	Title holder	05
2	Non-titleholder	0
3	CPR (Mosque, Madrasa, School & College)	0
Total		05

Source: IoL Survey, 2025

42. For each of the six proposed substation locations Tabalchhari, Barkal, Boroichhari, Rajasthali, Tintohori, and Thanchi the only form of impact is the acquisition of land from titled holders.

43. No residences, businesses, community structures, or livelihood-generating assets (such as shops or irrigation facilities) are being impacted, which significantly simplifies the compensation process and reduces the risk of long-term adverse effects on affected people.

44. Each of the five (05) titled households/entities will be compensated in accordance with the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017, as well as ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, which collectively ensure the application of replacement cost principles, timely disbursement of compensation, and adequate consultation and grievance redress mechanisms.

Table II-6: Number of Affected Households by Ownership

SN	Name of the proposed substation	Land Ownership Status	Types of losses	Titled Entities
1	Tabalchhari	Private	Crop & Land Loss	01
3	Tintohori	Private	Structure & Land Loss	01

SN	Name of the proposed substation	Land Ownership Status	Types of losses	Titled Entities
4	Thanchi	Private	Tree & Land Loss	01
5	RCT-01	Private	Land only (Temporary)	01
6	RCT-02	Private	Land only (Temporary)	01

Source: IoL Survey, 2025

d. Area of Affected Primary Structures

45. The implementation of project by BPDB involves the acquisition and utilization of land across various substation and switching station sites.

46. Among the affected primary structures, five structures are government-owned, specifically lands owned by BPDB, while one structure is located on privately-owned land.

47. Only one privately owned structure, a tin-made building of 300 square feet, was identified at the Tintohori substation site. While comparatively temporary in construction, this structure represents a significant loss for the affected household and is subject to compensation as per the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017. Under ARIPA and aligned with the Asian Development Bank’s (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), the affected owner will be entitled to replacement cost compensation, irrespective of legal title status, provided they can demonstrate occupancy or use.

48. The RSECP ensures that affected structure owner or users, including institutional and private stakeholders, receive full and fair compensation, calculated at replacement value and inclusive of allowances for relocation, reconstruction, and loss of use. Moreover, the project will coordinate closely with BPDB to minimize disruptions to government facilities and ensure continued operational continuity. Special attention will be given to households or individuals depending on these structures for shelter or income, and where necessary, livelihood restoration and resettlement support will be extended.

Table II-7: Quantity (sft) of Affected Primary Structures

SI No.	Name of substation	Ownership status	Types of primary structures	Number of structures	Affected area (sft)
1	Tintohori	Private	Tin made	1	300
Total				1	300

Source: IoL Survey, 2025

e. Impact on Community Property Resources (CPRs)

49. No Community Property Resources (CPRs) will be affected by the proposed land acquisition and construction activities. CPRs typically include assets and infrastructure that are collectively used by the community such as mosques, temples, churches, madrasas, schools,

graveyards, community halls, water sources, or cremation grounds which hold significant social, religious, or cultural value for the local population. The absence of such resources within the project's land acquisition footprint is a positive indicator of careful planning and site selection.

50. During the socio-economic and field surveys conducted as part of the RSECP preparation, particular attention was given to identifying any potential CPRs that might be located within or adjacent to the substation sites. The survey team ensured that all proposed locations, especially those requiring new land acquisition, were assessed for the presence of shared community assets. Consultations with local community members and stakeholders confirmed that no such communal resources will be displaced or disrupted as a result of project implementation.

51. As a precautionary measure, the RSECP includes provisions to address any unforeseen impacts on CPRs that may arise during implementation, including mitigation strategies and community consultation protocols. However, based on the current alignment and site planning, no CPR-related resettlement or compensation actions are anticipated.

f. Impact on Trees

52. As part of the environmental and social screening for the Resettlement Plan (RP) for the project, a comprehensive inventory of vegetation at proposed substation and switching station sites was conducted. The survey identified a total of 330 trees that will be affected due to the development of project infrastructure across seven sites. These include both fruit-bearing trees and timber species, which hold not only economic value but, in many cases, cultural and ecological significance particularly in the context of the Chattogram Hill Tracts where traditional use of forest resources is integral to the lives of local and Tribal populations.

53. The distribution of affected trees is not uniform across all sites. The Thanchi site in Bandarban recorded the highest number of timber trees, with 330 trees affected.

54. In line with the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017, all affected tree owners wherever the trees are on private lands will be entitled to market-value-based compensation. Valuation will take into account the species, age, productivity, and wood or fruit yield potential. The Asian Development Bank's (ADB) safeguard policies further require that compensation be sufficient to restore the pre-project level of income, ensuring that both the economic and ecological value of the trees is recognized. The Environment Management Plan will include comprehensive provisions for replantation, agroforestry support, or home-garden restoration to mitigate loss.

55. Overall, while the number of trees to be removed is relatively modest in scale, the site-specific impacts are nuanced and call for targeted compensation strategies that are environmentally sustainable and socially fair. The RSECP recognizes this and incorporates mitigation measures that are both rights-based and aligned with national and SPS 2009 guidelines to ensure that no household suffers unaddressed livelihood losses due to tree removal.

Table II-8: Total Number of Affected Trees by Category and Size

Thanchi (Private Land)					
	Large	Medium	Small	Saplings	Total
Fruit	0	190	90	0	280
Timber	0	30	20	0	50
Total	0	220	110	0	330
Overall Total	0	20	110	0	330

Source: IoL Survey, 2025

g. Impact on HH income

56. As part of the Resettlement Plan (RP) for the project, an assessment was conducted to understand the socioeconomic conditions of the directly affected households located at each proposed substation site that requires land acquisition. The findings offer insights into both the ownership pattern and livelihood status of these households, as well as the presence of Tribal peoples among them.

57. A total of four private landowning households will be affected by the construction of new 33/11 kV substations in Tabalchhari (Khagrachari), Tintohori (Khagrachari), and Thanchi (Bandarban). Out of these, household belong to Tribal communities, located in Thanchi.

58. In terms of monthly income, all affected households report moderate and relatively stable earnings. The household at Tintohori reports the highest monthly income at BDT 50,000, indicating a relatively better economic standing, possibly due to diversified income sources such as service, agriculture, or trade. Thanchi Tribal households report BDT 60,000 in monthly income, suggesting a degree of economic resilience and integration into mainstream livelihood activities despite their remote and culturally distinct settings. The household at Tabalchhari, which is not indigenous, reports BDT 35,000 monthly income, reflecting a comparable but slightly lower economic profile relative to the others.

59. This socioeconomic profile serves as an important reference for determining eligibility for entitlements, designing mitigation measures, and tailoring livelihood assistance to meet the needs of both Tribal and Bengali affected households in a culturally sensitive and inclusive manner.

Table II-9: Impact on affected HHs by Monthly Income

Name of proposed substation	Number of affected private HH	Tribal status	Monthly income
Tabalchhari	01	No	BDT 35,000
Tintohori	01	No	BDT 50,000
Thanchi	01	Yes	BDT 60,000

Source: IoL Survey, 2025

h. Impact on Agriculture & Other Farming

60. The project will generally have a limited impact on agricultural land, as most of the substation sites are situated on government-owned or previously acquired lands. However, one specific substation site Tabalchhari in Matiranga Upazila of Khagrachari District is currently utilized for active agricultural production and will be directly affected by land acquisition.

61. At the Tabalchhari site, approximately 1 acre of privately owned agricultural land will be acquired to facilitate the development of a 33/11 kV substation. This land is actively used for seasonal rice cultivation, including Aus, Aman, and Boro paddy varieties. These are staple crops in the region, cultivated in sequence throughout the year, and represent a key source of both household food security and supplementary income for the affected household. The loss of this land will therefore not only result in a reduction in cultivable area but may also impact the affected family's livelihood sustainability, particularly if they do not possess alternative farmland or sources of income.

62. Under the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017, the landowner is entitled to compensation at current market value, with a premium of up to 200% for the loss of agricultural land. In addition, provisions under ARIPA 2017 also require that compensation must be disbursed in a timely and transparent manner, and that affected persons are assisted in restoring their pre-project livelihoods.

63. In alignment with the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), the RSECP also includes broader livelihood restoration support to ensure that the project does not result in long-term economic displacement. This may include one-time transition assistance, agricultural or alternative skills development in coordination with regional agriculture or youth development organizations, or inclusion in project supported skills development initiatives. Affected households, particularly those whose livelihoods are dependent on land-based production, will be consulted and supported in identifying suitable restoration strategies. Where feasible, crop compensation based on average annual yields and input costs for Aus, Aman, and Boro rice cultivation will also be considered, in addition to the land compensation

64. Furthermore, continued community engagement and consultation will be maintained throughout the compensation and restoration process to ensure that the affected household has a clear understanding of their entitlements and that culturally appropriate support is provided. Although the impact on agriculture is limited to a single site, its significance to the local family involved necessitates thoughtful and comprehensive planning to uphold principles of fairness, sustainability, and respect for local livelihoods.

i. Impact on SEC Households

65. Chittagong Hill tracts are a diverse region in terms of ethnicity. In addition to Bengali communities, 11 various tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities are inhabitant in the project area. The project will not have any negative impacts on the Tribal communities in terms of customary land, assets, cultural dignity or human rights. Based on the social survey and consultations carried out in the project-affected areas, it has been identified that one Tribal household will be directly impacted by private land acquisition. This household located in Thanchi in Bandarban District.

66. In total, 05 Tribal persons across these two households will be affected by the project. CHT has dual land tenure systems in terms of registered and customary ownership, and land is not only an economic asset but also a central part of their identity and heritage. As such, the

RSECP incorporates safeguard measures that are aligned with both the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017, Chittagong Hill Tracts (Land Acquisition) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 and the Asian Development Bank’s Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) on Indigenous Peoples. These include tailored compensation packages, additional livelihood restoration assistance if needed, and continued engagement to ensure that the affected Tribal households are fully informed, consulted, and able to participate in decision-making processes.

Table II-10: Affected Tribal Households’ information

Name of the Substation	No. of Tribal owner(s)	Total members of their households
Thanchi	01	05
Total	01	05

Source: IoL Survey, 2025

E. Impacts due to Upgradation of Existing Substations and Construction of a Switching Station

a. Land is owned by Government

67. The proposed Nazirhat Switching Station is planned within Purbo Mondakini Mouza of Forhadabad Union, under Fatikchhari Upazila in Chattogram District. The land designated for this development is government-owned by BPDB and currently categorized as fallow land. Covering an area of 4.6 acres, this site has been identified based on its suitability for electrical infrastructure, accessibility, and minimal disruption to existing land uses. The selection of government land helps streamline the acquisition process and ensures that the project can be implemented efficiently while adhering to regulatory and planning requirements. No land acquisition will be required.

Table II-11: Nazirhat Switching Station Land Status

SI No	Proposed Switching station Name	District	Upazila	Union	Mouza Name	Govt./ Private	Type of Land	Amount of land (Acre)
1	Nazirhat	Chattogram	Fatikchhari	Forhadabad	Purbo Mondakini	Govt. (BPDB)	Fallow Land	4.6

Source: IoL Survey, 2025

b. Impact on Trees

68. A total of seven trees will be impacted, comprising three medium-sized fruit trees and four medium-sized timber trees, with no large trees, small trees, or saplings affected. This assessment provides a clear understanding of the vegetation loss associated with the project, allowing for appropriate planning of mitigation measures such as tree replacement or compensatory plantation to minimize environmental impacts.

Table II-12: Number of Affected Trees for the Switching Station

Number of Affected Trees					
Nazirhat Switching station					
	Large	Medium	Small	Saplings	Total
Fruit	0	3	0	0	3
Timber	0	4	0	0	4
Total	0	7	0	0	7

Source: IoL Survey, 2025

F. Impacts due to Construction of New and Existing 33 kV, 11 kV, 11/0.4 kV, 0.4 kV and 0.23 kV Distribution Lines

69. Under this project, a total of 6,906 km of overhead and underground distribution lines will be constructed, upgraded, or converted. The majority of these works will involve new line construction. For the upgradation, conversion, and augmentation of existing lines, the adverse impacts are expected to be minimal, with no economic or physical displacement to landowners. New lines will be established to connect newly constructed substations, including 33 kV source lines and 11 kV backbone supply lines. In selecting the routes for both 33 kV and 11 kV lines, priority has been given to operational efficiency and ease of maintenance, and therefore, distribution lines are generally aligned along roadside corridors. Only a very small portion of the lines may pass through agricultural land. In such instances, if any crop damage occurs, compensation will be provided to the affected farmers in accordance with established guidelines.

70. The standard width of the RoW for both 33 kV and 11 kV lines is 10 feet from the centerline to either side. The precise land area affected by the RoW will be determined during the detailed design stage. During construction, temporary impacts such as crop loss may occur; however, these impacts are expected to be minor and manageable through careful planning and mitigation measures. In most areas, distribution lines and electric poles will be located along roadsides. In some cases, poles may be positioned along the edges of croplands (Ail), but these instances are expected to be limited and will be minimized wherever possible. Where unavoidable, there may be a loss of one-season crops, for which BPDB will provide compensation to affected farmers, enabling them to continue cultivation in subsequent seasons. A Livelihood Restoration Programme has been incorporated, and the associated compensation costs have been included in the DPP. Based on early surveys, the total length of 33 kV and below voltage lines to be constructed or converted is 5,032 km. The exact extent of crop loss will be determined during the construction phase. Throughout, the lines will primarily run alongside roads, minimizing impacts on private properties. No structures are expected to be adversely affected under the lines. Temporary impacts on crops will be mitigated and compensated as necessary.

71. Some commercial establishments may be affected by the construction of the distribution lines; however, these cases are expected to be very limited. The exact number will be confirmed after the final design. During a sample survey of 800 km of the planned 6906 km alignment, over 50 commercial areas, such as bazaars, were identified. Most shops and commercial structures within these areas are unlikely to be affected due to the 10-foot RoW and 8-foot height clearance.

Should any shop or commercial property be impacted following the final design, BPDP will provide full compensation to the owners. The RPF includes a Livelihood Restoration Plan for affected persons to ensure continued income and support during and after the construction phase.

72. During route selection and final design, sensitive locations such as schools, religious institutions, healthcare facilities, and community centers have been carefully considered and will be avoided wherever feasible. This approach ensures that the construction and operation of distribution lines minimize disruption to public services, cultural sites, and community activities. In cases where alignment adjustments are required to bypass these locations, minor modifications will be incorporated to ensure safety, accessibility, and minimal social impact.

73. For the distribution line construction, no land will be required for acquisition or purchase. BPDB will make an agreement with the landowner to own the land for using limited RoW for O&M activities and BPDP restricting certain use of land that is detrimental to the safety of the distribution lines. The following good practices and consideration that BPDP will coordinate are as follows:

- Driveways, access roads, utility crossings.
- Fish ponds.
- Recreational grounds such as parking, playgrounds, cemeteries;
- Gravel pits, quarries, fill, berms, and retaining walls.
- Any activity involving elevation or grade changes more than 0.5 meters.
- Portions of non-habitable buildings (e.g. Garages, animal sheds);
- Highways, roads and major pipelines parallel to and/or within the RoW.
- Streetlamps and other lighting equipment.

G. Impact in Distribution Line area

74. Out of the total 6,906 km of new and existing distribution lines, a survey of 800 km of distribution lines has been completed. Although there are no resettlement impacts expected from the distribution lines, the survey collected social features and relevant data along the routes, which have been assessed for planning purposes. A contingency budget has been allocated in the RSECP to include any impacts near growth centers, access or unforeseen adverse impacts, and grievance resolution. The RSECP will be updated during implementation stage in case of changes in impacts.

H. Impacts due to River-crossing Towers

75. A total of eight river crossing towers including 4 anchor tower 4 suspension towers over two river crossing location will be constructed having very minimal impact over the surrounding environment. The main reason for the minimal impact is, all of the river crossing tower will be constructed far away from the riverbank and there are no possibilities if flood and erosion.

76. The towers for the river crossing will be constructed far away from the riverbanks. So, there will be no impacts to the aquatic resources and to avoid any impacts on river-based activities such as navigation activities like passenger and cargo transport, boats, ferries, fishing etc. The clearance for the tower lines will be fixed upon considering navigation clearance, which will be provided by BIWTA (Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority).

77. Each tower comprises four footings. The footing area is 242.8 sqm per footing, which equals approximately 971.2 sqm (0.24 acres) per tower. For two towers, the combined requirement is about 1,942.4 sqm (0.48 acres). The land will be required primarily during

construction; any temporary occupation and access will be managed under the RAP, with appropriate compensation to affected landowners.

Table II-13: Affected amount of Land for RCTs

Serial no.	Distribution Towers	Type of Land	Amount of Land			
			Footing Area (Sqm)	Footing (Nos.)	Total Footing Area (Sqm)	Total Land (acre)
1	River-crossing Tower-01 (4 anchor tower and 4 suspension)	Hill	242.8	4	971.2	0.24
2	River-crossing Tower-02 (4 anchor tower and 4 suspension)	Hill	242.8	4	971.2	0.24
Total amount of land					1,942.4	0.48

*15m X 15m for 33 kV; **1 acre = 4046.86 square meters (Source: DSCL Census & loL Survey, 2025)

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Introduction

78. A Socio-Economic Survey (SES) has been conducted on people living around the project Area of Interest (AOI) and all the PAPs and Households are likely to be affected due to the intervention of the project. The land acquisition and resettlement team conducted a comprehensive socio-economic survey around a project area through a structured questionnaire. Socio-economic characteristics of the people have been collected by face to face in person interview with the family head or senior proxy of that HH. Census & Inventory of Losses (IOL) survey has been carried out through a printed questionnaire.

79. This survey had been conducted with a view to collecting a detailed socio-demographic profile of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and evaluate the level of impacts on them due to the project intervention. Project Affected Units (PAUs) or plain landowners have been identified through the census and inventory of losses survey. Based on the collected data and information, necessary mitigation measures have been formatted based on the magnitude of impacts on the affected people.

80. This chapter describes the demographic information, age, sex, occupation, income, marital status, and other socio-economic issues of the people living near the proposed sites.

B. Profile of the Affected Private Households

81. Total number of affected private households are five (05) with a total population of 14. The female population is little bit less than that of male. There are 7 males and 7 females as found in these households’ census.

a. Age and Sex Distribution of Affected Populations

82. The socio-economic survey identified a total of 14 Project Affected Persons (PAPs), of whom 7 are male (50%) and 7 are female (50%), indicating a nearly balanced gender distribution.

83. By age cohort, the majority of PAPs fall within the 36-60 years and 21-35 years category (5 persons, 35.72% in both categories), representing the economically active population most likely to experience livelihood impacts from land acquisition. A smaller but significant group lies within the 16-20 years category (2 persons, 14.28%), also within the productive working age. Younger dependents are limited, with 1 individual (7.14%) in the 11–15 years group. Elderly persons (60 years and above) constitute 1 individual (7.14%), both of whom are women.

Table III-1: Age wise sex distribution among the affected people

Age Range	Total Population	Male	(%)	Female	(%)
11 to 15	1	1	7.14	0	0.00
16 to 20	2	1	7.14	1	7.14
21 to 35	5	2	14.29	3	21.43

Age Range	Total Population	Male	(%)	Female	(%)
36 to 60	5	3	21.43	2	14.29
60 and over	1	0	0.00	1	7.14
Total	14	7	50.00	7	50.00

Source: IoL Survey, 2025

b. Marital Status of Affected Population

84. The survey findings indicate that the majority of the 14 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are married (8 individuals, 57.14%), reflecting the predominance of family-based households within the project area. Unmarried individuals account for 35.71% (5 persons), primarily from the younger age groups. In addition, 1 individual (7.14%) is a widow, highlighting the presence of a vulnerable household type that may require targeted support during resettlement and livelihood restoration.

Table III-2 : Marital Status by Age Group in the Project Area

Status	Male	Female	Total	%
Unmarried	3	2	5	35.71
Married	4	4	8	57.14
Widow/widower	0	1	1	7.14
Total	7	7	14	100.00

Source: IoL Survey, 2025

c. Religion

85. The affected population consists of 14 individuals, with a fairly even distribution between Muslims (9 persons, 64.29%) and Buddhists (5 persons, 35.71%). This balance reflects the mixed cultural and religious composition of the Chattogram Hill Tracts, where both Muslim settlers and Tribal Buddhist communities reside.

Table III-3: Distribution of Affected Population by Religion

Religion	Number	%
Muslim	9	64.29%
Buddhist	5	35.71%
Total	14	100.00

Source: IoL Survey, 2025

d. Education

86. The education profile of the 19 affected persons (aged 7 years and above) shows a moderate level of literacy and schooling, with representation across different stages of the education system.

87. The largest share of PAPs is those who have studied SSC or equivalent level, accounting for 28.57% (4 persons). 21.43% (4 persons), have completed up to secondary level (Class 9–10). Two equal proportion, one 21.43% (4 persons), have completed up to HSC/Equivalent and another 21.43% (4 persons) only obtained religious education only. A smaller group, 7.14% (1 persons) are graduates or equivalent, indicating access to higher education within the affected population.

88. Notably, 21.43% (4 persons) have received only religious education, which is common in the hill districts, especially among Buddhist and Muslim communities where traditional or faith-based schooling continues alongside formal education.

89. The gender distribution is nearly balanced, with men slightly more represented in higher secondary and graduate levels, while women are slightly more represented at SSC level. This reflects gradual progress in female education but also underscores the continuing gap in higher education access for women.

Table III-4: Distribution of Affected Population (7 Years and Above) by Education Level

Education level	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Class 9 to 10	1	2	3	7.14	14.29	21.43
SSC/Equivalent	1	3	4	7.14	21.43	28.57
HSC/Equivalent	2	1	3	14.29	7.14	21.43
Graduate/Equivalent	1	0	1	7.14	0.00	7.14
Only Religious Education	2	1	3	14.29	7.14	21.43
Total	7	7	14	50.00	50.00	100.00

Source: IoL Survey, 2025

e. Occupation

90. Table III-5 presents the occupations and monthly incomes of the heads of households affected by the proposed substations. Among the three landowners, Three is Tribal and two are non-indigenous. Occupations vary from political leadership to business and agriculture. Monthly incomes range from BDT 35,000 for the politician in Tabalchhari to BDT 60,000 for the agriculturist in Thanchi, reflecting the diverse economic profiles of the affected households. Also, the land owners of RCTs earn 40000 and 45,000 bdt.

Table III-5: Occupation of the Head of the Affected Households

Name of proposed substation/RCTs	Tribal status	Occupation	Monthly income
Tabalchhari	No	Politician	BDT 35,000
Tintohori	No	Businessman	BDT 50,000
Thanchi	Yes	Agriculturist	BDT 60,000
RCTs-1	Yes	Agriculturist	BDT 40,000
RCTs-2	Yes	Agriculturist	BDT 45,000

Source: IoL Survey, 2025

C. Profile of the Population in the Surrounding Areas

a. Administrative Information

91. Table III-6 presents the administrative areas within and around the Project Area of Influence (AOI) for the proposed substations and associated infrastructure. The AOI spans multiple districts, including Bandarban, Khagrachhari, Chattogram, and Rangamati. Each substation or river-crossing tower is linked to specific villages, wards, unions, and upazilas, highlighting the geographic distribution of the project components across diverse administrative units. This detailed mapping ensures clarity in identifying affected communities and planning resettlement or mitigation measures.

Table III-6: Administrative areas within/around Project AOI

SL	Substation Name	Village Name	Ward	Union	Upazila	District
1	Thanchi 33/11 KV Substation	Uchamong Headmenpara	5	3 no. Thanchi	Thanchi	Bandarban
2	Tabalchari 33/11 KV Substation	Tabalchari	9	2 no. Tabalchari	Matiranga	Khagrachhari
3	Nazirhat Switching Station	Mondakini	4	Forhadabad	Hatthazari	Chattogram
4	Barkol 33/11 KV Substation	Master Para	1	2 no. Barkal	Barkal	Rangamati
5	Shilchari (Boroichari) 33/11 KV Substation	Shilchari	9	Wagga	Kaptai	Rangamati
6	Rajasthali 33/11 KV Substation	Amchara Para	5	Gainda	Rajasthali	Rangamati
7	Tintahori 33/11 KV Substation	Borodolu, Muslimpara	8	Tintohori	Manikchhari	Khagrachhari

SL	Substation Name	Village Name	Ward	Union	Upazila	District
8	River-crossing Tower - 1	Digholibag	8	Sapchhari	Rangamati	Rangamati
9	River-crossing Tower - 2	Chairman Para	1	Shuvolong	Barkal	Rangamati

Source: IoL Survey, 2025

b. Demographic Information

92. The project area spans Rangamati, Bandarban, and Khagrachhari districts of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), which are home to a culturally diverse and mixed population of Tribal and Bengali peoples. As per the 2022 Population and Housing Census, the combined population of these districts exceeds 1.8 million, with average household sizes ranging between 4.1 to 4.4 persons. The population structure is relatively young, with over 20% of residents in each district being under the age of 10, indicating a future demand for education and public services.

93. Ethnic diversity is a defining characteristic of the project area. Tribal Peoples make up a significant portion of the population 57.6% in Rangamati, 48.9% in Khagrachhari, and 41.2% in Bandarban. Major Tribal groups include Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Tanchangya, and Mro. These communities maintain distinct languages, cultures, and livelihoods, and often live in remote or difficult-to-access areas many of which are directly or indirectly affected by the planned power distribution network.

94. Religious affiliation further illustrates the area's diversity. Buddhism is predominant in Rangamati and Khagrachhari among Tribal communities, while Islam is the majority religion in Bandarban. Christianity and Hinduism are also present in smaller proportions. Given this pluralistic social context, the project must be implemented in a culturally sensitive and inclusive manner, ensuring that Tribal and minority populations are meaningfully consulted and not disproportionately affected.

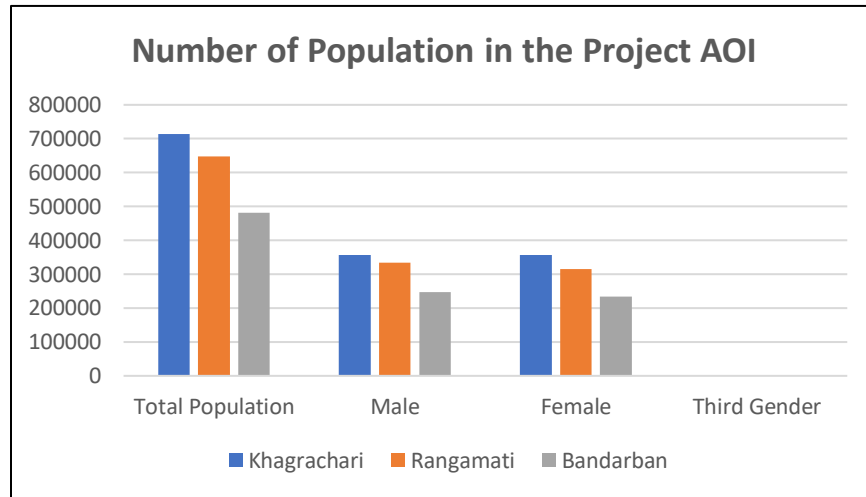
95. Understanding the demographic characteristics of the region is crucial for planning resettlement, compensation, and community outreach activities under the project. It also ensures that benefits from the improved power distribution system reach both Tribal and Bengali communities equitably.

(i) Population

96. Khagrachhari District holds the highest total population among the three hill districts, with 714,119 residents. The gender distribution is quite balanced, with 357,521 males and 356,564 females, resulting in an almost equal male-to-female ratio. The district also reports a small third gender population of 34 individuals, accounting for approximately 0.01% of the total population.

97. Rangamati District follows, with a total population of 647,586. The gender distribution here leans slightly towards males, who represent 51.45% of the population (333,204 males) compared to 48.54% females (314,356 females). The third gender community in Rangamati is slightly more visible compared to Khagrachhari, with 26 individuals identified, comprising around 0.04% of the total population.

98. Bandarban District has the smallest population among the three, totaling 481,106 people. Similar to Rangamati, Bandarban shows a marginal male predominance, with 246,947 males (51.33%) and 234,146 females (48.67%). The third gender population in Bandarban stands at 13 individuals, representing about 0.003% of the district's total population.



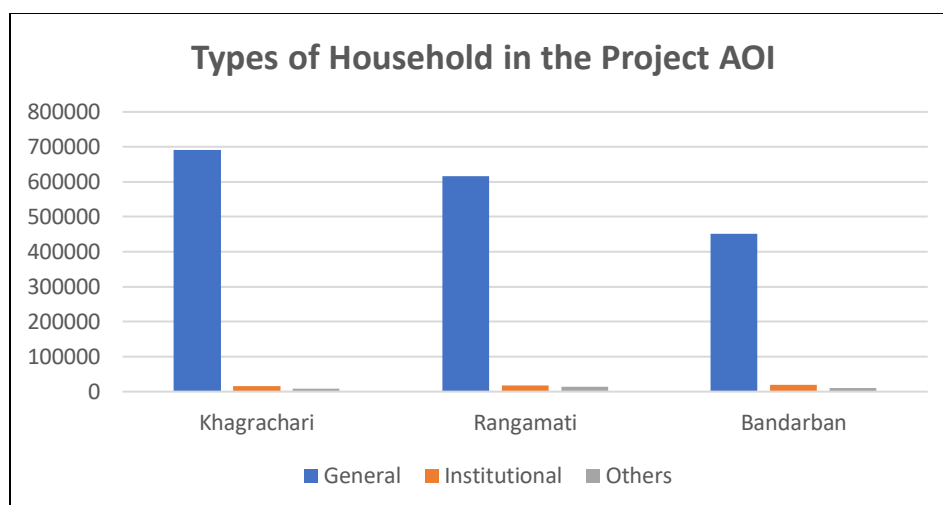
Data Source: Population and Housing Census 2022 (District Report: Khagrachari, Rangamati, Bandarban)

Figure III.1: Number of Population in the Project Area Zilla

99. In Khagrachari District, the General population which includes individuals residing in regular households is the highest among the three districts, totaling 690,804. In addition, there are 15,007 individuals classified under Institutional population (such as those living in hostels, barracks, orphanages, or similar institutions) and 8,225 individuals categorized under others, which may include transient or homeless populations.

100. Rangamati District follows with a General population of 616,090. While its General population is slightly lower than that of Khagrachari, Rangamati has a notably higher number of individuals classified as others, totaling 14,403, indicating a more significant proportion of non-household-based or marginalized populations.

101. Bandarban District, with the lowest General population among the three at 450,692, presents an interesting dynamic. Despite its smaller overall population, Bandarban has the highest number of Institutional residents, with 20,157 individuals living in collective living facilities. This suggests a higher reliance on or presence of organized residential institutions compared to the other two districts.



Data Source: Population and Housing Census 2022 (District Report: Khagrachari, Rangamati, Bandarban)

Figure III.2: Types of Households in the Project Area

102. A Socio-Economic Survey (SES) was conducted with 651 individuals from the surrounding areas of the proposed substation sites and along the distribution line corridors under the project. The highest number of respondents were from Bandarban district, totaling 212 individuals, followed by Rangamati and Khagravhhari with 211 and 162 respondents each, and Chattogram with 66 respondents, as it borders part of the Khagrachhari project area. The survey population was predominantly male (523 respondents), while 128 respondents were female. This gender imbalance reflects broader socio-cultural patterns in the hill districts, where men are often more available or selected for such interactions, though women's voices remain critical to project planning and implementation.

Table III-7: District and Sex-wise Distribution of the Respondents

SI	District Name	Total	Male	Female
1	Rangamati	211	169	42
2	Khagrachhari	162	117	45
3	Bandarban	212	179	33
4	Chattogram	66	58	8
TOTAL		651	523	128

Data Source: SES Survey, 2025

(ii) Religion

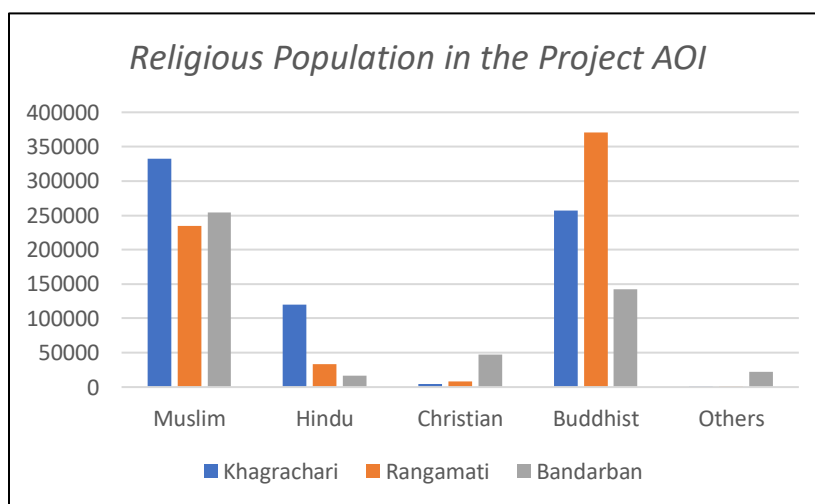
103. Across the three hill districts of Khagrachari, Rangamati, and Bandarban, Muslims form the largest religious group. Among them, Khagrachari District records the highest Muslim population, followed by Bandarban and then Rangamati. The Muslim community's strong presence across all three districts underscores its demographic significance in the region.

104. Hindus represent the second-largest religious group in Khagrachari, maintaining a noticeable presence. However, their numbers are considerably lower in Rangamati and particularly small in Bandarban, reflecting variations in religious distribution between the districts.

105. Christians, though forming a small minority overall, are more prominent in Bandarban compared to Khagrachari and Rangamati. This suggests a somewhat more diverse religious landscape in Bandarban, particularly among certain Tribal communities.

106. Buddhists, meanwhile, are a dominant group in Rangamati, where they form a significant portion of the population. Rangamati reports the highest Buddhist population among the three districts, consistent with the area's strong cultural and historical ties to Buddhism. Khagrachari and Bandarban also have substantial Buddhist communities, although their numbers are comparatively lower than in Rangamati.

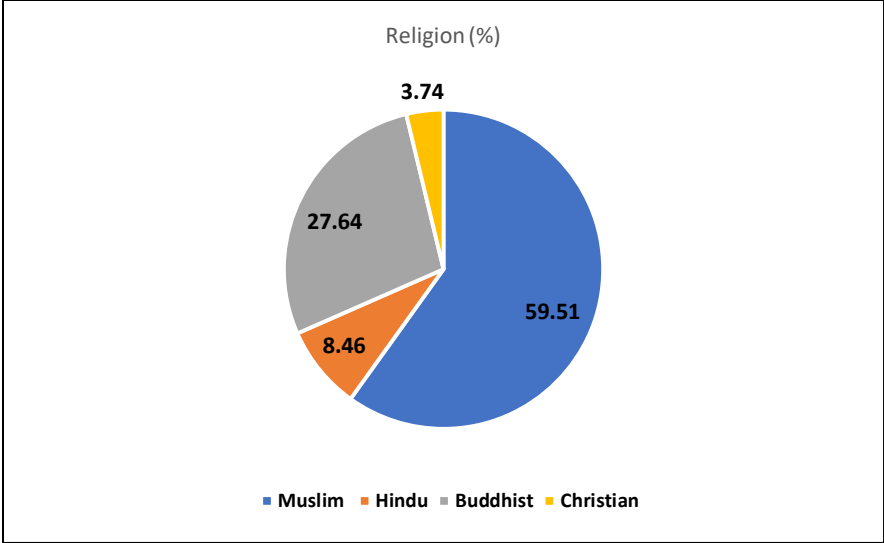
107. Finally, a small segment of the population in all three districts identifies with other religions, including Tribal faiths and traditional beliefs. This group is more visible in Bandarban, reflecting the district's unique ethnic and cultural diversity.



Data Source: Population and Housing Census 2022 (District Report: Khagrachari, Rangamati, Bandarban)

Figure III.3: Religious Population in the Project Area Zilla

108. According to the findings of the Socio-Economic Survey (SES), the majority of respondents identified as Muslim, comprising 59.51% of the total surveyed population. Buddhists made up the second largest religious group at 27.64%, reflecting the significant Tribal presence in the hill districts. Smaller proportions of the population identified as Hindu (8.46%) and Christian (3.74%). This religious distribution highlights the multicultural and multi-faith context of the project area, emphasizing the importance of inclusive and respectful engagement with all communities during project implementation.



Data Source: SES Survey, 2025

Figure III.4: Distribution of Population by Religion in the Project AOI

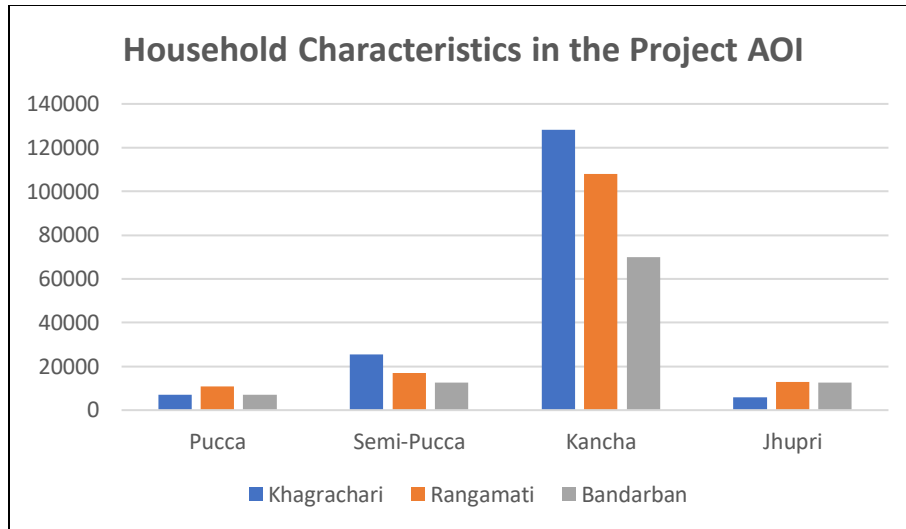
c. Household Characteristics

109. Across the three hill districts Khagrachari, Rangamati, and Bandarban Kancha houses (constructed from non-durable materials like mud, bamboo, and wood) are the most prevalent housing type. Among them, Khagrachari has the highest number of Kancha houses, with 128,189 units, reflecting a heavy reliance on traditional, easily available building materials.

110. On the other hand, Pucca houses (built with durable materials such as brick, concrete, and cement) remain the least common type of housing across all three districts. However, Rangamati stands out with the highest number of Pucca houses at 10,743 units, suggesting relatively better access to durable construction materials and resources compared to Khagrachari and Bandarban.

111. Semi-Pucca houses, which are a hybrid construction style featuring a mix of durable and non-durable materials (e.g., concrete floors but tin roofs), are moderately common. Khagrachari again leads with the highest number of Semi-Pucca houses at 25,504 units, indicating a transitional trend in housing development.

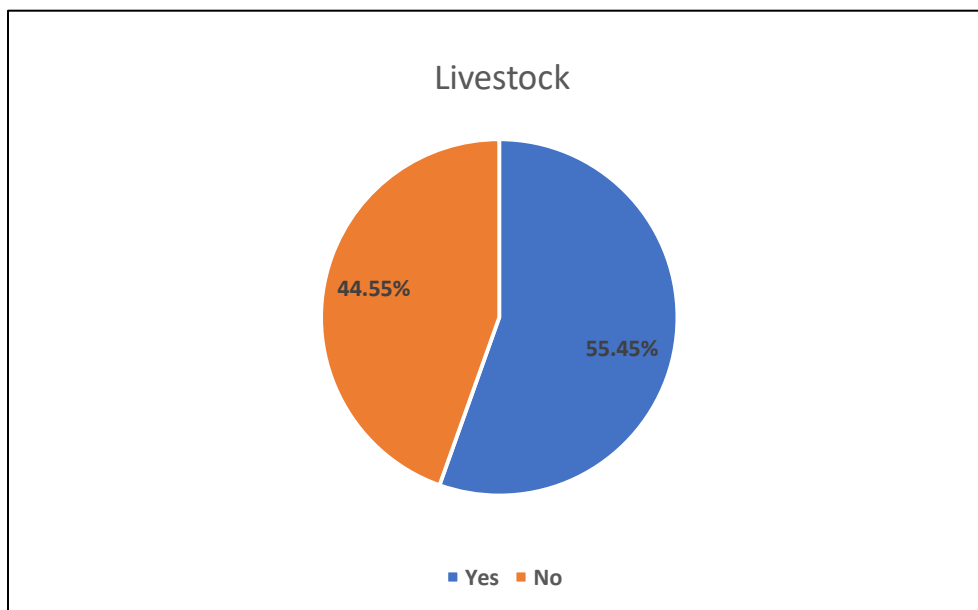
112. Jhupri houses typically makeshift shelters made from scrap materials and indicative of temporary or extreme poverty conditions are more prevalent in Rangamati and Bandarban than in Khagrachari. This points to certain pockets within these districts where housing insecurity remains a significant challenge.



Data Source: Population and Housing Census 2022 (District Report: Khagrachari, Rangamati, Bandarban)

Figure III.5: Household Characteristic in the Project Districts

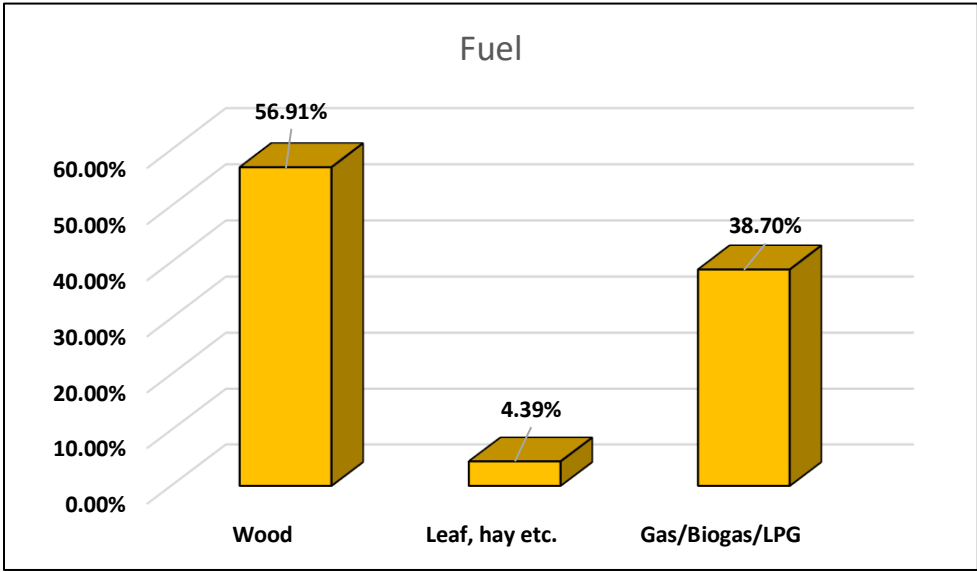
113. According to the Socio-Economic Survey (SES), a significant majority of households, 55.45%, reported owning livestock, indicating the importance of animal husbandry as a supplementary or primary livelihood activity in the project area. Conversely, 44.55% of households stated that they did not own any livestock. This data highlights the rural and semi-agricultural nature of the region, where livestock plays a key role in household income, food security, and resilience.



Data Source: SES Survey, 2025

Figure III.6: Status of surveyed population regarding livestock ownership

114. Furthermore, according to the SE Survey, 38.70% use gas, biogas, or LPG as their primary source of cooking fuel, indicating a significant shift toward cleaner and more efficient energy sources in the project area. However, the majority portion of the population still relies on traditional fuels: 56.91% of households use wood, while 4.39% use leaf, hay, or similar biomass materials. These traditional sources are more common in remote and forest-adjacent communities, reflecting both cultural practices and limited access to modern fuel options. The data highlights the importance of expanding energy access and promoting clean cooking solutions as part of broader development and environmental goals in the region.



Data Source: SES Survey, 2025

Figure III.7: Sources of cooking fuel in the Project AOI

d. Utility Services

(i) Electricity

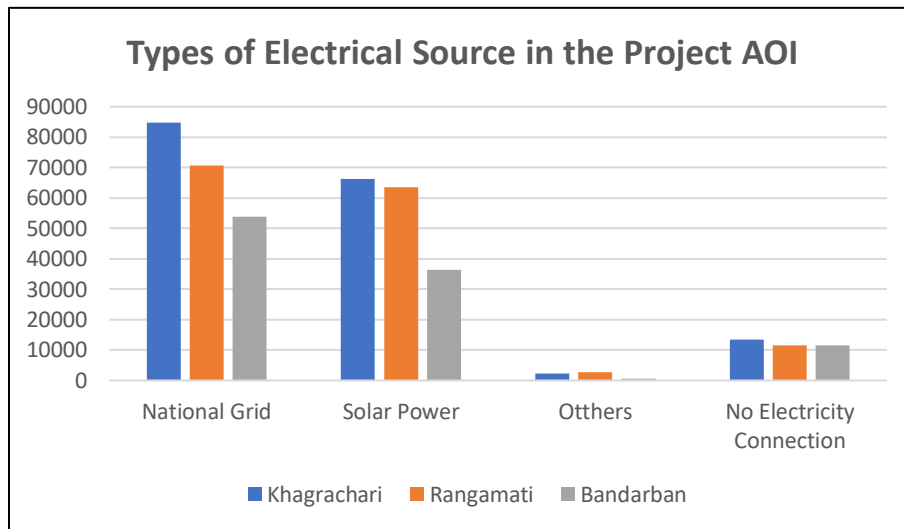
115. In the hill districts of Khagrachari, Rangamati, and Bandarban, electricity access is primarily provided through the National Grid. Khagrachari leads in this regard, with 84,815 households connected to the grid, reflecting relatively better infrastructure and electricity coverage compared to the other two districts.

116. At the same time, solar power has emerged as a significant alternative energy source, especially in areas where grid connections are difficult due to challenging terrains. Both Khagrachari and Rangamati show considerable adoption of solar energy, with 66,158 and 63,610 households respectively relying on solar systems. This trend highlights efforts to expand renewable energy solutions in remote and hard-to-reach areas, supporting national goals for sustainable and decentralized energy development.

117. Bandarban, however, shows the lowest overall reliance on both the National Grid (53,820 households) and solar energy (36,379 households) compared to Khagrachari and Rangamati.

This suggests that electrification efforts in Bandarban face greater challenges, likely due to its rugged geography, scattered settlements, and limited infrastructure investment.

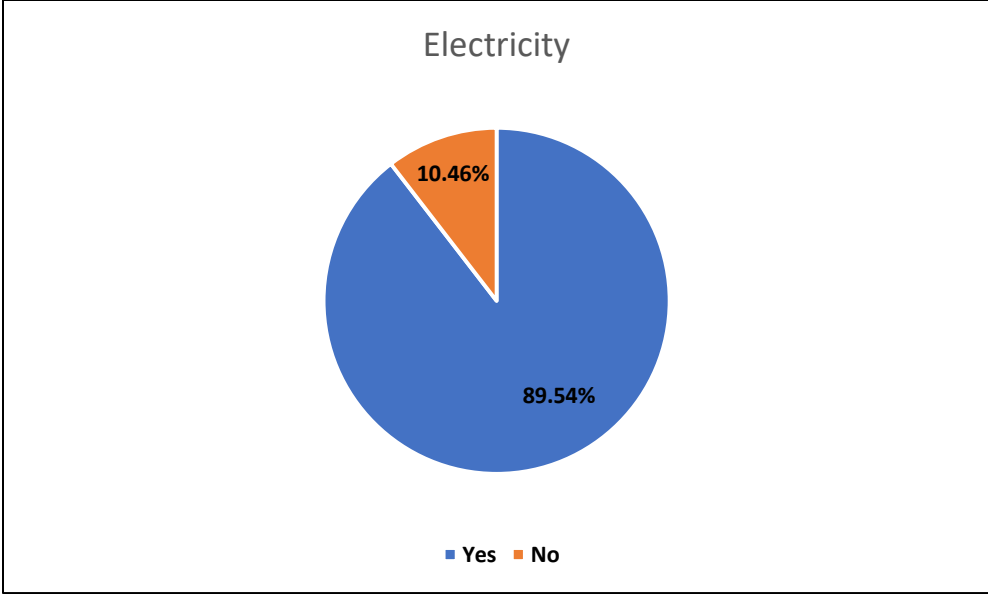
118. Moreover, a significant number of households remain without any electricity connection, particularly in Bandarban (11,486 households) and Khagrachari (13,392 households). These figures highlight persistent energy access gaps and emphasize the need for targeted interventions to achieve universal electrification and support economic and social development.



Data Source: Population and Housing Census 2022 (District Report: Khagrachari, Rangamati, Bandarban)

Figure III.8: Types of Electrical Source in the Project AOI

119. According to the Socio-Economic Survey (SES), 89.54% of the surveyed households reported having access to electricity, while 10.46% remained without any formal connection. Notably, respondents from remote and hard-to-reach areas such as Thanchi expressed particular concern over the lack of electrification in their communities. This highlights the persistent infrastructural gaps in certain parts of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and reinforces the importance of the proposed power distribution project in ensuring equitable access to electricity across all targeted locations.



Data Source: SES Survey, 2025

Figure III.9: Status of surveyed population regarding electricity connection

(ii) Sanitation

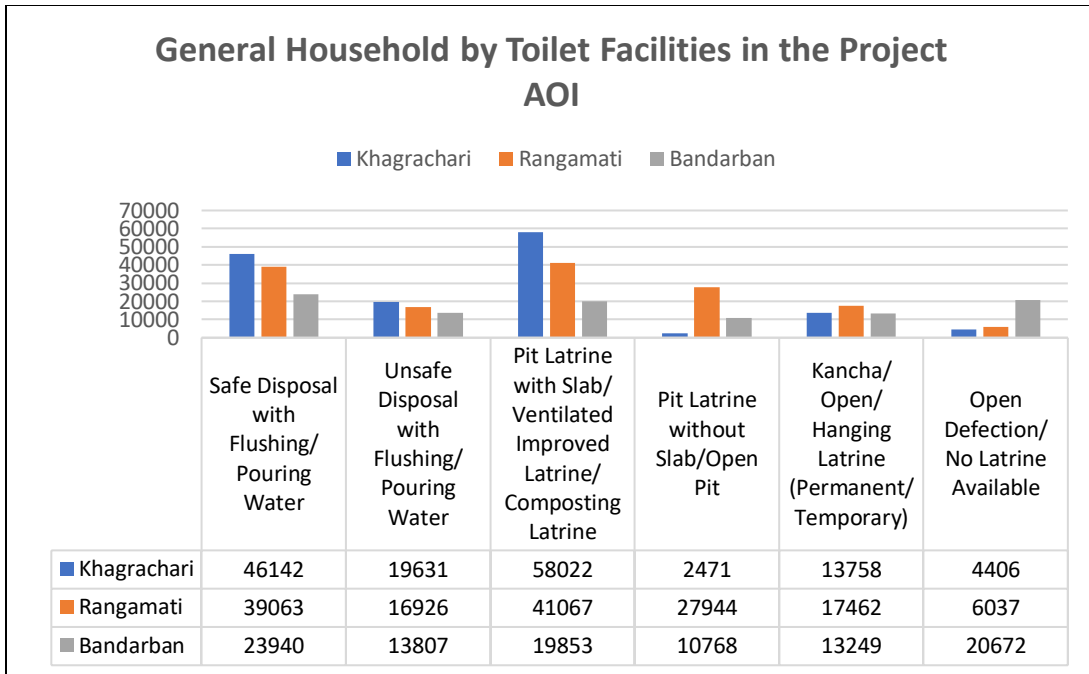
120. The sanitation situation across Khagrachari, Rangamati, and Bandarban shows varying degrees of progress, but also highlights significant challenges.

121. Khagrachari has the highest number of households using safe disposal systems (with flushing or pouring water), totaling 46,142 households. This suggests relatively better access to improved sanitation facilities compared to the other two districts, though it is still not at a fully satisfactory level.

122. Bandarban, on the other hand, faces the most severe sanitation challenges. It records the highest number of households practicing open defecation or having no access to latrines, with 20,672 households falling into this category. This alarming figure underscores critical gaps in basic sanitation infrastructure, which could lead to public health risks, particularly in remote and Tribal communities.

123. In Rangamati, while the rate of open defecation is comparatively lower than in Bandarban, the high number of pit latrines without slabs or open pits 27,944 households poses significant hygiene and environmental risks. These unimproved facilities are prone to contamination, increasing the vulnerability to waterborne diseases.

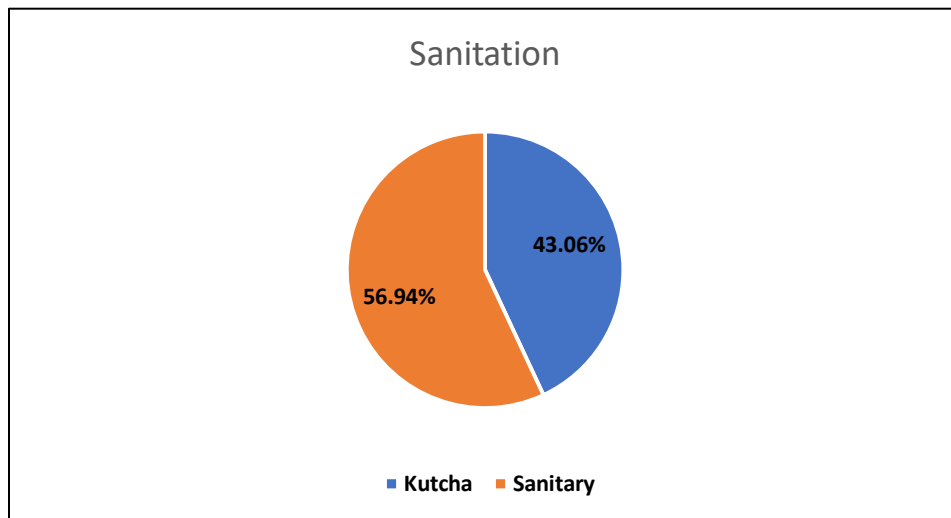
124. Across all three districts, improved pit latrines (with slabs, ventilation, or composting features) are present and somewhat common 58,022 households in Khagrachari, 41,067 in Rangamati, and 19,853 in Bandarban. However, these figures show that upgraded sanitation services are not yet universal and that a substantial portion of the population still relies on basic or unsafe sanitation systems.



Data Source: Population and Housing Census 2022 (District Report: Khagrachari, Rangamati, Bandarban)

Figure III.10: General Household Toilet Facilities in the Project Area Zilla

125. According to the Socio-Economic Survey (SES), the majority of households, 56.94%, use sanitary latrines, indicating relatively good access to improved sanitation facilities in the project area. However, 43% of households still rely on kutchra (unimproved) latrines, reflecting a need for further improvement in sanitation infrastructure. These figures suggest that while basic hygiene practices are generally in place, targeted interventions may be required to achieve full sanitation coverage, particularly in more remote or underdeveloped areas.



Data Source: SES Survey, 2025

Figure III.11: Sanitation facilities around the Project AOI

(iii) Sources of Drinking Water

126. Access to safe drinking water varies across the three hill districts Khagrachari, Rangamati, and Bandarban with distinct patterns based on geography, infrastructure, and community practices.

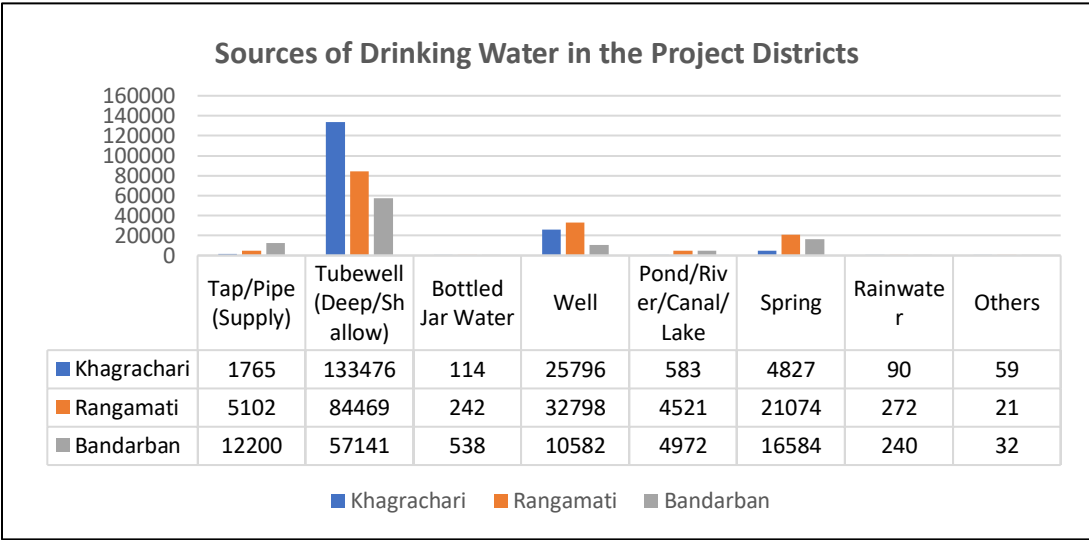
127. Tubewells (deep or shallow) are by far the most dominant source of drinking water across all three districts. Khagrachari leads in tubewell usage, with an impressive 133,476 households depending on this source. Rangamati and Bandarban also show significant reliance, although at comparatively lower levels, highlighting tubewells as the primary and most accessible method for groundwater extraction in these areas.

128. Wells both protected and unprotected serve as another major water source, particularly important in hilly and less-developed areas. Rangamati stands out with 32,798 households using wells, followed by Khagrachari (25,796 households). The use of wells suggests a continued dependence on traditional water sources where piped infrastructure may be limited or non-existent.

129. Tap/Pipe supply systems are present but still relatively underdeveloped. Interestingly, Bandarban shows the highest number of users of piped water systems among the three districts, with 12,200 households accessing tap water. This reflects targeted efforts to introduce formalized water supply systems in Bandarban, though the coverage remains modest overall.

130. Springs play a vital role in Rangamati and Bandarban, supporting natural and community-managed water access, especially in more remote, mountainous areas where digging deep tubewells may not be feasible. The reliance on springs highlights the importance of protecting natural water sources in these regions to maintain community water security.

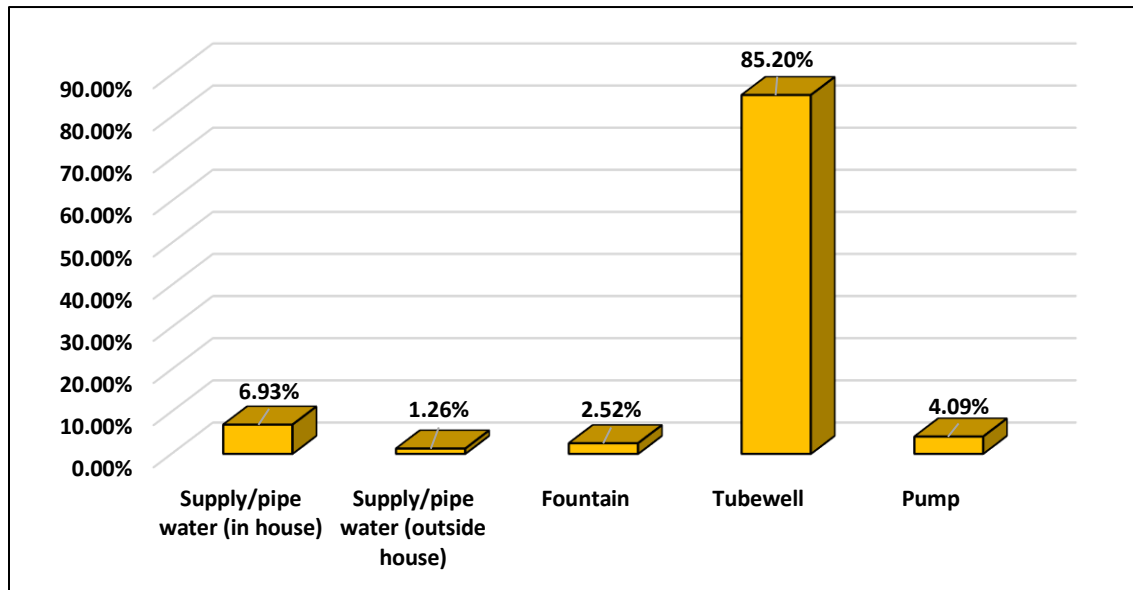
131. The use of bottled or jar water remains very limited across all three districts, indicating that commercial water services are still not a significant factor in meeting the basic drinking water needs of rural and semi-urban populations. Rainwater harvesting and other alternative sources contribute only marginally to the overall water supply, suggesting potential areas for future promotion, particularly in view of increasing water scarcity and climate change impacts.



Data Source: Population and Housing Census 2022 (District Report: Khagrachari, Rangamati, Bandarban)

Figure III.12: Sources of Drinking Water in the Project Districts

132. According to the Socio-Economic Survey (SES), tubewells are the most commonly used source of drinking water, serving 85.20% of households across the project area. This reflects a strong reliance on groundwater sources for daily water needs. A smaller proportion of households, 6.93%, have access to supply or piped water within their homes, while an additional 1.26% access piped water from outside sources. Fountains, which are often natural springs found in hilly terrains, serve 2.52% of households; highlighting the geographic and cultural distinctiveness of water sourcing in some Tribal communities. Additionally, 4.09% of respondents use pump-based systems to meet their drinking water needs. These variations underscore the diverse water access conditions in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, reinforcing the need for context-specific infrastructure planning, especially for remote and elevated settlements.

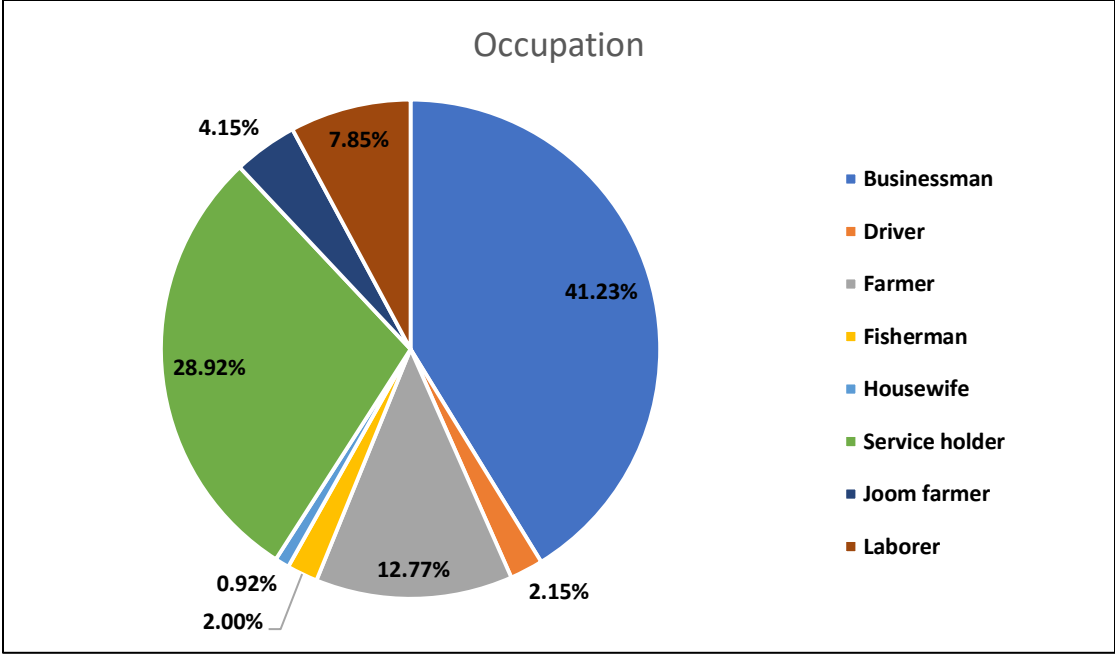


Data Source: SES Survey, 2025

Figure III.13: Sources of Drinking Water in the Project AOI

e. Livelihoods

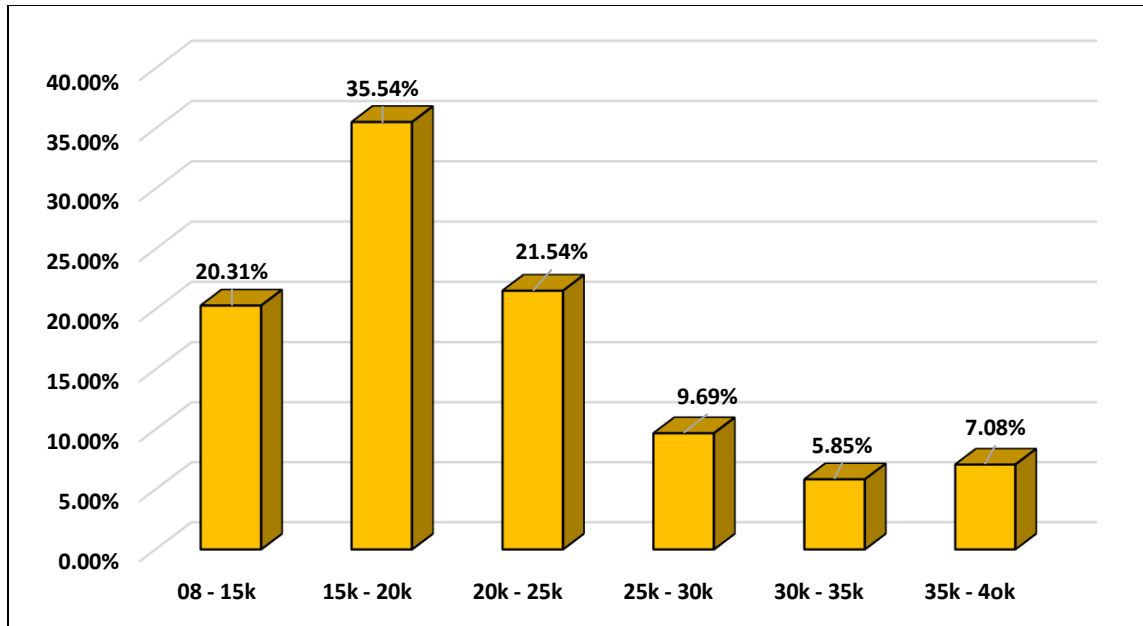
133. According to the Socio-Economic Survey (SES), business is the most common occupation among respondents, accounting for 41.23% of the surveyed population. This indicates a strong presence of small-scale commercial activities, particularly in local markets and trade hubs within the project area. Farming is also a significant livelihood source, with 12.77% engaged in conventional agriculture, while an additional 4.15% are involved in joom (shifting) cultivation, a traditional Tribal practice common in the hill tracts. Service holders represent 28.92%, reflecting employment in government or private institutions. The remaining occupational categories driver, fisherman, housewife, and laborer each comprise less than 1%, suggesting limited representation in those roles. Overall, the occupational diversity highlights the need for tailored livelihood support and minimal disruption during project implementation, especially for those dependent on land and local markets.



Data Source: SES Survey, 2025

Figure III.14: Occupation of respondents in the Project AOI

134. The SES data also provides a comprehensive overview of the income distribution among the surveyed individuals. A significant portion of the population, accounting for 20.31%, falls into the income bracket of 08k to 15k, indicating that a large number of people earn relatively modest incomes. Following closely behind, 35.54% of respondents report earnings between 15k and 20k, showing that a substantial group has slightly higher incomes but still remains within the lower-middle-income range. In comparison, the groups with income levels ranging from 20k to 25k and 25k to 30k represent smaller portions of the population, with 21.54% and 9.69%, respectively. These figures reflect a modest rise in income compared to the previous categories. At the higher end of the spectrum, only a small percentage of individuals earn between 30k to 35k (5.85%) and 35k to 40k (7.08%), indicating that high-income earners are relatively few in this sample. Overall, the survey includes 651 respondents, and the total distribution across these income ranges adds up to 100%, highlighting a broad spectrum of income levels within the surveyed population. This distribution underscores the prevalence of moderate to low-income levels in the area, with only a limited number of individuals reaching higher income brackets.



Data Source: SES Survey, 2025

Figure III.15: Income level in the Project AOI

f. Education

135. The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) districts of Khagrachhari, Rangamati, and Bandarban exhibit significant educational challenges, particularly when compared to national averages. These challenges are deeply rooted in a combination of factors including geographic isolation, linguistic diversity, infrastructural deficits, and socio-economic disparities.

136. According to the preliminary report of the Population and Housing Census 2022, the national literacy rate in Bangladesh stands at 74.66%. However, Bandarban's literacy rate is notably lower at 63.64%, placing it among the five districts with the lowest literacy rates in the country. Rangamati also reflects a concerning literacy scenario, with an average literacy rate of 43.60%; male literacy at 51.47% and female literacy at 34.21%. These figures underscore the persistent educational disparities faced by these districts.

137. A study conducted by Manusher Jonno Foundation in 2012 highlighted alarmingly high dropout rates in the CHT region. The primary school dropout rate was reported at 59%, significantly higher than the national average of approximately 30%. At the junior level, the dropout rate stood at 24%, and at the secondary level, it was 17%. Factors contributing to these high dropout rates include linguistic barriers, as many Tribal children enter schools without proficiency in Bangla the medium of instruction leading to difficulties in comprehension and engagement.

138. The lack of educational materials and instruction in Tribal languages further exacerbates the situation. Despite the government's agreement in the 1997 Peace Accord to implement mother tongue-based education in the CHT, progress has been limited. This language barrier not only affects enrollment and retention but also hampers the overall learning outcomes of Tribal students.

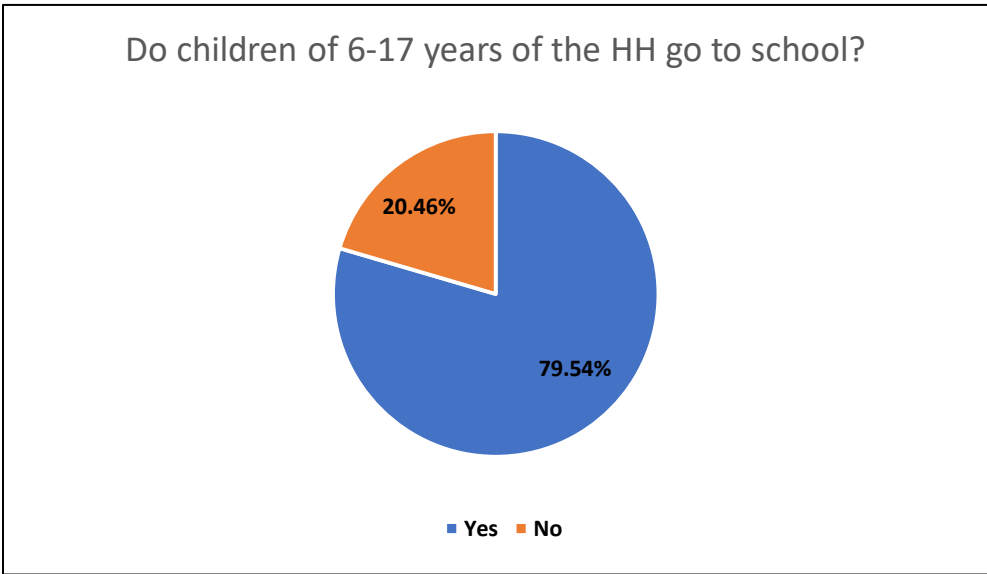
139. Infrastructure and accessibility issues also play a significant role. Many communities in these districts are located in remote, hilly terrains with poor transportation networks, making it challenging for students to attend school regularly. Additionally, the shortage of qualified teachers, particularly those from Tribal backgrounds who can bridge the language gap, further limits the quality of education.

140. Socio-economic factors, including high poverty rates, compel many families to prioritize immediate economic needs over education, leading to child labor and early marriages, especially among girls. These practices contribute to the high dropout rates and low educational attainment in the region.

141. The figure below reveals that while overall school attendance among children aged 6 to 17 in the project areas stands at approximately 79.54%, there are notable geographic disparities in educational participation. Specifically, the Tabalchhari site in Khagrachari and the Thanchi site in Bandarban show significantly lower school attendance rates among children in this age group. These two remote and predominantly indigenous-inhabited areas present greater challenges in accessing education, which is reflected in the number of households reporting that their children do not attend school.

142. Factors contributing to this educational exclusion likely include the remoteness of the locations, limited availability of nearby schools, difficult terrain, poverty, and in some cases, the necessity for children to contribute to household income or agricultural activities. Additionally, the absence of culturally appropriate or linguistically inclusive education in these Tribal regions may also discourage families from sending their children to formal schools.

143. This situation underscores the importance of integrating educational support or mitigation measures within the project’s social safeguard framework particularly in areas like Tabalchhari and Thanchi where school-age children are most at risk of being left behind. Addressing these gaps could significantly contribute to improving long-term development outcomes in the project-affected communities.

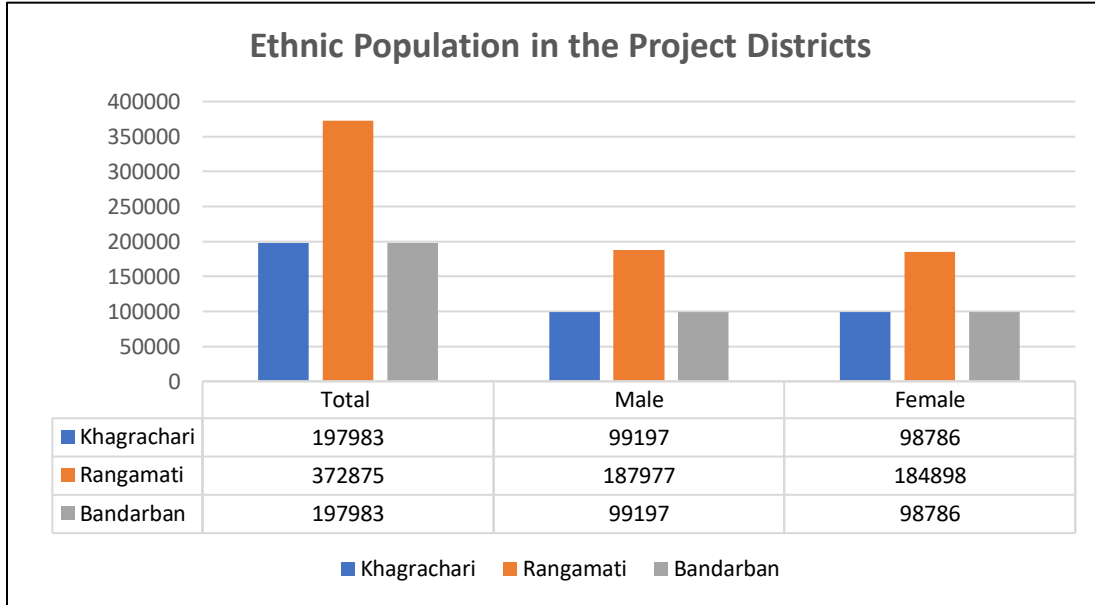


Data Source: SES Survey, 2025

Figure III.16: School-going status of children in the Project AOI

g. Ethnic Population

144. The table below provides a demographic breakdown of the total population in three districts of Bangladesh Khagrachari, Rangamati, and Bandarban along with their gender distribution (male and female).



Data Source: Population and Housing Census 2022 (District Report: Khagrachari, Rangamati, Bandarban)

Figure III.17: Ethnic Population in the Project Districts

145. Khagrachari has a total population of 197,983, with males slightly outnumbering females (99,197 males compared to 98,786 females). This indicates a near-balanced gender ratio in the district.

146. Rangamati, the most populous among the three, has a total of 372,875 residents. Here, males also form a marginally larger portion of the population (187,977 males versus 184,898 females), suggesting a similar trend of slight male predominance.

147. Bandarban, with a total population of 197,983, identical to Khagrachari, also follows a comparable pattern, with 99,197 males and 98,786 females. This consistency across the two districts may reflect similar socio-demographic conditions, possibly influenced by tribal demographics, migration patterns, or birth rates.

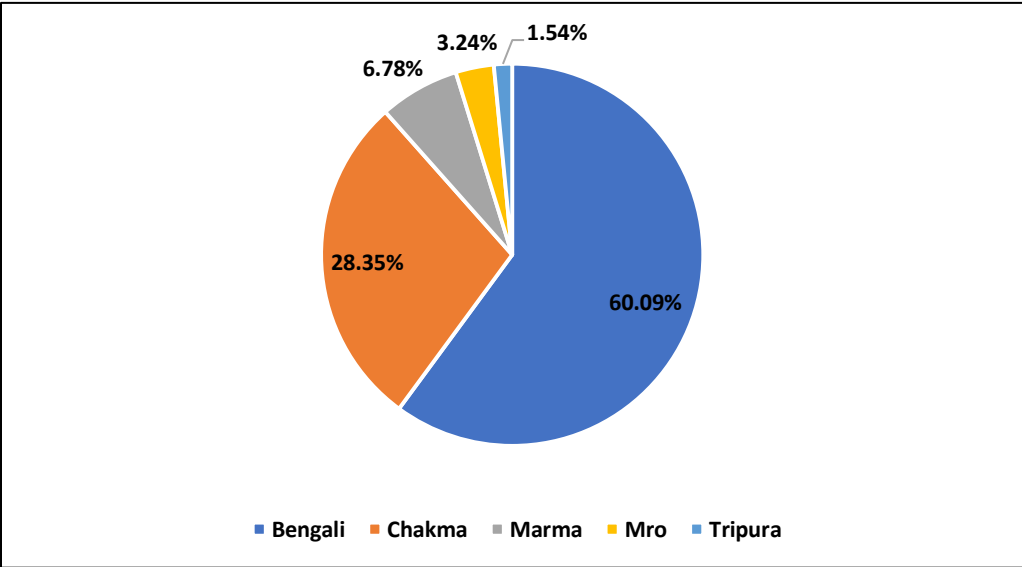
148. The socio-economic survey conducted across the project areas reveals a rich and diverse ethnic composition among the surveyed households. The data shows that while Bengali households constitute the majority, accounting for 60.09%, a significant proportion almost 40% comprises various Tribal or ethnic communities, underscoring the cultural and demographic complexity of the project regions.

149. Among the ethnic groups, the Chakma community represents the largest share, making up 28.35% of the total surveyed population. They are followed by the Mro (3.24%) and Marma (6.78%) communities, with the Tripura people forming a small but notable segment (1.54%).

These communities are mainly concentrated in areas such as Barkal, Thanchi, Rajasthali, Bandarban Sadar, and Boroichhari locations. In particular, the Barkal, and Thanchi sites, where proposed substations are to be developed, fall within areas that are predominantly inhabited by ethnic communities particularly Chakma people in Barkal and Mro people in Thanchi. This concentration underscores the importance of culturally sensitive planning and engagement, especially in these locations.

150. The presence of such a substantial ethnic population necessitates a careful and inclusive approach in project planning, especially with regard to land acquisition, entitlement distribution, and community consultation. These groups often have strong communal ties to their land and natural resources, governed by customary practices and collective rights, which are not always reflected in formal legal ownership. Therefore, although the project impacts are relatively limited, any interventions must ensure full respect for the rights, traditions, and livelihoods of these communities in line with national laws and international donor safeguard standards.

151. This demographic distribution highlights the need for differentiated strategies in resettlement planning and benefit-sharing mechanisms that are both equitable and culturally appropriate, ensuring that ethnic communities are not disproportionately impacted and are instead meaningfully included in the development process.



Data Source: SES Survey, 2025

Figure III.18: Ethnicity of respondents in the Project AOI

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Introduction

152. Meaningful consultations with various stakeholders including women in affected communities will be carried out during the social assessment with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all APs of their entitlements and resettlement options where relevant. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and SECs and smaller SECs, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase. However, several events are frequently organized/ conducted at various stages of a project, from project feasibility, detail design, and preparation through its implementation, as a continuous two-way process. Affected people, government officials, local community members, and others has been all consulted at different times during feasibility study and preparation of RSECP.

B. Objectives of Stakeholder Consultation Meeting (SCM)

153. To assess stakeholders' needs, expectations, perceptions, and choices, and to ensure their rights and voices, regorous consultation process was carried out during preparation of the RSECP. In this regard, SCMs has been conducted firstly with both the primary and secondary stakeholders and later, affected persons within the project area including various groups has been consulted.

154. The consultations have been conducted to ensure that adequate and timely information is made available to the people and communities of the project area and sufficient opportunities are provided to them to voice their opinions and participate in influencing the upcoming project decisions and processes. The main objectives of the public consultation meetings are to ensure timely, effective, and multi-directional communications between the project and the relevant stakeholders and communities. So that people can get the benefits of the projects and the project get their cooperation to ensure successful implementation of the project.

155. The FGD has been conducted to ensure that adequate and timely information is made available to the affected people and communities. Sufficient opportunities should be provided to them to express their opinions and participation in influencing the upcoming project decisions and processes. The main objective of the FGDs is to ensure timely, effective, and multi-directional communications between the project and the affected people and communities. Therefore, that people can get the benefits of the project.

156. The broad objectives of the consultation, participation and information disclosure has been as follows:

- (i) To actively promote the project and its proposed interventions and programs for implementation.
- (ii) To raise public awareness about the proposed project, particularly among potentially affected and benefited individuals, households, and communities, and to inform the public about project activities.

- (iii) To learn about the opinions and preferences of those who would be harmed and benefited by the proposed project.
- (iv) To establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.
- (v) To identify and evaluate both positive and negative project consequences.
- (vi) To collect & share their experience of problems / constraints of the project.
- (vii) Understand the views of the people affected, with reference to acquisition of land or loss of property, business, livelihood etc. and compensation issues.
- (viii) Understand views of people on resettlement options, if any.
- (ix) Identify and assess major economic and social characteristics of the project area to enable effective planning and implementation.
- (x) Issues related to impacts on PAPs & community property and their relocation.
- (xi) To explain to the community about importance of their role in supporting/facilitating and participation during project implementation includes implementation of RSECP and other safeguards issues of the project.
- (xii) To develop a thorough coordination between all the stakeholders for the successful implementation of the project.
- (xiii) To know people’s ideas for mitigation / minimization of negative impacts & enhancements of positive impacts with expected changes during implementation & operation stage of the project.
- (xiv) To assess over all support to implement the project.

C. Consultation and Participation Framework and Methodology

157. The approach for discussion, consultation and participation has been structured in such a way that it would offer a platform to all the stakeholders where they may discuss, share, and debate their opinions. The GoB acts and policies has been followed in designing and performing the consultation and participation process. The process has been initiated through conducting necessary Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in the project area. These have been preceded by meetings with Implementing Agency, local government representatives at the Union/Upazila levels. The process will continue at the individual level also through various surveys undertaken in this Project.

158. To attain desired objectives of consultations, the following methodologies has been adopted during carrying out of public consultations for this project:

- (i) **Walk-through Consultation:** In some sites considered most sensitive, particularly owners affected residences/businesses and local people have been included, to informal consultations.
- (ii) **Consultation through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs):** Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted as part of the consultation process to gather insights from individuals with in-depth knowledge and experience related to the project area. These interviews included discussions with local leaders, shop owners, transport operators, and municipal officials, who provided valuable input on the potential social and economic impacts of the project.

- (iii) **Consultation through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):** Numbers of small group consultation meetings with local affected peoples, affected landowners, community leaders, public representatives, particularly the Tribal peoples of the project AOI have been conducted.

159. During the stakeholder’s consultation meetings, people has been briefed about the project benefits, roles and responsibilities of the project authority, local government institutions and other stakeholders. Mitigation measures of potential adverse impacts including compensation at replacement cost, resettlement benefits, income and livelihood restoration, grants to vulnerable people and employment opportunity of the eligible PAPs in project civil works has been also discussed in the meetings.

160. In the present study, all the stakeholders have been primarily categorized into two categories that has been identified as:

- Primary Stakeholders are people, groups, institutions that either have a direct influence on the project or are directly impacted (positively or adversely) by the project and its activities; and
- Secondary stakeholders are those that have a bearing on the project and its activities by the virtue of their being closely linked or associated with the primary stakeholders and due to the influence, they have on the primary stakeholder groups.
- Apart from categorization, the stakeholders have also been classified in accordance with the level of influence they have over the project as well as their priority to the project proponent in terms of importance.

Figure IV.1: Photographs of SCM

	
<p align="center">BPDB_SCM</p> <p align="center">[Tabalchari Union Parishad, Tabalchari, Matiranga, Khagrachari]</p>	<p align="center">BPDB_SCM</p> <p align="center">[Mashalong Bazar, Sajek Union, Baghaichari Upazila, Rangamati District]</p>

D. Venues and Nature of the Public Consultations

161. Consultations with public were done through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in both locations. FGDs were organized with various segments of the affected population, including Tribal people, women, elderly individuals, and economically disadvantaged groups. The discussions focused on understanding the community’s views on the project impacts, their resettlement preferences, and any specific support they would need during the resettlement process. KIIs were conducted with key stakeholders, including local leaders, community representatives, and officials from relevant government departments. These interviews provided valuable perspectives on the broader implications of the substation projects and the practical aspects of implementing the resettlement plan.

a. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

162. A total of 44 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held across various BPDB sites, bringing together diverse community groups including Tribal people, women, elderly individuals, youths and economically disadvantaged persons. These discussions were facilitated by experienced moderators who fostered an environment of open dialogue and ensured that all participants had the opportunity to share their perspectives. The FGDs covered topics such as the community’s perception on the project, the anticipated impacts on their lives and livelihoods, as well as their preferences and concerns regarding the resettlement process. Summaries of the FGDs are provided below in Table IV-3.

Table IV-3: Particulars of the FGDs

SL. No.	Types of meetings	Date	Location of meetings	Type of Participants	Total Participants
1	FGD	27 January 2025	Tabalchari Union Parishad, Tabalchari, Matiranga, Khagrachari	Service Holder, Farmer, Business	11
2	FGD	27 January 2025	Guiyatal Bazar, Betbunia Union, Kawkhali Upazila, Rangamati District	Chairman, Member, Service Holder, Consultant, Farmer, Business	15
3	FGD	27 January 2025	Betchari Bazar, Ghagra Union, Kawkhali Upazila, Rangamati District	Business, Consultant, Farmer	14
4	FGD	28 January 2025	Mondakini, Nazirhat, Hathazari, Chattogram	Service Holder, Consultant, Farmer, Business, Student	14
5	FGD	28 January 2025	Shilchari Bazar, Wagga Union, Kaptai Upazila, Rangamati District	Businessman, Engineer, Shopkeeper	13
6	FGD	28 January 2025	Shapchari Bazar, Wagga Union, Kaptai Upazila, Rangamati District	Service Holder, Engineer, Farmer, Business	16
7	FGD	29 January 2025	Rajasthali Bus Stand Bazar, Gaiindya Union, Rajasthali Upazila, Rangamati District	Business, Service Holder, Engineer	13
8	FGD	29 January 2025	Gaiindya Union Parishad, Gaiindya Union, Rajasthali Upazila, Rangamati District	Farmer, Business, Housewife	11
9	FGD	29 January 2025	Betbunia Bazar, Kawkhali, Rangamati	Farmer, Worker, Business	11
10	FGD	30 January 2025	Ghat Bazar, Barkal Union, Barkal Upazila, Rangamati District	Business, Service Holder, Worker, Engineer	11

SL. No.	Types of meetings	Date	Location of meetings	Type of Participants	Total Participants
11	FGD	30 January 2025	Barkal Bazar, Barkal sadar, Rangamati	Business, Engineer, Teacher, Consultant Hosuewife	13
12	FGD	30 January 2025	Barkal Union, Barkal Upazila, Rangamati District	Service Holder, Labor, Business, Student, Civil Engineer, Jr. Environmental Specialist	15
13	FGD	31 January 2025	Beside Nazirhat 33/11 KV Substation, East Mondakini, 1 No. Forhadabad Union, Hathazari Upazila, Chattogram District	Student, Farmer Business, Engineer	13
14	FGD	31 January 2025	Beside Nazirhat Railway Station, East Mondakini, 1 No. Forhadabad Union, Hathazari Upazila, Chattogram District	Enterprenuer, Business, Shopkeeper, Worker	14
15	FGD	31 January 2025	Silchari, Kaptai, Rangamati	Farmer, Business, Service Holder, Student	12
16	FGD	01 February 2025	Tabalchari Union Parishad, Matiranga Upazila, Khagrachari District	Farmer, Labor Business, Service Holder, Student	17
17	FGD	01 February 2025	Aamchhara para, Rajasthali, Rangamati	Member, Social Service, Farmer, Worker, Business, Consultant	17
18	FGD	01 February 2025	West Cumilla-Tila, Tabalchari Union, Matiranga Upazila, Khagrachari District	Member, Farmer, Imam, Journalist	12
19	FGD	02 February 2025	Masalong, Sajek, Baghaichhari, Rangamati	Farmer, Student, Business	11
20	FGD	02 February 2025	Bridge Para, Sajek Union, Baghaichhari Upazila, Rangamati District	Farmer, Housewife, Business, Engineer	12
21	FGD	02 February 2025	Mashalong Bazar, Sajek Union, Baghaichhari Upazila, Rangamati District	Labor, Business, Student, Housewife	13
22	FGD	05 February 2025	Near BADC Farm Gate, Rangamati District	Mason, Business Engineer	12
23	FGD	05 February 2025	Pool para, Bandarban Sadar, Bandarban	Driver, Farmer, Business	13
24	FGD	05 February 2025	Balaghata, Ghona Road, Bandarban District	Service Holder, Business, Mason	17
25	FGD	20 April 2025	Tintahari Union, Manikchhari Upazila, Khagrachari District	Farmer, Business, Engineer	14
26	FGD	20 April 2025	Borodolu Muslim Para, Tintahari Union, Manikchhari Upazila, Khagrachari District	Teacher, Farmer, Plumber, Service Holder, Consultant	12
27	FGD	20 April 2025	Tintahari Bazar, Tintahari Union, Manikchhari Upazila, Khagrachari District	Business, Farmer, Service Holder	11
28	FGD	23 April 2025	Tin Rastar Mor, 2 No. Ward, Thanchisadar Union, Thanchi Upazila, Bandarban District	Ex. Chairman, Vice Chairman, Farmer, Business	11
29	FGD	23 April 2025	Wakpara, 2 No. Ward, Thanchisadar Union, Thanchi Upazila, Bandarban District	Business, Farmer	11
30	FGD	23 April 2025	Amtoli Para, 2 No. Ward, Thanchisadar Union, Thanchi Upazila, Bandarban District	Farmer, Housewife, Business	10

“Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

SL. No.	Types of meetings	Date	Location of meetings	Type of Participants	Total Participants
31	FGD	10 July 2025	PDB Collony, Wapda, Munsurabad, Dabalmoring, Chattogram	Teacher, Student, Job, Consultant, Driver	13
32	FGD	13 July 2025	Digholibag, 8 No. Ward, Sapchhari, Rangamati, Rangamati	Business, Farmer, Driver, Housewife, Student, Consultant	11
33	FGD	14 July 2025	Vedvedi, 6 No. Ward, Rangamati Sadar, Rangamati	Business, Film Director, Housewife, Student, Consultant	12
34	FGD	14 July 2025	Bottola Bazar, 6 No. Ward, Vedvedi, Kotoali, Rangamati	Job, Business, Student, Consultant	12
35	FGD	17 July 2025	2 no. Bolkhali, Dighinala, Dighinala, Khagrachhari	Housewife, Farmer, Consultant	11
36	FGD	17 July 2025	Lama Square, Dighinala, Khagrachhari	Business, Shopkeeper, Consultant	11
37	FGD	18 July 2025	Kanongopara, Panchhari Sadar, Panchhari, Khagrachhari	Student, Farmer, Housewife, Consultant	12
38	FGD	18 July 2025	6 No. Ward, Panchhari, Panchhari Sadar, Khagrachhari	Job, Business, Consultant	12
39	FGD	19 July 2025	Guimara, Doctor tila, 6 No. Ward, Guimara Sadar, Khagrachhari	Farmer, Business, Consultant	11
40	FGD	19 July 2025	1 No. Ward, Hafchhari, Guimara, Jaliapara, Khagrachhari	Business, Driver, Farmer, Consultant	11
41	FGD	20 July 2025	1 No. Ward, Marissa Choumohoni, Baghaichhari, Rangamati	Driver, Business, Farmer, Consultant	12
42	FGD	20 July 2025	Chijok, Chilchhari, 30 No. Char bottoli, Baghaichhari, Rangamati	Farmer, Student, Job, Consultant	10
43	FGD	03 August 2025	Kaching Ghata, 6 No. Ward, Bandarban Pourashava, Bandarban	Business, Farmer, Driver, Job, Surveyor, Consultant	13
44	FGD	03 August 2025	Kala Ghata, 3 No. Ward, Bandarban Pourashava, Bandarban	Business, Farmer, Surveyor, Consultant	12

Figure IV. 1: Photographs of FGD



163. Major discussions and responses from FGDs are described below in Table IV-4.

Table IV-4: Summary of the findings from FGDs

Name of the Proposed Substation	Major issues raised by the participants	Response by consultants
<p>Tabalchari Union Parishad, Tabalchari, Matiranga, Khagrachari</p>	<p>Participants expressed concerns about the fairness and sufficiency of compensation offered for land acquisition. There were worries that the compensation might not reflect the true value of the land or the impact on their livelihoods. Participants raised the issue of losing valuable agricultural land, which is critical for their subsistence.</p>	<p>The consultant team acknowledges the concerns regarding compensation and assures that a thorough valuation process will be carried out. We are committed to ensuring that the compensation reflects the full market value of the land and accounts for the broader impact on livelihoods. We will collaborate with local authorities and valuation experts to ensure that all compensations are fair, transparent, and aligned with both local and national standards. We recognize the importance of agricultural land for the community's sustenance and income. The consultants are committed to minimizing the acquisition of productive agricultural land wherever possible.</p>
<p>Guiyatal Bazar, Betbunia Union, Kawkhali Upazila, Rangamati District</p>	<p>Will it improve access to electricity for households? The region faces frequent power shortages, especially during peak demand times. Will this project address these issues and provide a more stable power supply?</p>	<p>Yes, the extension of the power distribution network will significantly benefit the local community, especially in remote and hilly areas. By improving the power infrastructure, we are ensuring a more reliable and consistent electricity supply, which is essential for the daily lives of the people. Yes, this project is designed to enhance the capacity of the existing power distribution system. By upgrading and extending the network, we aim to reduce power outages and improve the overall stability of the power supply. The project will help meet growing demand, especially during peak times, and ensure a more resilient and efficient distribution system. This will lead to a more consistent supply of electricity, which is crucial for both domestic and commercial activities in the region.</p>
<p>Betchari Bazar, Ghagra Union, Kawkhali Upazila, Rangamati District</p>	<p>Will there be any environmental impact? Will the project harm the local ecosystem? Will this project create job opportunities for the local population? How will local residents benefit economically from the project?</p>	<p>We understand the importance of preserving the natural environment, and as part of the project, IEE, ESIA will be conducted. The goal is to identify potential environmental risks and develop mitigation strategies to minimize any negative impacts. Our approach ensures that we minimize deforestation, soil erosion, and water pollution. Yes, the project will create numerous job opportunities for the local community. From the construction phase to the operation and maintenance of the extended power distribution network, local residents will be involved in various roles.</p>
<p>Mondakini, Nazirhat, Hathazari, Chattogram</p>	<p>How will the extension of the power distribution network improve electricity access, especially for households in remote areas of Mondakini, Nazirhat, Hathazari, Chattogram? The region often faces power shortages, especially during peak times. Will the proposed extension of the power distribution network solve this issue and stabilize the power supply?</p>	<p>The extension of the power distribution network is a significant initiative that will ensure reliable and consistent electricity access for households in remote areas. This project will connect areas that have been facing power shortages or limited access to electricity, helping to bring more stability to daily life. With a more reliable power supply, homes will benefit from improved lighting, better access to communication tools, and overall enhanced living standards. Additionally, this will promote growth in local businesses, improve access to education, and support healthcare facilities in the region. Yes, this project is specifically designed to address current power shortages in the region. By extending and upgrading the power distribution system, we will increase the capacity of the network, which will help meet the growing demand for electricity. This will reduce the frequency and duration of power outages, especially during peak usage times. A stable and reliable electricity supply will benefit homes, businesses, and essential services in the region, contributing to overall community development.</p>

“Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

<p>Shilchari Bazar, Wagga Union, Kaptai Upazila, Rangamati District</p>	<p>In many rural parts of Kaptai Upazila, there are frequent power outages. Will this project help resolve these electricity supply problems in rural areas? Given that the project involves land acquisition and construction, will it harm the local environment, especially considering the natural beauty of Kaptai Upazila? How will this project contribute to the long-term development of the region, especially in terms of economic and social growth?</p>	<p>Yes, the project will significantly address the ongoing electricity supply problems in rural areas, including those in Shilchari Bazar and other rural parts of Kaptai Upazila. By expanding the power distribution system, we aim to reduce the frequency and duration of outages, especially in rural areas that have previously been underserved. We understand the community's concern regarding environmental protection, especially in areas like Kaptai Upazila, which is known for its natural beauty. As part of the planning process, we will conduct an IEE, ESIA to ensure that any potential risks to the local ecosystem are identified and mitigated. This project is not just about improving electricity access; it is a critical part of a broader effort to foster sustainable development in the region. By extending the power distribution network, we are creating the foundation for long-term economic and social growth. Reliable electricity is key to supporting local businesses, improving access to education, enhancing healthcare services, and facilitating the development of small industries.</p>
<p>Shapchari Bazar, Wagga Union, Kaptai Upazila, Rangamati District</p>	<p>How will the extension of the power distribution network improve the living standards in Shapchari Bazar and surrounding areas? Will the project lead to improved quality of life for residents? How Will the Project Impact Local Businesses and Economic Development?</p>	<p>The extension of the power distribution network is designed to significantly enhance the quality of life in Shapchari Bazar and nearby areas. By providing reliable and consistent electricity, the project will improve access to essential services like healthcare, education, and communication. This will directly benefit households, businesses, and public institutions, creating a more stable environment for growth and development. The extension of the power distribution network will have a direct positive impact on local businesses in Shapchari Bazar. With reliable and continuous electricity, businesses can operate more efficiently and without interruptions, allowing them to expand and increase productivity.</p>
<p>Rajasthali Bus Stand Bazar, Gaiindya Union, Rajasthali Upazila, Rangamati District</p>	<p>Is this project part of a broader strategy for sustainable development? How will the extension of the power distribution network contribute to long-term growth in the region? Given the project involves land acquisition in a sensitive area, how will the project ensure that the environment is protected during construction?</p>	<p>This project is indeed part of a broader strategy for sustainable development in the region. By improving access to electricity, we are not only addressing current energy needs but also preparing the area for future growth. Reliable power is a key enabler of development, supporting local businesses, educational institutions, and healthcare services, which all contribute to long-term prosperity. Moreover, the project will be implemented with a focus on sustainability, ensuring that it has minimal environmental impact and aligns with the region's long-term development goals. This initiative is an essential step in securing a sustainable and prosperous future for Shapchari Bazar and the surrounding areas. Environmental sustainability is a top priority for us. We will implement mitigation measures to protect the environment, such as avoiding critical habitats, reducing deforestation, and ensuring proper waste management practices.</p>
<p>Gaiindya Union Parishad, Gaiindya Union, Rajasthali Upazila, Rangamati District</p>	<p>How will the extension of the power distribution network help improve the economic growth of Gaiindya Union? Many women in Gaiindya Union are involved in home-based businesses. Will the extension of the power network provide opportunities to support their work and empower women in the community?</p>	<p>This project will be instrumental in fostering economic growth in Gaiindya Union by ensuring a more reliable power supply. Yes, the extension of the power network will have a direct impact on women's empowerment in the area. Access to reliable electricity will enable women to expand and improve their home-based businesses, such as tailoring, food production, or small-scale crafts. Additionally, women will benefit from increased access to education, healthcare, and technology, which are all facilitated by stable power.</p>
<p>Betbunia Bazar, Kawkhali, Rangamati</p>	<p>Apart from electricity, will this project contribute to improving other local</p>	<p>While the primary focus of this project is on power distribution, improving electricity access often results in positive ripple effects on other infrastructure sectors. For instance, as the power network extends, there may be opportunities for improved</p>

	<p>infrastructure, such as roads or communication networks? In Gaiindya Union, social services such as schools and health clinics often face challenges due to unreliable power supply. Will this project help improve these services?</p>	<p>communication services and better access to the internet, which is essential for education, business, and healthcare. Yes, one of the key benefits of this project is that it will improve the power supply to essential public services like schools, health clinics, and community centers. Reliable electricity will enhance the functioning of these services, ensuring that schools can run efficiently with access to modern teaching tools, and health clinics can provide better care with consistent power for medical equipment.</p>
<p>Ghat Bazar, Barkal Union, Barkal Upazila, Rangamati District</p>	<p>How will extending the power distribution network to Ghat Bazar directly impact the quality of life for the local community? Will it improve living conditions?</p>	<p>The extension of the power distribution network is designed to improve the overall quality of life in Ghat Bazar. With consistent and reliable electricity, local residents will experience better lighting, enhanced access to information, and increased opportunities for educational and healthcare services. Reliable electricity is also crucial for small businesses, allowing them to operate more effectively and for longer hours. This project will bring about improvements in living standards, making the community more self-sufficient and connected to broader economic opportunities.</p>
<p>Barkal Bazar, Barkal sadar, Rangamati</p>	<p>The area often experiences frequent power outages. How will this project help in reducing these outages and provide a stable power supply? Our area is mainly dependent on agriculture and small-scale businesses. Will this power distribution project benefit these activities, and how?</p>	<p>This project is specifically aimed at strengthening the existing power infrastructure to ensure a more stable and reliable electricity supply. By extending the power distribution network, we will enhance the overall capacity of the system, which will directly reduce the frequency and duration of power outages, especially during high-demand periods. Yes, this power distribution expansion will have a positive impact on local economic activities. A stable electricity supply is essential for small businesses, including local shops, farms, and service providers. With reliable power, agricultural businesses will have better access to modern irrigation systems and equipment, leading to higher productivity.</p>
<p>Barkal Union, Barkal Upazila, Rangamati District</p>	<p>Will this project provide long-term benefits to our community, or is it a short-term initiative? Will the community have a say in how the project is implemented? How can we ensure that our concerns are addressed during the project?</p>	<p>This project is designed with long-term benefits in mind. By upgrading and extending the power distribution network, we are laying the foundation for sustainable growth in the region. Access to reliable electricity will support local businesses, improve education through better access to technology, and enhance healthcare services, leading to overall community development. The infrastructure improvements will have a lasting impact, ensuring that the community is prepared to meet future energy demands. The increased reliability of the power supply will foster greater economic stability and improve the quality of life for everyone in the community. Community involvement is crucial to the success of this project. We will ensure that local residents are actively engaged in the decision-making process throughout the project. Regular meetings will be held to update the community on progress, and their feedback will be carefully considered. We will also establish a grievance redress mechanism to ensure that any concerns or complaints are addressed promptly and effectively. The goal is to maintain a transparent and open dialogue with the community, ensuring that their concerns are heard and incorporated into the project's implementation.</p>
<p>Beside Nazirhat 33/11 KV Substation, East Mondakini, 1 No. Forhadabad Union, Hathazari</p>	<p>How will the expansion of the power distribution network benefit local healthcare facilities in the region? Will hospitals and clinics have access to more reliable power? How can the community be actively involved in the decision-making process for</p>	<p>A reliable power supply is critical for healthcare facilities, and the extension of the power network will ensure that local clinics and hospitals in East Mondakini and Forhadabad Union have continuous access to electricity. This will support the operation of essential medical equipment, lighting, and refrigeration for medicines, improving the quality of healthcare services. Furthermore, with improved energy supply, local health centers will be better equipped to serve the growing population, leading to improved health outcomes and more efficient healthcare delivery in the region.</p>

“Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

<p>Upazila, Chattogram District</p>	<p>the project? Will there be regular consultations and updates?</p>	<p>Community involvement is a cornerstone of this project. We are committed to maintaining an open and transparent dialogue with the local community throughout the duration of the project. Regular consultations will be held at key stages, allowing residents to provide feedback, ask questions, and express any concerns. We will ensure that the community is informed at every step, and that their voices are heard and addressed in a timely manner. Additionally, a grievance mechanism will be put in place to ensure that any issues that arise can be resolved quickly and effectively.</p>
<p>Beside Nazirhat Railway Station, East Mondakini, 1 No. Forhadabad Union, Hathazari Upazila, Chattogram District</p>	<p>The area often experiences frequent power outages. How will this project help in reducing these outages and provide a stable power supply? The region often faces power shortages, especially during peak times. Will the proposed extension of the power distribution network solve this issue and stabilize the power supply?</p>	<p>This project is specifically aimed at strengthening the existing power infrastructure to ensure a more stable and reliable electricity supply. By extending the power distribution network, we will enhance the overall capacity of the system, which will directly reduce the frequency and duration of power outages, especially during high-demand periods. Yes, this project is specifically designed to address current power shortages in the region. By extending and upgrading the power distribution system, we will increase the capacity of the network, which will help meet the growing demand for electricity. This will reduce the frequency and duration of power outages, especially during peak usage times. A stable and reliable electricity supply will benefit homes, businesses, and essential services in the region, contributing to overall community development.</p>
<p>Silchari, Kaptai, Rangamati</p>	<p>How will extending the power distribution network impact the residents of Silchari, Kaptai, and Rangamati in terms of daily life and living standards?</p>	<p>The extension of the power distribution network will be a game-changer for local communities. By bringing a more stable and reliable electricity supply, residents will experience better access to lighting, communication, and essential services. This will improve living standards, making life easier and more comfortable. Additionally, with more consistent power, businesses can operate more efficiently, education will be more accessible with better facilities, and healthcare services can improve with more reliable equipment.</p>
<p>Tabalchari Union Parishad, Matiranga Upazila, Khagrachari District</p>	<p>Participants expressed concerns about the fairness and sufficiency of compensation offered for land acquisition. There were worries that the compensation might not reflect the true value of the land or the impact on their livelihoods. Participants raised the issue of losing valuable agricultural land, which is critical for their subsistence.</p>	<p>The consultant team acknowledges the concerns regarding compensation and assures that a thorough valuation process will be carried out. We are committed to ensuring that the compensation reflects the full market value of the land and accounts for the broader impact on livelihoods. We will collaborate with local authorities and valuation experts to ensure that all compensations are fair, transparent, and aligned with both local and national standards. We recognize the importance of agricultural land for the community's sustenance and income. The consultants are committed to minimizing the acquisition of productive agricultural land wherever possible.</p>
<p>Aamchhara para, Rajasthali, Rangamati</p>	<p>Given that Aamchhara Para is a remote area, how will the construction of the power distribution network minimize disruption to our daily lives, especially for farming and local businesses? How will having a more reliable power supply from this project benefit the daily lives of people in Aamchhara Para and Rajasthali?</p>	<p>We understand that the construction phase could cause some temporary disruptions, particularly for farming and local businesses in Aamchhara Para. Our team is committed to minimizing these disruptions by implementing a well-planned construction schedule. We will work with local authorities to ensure that the construction activities are carried out during off-peak agricultural seasons, and temporary solutions will be provided to maintain access to key areas. A reliable power supply is essential for improving the quality of life in Aamchhara Para and the surrounding areas. By extending the power distribution network, this project will bring uninterrupted electricity, which will have a wide range of benefits. For example, local businesses will be able to operate without the frequent interruptions that currently hinder productivity. Households will experience better lighting, reduced reliance on</p>

		expensive and polluting alternatives like kerosene lamps, and improved access to modern communication tools like mobile phones and the internet.
West Cumilla-Tila, Tabalchari Union, Matiranga Upazila, Khagrachari District	Participants raised the issue of losing valuable agricultural land, which is critical for their subsistence and income. They are concerned about the long-term effects on their ability to support their families. What kind of support will be provided to families affected by land acquisition, particularly those who may lose their land?	We recognize the importance of agricultural land for the community's sustenance and income. The consultant team is committed to minimizing the acquisition of productive agricultural land wherever possible. We understand that losing land can have a significant impact on families financially. To support families affected by land acquisition, we will ensure that fair compensation is provided based on the market value of the land and any assets or crops affected.
Masalong, Sajek, Baghaichhari, Rangamati	Will this project create job opportunities for the local population in Masalong, Sajek, and Baghaichhari, both during construction? Participants expressed concerns about the fairness and sufficiency of compensation offered for land acquisition. There were worries that the compensation might not reflect the true value of the land or the impact on their livelihoods.	Yes, this project will generate numerous employment opportunities for local residents. During the construction phase, there will be a demand for labor in areas such as manual labor, machinery operation, and transportation. The consultant team acknowledges the concerns regarding compensation and assures that a thorough valuation process will be carried out. We are committed to ensuring that the compensation reflects the full market value of the land and accounts for the broader impact on livelihoods. We will collaborate with local authorities and valuation experts to ensure that all compensations are fair, transparent, and aligned with both local and national standards.
Bridge Para, Sajek Union, Baghaichhari Upazila, Rangamati District	Participants expressed concerns about the fairness and sufficiency of compensation offered for land acquisition. There were worries that the compensation might not reflect the true value of the land or the impact on their livelihoods. How can we join with the project after operation stage?	The consultant team acknowledges the concerns regarding compensation and assures that a thorough valuation process will be carried out. We are committed to ensuring that the compensation reflects the full market value of the land and accounts for the broader impact on livelihoods. We will collaborate with local authorities and valuation experts to ensure that all compensations are fair, transparent, and aligned with both local and national standards. When we will go for operation then we will require numerous technicians, local laborers, and various other types of local individuals.
Mashalong Bazar, Sajek Union, Baghaichhari Upazila, Rangamati District	How will the project ensure that landowner is compensated fairly?	The compensation will be based on independent land valuation to ensure that landowner receive fair compensation for their property. We will also account for the loss of crops, and any other assets that may be impacted by the project.
Near BADC Farm Gate, Rangamati District	Since the land involved is government-owned, how will the land acquisition process be handled?	Since the land in question is government-owned, the land acquisition process will be more streamlined and straightforward. There will be no displacement or disruption of local residents as it is not private land being acquired. The government will ensure that any land required for the extension of the power distribution network is repurposed in line with national development goals.
Pool para, Bandarban Sadar, Bandarban	Will the extension of the power distribution network in Bandarban improve electricity access for communities in remote areas like Pool Para?	Yes, this project is designed to extend the power distribution network to remote areas like Pool Para, which currently face challenges with electricity access. By expanding the network, we will ensure that more households can connect to a reliable and stable power supply.

“Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

	<p>What environmental impacts might this project have on Pool Para and its surrounding areas? How will you mitigate any potential harm to the environment during construction?</p>	<p>Environmental protection is a top priority for this project. IEE, ESIA will be conducted to identify any potential risks to the local ecosystem, including soil erosion, water contamination, and deforestation. We are committed to implementing mitigation strategies to reduce any environmental impacts. These measures might include using sustainable construction methods, minimizing deforestation, and restoring disturbed areas after construction.</p>
<p>Balaghata, Ghona Road, Bandarban District</p>	<p>How will extending the power distribution network help improve the region's preparedness for natural disasters or emergency situations? During certain seasons, power outages in Balaghata and Ghona Road are more frequent. Will this project help in reducing seasonal power outages?</p>	<p>The extension of the power distribution network will play a critical role in improving disaster preparedness and emergency response in Balaghata and Ghona Road. With a more reliable power supply, essential services such as emergency lighting, communication systems, and medical equipment will be able to function even during power outages. This ensures that the community can respond more effectively to emergencies and natural disasters. Moreover, the project will help improve infrastructure resilience, making it easier to maintain operations during challenging situations and enabling better coordination of emergency response activities.</p> <p>Yes, one of the primary objectives of the project is to reduce the frequency of seasonal power outages by improving the capacity and reliability of the power distribution system. By upgrading and extending the network, we aim to make the infrastructure more resilient to seasonal fluctuations in demand. This will help ensure a more stable and continuous power supply, particularly during peak usage periods, reducing the stress on the grid and minimizing the likelihood of outages. The project is designed to enhance the overall resilience of the power system, ensuring better performance during all seasons.</p>
<p>Tintahari Union, Manikchhari Upazila, Khagrachari District</p>	<p>How involved will the community be in the decision-making process regarding land acquisition? Will our opinions and concerns be considered? Tintahari Union frequently experiences power shortages, especially during peak times. Will the extension of the power network address this issue and improve the reliability of electricity?</p>	<p>Community involvement is essential to the success of this project. The consultancy team is committed to maintaining open and transparent communication with the community throughout the entire process.</p> <p>Yes, one of the primary objectives of this project is to improve the reliability and capacity of the power distribution system in Tintahari Union. By extending and upgrading the network, we will reduce the frequency of power outages, especially during peak demand periods. This will ensure that households and businesses have a more consistent and reliable power supply, allowing for better planning and development.</p>
<p>Borodolu Muslim Para, Tintahari Union, Manikchhari Upazila, Khagrachari District</p>	<p>How will the extension of the power distribution network in Borodolu Muslim Para impact local infrastructure? Will it lead to improvements in roads, water supply, or other services?</p>	<p>The extension of the power distribution network in Borodolu Muslim Para will have a positive impact on local infrastructure. Reliable electricity is essential for the development of other infrastructure such as roads, water supply, and communication networks. As part of the project, we anticipate that there will be improvements to the accessibility of the area, especially during the construction phase when temporary infrastructure improvements will be made to facilitate the movement of materials and machinery. Once the network is extended, the improved power supply will contribute to the development of additional services, ultimately benefiting the whole community.</p>
<p>Tintahari Bazar, Tintahari Union, Manikchhari Upazila, Khagrachari District</p>	<p>Many community members expressed concern about the impact of land acquisition on their livelihoods, especially regarding the loss of agricultural land that many depend on for their daily sustenance. The acquisition</p>	<p>The consultant team recognizes the importance of agriculture in the livelihoods of local families. We assure the community that the land acquisition process will prioritize minimizing the loss of agricultural land wherever possible. In cases where land acquisition is unavoidable, fair and adequate compensation will be provided.</p> <p>The consultancy team fully understands the significance of social ties and community structures in the affected areas. We will work</p>

	<p>of land would affect their crops and their ability to support their families. Participants raised concerns about the challenges involved in resettling families whose lands are affected. Issues such as the availability of suitable land for resettlement, the relocation process, and the risk of disruption to their community and social ties were highlighted.</p>	<p>to ensure that resettlement plans are carefully designed, considering the availability of suitable land, access to essential services (such as education and healthcare), and the preservation of social networks.</p>
<p>Tin Rastar Mor, 2 No. Ward, Thanchi sadar Union, Thanchi Upazila, Bandarban District</p>	<p>How can we be sure that the compensation for our land acquisition will be fair and reflect the true value of our land?</p>	<p>We fully understand the importance of ensuring fair compensation for the affected Peoples. The compensation process will follow a transparent and well-defined framework. A thorough land valuation process will be conducted by independent valuation experts to assess the true market value of the land and property being acquired.</p>
<p>Wakpara, 2 No. Ward, Thanchi Sadar Union, Thanchi Upazila, Bandarban District</p>	<p>This is private land, and we are concerned about whether the compensation will truly reflect the market value of our property. How will the valuation process work? How will the community stay informed about the progress of the project? Will there be enough communication from the consultants throughout the process?</p>	<p>We understand the importance of ensuring that private landowners are fairly compensated for their land. An independent land valuation expert will assess the market value of the affected land based on current conditions, including the land's use, quality, and location. This assessment will ensure that compensation is both fair and transparent. Throughout the process, we will maintain open communication with the affected landowners, ensuring that they are fully informed of how the valuation and compensation process will be carried out. We are committed to offering a compensation package that reflects the true value of the private land.</p> <p>We understand the importance of clear and consistent communication throughout the project. Regular consultation meetings will be held with the community to keep everyone informed about the project's progress and any changes to the plan. We will also provide a contact point for residents to raise any concerns or queries they might have during the course of the project.</p>
<p>Amtoli Para, 2 No. Ward, Thanchi sadar Union, Thanchi Upazila, Bandarban District</p>	<p>Will the extension of the power network create any job opportunities for our people? Can local residents be involved in the construction or maintenance of the new infrastructure? Is this project a step toward sustainable development in our region? Will it improve the quality of life for future generations?</p>	<p>Yes, the extension of the power distribution network will create a number of job opportunities for local residents during both the construction and operational phases of the project. These opportunities will include positions in construction, installation, maintenance, and administration.</p> <p>Yes, the extension of the power distribution network is designed to be a catalyst for sustainable development in your community. By providing a reliable power supply, the project will improve access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. It will also foster the growth of local businesses and support the region's long-term economic development. We are committed to implementing the project in a way that is environmentally and socially responsible, ensuring that future generations benefit from both the improved infrastructure and the preservation of your cultural and natural heritage.</p>
<p>PDB Collony, Wapda, Munsurabad, Dabalmoring, Chattogram</p>		

“Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

<p>Digholibag, 8 No. Ward, Sapchhari, Rangamati, Rangamati</p>	<p>How can we be sure that the compensation for our land acquisition will be fair and reflect the true value of our land?</p>	<p>We recognize the significance of providing equitable recompense for the impacted populations. The compensation procedure will adhere to a clear and open framework. To determine the actual market worth of the land and property being purchased, a comprehensive land valuation procedure will be carried out by impartial valuation specialists.</p>
<p>Vedvedi, 6 No. Ward, Rangamati Sadar, Rangamati</p>	<p>The area often experiences frequent power outages. How will this project help in reducing these outages and provide a stable power supply? The region often faces power shortages, especially during peak times. Will the proposed extension of the power distribution network solve this issue and stabilize the power supply?</p>	<p>Yes, the specific goal of this project is to fortify the current power infrastructure in order to guarantee a more steady and dependable supply of electricity. We will increase the system's total capacity by expanding the power distribution network, which will immediately lower the frequency and length of power outages, particularly during times of heavy demand. Yes, this project is specifically designed to address current power shortages in the region. By extending and upgrading the power distribution system, we will increase the capacity of the network, which will help meet the growing demand for electricity. This will reduce the frequency and duration of power outages, especially during peak usage times. A stable and reliable electricity supply will benefit homes, businesses, and essential services in the region, contributing to overall community development.</p>
<p>Bottola Bazar, 6 No. Ward, Vedvedi, Kotoali, Rangamati</p>	<p>The area often experiences frequent power outages. How will this project help in reducing these outages and provide a stable power supply? The region often faces power shortages, especially during peak times. Will the proposed extension of the power distribution network solve this issue and stabilize the power supply?</p>	<p>The consultants assured the community that the project is designed not only to improve electricity reliability but also to minimize any adverse impacts on households, land, and livelihoods during construction and network extension. They explained that by upgrading and extending the power distribution network, the frequency and duration of outages in Bottola Bazar and surrounding areas will be significantly reduced, ensuring a more stable electricity supply for both households and businesses. In cases where land acquisition or temporary access to private property is necessary for construction, compensation and resettlement measures will be implemented in accordance with established resettlement policies. This includes full replacement cost for any affected structures, fair market value for land, and livelihood restoration support for households experiencing disruption. Special attention will be provided to vulnerable groups, such as women-headed households, the elderly, and landless families, to ensure equitable treatment and continued access to essential services. The consultants emphasized that the project will adopt a participatory approach, keeping affected communities informed at every stage and involving local representatives in monitoring and grievance resolution. Temporary support, including financial assistance and relocation help where needed, will be provided to minimize disruption. Overall, the project aims to combine improved power reliability with a fair and transparent resettlement process, enhancing both living standards and economic opportunities for the local population.</p>
<p>2 no. Bolkhali, Dighinala, Dighinala, Khagrachhari</p>	<p>Participants expressed concerns about the potential displacement of families and loss of homesteads, which could disrupt daily life and social networks. They were also worried about losing productive agricultural land, which many households depend on for food security and income. Questions were raised regarding the fairness, transparency, and timeliness of compensation, and</p>	<p>The consultants acknowledged these concerns and emphasized that minimizing displacement is a priority. They explained that in unavoidable cases of land acquisition, compensation would be based on full market value for land, structures, crops, and trees. Additionally, comprehensive livelihood restoration measures would be implemented to ensure that affected households could maintain or improve their previous standards of living. This includes temporary financial support, employment opportunities, skill training programs, and targeted assistance for vulnerable groups. The process will be closely monitored by local authorities and community representatives, ensuring transparency and accountability at every stage. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will also be established to address complaints and provide timely resolution, ensuring that no household is left</p>

	households considered vulnerable, such as women-headed families, the elderly, and landless individuals, were concerned about receiving sufficient support during resettlement.	disadvantaged. Regular community consultations will be held to keep residents informed and involved in decision-making, reinforcing confidence in the resettlement process.
Larma Square, Dighinala, Khagrachhari	Residents raised concerns about possible relocation of homes and community structures, stressing the importance of maintaining social ties and access to local services. They asked how the resettlement process would be managed, particularly the timing and sequencing of compensation and relocation. Questions were also raised about whether all affected persons, including tenants and non-titleholders, would be included in the resettlement plan and about potential disruptions to livelihoods during the transition.	The consultants assured residents that resettlement would be planned carefully to reduce disruption as much as possible. Compensation and relocation would follow a phased approach, ensuring that households receive adequate notice and support before displacement. Replacement housing will be built prior to relocation, including access to essential services such as water, sanitation, education, and healthcare. Special attention will be given to vulnerable households, including women-headed families, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities. Tenants, sharecroppers, and other non-titleholders will be included in compensation and livelihood restoration programs. The consultants highlighted that continuous dialogue with affected households and active participation of local authorities will ensure fairness, transparency, and proper sequencing of resettlement activities. Monitoring and reporting mechanisms will track progress, address grievances promptly, and adjust measures as needed to minimize negative impacts on livelihoods.
Kanongopara, Panchhari Sadar, Panchhari, Khagrachhari	Participants highlighted potential loss of common property resources, such as community forests and grazing lands, critical for livelihoods. They expressed concerns about economic hardship from partial or total land loss and requested assurance that they would be actively consulted in compensation and resettlement decisions.	The consultants confirmed that any loss of common property resources would be addressed through appropriate community-level compensation measures, such as replacement land, financial support, or alternative livelihood programs. A participatory approach will be used to involve the community in planning and decision-making, ensuring that all affected households have a voice in the process. The consultants explained that resettlement and compensation measures would be designed to prevent long-term economic hardship, including temporary employment opportunities and livelihood restoration support. Monitoring and evaluation procedures will ensure that mitigation measures are implemented effectively, and feedback from affected communities will guide adjustments as needed. This approach aims to maintain the social and economic fabric of the community while facilitating the project's implementation.
6 No. Ward, Panchhari, Panchhari Sadar, Khagrachhari	Residents asked whether households experiencing partial land loss would still be eligible for compensation. Concerns were raised about tenants, sharecroppers, and landless workers being excluded, and questions were asked about how compensation for crops, trees, and structures would be calculated. Requests were made for clear documentation and monitoring to ensure fairness.	The consultants assured that households experiencing partial land loss would receive proportional compensation, including payments for crops, trees, and structures affected by the project. Tenants, sharecroppers, and landless families will also receive support, ensuring that all affected persons are covered. Compensation rates will be verified by independent valuation experts in coordination with local authorities. Detailed records will be maintained for each household, including property inventories and compensation agreements, to ensure transparency. Additionally, monitoring teams including community representatives will oversee implementation, promptly addressing any disputes. Support will also include temporary relocation assistance, livelihood restoration programs, and capacity-building initiatives to ensure that affected households can recover quickly and sustain their living standards. Regular updates and community meetings will be organized to keep residents informed of progress and address emerging concerns.

“Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

<p>Guimara, Doctor tila, 6 No. Ward, Guimara Sadar, Khagrachhari</p>	<p>Participants emphasized concerns about the loss of income for small businesses, agricultural workers, and other livelihood sources due to land acquisition. They raised questions about how livelihood restoration would be ensured, whether skill development or employment programs would be provided, and the support for vulnerable groups including women, elderly, and disabled persons.</p>	<p>The consultants acknowledged the community’s concerns regarding potential loss of income for small businesses, agricultural workers, and other households affected by land acquisition. They explained that a range of support measures would be provided to help households maintain their income and economic stability during and after project implementation. This includes temporary financial assistance, compensation at full market value for affected land, structures, and assets, and priority opportunities for employment during the construction phase. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups, including women-headed households, elderly individuals, and persons with disabilities, to ensure that they receive fair treatment and adequate support. The consultants emphasized that all assistance measures will be implemented transparently, in close coordination with local authorities and community representatives. Mechanisms will be in place for affected households to raise concerns, seek clarifications, and provide feedback, ensuring that support is timely, effective, and tailored to the specific needs of the community. These actions aim to minimize disruption, maintain economic stability, and safeguard the well-being of all affected persons.</p>
<p>1 No. Ward, Hafchhari, Guimara, Jaliapara, Khagrachhari</p>	<p>Residents raised concerns about the adequacy of compensation for homesteads and whether replacement housing would be provided. They were concerned about delays in relocation and maintaining access to basic services like water, sanitation, schools, and health facilities. Priority support for households with children, elderly, or disabled members was also requested.</p>	<p>The consultants assured that replacement housing will be provided for all displaced households, including access to water, sanitation, and other essential services. Compensation for homesteads will reflect full replacement cost, including structures, land improvements, and infrastructure access. Relocation will be phased and planned to prevent disruption, with priority given to households with children, elderly, or disabled members. Schools, healthcare facilities, and community centers will remain accessible, and temporary arrangements will be made if needed. The process will be overseen by a dedicated monitoring team including local authorities and community representatives, ensuring transparency, accountability, and timely implementation of resettlement measures. Grievances will be addressed through a formal mechanism to protect the rights and livelihoods of affected persons.</p>
<p>1 No. Ward, Marissa Choumohoni, Baghaichhari, Rangamati</p>	<p>Participants expressed concerns about the grievance redress process, transparency of the resettlement plan, timelines for compensation and relocation, and proper recognition of land rights to ensure fair treatment of all affected households.</p>	<p>The consultants highlighted the establishment of a comprehensive Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to address all complaints promptly and transparently. Detailed information about compensation calculations, timelines, and relocation plans will be publicly disclosed. Local authorities, community representatives, and independent monitors will oversee implementation to ensure compliance with international best practices. All affected households will be provided with detailed documentation of their entitlements and assistance, and continuous engagement will ensure that concerns are addressed proactively. Training and awareness sessions will be conducted to help affected households understand their rights and the procedures to raise grievances.</p>
<p>Chijok, Chilchhari, 30 No. Char bottoli, Baghaichhari, Rangamati</p>	<p>Residents highlighted potential disruption of livelihoods due to delayed resettlement and asked whether households without formal land titles would be supported. Concerns were also raised about marginalization of minority and indigenous communities, and residents requested inclusion in consultation and decision-making processes.</p>	<p>The consultants assured that all households, including those without formal land titles, will be included in compensation and livelihood support programs. Special attention will be given to minority and indigenous communities to prevent marginalization. Continuous community consultations will guide resettlement decisions, and livelihood restoration, temporary assistance, and skill development will be provided to all affected households. The GRM will ensure that complaints and issues are addressed promptly. Monitoring and reporting mechanisms will ensure transparency and accountability, preventing delays and ensuring equitable treatment for all affected communities.</p>

<p>Kaching Ghata, 6 No. Ward, Bandarban Pourashava, Bandarban</p>	<p>Participants questioned how compensation values would be determined and verified, expressing concerns about fairness, potential underpayment, and delays in payments. Independent assessment of land and property values and assurances for timely relocation were requested.</p>	<p>The consultants explained that compensation will be based on independent market assessments validated by local authorities. Full replacement cost for land, structures, crops, and other assets will be included, and payments will be made before relocation to prevent financial hardship. Transparent procedures will ensure fairness, with documentation of compensation agreements for each household. A GRM will handle disputes or complaints, and continuous monitoring will ensure timely implementation. Households will receive guidance and updates throughout the process to ensure confidence in the resettlement measures. Engagement with community representatives will maintain transparency and provide opportunities for feedback and adjustments.</p>
<p>Kala Ghata, 3 No. Ward, Bandarban Pourashava, Bandarban</p>	<p>Residents raised issues regarding the timing and sequencing of resettlement relative to construction. They asked how access to schools, health services, and markets would be maintained during relocation. Priority support for vulnerable households and transparency in monitoring were emphasized.</p>	<p>The consultants emphasized that all resettlement activities will be completed before construction begins in affected areas. Temporary arrangements will be made to maintain access to schools, health services, and markets. Vulnerable households will be prioritized for relocation assistance and livelihood support. Monitoring committees with community participation will oversee the process to ensure transparency, accountability, and timely implementation. Detailed schedules will be communicated to households, and regular consultations will allow residents to raise concerns and provide input, ensuring that the resettlement process is smooth, fair, and minimally disruptive to daily life.</p>

b. Key Informant Interviews (KIs)

164. Overall, 91 KIs were carried out. The key informants included local leaders, community representatives, government officials and other stakeholders who possess in-depth knowledge about the local context and the potential impacts of the project. These interviews provided an opportunity to delve into specific issues such as land ownership patterns, socio-economic conditions, and the institutional frameworks governing resettlement. The KIs also explored the informants' views on the challenges and opportunities associated with the resettlement process, as well as their recommendations for ensuring a smooth and equitable transition for the affected populations. Photographs of KIs conducted under this project are given **Annex- VII**.

Table IV-2: Summary of the findings from KIs

SI	District	Date	Departments/Of fices	Key Findings
1	Rangamati District	27 January 2025	Md. Parvez Vice-Principal, Betbunga High School, Rangamati District.	<p>Mr. Md. Parvez mentioned the project must ensure that the extension routes avoid core forest zones and biodiversity hotspots, especially those near Betbunga and surrounding areas. He also emphasized the ecological sensitivity of the hilly terrain and the need for careful alignment to minimize deforestation.</p> <p>He advised conducting a geotechnical assessment of proposed tower/pole locations as landslides are frequent during the monsoon season. This is essential to ensure the long-term stability of the infrastructure.</p> <p>He emphasized aligning the distribution network to minimize any displacement, particularly of households or</p>

“Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

SI	District	Date	Departments/Of fices	Key Findings
				<p>educational/institutional land, like school playgrounds or community centers.</p> <p>He suggested conducting awareness sessions in schools and community centers to inform people about the project’s benefits and any possible disruptions during construction.</p>
2		27 January 2025	Engr. Faizul Amin, Executive Engineer (BPDB), Khagrachari	<p>Mr. Engr. Faizul Amin advised to ensure that land acquisition and resettlement programs are inclusive of women and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>He also mentioned suggested that If land acquisition is required, it must be done transparently and in consultation with the rightful landowners and affected persons.</p> <p>He emphasized that the Resettlement Plan should include livelihood restoration options for affected families, including skills training and support for small business setups.</p>
3		27 January 2025	Md. Zia Uddin Resident Engineer (BPDB), Khagrachari	<p>Mr. Md. Zia Uddin highlighted the importance of making land acquisition and resettlement initiatives inclusive, especially considering the needs of women and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>He stressed that any land acquisition must be carried out with full transparency and involve direct consultation with the legitimate landowners and those who will be impacted.</p> <p>He also recommended that the Resettlement Plan incorporate measures for restoring livelihoods, such as offering skills development programs.</p>
4		27 January 2025	Md. Abdul Mannan Ex. Up Chairman, Tabalchari, Matiranga, Khagrachari	<p>Mr. Md. Abdul Mannan highlighted the importance of timely restoration of damaged infrastructure, such as roads and public utilities.</p> <p>He recommended employing local workers during the construction phase to boost community livelihoods.</p> <p>Additionally, he stressed the need for regular updates from the project team to maintain transparency.</p> <p>Furthermore, he suggested taking necessary mitigation measures to ensure minimal harm to natural resources.</p> <p>Lastly, he noted that with the availability of gas in the city, people would experience great convenience in managing their household tasks.</p>
5		27 January 2025	Belal Hossain Up Member, Tabalchari, Matiranga, Khagrachari	<p>Mr. Belal Hossain stressed the importance of maintaining access to mosques and religious centers during construction.</p> <p>He recommended avoiding noise pollution during key prayer times to respect the sanctity of worship.</p> <p>Additionally, he requested transparency in communicating potential risks to community health and safety due to the project.</p> <p>Lastly, he expressed hope that with an increased electricity supply would be established, creating job opportunities for the youth.</p>

SI	District	Date	Departments/Of fices	Key Findings
5		27 January 2025	Nazmul Hassan Sub-Divisional Engineer (Resident Engineer), Power Development Board (PDB), Kawkhali Upazila	<p>Mr. Nazmul Hassan emphasized the ecological sensitivity of the Chattogram Hill Tracts (CHT) region, including biodiversity hotspots, protected forest areas, and indigenous community territories.</p> <p>He advised that meaningful public consultations be held with local and indigenous communities, including Union Parishad members and civil society representatives. Culturally appropriate engagement is vital to identify environmental concerns and build project acceptance.</p> <p>Attention should be given to the potential risk of landslides impacting pole stability and distribution safety.</p>
6		27 January 2025	Holamoching Marma Sub-Assistant Plant Protection Officer, Upazila Agriculture Office, Kawkhali Upazila	<p>Ms. Holamoching Marma suggested proposed extension of the power distribution system should avoid crossing through high-yielding crop lands and orchards, particularly during the planting and harvesting seasons.</p> <p>She also mentioned precaution must be taken to avoid unintentional pest outbreaks due to vegetation clearance and improper waste disposal near crop fields.</p> <p>She also suggested that consultation with indigenous and local communities is critical, especially in areas where agricultural practices are closely tied to cultural traditions.</p>
7		28 January 2025	AKM Shamsul Arefin Sub-Divisional Engineer (Resident Engineer), Power Development Board (PDB), Kaptai Upazila	<p>Mr. AKM Shamsul Arefin recommended Ensure minimal impact on forest and hill slopes while planning distribution line routes.</p> <p>He also mentioned that involve local communities in identifying project risks and mitigation strategies.</p> <p>He encouraged engage in early and meaningful consultations with local leaders to mitigate resistance and ensure local cooperation.</p>
8		28 January 2025	Chironjit Tonchongya Chairman, Wagga Union Parishad	<p>Mr. Chironjit Tonchongya mentioned that the project should ensure that the natural environment, including forests and hill slopes, is not adversely affected.</p> <p>He mentioned that awareness campaigns should be conducted to inform residents about the project, its benefits, and any potential short-term disruptions.</p> <p>He also mentioned suggested that If land acquisition is required, it must be done transparently and in consultation with the rightful landowners and affected persons.</p>
9		28 January 2025	Md Rasedul Islam Teacher, Nazirhat Govt Primary School, Hathazari, Chattogram	<p>Mr. Md Rasedul Islam suggested the project team conduct informational sessions to explain the benefits and address concerns related to the project.</p> <p>He recommended implementing noise reduction strategies to avoid disturbing the madrasah's learning environment.</p> <p>In the end, he Suggested for the inclusion of green spaces in affected areas.</p>

“Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

SI	District	Date	Departments/Of fices	Key Findings
10		28 January 2025	Jamal Uddin Ex Assistant Teacher, Nazirhat Govt Primary School, Hathazari, Chattogram	Mr. Jamal Uddin stressed the importance of student safety and requested to prepare detailed safety plans. He recommended to share project updates to adjust school schedules if needed. In conclusion, he emphasized the importance of keeping the school’s access roads clear of construction debris. He also suggested the creation of safe pedestrian pathways for students around the construction site.
11		28 January 2025	Md. Rahim Ullah Freedom Fighter, Kaptai Upazila, Rangamati District	Mr. Md. Rahim Ullah emphasized the importance of protecting the unique hilly ecosystem and forest resources of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). He advised that the power distribution expansion should avoid core forest areas and sacred tribal lands, and wherever possible, use existing alignments or degraded lands. He emphasized that the Resettlement Plan should include livelihood restoration options for affected families, including skills training and support for small business setups. He also mentioned that Community members should be engaged through public meetings, FGDs, and information dissemination in local languages.
12		28 January 2025	Abul Kalam Imam, Shilchari Old Jame Mosque, Kaptai Upazila, Rangamati District	Mr. Abul Kalam Suggested minimizing noise during construction, especially near prayer times and during religious events. He Emphasized the importance of avoiding deforestation and maintaining ecological balance, especially in the proximity of religious and cultural heritage sites. He advised proper management of construction and electrical waste so that it does not impact the surrounding mosque area, water bodies, or farmland.
13		29 January 2025	Puching Mong Marma Chairman, Gaiindya Union Parishad, Rajasthali Upazila, Rangamati District	Mr Puching Mong Marma Emphasized the importance of avoiding core forest areas and community-managed forest land during route selection. He also mentioned that certain shifting cultivation (jhum) areas may be seasonally active and must not be considered "unused." He advised the consultan team to include a recommendation to prioritize local hiring during the construction phase. Additionally, he recommended proper mapping of local economic activities before finalizing any route alignment.
15		29 January 2025	Upanondo Dash Principal Rajsthal College, Gaiindya Union, Rajasthali Upazila, Rangamati District	Mr. Upanondo Dash mentioned that ensure that environmental assessments include the cultural and socio-economic sensitivities of the indigenous communities living in the project area. Community participation should be prioritized during planning and implementation. Moreover, he recommended Compensation for affected landowners and users must reflect current market values. For displaced families, proper livelihood restoration and skill development programs should be included in the RAP.

SI	District	Date	Departments/Of fices	Key Findings
16		29 January 2025	Sagota Sarkar Executive Engineer (BPDB), Rangamati	<p>Mr. Sagota Sarkar emphasize culturally sensitive consultation with indigenous communities before land acquisition.</p> <p>He also emphasizes Resettlement efforts should involve community leaders to reduce resistance and ensure socially acceptable relocation plans.</p> <p>He also mentioned due to the hilly terrain, land suitability studies must prioritize slope stability, access routes, and minimal ecological disruption.</p>
17		29 January 2025	Jahangir Alam Assistant Engineer (BPDB), Rangamati	<p>Mr. Jahangir Alam mentioned to ensure early and transparent dialogue with local communities and ethnic groups, considering their customary land practices and cultural sensitivities.</p> <p>He mentioned Rangamati has a large indigenous population; respect their ancestral land rights and involve traditional leaders in the planning.</p>
18		29 January 2025	Md Sayed Alam Imam Guiatol Shahi Jame Mosque, Betbunia, Kawkhali, Rangamati	<p>Mr. Md Sayed Alam emphasized that the local population is heavily dependent on forest resources and natural water bodies. Therefore, environmental protection measures should be strictly enforced during construction.</p> <p>He advised that project activities should avoid causing disturbances near religious sites, prayer times, or religious festivals. Respect for indigenous customs and Islamic traditions should be maintained.</p> <p>He also mentioned If any households lose agricultural or income-generating land, they should be supported with alternative livelihood options or assistance.</p>
19		29 January 2025	Nobo Kumar Tonchongya Upazila Board President, Upazila Central Cooperative Association Ltd. (UCCAL), under Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB), Rajasthali Upazila	<p>Mr. Nobo Kumar Tonchongya recommended Ensure the ethnic communities are adequately consulted in their native language or with the help of local facilitators.</p> <p>Additionally, he suggested prioritizing government or unused land wherever possible to reduce displacement.</p> <p>Furthermore, he suggested for ongoing communication on construction safety updates.</p> <p>Finally, he mentioned that maintain climate-resilient design standards the hilly area is prone to landslides and heavy rainfall.</p>
		29 January 2025	Shubinoy Chakma Upazila Youth Development Officer, Rajasthali Upazila	<p>Mr. Shubinoy Chakma advised that early and continuous engagement with local communities, especially the indigenous and ethnic minority groups, is essential. Awareness campaigns should be carried out to ensure people understand the benefits and impacts of the project.</p> <p>He encouraged the project proponent to create local job opportunities during the construction and operation phases, particularly for trained youth from the area, to reduce unemployment and improve local acceptance of the project.</p>

“Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

SI	District	Date	Departments/Of fices	Key Findings
				<p>He also encouraged the project proponent to create local job opportunities during the construction and operation phases, particularly for trained youth from the area, to reduce unemployment and improve local acceptance of the project.</p> <p>In addition, Mr. Chakma advised ensuring fair and transparent compensation procedures. Special attention should be given to vulnerable groups, including indigenous families who may not have formal land titles but have customary rights.</p>
20		29 January 2025	<p>Thuichaila Marma</p> <p>Upazila Information Officer, Rajasthali Upazila</p>	<p>Ms. Thuichaila Marma mentioned that the hilly terrain of Rajasthali is ecologically sensitive and rich in biodiversity. Any infrastructure development must avoid forested and protected areas, and special care should be taken to prevent landslides, soil erosion, and disruption of natural drainage.</p> <p>Additionally, she stressed the need for emergency or first-aid facilities near construction areas. She also suggested taking a clear plan for handling unwanted accidents.</p>
21		30 January 2025	<p>Probhat Kumar Chakma</p> <p>Chairman, Barkal Union Parishad, Barkal Upazila, Rangamati District</p>	<p>Mr. Probhat Kumar Chakma encouraged to engage local communities, especially indigenous peoples, from the initial stages of the project. Many are unaware of their rights and the implications of land acquisition or environmental changes. Holding participatory consultations in native languages where necessary is advised.</p> <p>He requested for carefully select distribution line routes to avoid protected forests, jhum cultivation areas, and biodiversity-sensitive zones. The region's ecology is fragile, and the project should take necessary steps to protect it.</p> <p>He requested for maximize employment opportunities for local people during project implementation. This will help increase acceptance and reduce potential conflicts.</p>
22		30 January 2025	<p>Mojaher Hossen</p> <p>Imam, Upozila Jame Mosque, Barkal, Rangamati</p>	<p>Mr. Mojaher Hossen advised that project activities should avoid causing disturbances near religious sites, prayer times, or religious festivals. Respect for indigenous customs and Islamic traditions should be maintained.</p> <p>He also mentioned If any households lose agricultural or income-generating land, they should be supported with alternative livelihood options or assistance.</p>
23		30 January 2025	<p>Mohammed Alamgir</p> <p>OC Barkal Police Station, Barkal, Rangamati</p>	<p>Mr. Mohammed Alamgir Recommended that conflict-prone or sensitive areas be assessed by law enforcement prior to acquisition to ensure safety during project execution.</p> <p>He emphasized the need for on-ground security monitoring during survey and construction phases to ensure smooth operations.</p> <p>He proposed regular coordination meetings between the project team and police to manage risk, protest prevention, and community feedback loops.</p>
24		30 January 2025	<p>Likasova Chakma</p> <p>Deputy Assistant Livestock Officer,</p>	<p>Ms. Likasova Chakma Advised ensuring that land compensation reflects both market value and customary use value, especially where formal documentation is missing but long-term use exists.</p>

SI	District	Date	Departments/Of fices	Key Findings
25			Barkal Upazila, Rangamati District	<p>She mentioned that Resettlement plans should include space for livestock shelter, water access, and proximity to grazing areas if relocation is necessary.</p> <p>She also mentioned that Construction noise and vibration may disturb grazing patterns of local livestock, particularly goats and cows commonly reared in the area.</p>
		30 January 2025	<p>Md. Abdur Rahim Imam</p> <p>Barkal Upazila Jame Mosque, Barkal Union, Barkal Upazila, Rangamati District</p>	<p>Mr. Md. Abdur Rahim emphasized that the local population is heavily dependent on forest resources and natural water bodies. Therefore, environmental protection measures should be strictly enforced during construction.</p> <p>He advised that project activities should avoid causing disturbances near religious sites, prayer times, or religious festivals. Respect for indigenous customs and Islamic traditions should be maintained.</p> <p>He also mentioned If any households lose agricultural or income-generating land, they should be supported with alternative livelihood options or assistance.</p>
26	Chattogram	31 January 2025	<p>Md. Shafiul Ajam Chairman,</p> <p>1 No. Farhadabad Union Parishad, Hathazari Upazila, Chattogram District</p>	<p>Mr. Md. Shafiul Ajam advised Avoid routing through ecologically sensitive areas, such as hill slopes, streams, and community forests.</p> <p>He mentioned that Local consultation must be ensured before project activities, especially for selection of substation or tower/pole locations.</p> <p>He emphasized the importance of verifying ownership carefully, as many lands are undocumented or passed down traditionally without legal titles.</p>
27		31 January 2025	<p>Shafique Shahab Member, 1 No. Farhadabad Union Parishad, Hathazari Upazila, Chattogram District</p>	<p>Mr. Shafique Shahab emphasized the need to protect the ecological balance of the hilly regions, especially forested areas and natural streams that are home to various flora and fauna.</p> <p>He advised avoiding environmentally sensitive zones, including community forests, water catchment areas, and agricultural lands, while routing electric lines.</p> <p>He also mentioned if relocation becomes necessary, emphasized culturally appropriate resettlement that maintains the social cohesion of indigenous or tribal communities.</p>
28		31 January 2025	<p>Nur Hossain Mollah</p> <p>Imam, Fate Ali Chowdhury Jame Mosque, 1 No. Forhadabad Union, Hathazari Upazila, Chattogram District</p>	<p>Mr. Nur Hossain Mollah emphasized the importance of avoiding disruption to mosques, graveyards, and other culturally sensitive locations.</p> <p>He suggested early and ongoing consultation with local communities, particularly with religious leaders and elders, to build trust and reduce misunderstandings.</p> <p>He recommended conducting work outside prayer hours and maintaining a respectful distance from religious institutions.</p> <p>He emphasized the need for proper rehabilitation support for those displaced, including housing, livelihood restoration, and access to social services.</p>

“Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

SI	District	Date	Departments/Of fices	Key Findings
29		31 January 2025	Munshi Joynal Halder Imam, Baitun Nazat Jame Mosque, 1 No. Forhadabad Union, Hathhazari Upazila, Chattogram District	Mr. Munshi Joynal Halder suggested early and ongoing consultation with local communities, particularly with religious leaders and elders, to build trust and reduce misunderstandings. He recommended conducting work outside prayer hours and maintaining a respectful distance from religious institutions. He emphasized the need for proper rehabilitation support for those displaced, including housing, livelihood restoration, and access to social services.
30	Rangamati	31 January 2025	Nurul Alam Sub-Assistant Engineer (BPDB), Silchari, Kaptai, Rangamati	Mr. Nurul Alam mentioned to ensure participation of ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups in discussions to avoid resistance. He also mentioned compensation should be based not only on market value but also include livelihood restoration support.
31		31 January 2025	Ismail Hossain Imam, Silchari Bazar Jame Mosque, Silchari, Kaptai, Rangamati	Mr. Ismail Hossain suggested early and ongoing consultation with local communities, particularly with religious leaders and elders, to build trust and reduce misunderstandings. He recommended conducting work outside prayer hours and maintaining a respectful distance from religious institutions. He emphasized the need for proper rehabilitation support for those displaced, including housing, livelihood restoration, and access to social services.
32	Rangamati	01 February 2025	Md. Abdul Mannan Imam, Upozila Jame Mosque, Gainda Union, Rajasthali, Rangamati	Mr. Md. Abdul Mannan advised religious leaders and institutions must be consulted in culturally sensitive areas to avoid future disputes. He suggested Informing the local communities about the project’s purpose, timeline, and impact clearly and early is essential to gain trust. He advised avoid acquisition of land that may cause friction between indigenous communities and settlers.
33		01 February 2025	Md Nurul Alam Up Member, Gainda Union Parishad, Gainda Union, Rajasthali, Rangamati	Mr. Md Nurul Alam mentioned Ensure timely and fair compensation for land acquired, with transparency in the valuation process. He Suggested If people lose land, at least temporary jobs can help them adjust economically.
34	Khagrachari	01 February 2025	Jamila Begum UP Member (Ward No. 4, 5 & 6), 2 No. Tabalchhari Union Parishad, Matiranga Upazila,	Ms. Jamila Begum expressed concern over potential impact on indigenous communities and their customary lands. Advised proper engagement and consultation with ethnic minorities and marginalized households. She recommended ensuring fair compensation and resettlement support if any displacement is necessary, particularly for homesteads or small landowners.

SI	District	Date	Departments/Of fices	Key Findings
			Khagrachari District	She also suggested prioritizing electrification of remote villages that currently lack basic access to electricity.
35		01 February 2025	Md. Abu Ishaq Imam, West Cumilla-tila Jame Mosque, Tabalchari Union, Matiranga Upazila, Khagrachari District	<p>Mr. Md. Abu Ishaq suggested early and ongoing consultation with local communities, particularly with religious leaders and elders, to build trust and reduce misunderstandings.</p> <p>He recommended conducting work outside prayer hours and maintaining a respectful distance from religious institutions.</p> <p>He emphasized the need for proper rehabilitation support for those displaced, including housing, livelihood restoration, and access to social services.</p>
36		01 February 2025	Md. Osman Ali Union Parishad Secretary Tabalchari Union, Matiranga Upazila, Khagrachari District	<p>Mr. Md. Osman Ali recommends hiring local workers for construction to enhance social acceptance and reduce potential conflicts.</p> <p>He proposes door-to-door or group meetings to explain land acquisition and resettlement benefits or impacts.</p> <p>He suggests controlling noise and dust near schools, markets, and health facilities, particularly in village centers.</p>
37		02 February 2025	Dr. Amar Shanti Chakma Village Doctor, Marsalang Bazar, Sajek Union, Baghaichari Upazila, Rangamati District	<p>Dr. Amar Shanti Chakma emphasized the importance of uninterrupted electricity in improving healthcare delivery in remote and underserved communities.</p> <p>He advised that fair and transparent compensation must be ensured for any land acquisition.</p> <p>Dr. Amar Shanti Chakma strongly suggested employing local youth during construction.</p>
38	Rangamati	02 February 2025	Nobel Chakma Assistant Teacher, Milonpara govt primary school, Sajek, Baghaichhari, Rangamati	<p>Mr. Nobel Chakma strongly recommended proactive consultation with local communities, including indigenous groups, to ensure their concerns are integrated into planning and mitigation measures.</p> <p>He emphasized support for alternative income-generating activities for affected families, particularly women and indigenous peoples.</p>
39		02 February 2025	Porosmoni Chakma Business Advisor (Sajek), Sajek, Baghaichhari, Rangamati	<p>Mr. Prosoni Chakma mentioned In many areas of Sajek and surrounding unions, land ownership is not formally registered but follows traditional systems.</p> <p>He also mentioned most families depend on jhum cultivation or homestead farming. Select power line routes or substations that minimize displacement of cultivable land.</p>
40		02 February 2025	Fulesh Chakma Mashalang Bazar Committee Head, Marsalang Bazar, Sajek Union, Baghaichari Upazila,	<p>Mr. Fulesh Chakma is mentioned the Market are demand needs more</p> <p>He mentioned that improved electricity access would significantly enhance local education, healthcare, and business activities.</p> <p>He suggested avoiding alignment of poles and lines through core forest zones and shifting routes to already degraded or less-sensitive areas where possible.</p>

“Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

SI	District	Date	Departments/Of fices	Key Findings
			Rangamati District	He encourages to conduct regular consultations with the community before and during project implementation.
41		02 February 2025	Atulal Chakma Chairman, 36 No Sajek Union, Baghaichari Upazila, Rangamati District	Mr. Atulal Chakma mentioned avoid construction during the monsoon to reduce erosion, sedimentation, and landslide risks. He also mentioned to provide market-based and livelihood-restorative compensation, especially for tribal land users who may not hold formal titles. He Emphasize soil stabilization techniques during construction; proper drainage and vegetation restoration post-installation.
42		02 February 2025	Niti Bhushan Chakma Deputy-Assistant Agriculture Officer, Upazila Agriculture Office, Khagrachhari	Mr. Niti Bhushan Chakma mentioned biodiversity impact on native flora and fauna must be assessed, particularly where new substations or pole installations may affect forest edges. He also mentioned A participatory consultation process with affected households and local leaders (e.g., Headmen or Karbaris) is essential. He recommends offering adequate compensation not only for land but also for loss of crops and livelihood, aligned with indigenous rights and practices.
43		02 February 2025	Md. Manik Mia Sub Assistant Plant Protection Officer, Upazila Agriculture Office, Khagrachhari	Mr. Md. Manik Mia Emphasized the need to avoid alignment through high-value agricultural lands, especially areas where Jhum cultivation (shifting agriculture) is practiced. He suggested that the project should consider seasonal cropping patterns to minimize disruption during peak farming seasons. He advised the project team to ensure fair and timely compensation, especially for indigenous and tribal populations with traditional land tenure.
44		02 February 2025	Ganochanti Chakma Bridgepara Village Head, Sajek Union, Baghaichari Upazila, Rangamati District	Mr. Ganochanti Chakma emphasized the importance of preserving local forest areas and water sources which are vital for the indigenous community’s livelihood. He advised that community consultation should be inclusive of all groups (including women and elders) and conducted in the local language for better understanding. He strongly recommended minimizing land acquisition in populated or cultivable areas to prevent displacement. He expressed support for electrification and emphasized the potential benefits for education, healthcare, and small businesses.
45		03 February 2025	Harunur Rashid 2nd Imam, Rajasthali Upazila Model Mosque, (Site-2) Bus Stand, gainda, Rajasthali, Rangamati	Mr. Harun or Rashid advised religious leaders and institutions must be consulted in culturally sensitive areas to avoid future disputes. He suggested Informing the local communities about the project’s purpose, timeline, and impact clearly and early is essential to gain trust. He advised avoid acquisition of land that may cause friction between indigenous communities and settlers.

SI	District	Date	Departments/Of fices	Key Findings
46		03 February 2025	Ikbal Bahar Chowdhury OC, Rajasthali Thana, (Site-2) 5no word, gainda, Rajasthali, Rangamati	Mr Ikbal Bahar Chowdhury mentioned many indigenous and local communities in the Rajasthali area are sensitive to land ownership issues. Engage in transparent discussions with the local residents before starting any land acquisition. He also mentioned in hilly and ethnic minority areas, land is not only an economic asset but part of their cultural and social identity He recommends integrating local people, especially youth, in project construction and maintenance work as part of the resettlement benefit package.
47		04 February 2025	M. M. Shah Neaz Deputy Director, Department of Agricultural Extension, Bandarban District	Mr. M. M. Shah Neaz emphasized the need to carefully assess the land use pattern in the hilly areas, especially agricultural land under jhum cultivation (shifting agriculture) and permanent horticulture, to avoid disruption of local livelihoods. He recommended selecting alignment and substation locations that avoid high-value agricultural land or areas with food security importance. He expressed support for electrification and emphasized the potential benefits for education, healthcare, and small businesses.
48	Bandarban	04 February 2025	Md. Rezaul Karim Assistant Director, Department of Environment (DoE), Bandarban District	Mr. Md. Rezaul Karim emphasized the importance of respecting the cultural, social, and environmental sensitivities of the ethnic communities living in the hilly districts. Public consultations and participatory approaches are critical. He recommended avoiding ecologically sensitive areas such as reserved forests, protected areas, and key biodiversity hotspots. Routing of the power distribution network should aim to minimize vegetation loss and soil erosion. He suggested conducting thorough baseline environmental and social studies covering land use, biodiversity, socio-economic aspects, and potential natural hazards specific to the hilly terrain. He mentioned for the resettlement and land acquisition study, he stressed the need for transparency, fair compensation, and proper consultation with affected persons, with special attention to customary land rights and local governance structures.
49		05 February 2025	Professor Dr. Mohammad Rezaul Haque, Principal, Bandarban Govt. Women College, Bandarban Municipality, Bandarban Sadar Upazila, Bandarban District	Mr. Professor Dr. Mohammad Rezaul Haque advised that all planning should be sensitive to the diverse ethnic communities residing in the area, ensuring their cultural and spiritual sites are not affected. He Strongly recommended proactive consultation with local communities, including indigenous groups, to ensure their concerns are integrated into planning and mitigation measures. He emphasized support for alternative income-generating activities for affected families, particularly women and indigenous peoples.
50		05 February 2025	Rui Prou Aoung Marma Assistant Engineer, Bandarban	Mr. Rui Prou Aoung Marma mentioned the ensure proper consultation and transparent communication with landowners, particularly those from indigenous communities.

“Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

SI	District	Date	Departments/Of fices	Key Findings
			Municipality, Bandarban Sadar Upazila, Bandarban District	<p>He mentioned the resettlement plan should ensure that displaced families are relocated in areas where they can sustain their livelihood.</p> <p>He also mentioned ensure that all stakeholders, particularly marginalized and indigenous communities, are consulted throughout the planning and implementation process. Transparency in the resettlement procedure is key to minimizing conflict.</p>
51		05 February 2025	Mithen Chakma Upazila Rural Development Officer, Bandarban Sadar Upazila, Bandarban District	<p>Mr. Mithen Chakma mentioned consider offering compensation that supports the restoration of their livelihood, including land, housing, and access to natural resources.</p> <p>He mentioned to ensure that adequate compensation is provided for lost assets (land, homes, and other infrastructure) and livelihoods.</p> <p>He encouraged to facilitate discussions with local leaders and community groups to gauge support and address concerns before finalizing any plans.</p>
52		05 February 2025	Kamal Hossain Assistant Engineer, Bandarban Municipality, Bandarban Sadar Upazila, Bandarban District	<p>Mr. Kamal Hossain mentioned to ensure that proper rehabilitation support is provided to displaced families, with access to housing, healthcare, and economic support.</p> <p>He mentioned the resettlement plan should ensure that displaced families are relocated in areas where they can sustain their livelihood.</p> <p>He also mentioned ensure that all stakeholders, particularly marginalized and indigenous communities, are consulted throughout the planning and implementation process. Transparency in the resettlement procedure is key to minimizing conflict.</p>
53		05 February 2025	Dhammika Pannya Priest, Golden Temple, Bandarban	<p>Mr. Dhammika pannya suggests conducting village-level meetings with community leaders and religious heads.</p> <p>He mentioned Infrastructure works should not interfere with key religious events or pilgrimage times.</p> <p>He advised Do not disturb forest and hill ecosystems where monks and villagers rely for meditation, gathering, or rituals.</p>
54		05 February 2025	Md. Abdur Rouf Ex Forest Officer, Bandarban Forest Office	<p>Mr. Md Abdur Rouf suggested the use of participatory rural appraisal (PRA) tools for transparency in resettlement and compensation.</p> <p>He recommended collaboration with Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council (CHTRC) and Hill District Councils for resolving land claims.</p> <p>He mentioned all proposed works in forest proximity must be reported early to District Forest Offices to ensure legal compliance.</p>
55		20 March 2025	Md. Shorful Amin Assistant Teacher	<p>Mr. Md. Shorful Amin mentioned It is crucial to educate the local community about the impacts of land acquisition and the benefits of the proposed power distribution project. Many of the community members, especially in rural and indigenous areas, may not fully</p>

SI	District	Date	Departments/Of fices	Key Findings
			Shah Halim kaderia Ibtedai Madrasha, Tintohori, Manikchhari, Khagrachhari	understand the long-term benefits of having better access to electricity. He suggested involving local indigenous leaders and community representatives in all stages of the land acquisition and resettlement process to ensure cultural sensitivity and transparency.
56		20 March 2025	Md. Basir Ahmed Head Teacher Borodulu Government High School	Mr. Md. Basir Ahmed advised that all potential impacts on local agricultural activities be carefully considered and mitigated to prevent negative consequences for local livelihoods. He emphasized the importance of conducting a thorough social impact assessment to understand the potential consequences of land acquisition on local livelihoods, particularly for indigenous people. He highlighted the need for a proper grievance redress mechanism to address any issues faced by the affected communities during land acquisition and resettlement.
57		20 March 2025	Fulesh Chakma Assistant Accountant Tintohori Union Parishad	Mr. Fulesh Chakma advised the use of community-based approaches, such as regular consultations with local leaders, to ensure the participation of indigenous communities in the decision-making process. He recommended involving the local administration and union parishad in monitoring and addressing the concerns of affected families throughout the project lifecycle.
58		22 March 2025	Sukhon Chakma Computer Operator Tintohori Union Parishad	Sukhon Chakma advised that all potential impacts on local agricultural activities be carefully considered and mitigated to prevent negative consequences for local livelihoods. He recommended conducting regular awareness campaigns to inform the affected communities about the potential impacts and benefits of the power distribution network extension.
59		23 March 2025	Chochatuhai Marma Ex. Vice Chairman, Thanchi Sadar UP	Mr. Chochatuhai Marma suggested involving local indigenous leaders and community representatives in all stages of the land acquisition and resettlement process to ensure cultural sensitivity and transparency. He recommended conducting regular awareness campaigns to inform the affected communities about the potential impacts and benefits of the power distribution network extension.
60	Khagrachhari	20 April 2025	Md. Basir Ahmed, Head Teacher, Borodulu Government High School	Mr. Ahmed emphasized that the project should ensure safety and uninterrupted schooling for students during construction. He stressed that temporary displacement of classrooms, playgrounds, or access routes must be avoided. He highlighted that compensation and relocation support should be provided if school facilities are disrupted. He also recommended dust suppression, safe transportation for students, and consultation with teachers and parents before any resettlement decisions are finalized.
61		20 April 2025	Fulesh Chakma,	Mr. Chakma emphasized that financial compensation for displaced households must be transparent and timely. He suggested that vulnerable families, such as widows and landless

“Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

SI	District	Date	Departments/Of fices	Key Findings
			Assistant Accountant, Tintohori Union Parishad	people, be prioritized in receiving resettlement assistance. He recommended that Union Parishad members be actively involved in monitoring payments to prevent irregularities. He also stressed the need for grievance redress mechanisms so that affected households can raise concerns about compensation and resettlement support.
62	Bandarban	05 August 2025	Ongshoithoi Marma, Headmen, Usamong Headmenpara, Thanchi	Mr. Marma stressed that indigenous communities must be fully consulted before any relocation, ensuring that cultural and traditional rights are respected. He highlighted that compensation must include loss of land, forest resources, and shifting cultivation areas. He also called for rehabilitation programs to restore livelihoods and avoid social disintegration. He strongly recommended culturally appropriate resettlement strategies so that communities can remain close to their ancestral land and institutions.
63		03 August 2025	Kazi Md. Billal Hossain, Mechanical Engineer (DPHE), Kaching Ghata DPHE, Bandarban	Mr. Hossain stressed that water supply lines and sanitation facilities must not be disrupted during resettlement and construction. He recommended advance surveys to identify affected water connections so that compensation or relocation can be provided to households losing access. He emphasized that displaced households must have restored access to safe drinking water. He also suggested including DPHE representatives in the resettlement planning process to safeguard community health.
64		03 August 2025	Mawlana Md. Habibullah, Imam & Khatib, Kaching Ghata Jhame Masjid	Mawlana Habibullah emphasized that resettlement must safeguard uninterrupted access to mosques and religious sites. He noted that if households near mosques are relocated, they must be given alternatives within walking distance of prayer facilities. He also stressed that project construction should minimize dust and noise, especially during prayer times. He urged for clear communication with religious leaders to avoid misunderstandings and to ensure that community traditions remain respected after relocation.
65		03 August 2025	Md. Nurul Alam, Asst. Teacher, Darul Ulum Madrasha & Yatim Khana	Mr. Alam highlighted that if students or orphans are displaced, the project should ensure alternative schooling and housing arrangements. He stressed that madrasa properties must be protected and that compensation should include rebuilding costs if structures are affected. He recommended awareness programs for parents and guardians to reduce anxiety during relocation. He also noted that special provisions are needed for orphans and vulnerable children during resettlement.
66		03 August 2025	Mepfru, Asst. Teacher, Kaching ghata Govt. Primary School	Ms. Mepfru emphasized that resettlement planning must ensure that displaced children have uninterrupted access to schools. She suggested that temporary schooling facilities be established if classrooms are relocated. She also highlighted the need for educational allowances for affected families to prevent dropouts. She strongly recommended involving school authorities in the planning of relocation sites so that education facilities remain accessible to resettled households.

SI	District	Date	Departments/Of fices	Key Findings
67		03 August 2025	Ruposhri De, Asst. Teacher, Kaching ghata Govt. Primary School	Ms. De stressed that the project should safeguard the learning environment of children during relocation. She pointed out that relocation could disrupt attendance if households are moved far from schools. She recommended that education stipends be included in resettlement assistance packages. She also highlighted that parents and teachers must be regularly informed about project timelines to prepare students for temporary disruptions.
68		03 August 2025	Sohida Akther, Asst. Teacher, Kaching ghata Govt. Primary School	Ms. Akther noted that female students may face additional challenges if schools become less accessible after relocation. She recommended that resettlement plans prioritize safe access routes for girls. She also stressed that awareness meetings with mothers and women-headed households are essential to address education-related concerns. She suggested that community participation in resettlement site design would help ensure that education and social services remain nearby.
69	Chattogram	10 July 2025	Sumona Borua Choudhury Headmistress PDB High School, Monsurabad,Cha ttogram	Mrs. Choudhury raised concerns about the impact of resettlement on children's education. He emphasized that displaced students must be accommodated in nearby schools to avoid disruption of studies. He noted that schoolteachers and staff living in affected areas should also receive fair relocation support. He suggested that the project arrange temporary classrooms or transport facilities for displaced students until permanent solutions are established.
70		18 July 2025	Ahsan Ullah, Residential Engineer, Khagrachhari 33/11 KV Grid Sub-station	Mr. Ahsan Ullah emphasized the importance of minimizing displacement of households during grid substation development. He noted that when land acquisition is unavoidable, affected families should be relocated to nearby areas with adequate housing, electricity, and road access. He highlighted the need for fair and transparent compensation for both landowners and tenants, as many local families live on rented properties. He also recommended skill-based training and livelihood assistance to ensure long-term economic rehabilitation of displaced households.
71	Khagrachhari	19 July 2025	Maolana Azizullah, Shikkha Porichalok, Darul Quran International Madrassa, Guimara	Maolana Azizullah stressed that land acquisition around madrasa areas should not disrupt student hostels or residential quarters for teachers. He raised concerns about potential eviction of low-income families living near the madrasa and urged that relocation sites be provided with proper sanitation and access to schools. He also highlighted the need to consult with madrasa committees before any construction work to prevent conflicts.
72		19 July 2025	Maolana Md. Mahmud, Imam, Guimara Kendiyo Jhame Masjid	Maolana Md. Mahmud highlighted the issue of resettling families near mosque premises if they are displaced by project activities. He insisted that prayer accessibility should remain uninterrupted and that mosques not be directly affected by land take. He suggested that resettled households be provided with housing close to religious and community institutions to maintain cultural and social ties. He also called for compensation packages that consider both physical relocation and spiritual well-being.

“Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

SI	District	Date	Departments/Of fices	Key Findings
73		19 July 2025	Md. Belal Hossain Khan, Assistant Teacher, Guimara Govt. Primary School	Mr. Belal Hossain Khan raised concerns about the impact of resettlement on children’s education. He emphasized that displaced students must be accommodated in nearby schools to avoid disruption of studies. He noted that schoolteachers and staff living in affected areas should also receive fair relocation support. He suggested that the project arrange temporary classrooms or transport facilities for displaced students until permanent solutions are established.
74		19 July 2025	Monchur Ahmed, Imam, Guimara Bazar Jhame Masjid	Mr. Monchur Ahmed stated that resettlement planning should take into account the livelihoods of small traders and shopkeepers near Guimara Bazar. He pointed out that eviction of businesses without proper rehabilitation could lead to long-term income loss for many families. He recommended market-based compensation and allocation of alternative business plots for affected shop owners. He also stressed that religious institutions within the bazar area must remain accessible throughout the project period.
75		19 July 2025	Uisundha Vante, Vikkhuk, Doddho Bihar Guimara	Vikkhuk Uisundha Vante emphasized that Buddhist temple lands and nearby settlements should not be taken without proper consultation with community leaders. He highlighted that if resettlement occurs, affected families should be relocated close to monastic institutions to preserve cultural and religious practices. He recommended that the project include compensation not only for landowners but also for non-title holders, including caretakers and daily wage earners linked to the temple.
76		20 July 2025	Md. Nijam Uddin Babu, EX-Proshasok, Bagaichhari Paurashava, BNP Sovapoti, Marissa	Mr. Nijam Uddin Babu pointed out that resettlement planning must prioritize vulnerable families in Baghaichhari town. He highlighted that poor households living in informal settlements are at high risk of eviction without legal compensation. He suggested that relocation programs include land allocation within municipal areas, so displaced families retain access to markets, schools, and hospitals. He also stressed that municipal authorities should be directly involved in the resettlement process.
77	Rangamati	20 July 2025	Md. Nijam Uddin, Imam, Baghaichhari Upazila Jhame Masjid	Imam Md. Nijam Uddin raised concerns about households living adjacent to mosque premises that may face displacement. He stressed that alternative housing should be provided within walking distance of community and religious institutions to maintain social harmony. He also called for fair compensation for families with partial land loss, ensuring they are not left with fragmented or unlivable plots.
78		20 July 2025	Md. Nur Mohammad, Imam, Baghaichhari Madrachapara Jhame Masjid	Md. Nur Mohammad emphasized that resettlement should not lead to isolation of families from their religious networks. He recommended that families displaced near Madrachapara receive relocation options that keep them integrated with their wider community. He further stressed that vulnerable groups, such as widows and elderly-headed households, must receive priority in housing allocation.
79		20 July 2025	Md. Shoriful Islam, Assistant Teacher,	Mr. Shoriful Islam highlighted that teachers and students living in staff quarters could face direct impacts from land acquisition. He emphasized that adequate compensation and alternative housing should be provided for affected employees to maintain education continuity. He suggested that displaced students receive

SI	District	Date	Departments/Of fices	Key Findings
			Upazila Adminastration School & College	scholarships and transport assistance until resettlement is completed.
80		20 July 2025	Mst. Yasmin Akter, Head Master, Upazila Adminastration School & College	Ms. Yasmin Akter expressed concerns that resettlement could disrupt the education of girls, particularly if families are relocated to distant areas. She stressed that relocation planning should ensure nearby access to schools and safe transportation for girls. She recommended that compensation packages include education allowances to help displaced families maintain their children's schooling.
81		20 July 2025	Ripon Chakma, Upoprosashonik Kormokorta, Baghaichhari Upazila Parishad	Mr. Ripon Chakma emphasized that resettlement planning must ensure fair treatment of all affected households, including indigenous families. He recommended that alternative housing be allocated near existing social infrastructure, such as schools, mosques, and markets. He also stressed that local officials should be actively involved in monitoring compensation disbursement and that grievance redress mechanisms be accessible and transparent.
82		20 July 2025	Shirin Akter, ENO, Baghaichhari Upazila Parishad	Ms. Shirin Akter highlighted the need for inclusive resettlement planning that prioritizes women-headed households, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups. She emphasized that relocation sites should provide access to basic services including water, sanitation, and healthcare. She also recommended early engagement with affected communities to avoid disputes and ensure that compensation packages reflect both land and livelihood losses.
83		20 July 2025	Socretis Chakma, Assistant Teacher, Upazila Adminastration School & Clg	Mr. Socretis Chakma stressed that resettlement should not interrupt students' education. He recommended that temporary or alternative schooling arrangements be provided if teacher or student housing is affected. He also emphasized transparent compensation for affected teachers and staff, including support for rebuilding homes and securing livelihoods. Special attention should be given to women and children in relocated families.
84		20 July 2025	Md. Sirajul Islam, Head Teacher, Ramgarh Ideal High school	Mr. Md. Sirajul Islam highlighted that displaced households must be resettled close to schools to maintain continuity in education. He recommended that compensation cover both land and residential structures, and that temporary housing solutions be arranged in advance. He also stressed that local officials should coordinate with school authorities to ensure minimal disruption to students and teachers.
85		23 July 2025	Md Yousuf Ali Toritbid Ramgarh Substation, Ramgrah, Khagrachari	Md Yousuf Ali emphasized that resettlement must be handled with full transparency and fairness. He suggested that affected households receive compensation reflecting market value of land and structures, along with livelihood support. He also recommended that women-headed households, elderly, and vulnerable families be given priority in relocation programs. Additionally, grievance redress mechanisms must be clearly communicated to the affected population.

“Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

SI	District	Date	Departments/Of fices	Key Findings
86		12 July 2025	Mawlana Jashim Uddin, Assistant Teacher, Chilchhari Darul Ulum Masjid & Madrasa	Mawlana Jashim Uddin highlighted that resettlement should ensure uninterrupted access to madrasa facilities for students and staff. He recommended that if relocation is unavoidable, temporary educational arrangements be provided. He also emphasized that compensation must cover rebuilding of residential and educational structures and support for low-income families dependent on the madrasa for housing and livelihood.
87		07 August 2025	Md Absar Hossain Lineman Kawkhali Substation, Kawkhali, Rangamati	Mr. Maheen Vai Dibe stressed that timely and transparent compensation is critical to prevent hardship among displaced households. He recommended that relocation sites include access to schools, healthcare, and livelihood opportunities. He also emphasized prioritizing vulnerable groups, particularly women-headed households and the elderly, and ensuring community cohesion in new settlements.
88		15 July 2025	Notun Bikash Chakma UP Prosasonik Kormokorta 1No. Shuvlong UP, Barkal, Rangamati	Mr. Notun Bikash Chakma emphasized that resettlement planning should involve active participation of Union Parishad members to ensure fairness. He recommended that compensation packages cover both land and structures, and that households be relocated close to markets, schools, and community facilities. He also highlighted the importance of livelihood restoration programs to prevent economic hardship for displaced families.
89		14 July 2025	Nironjon Chakma, Member, Department of Social Services	Mr. Nironjon Chakma stressed that social protection measures must be integrated into resettlement planning. He recommended that vulnerable groups including elderly, women-headed households, and disabled persons receive additional support during relocation. He also emphasized that access to social services, schools, and healthcare be maintained in relocation sites and that grievance redress mechanisms be accessible and effective.
90		14 July 2025	Md. Istiak Haider, Senior Scientific Officer, Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute, Rangamati	Mr. Md. Istiak Haider highlighted that resettlement must consider impacts on local livelihoods, particularly those dependent on fisheries and aquatic resources. He recommended that compensation include livelihood restoration programs and that relocation sites allow continued access to critical natural resources. He also stressed that environmental safeguards should be maintained to prevent loss of income for affected families.
91		14 July 2025	Omar Faruk, S.B.A, Vedvedi 33/11 KV Grid Sub-station	Mr. Omar Faruk emphasized that land acquisition for grid substation construction must be executed transparently with timely compensation. He suggested that displaced households be resettled near existing infrastructure with access to electricity, water, and road networks. He also highlighted the importance of grievance redress systems and livelihood support programs for affected families, ensuring minimal social disruption.

E. Overall Outcomes of the Stakeholder Consultation

a. Identified Beneficial Impacts:

- **Improved Access to Electricity:** Stakeholders highlighted that connection to the national grid would significantly enhance access to power for lighting, refrigeration, communication, and small businesses, thereby reducing reliance on kerosene and solar power.
- **Socio-Economic Upliftment:** The project is expected to contribute to economic development through increased opportunities for cottage industries, improved agricultural productivity (via irrigation), and small-scale enterprises.
- **Enhanced Education and Healthcare:** Electricity would allow schools and clinics to function more effectively, improving education outcomes and healthcare services, particularly in Tribal areas where such services are currently limited.
- **Tourism Promotion:** In areas like Thanchi, stakeholders noted that electrification could boost tourism by enabling better facilities and accommodations for visitors, contributing to the local economy.
- **Reduced Migration Pressure:** With better infrastructure and development prospects, fewer Tribal youths may feel compelled to migrate to urban areas, allowing communities to preserve their cultural and social structures.

b. Potential Adverse Impacts:

165. During stakeholder consultations, no significant concerns or objections were raised by Tribal Peoples or other community members regarding potential adverse impacts. However, a few participants expressed general apprehension about temporary disturbances during construction, such as noise or dust. These concerns were minimal and non-specific, and stakeholders were reassured that all construction activities would follow environmental and social safeguards to mitigate any such temporary inconveniences. Overall, the community response remained overwhelmingly positive.

F. Disclosure of RSECP

166. As per requirement of Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017, Chittagong Hill Tracts (Land Acquisition) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 and ADB SPS 2009 international safeguards standards, BPDB will be required to disclose the RSECP, Information Brochures/Booklet in both in Bangla and English language to be distributed among the people of the project area including PAPs, local stakeholders immediately after the RSECP is approved. Copies of the RSECP and the Booklet will be available in DC offices, and in the sub-districts (Upazilas) within the project area for the general public 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 PIU/ with affected persons for enabling their participation in preparing, implementing, and monitoring of the RSECP.

167. The Booklet will be in Bangla and English which briefly will present (i) the project impacts; (ii) mitigation measures and entitlement matrix; (iii) grievance redress mechanisms; (iv) the institutional framework for project implementation; (v) schedule for implementation and monitoring arrangements; and (vi) a set of common Q & A about the project for affected people. The RSECP will be also uploaded in the BPDB website.

G. Consultation & Participation during Project Implementation

168. During the preparation of the RSECP, PAPs and their communities will be informed, closely consulted, and encouraged to participate in the meeting. Consultation is a continuous process and will also be carried out during implementation and monitoring. During the implementation phase, Physical Relocation Assistance Committees (PRACs) will be formed at Union or Upazila level to seek cooperation from various stakeholders in the decision-making and implementation of the RSECP. Through public consultations, the PAPs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redress from the BPDB. The PAPs can call upon the support of RSECP Improvement of the proposed Project. The GRCs will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and other assistance. Union/Upazila based grievance redress committees (GRCs) will be formed and the grievances will be redressed within a month from the date of lodging the complaints. The GRC as well as the Property Valuation Assessment Committee (PVAC) will be formed and activated during RSECP implementation process to allow PAPs sufficient time to lodge complaints and safeguard their recognized interests.

V. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Applicable Laws of the Government of Bangladesh

169. The policy framework and entitlements for the proposed for the Project are based on applicable legal and policy frameworks of the Government of Bangladesh, namely: The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017, and ADB’s Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The GoB does not have any specific policy for addressing involuntary resettlement.

170. The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017, and its Salient Features. The legislative framework for land acquisition in Bangladesh is the “Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act of 2017” (ARIPA). This is the enacted land acquisition law gazetted on 21 September 2017, replacing the 1982 Ordinance II. Before enacting this law, the principal legal instrument governing land acquisition and compensation in Bangladesh was “Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982” and its subsequent amendments in 1993 and 1994. The Government, under the ARIPA 2017, increased the compensation rate from 1.5 times to 3 times the value of the land. The philosophy underlying the newly enacted legislation is that the persons whose lands are compulsorily acquired should be compensated at “replacement value” for their loss of lands including other assets such as houses, trees, standing crops, and any other loss and damages caused by such acquisition. Here the value of land is calculated as the average of transfer deed values over the last 12 months for similar land types in that area. This definition is the same as in the earlier legislation under the Acquisition of Immovable Property Act of 1982.

171. There have been certain significant changes in the new land acquisition Act of 2017 (ARIPA), the most important of which are:

- (i) The affected persons will get an additional 200% compensation, over and above the market value of the land when acquiring it for any public purpose or in the public interest.
- (ii) The affected persons will get an additional 300% compensation in the event of acquiring land for any private organization.
- (iii) The lands of religious worship places such as mosque, temple, pagoda, and graveyards and crematories are located, can be acquired if necessary.
- (iv) The period for the compensation of acquisition has been extended to 120 days instead of 60 days.

172. In accordance with the present (and earlier) law, the legal process of land acquisition is initiated by an application by the requiring agency or department to the Deputy Commissioner (DC) of the concerned Districts with a detailed map of the proposed area. The DC determines the amount of Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) of affected assets based on the approved government procedure.

173. One important activity in the acquisition process under ARIPA 2017 is that “prior to publication of preliminary notice of acquisition, the DC shall take the measure to carry out video filming and still photographing of all the areas of the project Right of Way (ROW) to display the existing structures, crops, trees and other physical features likely to be affected under the proposed acquisition”.

174. As indicated before, the ARIPA, 2017, albeit being the latest legal instrument for GOB in involuntary land acquisition and resettlement, is only partially applicable to CHT context, due to district’s distinct socio-cultural dynamics of the tribes, minor races, ethnic sects and communities and the existence of a dual legal system acknowledging customary laws and rights of local inhabitants along with government legislations. Relevant clauses of The Chattogram Hill Tracts Regulations, 1900, along with CHT (Land Acquisition) Regulation, 1958, and its subsequent amendment, known as Chattogram Hill Tracts (Land Acquisition) Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2018, thus, are applicable here. The following clauses of the regulations are particularly applicable in this case:

- (i) **Acquisition: 3. (1).** When any land held on valid title, which is not resumable under the Chattogram Hill Tracts Regulation, 1900 (Regu. I of 1900) or the rules made thereunder, is required for any public purpose, the Deputy Commissioner may acquire such land by an order in writing. (2) When an order is made under sub-section (1), the Deputy Commissioner shall serve a copy of such order on the person or persons interested: Provided that if the Deputy Commissioner is of the opinion that the service of the copy of such order on each such person will cause delay in taking possession of the land, he may dispense with such service and cause a public notice of such order to be given at convenient places in the locality. (3) On and from the date of service of a copy of the order or publication of a notice under sub-section (2), the land so acquired shall vest absolutely in the Provincial Government free from all incumbrances and the Deputy Commissioner may take possession of such land by using such force as may be necessary.
- (ii) **Appeal: 5. (1).** An appeal against an order made by the Deputy Commissioner determining the compensation under sec. 4 shall, if presented within thirty days of the

date of service of the notice of such determination, lie to the Commissioner of Chattogram Division. (2) The Board of Revenue may, either on its own motion or on application, revise any order passed by the Commissioner under sub-section (1).

- (iii) **Compensation: 4.** (1). When any land is acquired under sec. 3, the Provincial Government shall pay compensation therefore as may be determined by the Deputy Commissioner and in determining the amount of such compensation, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into consideration, - Firstly, the market value of the land on the date of the order of acquisition, but he shall not take into consideration the changes in the value of the land resulting from the project to which the acquisition relates; Secondly, the damage sustained by the person interested by reason of the taking of any structures, bamboos, trees or standing crops which may be on the land at the time of the Deputy Commissioner’s taking possession therefore; Thirdly, the damage, if any, sustained by the person interested at the time of the Deputy Commissioner’s taking possession of the land by reason of serving such land from his other land; Fourthly, the damage, if any, sustained by the person interested at the time of the Deputy Commissioner’s taking possession of land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings; Fifthly, if in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Deputy Commissioner the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change; and Sixthly, the damage, if any, bona fide resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the service of a copy of the order or publication of the notice under sub-section (2) of section 3 and the time of the Deputy Commissioner’s taking possession of the land.
- (iv) **(Amendment 2018): (2).** In addition to the market value of the land, as provided above, the Deputy Commissioner shall, in every case, award a sum of 200 (two hundred) per centum for public purpose and 300 (three hundred) per centum for private purpose on such market value, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.

175. The ARIPA 2017 ordinance should prevail for acquisition of customary land, while ARIPA 2017 should apply for acquisition of registered land. With updated ordinance of 2018, the challenges face earlier due to dual legal systems are expected to be resolved. This implies that the determination of compensation for the affected assets will be governed by the policy of land acquisition law of 2017 and 2018 Amendment, that is, the compensation rate will be three times the value of the land and other assets, but subject to endorsement of the CHT Regional Council and other stakeholders in the case of customary land.

176. In the case of non-titled land users, all affected assets excluding land will be compensated according to the eligibility in entitlement matrix. For non-titled APs, resettlement compensation can be directly paid to affected persons from the project.

B. CHT Regulations

177. The CHT has had the status as a special region since the British period. Most of the land in the CHT belongs to the Government either as reserve forest (RF) or as unclassified state forest

(USF). The Chattogram Hill Tract Regulation I of 1900 was the sole legal instrument for the governance and administration of the CHT. Under the regulation the DC could reoccupy land even though settlement of the same might have been given earlier. The regulation prescribed payment of compensation for various interests in the case of land acquisition.

178. With the impending Kaptai hydro project dam construction, the Government found it expedient to clarify the government's authority for acquisition of a huge tract of land that would be inundated, the Government replaced parts of the Chattogram Hill Tracts Regulation I of 1900 with the Chattogram Hill Tracts (Land Acquisition) Regulation, 1958, which remains as the most important legal instrument for the government about land acquisition in the CHT. After the 2 December 1997 Peace Accord between the Government and the PCJSS, several provisions of the Local Government Acts of 1989 were amended, so that the Government cannot acquire land owned by an individual as per CHT Regulation 1 of 1900 or under any rules of the Regulation without consultation with the HDC (Section 64).

179. The Hill District Councils (Bandarban, Rangamati and Khagrachari) Act, 1998 (along with the Schedule – 1) is a major piece of legislation for the decentralized governance of the CHT. This is a very broad authority which in practice the HDCs have seldom exercised till date. Their weak institutional capacity and subservience to the ruling party may be the main explanation. Nevertheless, Section 64 of the HDCs Act states:

- (i) *“Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, no land within the boundaries of Rangamati (and Khagrachari and Bandarban) Hill District shall be given in settlement without the prior approval of the Council and such land cannot be transferred to a person who is not a domicile of the said district without such approval; and Provided that, this provision shall not be applicable in case of areas within the Protected and Reserve Forests, Kaptai Hydroelectricity Project, Betbungia Earth Satellite Station, land transferred or settled in Government and Public interest, land and forest required for state purposes.”*

180. To align the Chattogram Hill Tracts (Land Acquisition) Regulation, 1958 with the new ARIPA, 2017, GOB amended some of the articles of the 1958 regulation. The most significant amendment was the replacement of Section 4, subsection-2 with the following:

- (i) *“(2) In addition to the market value of the land, as provided above, the Deputy Commissioner shall, in every case, award a sum of 200 (two hundred) per centum for public purpose and 300 (three hundred) per centum for private purpose on such market value, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.”*

181. Due to insertion of this subsection into the 1958 regulation, the landowners would receive a total of 300% of their land price in case of land acquisition, which was only 115% as per the previous regulation.

C. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

182. The ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 requires ADB-assisted projects to (i) avoid resettlement impacts wherever possible; (ii) minimize impacts by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all Displaced Persons (DP)

in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable. It covers both physical displacement and economic displacement.

183. Specifically, ADB SPS requires (i) Impacts to be identified and assessed early in the project cycle; (ii) plans to avoid, minimize, mitigate or compensate potential adverse impacts to be developed and implemented; and (iii) affected people are informed and consulted during project preparation and implementation. The policies apply to all ADB finance projects and all components.

184. ADB SPS also requires affected persons to be compensated prior to relocation. To ensure this, all the construction contracts should only be awarded once DC's final notice -section 8 for the respective LA cases are declared and land is handed over to the project.

185. The key involuntary resettlement policy principles of SPS 2009 are as follows:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned CSOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) Transfer, reconstruction allowances, business restoration grants according to eligibility in addition to Replacement Cost for land, structure, trees, crops and other assets; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide

them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

D. Comparison of ADB SPS with Applicable GOB Laws in the CHT

186. There are some gaps between the land acquisition law of Bangladesh and the ADB SPS, 2009. Table 3 presents the comparison between ARIPA's laws related to land acquisition, compensation, and involuntary resettlement and ADB's requirements as prescribed in the SPS 2009. Where differences exist between local law and ADB practices, the resettlement policy of the project will be resolved in favour of the latter.

187. The major differences between ARIPA 2017 and ADB SPS are:

- (i) The ARIPA 2017 calls for 3 times compensation on official land price, while ADB advocates to pay at "Replacement Cost" (RC). It is possible that government payment may now be more than RC, but there is no way to confirm this in ARIPA 2017.
- (ii) The ARIPA 2017 does not recognize the entitlement of persons without land ownership title, which is not endorsed by ADB policy.

- (iii) Land can be handed over to requiring body once payment of awards has initiated as per the Government of Bangladesh law, however, ADB policy says that no physical or economical displacement can occur prior to full compensation payment.
- (iv) In the ARIPA 2017, there is no direct provision for relocation assistance, assistance to vulnerable groups or income loss, livelihood restoration, however, it is indirectly mentioned that such provision can be arranged without any elaboration. ADB policy kept provision for such entitlement.
- (v) Stakeholders' consultation is still not a requirement in new Bangladesh law, while it is an indispensable part of the ADB SPS

188. The key differences between ADB SPS 2009 requirements and national legal system for land acquisition and resettlement with gap filling measures are presented in Table 5-1.

Table V-1: Key differences of GOB Laws in CHT with ADB SPS 2009 and GAP filing measures

Issue	ARIPA 2017/ 2018 amendment for CHT	ADB	Gap-filling Measures in this RSECP
Timing of compensation.	Land is handed over to requiring body once payment of awards has initiated.	Prior to land acquisition and displacement.	No physical or economic displacement will occur until compensation at full replacement cost or resettlement benefits have been paid.
Valuation of land	ARIPA, 2017 determines the land price as average value during the twelve months preceding the rate of publication of the notice under section no.4. During payment, Tax is deducted from the total land value. Then 200% premium is added.	ADB SPS policy calls for replacement cost of land.	Provisions have been adopted for additional top up payments to ensure replacement costs. Evaluation of affected assets are to be conducted through PAVC to assess and confirm that replacement cost at market rates are ensured.
Valuation of structures	The ARIPA, 2017 determine the Structure price by deducting construction profit, overhead charge, Value Added Tax and Depreciation. Then 100% premium is added.	ADB SPS policy calls for replacement cost of assets. Depreciation should not be taken into account during calculation.	Provisions have been adopted for additional top up payments to ensure replacement costs without depreciation value. Most recent approved structure rates are to be collected from PWD to ensure replacement cost. Affected structure owners will be allowed to take salvage materials within a timeline agreed by PMU.

Issue	ARIPA 2017/ 2018 amendment for CHT	ADB	Gap-filling Measures in this RSECP
Eligibility criteria.	Non-titled holders are not eligible for compensation. No provision to support relocation.	Non-title holders are eligible for compensation for loss of assets and income. Households must be assisted in the relocation process.	All affected persons irrespective of titles have been identified for compensation and assistance. Affected households and businesses will receive relocation assistance in the form of additional lump sum as well as support from the project in identifying and negotiating an alternative place to stay.
Economic displacement.	No compensation for loss of income.	Livelihood must be restored or improved for the vulnerable affected households.	Households must be compensated for loss of income. Vulnerable households are eligible to participate in livelihood improvement trainings under output 3 and 4, which includes market linkage and employment opportunities.
Consultations/disclosure.	No consultation/disclosure requirement.	For engagement with SEC communities, broad community support is required. Affected persons must be consulted during project design and RP preparation. All documents must be disclosed locally and on ADB's website.	Extensive consultations were carried out during design and RSECP preparation and similar efforts will continue during implementation. The RSECP documents and entitlement matrix will be disclosed locally and on ADB/EA's websites
Special assistance to vulnerable groups.	No special assistance to vulnerable groups required.	RP must have provisions for vulnerable groups.	The RSECP has special assistance measures to vulnerable groups and women headed households. Eligible affected vulnerable households will also have

Issue	ARIPA 2017/ 2018 amendment for CHT	ADB	Gap-filling Measures in this RSECP
			access to skills development trainings from the project.

189. The harmonization has also benefited from the other ADB projects’ “best practices” in resettlement. The harmonized policy forms the basis for preparation of social safeguard plans for various components of the project. Concrete harmonization and gap-filling measures listed in Table 3 will be ensured through the Project entitlement matrix presented in this RF and will be followed in subproject RPs.

E. Social Safeguards Policy for Harmonization among GOB Laws and ADB SPS for the project-

190. Since the relevant laws of GOB and ADB SPS have equivalency issues, harmonization is required to minimize gaps among these policy documents. Thus, the project will apply the following policy guidelines and procedures to comply any requirements accordingly.

F. Eligibility & Cut-off Date

191. The cut-off date for compensation under law for those identified in the proposed sites is considered to be the date of serving notice under Section 4, according to the ARIPA, 2017. The legal cut-off date will be established following the completion of the land acquisition process for the project.

VI. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE & BENEFITS

A. Introduction

192. The chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the support mechanisms for individuals affected by the project. It defines the categories of eligible persons and outlines the entitlements and assistance they will receive to mitigate the impact of displacement or loss of assets. The chapter aims to ensure that all affected individuals, particularly vulnerable groups, are adequately compensated and supported to restore their livelihoods, in alignment with relevant legal frameworks and project policies.

B. Definition of Entitlements

193. Under the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017, entitlement refers to the range of compensation and assistance provided to individuals affected by land acquisition or requisition for development projects. Entitlements include monetary compensation for the loss of land, structures, trees, and other assets, as well as additional benefits such as resettlement assistance and livelihood restoration support. ARIPA 2017 ensures that all project-affected people (PAPs) as deemed eligible receive compensation at current market value, along with a 200% premium for land and other assets. Entitlements are determined based on the type and extent of losses, and special provisions are made for vulnerable groups to safeguard their interests and ensure adequate rehabilitation.

194. The range of measures due to displaced persons to restore their social and economic base, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses. It comprises cash or in-kind compensation, income/business restoration assistance, and relocation and transfer assistance.

195. An entitled person is one who has lost his/her assets or income directly/indirectly due to the Project intervention and is eligible to receive compensation from the Deputy Commissioner office and/or cash grant from Local Government Engineering Department. This RSECP includes an Entitlement Matrix that outlines the categories of affected persons, types of impacts, and corresponding compensation and assistance measures.

C. Compensation Entitlement Matrix

196. In accordance with the policy principle adopted for this Project, all affected/displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The displaced/affected households will be entitled to the following compensation and assistance. The Entitlement Matrix identifies the categories of APs and impact and shows the entitlements for each type of loss. All APs regardless of land legal status have the same level compensations and entitlements for all types of loss except land. The APs with no land-title shall be compensated at minimum for all non-land losses. All compensation in this entitlement matrix for loss of land and other assets to be paid at replacement cost (defined in budget section of this RP) to comply with ADB, SPS 2009

Table VI-1: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Eligibility/Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Application Guideline	Responsibility
Loss Item 1: Loss of Land				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permanent loss of Agricultural, homes-tead, commercial, water bodies (ponds) Land for substation (Permanent Acquisition) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legal owner(s), as determined by DC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation at replacement cost including Market value of land determined by the deputy commissioner ▪ Other charge and duty fees related to land transactions ▪ Top-up payment on cash compensation under law (CCL) to reach compensation at replacement cost, where applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Market prices of land determined by DC. ▪ Two months’ advance notice to be issued in time to harvest standing crops. ▪ In case of partial impact, any residual land, if not suitable to use economically or by its purpose, shall be acquired and compensated too. ▪ Co-sharers of the acquired land, as determined by DC to get compensation for loss of livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BPDB/PMU/DSCM C is responsible for overall execution and coordination ▪ DC will pay Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) to all legal owners ▪ BPDB/PMU/DSCM C to inform APs of IR policies, assist in updating records. ▪ For the top up payment, BPDB/PMU/DSCM C will deter- mine Compensation with assistance from the project’s Property Assessment and Valuation Committee.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of land for tower footing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legal owner(s), as determined by DC office or/and BPDB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation for land under tower footing to the legal landowners at Government rate according to the Electricity Act 2018, Electricity Rules 2020, Amendment 2022. ▪ Contractor to restore the land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land rates as determined by the DC/AC ▪ Land/ BPDB and any other charge and duty fees. ▪ Land ownership will remain to the owner and returned to the owner, rehabilitated to original preferably better standard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DC/ BPDB will pay the compensation ▪ BPDB/PMU/ DSCMC is responsible for overall execution and coordination;

Type of Loss	Eligibility/Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Application Guideline	Responsibility
		at least to pre-project level condition		
Loss Item 2: Loss of Standing Crops				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of standing crops being affected due to substation land acquisition, tower footing land and crops below the right of way (RoW) of the transmission line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All APs regardless of land title and tenure status, including titled and/or nontiled cultivators (person who planted the crop) whether owner, lease holder, tenant, share-cropper, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Substation land and tower footing land: Compensation for standing crops and loss of crop season due to planned construction works on sites ▪ Right of Way: Compensation for standing crops and loss of crop season due to planned construction works at sites (at least two crop seasons); ▪ Compensation for standing crops @DAE rate per decimal in case of cultivated area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultivators will retain the crops and plants. ▪ Estimated market value at harvest, to be determined by DC/ BPDB/PVAC ▪ Two months advance notice to be issued in time to harvest the standing crops. ▪ PIU will identify loss and entitlement of female owners and co-sharers through share determination at the field upon receiving of payment data from DC office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DC/ BPDB/PVAC will determine market price of crops with assistance from Department of Agricultural Marketing at district level. ▪ BPDB/PMU/ DSCMC
Loss Item 3: Loss of all structures with titleholder and without title to land				
<p>Primary structures of Titled, Non-titled owners, vendors and encroachers own all types of structures (shiftable and non-shiftable built on GoB land as found</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legal owner or structure owner with or without title to land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacement Cost of the structure as determined by PAVC based on PWD rate. ▪ Transfer Grant of affected structure Tk. 10 per sft. ▪ Reconstruction Grant of affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Applicable to all structures (shiftable and non-shiftable) located on the Right of Way (ROW) at cut-off dates. ▪ Replacement cost of the structure to be announced by PAVC according to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DC-LAO/BPDB/PMU/ DSCMC /PVAC

“Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

Type of Loss	Eligibility/Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Application Guideline	Responsibility
<p>during census and verified by PAVC.</p>		<p>structure BDT 15 per sft.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost within 30 days of notice. The owner will get the TG/RG after moving the all-salvageable materials. ▪ Assistance to relocate to the new site by themselves. ▪ Eligibility and Entitlement to be limited by cut-off date declared by the project. ▪ Advanced notice to be issued by EA to instruct APs to remove structures within thirty (30) days. ▪ Consultant will support collecting PWD rates for structure compensation. ▪ Socially recognized owner and quantity of loss of structures to be identified during census/SES and verified by PAVC. 	<p>rates guided by PWD rates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In case of non-titled owners BPDB will provide these resettlement benefits directly with assistance from consultant. 	

Type of Loss	Eligibility/Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Application Guideline	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secondary Structure (Tube well, storage, garage etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All APs regardless of land title and tenure status including Squatters, encroachers, Households/persons and/ or community affected by construction impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacement cost of the structure and other fixed assets without depreciation value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All APs can keep salvage materials without deduction from their compensation amounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BPDB/PMU/ DSCMC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Structures /common property resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacement cost of the structure and other fixed assets Or ▪ Reconstruction of common property resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultation with community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DC-LAO/BPDB/PMU/ DSCMC /
Loss Item 4: Loss of trees with owner of trees on private or public land or lessees				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of trees with on private or public land or lessees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Owner of trees on private land ▪ Socially recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified by PVAC. ▪ Owners or Lessee of trees on public land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash Compensation under law to be paid by DC. ▪ Value of fruits @ 30% of timber value for large and medium fruit trees. ▪ The owner of the tree will be allowed to fell and take the trees free of cost within the BPDB declared deadline. ▪ Applicable to all trees and plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash Compensation under law is to be paid by DC. ▪ Value of fruits @ 30% of timber value for large and medium fruit trees. ▪ The owner of the tree will be allowed to fell and take the trees free of cost within the BPDB declared deadline. ▪ Consultant to explain RSECP policies regarding compensation for the trees of different categories and size 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DC/ BPDB/PVAC will determine market price of trees with assistance from Department of Forest at district level.

Type of Loss	Eligibility/Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Application Guideline	Responsibility
		<p>located on ROW at cut-off dates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DC will pay CCL as applicable for trees/plants. ▪ PAVC will announce RC prices of trees and fruits according to the rates mentioned in the costs & budgets section of chapter 9 of this RSECP. ▪ If any additional payment is required on top of DC’s payment, BPDB will directly pay it with assistance from safeguards consultant. 	<p>and make the EPs aware that they could take the timber and fruits free of cost. BPDB will not make any bar of taking the trees away by the owners within the specified deadline.</p>	
<p>Loss Item 5: Loss of income from displacement of commercial and industrial premises (wage earners in agricultural, small business and industry (excluding owners or employers))</p>				
<p>Income loss from wage earners, sharecroppers and tenants agricultural, small business and industry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular wage earners are affected by project interventions as identified by census and or by PVAC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One-time cash grant BDT: 18,000 for wage earners equivalent to income loss of 30 days (BDT 600 x 30 days). ▪ Vulnerable EPs will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EP must have been an employee of a landowner or business located in the acquired lands for at least twelve months, as identified by Joint Verification and/or Census. ▪ The resettlement benefits will be paid by ▪ BPDB directly with assistance from consultant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BPDB/PMU/ DSCMC /RP implementation firm/Contractor

Type of Loss	Eligibility/Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Application Guideline	Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involvement of qualified EPs in construction work and during operational period of the project. 		
<p>Loss Item 6: Loss of income from rented out business, office and rented in residential and commercial premises (structure owners and tenants)</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Affected people's loss their income from rented out business, office and rented in residential and commercial premises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Socially recognized owners identified during census/PVAC verification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restoration Grants for business loss for the minimum days of closing the business temporarily or partially (not over 15 days) during construction of the project in case of temporary & partial loss of business premises. ▪ Cash compensation equivalent to 3 month- net income for each small business (BDT 15,000 per month) entity those who have or not have valid trade licenses. ▪ Cash compensation equivalent to 3 month- net income for each medium business (BDT 25,000 per 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each of the affected business owners (structure owners or tenants) will be entitled for business restoration grants. ▪ If the business premises are dislocated due to other projects being implemented on the same alignment, the business operators will not be entitled for any assistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BPDB/PMU/ DSCMC

Type of Loss	Eligibility/Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Application Guideline	Responsibility
		<p>month) entity those who have valid trade license & up to date BIN (Business Identification) Certificate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash compensation equivalent to 3 month- net income for each large business (BDT 50,000 per month) entity those who have valid trade licenses, up to date BIN (Business Identification Certificate), company registration/ audited balance sheet. Right to take away business material from demolished structure. ▪ Loss of Income from rented-out Residential and commercial premises for 3 months @BDT 5000. ▪ EPs will be brought under income and livelihood regenerating programs. 		
<p>Loss Item 7: Reconnection of Utility (Tube well, Toilet, Graves, Gas, Electricity, Telephone, Water, Sewage etc.)</p>				

Type of Loss	Eligibility/Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Application Guideline	Responsibility
Losses of Utility (Tube well, toilet, Graves, Gas, Electricity, Telephone, Water, Sewage etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Households/ persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during project implementation (gas, electricity, telephone, water, sewage, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RC will be announced by PAVC according to the rates mentioned in the costs & budgets section of chapter 9 of this RSECP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The unforeseen impacts had been identified through a special survey by BPDB as per request from impacted population. The entitlements will be approved by BPDB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BPDB/PMU/ DSCMC

Loss Item 8: Loss of Income and livelihood (Vulnerable PAPs)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of Income and Livelihood (Vulnerable HH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vulnerable household such as (Vulnerable households whose monthly income is less than or equal to BDT 12,000/- or the households with disable or handicap or widow). ▪ (i) poor female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled headed households with dependents. ▪ Nationally designated poor households. ▪ Poor elderly-headed households with no means of support. ▪ Landlessness, and poor tribal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vulnerable household headed by Male: BDT 10,000 as one-time grant in addition to other compensations. ▪ Vulnerable household headed by Female: BDT 12,000 as one-time Entitlements grant in addition to other compensations for Households headed by Persons Entitled women and under the poverty level. ▪ Preferential employment in project civil work and during operational period of the project. ▪ Skill training for vulnerable HH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The EPs had been identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by BPDB with assistance from consultant if the livelihood opportunities are at risk due to the project. The cost of trainer will be borne by BPDB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BPDB/PMU/ DSCMC
---	--	--	---	---

Type of Loss	Eligibility/Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Application Guideline	Responsibility
	people or ethnic minorities. ▪ EPs losing main source of income and have no alternative source of income as identified by PVAC.	(15,000 taka per HH). ▪ One time Seed grant for each vulnerable household BDT 30,000. ▪ Consultants will motivate EPs for appropriate skills training.		
Loss Item 9: Unforeseen adverse impacts				
▪ Future impacts during construction not assessed during the feasibility design	▪ Households/ persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during project implementation.	▪ Entitlements will be determined as per the resettlement policy framework.	The unforeseen impacts will be identified through special surveys by BPDB as per request from impacted population. The entitles will be approved by BPDB.	▪ BPDB/PMU/ESU/ Contractor
▪ Loss Item 10: Temporary Impacts				
▪ Temporary Impact during Construction (Any impact on land, trees, structures, crops or any other assets)	▪ Households/ persons and/ or community affected by construction impacts	▪ Compensation will be paid at replacement and according to the entitlement matrix. ▪ Land will be returned to the owner and rehabilitated to the original preferably better standard.	▪ The temporary Impacts will be identified through special survey by BPDB ▪ All temporary use of lands outside proposed sub-stations to be through written approval of the landowner ▪ The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land or crops due to movement of	▪ BPDB/PMU/ESU /Contractor

Type of Loss	Eligibility/Entitled Persons	Entitlement	Application Guideline	Responsibility
			machinery and in connection with collection and transportation of borrow materials.	

D. Compensation Payment Procedure

197. BPDB will ensure that the properties (land, structure and non-structure assets) to be displaced for the project will be compensated at their full replacement cost determined by a legally constituted body like the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) as per the Resettlement Plan (RP). The modalities for payment of compensation and other assistance for assets, incomes and livelihoods targets is resettlement assistance for substituting and restoration of loss of income and workdays by the relocated households, especially the vulnerable households are explained in below-

a. Procedure of Land Acquisition and Compensation payment to titled holder-

1. Upon obtaining administrative approval of land acquisition proposal from the Ministry of Land (MoL), the DC serves notice under Section-4 of the Acquisition and Requisition of the Immovable Property Act, 2017 to the recorded owner of the affected property for public appraisal.
2. Land acquiring (DC Office) and requiring body (here BPDB) representatives conduct Joint Verification Survey (JVS) of the affected properties within 7/15 days of serving notice for land acquisition.
3. After that the DC serves notice under Section-8 for entertaining claims from the potential affected persons.
4. On the basis of Joint Verification Survey data, DC writes letter to Public the Forest Department and type of crops to the Agriculture Department for valuation as per government rule.
5. DC also collects recorded land price from the concerned Sub-register's office for previous 12 months from the date of notice under Sections-4.
6. On the basis of Joint Verification Survey data, DC writes letter to Public the Forest Department and type of crops to the Agriculture Department for valuation as per government rule.
7. DC also collects recorded land price from the concerned Sub-register's office for previous 12 months from the date of notice under Sections-4.
8. After receiving rates from the PWD, Forest and Agriculture Department, the DC Office prepares estimates and sends it to the Project Executing Agency for placement of fund within 120 days.
9. The DC prepares award for compensation in the name of recorded title holder.

10. Upon placement of fund, the DC serves notice under Section-8 to the PAHs for receiving Cash.
11. Compensation under Law (CCL) within days from the date of issuing notice.
12. The affected people are noticed to produce the records of right of the property with updated tax receipt of land, declaration on Tk. 300 non-judicial stamp, photograph etc before Land Acquisition Officer (LAO) of DC Office.
13. Upon fulfillment of the criteria of the DC Office i.e., requisite papers and documents, the LAO will disburse CCL either in the office or at the field level issuing prior notice to EPs.
14. Local Government Institutions representative identifies the affected people during receiving the CCL. As per land Acquisition law, DC pays compensation to the legally owner of the properties for land, structure, trees and crops.
15. As per land Acquisition law, DC pays compensation to the legally owner of the properties for land, structure, trees and crops.
16. After receiving account payee cheque for CCL from the LA office and obtaining clearance from the Treasury Section of DC Office, the Entitled Persons (EP) deposits the CCL to his own bank account.
17. One copy of the CCL will be submitted to the DSCMC social safeguards specialist to assess additional payment of compensation as per RSECP policy.
18. The DSCMC social safeguards specialist shall create an identity number for each of the CCL holders and prepare Entitlement Card (EC) for all the PAPs along with the amount of compensation.
19. The DSCMC social safeguards specialist shall prepare Identity cards with photograph of the EPs. The identity cards will be jointly signed by the EA and the pasted photograph shall be attested by the concerned Local Government Representative.
20. The DSCMC social safeguards specialist shall disburse Account Payee Cheque either in their office or in the office of Ward Councilor after receiving fund from BPDB (PIU).

E. Valuation and Compensation Rates

198. The ARIPA 2017 provides for the payment of compensation for land and other assets permanently acquired, including standing crops, trees, and houses and any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Deputy Commissioner determines the market value of acquired assets as per its value on the date of issue of the notice of acquisition (Section 4), based on the registered value of similar property bought and/or sold in the area over the preceding 12 months. The market value of the property determined by the Deputy Commissioner is reinforced by 200% for land and 100% for non-land property due to compulsory nature of acquisition. The law specifies methods for calculation of market value of property based on recorded prices obtained from relevant Government departments such as Sub-Registrar (for land), Public Works Department (for structures), Department of Forests (for trees), Department of Agriculture (for crops) and Department of Fisheries (for fish stock). The following factors will be considered by the Deputy Commissioner in determining the market value of the property to be acquired.

199. In determining such market value of the property at the date of publication of the notice under section 4 (1) under ARIPA 2017, the Deputy Commissioner shall consider (i) the average value of the properties of similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity during the

twelve months preceding the date of publication of the notice under section 4 (1); (ii) damages caused to any standing crops or trees on the property as a result of acquisition; (iii) any severance of the property from other property held by the interested parties; (iv) any injurious affection on other properties, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or the earnings of the interested parties; (v) any possibilities that compel the person interested in the property (to be acquired) to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change; and (vi) any damages that may result from diminution of the profits of the property between the date of serving the notice under Section 7 and the date of taking possession of the property by the Deputy Commissioner.

200. BPDB will also assess the replacement cost in consultation with the authentic source and local known persons. In case of any gap of DC payment and replacement value, BPDB will pay the additional value of land and other affected assets.

VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Introduction

201. Grievances are issues, concerns, problems, or claims (perceived or actual) that individuals or community groups want to address and be resolved by the Project. The grievance mechanism is a locally based, project-specific extra-legal way to deal with and resolve complaints and grievances faster and thus enhance project performance standards in terms of social and resettlement management. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to facilitate the affected people and their communities to voice grievances, complaints and concerns linked to the project for ensuring accountability towards the affected persons through redressing their grievances, complaints and concerns. This mechanism (GRM) will be readily accessible to all project affected persons. Preferably grievance cases will be resolved by local level GRC.

202. An effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a critical component of the Resettlement Plan (RP) for the "Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts" project. This mechanism ensures that concerns, complaints, or disputes arising from land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, or any other project-related impacts are addressed in a timely, transparent, and fair manner. Given the socio-cultural sensitivities of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), where Tribal populations reside and where customary practices often govern land and community relations, the GRM is designed to be accessible, inclusive, and respectful of local contexts.

203. The primary objectives of the GRM are to promote accountability, reduce conflict, and enhance project outcomes by providing a structured platform through which affected persons including both Bengali and ethnic households can voice their concerns without fear of retribution. The mechanism will be made known to all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) through public consultations, community meetings, and information dissemination campaigns. The GRM will operate at multiple levels, starting from the local level to higher tiers if necessary, ensuring issues are resolved as close to the source as possible.

204. By establishing a responsive and culturally appropriate grievance mechanism, the project not only complies with national policies such as the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017, but also aligns with ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), which emphasizes meaningful consultation and grievance redress as part of a rights-based resettlement process.

B. Principles of GRM

205. The GRM is anchored on the following principles that guide the Project:

- (i) **Transparency.** The Project will keep the affected person informed about the progress made in resolving the grievances and provide sufficient information about the mechanism’s performance to build confidence in its effectiveness and meet any public interest at stake. The SEC especially the *karbaris* must be (i) made aware of the complaints and issues reported, (ii) involved in their redress, and (iii) informed on progress made in resolving grievances. Confidentiality of the dialogue between parties and of individuals’ identities should be provided where necessary.
- (ii) **Empowering and participatory.** SEC, *karbaris*, affected persons, beneficiaries, INGOs and other stakeholders are encouraged to participate and bring complaints,

issues and comments to the attention of Project management. More importantly, communities should be involved in problem solving.

- (iii) **Socially inclusive.** The whole community is given the opportunity to raise concerns and the right to be accorded a response. The grievance system will allow anyone, especially the SEC, poor, the disadvantaged groups, the women, to raise grievance or complaints, be heard and involved on redressal process.
- (iv) **Culturally appropriate.** The *karbaris* and PDC in SEC will be members in grievance redress committees.
- (v) **Simple and accessible.** Procedures to file complaints and seek redress are kept simple and easy to understand by the SEC and affected people. Complaints and queries may be sent through different accessible means such as but not limited to, installation of grievance box in subproject areas, walk-in to district offices, PDC representatives, *karbari*, message or call to grievance hotline, or an email to the Project website.
- (vi) **Confidentiality.** The identities of affected people and other stakeholders are kept confidential upon request. This encourages people to voluntarily participate in the GRM process, and file complaints and/or comments.

C. Functions of GRM

- (i) Response to grievance and comments is ensured within an acceptable timeline. The corresponding action is responsive and commensurate to complaint or issue. The GRM entails objective and independent practice to promote fair procedures and encourages people to use. Thus, GRM will enhance the Project's contribution to participatory development. In all instances, conflict of interest or perceptions of it will be investigated and avoided.
- (ii) The GRM will establish multiple channels by which grievances can be received by the PMO. The procedures will be easy for all the diverse groups of affected persons to understand and be made known to them and consider the many facets involved in making the mechanism accessible including AP access to transportation and roads and their literacy and education levels, as well as their access to such communications facilities as telephones, mail, and the internet. The project will ensure consultation is organized in a congenial environment without intimidation and should be culturally appropriate and acceptable to SEC and gender sensitive.
- (iii) To ensure the GRM is in line with the ADB SPS, the GRM will be a time-bound, simple, transparent, gender- and culturally- responsive in addressing feedback, concerns and suggestions of, and facilitation of solutions for, all the relevant stakeholders of the project (i.e., local community, contractors, and other members in the value chain, including from small ethnic communities (SECs), women, and other vulnerable groups).
- (iv) Accessibility will be facilitated through provision of the following services: (i) grievance boxes in subproject areas, (ii) walk-in to district offices, (iii) speak to PDC representatives or *karbari*, (iv) message or call the grievance hotline, or (iv) email the Project website. The PMO is to establish a GRM hotline and project website for APs

to contact. A phone number and web address will be defined during project readiness. Complaints received through the hotline and website will be documented and fed to the correct level of GRM for facilitation. Awareness of grievance redress procedures will be created through public awareness, outreach campaigns and clear signage with grievance focal person's contact details and procedure on how to file a complaint, including in Bangla or major SEC dialects on project sites. Redress through the GRM does not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies.

- (v) Gender- and cultural- responsiveness will be supported through: (i) use of local issue resolution methods, (ii) membership of the SECs or their representative at the first tier GRM at field/village level; (iii) availability of the GRM form in local/SEC dialects or languages to the extent these have a written form and on information signage.
- (vi) For any grievance filed by a marginalized or vulnerable person, such as a SEC member or poor person, extra attention will be paid to ensuring the following: (i) complainant will be aided in recording their grievance (field staff to write up verbal complaint verbatim), (ii) complainant can be represented and supported by a local leader (such as an SEC leader), (iii) the outcome of the grievance will be delivered in writing and in person by the GRO responsible, to ensure comprehension of the outcome and any follow up actions. All grievances shall be recorded in grievance register (including in Bengali or local language), and entire process shall be tracked and reported through quarterly and annual progress reports and semi-annual social and environmental safeguards monitoring reports. The GRM process shall include the following stages.

D. Levels of GRM

- (i) The GRM for this project will have three tiers. Tier 1 will be at site level, referring to the site engineer from construction team, or as deemed appropriate and available at site, under the jurisdiction of PIU. The DSCMC consultant will support in coordination and resolution. Para Development Committee (PDC) will serve as community representative in tier one. Tier 2 is represented by a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) which is established at project level, with PD/PMO and LAO from DC office to support with resolution. Hill District councils being the community representatives. The final tier will be at central level headed by PSC for issues that require ministry level decisions.
- (ii) The PMU will ensure the redressal of complaints, including anonymous complaints, and issues of non-compliance, in accordance with national regulations and the ADB Accountability Mechanism Policy 2012. However, the affected person has every right to bring their issue to a court of law.

E. Tier 1: Site level

206. At site level, the construction team will be the first tier of the GRM for all social and environmental concerns, excepting land dispute resolution. The complaints resolution should be within seven days and will follow the same steps in filing the complaint as mentioned above. Any affected person can approach the site engineer or any member of the PDC. The Social

safeguards specialist will ensure to provide support throughout the grievance problem-solving process. The PDC will convene weekly to coordinate on any complaints lodged at the PDC level. If project site level representative and PDC are unable to resolve the issue to the satisfaction of the affected person, the issues can be forwarded to the GRC level in tier 2 within seven days.

Tier-1 is composed of:

- (i) Karbari/PDC member
- (ii) Contractor's site engineer/representative member secretary
- (iii) One female local leader as Member
- (iv) Social safeguards specialist from contracted DSCMC as Member
- (v) PIU representative as Chairperson

F. Tier 2: Project Level

207. For environmental or social safeguards related complaints that cannot be settled at the site level, the T2 GRC, at Project level will provide a simple process for the affected person to raise their concerns and get them resolved within seven days. The affected persons will be informed of their right to file complaints to the GRC.

208. The GRC will receive unresolved grievances of the affected persons through the DSCMC specialist, and will assist the affected person in lodging their resettlement claims in a format acceptable to the GRC at PMU level. All complaints will be received at the office of the PMU, or by the GRC.

209. The GRC at project level will settle the issues within seven days after receiving complaints. The PMU representative, as chairperson of the GRC, upon receipt of complaints, will organize a GRC meeting. GRC at T2 will pass a resolution which will be formally conveyed to the concerned affected persons through the DSCMC consultant. The key functions of a GRC will be as follows:

- (i) Record, categorize and prioritize any grievances;
- (ii) Settle grievances in consultation with affected persons/representatives, project staff and other stakeholders;
- (iii) Inform the aggrieved parties about the resolutions; and
- (iv) Forward any unresolved complaints to the PSC level committee.

210. The T2 GRC is composed of:

- (i) Project Director of PMU as Chairperson
- (ii) Land Officer of Hill District Council as Member
- (iii) One female local leader as Member if required
- (iv) DSCMC safeguards specialist will provide as Member Secretary

211. If not resolved at the GRC level within seven days, the matter will be referred immediately to the PSC level through PMU.

G. Tier 3: Central Level

212. Complaints that cannot be settled at the GRC T2 level should be elevated to the Project Steering Committee for grievance redressal and resolution within 15 days. The T3 GRC will meet

whenever a case is brought to its attention and determine the merit of each grievance brought to their level. The authorities and responsibilities of the PSC and its rules of business will be part of the PDB Executive Order. The PSC will provide feedback to PMU for resolution.

213. The T3 is composed of:

- (i) PSC representative as Chairperson (minimum Joint Secretary level officer from Power Division).
- (ii) Representative from the PDB as Member
- (iii) PMU nominated representative as Member
- (iv) Project Director (Chief Engineer) PMU as Member Secretary

214. None of the three levels of the GRM possess any legal mandate or authority to resolve land issues, they rather act as an advisory body or facilitator to try to resolve issues between the affected household/person and the Project. Any complaints of ownership or other suits, to be resolved by judicial system, will not be resolved by project’s GRM. The affected person always has other resources through the Government legal channels. However, every effort will be made to avoid this by applying traditional conflict resolution procedures in negotiating resolutions to complaints. Should an affected person wish to pursue legal recourse at any point prior to approaching, during interaction with, or after interacting with the GRM, the PMU, PIU and DSCMC will ensure that support is given to the affected person to prepare a case. No fees will be charged to the affected person for such assistance.

H. Relevant GRM Activities

- (i) **Court of Law.** The GRM notwithstanding, an aggrieved person will have access to Bangladesh Legal System at any stage, Accessing the court of law is not dependent on the outcome of the GRM.
- (ii) **ADB Accountability Mechanism.** If the established GRM is not able to resolve the issue, the affected person can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer at ADB headquarters. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, it is recommended that affected people make good faith effort to resolve their issues by working with the Bangladesh Resident Mission. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, they could approach the Accountability Mechanism. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities.
- (iii) **Consultation and Information Dissemination.** Consultation will include group meetings, and one-on-one discussion with affected persons, to be announced in advance and conducted at the time and day agreed on with the affected persons or their representatives. Uneducated affected persons will be assisted to understand the grievance redress process. The GRM process will be explained to them in Tribal dialects by the consultant, with support from local PDC members. The public especially the Tribal and affected persons will be made aware of the GRM through consultation meetings, focus group discussions and inclusion of the GRM hotline and relevant details in the Project information brochure.

- (iv) **Record Keeping.** An online grievance record system will be established by DSCMC. Records of all grievances received, including contact details of affected person, date of complaint/grievance received, nature of grievance, agreed actions and measures, dates of meetings conducted and resolutions with linked documentation are recorded in the system. The number of grievances recorded and resolved, and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PIU office, and on the website of PMU (to be developed in project readiness), as well as reported in the semiannual environmental, IR and IP safeguards monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB. The DSCMC safeguards consultant, with support from the PMU and PIU, will be responsible for maintaining the grievance record system.
- (v) **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the PMU. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in resettlement cost estimates.

I. Scope and Jurisdiction of GRC

215. The scope of work and jurisdiction of GRC are:

- (i) The GRC shall review, consider and resolve grievances, related to social/resettlement and environmental mitigations during implementation, received by the committee.
- (ii) Any grievances presented to the GRC should ideally be resolved on the first day of hearing or within a period of one month, in cases of complicated cases requiring additional investigations.
- (iii) Grievances of persons affected during project implementation will also be reviewed by GRC.
- (iv) GRC decisions should ideally be arrived at through consensus, failing which resolution will be based on majority vote. Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of social, resettlement and environmental policy framework.
- (v) The GRC will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law. But if the parties agree on through a written appeal, GRC can mediate. The parties will withdraw the litigation.
- (vi) A minimum three (3) members shall form the quorum for the meeting of the GRC.
- (vii) The Legal Adviser will not play role as member but will put his lawful advice/ suggestion during GRC sessions.

J. Filing Grievance Cases and Resolution Process

216. The persons or entities with a concern or complaint will file their grievance petitions with the GRM focal points without any fear and intimidation. Where required, the GRC will assist the aggrieved people in drafting the complaints. All grievance cases must be submitted in writing to the GRC Chairperson, GRC at the Site level, the first tier GRM. The complainant may be represented by him/ herself or appointed agent such as locally elected officials/legal advisors. The resolution made by GRC will be communicated to the concerned aggrieved person in writing. If dissatisfied with the resolution of the GRC, the concern aggrieved person may request through the convener of Ward level GRC, a further review of the judgment at the Project level GRC,

second tier GRM. The case with review requested to the first tier GRM, will be forwarded to the Convener of the project level GRC, with all documentations by the local level GRC. If the disputant remains unsatisfied at the second tier, he/she can go to the formal court of law.

217. GRC meetings will be held in the GRM secretariat or at any other location(s) as agreed with the complainants. If needed, GRC members may undertake field visits to verify and review the issues on dispute and take technical clarifications from the legal advisor/consultant at the PIU. Complaints resolved at any tier of the GRM and accepted by the aggrieved persons will be approved by the Project Director for implementation or actions.

218. The complaints received at any tier of the GRM will be heard, investigated and resolved within one calendar month from the date of registering the complaints.

K. Documentation and Monitoring

219. To ensure impartiality and transparency, hearings on complaints at the GRC level will remain open to the public. The GRCs will record the details of the complaints and their resolution in a register and document all proceedings including hearing, resolution and closing of the cases.

220. The GRM Registrar Book will contain (1) Case no. with date and channel of receipt, (2) Name of complainant with gender and contact details, (3) Story of the complaints, (4) Method of resolution with details of site verification and hearing, (5) Decision of GRC and agreement, and (6) Management actions to implement the agreed decisions.

221. Grievance resolution will be a continuous process during project implementation. The conveners' office at PIU will keep records of all resolved and unresolved complaints and grievances (one file for each case record) and make them available for review as and when asked for by any other interested persons/entities. The PIU, with help from the Design & Supervision and Contract Management Consultant (DSCMC) will also prepare periodic reports on the grievance resolution process and publish these on their website.

L. GRM Procedure by the Government

222. According to the GRM procedure, if anyone cannot file an objection to the local community, he/she can object through the website. At this stage a complainer can complain through the website by entering a mobile number, full name, email (if any). Objections can be given by complain box on the website. There's a website-based GR system developed by the government. A sample Photographs is presented below:

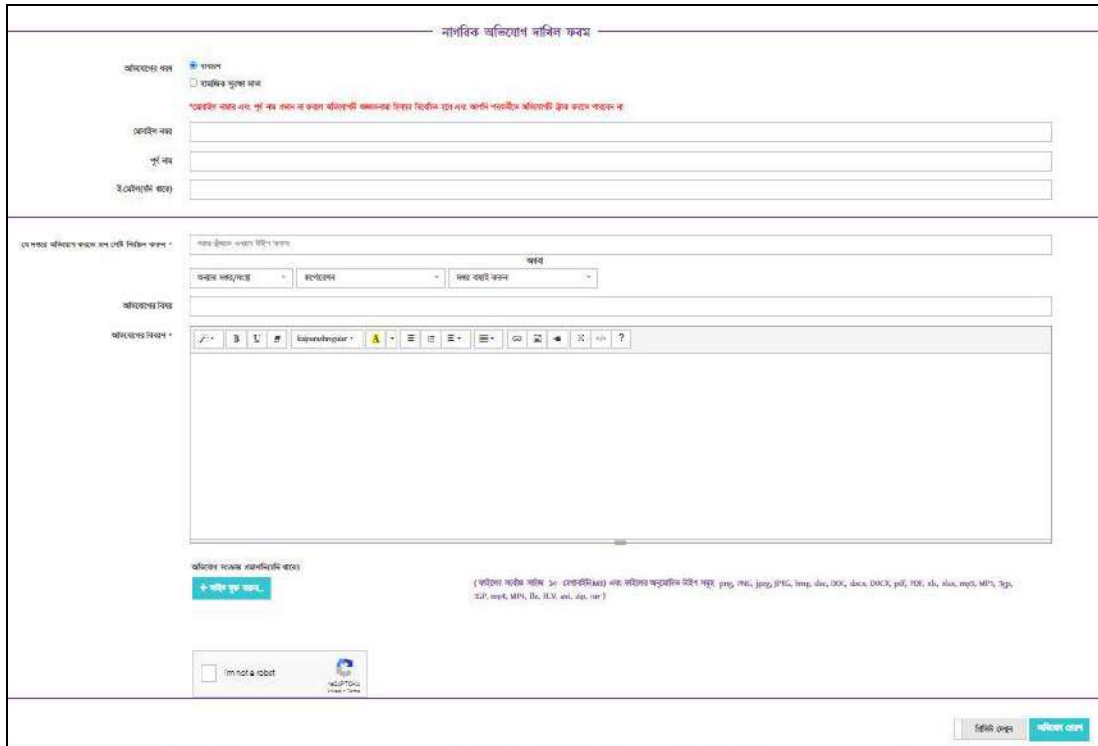


Figure VII.1: Website based GRM System

VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Scope of Displacement and Relocation

223. The Resettlement survey identifies a total of 05 household will be affected across the project sites, all of whom are legal titleholders affected primarily by loss of land only. These households are spread across four substation locations where land acquisition is necessary for project implementation. All 05 displaced households are experiencing impacts limited to the acquisition of land parcels, with no requirement for physical relocation of houses or businesses. These impacts do not involve displacement from homes or disruption of residential structures, commercial establishments, or any tenant arrangements. This greatly simplifies the resettlement planning and compensation process, as there is no need to accommodate renters, leaseholders, or other forms of informal occupancy.

IX. INCOME RESTORATION, REHABILITATION

A. Introduction

224. The Project will acquire private lands that include residential land commercially used land, productive agricultural land and pond. The acquisition and Project interventions will lead to a loss of income and livelihood resources temporarily or permanently. As per requirement of ADB SPS 2009, restoration of income to at least pre-project level is thus one of the most important tasks in resettlement management. The RSECP has provisions for interim support to mainstream alternative income generating schemes or enhancement of existing livelihood resources so that AHs can either continue their previous occupation, start new venture or undertake an alternative occupation. The basic objective behind the income restoration and rehabilitation measures is to restore the economic status of the displaced persons at least at the level they were enjoying prior to the Project.

225. During project implementation, if any of the affected persons are found to lose their livelihood loss due to crop cultivation or any other means of livelihood, they will be supported for livelihood restoration. In coordination with local agriculture extension or youth development departments. Affected persons will be also considered to be included in project supported skills development initiatives as appropriate.

a. Approach Towards Income and Livelihood Restoration

226. The approach towards the income and livelihood restoration is restoration and enhancement for affected persons. This includes necessary measures considering the diminishing income and dislocation of livelihoods of the APs during and after relocation. Appropriate support measures, in this regard, are needed for income and livelihood restoration of the affected and displaced households. The RSECP has provisions also for income restoration and rehabilitation of the AHs.

227. Within the policy entitlement of RP, all the persons losing their livelihood resources or places of generating income as a result of the Project will be supported with cash grants and allowances to supplement the lost income and workdays. These will allow them to integrate the temporary period of displacement with the stable period of maintaining their current means of support or beginning a new source of income. In this regard indicative income and livelihood restoration options for AHs have been identified from the survey outcome.

b. Rehabilitation Measures

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

- (i) Compensation for land and structures at full replacement cost prior to relocation.
- (ii) Moving assistance.
- (iii) Income-restoration measures.
- (iv) Assistance measures to secure housing and rental spaces.

- (v) Special assistance measures.
- (vi) Livelihood Restoration assistance.
- (vii) Encouraging Employment in Construction Works; and
- (viii) Gender Considerations.

229. In accordance with the entitlement policy, the following measures will be taken to support for restoration of income and economic rehabilitation of the affected households and families.

X. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT COSTS AND BUDGET

A. Overall Cost & Budget of the Project

230. The total estimated budget for the Resettlement Plan (RP) is BDT 106.50 million (USD 0.87 million), which comprises both the Deputy Commissioner's (DC) budgetary allocation and the additional top up costs required to ensure compensation at full replacement value and to cover resettlement related expenses. A total of 3.13 acres of privately owned land will be acquired under the project. The largest share of the budget is allocated for land acquisition and compensation (BDT 103.06 million), of which the DC's share is BDT 6.55 million and the remaining BDT 78.93 million will be met as a top up to achieve the replacement cost. Compensation for affected structures, standing crops, and trees amounts to BDT 3.44 million, fully covered under the DC budget. The RSECP makes provision for resettlement benefits totaling BDT 0.0075 million, which will be directly provided to affected households to support their transition. Furthermore, administrative costs for the land acquisition process (BDT 4.11 million) and a contingency provision of BDT 16.27 million (each calculated at 5.0 percent and 20 percent respectively of the total budget) are included to address unforeseen expenses. Overall, an additional BDT 78.63 million top up will be required beyond the DC's compensation budget to meet the full replacement cost, provide resettlement benefits, and ensure smooth implementation of RSECP activities. This comprehensive budget framework ensures that affected persons are adequately compensated and that all RSECP activities are executed in a timely and effective manner.

Table X-1: Summary of Total Cost Estimate and Budget of the Project

SI No.	Head of Expenditures	DC Budget	Estimated RC (BDT)	Additional Cost Top-Up	Million in BDT
A-1	Cost of Acquisition and Compensation for Land	3,749,544	82,679,000	78,929,456.00	82.68
A-2	Compensation for Structures	900,000	900,000	--	0.90
A-3	Compensation for Trees	1,900,000	1,900,000	--	1.90
Sub Total (A)		6,549,544	85,479,000	78,929,456	85.48
B1	Compensation for Standing Crops/Vegetables	275,600	275,600	--	0.28
B2	Other Resettlement Benefits	--	360,900.00	360,900.00	0.36
Sub-total (B+C)		275,600	636,500.00	360,900.00	0.64

SI No.	Head of Expenditures	DC Budget	Estimated RC (BDT)	Additional Cost Top-Up	Million in BDT
D-1	Administrative Cost for LA process @5.0% of the Total Budget	--	4,112,950.53	--	4.11
D-2	Contingency @20% of the Total Budget	--	16,271,800.00	--	16.27
Sub-total (D)		0	20,384,750.53	0.00	20.38
Grand Total (A+B+C+D)		6,825,144	106,500,250	79,290,356	106.50
Grand Total (in USD)		55,743	869,816	647,585	0.87

B. Compensation for Land

231. Land acquisition remains the most significant component of the resettlement budget for this project, with a total allocation of BDT 103.06 million (approx. USD 0.84 million). The project requires acquisition of 3.1334 acres of privately owned land across three locations Thanchi 1.00 acre, Tabalchhari 1.06 acres, and Tintohori (Manikchari) 1.0734 acres. Out of the total budget, BDT 3.75 million will be provided directly by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) as compensation under the prevailing land acquisition laws of the Government of Bangladesh. To ensure compliance with the ADB SPS 2009 and to bridge the gap between the DC declared compensation and the actual market value, an additional top up amount of BDT 78.27 million will be financed by the project authority. In addition, provisions for administrative costs (approx. 5.0 percent) amounting to BDT 4.11 million and a contingency reserve (20 percent) of BDT 16.27 million have been included in the budget to cover procedural expenses and any unforeseen variations during implementation. This comprehensive allocation ensures that affected persons receive compensation at full replacement cost while also safeguarding the adequacy of resources for administrative requirements and potential contingencies.

Table X-2: Overall Land Compensation Cost of the Project

Category of Expenses	Amount in BDT	Million in BDT
Impact Budget (Paid by DC)	3,749,543.58	3.75
Top-Up Money	78,929,456.00	78.93
Administrative Cost for LA process @5.0% of the Total Budget	4,112,950.53	4.11
Contingency @20% of the Total Budget	16,271,800.00	16.27
Grand Total	103,063,750	103.06
Grand Total (in USD)	841,749.02	0.84

C. Compensation for Primary Structures

232. The project will affect one permanent structure categorized as a tin-made building with a total area of 300 square feet. Based on the standard valuation rate of BDT 1,500 per square foot, the estimated compensation amount stands at BDT 450,000. In accordance with the replacement cost principle and the provision of a 100% premium, the total compensation has been assessed at BDT 900,000 (USD 7,410.46). This ensures that the affected household receives full and fair compensation for the loss of the structure, consistent with safeguard requirements and replacement value standards.

Table X-3: Details of Affected Permanent Structure for the Project

Type of Structure	Unit	Area (sqft)	Rate (BDT)	Estimated Amount (BDT)	Estimated RC amount including 100% premium (BDT)	Estimated RC amount including 100% premium (USD)
Tin-made	Sft.	300	1500	450000	900,000.00	7,350.54

D. Compensation for Standing Crops

233. The compensation rate for standing crops has been determined through a combination of reliable sources to ensure fairness, transparency, and alignment with current standards. Rates were primarily obtained from the Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), Government of Bangladesh, and cross-verified with official circulars and recommendations from the District Agriculture Extension Office (DAEO). In addition, reference was made to practices followed in recent ADB supported infrastructure projects in Bangladesh, which apply similar benchmarks to ensure consistency and comparability. This multi-source approach guarantees that compensation reflects realistic market values while remaining compliant with both national regulations and international safeguard standards.

234. For this project, land acquisition and associated construction activities will temporarily impact approximately 1.06 acres of cultivated land, leading to the loss of standing crops and vegetables for a single agricultural season. To mitigate these impacts, a one-time compensation has been calculated at the government-approved rate of BDT 260,000 per acre. Based on this rate, the total estimated compensation amounts to BDT 275,600 (USD 2,250.90). This amount will be disbursed to the eligible landowners and cultivators whose fields are affected within the designated project footprint, including tower foundations, substation areas, and the Right of Way (RoW). The compensation is designed to cover both the market value of crops and associated input costs, thereby ensuring that affected households receive adequate support to stabilize their livelihoods in line with the requirements of ADB SPS 2009 and national safeguard standards.

Table X-4: Summary of standing crops compensation amount for the Project

Quantity (acre)	One time Compensation for standing crops/vegetables @ BDT 2,60,000 per acre in case of cultivated area	Estimated amount of compensation in BDT	Estimated amount of compensation in USD
1.06	260000	275,600.00	2,250.90

E. Compensation for Trees

235. The project will require the removal of affected trees within the designated sites, for which compensation has been calculated in accordance with government guidelines and replacement cost principles. The total compensation for trees has been estimated at BDT 2.82 million (USD 23,003.92), which includes the value of timber, fruit-bearing capacity, and other associated benefits. In addition, an amount of BDT 452,280 (USD 3,693.89) has been specifically allocated to cover 30% of the timber value of large and medium-sized fruit-bearing trees, ensuring that affected households are fairly compensated not only for the wood value but also for the potential loss of fruit production. This approach ensures compliance with safeguard standards while adequately addressing livelihood impacts associated with tree losses.

Table X-5: Summary of the trees' compensation for the Project

S L	Description	Amount (BDT)	Amount (USD)
A	Total compensation for trees	2,816,600.00	23,003.92
B	30% timber values of fruit bearing trees of large and medium sizes	452,280.00	3,693.89

Table 10-6: Estimated Amount of Compensation for Trees in Private land for the Project

Fruit Trees					
SI No.	Type of Tree	Number of trees	Rate (BDT)	Amount (Tk)	Estimated Amount in BDT including 100% premium
A	B	C	D	E=C*D	E*100%
1	Large	0	5600	0	0
2	Medium	190	3100	589000	1178000
3	Small	90	1400	126000	252000
Sub Total A		280	-	715000	1,430,000.00
Timber Trees					
SI No.	Type of Tree	Number of trees	Rate BDT)	Amount Tk	Estimated Amount in BDT including 100% premium
A	B	C	D	E=C*D	E*100%
1	Large	0	13500	0	0
2	Medium	30	6500	195000	390000
3	Small	20	2000	40000	80000
Sub Total B		50	-	235000	470,000.00
Sub Total A+B		330	-	950000	1,900,000.00
Sub Total A+B (in USD)					15,517.80

*These rates are determined from another similar and recent POWER GRID project “Power Transmission Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project (PTSIRE)”

F. Other Resettlement Grants/Allowances

236. In addition to compensation for land, structures, crops, and trees, the project has made provisions for resettlement benefits and allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017. These benefits are designed to assist affected households in restoring their living standards and mitigating the immediate impacts of displacement. A Structure Transfer Grant (STG) of BDT 3,000 has been allocated at the rate of BDT 10 per square foot for 300 square feet of affected primary structures, while a Structure Reconstruction Grant (SCG) of BDT 4,500 has been estimated at the rate of BDT 15 per square foot. Additionally, BDT 452,280 has been earmarked for 30% of the timber value of large and medium-sized fruit-bearing trees, ensuring compensation for the loss of productive assets beyond their timber worth. The total estimated resettlement allowance and grants therefore amount to BDT 360,900 (USD 2,947.57), which will be disbursed to eligible affected persons in line with safeguard policies and national legal provisions.

Table X-7: Other Types of Grants/Allowances for the Project

Other Resettlement Benefits	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total Estimate (BDT)
Structure Transfer Grant (STG) @ BDT 10 / square feet of primary structures	sft	300	10	3,000
Structure Re-Construction Grant (SCG) @ BDT 15/ square feet of primary structures	sft	300	15	4,500
30% Timber values of Fruit bearing trees for large and medium trees	BDT	1178000	30%	353,400
Total of Resettlement Allowance and Grants				360,900.00
Total of Resettlement Allowance and Grants (in USD)				2,947.57

*According to provisions in ARIPA 2017

G. Cost & Budget of Sub-projects

a. New Sub-stations (Land Acquisition Needed)

(i) Thanchi

Table X-8: Overall Resettlement Cost of proposed Thanchi substation

SI No.	Head of Expenditures	DC Budget	Estimated RC (BDT)	Additional Cost Top-Up	BDT in Million
A-1	Cost of Land Acquisition	2,325,000	15,000,000	12,675,000.00	15.00
A-2	Compensation for Trees	1,900,000	1,900,000	--	1.90
Sub Total (A)		4,225,000	16,900,000	12,675,000	16.90
B	Other Resettlement Benefits	--	353,400.00	353,400.00	0.35
Sub-total (B+C)		0	353,400.00	353,400.00	0.35
C-1	Administrative Cost for LA process @5.0% of the Total Budget	--	758,296.66	758,296.66	0.76
C-2	Contingency @20% of the Total Budget	--	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3.00
Sub-total (C)		0	3,758,296.66	3,758,296.66	3.76
Grand Total (A+B+C)		4,225,000	21,011,697	16,786,697	21.01
Grand Total (in USD)		34,507	171,608	137,101	0.17

Compensation for Land Acquisition

237. The land acquisition budget for the Thanchi Sub station has been estimated at a total of BDT 18.76 million (USD 153,203.99). The sub-station will require acquisition of 1.00 acre of privately owned land. Of this, the Deputy Commissioner (DC) will provide BDT 2.33 million as the impact budget under government provisions, while an additional top up amount of BDT 12.68 million will be financed by the project authority to ensure compensation at full replacement cost in compliance with safeguard standards. To cover administrative expenses related to the land

acquisition process, a provision of BDT 758,296.66 (approx. 5.0 percent) has been included, along with a contingency reserve of BDT 3,000,000.00 (20 percent) to address any unforeseen requirements. This allocation ensures that adequate resources are available to complete the acquisition process smoothly while upholding the principle of fair compensation and transparency.

Table X-9: Land Acquisition Budget of Thanchi Sub-station

Category of Expenses	Amount in BDT	BDT in Million
Impact Budget (Paid by DC)	2,325,000.00	2.33
Top-Up Money	12,675,000.00	12.68
Administrative Cost for LA process @5.0% of the Total Budget	758,296.66	0.76
Contingency @20% of the Total Budget	3,000,000.00	3
Grand Total	18,758,296.66	18.76
Grand Total (in USD)	153,203.99	0.15

Compensation for Trees

238. The assessment of affected trees on private land at the Thanchi Sub-station site indicates a total of 330 trees, comprising both fruit-bearing and timber trees. Among the fruit trees, 190 medium-sized trees and 90 small trees will be affected, with a total estimated compensation of BDT 1.43 million after applying a 100% premium on the assessed value. For timber trees, the impact includes 30 medium-sized and 20 small-sized trees, with a total replacement cost of BDT 470,000, also calculated with a 100% premium. In total, compensation for all affected trees at the site has been estimated at BDT 1.90 million (USD 15,517.80). This allocation ensures that owners of both fruit and timber trees are compensated at full replacement cost, reflecting the productive and economic value of the lost assets in line with safeguard policies.

Table X-10: Affected Trees on Private Land in Thanchi Site

Fruit Trees					
SI No.	Type of Tree	Number of trees	Rate (BDT)	Amount (Tk)	Estimated Amount in BDT including 100% premium
A	B	C	D	E=C*D	E*100%
1	Large	0	5600	0	0
2	Medium	190	3100	589000	1178000
3	Small	90	1400	126000	252000
Sub Total A		280	-	715000	1,430,000.00
Timber Trees					
SI No.	Type of Tree	Number of trees	Rate BDT)	Amount Tk	Estimated Amount in BDT including 100% premium
A	B	C	D	E=C*D	E*100%
1	Large	0	13500	0	0
2	Medium	30	6500	195000	390000
3	Small	20	2000	40000	80000
Sub Total B		50	-	235000	470,000.00
Sub Total A+B		330	-	950000	1,900,000.00
Sub Total A+B (in USD)					15,517.80

Other Resettlement Benefits

239. At the Thanchi Substation site, additional resettlement support has been provisioned in the form of grants to address the loss of productive assets. Specifically, an amount of BDT 353,400 (USD 2,909.84) has been allocated as 30% of the timber value of large and medium-sized fruit-bearing trees. This grant is designed to supplement the compensation already provided for trees, recognizing not only their timber value but also their contribution to household livelihoods through fruit production. The inclusion of this allowance ensures that affected households are compensated more comprehensively and in line with safeguard requirements.

Table X-11: other types of resettlement grants regarding Thanchi substation site

Other Resettlement Benefits	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total Estimate (BDT)
30% Timber values of Fruit bearing trees for large and medium trees	BDT	1178000	30%	353,400
Total of Resettlement Allowance and Grants				353,400.00
Total of Resettlement Allowance and Grants (in USD)				2,909.84

**According to provisions in ARIPA 2017*

(iv) Tabalchhari

240. The total resettlement cost for the Tabalchhari (N) Sub-station has been estimated at BDT 42.97million (USD 350,963). Of this, the Deputy Commissioner (DC) will provide BDT 1,223,876 (USD 9,996) under the impact budget, primarily for land acquisition and standing crops. To meet the full replacement cost and safeguard requirements, an additional top-up of BDT 41.7 million (USD 340,967) will be financed by the project authority. The largest share of the budget is allocated to land acquisition (BDT 34.43 million), including a top-up of BDT 33.2 million to bridge the gap between DC compensation and actual market value. Compensation for standing crops has been estimated at BDT 275,600, fully covered by the DC budget. To cover procedural expenses and unforeseen requirements, allocations of BDT 1.7 million and 6.83 million each (5.0% and 20% respectively of the total budget) have been made for administrative costs and contingencies. This comprehensive budget ensures that affected persons receive compensation at full replacement value and that RSECP activities at the Tabalchhari (N) site are effectively implemented in compliance with safeguard standards

Table X-12: Resettlement Cost of Tabalchhari (N) Sub-station

SI No.	Head of Expenditures	DC Budget	Estimated RC (BDT)	Additional Cost Top-Up	BDT in Million
A-1	Cost of Land Acquisition	948,276	34,157,000	33,208,724.00	34.16
A-2	Compensation for Standing Crops/Vegetables	275,600	275,600	--	0.28
Sub Total (A)		1,223,876	34,432,600	33,208,724	34.43
C-1	Administrative Cost for LA process @5.0% of the Total Budget	--	1,726,742.60	1,726,742.60	1.73

SI No.	Head of Expenditures	DC Budget	Estimated RC (BDT)	Additional Cost Top-Up	BDT in Million
C-2	Contingency @20% of the Total Budget	--	6,831,400.00	6,831,400.00	6.83
Sub-total (C)		0	8,558,142.60	8,558,142.60	8.56
Grand Total (A+B+C)		1,223,876	42,990,743	41,766,867	42.99
Grand Total (in USD)		9,996	351,117	341,121	0.35

Compensation for Land Acquisition

241. The total land acquisition cost for the Tabalchari (N) Substation has been estimated at BDT 42.72 million (USD 348,865.91). The substation will require acquisition of 1.06 acres of privately owned land. Within this allocation, the Deputy Commissioner (DC) will provide BDT 948,276 as the impact budget, while an additional top up of BDT 33.21 million will be financed by the project authority to ensure compensation at full replacement cost in line with safeguard requirements. To cover procedural and unforeseen expenses, provisions of BDT 1.73 million (approx. 5.0 percent) have been made for administrative costs and contingency reserves is BDT 6.83 million. This budget ensures that adequate resources are available for land acquisition while guaranteeing fair and transparent compensation to affected persons in compliance with national regulations and international safeguard standards.

Table X-13: Land Acquisition Cost for Tabalchari (N) Sub-station

Category of Expenses	Amount in BDT	BDT in Million
Impact Budget (Paid by DC)	948,276.00	0.95
Top-Up Money	33,208,724.00	33.21
Administrative Cost for LA process @5.0% of the Total Budget	1,726,742.60	1.73
Contingency @20% of the Total Budget	6,831,400.00	6.83
Grand Total	42,715,142.60	42.72
Grand Total (in USD)	348,865.91	0.35

Compensation for Standing Crops

242. At the Tabalchari (N) Sub-station site, project activities will temporarily impact approximately 1.06 acres of cultivated land, resulting in the loss of standing crops and vegetables for a single agricultural season. To address this, a one-time compensation has been calculated at the government-approved rate of BDT 260,000 per acre, bringing the total estimated compensation to BDT 275,600 (USD 2250.89). This amount will be disbursed to the eligible landowners and cultivators whose fields are affected, ensuring that the market value of the crops as well as associated input costs are covered. The provision is designed to safeguard the livelihoods of affected households and is consistent with national standards and ADB SPS requirements.

Table X-14: Crop Compensation Amount for Tabalchari (N) Sub-station

Quantity (acre)	One time Compensation for standing crops/vegetables @ BDT 2,60,000 per acre in case of cultivated area	Estimated amount of compensation in BDT	Estimated amount of compensation in USD
1.06	260,000	275,600.00	225,089.84

**This rate is determined from another similar and recent POWER GRID project "Power Transmission Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project (PTSIRE)"*

(v) Tintahori

243. The total resettlement cost for the Tintahori Sub-station has been estimated at BDT 41.17 million of which the Deputy Commissioner (DC) budget accounts for BDT 1.38 million. The largest portion of the budget is allocated to land acquisition (BDT 32.20 million), with a top-up of BDT 31.73 million to ensure compensation at full replacement cost in compliance with safeguard standards. Compensation for affected structures has been estimated at BDT 900,000, fully covered by the DC budget. In addition, provisions for other resettlement benefits (BDT 7,500, have been included to ensure effective implementation and oversight of RSECP activities. To address procedural and unforeseen costs, administrative expenses and contingency provisions of BDT 1.89 million and 6.44 million each (5.0% and 20% respectively of the total budget) have been incorporated. This comprehensive budget ensures that all affected persons are compensated at replacement cost and that the RSECP is executed in accordance with national regulations and ADB safeguard requirements.

Table X-15: Resettlement Cost of Tintahori Sub-station

SI No.	Head of Expenditures	DC Budget	Estimated RC (BDT)	Additional Cost Top-Up	BDT in Million
A-1	Cost of Land Acquisition	476,268	32,202,000	31,725,732.00	32.20
A-2	Compensation for Structures	900,000	900,000	--	0.9
Sub Total (A)		1,376,268	33,102,000	31,725,732	31.73
B	Other Resettlement Benefits	--	7,500.00	7,500.00	0.0075
Sub-total (B+C)		0	1,107,500.00	1,107,500.00	1.11
C-1	Administrative Cost for LA process @5.0% of the Total Budget	--	1,627,911.25	1,627,911.25	1.63
C-2	Contingency @20% of the Total Budget	--	6,440,399.92	6,440,399.92	6.44
Sub-total (C)		0	8,068,311.16	8,068,311.16	8.07
Grand Total (A+B+C)		1,376,268	41,177,811	39,801,543	41.18
Grand Total (in USD)		11,240	336,310	325,070	0.34

Compensation for Land Acquisition

244. The total land acquisition cost for the Tintahori Sub station has been estimated at BDT 40.27 million. The sub station will require acquisition of 1.0734 acres of privately owned land. Of this amount, the Deputy Commissioner (DC) will provide BDT 476,267.58 as the impact budget, while an additional top up of BDT 31.73 million will be financed by the project authority to ensure full replacement cost compensation in accordance with safeguard requirements. To cover procedural and unforeseen expenses, administrative costs and contingency provisions of BDT 1.63 million and 6.44 million (Approx. 5.0 percent and 20 percent respectively of the total budget) have been included. This allocation ensures that sufficient resources are available for land acquisition while guaranteeing fair and transparent compensation to affected persons in compliance with national regulations and international safeguard standards.

Table X-16: Land Acquisition Cost for Tintahori (N) Sub-station

Category of Expenses	Amount in BDT	BDT in Million
Impact Budget (Paid by DC)	476,267.58	0.48
Top-Up Money	31,725,732.00	31.73
Administrative Cost for LA process @5.0% of the Total Budget	1,627,911.25	1.63
Contingency @20% of the Total Budget	6,440,399.92	6.44
Grand Total	40,270,310.74	40.27
Grand Total (in USD)	328,898.32	0.33

Compensation for Affected Structure

245. For the Tintahori sub-station, the project will affect one permanent structure categorized as a tin-made building with a total area of 300 square feet. Based on the standard valuation rate of BDT 1,500 per square foot, the estimated compensation amount stands at BDT 450,000. In accordance with the replacement cost principle and the provision of a 100% premium, the total compensation has been assessed at BDT 900,000 (USD 7,410.46). This ensures that the affected household receives full and fair compensation for the loss of the structure, consistent with safeguard requirements and replacement value standards.

Table X-17: Compensation for affected structures for Tintahori (N) Sub-station

Type of Structure	Unit	Area (sqft)	Rate (BDT)	Estimated Amount (BDT)	Estimated RC amount including 100% premium (BDT)	Estimated RC amount including 100% premium (USD)
Tin-made	Sft.	300	1500	450000	900,000.00	7,410.46

**This rate is determined from another similar and recent POWER GRID project “Power Transmission Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy Project (PTSIRE)”*

Other Resettlement Benefits

246. At the Tintahori Sub-station site, additional resettlement support has been provided in the form of grants and allowances to assist affected households in restoring their living standards. A

Structure Transfer Grant (STG) of BDT 3,000 has been allocated at the rate of BDT 10 per square foot for 300 square feet of affected primary structures, while a Structure Reconstruction Grant (SCG) of BDT 4,500 has been estimated at BDT 15 per square foot. The total estimated resettlement allowance and grants therefore amount to BDT 7,500 (USD 61.75). These provisions are intended to facilitate the relocation and reconstruction of affected structures, ensuring compliance with safeguard standards and providing practical support to affected persons.

Table X-18: other types of resettlement grants regarding Tintahori substation site

Other Resettlement Benefits	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total Estimate (BDT)
Structure Transfer Grant (STG) @ BDT 10 / square feet of primary structures	sft	300	10	3,000
Structure Re-Construction Grant (SCG) @ BDT 15/ square feet of primary structures	sft	300	15	4,500
Total of Resettlement Allowance and Grants				7,500.00
Total of Resettlement Allowance and Grants (in USD)				61.75

*According to provisions in ARIPA 2017

(vi) River-crossing Towers

247. The total resettlement cost for the eight river crossing towers including 4 anchor tower and 4 suspension tower over two river crossing location will be constructed having 0.48 acre of land has been estimated at BDT 1,320,000 (USD 10,781). The budget primarily covers compensation for land, which amounts to BDT 1,320,000, fully financed as a top-up by the project authority, since there is no Deputy Commissioner (DC) budget allocation for this category. This allocation ensures that all affected persons are compensated for land impacts and that RSECP activities for these specialized project components are executed in accordance with national regulations and international safeguard standards.

Table X-19: Resettlement Cost for 02 River Crossing Tower (RCT)

SI No.	Head of Expenditures	DC Budget	Estimated RC (BDT)	Additional Cost Top-Up
A-1	Compensation for Land	0	1,320,000	1,320,000
Sub Total (A)		0	1,320,000	1,320,000
Grand Total (A)		0	1,320,000	1,320,000
Grand Total (in USD)		0	10,781	10,781

XI. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

A. Introduction

248. The successful implementation of the Resettlement Plan (RP) for the “Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” project requires well-coordinated institutional arrangements, clear roles and responsibilities, and effective inter-agency collaboration. This chapter outlines the institutional framework, implementation strategy, and capacity-building measures essential for the smooth execution of all resettlement-related activities in compliance with national laws particularly the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017 and the safeguard requirements of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

249. Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB), as the project executing agency, will have the primary responsibility for implementing the RP, ensuring that affected persons are compensated and supported in accordance with the entitlements defined in this plan. Various government entities, support consultants, and local stakeholders will also be involved at different stages to facilitate land acquisition, disbursement of compensation, grievance resolution, and monitoring of RSECP outcomes. This section describes the roles of all relevant institutions, the reporting and coordination mechanisms, and the timeline for RSECP implementation. It also includes strategies to enhance institutional capacity and ensure timely, efficient, and transparent delivery of resettlement benefits to the affected households and entities.

B. Institutional Framework for RSECP Implementation

250. BPDB will serve as the Project Executing Agency (EA) and have the overall responsibility for RSECP implementation. Within BPDB, a dedicated Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established and tasked with day-to-day coordination and management of RSECP activities. The PIU will be supported by a Social Safeguard Focal Person, who will oversee the implementation of resettlement activities and coordinate with other agencies involved in land acquisition and compensation disbursement. This person will also liaise closely with the District Commissioners’ (DCs) offices the key government authority for land acquisition as well as with local administration and affected communities.

251. To ensure technical expertise and effective implementation, BPDB will engage a social safeguards consultant under DSCMC with experience in social safeguard implementation, particularly in contexts involving Tribal communities and customary land use, as is the case in parts of Rangamati, Khagrachhari, and Bandarban districts. This firm will assist with household-level consultations, verification of entitlement and compensation, grievance redress facilitation, and preparation of implementation progress reports. They will work in close coordination with the PIU and help build capacity for safeguard compliance.

252. At the field level, Local Grievance Redress Committees (LGRCs) will be established in each project-affected Upazila to resolve complaints related to land acquisition and compensation. These committees will include representatives from BPDB, affected communities, local government officials, and where applicable, Tribal leaders, ensuring culturally sensitive and inclusive decision-making.

253. The Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MoPEMR) and the Economic Relations Division (ERD) will also play key oversight and policy roles in coordination with ADB, ensuring that the RSECP is implemented in accordance with financing agreements and safeguard

policies. ADB will provide technical supervision, periodic monitoring, and mid-term reviews to ensure safeguard compliance and will guide BPDB in case of any policy deviations or corrective actions needed.

254. The institutional framework is designed to ensure that RSECP implementation is participatory, transparent, and compliant with national and donor standards. It emphasizes inter-agency coordination, inclusive engagement of Tribal peoples, and field-level responsiveness to minimize adverse impacts and safeguard the rights and livelihoods of affected persons.

C. Resettlement Plan Implementation Arrangement

a. Role of Project Steering Committee (PSC)

255. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) plays a pivotal role in the overall governance and strategic oversight of the resettlement implementation process for the project. As the apex body responsible for guiding project execution, the PSC ensures that all project activities, including those related to land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement, are carried out in alignment with the national laws of Bangladesh, particularly the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017, Chittagong Hill Tracts (Land Acquisition) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019, and the safeguard policies of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

256. The PSC is typically chaired by a senior official from the Power Division under the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MoPEMR) and comprises high-level representatives from key stakeholder agencies, including the Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB), Ministry of Finance, Economic Relations Division (ERD), Planning Commission, and relevant line ministries. Depending on the needs of the project, representatives from the Hill District Councils, local administration, and institutions with mandates related to Tribal peoples may also be invited to participate or provide input, especially considering that the project spans ethnic-majority areas with customary land practices.

257. The PSC is responsible for resolving any policy-level bottlenecks that may arise during RSECP implementation and ensuring inter-ministerial coordination for smooth project execution. This includes reviewing and approving key implementation documents such as budget allocations for compensation and resettlement support, institutional staffing plans, and grievance redress procedures. The committee also ensures that BPDB, as the project executing agency, receives the necessary institutional and financial support to meet the project's resettlement and social safeguard obligations.

258. Furthermore, the PSC monitors progress on land acquisition and resettlement through periodic updates and performance reports submitted by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). It may direct corrective actions where delays or compliance issues are identified. The committee also plays a critical role in ensuring that the interests and rights of vulnerable groups such as Tribal peoples, women-headed households, and marginal farmers are adequately addressed through inclusive and transparent decision-making processes.

259. In summary, the Project Steering Committee serves as a high-level governance body that not only facilitates policy coordination but also reinforces institutional accountability and safeguard compliance. Its oversight ensures that the RSECP implementation progresses in an efficient, equitable, and participatory manner, upholding both national interests and international safeguard commitments.

b. Role of Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

260. Operating under the overall guidance of the executing agency, the Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB), the PIU is directly responsible for the day-to-day management, coordination, and supervision of all activities related to land acquisition, compensation disbursement, and resettlement support.

261. The PIU is typically led by a Project Director (PD), supported by a multidisciplinary team comprising engineers, procurement experts, safeguard specialists (particularly a Social/Resettlement Specialist), and monitoring staff. Given the sensitive nature of the project area which includes ethnic minority-dominated and remote hill districts such as Rangamati, Bandarban, and Khagrachhari the PIU must also liaise closely with local government officials, Deputy Commissioners (DCs), Hill District Councils, and representatives from Tribal communities to ensure culturally appropriate and conflict-sensitive implementation of RSECP activities.

262. A key responsibility of the PIU is to facilitate the land acquisition process in coordination with the concerned DC offices and relevant government departments. The PIU supports the preparation and updating of Land Acquisition Plans (LAPs), verifies land ownership records, and ensures accurate and timely valuation of affected assets in accordance with Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA), 2017, Chittagong Hill Tracts (Land Acquisition) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 and the Asian Development Bank (ADB)'s Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The PIU also ensures that all affected persons, especially private landowners and vulnerable groups such as Tribal households and women-headed families, are properly identified and compensated fairly and transparently.

263. Additionally, the PIU is responsible for overseeing the delivery of entitlements and livelihood assistance to affected households. This includes organizing stakeholder consultations, facilitating grievance redress mechanisms, and ensuring effective disclosure of project-related information to the affected communities. The unit is also expected to maintain a comprehensive database of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and regularly update records of compensation payments, assistance provided, and grievances resolved.

264. To ensure quality and compliance, the PIU will work closely with any assigned Independent Monitoring Agency (IMA) or External Monitor to provide access to field data, records, and affected households. The PIU is also responsible for preparing periodic progress reports including quarterly and annual reports on RSECP implementation status, which are submitted to BPDB, the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and ADB.

265. Given the complex socio-political and geographic conditions of the project area especially where customary lands and ethnic communities are involved the PIU's role in ensuring sensitivity, accountability, and compliance with both national law and donor safeguards is crucial. It must not only manage logistical aspects of RSECP implementation but also build trust with affected communities to ensure that the resettlement process is inclusive, transparent, and equitable.

Table XI-1: Composition of PIU at BPDB

Position	Key Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project Director 2. Deputy Project Director 3. Executive Engineer 4. Consultants 5. Support Staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PD is responsible for necessary policy, administrative and financial decisions and actions for the effective and timely implementation of the project as per the approved policy and implementation arrangements. • Support the survey verification, update the affected and prepare entitled person identification cards (EPID card) and entitlement cards. • Provide assistance and logistical support to the Deputy Commissioner’s office for land acquisition activities. • Provide support to the affected persons by gathering the necessary legal documents to receive their compensation for affected land and assets at the DC office. • Distribute resettlement benefits to the APs. • Support the field data gathering for the preparation of RSECP addendums and updates. • Conduct and document regular and meaningful consultations with affected persons – including the dissemination of entitlement benefits. • Conduct internal monitoring of RSECP implementation activities and prepare monthly progress reports. • Form and convene a GRC for establishing and operationalizing Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and • Place budget for land acquisition to DCs’ offices.

c. Role of Design & Supervision and Contract Management Consultant (DSCMC)

266. The Design & Supervision and Contract Management Consultant (DSCMC) plays a pivotal role in supporting the successful implementation of the Resettlement Plan (RP) for the project. As an integral technical partner to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and the executing agency, Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB), the DSCMC provides expert guidance and independent oversight across all stages of project execution particularly on safeguard compliance, engineering design, and construction supervision.

267. In terms of resettlement implementation, the DSCMC is mandated to provide technical and advisory support to the PIU in ensuring that all RSECP activities are carried out in accordance with national legal provisions (notably, the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017) as well as the Asian Development Bank’s (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The consultant is responsible for reviewing and validating RP-related documentation such as the updated socio-economic survey results, census data, land acquisition plans, and detailed entitlements for project-affected persons (PAPs). The DSCMC helps ensure the accuracy of these data sets and advises on necessary adjustments based on field realities or design changes.

268. A core responsibility of the DSCMC is to oversee and verify the implementation of safeguard measures on the ground. This includes regular monitoring of land acquisition processes, compensation disbursement, and assistance to affected households particularly vulnerable groups such as Tribal communities and private landowners and adherence to the project’s approved grievance redress mechanisms. The consultant supports the PIU in organizing

public consultations, stakeholder meetings, and disclosure of project information in formats and languages understandable to local communities.

269. In addition to technical assistance, the DSCMC provides capacity-building support to the PIU and local implementing agencies. This may include training on ADB’s safeguard requirements, gender-inclusive resettlement planning, handling customary land issues in Tribal areas, and managing grievance redress mechanisms effectively. The consultant also ensures that all activities are well documented and recorded through progress reports, photo documentation, field logs, and community feedback.

270. Furthermore, the DSCMC plays an important liaison role between the PIU, external monitoring agencies, and ADB. It assists in preparing quarterly and annual safeguard monitoring reports, assessing the effectiveness of RSECP implementation, and recommending corrective actions where gaps or challenges are identified. In cases of project design modifications or realignments, the DSCMC evaluates the need for RSECP updating or addenda, ensuring continued compliance with safeguard requirements.

271. In the context of the three hilly districts where terrain, accessibility, and cultural sensitivity are crucial factors. The DSCMC ensures that engineering designs minimize social impacts, avoid unnecessary displacement, and maintain cultural appropriateness in ethnic minority areas. Through its continuous advisory, technical, and supervisory functions, the DSCMC ensures that both the physical infrastructure and the associated resettlement processes are delivered in a socially responsible, transparent, and sustainable manner.

d. Other Agencies Involved in the Process

(i) Role of Deputy Commissioner (DC)

272. The DC has the power to acquire land and to assess compensation of property thus acquired as per ARIPA, 2017 provides the power to the Deputy Commissioner (DC), who conducts the acquisition through the Land Acquisition Officer (LAO) of concerned districts. The LAO (or his/her officers) along with PMU/PIU/BPDB and DSCMC consultant will conduct joint physical verification of property on the land in accordance with the Land Acquisition Proposal (LAP) to be submitted by PIU/BPDB as soon as the detailed design and alignments for the project interventions will be available.

273. The DC office is responsible for the entire acquisition process from notification to affected households to award of compensation to owners of property and payments of compensation. Upon fulfillment of the criteria of the LA office (i.e., necessary documents to make payment) the LA officials will prepare cheques and disburse to the EPs in the concerned Ward office in presence of the Ward Commissioners issuing prior notice to the concerned EPs. BPDB and DSCMC consultant shall liaise with concerned DC offices to complete the land acquisition process in a timely fashion. However, the LAO will prepare estimates of LA and request placement of fund from the BPDB. BPDB will place fund with DC within 60 days’ time limit from the date of claiming fund from DC.

(ii) Role of Property Valuation Advisory Team

274. A Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) will be formed through a gazette notification by PDB. The PVAT will review the assessment of the market prices for land and other property

affected by the Project to determine their replacement cost. The scope and responsibilities of the PVAT will clearly be defined in the gazette notification. The safeguards consultant will process the entitlements of the Project APs using the PVAT data as one of the determinants. The PVAT will be a tri-partite body and be comprised of: (i) the LAO or a LAO-appointed district official; (ii) Representative of PDC Association, and v) the safeguards consultant, who will be the PVAT Member Secretary. A flowchart of PVAT is shown in Figure 11.

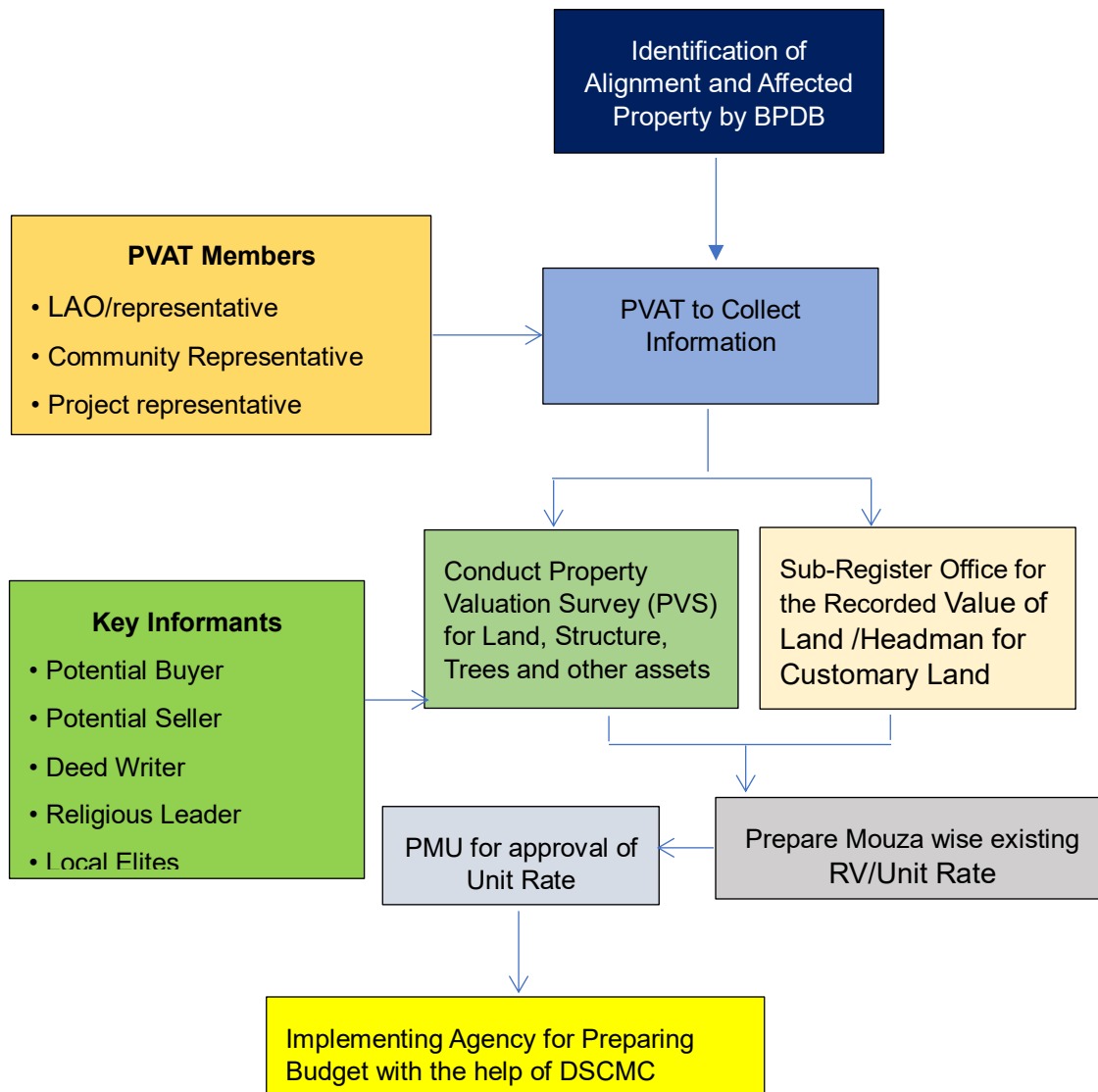


Figure XI.1: Property Valuation Advisory Team

(iii) Role of Joint Verification Committee (JVC)

275. The BPDB will form a Joint Verification Committee (JVC), for the project through a gazette notification to compare and review the physical verification data conducted by DSCMC with the DC's assessment of loss of physical assets and their owners. The scope and responsibility of the

JVC will be clearly defined in the gazette. The consultant will process the entitlements of the project-affected persons using the JVC data as one of the determinants. The JVC will be a three-member body and comprise of:

Table XI-2: Composition of JVC

Sl. No.	Members	Designation
1	Deputy Project Director, BPDB	Convener
2	Representative of the concerned Deputy Commissioner	Member
3	Social safeguards consultant DSCMC	Member Secretary

276. Consulting firm has conducted the Inventory of losses (IOL) surveys (i.e., various physical and non-physical losses affected people with the identity of the person). The LAO representative and safeguards consultant jointly verify the IOL surveys. The DSCMC consultant Team will also be involved in verifying the IOL surveys. Later on, the Joint Verification Committee (JVC) verifies the IOL. All verifications are documented in a Joint Verification Form (JVF) that is submitted to the PD for approval.

(iv) Role of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

277. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed for resolving the grievances involving resettlement benefits, relocation and other disputes. The aggrieved persons shall be able to file their grievances without any fear and intimidation. The DSCMC shall assist the EPS in drafting the grievances. The judgment made by GRC will be communicated to the concerned EP in writing. If dissatisfied, he may request for further review of the judgment of GRC. If the EP does not get the remedy, he/she may appeal to the PD for final decision. The GRC procedures and operational rules have been publicized widely through community meetings and pamphlets in the state language (Bangla) so that the APs are aware of their rights and obligations, and procedure of grievance redress mechanism. All the documents of GRC shall be reserved by the consultant in PIU office for record.

278. The detailed compositions of local level GRC and project level GRC are given in the Chapter 08. The major functions of the GRC will be, but not limited to:

- Further determination of losses that were identified incorrectly earlier,
- Rectify compensation/assistance not determined as per Entitlement Matrix (EM),
- Mediate in redressing disputes on ownership of affected properties and assets,
- Facilitate to minimize delay in disbursement of compensation/assistance,
- Assist in proper distribution of compensation/assistance in case of joint ownership through distribution following the legal documents, records, etc., and Valuation of affected assets.

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

279. The Resettlement Plan (RP) implementation schedule is based on the principle that all persons affected by land acquisition must receive compensation and resettlement assistance **prior** to their displacement and before the commencement of construction activities at the affected sites. Therefore, implementation of the RSECP will begin **before** the start of any construction or engineering works.

280. The key activities for resettlement planning and implementation include:

281. Securing the RSECP budget by BPDB and updating the draft RSECP (including section-wise addendums), followed by obtaining approval from the ADB before implementing the addendums.

282. Recruitment of the RSECP implementation agency.

283. Issuance of public notice for land acquisition to initiate the acquisition process.

284. Formation of the Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) to validate the valuation methodology and compensation budget.

285. Establishment of the grievance redress mechanism and related commissions.

286. BPDB will also take advance actions such as assigning resettlement focal staff at both headquarters and field offices, forming the PVAC, Joint Verification Committee (JVC), Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs), and Resettlement Advisory Committees (RACs), and hiring the social safeguards consultant under DSCMC.

287. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will ensure that Affected Persons (APs) receive adequate advance notice and that all compensation and resettlement assistance are fully paid before the start of construction activities.

A. Community Participation in Implementation

288. During the RSECP implementation stage, the PAPs will get enough opportunity for ventilating their opinions/grievances through their representatives included in various committees, especially through the GRC. The List of losses is always done in presence of the concerned PAPs, which provides him scope for correcting the mistakes if any, in estimating the losses. Moreover, the PAPs can know about the RSECP thoroughly when the Bangla Booklet containing the compensation package and payment procedures is circulated among them by the BPDB whose office is open to them even beyond the office hours. The BPDB will always encourage PAP's participation in RSECP implementation.

B. Issue-wise Implementation Schedule

289. A time bound Implementation Schedule for the implementation of RSECP has been prepared in accordance with the needs of project construction schedule. The overall schedule of RSECP implementation will be based on the principle that (i) all displaced persons and families are paid their due compensation and other resettlement benefits/allowances prior to relocation, and (ii) relocation of the families/businesses should be synchronized with the schedule.

Implementation of RSECP has to be completed before the commencement of the construction work. At the beginning of the RP implementation work, skeleton staff for entertaining and resolving claims /grievances of the EPs regarding social safeguard and environmental issues will be appointed. Once RSECP implementation is complete, the project infrastructure construction work will commence. Implementation of RSECP will be completed within Twenty-four (24) months. Stepwise activities will be followed for the implementation of RSECP. The activities are presented in the Implementation Schedule. A tentative Implementation Schedule has been included in **Table 12-1**.

Table XII-1: RSECP Implementing Schedule

SL No.	Activities	Schedule																			
A	SOCIAL PREPARATION	2026				2027				2028				2029				2030			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	RSECP Disclosure, consultation, information dissemination																				
2	Assistance to APs for CCL Collection																				
3	Formation of PAVC, GRC and RAC																				
4	Identification of EPs/Issuance of ID cards																				
5	Determination of Entitlement																				
B	PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION																				
1	Assist PAPs in the Process of CCL Collection																				
2	Prepare Application for Collection																				
3	Opening Bank Accounts by the EP/PAPs																				
4	PAPs Apply and Receive CCL																				

290. Implementation of the RSECP will be supervised and monitored by the Project Director (PD) of the project along with the various officials of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with support from DSCMC.

291. Monitoring activities will be done both internally and externally to provide feedback to the PD and to assess the effectiveness of the land acquisition and resettlement policies and their implementation. The day-to-day activities of the RSECP implementation will also be monitored by the social safeguards team of the Executing Agency’s (EA) Consultant for the project, who will submit quarterly progress reports to EA and semiannually to ADB.

292. Monitoring, as an integral part of project implementation, must be given due consideration for the implementation of the resettlement to be successful and to be completed in a timely fashion, according to the RSECP implementation schedule. The impact of the resettlement will be evaluated for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed.

293. The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation will be:

- To collect and analyse information, and to report on the progress of the resettlement and the outcomes for resettlement activities.
- Using performance monitoring indicators to ensure that inputs are being provided, procedures are followed, and outputs are monitored to attain desired objectives.
- To detect any problems early, and correct them with the minimum of delay, ensuring timely management action.
- To ensure the disbursement of compensations, the restoration of PAPs incomes, and the settling of complaints and grievances.
- To assess the adequacy of organizational mechanisms for implementing the RP; and
- To apply the necessary corrective measures and actions at the policy level, if any failures are detected.

294. Affected persons will be involved in the monitoring process, and the results of resettlement monitoring will be used to guide subsequent implementation.

A. Monitoring Task Activities

295. Monitoring will be done internally by BPDB and to assess the effectiveness of the RSECP policy and implementation. Internal monitoring will be carried out by with support from DSCMC and prepare quarterly and semiannual reports on the progress of RP implementation. The Supervision Consultant will monitor its implementation and report on a quarterly basis to the PIU on the progress of resettlement activities covering monitoring activities in two consecutive stages of the process for RSECP implementation: Preparatory stage and Relocation stage. The Rehabilitation stage is not needed as there are no need of rehabilitation for the project. The scope of M&E at these stages will be as follows:

a. Preparatory Stage

- Consultation with APs in the preparation of the Resettlement Plan and their participation in the implementation process.

- Establishment of a resettlement unit.
- Budget and fund management.
- Requirement for further land acquisition.
- Information dissemination on payments of entitlement.
- The following key issues need to be monitored also during the preparatory phase:
- Conduct of baseline survey.
- Identify of APs and their numbers.
- Identification of different categories of APs and entitlements of individuals.
- Establish an inventory of losses.
- Valuation of different assets.
- Information dissemination.
- Institutional capacity assessment.
- Implementation schedule and items of expenditure.

b. Relocation Stage

296. Monitoring during the relocation stage covers such issues as any kind of legal assistance to APs. The attitude of the host population towards the newcomers and the development of community life are the issues considered at this stage. The key issue for monitoring will be:

- Payment of compensation.
- Delivery of entitlement.
- Redressal of complaints.
- Consultation.
- APs who do not need to relocate.
- Payment of resettlement benefit.
- Livelihood restoration assistance.

B. Monitoring Indicator

297. The safeguards implementation and compensation progress will be monitored and evaluated through setting up of indicators. These indicators have been mentioned in the following table.

Table XIII-1: Monitoring Indicator

MONITORING ISSUES	MONITORING INDICATOR
PROCESS INDICATOR	
Project input, public participation and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Resource allocation for RSECP implementation ➤ Deployment of DSCMC consultant ➤ Training of concerned staff ➤ Census, inventory of losses, baseline socio-economic survey ➤ Expenditure of implementing agencies ➤ Procedure of identification of eligible affected HHs/persons ➤ Procedure of determining loss and entitlements ➤ Development of livelihood and income restoration program

MONITORING ISSUES	MONITORING INDICATOR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preparation of disclosure instruments ➤ Disclosure and consultation events ➤ Formation of GRC and PAVC ➤ Grievance redresses procedures in-place and functioning ➤ Level of public awareness on RSECP policy and provisions ➤ Cost of Compensation collection by APs ➤ Monitoring reports submitted
OUTPUT INDICATOR	
Delivery of Entitlements and Relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of households compensated and assisted ➤ Number of affected persons purchased agricultural land ➤ Amount of compensation disbursed ➤ Number of other benefits disbursed
IMPACT INDICATOR	
Longer Term Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Changes in housing in another place ➤ Changes in drinking water and sanitation ➤ Changes in land holding ➤ Changes in occupation ➤ Changes in income and expenditure ➤ Pace of income against change in expenditure ➤ Changes in attending health problems ➤ Nutrition of women and children ➤ Gender balance and women empowerment

C. Institutional Arrangement for Monitoring

298. BPDB will carry out internal monitoring of the RSECP implementation involving the PIU offices, the Consultants. The social development consultant will oversee and monitor safeguard compliance of the project. The project affected persons, their community and local government representatives will be also consulted to ensure a transparent process.

a. Internal Monitoring

299. The project Director is responsible for overseeing proper and timely implementation of all activities in RP. PIU will collect information from the project site and assimilate in the form of monthly progress of RP implementation and adjust the work program where necessary, in case of delays or problems with support from DSCMC.

D. Reporting Requirement

300. The Reporting Requirement under the Resettlement Plan (RP) ensures that progress and performance of resettlement implementation are systematically documented and communicated. The DSCMC will be responsible for preparing and submitting quarterly and semiannual progress reports to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), detailing activities such as compensation disbursement, grievance redress, consultations, and livelihood support measures. These reports will also highlight challenges, corrective actions taken, and progress against key indicators.

301. Additionally, the Design & Supervision and Contract Management Consultant (DSCMC) will submit semi-annual consolidated monitoring reports to the Bangladesh Power Development

Board (BPDB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). These reports must meet the ADB's standards for transparency and safeguard compliance, particularly in documenting the delivery of entitlements to Tribal peoples and other vulnerable groups. Monitoring reports serve as a critical feedback tool for mid-course corrections and accountability throughout RSECP implementation.

Table XIII-2: Reporting Requirement

Activity/Reporting	Contents	Timeline	Responsibility
Quarterly Report	Progress, issues, with regard to payments of compensation, and other assistance, review of expenditure vs budgeted amount by budget heads and sub heads; recommendations.	To be submitted within 20 days of end of every 3th month	PIU/DSCMC
Semi-annual Monitoring Report	Overall progress of RSECP implementation, compensation disbursement, livelihood restoration, grievance redressal, consultations, and compliance with safeguard requirements; corrective actions where needed.	To be submitted within 30 days of the end of each 6-month period	PMU (with DSCMC Safeguard Specialist review)
Resettlement Completion Report	Achievement of Resettlement Objectives, changes in original resettlement plan, impacts and areas for improvement.	Submitted within 30 days of the end of the resettlement process	PMU (with DSCMC Safeguard Specialist review)
Final Report	Project achievement and impacts.	To be submitted within 90 days of end of the project	PMU (with DSCMC Safeguard Specialist review)

XIV. APPENDICES

Annex I: List of affected titleholders

S I	Name of the Proposed 33/11 KV Substation	Name of the landowner	Land status	Tribal Status	Union	Upazila	District	Mobile number	NID number
1	Tabalchhari	Md. Ibrahim	Private	NO	2 no. Tabalchhari	Matiranga	Khagrachhari	01556989330	9135190719
8	Tintohori	Md. Yunus	Private	NO	Tintohori	Manikchhari	Khagrachhari	01609402032	
9	Thanchi	Aung Shoithui Marma	Private	YES	3 no. Thanchi	Thanchi	Bandarban	01556533814	

Annex II: ToR of Resettlement Specialist under Supervision Consultant

Objective and Purpose of the Assignment

The Resettlement Specialist will work on behalf of the Executing Agency BPDB to provide technical, analytical and coordination support in ensuring compliance of “Sustainable Energy Development and Empowering Communities in Chattogram Hill Tracks Project” with National and ADB requirements for land acquisition and resettlement for a period of 20 months spread over the total project implementation period. The consultant will support BPDB to comply with National and ADB safeguards requirements on resettlement and land acquisition, support in implementation, monitoring and preparation of semiannual social safeguards report to comply with ADB safeguards requirements.

The period of service would be intermittent basis throughout 05 years of project implementation period.

Scope of Work

The Resettlement Specialist will work and coordinate with the respective Project Management Unit, Project Implementation Units, and other consultants. He/she will help BPDB to prepare and finalize resettlement documents, prepare, update and implement Resettlement Plans as required, and ensure compliance with SPS 2009 and ADB's public disclosure requirements. Major tasks include i) update the Resettlement and Small Ethnic Communities Plan (RSECP) for the project, ii) Assist the EA to implement RSECP, compensation payment to the affected persons according to agreed mitigation measures, iii) ensure, documentation and progress in compensation payments in semiannual monitoring report. iv) maintain a database to reflect updates as required, v) assist and support in Grievance Redress process as a part of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and participate in other committee meetings as required, vi) ensure conducting stakeholder consultation meetings and document, (v) A final report with comprehensive updates on compensation and evaluation of livelihood impacts and (vi) ensure field verification and coordination DC and LAO offices as required.

Detailed Tasks/Expected Outcomes

The Social inclusion specialist will perform the following tasks:

- i. Updating and implementing the RSECP and assisting BPDB in all works related to compensation payment, land acquisition and resettlement.
- ii. Assist in data collection, maintain segregated data for male and female affected persons, SEC inclusion, and meaningful consultations with project affected people for implementation and monitoring the RP as per national and ADB SPS 2009.
- iii. Support to establish a functional GRC as guided in project documents and maintain records, reflect GRM updates in SSMRs.
- iv. Work closely with DC office, CHT District Council and other government departments for RP implementation and land acquisition works to assist BPDB.
- v. Conduct 01 inception and 01 refresher capacity building training on social safeguards for BPDB, contractors, and consultants.
- vi. Prepare Semiannual Social Monitoring Report for implementation of Resettlement Plan for BPDB in complying with ADB's disclosure requirements as per the ADB SPS 2009.

- vii. Conduct any other Social Safeguard related works as per ADB SPS 2009 to support BPDP during project implementation works.

Minimum Qualification Requirements

Education

Master’s Degree in Development Studies/ or other relevant departments

Work experience

- 10 years’ experience in monitoring involuntary resettlement for development projects, including experience in land acquisition, previous works in CHT is required.
- Intensive field-based experience in developing social safeguard planning documents of a project would be an advantage

Technical knowledge

- Familiarity with ADB’s Safeguards Policy Statement is must
- Proficiency with social impact analysis, social assessments, and PRA
- Basic knowledge of computer applications adopted by a multilateral organization.
- Competent use of information technology, particularly in the design and management of database and other knowledge management systems.
- Effective report writing and communication skills in English.

Annex III: Grievance Recording Form

GRIEVANCE RECORDING FORM

Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts Project

SL	GRIEVANCE RECORDING FORM			
1.	Date of Grievance Reporting			
2.	Full Name of AP / Complainant			
3.	Gender of AP/ Complainant		Male	Female
4.	ID of AP (voters ID/passport number/driving license/any other ID)			
5.	Address of AP/ Complainant			
6.	Contact Information	Phone:	Email:	
7.	Mode of communicating grievance (<i>circle the number below</i>)			
8.	Oral	Oral (but not AP)	Written	Written (by other)
	1	2	3	4
9.	Mode of Contact (<i>circle the number below</i>)			
	Phone	Email	UP Chairman/ Mouza Headman/ UP Member/ Karbari/ Local Community Leader	Others (specify)
	1	2	3	4

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for “Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

10.	Type of Grievance (<i>circle as many reported</i>)		
Unaware of project component boundary	1	Safety of women	7
Parcel missed in measurement	2	Damage to crops due to construction	8
Parcel measurement error	3	Inappropriate livelihood restoration scheme	9
Disagreement over rates used for valuation	4	Loss of access	10
Mistakes in compensation agreement/ID reference	5	Others (Specify)	11
Delay in compensation payment	6		

11.	Description of Grievance:	
12.	Frequency of Grievance (<i>circle the number</i>):	
	• One time incident	1
	• Happened more than once	2
	• On-going	3
13.	Expected resolution to stated grievance:	
14.	Signature/Thumb impression of AP/Complainant	Date:

15.	Name and Signature of the Official recording grievance	Date:	
16.	Has AP been handed a copy of the grievance form	Yes	No
Status of Resolution			
17.	By GRC	Date:	
Resolution details:			
Has AP/ Complainant been notified?		Yes	No
Is Grievance resolved/closed?		Yes	Not resolved. Referred to Provincial Administrator
If case is closed, then Signature of AP/ Complainant to show agreement		Date:	
Name and signature of the Official		Date:	
18	By Hill District Council	Date:	
Resolution details:			

Has AP/ Complainant been notified?		Yes	No
Is Grievance resolved/closed		Yes	Not resolved. Referred to IPMU/WAF
If case is closed, then Signature of AP/ Complainant to show agreement		Date:	
Name and signature of the Official		Date:	
19.	BY Regional Council	Date:	
Resolution details:			
Has AP/ Complainant been notified?		Yes	No
Is Grievance resolved/closed?		Yes	Not resolved. Referred to Court
If case is closed, then Signature of AP/ Complainant to show agreement		Date:	
Name and signature of the Official		Date:	
20.		Date:	

	By Court	
Resolution details:		
Is Grievance resolved/closed?	Yes	No
Name and signature of the Official	Date:	
DECISION OF THE COURT IS FINAL		

	□	□	□	□
--	---	---	---	---

□□.	□□□□□□□□ □□□□ (□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□)		
□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□	□	□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□	□
□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□	□	□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□	□
□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□	□	□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□	□
□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□	□	□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□	□□
□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□/□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□	□	□□□□□□□□□ (□□□□□□□□□ □□□□)	□□
□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□	□		

□□.	□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□:		
□□.	□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□):		
	• □□□□□□□ □□□□□	□	
	• □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□	□	
□□.	• □□□□□□□	□	
□□.	□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□:		

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for “Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

□□.	□□□/□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□/□□□□ □□□□□□□□	□□□□□:

□□.	□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□□	□□□□□:	
□□.	□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□	□□□□□	□□
□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□:			
□□.	জিআরসি দ্বারা	□□□□□:	
□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□:			
□□□/□□□□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□?		□□□□□	□□
□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□/□□□□ □□□□ □□□□?		□□□□□	□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□



<p>□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□, □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□</p> <p>□□□□/□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□</p>	<p>□□□□□:</p>
<p>□□□□□□□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□□□□□□□</p>	<p>□□□□□:</p>

<p>□□</p>	<p>পার্বত্য জেলা পরিষদ</p>	<p>□□□□□:</p>	
<p>□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□:</p>			
<p>□□□□/□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□?</p>		<p>□□□□□□</p>	<p>□□</p>
<p>□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□/□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□</p>		<p>□□□□□□</p>	<p>□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ IPMU/WAF</p>
<p>□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□, □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□</p> <p>□□□□/□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□</p>		<p>□□□□□:</p>	
<p>□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□□□□□□□</p>		<p>□□□□□:</p>	
<p>19.</p>	<p>আঞ্চলিক পরিষদ</p>	<p>□□□□□:</p>	

□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□:		
□□□/□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□?	□□□□□□	□□
□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□/□□□□ □□□□ □□□□?	□□□□□□	□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□
□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□, □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ AP/□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□	□□□□□□:	
□□□□□□□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□□□□□□□	□□□□□□:	
□□. আদালত দ্বারা	□□□□□□:	
□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□:		
□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□/□□□□ □□□□ □□□□?	□□□□□□	□□
□□□□□□□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□□□□□□□	□□□□□□:	
আদালতের সিদ্ধান্তই চূড়ান্ত		

Annex-IV: Attendances Sheets of Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Consultancy Services for Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Detail Study for Land acquisition & Resettlement Plan for Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts Project

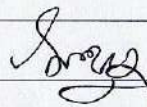
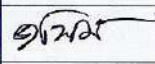
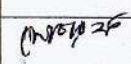
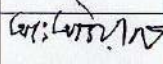

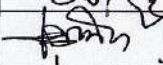
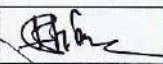



List of Participants in Focus Group Discussion (FGD) -2

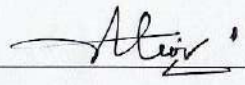
Address: Betchhi Bazar, Betbonia, kaukhali



Date: 22.04.2025 Time: 04:40 PM

GPS Location: 22.624995°N 92.040598°E

No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
1	Atan Akher Ali	70			
2	Md. Mahasuj	53	Business	01646240343	
3	Md. H dal	65	Mstnl/worker	01820316359	
4	Ismail	62	farmer	0160051046	
5	Md. Josimuddin	30	Driver	01898409280	
6	Abul Homain	20	farmer		
7	Md. Masud	45	farmer	0182044431	
8	Mobarak Homain	38	Business	01639931028	
9	Kabir Ahmed	65	Retired bank official	01860026279	
10	Abdul Awal	25	Retired		
11	Abdul Awal	65	Business	01830552628	
12	Abdul Hamid Lito	56	Business	01820316142	
13	Rahmanul Islam	29	Jr. Environmental specialist	01915084582	Rahman
14	Md. Istiaq Alamul	27	Electrical Engineer	01525533701	

Facilitated By Md. Fajlur Rahman Abin

Signature 



List of Participants in Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Address: Ortal Dagan, Daburia, Kawkhali Rangamati

Date: 27.01.25

Time: 12.05.PM

GPS Location: 22.544350 °N 92.009065 °E

No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
01.	Shamim Ahmed	62	Business	01853124383	
02.	Md. Abdur Rashid	52	Driver	01820352282	
03.	Md. Yamin	38	Business	01890832429	
04.	Abdur Razzak Siddon	38	Driver	01521242426	
05.	Md. Salimuddin	52	Business	0183062003 39680	
06.	Md. Abdul Majed	60	Business		
07.	Ahmed Nur	45	Business	01811615016	
08.	Abul Hossain	21			
09.	MD. Tajabur Rahman	27	11	01860095895	
10.	MD: Juhed		6	01873664885	
11.	MD: Imrul KAHER	19	??	01605767970	
12.	MD. Anwar Rashid Parvez	23	student	01632784100	
13.	Abdur Rahim	50	Businessman	01820321226	
14.	Iqbal Hossain	25	11	01820321812	
15.	Rehasanul Islam	29	Jr. Environmental specialist	01915084582	
16.	Md. Bstiam Ahamed	27	Electrical Engineer	01521255370	

Facilitated By Md. Fojlor Rahman Abir

Signature

Consultancy Services for Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Detail Study for Land acquisition & Resettlement Plan for Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts Project



List of Participants in Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Address: Mondakini, Nazirhat, Hathazari, Chattogram,

Date: 28-01-2025 Time: 11:00 AM

GPS Location: 22.63207° N 91.79238° E

No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
01	Yousub	43	Business	01709104900	Yousub
02	Khurshid Alam	42	Teacher	01815-123191	Khurshid
03	Md. Lokman Hakim	47	Worker	01826-354076	Md. Lokman Hakim
04	Md. Sami	18	Student	01877-607573	Sami
05	Md. Bahadur	52	Business	01814332748	Md. Bahadur
06	Md. Iqbal Hossain	40	Job	01815952196	Iqbal
07	Md. Rakib	17	Student	01889133783	Rakib
08	Md. Shmroot	17	Student	01885952801	Shmroot
09	Md. Shawes Iqbal	31	Business	01838075571	Shawes Iqbal
10	Md. Tanvir Imam	20	Student	01530085416	Tanvir
11	Md. Bablu Mia	30	Business	01639053331	Bablu
12	Md. Faiyaz Rahman Afif	25	Consultant	01744-355962	Md. Faiyaz Rahman
13	Md. Mahenur Mizan	26	Consultant	01991151054	Mahenur
14	Md. Bappy Rahman	26	Consultant	01755406941	Bappy

Facilitated By Md. Bappy Rahman

Signature [Signature]



Consultancy Services for Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Detail Study for Land acquisition & Resettlement Plan for Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts Project



List of Participants in Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Address: Rajshahi Bus stand, Rongatardi

Date: 22.01.25 Time: 11.25am

GPS Location: 22.366068°N 92.253569°E

No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
1	Md. Foyez	42	Contractor	01811381502	
2	Md. Norul Alam	31	Driver	01672918944	
3	Md. Mostafa	59	Business	01553108016	
4	Babul dash	40	Labour	01899596550	
5	Roton kumer	65	Govt. Job	01	
6	Rahmatullah	12	Business		
7	Md. Minza	60	Business		
8	Suman	35	Govt.	01828106995	
9	Md. Rafiqul Islam	29	Business	01824242161	
10	md - Haidaj -	26	Business	01613038844	
11	md Fouzaf	25	Business	01824197178	
12	Redwanul Islam	29	Jr. Environmental specialist	01915084582	
13	Md. Rafiqul Ahmed	27	Civil Engineer	01521255371	

Facilitated By Md. Fajlur Rahman Abin

Signature



Annex-V: Questionnaire for Census & IoL Survey

RESETTLEMENT SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE for RAP of “Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

প্রকল্প এলাকার মধ্যে অবস্থিত ব্যক্তিগণের আর্থ-সামাজিক ও ক্ষতিগ্রস্ততার জরীপ

(Interviewers: নিচের অংশটি উত্তরদাতার কাছে পরিষ্কারভাবে বর্ণনা করুন এবং তার অনুমতি নিয়ে আরম্ভ করুন।)

SL. (Official use only)				HHID :		
HHID				Affected Type:	Titled	Non-titled
				Picture ID:		
সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখ :				সাক্ষাৎকার শুরু সময় :		
	দিন	মাস	বছর		ঘণ্টা	মিনিট
সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর নাম :						
সুপারভাইজারের নাম :						
খানা প্রধানের নাম :						
খানা প্রধানের পিতার নাম :						
গ্রামের/ ওয়ার্ডের নাম ও কোড:						
বিস্তারিত ঠিকানা :	ওয়ার্ড : ----- ইউনিয়ন : ----- থানা/উপজেলা : ----- জেলা : ----- বিস্তারিত : ----- ----- -----					
খানা প্রধানের মোবাইল নাম্বার:	[1]			[2]		
খানা প্রধানের জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র নাম্বার:						
উত্তরদাতার মোবাইল নাম্বার:	[1]			[2]		
উত্তরদাতার জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র নাম্বার:						
উত্তরদাতা এই এলাকায় কত বছর ধরে বসবাস করছেন? [সব সময় বসবাস করে থাকলে 95 লিখুন]						
উত্তরদাতার ধর্ম	1 = মুসলিম; 2 = হিন্দু; 3 = বৌদ্ধ; 4 = খ্রীষ্টান; অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)					
উত্তরদাতার জাতি	1 = বাঙ্গালি; 2 = বিহারি; 3 = উপজাতি (উল্লেখ করুন); অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)					

A. Information of Household Members

এই খানায় সর্বমোট কতজন সদস্য আছে?

জন; তাদের নাম বলুন। খিচাই করুন এবং সকল সদস্যদের নাম লিপিবদ্ধ করুন। লাইন নম্বর ১ এ খানা প্রধানের নাম লিখুন।

ক্র. নং	নাম	বয়স (পূর্ণ বছর)	লিঙ্গ	খানা প্রধানের সাথে সম্পর্ক	[] প্রতিবেদী	[] এর বর্তমান বৈবাহিক অবস্থা (বয়স ১০ থেকে ১০+ হলে)	বয়স ১০ বছরের অধিক হলে		(৫ থেকে ৫+বয়সের জন্য)		[] -এর NGO-তে অংশগ্রহণ	[] - বর্তমানে কোন সরকারি সহায়তা পাচ্ছেন?
							[] গত ১ বছরে কাজের উপস্থাপনা বাস্তবায়নে একদম্পরে অত ১৫ দিন থেকে?	হ্যাঁ হলে, কোথায়? (একটিক কোড হতে পারে)	[]-এর স্থূল যাওয়ার অবস্থা	[] সর্বোচ্চ কোন শ্রেণী পাশ করেছে?		
01.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
02.												
03.												
04.												
05.												
06.												
07.												
08.												
09.												
10.												
11.												
12.												
13.												

B. Particulars of land (Own Affected)

B.1 আপনার খানার মালিকানাধীন নিম্ন লিখিত জমি আছে কিনা জানতে চাচ্ছি

SL	জমির ধরণ	[] জমির মালিকানার ধরন]	[] অবস্থান	[] মোট জমির পরিমাণ (ডেসিমেল)	কতটি জমির পরিমাণ (ডেসিমেল)	জমির মৌজার নাম	[] কিতাবে পাওয়া	[] মালিকানা (লাহিন নাখার লিখিন)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01.	কৃষি জমি							
02.	বন্দাসের ঘর							
03.	সোকান/ ব্যবসা							
04.	পুকুর							
05.	ডোবা							
06.	পতিত/ খালি পড়ে আছে							
07.	জাঙ্গল							
08.	বাগান							
09.	বীন্দাড							
10.	বরফুল/শশন							
11.	বধক দেওয়া							
12.	শীত/ভাড়া দেওয়া							
13.	কর্গা দেওয়া							
14.	দান (কাজিন/ ফুল)							
15.	দান (বসবাস/ চাষ)							
16.	অন্যর জমি, নিজে ব্যবহার (কর্গা/বজক/শীত/ভাড়া দেওয়া)							
17.	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	1. জমির মালিকানার ধরন? 1 = নিজস্ব 2 = সরকারী/খাস 3 = সরকারী/বেসরকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের	2. জমির অবস্থান: 1 = এই শহরে (বসতির পাশে/ সাথে/এই কতি) 2 = এই শহরে (বসতির থেকে দূরে) 3 = এই জেলার অন্য থানা সদরে 4 = এই জেলার গ্রামে 5 = অন্য জেলা সদরে 6 = অন্য জেলার থানা সদরে 7 = অন্য জেলার গ্রামে অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)				6. কিতাবে পাওয়া: 1 = উত্তরাধিকার সূত্রে 2 = জমা করা 3 = উপহার হিসাবে পাওয়া 4 = যৌতুক হিসাবে পাওয়া 5 = দান হিসাবে পাওয়া 6 = দখল সূত্রে পাওয়া অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	

B.2 About Sublease land/lease/Mortgage / Rental (out)

আপনার খানার মালিকানাধীন জমি বর্গা/লীজ/বন্ধক/ভাড়া দিয়েছেন? 1= হ্যাঁ; 2= না /উত্তর 'না' হলে পরের সেকশনে যান।
 জমি বর্গা/লীজ/বন্ধক/ভাড়া দেয়ার ধরণ 1= বর্গা দেওয়া; 2= লীজ; 3= বন্ধক; 4= ভাড়া; অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)
 চাষীদের নিম্নলিখিত বিবরণ দিন:

ক্রমিক নং	চাষীর নাম	জমির ধরণ	চাষীর ঠিকানা	চাষীর জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র নাম্বার	চাষীর মোবাইল নাম্বার	জমির মৌজা	জমির প্লট নং	জমির পরিমাপ (শতাংশ)	উৎপাদনের কৃত কৃত অংশ পান (শতকরা)	বন্ধকের ক্ষেত্রে গৃহীত এককালীন টাকার পরিমাণ	লীজ/ভাড়ার ক্ষেত্রে প্রাপ্ত বাহ্যিক টাকার পরিমাণ	কৃত বছর যাবৎ বর্গা/লীজ/বন্ধক/ভাড়া দেয়া আছে?
1		2	3			4	5	6	7	8	9	
2												
3												
4												
5												

B.3 About Sublease land/lease/Mortgage / Rental (in)

আপনার খানা অন্যের মালিকানাধীন জমি বর্গা/লীজ/বন্ধক/ভাড়া হিসেবে নিয়েছে কি? 1= হ্যাঁ; 2= না /উত্তর 'না' হলে পরের সেকশনে যান।
 জমি বর্গা/লীজ/বন্ধক/ভাড়া দেয়ার ধরণ 1= বর্গা দেওয়া; 2= লীজ; 3= বন্ধক; 4= ভাড়া; অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)
 জমির মালিকের নিম্নলিখিত বিবরণ দিন:

ক্রমিক নং	জমির মালিকের নাম	জমির ধরণ	জমির মালিকের ঠিকানা	জমির মালিকের জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র নাম্বার	জমির মালিকের মোবাইল নাম্বার	জমির মৌজা	জমির প্লট নং	জমির পরিমাপ (শতাংশ)	উৎপাদনের কৃত অংশ পরিমোখ করেন (শতকরা)	বন্ধকের ক্ষেত্রে প্রাপ্তকৃত এককালীন টাকার পরিমাণ	লীজ/ভাড়ার ক্ষেত্রে প্রাপ্তকৃত বাহ্যিক টাকার পরিমাণ	কৃত বছর যাবৎ বর্গা/লীজ/বন্ধক/ভাড়া দেয়া আছে?
1		2	3			4	5	6	7	8	9	
2												
3												
4												
5												

C.1 House-ownership status (Common)

আপনার ঘরের মালিকানাধীন ধরন কি? (কোড দেখুন)। ভাড়া হলে প্রশ্ন 3 এ যান।	ঘর নিজের হলে, বর্তমান মূল্য (ডিটা বাদে শুধু ঘরের মূল্য)		ভাড়া নেয়া হলে		বাড়ির মালিকের নাম (নিচের বক্সে নাম লিখুন)
	(টাকা)। এই প্রশ্ন পূরণ করে ৫নং প্রশ্নে যান।		কত টাকা?		
1	2	3	4	5	6
C.1. ঘরের মালিকানাধীন ধরন : 1 = ভাড়া নেয়া 2 = নিজস্ব, তৈরীকৃত 3 = নিজস্ব, প্রস্তুত 4 = নিজস্ব, উত্তরাধিকার হতে প্রাপ্ত 5 = নিজস্ব, অন্য কারও কাছ হতে প্রাপ্ত 6 = অন্যের ঘরে আশ্রয় অগ্যান্য (উদ্দেশ্য বসন)					
B1.5. সম্পর্কের কোড : 1 = নিকটাত্মীয় 2 = দূর সম্পর্কের আত্মীয় 3 = অনাত্মীয় অগ্যান্য (উদ্দেশ্য বসন)					

D. Description of Damaged Infrastructure (Homestead/Business) For Affected Person/ Household Only

D.1 Description of Infrastructure

SI no.	প্রশ্ন	কোড	কোড লিখুন
D.1	আপনার বা আপনার স্থানীয় মালিকানাধীন কোনো স্থাপনা/ অবকাঠামো একক দ্বারা ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছে কী? (যদি 'হ্যাঁ' হয়, তাহলে নিচের টেবিল পূরণ করুন)	1= হ্যাঁ 2= না	

ক্রমিক নং	কঠামোর অবস্থান	অবকাঠামোর ব্যবহার	অবকাঠামোর বিকরণ				পরিমাপ		অবকাঠামোটি কয় তলা বিশিষ্ট?	1= নিজে ব্যবসায়/ ব্যবহার 2= ভাড়া দিয়েছে 3= নিজস্ব এবং ভাড়া 4= শেয়ার করে ব্যবহার করা
			চাল/ ছাউনি	বেড়া	সোকে	একক	পরিমাপ/ সংখ্যা	7		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										

<p>D1.1 1= নিজস্ব 2=সরকারী/ খাস 3= অন্যান্য</p>	<p>D1:2 কাঠামোর ধরণ 1 = বসত ঘর 2 = বসতঘর এবং পোকা এবং এ 3 = রাস্তার 4 = বারান্দা 5 = পোসলখানা 6 = স্যানিটারী টয়লেট 7 = ছায়া টয়লেট 8 – কাচা টয়লেট 9 = পোকান/ ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠান</p>	<p>10 = পর-ছায়া/ হাঁস-সুরঙ্গি রাখার ঘর 11 = মাদপরে রাখার ঘর/ ওদান 12 = পোসলখানা, টয়লেট একসাথে 13 = প্রধান ফটক/ মেইন গেট 14 = সীমানা প্রাচীর (৫ ইঞ্চি) 15 – সীমানা প্রাচীর (১০ ইঞ্চি) 16 – সীমানা প্রাচীর (১৫ ইঞ্চি)</p>	<p>17 = তিল 18 = জ্বীন 19 = গ্যাস লাইন 20 = টিউবওয়েল/ নালকূপ (গভীর) 21 = টিউবওয়েল/ নালকূপ (অগভীর) 22 = পানির পাম্প 23 = অগভীর পানির 24 = শোবার টওয়ার 25 = পাকা পুকুর ঘাট 26 – পানির ট্যাংক অন্যান্য (উদ্দেশ্য কলম)</p>	<p>D1:3; 4; 5 কিসের তৈরিঃ 1 = ঘা/বাড়/পাটকাঠি/পাতা/প্রসিষ্টক/টি 2 = বাঁশ 3 = কানামাটি 4 = টালি/টাইলস 5 = ইট/সিকেন্ট/বত</p>	<p>6 = কাঠ 7 = চিন 8 = সেরাল/ ছাদ নাই অন্যান্য (উদ্দেশ্য কলম)</p>	<p>6. একক কোড : 1 = এস.এফ.টি (পেশকুট) 2 = আর.এফ.টি (হাণির ফুট) 3 = সখ্যা 4 = সি.এফ.টি (ঘন ফুট)</p>
--	--	---	---	---	---	---

E. Business Activities; Savings; Loan												
আইন নং	পেশা? (কোড দেখুন)	নিংগ	অতি মাসে গড়ে কত টাকা আয় করে নিংগ রূপে	অতি মাসে গড়ে কত টাকা ব্যয় করেন?	[] কাউকে জিজ্ঞেস না করে কত সবচেয়ে এই টাকা খরচ করতে পারেন?	যদি সঞ্চয় করে থাকেন (টাকায় লিখুন) NGO অন্যর কাছে/ কেটে সহিত	কত টাকা	যদি ঋণ থাকে উল (কোড দেখুন)	সুদ দেয়? সুদ পান?	কত টাকা	যদি কাউকে ঋণ দিয়ে থাকেন সম্পর্ক টাকা	সুদ পান?
	1	2	3	4	5							
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												

01. পেশা কোড :	02. শিল্প কোড :	05. টাকা খরচ	12, 15. সুদ দেয়/ পানয়
01 = কৃষিকাজ 02 = কৃষি নিমন্ত্রণ (অন্যর মাঠে) 03 = অকৃষি নিমন্ত্রণ (সেবা/স্বাস্থ্য/শিক্ষা/স্বাস্থ্য/বাস/আইডার/অন্য মাঠে) 04 = কৃষি নিমন্ত্রণ (সেবা/স্বাস্থ্য/শিক্ষা/স্বাস্থ্য/বাস/আইডার/অন্য মাঠে) 05 = কৃষি নিমন্ত্রণ (সেবা/স্বাস্থ্য/শিক্ষা/স্বাস্থ্য/বাস/আইডার/অন্য মাঠে) 06 = কৃষি নিমন্ত্রণ (সেবা/স্বাস্থ্য/শিক্ষা/স্বাস্থ্য/বাস/আইডার/অন্য মাঠে) 07 = কৃষি নিমন্ত্রণ (সেবা/স্বাস্থ্য/শিক্ষা/স্বাস্থ্য/বাস/আইডার/অন্য মাঠে) 08 = কৃষি নিমন্ত্রণ (সেবা/স্বাস্থ্য/শিক্ষা/স্বাস্থ্য/বাস/আইডার/অন্য মাঠে) 09 = কৃষি নিমন্ত্রণ (সেবা/স্বাস্থ্য/শিক্ষা/স্বাস্থ্য/বাস/আইডার/অন্য মাঠে) 10 = কৃষি নিমন্ত্রণ (সেবা/স্বাস্থ্য/শিক্ষা/স্বাস্থ্য/বাস/আইডার/অন্য মাঠে)	01 = গ্রাম 02 = মহলা 03 = পল্লী 04 = শিল্প 05 = কৃষি 06 = পরিষ্কার 07 = পরিষ্কার 08 = পরিষ্কার 09 = পরিষ্কার 10 = পরিষ্কার 11 = পরিষ্কার 12 = পরিষ্কার 13 = পরিষ্কার 14 = পরিষ্কার 15 = পরিষ্কার 16 = পরিষ্কার 17 = পরিষ্কার 18 = পরিষ্কার 19 = পরিষ্কার 20 = পরিষ্কার 21 = পরিষ্কার 22 = পরিষ্কার 23 = পরিষ্কার 24 = পরিষ্কার 25 = পরিষ্কার 26 = পরিষ্কার 27 = পরিষ্কার 28 = পরিষ্কার 29 = পরিষ্কার 30 = পরিষ্কার 31 = পরিষ্কার 32 = পরিষ্কার 33 = পরিষ্কার 34 = পরিষ্কার 35 = পরিষ্কার 36 = পরিষ্কার 37 = পরিষ্কার 38 = পরিষ্কার	1 = সড়ক, 2 = কিছুটা সমতল, 3 = অসর, 4 = এলাকা 01 = গ্রাম 02 = মহলা 03 = পল্লী 04 = শিল্প 05 = কৃষি 06 = পরিষ্কার 07 = পরিষ্কার 08 = পরিষ্কার 09 = পরিষ্কার 10 = পরিষ্কার 11 = পরিষ্কার 12 = পরিষ্কার 13 = পরিষ্কার 14 = পরিষ্কার 15 = পরিষ্কার 16 = পরিষ্কার 17 = পরিষ্কার 18 = পরিষ্কার 19 = পরিষ্কার 20 = পরিষ্কার 21 = পরিষ্কার 22 = পরিষ্কার 23 = পরিষ্কার 24 = পরিষ্কার 25 = পরিষ্কার 26 = পরিষ্কার 27 = পরিষ্কার 28 = পরিষ্কার 29 = পরিষ্কার 30 = পরিষ্কার 31 = পরিষ্কার 32 = পরিষ্কার 33 = পরিষ্কার 34 = পরিষ্কার 35 = পরিষ্কার 36 = পরিষ্কার 37 = পরিষ্কার 38 = পরিষ্কার	1 = হ্যাঁ; 2 = না; 14. সম্পর্কের কোড : 1 = নিকটাত্মীয়; 2 = দূর সম্পর্কের আত্মীয়; 3 = অনাত্মীয়

F. HH Assets

ক্রমিক নং	নিচের সম্পত্তিগুলোর মধ্যে আপনার খানায় কোনটি কতগুলো আছে?	পরিমাণ (সংখ্যা)	বর্তমান মূল্য (টাকা)	আপনার খানা কিভাবে এই সম্পদ অর্জন করেছে?
01.	বেড়ি/সিঁড়ি/স্টেয়ার	1	2	1 = জন্ম 2 = উত্তরাধিকার 3 = উপহার/ দান 4 = বৌদ্ধিক 5 = বনানো/ উৎপাদিত
02.	টেলিভিশন			
03.	বৈদ্যুতিক পাখা			
04.	ফ্রিজ			
05.	মোবাইল ফোন			
06.	সাইকেল			
07.	মোটরসাইকেল			

ক্রমিক নং	নিচের সম্পদগুলোর মধ্যে আপনার খানার কোনটি কতগুলো আছে?	পরিমাণ (সংখ্যা)	বর্তমান মূল্য (টাকা)	আপনার খানা কিভাবে এই সম্পদ জর্জন করেছে? 1 = প্রমাণ 2 = উত্তরাধিকার 3 = উপহার/ দান 4 = বৌদ্ধিক 5 = বনামো/ উৎপাদিত 3 (এককিক কোড হতে পারে)
08.	সেপাই মেশিন	1	2	
09.	আলনা/আপনারী/কেবিনেট/শোকেস			
10.	অলংকার (সোনা ও রুপা) আনায়ে			
11.	রিপ্সা/ড্যান			
12.	গরু/মহিষ			
13.	ছাগল/ভেড়া			
14.	কবুতর/ হাঁস /মুরগী			
15.	সিমনাজি/ অটো রিপ্সা/ করিমল/ হিজি বাইক			
16.	খাট			
17.	চেয়ার			
18.	টেবিল			
19.	ট্রান্স/সৌক/সৌখান			
20.	ট্রাক্টর			
21.	প্যানের চলা			
22.	পানির পাম্প/ শ্যাঙ্গো মেশিন			
23.	কম্পিউটার (ডেস্কটপ/ ল্যাপটপ)			
24.	বৈদ্যুতিক ইঞ্জি			
25.	অন্য সম্পদ (১)			
26.	অন্য সম্পদ (২)			
27.	অন্য সম্পদ (৩)			

G. Fisheries: প্রস্তাবিত এলাকার মধ্যে আপনার মতস চাইবের খামার আছে কিনা? 1= হ্যাঁ; 2= না / উত্তর না হলে গরের সেকশনে যান।

কি মাহ চাষ করা হয় [মাতের নাম লিখুন]	জমির মালিকানা 1= নিজস্ব 2= সরকার 3= নিজ ও সরকার 4= অন্যায়	সরকারী জমি হলে কিসে পরিশোধ করেন কি না? 1= হ্যাঁ 2= না	কর পরিশোধের কোন মসিদ আছে কিনা? 1= হ্যাঁ 2= না	স্বাক্ষরিক করে টাকার পরিমাণ	গত ১ বছরে কি পরিমাণ বিনিয়োগ করেছেন? (টাকায়)	গত ১ বছরে কি পরিমাণ মুলাকা হয়? (টাকায়)
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7

H. Information about plants (Own/social/government/others)

SI no.	কোড	কোড লিখুন					
H.1	1= হ্যাঁ 2= না						
ক্রমিক নং	গাছের নাম	1= কল 2= কল 3= তুপি	জায়গার মালিকানা 1= নিজস্ব 2= সরকার	৩য়	মাঝারী	৪য়	চাষ
01.	1	2	3	4	6	8	10
02.							
03.							
04.							
05.							
06.							
মোট গাছের সংখ্যা							

কল = উচ্চতা ১৬+ ফুট ও বেড় ৩০-৪০+ ইঞ্চি; মাঝারী = উচ্চতা ১১-১৫ ফুট ও বেড় ২০-৩০ ইঞ্চি; কোড = উচ্চতা ৬-১০ ফুট ও বেড় ১০-২০ ইঞ্চি; চাষ = উচ্চতা ১-৫ ফুট ও বেড় ০১-১০ ইঞ্চি;

I. Damaged Crop ফসল সম্পর্কিত তথ্য (শুধুমাত্র ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত)ঃ

প্রকল্প এলাকায় আপনার খানার মালিকানাধীন জমির মধ্যে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হবে এমন কোন ফসল? জমি আছে কি? 1 = হ্যাঁ; 2 = না উত্তর না হলে পরের সেকশনে যান।

ক্রমিক নং	জমির মালিকানা 1= নিজস্ব 2= অন্তর্গত জমি, নিজে ব্যবহার	1	2	3	4
ক্রমিক নং	জমির মালিকানা	ফসলের নাম	জমির পরিমাণ (শতকে)	মোট উৎপাদন (বিঘা প্রতি বর্ষ)	
01.					
02.					
03.					
04.					
05.					

J.1 Description of Business Organization (Only Damaged)

SI no.	একক	কোড	কোড লিখুন
J.1	আপনার/ আপনার খানার মালিকানাধীন কোনো ব্যবসা/ ব্যবসায়িক অবকাঠামো একক দ্বারা ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছে কী? (খসি 'হ্যাঁ' হয়, তাহলে নিম্নের টেবিল পূরণ করুন)	1= হ্যাঁ 2= না	

ক্রমিক নং	J.1 এর নংের ক্রম হতে	ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠানের নাম	বর্তমান ঠিকানা	ব্যবসার ধরণ 1- ছোট 2- মাঝারি 3- বৃহৎ	ব্যবসার পুঁজির পরিমাণ	ব্যবসা থেকে বাৎসরিক আয় (টাকা)	কর্মচারীর সংখ্যা	অবকাঠামোর মালিকানা 1= নিজস্ব 2= ভাড়া	অগ্রিম ব্যবসাস্থান (টাকা)	মাসিক ভাড়া দিতে হয়? (টাকা)
1	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2										
3										
4										
5										

J.2 Information about workers working in affected Business/ Enterprise (Only Damaged) (Non-titleholder)

আপনার ক্ষতিগ্রহ হওয়া/ ক্ষতির সম্ভাবনা থাকা ব্যক্তি প্রতিদানে কর্মরত কোন শ্রমিক আছে কি? 1 = হ্যাঁ; 2 = না

ক্রমিক নং	J.2 ধর্ম হতে	শ্রমিকের নাম	বয়স	পিতার নাম	বর্তমান ঠিকানা	লিঙ্গ 1= পুরুষ 2= মহিলা	কাজের ধরন	মাসিক বেতন	কত মাস যাবৎ নিয়োজিত আছে
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									

J. 3 Information on rent/ lease related issues of damaged Business infrastructure/ Infrastructure (House rent/ Business purpose rent) (Only Damaged) (Non-titleholder)

SI no.	ধর্ম	কোড	কোড শিখুন					
L.3	আপনার/ আপনার খামার মালিকানাধীন কোনো বাড়ি/ঘর/দাঙ্গা/কুচ/ বাগসা/ ব্যবসায়িক অবকাঠামো যা, অন্য কোনো বাড়ি বা প্রতিষ্ঠানকে আড়াল দেয়া হয়েছে এবং/অথবা কোনো অবকাঠামো প্রকল্প দ্বারা ক্ষতিগ্রহ হয়েছে কি? (যদি 'হ্যাঁ' হয়, তাহলে নিম্নের টেবিল পূরণ করুন)	1= হ্যাঁ 2= না						
ক্রমিক নং	J.1 থেকে ক্রমিক নং	জমিদারের নাম	কি কাজে ব্যবহার করা হয়? 1= বসবাস 2= ব্যবসা	জমিদারের মোবাইল নং	জমিদারের পিতার নাম	জমিদারের ঠিকানা	মাসিক ভাড়া	অধিম বাবদ জমা (টাকা)
	1	2			3	4	5	7
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								

K. Rehabilitation Related (If infrastructure is damaged or any risk of damage)

ক্রম	প্রশ্ন	কোডের তালিকা	কোড লিখুন						
01.	ভূমির মালিকানা	1= নিজ 2= সরকারী 3= সামাজিক প্রতিষ্ঠান অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)							
02.	ক্ষতির ধরণ	1= আংশিক 2= সম্পূর্ণ							
03.	অধিগ্রহণকৃত জমি ব্যতিত বিকল্প বা অন্যকোন ভূমির ব্যবস্থা আছে কি না?	1= হ্যাঁ 2= না [05 নং প্রশ্নে যান]							
4.	অবশিষ্ট ভূমির ধরণ	ভূমির অবস্থান মৌজা	পরিমাপ (ডেসিমেল)						
			দূরত্ব (কি.মি)						
	1	2	3	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5+
4.1	বসতবাড়ী			4	5	6	7	8	9
4.2	ভিটা								
4.3	নাল/ফসলী								
4.4	বাঁশঝাড়								
4.5	ফলের বাগান/কাঠেরবাগান								
4.6	পুকুর								
4.7	জলাশয়/ডোবা								
4.8	অনাবাদি/পতিত জমি								
4.9	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)								
ক্রম	প্রশ্ন	কোডের তালিকা	কোড লিখুন						
05.	আপনার পরিবারের কতজন উপার্জনকারী আছেন? (সংখ্যা)								
06.	আপনার পুনর্বাসনের ব্যবস্থা কিভাবে হবে বলে মনে করেন?	1= নিজেই করবেন 2= প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে পুনর্বাসিত হতে চান 3= প্রতিবেশীদের সাথে দলবদ্ধভাবে অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)-							
07.	নিজেই পুনর্বাসিত হলে কোথায় যাবেন?	1= আশেপাশে 2= অন্য গ্রামে 3= শহরে অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)							
08.	পুনর্বাসনে আপনি সরকারের সহযোগিতা কামনা করেন কি?	1= হ্যাঁ 2= না (না হলে প্রশ্ন নং 9 এ যান)							
09.	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কিভাবে?	1. 2.							
10.	ক্ষতিপূরণ হিসেবে কি চান?	1= নগদ অর্থে 2= সম্পদ [12 নং প্রশ্নে যান]							
11.	ক্ষতিপূরণ বাবদ প্রাপ্তনগদ অর্থ ব্যয়ে আপনার কি কি ধরনের পরিকল্পনা রয়েছে?	1= জমি ক্রয়ের ক্ষেত্রে 2= ঘর স্থানান্তরের ক্ষেত্রে 3= ঘর তৈরীর ক্ষেত্রে 4= নতুন পেশা শিক্ষার ব্যাপারে 5= চাকুরী পাওয়ার ব্যাপারে 6= ব্যবসার ক্ষেত্রে 7= বাজারজাতকরণের ক্ষেত্রে 8= কর্ম-সংস্থানের ক্ষেত্রে 9= ঋণ পরিশোধ অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)							
12.	প্রথম তিনটি পরিকল্পনা আধিকার ভিত্তিতে কতটুকু	1. 2. 3.							
13.	অল্প প্রকল্প এলাকায় কর্মসংস্থানের কি ধরনের সুবিধা আছে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?	1. 2. 3.							
14.	নতুন পেশা বা দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য, আগনার/ ঋণ সদস্যগণের কোন প্রশিক্ষণের প্রয়োজন আছে কি?	1= হ্যাঁ 2= না							
15.	উত্তর, 'হ্যাঁ' হলে প্রয়োজনীয় প্রশিক্ষণের নাম	1= হাঁসদুরিগি পালন 2= গর মোটোভাড়াব্যবস্থা 3= সেগাই 4= শাক-সজিচাষ 5= মন্য চাষ 6= কারিগরী (উল্লেখ করুন) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)							

Annex-VI: Questionnaire of Socio-economic Survey

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT for “Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

প্রকল্প এলাকার আশেপাশে অবস্থিত ব্যক্তিগণের আর্থ-সামাজিক জরিপ

(Interviewers: নিচের অংশটি উত্তরদাতার কাছে পরিষ্কারভাবে বর্ণনা করুন এবং তার অনুমতি নিয়ে আরম্ভ করুন।)

সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখ :				সাক্ষাৎকার শুরু করার সময় :		
	দিন	মাস	বছর		ঘণ্টা	মিনিট
সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর নাম :						
উত্তরদাতার নাম (খানা প্রধান/বয়স্ক/জ্ঞানী ব্যক্তি) :						
গ্রামের/ওয়ার্ডের নাম:						
বিস্তারিত ঠিকানা :	ওয়ার্ড : ----- ইউনিয়ন : ----- থানা/উপজেলা: ----- জেলা: ----- বিস্তারিত : ----- -----					
উত্তরদাতার মোবাইল নাম্বার:	[1]			[2]		
উত্তরদাতার জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র নাম্বার:						
উত্তরদাতা এই এলাকায় কত বছর ধরে বসবাস করছেন? [সব সময় বসবাস করে থাকলে 95 লিখুন]						
উত্তরদাতার ধর্ম:	1 = মুসলিম; 2 = হিন্দু; 3 = বৌদ্ধ; 4 = খ্রীষ্টান; অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)					

1. Poverty Status

ক্রম.	প্রশ্ন	কোড
01.	এই খানার সদস্যরা কি ধরনের পায়খানা ব্যবহার করেন?	1= খোলা মঠ, 2= কাঁচা 3= স্যানিটারি
02.	আপনার খানার ৬ থেকে ১৭ বছর বয়সের সকল শিশু কি কুলে যায়?	1= হ্যাঁ 2= না 99= প্রযোজ্য নয়
03.	আপনার খানায় কি বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ আছে?	
04.	আপনার খানায় কি নিজস্ব কোনো গবাদি পশু আছে?	1= হ্যাঁ
05.	আপনার খানায় কি কোনো আশাদা রান্নাঘর আছে?	2= না

ক্রম.	প্রশ্ন	কোড
06.	আপনাদের খানার খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস কি?	1= সাপ্লাই/ পাইপের পানি (বাড়িতে) 2= সাপ্লাই/ পাইপের পানি (বাড়ির বাইরে) 3= সরকারি কল 4= খর্ণা 5= নলকূপ 6= পুকুর/নদী/খাল 7= কুয়া/ কূপ অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)
07.	আপনাদের খানার জ্বালানীর প্রধান উৎস কি?	1 = লাকড়ি/ কাঠ/ খড়ি 2 = কয়লা 3= পাতা, খড়, ঘুটে ইত্যাদি 4 = গ্যাস/ বায়োগ্যাস/ এলপিগ্যাস 5 = কেরোসিন 6= বিদ্যুৎ অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)

2. অর্থনৈতিক তথ্য

- ১) আপনার প্রধান আয়ের উৎস কী?
 কৃষি মাছ ধরা হস্তশিল্প চাকরি ব্যবসা অন্যান্য:
- ২) মাসিক গড় আয় কত?
 উত্তর: টাকা
- ৩) পরিবারে কতজন কর্মক্ষম সদস্য আছেন?
 উত্তর: জন

3. সমাজিক ও সাংস্কৃতিক তথ্য

- ১) আপনি কোন আদিবাসী জনগোষ্ঠীর অন্তর্ভুক্ত?
 সাঁওতাল গারো চাকমা মারমা অন্যান্য:...
- ২) আপনার জনগোষ্ঠীর প্রচলিত ভাষা কী?
 উত্তর:
- ৩) আপনার সম্প্রদায়ের প্রচলিত উৎসব বা ঐতিহ্য সম্পর্কে কিছু বলুন।
 উত্তর:
- ৪) আপনার সম্প্রদায়ের কোনো নির্দিষ্ট বিশ্বাস বা ধর্মীয় রীতি রয়েছে কি?
 উত্তর:

4. Eviction Threat

ক্রম	প্রশ্ন	কোড	
1.	প্রকল্পের কারণে যদি আপনার বসতিভিটা/ জমির ক্ষতি হয় তাহলে এই ব্যাপারটিকে আপনি কিভাবে দেখেন/দেখবেন? (একাধিক উত্তর আসতে পারে)	1= আয় কমে যাবে 2= জমি/ বাড়ি/ অবকাঠামো হারাতে হবে বা ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হবে	3= খরচ/ ব্যয় বৃদ্ধি 4= আর্থিক ক্ষতি হবে 5= কিছুই করার নেই
2.	প্রকল্পের কারণে যদি আপনাকে অন্যর সেরে যেতে হয় তাহলে নতুন এলাকায় স্থানান্তরিত হওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে আপনাকে কি ধরণের চ্যালেঞ্জের সম্মুখীন হতে হবে বলে মনে করেন? (একাধিক উত্তর আসতে পারে)	1= খরচ/ ব্যয় বৃদ্ধি 2= নতুন জমি/ বাড়ি/ দোকান পেতে সমস্যা 3= নতুন জমি/ বাড়ি/ দোকান করা সময়সাপেক্ষ	4= নতুন পরিবেশের সাথে খাপ খাওয়ানো সমস্যা 5= আয় কমে যাবে 6= মানসিকভাবে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হওয়া 7= বাসা ভাড়া করে থাকা 8= সমস্যা হবে না
3.	সম্মুখীন হওয়া চ্যালেঞ্জগুলো নিরসনে আপনি কি কি উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করবেন? (একাধিক উত্তর আসতে পারে)	1= ঋণ নেয়া 2= সরকারী সহায়তা নেয়া 3= ঋণ ব্যতীত অর্থ যোগাড় করা 4= নতুন বাড়ি/ দোকান/ অবকাঠামো নির্মাণ 5= নতুন জমি ক্রয়/ নতুন জমির খোঁজ করা	6= বাসা ভাড়া করে থাকা 7= আত্মীয়/ প্রতিবেশী/ এলাকার গণ্যমান্য ব্যক্তিদের সহায়তা নেয়া 8= নতুন পরিবেশের সাথে খাপ খাওয়ানোর চেষ্টা 9= জানিনা

5. General Opinion

ক্রম	প্রশ্ন	কোড	
1.	প্রকল্পের কারণে কারা সবচেয়ে বেশি ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হতে পারে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?	1= শিশু 2= বয়ো:বৃদ্ধ 3= নারী 4= প্রতিবন্ধি	5= সমগ্র কমিউনিটি 6= পরিবহন ব্যবসায়ী 7= রাস্তার নিকটে অবস্থিত জমির মালিক 8= জমির মালিক
2.	প্রকল্পের কারণে কারা সবচেয়ে বেশি উপকৃত হতে পারে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?	1= শিশু 2= বয়ো:বৃদ্ধ 3= নারী	4= প্রতিবন্ধি 5= সমগ্র কমিউনিটি 6= পরিবহন ব্যবসায়ী

6. সম্পদ ও ভূমি অধিকার

- ভূমি ব্যবস্থাপনায় কি আপনার সম্প্রদায়ের মতামত নেওয়া হয়?
 হ্যাঁ না
- ভূমি সংক্রান্ত কোনো বিরোধ বা সমস্যার মুখোমুখি হয়েছেন কি?
 হ্যাঁ না
- বন ব্যবহারে আপনার সম্প্রদায়ের অধিকার কীভাবে সংরক্ষিত হচ্ছে?
উত্তর:

Annex IVII: Questionnaire of Market Price Survey

MARKET PRICE SURVEY
for
“Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts”
Project

এরিয়ার নামঃ	মৌজা:
উত্তরদাতার নাম :	
ওয়ার্ড : ----- ইউনিয়ন : ----- থানা/উপজেলা : ----- জেলা : -----	
বিস্তারিত : -----	
উত্তরদাতার মোবাইল নাম্বার :	

Land Price Survey

Sl.	প্রশ্ন	কোডের তাপিকা	কোড
1.	আপনি বা আপনারা কেহ গত ১ বৎসরের মধ্যে কোন জমি ক্রয় করেছেন কি?	1= Yes 2= No	
2.	জমির ক্রয়মূল্য (স্ট্যাম্প বা অন্যান্য খরচ বাদ দিয়ে) [দাম লিখুন]		
3.	আপনি বা আপনারা কেহ গত ১ বৎসরের মধ্যে কোন জমি বিক্রয় করেছেন কি?	1= Yes 2= No	
4.	জমির বিক্রয় মূল্য (স্ট্যাম্প বা অন্যান্য খরচ বাদ দিয়ে)		
5.	আপনার “জানামতে” নিম্নলিখিত ধরণের জমির বর্তমান বাজার দর কত?		
	স্থানীয় ভূমি অফিসের হিসাবে জমির প্রকার উল্লেখ করুন (মূল্য টাক/ডেসিমেল)		
	জমির ধরন		
উত্তরদাতার প্রকার (কোড দেখুন)	বসতবাড়ি	ভিটা/ বাগান	পুকুর/ ডোবা
			নাল (কৃষি)

উত্তরদাতা কোড: 1-বিহেতা, 2-কোতা 3-সম্ভাব্য বিহেতা, 4-সম্ভাব্য কোতা, 5-মহাশ্ব, 6-সাক্ষী, 7-স্থানীয় মানুষ

Structure Price Survey

ক্রমিক নং	কাঠামোর ধরন	কাঠামোর বর্ণনা			পরিমাপ		বানানোর খরচ (টাকা)	উৎস/ ঠিকানা সহ
		ছাদ	প্রাচীর	মেঝে	মন	ইউনিট		
1	পাক্বা	পাক্বা	পাক্বা	পাক্বা		sft		
2	আধা-পাক্বা	টিন	পাক্বা	পাক্বা		sft		
3	কাচা	টিন	টিন	পাক্বা		sft		
		টিন	টিন	কাঠ		sft		
		টিন	কাঠ	কাঠ		sft		
		টিন	খড়	মাটি		sft		
4	খ্যাচেড	খড়	খড়	মাটি		sft		
		খড়	কাদামাটি	মাটি		sft		
		টিন	শূন্য	মাটি		sft		
						sft		
					sft			
					sft			
আনুষঙ্গিক কাঠামো								
1	সীমানা প্রাচীর					আরএফটি		
2	ল্যাট্রিন (কাচা)					সংখ্যা		
3	ল্যাট্রিন (স্ল্যাব)					সংখ্যা		
4	ল্যাট্রিন (প্যাকা)					sft		
5	টিউবওয়েল (মেঝে কাঁচা)					সংখ্যা		
6	টিউবওয়েল (ফ্লোর প্যাকা)					সংখ্যা		
7	চাতাল (পাক্বা ফ্লোর)					sft		
8	গেট					sft		
9	প্রাচীর (টিন)					আরএফটি		
10	খন্দ-কুপ					সংখ্যা		
11	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)							

Annex VIII: Photographs of SCM & FGD

SCM Photographs are given below.

 <p>Feb 1, 2025 10:16:28 23.2359765N 91.809978E Khagrachari District Bangladesh</p>	 <p>27 Jan 2025 5:20:23 pm 22.62501777N 92.04059183E Kawkhali</p>
<p>BPDB_SCM [Tabalchari Union Parishad, Tabalchari, Matiranga, Khagrachari]</p>	<p>BPDB_SCM [Betchari Bazar, Ghagra Union, Kawkhali Upazila, Rangamati District]</p>
 <p>29 Jan 2025 12:00:40 pm 22.369688N 92.251910E Rajsthali Rangamati Hill District Chittagong Division</p>	 <p>1 Feb 2025 12:20:57 22.366060N 92.253570E Rajsthali, Rangamati Hill District Bangladesh</p>
<p>BPDB_SCM [Gaiindya Union Parishad, Gaiindya Union, Rajasthali Upazila, Rangamati District]</p>	<p>BPDB_SCM [Aamchhara para, Rajasthali, Rangamati]</p>
 <p>Feb 2, 2025 11:35:57 23.332543N 92.215735E</p>	 <p>4/23/25 6:11 PM 21.8214N 92.4358E Thanchi, Bandarban District Bangladesh</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">BPDB_SCM</p> <p>[Bridge Para, Sajek Union, Baghaichari Upazila, Rangamati District]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BPDB_SCM</p> <p>[Amtoli Para, 2 No. Ward, Thanchi sadar Union, Thanchi Upazila, Bandarban District.]</p>
---	--

FGD Photographs are given below.

 <p>31 Jan 2025 10:26:12 am 22.629818N 91.793601E College Road Chittagong District Chittagong Division</p>	 <p>28 Jan 2025 11:44:46 am 22.50698498N 92.15645549E</p>
<p align="center">BPDB_FGD</p> <p align="center">[Mondakini, Nazirhat, Hathazari, Chattogram]</p>	<p align="center">BPDB_FGD</p> <p align="center">[Shilchari Bazar, Wagga Union, Kaptai Upazila, Rangamati District]</p>
 <p>1/29/25 1:56 PM 22.54369N 92.00899E Rangamati Hill District</p>	 <p>Jan 30, 2025 12:36:28 22.723583N 92.381685E Barkal, Rangamati Hill District Bangladesh</p>
<p align="center">BPDB_FGD</p> <p align="center">[Betbunia Bazar, Kawkhali, Rangamati]</p>	<p align="center">BPDB_FGD</p> <p align="center">[Ghat Bazar, Barkal Union, Barkal Upazila, Rangamati District]</p>
 <p>1/30/25 16:32:48 22.72410N 92.37993E Barkal, Rangamati Hill District</p>	 <p>Jan 30, 2025 17:05:15 22.723797N 92.380567E Barkal, Rangamati Hill District Bangladesh</p>
<p align="center">BPDB_FGD</p>	<p align="center">BPDB_FGD</p>

Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for “Extension of Power Distribution System Network in Three Hilly Districts” Project

[Barkal Bazar , Barkal sadar, Rangamati]	[Barkal Union, Barkal Upazila, Rangamati District]
--	--

Annex-IX: Photographs of Census & IoL Survey



Annex-X: Photographs of Socio-economic Survey



Annex XI: Photographs of Market Price Survey



