



ELECTRICITY GENERATION COMPANY OF BANGLADESH LIMITED,
POWER DIVISION,
MINISTRY OF POWER, ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

RESETTELEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) for Sonagazi 220 MW (AC) Solar Power Plant Project

July 2025

Prepared by



Infrastructure Investment Facilitation Company (IIFC)

JDPC Bhaban (3rd floor), 145, Monipuripara,
Tejgaon, Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh.

Phone: +88 02 223314093-96;

Email: Info@iifc.gov.bd; Website: www.iifc.gov.bd



Contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	V
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	VIII
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Description of the Project Area	1
1.3 Objectives of the RAP	2
1.4 Methodology Adopted for Preparing Resettlement Action Plan.....	3
1.4.1 Socio-economic Survey	3
1.4.2 Property Valuation Survey/Market Price Survey.....	3
1.4.3 Census and Inventory of Losses.....	4
1.4.4 Video capturing of the affected properties	4
1.4.5 Public consultations	4
1.4.6 Public Disclosure on the draft RAPs.....	5
2 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACT	6
2.1 Introduction to Land Acquisition & Resettlement (LAR) of the Project	6
2.2 Impact Assessment Methodology	6
2.1 Land Acquisition and Project Impact.....	7
2.2 Significance of the Project Impact	8
2.2.1 Ownership Status of the new acquired land.....	9
2.2.2 Affected Standing crops	10
2.2.3 Affected Sharecroppers	10
2.2.4 Impact on Community Property Resources (CPRs)	10
2.3 Impact on affected Trees	11
2.4 Impact on Business	11
2.5 Impact on Vulnerable Households	11
2.6 List of Public Utilities.....	12
3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS AND PROJECT AREA.....	13
3.1 Introduction.....	13
3.2 Profile of the Affected Households.....	13
3.2.1 Age and Sex Distribution of Affected Populations	13
3.2.2 Marital Status of Affected Population.....	14
3.2.3 Religion.....	15
3.2.4 Education	15
3.2.5 Occupation	16
3.2.6 Income and Poverty.....	16
3.2.7 Utility Services	17
4 CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION & DISCLOSURE	19
4.1 Introduction.....	19
4.2 Objectives of Stakeholder Consultation Meeting (SCM)	19
4.3 Consultation & Participation Framework and Methodology	20
4.4 Venues and Nature of the Public Consultations	22



4.4.1	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).....	22
4.4.2	Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)	24
4.5	Overall Outcomes of the Stakeholder Consultation.....	26
4.6	Disclosure of RAP	27
4.7	Consultation & Participation during Project Implementation	27
5	LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	29
5.1	Purposes and Objectives of RAP Policy	29
5.2	GoB Legal Framework.....	29
5.2.1	Land Acquisition policy of Bangladesh Government	29
5.2.2	Compensation Principles and Standards	32
5.2.3	Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)	32
5.3	International Legal Framework	33
5.2.1	Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) ESSP	33
5.2.2	Asian Development Bank (ADB) Policy.....	34
5.2.3	World Bank (WB) Policy	34
5.2.4	MIGA Policy	35
5.2.5	AIIB's Policy	37
5.2.6	JICA's Policy	38
5.3	Gap between GoB Laws and International Policies (WB, AIIB, ADB & JICA) ...	39
5.4	Equator Principle Financial Institutions (EPFIS) Guidelines	47
5.4	Eligibility & Cut-off Date.....	48
6	ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE & BENEFITS	49
6.1	Introduction.....	49
6.2	Eligibility.....	49
6.3	Definition of Entitlements	49
6.4	Compensation Entitlement Matrix.....	50
6.5	Compensation Payment Procedure	54
6.6	Valuation and Compensation Rates	54
7	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	55
7.1	Introduction.....	55
7.2	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).....	56
7.2.1	Composition of Project level GRC	57
7.2.2	Composition of Community level GRC.....	58
7.3	Grievance Resolution Process	59
7.4	Approval of GRC's and Entitlement of GRC Members	59
7.5	Publicizing GRP and GRC.....	60
8	RELOCATION & LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION.....	61
8.1	Introduction.....	61
8.2	Impact on Livelihood and Risk	61
8.2.1	Livelihood Restoration	61
8.3	Income-Restoration Measures	62
8.3.1	Livelihood Restoration and Development Programme.....	62
8.3.2	Special Assistance Measures	62



9	RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION COSTS AND BUDGET	63
9.1	General	63
9.1.1	Compensation Assessment Methodology	63
9.2	Cost & Budget.....	64
9.2.1	Compensation for Land and Crops	65
9.2.2	Income and Livelihood Assistance	65
9.2.3	Additional Costs: Administration and Contingency	66
10	INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT	67
10.1	Introduction	67
10.2	Institutional Framework for RP Implementation.....	67
10.3	Resettlement Plan Implementation Arrangement.....	68
10.3.1	EGCB Field Office.....	68
10.3.2	Role of Project Director	68
10.3.3	Role of Executive Engineer	68
10.3.4	Role of Social and Environmental Implementation Unit (SEIU).....	68
10.3.5	Owner Engineer.....	69
10.4	Implementation Schedule	69
10.4.1	Community Participation in Implementation.....	70
10.4.2	Issue-wise Implementation Schedule	70
11	APPENDICES	72

List of Table

Table 2-1 : Project Impact and Baseline Assessment Methodology	6
Table 2-2 : Quantum of Acquired Land for 220 MW Solar Power Plant	8
Table 2-3 : Significance of Project Impact	8
Table 2-4 : Vulnerable Households information.....	12
Table 3-1 : Age-wise sex distribution of the affected people	14
Table 3-2 : Marital Status by Age Group in the Project Area	14
Table 3-3 : Distribution of Affected Population by Religion.....	15
Table 3-4 : Distribution of Affected Population by Education Level	15
Table 3-5 : Occupation of the Head of the Household	16
Table 3-6 : Annual Income of the Affected Households	17
Table 3-7: Fuel Sources in the Project Area	18
Table 4-1: Summary of Focus Group Discussions	22
Table 4-2: Summary of the findings from FGDs	22
Table 4-3: Photographs of Focus Group Discussions.....	24
Table 4-4 : Summary of Key Informant Interviews.....	24
Table 5-1: Land Acquisition Process under ARIPA, 2017	30
Table 5-2: Summary of Gaps between ARIPA (2017) and the (ADB SPS, 2009)	39
Table 5-3: Summary of Gaps between ARIPA (2017) and the AIIB's ESS2.....	40
Table 5-4: Summary of Gaps between ARIPA (2017) and the WB's ESS-5	44
Table 5-5: Summary of Gaps between ARIPA (2017) and JICA safeguard policy	46
Table 6-1: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix	51
Table 7-1: Members of the GRC at Project Level (PMU).....	57
Table 7-2: Composition of Community Level GRC.....	58



Table 9-1: Summary of Cost Estimate and Budget 64
Table 10-1: Implementing Schedule..... 71

List of Figure

Figure 1.1 Proposed Location 2
Figure 3.1: Electrification in the Project Area 17
Figure 3.2: Sanitary facilities used in the Project Area 18
Figure 7.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism of the Project..... 57

Appendices

Annex I: List of Affected Owners 72
Annex II: Attendance List of FGDs 110



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AB	: Acquiring Body (Deputy Commissioner)
AC Land	: Assistant Commissioner (Land)
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
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
EA	: Executing Agency
EC	: Entitlement Card
EMA	: External Monitoring Agency
EP	: Entitled Person
ESS	: Environmental and Social Standards
ESSP	: Environmental and Social Safeguard Policy
ESU	: Engineering Services Unit
FGD	: Focused Group Discussion
FMV	: Fair Market Value
GAP	: Gender Action Plan
GBV	: Gender Based Violence
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GDR	: General Department of Resettlement
GOB	: Government of Bangladesh
GRC	: Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	: Grievance Redress Mechanism
Ha	: Hectare
HH	: Household
HIES	: Household Income & Expenditure Survey
HTG	: Housing Transfer Grant
IA	: Implementing Agency
ID Card	: Identity Card
IGA	: Income Generating Activities



IIFC	: Infrastructure Investment Facilitation Company
ILRP	: Income and Livelihood Restoration Program
INGO	: International Non-Governmental Organizations
IOL	: Inventory of losses
IR	: Involuntary Resettlement
IsDB	: Islamic Development Bank
KII	: Key Informant Interviews
Km	: Kilometer
LA	: Land Acquisition
LA&R	: Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LAE	: Land Acquisition Expert
LAO	: Land Acquisition Officer
LAP	: Land Acquisition 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
MOE	: Ministry of Environment
MOEF	: Ministry of Environment & Forests
MOEFCC	: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MOL	: Ministry of Land
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
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
RAP	: Resettlement Action Plan
RB	: Requiring Body
RC	: Replacement Cost
RCS	: Replacement Cost Survey
RF	: Resettlement Framework
RoR	: Record of Rights



ROW	:	Right-of-Way
RAP	:	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	:	Resettlement Policy Framework
RG	:	Reconstruction Grant
RSEC	:	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 Metres
STG	:	Structure Transfer Grant
TA	:	Technical Assistance
TG	:	Transfer Grant
TOR	:	Terms of Reference



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION & PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 220 MW Sonagazi Solar Power Plant Project, located in the Sonagazi Upazila of Feni District, Bangladesh, is a vital component of the nation's push for renewable energy to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and support economic growth. This project is in line with the Government of Bangladesh's (GOB) vision to increase electricity generation from renewable energy sources, with the aim of producing 10% of total electricity from renewable sources by 2025. The Electricity Generation Company of Bangladesh (EGCB) has taken proactive steps towards achieving these targets by planning the development of solar power projects, including the current Sonagazi solar project.

EGCB has already successfully implemented a 75 MW solar PV project on 285 acres of land, financed by the World Bank. Building on this success, EGCB now plans to expand the solar capacity to 220 MW, using 700 acres of the acquired land. This will be part of a larger site covering approximately 1000 acres, which was initially acquired for solar energy development. To ensure that this project aligns with national policies and international standards, a feasibility study is being updated and prepared, which includes the necessary Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), and Disaster Impact Assessment (DIA), all in compliance with DoE guidelines and World Bank and Islamic Development Bank standards.

The project will be located at Sonagazi, covering 700 acres of land at geographical coordinates 22.7893°N and 91.3755°E. This site offers favorable conditions for solar power generation with high levels of global insolation, making it ideal for solar energy projects. The area is well-connected with a robust infrastructure, including paved roads, bridges, and educational facilities, which will support the successful development and operation of the solar power plant.

OBJECTIVES & PURPOSE OF THE RAP

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) aims to identify and mitigate potential socio-economic impacts of the project on the affected population. Key objectives include:

- Conducting socio-economic surveys, census, and Inventory of Losses (IoL) to identify the number of affected households and quantify the loss of land, properties, and livelihoods.
- Estimating the costs associated with land acquisition and preparing a comprehensive RAP in line with national policies and international standards.
- Ensuring fair compensation and livelihood restoration for the affected households, particularly focusing on vulnerable groups, including women, the elderly, and economically disadvantaged populations.

RAP also focuses on ensuring that displaced people's livelihoods are restored to at least pre-project levels, with the establishment of a monitoring system to track the compensation process and ensure compliance with the World Bank's safeguard policies.



APPROACH & METHODOLOGY

The preparation of the RAP is carried out in accordance with the ARIPA-2017 and the National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (IR), ensuring that both national and international standards are adhered to. The methodology involves:

- Conducting detailed socio-economic surveys to assess the impacts on affected households and communities.
- Undertaking market price surveys to determine compensation rates for land and structures.
- Conducting public consultations, including Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), to gather feedback from the affected communities and stakeholders.
- Video capturing and inventory of losses to prevent fraudulent claims and document the status of affected assets.

The draft RAP will be made available for public disclosure to ensure transparency, and the final RAP will incorporate feedback from stakeholders, further refining the approach to compensation and mitigation measures.

This comprehensive approach to RAP preparation ensures that the project adheres to the principles of social equity, sustainability, and community participation, while facilitating the successful implementation of the Sonagazi 220 MW Solar Power Plant.

LAND ACQUISITION & RESETTLEMENT IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

The Sonagazi 220 MW Solar Power Plant Project is located in Sonagazi Upazila, Feni District, Bangladesh, and involves the acquisition of 700 acres of land for the development of a solar energy facility. The land was acquired from the Deputy Commissioner's office, and all 407 (attached as annex) affected households according to DC office have already received compensation for their land, with a focus on landowners and sharecroppers. During the survey 111 HH have been identified from 407 HH and 70 HH were interviewed. The land is vacant with no structures, trees, or common property resources affected. While 24 sharecroppers were identified, compensation for crops has been accounted for. The project's social impacts primarily focus on vulnerable households, with 18 identified vulnerable households (3 female-headed, 15 male-headed) being provided additional support, including livelihood restoration programs and grants. The resettlement and compensation process has been coordinated closely with the DC office. The project will not impact businesses or public utilities directly, and construction activities are expected to have minimal disruption. Overall, the project aims to ensure fair compensation, assist vulnerable groups, and enhance local socio-economic conditions while adhering to national and international standards for resettlement and land acquisition.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED POPULATIONS

A Socio-Economic Survey (SES) was conducted to assess the impacts on all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and households likely to be affected by the 220 MW Sonagazi Solar Power Plant Project. The survey aimed to gather socio-demographic information, including age, gender, occupation, income, marital status, and other socio-economic factors. The total number of affected households is 111 with a population of 407 individuals. The majority belong to the



working-age group, while children and the elderly make up smaller portions. Most individuals are married (58.72%), and the population is predominantly Muslim (80.34%), with a Hindu minority (19.66%). Education levels vary, with a significant portion having studied up to secondary school, but higher education attainment remains low, especially among women. A small percentage has received only religious education.

Livelihoods are diverse, with agriculture, labor-intensive jobs, and expatriate work being common sources of income. Most households fall within the lower to middle-income range, with a significant number earning between BDT 20,001 to 40,000 per month. A smaller portion earns above BDT 70,000, while some remain financially vulnerable with incomes below BDT 10,000. Overall, the affected households reflect a mix of socio-economic conditions, with limited access to higher education and stable employment opportunities, particularly for women.

This chapter provides a comprehensive profile of the affected households and communities, enabling the project team to design appropriate mitigation measures and interventions to support the affected populations.

CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION & DISCLOSURE

The Consultation, Participation, and Disclosure process for the 220 MW Sonagazi Solar Power Plant Project has been an integral part of the project's development to ensure active engagement with all stakeholders, including Project Affected Persons (PAPs), local communities, and government representatives. The approach is designed to promote public awareness, gather feedback, and address concerns related to land acquisition, resettlement, and livelihood restoration.

Objectives of Stakeholder Consultation: The primary goals of the consultations were to gather stakeholder opinions, raise awareness about the project's impacts, and ensure that the views of affected people were incorporated into the project's decision-making process. Key objectives included identifying the developmental benefits and challenges, understanding resettlement preferences, and gathering input on mitigation strategies.

Consultation and Participation Framework: The methodology used for consultations included face-to-face interviews, key informant interviews (KIIs), and focus group discussions (FGDs). These consultations were carried out in phases, initially with primary stakeholders (landowners, community members) and later with gender-based groups, ensuring inclusive participation.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted in different locations of Sonagazi, bringing together community members to discuss the project's impact on agriculture, livelihoods, and local businesses. The discussions helped identify concerns related to land acquisition, compensation, and disruptions to agriculture and local services. **Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)** with local leaders, government officials, and community representatives provided deeper insights into socio-economic conditions and potential project challenges.

Stakeholder Concerns: Concerns raised during consultations included compensation fairness, land acquisition transparency, and the need for proper livelihood restoration support. Participants emphasized the importance of ensuring that affected communities are provided



with adequate resettlement assistance, fair compensation, and livelihood restoration programs.

Disclosure of RAP: In compliance with ARIPA 2017 and international safeguard standards, EGCB will disclose the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Information Booklets in both Bangla and English for public access. These documents will be available at DC offices and local sub-districts for public awareness and transparency.

Consultation during Implementation: Throughout the project implementation, continuous consultations will be conducted to ensure effective communication between the project and affected communities. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be formed at the Union/Municipality level to address any complaints from PAPs. Monitoring and support mechanisms will be in place to ensure that the implementation of the RAP is in line with the community's expectations and safeguards are maintained.

In summary, the consultation and participation process aims to facilitate active stakeholder involvement, ensuring that the project is implemented in a socially inclusive and transparent manner, while addressing the concerns and needs of affected communities.

LEGAL & POLICY FRAMEWORK

To address the legal framework for resettlement of the affected people by the project, the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 (ARIPA) will be endorsed. EGCB aims to promote environmentally sound, socially acceptable, and economically viable projects. It believes that each of its projects will improve the living standards of populations affected by the project.

EGCB recognizes the importance of addressing environmental and social issues and seeks to promote stakeholder involvement in the pursuit of sustainable projects. Compensation of the affected assets would be paid following the GoB law and policy. It also recognizes that displacement of households from government land along the project alignment and disruption of their livelihood is likely to occur. Where such displacement and disruption are inevitable, EGCB aims to ensure that affected households are appropriately relocated by their own, and their livelihoods are restored in a fair and transparent manner, and to link mitigation measures with project development opportunities (civil works of the project).

ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE & BENEFITS

Table Ex.2: Entitlement Matrix

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Loss Item 1: Loss of all land of titleholder			
Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC) in the process of CCL payment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) to be paid by DC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EGCB has deposited required funds to the DC's account. DC is in the process of paying CCL for the land which includes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional assistance (Top up value) to make up for replacement value will not be required as the DC's rate is found to be higher than



		<p>compensation for standing crops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cultivators will be notified before construction work and allowed to take the standing crops free of cost. 	<p>the replacement cost of land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified affected persons, if interested, will get preference in employment in project civil works.
<p>Loss Item 2: Loss of Landownership without any legal paper</p>			
<p>Claimant of land ownership without any legal papers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing papers will be verified. If papers are found legally valid, will receive compensation of the affected land. If papers are not found legally valid, will receive compensation for the crops only after verification by EGCB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If land ownership papers are found legally valid, DC will pay CCL for the land. Compensation for crops according to current market price determined by DC or EGCB, as the case may be, with support of Department of Agriculture Extension and Department of Agriculture Marketing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified affected person, if interested, will get preference in employment in the project site.
<p>Loss Item 3: Loss of land for crops cultivation by sharecroppers</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share-croppers cultivating land within the project site, as identified through census and socioeconomic survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time compensation allowance of BDT 10,000.00 (ten thousand) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since all or most of the identified sharecroppers have informal sharecropping arrangements, EGCB will pay compensation to them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified sharecroppers will get preference in employment in the project site as per their qualification.
<p>Loss Item 7: Loss of Income and livelihood (Vulnerable PAPs)</p>			
<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable household headed by Male: BDT 10,000 as one-time grant in addition to other compensations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EPs will be identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by EGCB with assistance from consultant if 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultants will motivate EPs for appropriate skills training.



<p>the households with disable or handicap or widow).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (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 peoples or ethnic minorities. ▪ EPs losing main source of income and have no alternative source of income as identified by PVAC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 (15,000 taka per HH). ▪ One time Seed grant for each vulnerable household BDT 30,000. 	<p>the livelihood opportunities are at risk due to the project. Cost of trainer will be borne by BR.</p>	
Loss Item 8: Unforeseen adverse impacts			
<p>Households/ persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during project implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Entitlements will be determined as per the resettlement policy framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The unforeseen impacts will be identified through special surveys by EGCB as per request from impacted population. The entitles will be approved by EGCB Board. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As appropriate.
Loss Item 8: Livelihood Restoration Training			
<p>Livelihood Restoration Training and one-time grant for the identified vulnerable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livelihood restoration training to all vulnerable households and sharecroppers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As identified during census and SES. Paid by EGCB. 	<p>As described above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪



households and sharecroppers			
------------------------------	--	--	--

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a crucial component of the Sonagazi 220 MW Solar Power Plant project to address concerns and complaints raised by Project-Affected Persons (PAPs). The process ensures the involvement of the affected communities in the decision-making and project implementation phases. Grievances related to land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and environmental impacts will be handled through a two-tier system consisting of the Union/Municipal Level and Project Level Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs).

At the local level, the GRC will include EGCB representatives, local leaders, and affected persons, including female representatives. Grievances will be reviewed and resolved by majority vote. If unresolved, cases can be escalated to the Project-Level GRC. The Project Director will oversee the final resolution process, and dissatisfied parties may take the matter to court.

The GRC's primary goal is to address disputes locally, ensuring transparency, fairness, and accountability in land acquisition, compensation, and other social impacts. The committee will meet monthly and document the resolution process for review. Posters providing GRC contact information will be displayed to inform the public of the process. The mechanism will help ensure that affected people receive fair compensation and that the project's implementation aligns with the needs and rights of the local communities.

RESETTLEMENT COST & BUDGET

The total resettlement budget for the Sonagazi 220 MW Solar Power Plant Project is BDT. 12,359,600.00 includes compensation for share crops, livelihood restoration, and administrative costs.

- Crops Compensation to sharecroppers: BDT 240000 is set aside for compensation for standing crops in the affected area.
- Project Implementation and Monitoring: Additional amounts of BDT 50,00,000 each have been allocated for the costs of implementing the Resettlement Plan (RP) and for external monitoring to ensure compliance with the RAP.
- Administrative and Contingency Costs: BDT 1,123,600 have been reserved for administrative processes, land acquisition, and contingencies.

The total resettlement budget for the project is approximately BDT 12,359,600.00, which will cover all land and property compensation, livelihood restoration activities, project monitoring, and administrative expenses.

INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

The Electricity Generation Company of Bangladesh (EGCB), under the Ministry of Power, Energy, and Mineral Resources, is responsible for implementing the 220 MW Solar Power Plant Project at Sonagazi, Feni. The project will be executed through a Project Implementation Unit (PIU), with key roles assigned to the Project Director (PD), Social and Environmental Implementation Unit (SEIU), and Executive Engineer. The Owner's Engineer (OE) will provide technical assistance.



The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), along with other committees like the Loss Validation Committee (LVC), will handle grievances and ensure that compensation and livelihood restoration activities are carried out smoothly. The RAP will be implemented before construction begins, with a clear schedule ensuring all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are compensated. Active community participation is encouraged through regular consultations and distribution of information to PAPs in Bangla Booklets.

MONITORING & EVALUATION

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the 220 MW Solar Power Plant Project will be conducted both internally and externally. The Project Director (PD) and Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC) will supervise the implementation, with monthly reports submitted by the Resettlement Unit (RU) to assess the progress of the RAP. Internal monitoring is managed by EGCB-SEIU, which will track resettlement activities, identify issues, and ensure corrective actions are taken.

External monitoring will be carried out by the Owner's Engineer (OE), who will perform quarterly, mid-term, and final evaluations, focusing on compliance, compensation, and income restoration. The SEIU will prepare and submit monthly and quarterly progress reports, which will be reviewed by the Project Director and reported to the development partner if required. Key monitoring indicators include the disbursement of compensation, relocation progress, and livelihood restoration.

The RAP will be evaluated for its impact on affected people, and any required adjustments will be made. Reporting will include detailed updates on compensation payments, resettlement completion, and any modifications to the original plan.

The following Project will be implemented with the financing of Islamic Development Bank (IsDB). A Draft report was shared with IsDB for review, comments and Suggestions. After reviewing, IsDB shared comments on the draft report, which was then incorporated, and this report has been prepared addressing the necessary inputs of IsDB



Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Electricity plays a pivotal role in the socio-economic development of a country. In the recent years Bangladesh has experienced booming economic growth, rapid urbanization and increased industrialization. To fulfil the GOB's vision and objectives related to power, development of renewable energy resources will play a vital role. The government has taken appropriate measures for generating environmentally friendly electricity from renewable energy sources. The Renewable Energy Policy has been adopted with the target to produce 10% of electricity from renewable energy sources by 2025. To meet the above-mentioned targets, Electricity Generation Company of Bangladesh Ltd. (EGCB) intends to establish multiple Solar PV Projects at Sonagazi Upazila of Feni district, Bangladesh. The available area of the project site is approximately 1000 acres. EGCB already implemented a 75 MW solar PV project using 285 acres of the acquired land through World Bank finance which is currently supplying electricity to the National Grid.

EGCB intends to undertake an independent feasibility study for the development of another Sonagazi 220 MW Power Plant Project in the part of the acquired land (700 acres) at Sonagazi Upazila of Feni district. A comprehensive Feasibility Study for the entire acquired land was conducted in 2018, which needs to be updated focusing on this Sonagazi 220 MW Solar Power Plant Project and feasibility study report, should be prepared in accordance with planning commission format. In addition to that, as per ECR-2023, Schedule 1; Item-08 this project falls into Orange Category. The project is expected to be funded by the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) so, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Disaster Impact Assessment (DIA) have to be prepared for the proposed project in accordance with DoE guidelines and Environmental and social standards of Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and other Multilateral funding organizations .

1.2 Description of the Project Area

The EGCB's Sonagazi 220 MW Solar Power Plant Project is located at Sonagazi in the Feni district of Bangladesh, covering a total area of 700 acres. The site is positioned at geographical coordinates 22.7893°N and 91.3755°E, providing optimal conditions for solar power generation, with global insolation levels of 4.48 kWh/m²/day at a horizontal surface and a 15-degree tilt on a south-facing surface. The project is situated in a region with a growing population, currently estimated at 370,000 people across 97 villages, with strong infrastructure support including paved roads, bridges, and a variety of educational and religious institutions. Sonagazi is also home to extensive agricultural land, offering a favorable environment for the solar power plant's development. The area's communication system, educational facilities, and social infrastructure further contribute to the feasibility and suitability of this location for the solar project.



Figure 1.1 Proposed Location

1.3 Objectives of the RAP

Major objectives of the RAP 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 RAP is to assess potential socio-economic impacts on the people, identify different types of losses, resettlement and rehabilitation requirement /policies, RAP implementation issues etc. as well as estimation of necessary cost for the losses to prepare a LA & RAP based on the study and considering preliminary design.

However, the ultimate objective of the assignment is finally to prepare a full RAP for the Sonagazi Solar Power Plant.

This RAP has been prepared to specify the relevant policy issues. It is not limited only to compensating for all unavoidable LA impacts likely to happen but also to resettle the displaced people to restore their livelihoods, at least to the pre-project level if not improved. The RAP also will provide guidelines on the implementation of land acquisition and associated impacts ensuring proper compensation and assistance to PAPs following the standards of international policies including Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), and the relevant national policies.

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to (i) identify and mitigate the potential impacts of the 220 MW Solar Power Plant project; (ii) ensure compliance with national laws and the safeguard requirements of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and World Bank for loan processing; and (iii) establish appropriate measures to provide compensation to the affected households and implement other necessary mitigation measures.

The RAP will include a robust monitoring system to ensure that all eligible claimants, as verified by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) Office, receive compensation during the implementation



period. EGCB will coordinate with the DC Office to confirm the compensation status of the identified landowners for the 700 acres of land already acquired.

From the DC office, a total of 407 HH was found within 700 acres of land. Out of which a total of 111 HHs will be identified as affected by the project, and their eligibility for compensation will be verified and addressed accordingly. EGCB will also report on the verification and compensation status of landowners, including any sharecroppers (currently under final verification by EGCB). Detailed updates on the status of affected persons, including landowners and sharecroppers, will be provided in the Quarterly Progress Reports.

1.4 Methodology Adopted for Preparing Resettlement Action Plan

RAP preparation for this project with regards to policy issues will follow the ARIPA-2017 and National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) of the GoB in compliances of the international policy standards and particularly in the line to satisfy the requirements of the International Financial Institutions including Islamic Development Bank , Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (herein after referred to as “ESC Guidelines”). For preparation of RAP under the feasibility study for the project, it will undertake necessary surveys/studies such as census, SES, IOL on the people likely to be affected with their land and\ movable properties along with other associated impacts based on the preliminary design.

1.4.1 Socio-economic Survey

A limited-scale socio-economic survey (SES) was conducted to assess the potential impacts on all Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) and households likely to be affected by the 220 MW Solar Power Plant project. The primary objective of the SES was to evaluate the type and extent of losses, including land and non-land assets, movable properties, livelihood or income opportunities, and collective losses such as common property resources and social infrastructure, resulting from the project.

The survey covered all affected households and other parties residing or operating within the proposed project footprint and surrounding areas, regardless of the legality of their occupancy or activities. However, it is important to note that the SES was conducted on a smaller scale, as the majority of the land has already been acquired and compensated for by the landowners.

As of now, the entire project area consists of vacant land, with no existing structures, trees, or utilities. All landowners have already received their compensation, and no further physical or non-physical assets remain to be addressed.

1.4.2 Property Valuation Survey/Market Price Survey

A small-scale market price survey was conducted to assess the value of affected land, structures, trees, and other properties within the project area. Information was collected from knowledgeable sources, including imams, teachers, political leaders, local leaders, brokers, contractors, potential sellers and buyers, and deed writers. Additionally, government rate schedules were obtained from the relevant government offices in the affected mouzas.



To ensure accuracy, five individuals were interviewed in each mouza. Government rates for land were collected from the respective Sub-Registrar's Offices, while rates for structures were obtained from the Public Works Department (PWD), and rates for trees were sourced from the Forest Department.

Given that the land is now vacant, and all landowners have already received compensation, the survey was conducted on a limited scale, focusing primarily on verifying existing data and ensuring alignment with current market rates and government valuation standards.

1.4.3 Census and Inventory of Losses

The power plant will be implemented by EGCB, which has already completed a 75 MW solar power plant. A total of 1,000 acres of land has already been acquired, and for the 220 MW project, 700 acres will be required. Most of the affected people (APs) have already received their compensation. Since the land is currently vacant, land ownership information has been collected from EGCB as well as from the DC office. Based on this, a sample survey was conducted to assess the impact. 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 IoL survey.

1.4.4 Video capturing of the affected properties

A video survey was conducted for the proposed 220 MW solar project, covering 700 acres of land. The video captured the vacant land within the affected area, as no structures, trees, or crops will be impacted by the project. This video recording, known as a 'running video,' was carried out after household numbering but prior to the start of the census and Inventory of Losses (IoL) survey. The purpose of this video capture is to prevent fraudulent claims in the future and to comply with the requirements set forth by the ARIPA 2017.

1.4.5 Public consultations

Consultations with the public were conducted through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in Ghorashal; 03 FGDs and 05 KIIs were conducted. These qualitative methods provided deeper insights into the experiences, concerns, and preferences of the affected communities.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs): FGDs were organized with various segments of the affected population, including women, elderly individuals, and economically disadvantaged groups. The discussions focused on understanding the community's views on the impact of the project, 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.

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 project and the practical aspects of implementing the resettlement plan. The KIIs also helped in identifying potential challenges and opportunities related to the resettlement process.



1.4.6 Public Disclosure on the draft RAPs

The draft RAP will be disclosed for any comments from the PAPs and other stakeholders. Feedback from the stakeholders were taken into consideration for the finalization of RAP in consultation with EGCB. RAP preparation for this project with regards to policy issues will follow the ARIPA-2017 and National Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) of the GoB and Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) in compliances of other international policy standards and particularly in the line to satisfy the requirements of the “ESC Guidelines” and resettlement options for donor organizations. For preparation of RAP under the feasibility study for the project, it will undertake necessary surveys/studies such as census, SES, IoL on the people likely to be affected with their land, movable properties along with other associated impacts based on the preliminary design.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact

2.1 Introduction to Land Acquisition & Resettlement (LAR) of the Project

For preparation of RAP, the LAR impacts of the project have been assessed based on the preliminary design of the project. In this connection, a dedicated land survey team had been mobilized to conduct LAR and related surveys and finally to prepare RAP. 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 included finally preparing this RAP.

2.2 Impact Assessment Methodology

The project impacts and socio-economic and baseline conditions have been assessed based on a 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 include details of potentially affected structures (i.e., houses), agricultural land, 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 right-of-way. The table below presents the methodology adopted in the surveys/census for data collection for impact assessment and preparation of the RAP.

Table 2-1 : Project Impact and Baseline Assessment Methodology

Level	Data Collection Tools and Techniques
Household Level	Households' 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	Inventory of community structures. Village profiles for livelihood impact assessment survey. Stakeholders and consultation meetings with the public; and Stakeholders' meetings with local administration.



2.1 Land Acquisition and Project Impact

This chapter focuses on the impacts of the project, including the loss of land, loss of crops and livelihoods, and the impact on sharecroppers and vulnerable households. The project impacts have been identified based on field survey data (January 2025) for all types of losses, including land, crops, etc. The proposed 220 MW solar power project requires 700 acres of land. EGCB has already acquired 1,000 acres of land in the affected area, which includes the 700 acres required for the project. The land was acquired through the Deputy Commissioner's (DC) office of Feni District, and the required land for the project was officially handed over to EGCB. The acquired land for the project component is outlined below.

There are no structures, trees, or sensitive receptors within the project area. From the DC office, a total of 407 HH was found within 700 acres of land. Out of which a total of 111 HHs will be identified as affected by the land acquisition. These households have already received compensation for the affected land.

The Deputy Commissioner (DC) of Feni issued a notice under Section 3 on January 7, 2016, and the gazette notification confirming the transfer of land ownership to EGCB was published in September 2017. Based on the demarcated mouza map, the consultant responsible for conducting the field surveys and preparing this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) identified 588 sub-plots, covering the 700 acres required for the 220 MW solar project. According to records available with the DC office, a list of 111 eligible owners is associated with two "daags," which account for 81.4 acres. EGCB also identified 18 owners/lessees during onsite joint verification.

Out of the 111 listed owners, the consultant was able to locate few of the landowners in the surrounding villages. Several factors may explain the low number of identified claimants, including the age and difficulty in verifying records, some individuals not responding to notice 3, and inaccuracies in the documents presented. Additionally, some of the land was distributed to landless individuals under a government program from the 1970s, which had specific terms and conditions that prevented sale but allowed for inheritance and use for housing. However, due to poor soil quality, frequent flooding, and low agricultural yield, many original owners left in search of better opportunities, passing possession to others. These new "owners" may not be recognized by the DC office, which could further explain the low number of claims.

EGCB has deposited BDT 1,003,779,716.59 with the DC office for the acquisition of the entire 999.65 acres, including the 700 acres required for the project. Although the acquisition was sanctioned under The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (2017), the mouza compensation rate has been verified to be three times higher than the open market or "replacement value." As the mouza rate exceeds the replacement value stipulated by Bank policy, it will be treated as the compensation rate for implementing this RAP, and no additional compensation is required for land. The DC office has begun distributing compensation to claimants with legally valid documentation. Given the challenges posed by informal land transactions and the absence of original owners/lessees, identifying valid claimants and processing payments may be a lengthy and complex process. To monitor progress, EGCB will provide status updates through Quarterly Progress Reports.

The land designated for the EGCB's Sonagazi 220 MW Solar Power Plant Project is currently vacant, with no structures, trees, or common property resources present on the plots. There are

no sharecroppers identified on the land; while a few sharecroppers had previously worked the land, they abandoned it long ago. All of the identified 111 affected households (HHs) are residing outside the project area.

Compensation for crops has been assessed for 24 sharecroppers, who were identified during earlier surveys, and this compensation is included in this RAP. Additionally, an assessment for vulnerable groups, including women-headed households, the elderly, and the extreme poor, among the 18 identified owners and successors, has been carried out. Appropriate mitigation measures have been included to address their needs. There are no indigenous or tribal people living in or around the project area.

Table 2-2 : Quantum of Acquired Land for 220 MW Solar Power Plant

District	Upazial	Mouza	Number of Sub Plot	Quantum of Land
Feni	Sonagazi	Purbo Borodhuli	588	700 acres

Source: DC Office, Feni District

2.2 Significance of the Project Impact

In this chapter, we outline the nature and scope of impacts, including land loss, the effect on livelihoods, and specific impacts on vulnerable groups such as women-headed households and the extreme poor. The chapter also details the compensation measures, mitigation strategies, and enhancements aimed at minimizing the adverse effects on affected persons (APs). It provides an in-depth analysis of how the project will affect local communities and the steps EGCB is taking to ensure fair compensation and support for livelihood restoration.

Table 2-3 : Significance of Project Impact

Type of Loss	Nature and scope of impacts	Level of impacts	Mitigation and enhancements
Land	700 acres of land will be affected; almost all land is currently vacant and there are only 22 sharecroppers. The land was previously used for low productivity agricultural purposes. There are no structures, trees, or common property resources in the project area.	The landowners have already lost ownership of their land, but compensation payments are in progress. There is no significant livelihood impact since the land was low yield.	The DC office has determined compensation at 1.5 times the current mouza rate, which is nearly three times the market price. EGCB has deposited BDT 1,003,779,716.59 with the DC office for the acquisition of the entire 999.65 acres, including the 700 acres required for the project. EGCB was coordinated closely with the DC office to ensure payment to all valid owners.

Type of Loss	Nature and scope of impacts	Level of impacts	Mitigation and enhancements
Relocation of Residential Households	No households will be physically displaced.	No impact. There are no residential or commercial structures in the project site.	No action.
Common Property Resources (CPR)	No CPR will be affected.	No impact.	N/A
Trees	No trees will be affected.	No impact.	Trees will be planted during the operational stages of the project.
Income and Livelihood	Agricultural landowners and former sharecroppers will be affected.	Moderate impact due to the income loss from the affected land.	24 identified sharecroppers will receive compensation for income loss, as assessed in the RAP. Additionally, livelihood restoration training on crop productivity will be provided.
Gender and Vulnerability	Women-headed households, the very poor, and vulnerable female-headed households may experience disproportionate impacts.	Severe for women-headed households and vulnerable individuals.	Vulnerable households will receive a one-time grant and priority in livelihood development training and project civil works.

2.2.1 Ownership Status of the new acquired land

The land acquisition for the EGCB's Sonagazi 220 MW Solar Power Plant Project has been completed, with the Deputy Commissioner (D.C.) of Feni officially transferring a total of 999.65 acres, including the 700 acres required for the project, to EGCB on August 3, 2017. The gazette notification confirming the transfer of land ownership to EGCB was published in October 2017. Within the 700 acres required for the solar project, 588 sub-plots have been identified. In order to identify the missing landowners, Section 6 notices were placed in various market areas, and EGCB's consultant conducted multiple consultation meetings to further identify the missing owners.

- It was discovered that the majority of the original land recipients had left the locality long ago. Several reasons for their departure were identified during Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and public consultations:
- The acquired land is low productivity, single-cropped land, with poor agricultural yield due to high salinity. The low income derived from this land was not sufficient



for the livelihoods of landless individuals, and many migrated to nearby cities in search of better economic opportunities.

- According to the Khasland settlement policy, if there are no landless people in the selected union, land can be allocated to people from neighboring unions. It is possible that similar land transfers occurred in this area.
- The poor productivity of the land, combined with high transportation costs, may have discouraged the original recipients from continuing to farm the land. Instead, they might have sold the land to local residents for immediate financial relief, which could explain why most of the original land recipients could not be traced.

2.2.2 Affected Standing crops

The Deputy Commissioner (DC) has completed all compensation payments to landowners for both the land and crops standing within the 700 acres required for the 220 MW solar project. EGCB has verified that the identified landowners have received compensation for both their lands and crops. Some landowners, as recorded during the joint verification process, submitted their claims to the DC office, and those applications have been fully verified and validated. The compensation for both land and standing crops has been successfully paid by the DC, in accordance with the joint verification findings. EGCB will continue to monitor the process and ensure that all affected landowners have received their entitled compensation.

2.2.3 Affected Sharecroppers

The land acquisition for the 220 MW solar power plant project has affected a number of sharecroppers who were previously working on the land. Although the land is now vacant and no active sharecroppers have been identified, there were 24 sharecroppers who were working on the land prior to the acquisition. These sharecroppers have been assessed for compensation based on the loss of income from their agricultural activities. Compensation for crops has been calculated and is included in this RAP.

The sharecrops who were identified have been properly documented, and the compensation process is underway. EGCB is working closely with the DC office to ensure that these sharecrops receive fair compensation for their losses. Additionally, EGCB is committed to providing livelihood restoration assistance, including training on more productive agricultural practices, to support the affected sharecroppers in their transition. Given the land's previous low productivity, EGCB will facilitate access to alternative livelihood opportunities where necessary to minimize the impact on their incomes.

2.2.4 Impact on Community Property Resources (CPRs)

The 220 MW Solar Power Plant project, covering 700 acres of land, does not impact any Community Property Resources (CPRs). During the field surveys and joint verification process, it was confirmed that no CPRs, such as common grazing areas, public wells, community halls, or other shared resources, exist within the project area. The land is currently vacant and devoid of any such community assets, which ensures that the project will not disrupt the access or use of resources typically relied upon by the local communities.



The absence of CPRs in the proposed project area significantly reduces potential social impacts related to shared community spaces. No compensation or mitigation measures are required for the loss of CPRs in this project.

However, EGCB remains committed to monitoring the land to ensure that no CPRs are established during the project's development phase and that the local communities continue to have access to the existing public resources in surrounding areas. In the unlikely event that CPRs are identified in the future, appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented to address the needs of the affected communities.

2.3 Impact on affected Trees

As there are no trees present on the affected land, the project will not result in any loss of tree resources, and no tree compensation or mitigation measures are required. This eliminates potential environmental and social impacts typically associated with the loss of trees, such as loss of biodiversity, carbon sequestration, or disruption to local ecosystems.

Furthermore, EGCB remains committed to promoting environmental sustainability during the operational phase of the solar plant. While there are no trees to be affected, the company will continue to follow the best environmental practices, including maintaining green spaces and implementing tree planting programs in areas surrounding the project site as part of its environmental management plan.

2.4 Impact on Business

As there are no businesses directly operating within the project site, there will be no loss of business operations, revenues, or employment due to land acquisition. Furthermore, there are no established marketplaces, industrial activities, or service-based businesses within the 700 acres of land that could be impacted by the construction and development of the solar power plant.

However, EGCB is mindful of the potential indirect effects that the project could have on businesses in the surrounding areas. The development of the solar plant may bring economic opportunities to nearby communities through employment, local procurement of materials, and potential business growth driven by improved infrastructure and energy availability. EGCB will work to ensure that local businesses are informed about the project and will explore opportunities to support local businesses during the construction and operational phases of the plant.

Additionally, EGCB will monitor any indirect effects on local businesses, especially in terms of potential increased demand for goods and services, and ensure that the benefits of the project are shared with the surrounding community. In the unlikely event that businesses are negatively impacted by unforeseen circumstances, appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented.

2.5 Impact on Vulnerable Households

Based on Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS, 2011) data and yearly inflation (average 6.50% per year) as of 2024, the poverty level of the affected HHs has been considered up to BDT 145,000

per year (12,000 per month) for each HH as per the WB Poverty Assessment Report published in 2021.¹

Within the 407 affected households, only 18 have been identified as vulnerable, including both female-headed and male-headed households living below the poverty line (earning less than BDT 145,000 per year). Specifically, there are 3 female-headed households and 15 male-headed households in this category. These vulnerable households face the greatest impact from land acquisition due to their reliance on low-income agricultural activities. While compensation for land and crops has been processed, additional support in the form of livelihood restoration programs, priority employment in civil works, and one-time grants will be provided to help these households transition and recover. EGCB is committed to ensuring these vulnerable groups receive the necessary assistance to mitigate the impact of the project and improve their socio-economic conditions. EGCB has already paid compensation to vulnerable households.

Table 2-4 : Vulnerable Households information

Vulnerable person	Total
Female headed HH Under Poverty Line (below BDT 145,000 per year)	3
Male headed HH Under Poverty Line (below BDT 145,000 per year)	15
Total	18

(Source: IoL Survey, December 2024)

2.6 List of Public Utilities

The project area does not have any public utilities directly within its boundaries. There are no electricity, water supply, or telecommunication infrastructures that will be impacted. The area is accessed by local paved and kacha roads, and minimal disruption is expected during construction. Nearby facilities, including health centers, educational institutions, mosques, and temples, will not be affected by the project. Waste management services are available in the surrounding areas, and all necessary health and safety measures will be implemented during the construction phase to avoid any disruptions to these public services.

¹ "Gimenez, Lea; Jolliffe, Dean; Sharif, Iffath. 2014. *Bangladesh, a Middle-Income Country by 2021: What Will it Take in Terms of Poverty Reduction*. World Bank, Washington, DC. © World Bank.



Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

3 Socio-economic Characteristics of Affected Households and Project Area

3.1 Introduction

A Socio-Economic Survey (SES) was conducted to assess the impacts on all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and households likely to be affected by the project. The survey team carried out a thorough socio-economic assessment in the project area, using a structured questionnaire. Data on the socio-economic characteristics of the affected households, including family heads or senior proxies, as well as shops and community properties, were collected through face-to-face interviews. The Census & Socio-Economic Survey and Inventory of Losses (IOL) survey were carried out using printed questionnaires.

The purpose of this survey was to gather detailed socio-demographic information about the PAPs and evaluate the extent of impacts caused by the project. Affected units, including residential households, shops, and community properties, were identified through the census and IOL survey. Based on the gathered data, appropriate mitigation measures were developed to address the identified impacts on the affected population.

This chapter outlines the demographic details, including age, gender, occupation, income, marital status, and other socio-economic factors of the affected people.

3.2 Profile of the Affected Households

From the DC office, a total of 407 HH was found within 700 acres of land. Out of which a total of 111 HHs will be identified as affected by the project. However, during the survey only 70 individuals were located. Most individuals are married (58.72%), and the population is predominantly Muslim (80.34%), with a Hindu minority (19.66%). Education levels vary, with a significant portion having studied up to secondary school, but higher education attainment remains low, especially among women. A small percentage has received only religious education.

Livelihoods are diverse, with agriculture, labor-intensive jobs, and expatriate work being common sources of income. Most households fall within the lower to middle-income range, with a significant number earning between BDT 20,001 to 40,000 per month. A smaller portion earns above BDT 70,000, while some remain financially vulnerable with incomes below BDT 10,000. Overall, the affected households reflect a mix of socio-economic conditions, with limited access to higher education and stable employment opportunities, particularly for women.

3.2.1 Age and Sex Distribution of Affected Populations

The affected population are categorized into different age groups based on gender. The survey revealed that the affected population consists of 52 males (74.29%) and 19 females (25.71%). Among the identified individuals, the largest group is those aged between 36 and 60 years,

comprising 41.43% of the affected population. The second-largest segment includes children and adolescents under 15 years of age, which represents a smaller portion of the population. The breakdown of the age and sex composition of the surveyed population is presented below:

Table 3-1 : Age-wise sex distribution of the affected people

Age Range	Total Population	Male	(%)	Female	(%)
0 to 5	0	0	0	0	0
6 to 10	0	0	0	0	0
11 to 15	0	0	0	0	0
16 to 20	7	4	5.7142857	3	4.28571429
21 to 35	15	9	12.857143	6	8.57142857
36 to 60	35	29	41.428571	6	8.57142857
60 and over	13	10	14.285714	3	4.28571429
Total	70	52	74.285714	18	25.71428571

(Source: IoL Survey, December 2024)

3.2.2 Marital Status of Affected Population

The socio-economic survey for the 220 MW solar project identified 70 affected persons (PAPs), consisting of 52 males and 18 females. The marital status data reveals that the majority of the population is either married or unmarried, each group accounting for 58.57% of the total. A smaller proportion includes 2 divorced individuals (2.85%), 4 widowed/widowers (5.71%), and 1 separated individual (1.43%). This demographic information provides key insights into the social structure of the affected households, which will inform the development of mitigation measures to address the potential impacts of the project.

Table 3-2 : Marital Status by Age Group in the Project Area

Status	Male	Female	Total	%
Unmarried	23	18	41	58.57%
Married	25	16	41	58.57%
Divorced	2	0	2	2.85%
Widow/widower	2	2	4	5.71%
Separated	0	1	1	1.43%
Total	52	18	70	100%

(Source: IoL Survey, December 2024)

3.2.3 Religion

Table 3-4 shows the distribution of population by religion category. The distribution of the affected population by religion reveals that the majority of the identified persons (70) are Muslim, accounting for 70% of the total population. The remaining 30% consists of Hindu individuals. This religious composition highlights the diverse nature of the affected population within the project area.

Table 3-3 : Distribution of Affected Population by Religion

Religion	Number	%
Muslim	49	70.26
Hindu	21	29.74
Total	70	100

(Source: IoL Survey, December 2024)

3.2.4 Education

The educational distribution of the 70 identified affected persons shows that a significant portion of the population has not received formal education, with 10% of the individuals being unadmitted. A majority have attended at least primary school, with 20% in Class 1 to 5, and 14.29% in Class 6 to 8. Secondary education levels (Class 9 to 10) and equivalent qualifications (SSC) account for 15.71% and 14.29% of the population, respectively. A smaller percentage of the population holds higher education qualifications, with 7.14% having completed HSC or equivalent, and 7.14% possessing graduate or equivalent degrees. Only a few individuals have attained a Master's degree (2.86%) or a diploma (2.86%). Religious education is significant, with 8.57% of the population having only received religious education, and 4.29% are Hafez.

Table 3-4 : Distribution of Affected Population by Education Level

Education level	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Not Admitted	3	4	7	4.29%	5.71%	10.00%
Class 1 to 5	7	7	14	10.00%	10.00%	20.00%
Class 6 to 8	5	5	10	7.14%	7.14%	14.29%
Class 9 to 10	6	5	11	8.57%	7.14%	15.71%
SSC/Equivalent	5	5	10	7.14%	7.14%	14.29%
HSC/Equivalent	4	3	7	5.71%	4.29%	10.00%
Graduate/Equivalent	3	2	5	4.29%	2.86%	7.14%
Masters/Equivalent	1	1	2	1.43%	1.43%	2.86%
Diploma	1	1	2	1.43%	1.43%	2.86%
Only Religious Education	3	3	6	4.29%	4.29%	8.57%
Hafez	2	1	3	2.86%	1.43%	4.29%
Total	40	30	70	57.14%	42.86%	100%

(Source: IoL Survey, December 2024)

3.2.5 Occupation

The following table presents the occupational distribution of 111 HH heads across various employment sectors. The largest proportion, 19.82% (22 individuals), are agriculturists, indicating that agriculture is a primary livelihood source. Construction and road repair laborers form the second-largest group at 13.51% (15 individuals), followed by expatriates and those engaged in raising livestock, each accounting for 10.81% (12 individuals). Poultry farming (6.31%), home businesses (7.21%), and government employment (7.21%) also provide significant employment opportunities. A smaller percentage is involved in industries (3.60%), shop/hotel employment (5.41%), driving (4.50%), and NGO work (4.50%). Business owners, both in retail and wholesale sectors, make up a minor portion, with shop/hotel owners (1.80%) and wholesale/industry business owners (2.70%). The data suggests a diverse economic structure with a strong reliance on agriculture and labor-intensive jobs, alongside limited industrial and entrepreneurial engagement.

Table 3-5 : Occupation of the Head of the Household

Sl.	Item	Total	Percentage
1	Agriculturist	22	19.82
2	Labor (construction, road repair)	15	13.51
3	Worker in industry (ex: garments worker)	4	3.60
4	Raising livestock	12	10.81
5	Poultry farmer	7	6.31
6	Employee at shop/hotel	6	5.41
7	Rickshaw puller/truck/bus driver	5	4.50
8	Home business	8	7.21
9	Owner of shop/hotel	2	1.80
10	Business, wholesale/industry	3	2.70
11	NGO (non-government/NGO employee)	5	4.50
12	Government employee;	8	7.21
13	Other small business	2	1.80
14	Expatriate	12	10.81
Total		111	100

(Source: IoL Survey, December 2024)

3.2.6 Income and Poverty

The majority of households (37) fall within the BDT 20,001 to 40,000 income range, indicating a middle-income segment. This is followed by 26 households earning between BDT 10,001 to 20,000 and 24 households with incomes ranging from BDT 40,001 to 70,000. A smaller proportion, 13 households, earns between BDT 5,001 to 10,000, while only 4 households have an income of up to BDT 5,000, indicating a lower-income group. At the higher end of the spectrum, 7 households report earnings between BDT 70,001 to 100,000. The data suggests that most households fall within the lower to mid-income range, with relatively few reaching higher income levels.

Table 3-6 : Annual Income of the Affected Households

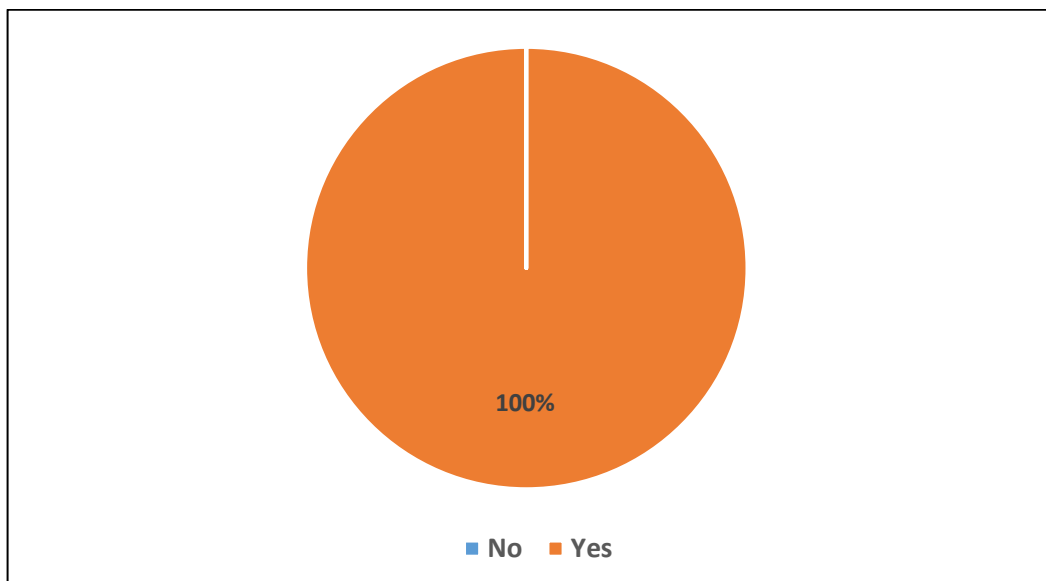
Average Monthly Income (In BDT)	No. of Households
Up to 5000	4
5001 to 10000	13
10001 to 20000	26
20001 to 40000	37
40001 to 70000	24
70001 to 100000	7
Total	111

(Source: IoL Survey, December 2024)

3.2.7 Utility Services

3.2.7.1 Electricity

In the area surveyed, all participants (100%) reported having access to electricity, with none indicating a lack of electrical service. This suggests full coverage of electricity in the area, highlighting the availability of essential utilities for the population.

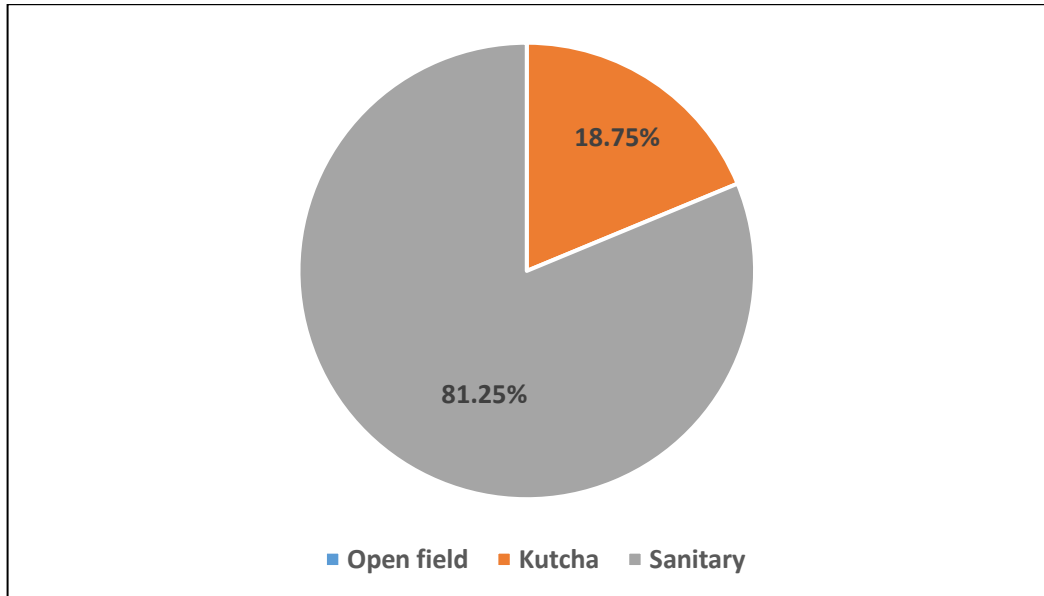


(Source: SES, December 2024)

Figure 3.1: Electrification in the Project Area

3.2.7.2 Sanitation

The survey reveals that 81.25% of respondents have access to sanitary latrines, while 18.75% use kutcha latrines. Notably, none of the participants reported practicing open defecation. This indicates a strong presence of improved sanitation in the area, although a minority still depends on more rudimentary latrine facilities.



(Source: SES, December 2024)

Figure 3.2: Sanitary facilities used in the Project Area

3.2.7.3 Fuel Sources

The table highlights the primary cooking fuel sources for 111 households, revealing a reliance on traditional fuels. A majority of households (92) use wood or cow dung cakes, which are less efficient and harmful to health and the environment. Only a small number (6) use gas, and 13 households rely on kerosene or diesel, indicating limited access to cleaner and more efficient cooking options. Notably, no households use biogas, suggesting a lack of infrastructure or awareness regarding this sustainable alternative. Overall, the data points to the need for promoting cleaner, more accessible cooking solutions to improve health and environmental outcomes.

Table 3-7: Fuel Sources in the Project Area

SL No.	Sources of Fuel for Cooking	No. of HH
1	Gas	06
2	Wood/Cow dung Cake	92
3	Kerosene/Diesel	13
4	BIO Gas	0
Total		111

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

4 Consultation, Participation & Disclosure

4.1 Introduction

Any infrastructure development's long-term viability is dependent on participatory planning, which includes extensive public participation. Keeping in mind that public engagement and community consultation are an important aspect of the social and environmental assessment process for this project. Such consultations have been utilized to inform and educate stakeholders about the intended action, both before and after development decisions will be taken, in order to guarantee that people will be involved in the project. 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 have been all consulted at different times during this feasibility study. Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and other international standards focuses on meaningful consultation with stakeholders during the Project's preparation and implementation, in a manner commensurate with the risks to, and impacts on, the Project-affected People.

4.2 Objectives of Stakeholder Consultation Meeting (SCM)

To assess stakeholders' needs, expectations, perceptions, and choices, and to ensure their rights and voices a two-fold consultation process was carried out during the survey. In this regard, SCMs have been conducted firstly with both the primary and secondary stakeholders and later, affected persons within the occupation and gender-based groups has been consulted.

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 communication 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.

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 FGD is to ensure timely, effective, and multi-directional communication between the project and the affected people and communities. Therefore, people can get the benefits of the project.

The broad objectives of consultation, participation and information disclosure are as follows:

- To actively promote the project and its proposed interventions and programs for implementation.



- To raise public awareness about the proposed project, particularly among potentially affected and benefited individuals, households, and communities, and inform the public about project activities.
- To learn about the opinions and preferences of those who would be harmed and benefited by the proposed project.
- To establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.
- To identify and evaluate both positive and negative project consequences.
- To collect & share their experience of problems / constraints of the project.
- Understand the views of the people affected, with reference to acquisition of land or loss of property, business, livelihood etc. and compensation issues.
- Understand views of people on resettlement options, if any.
- Identify and assess major economic and social characteristics of the project area to enable effective planning and implementation.
- Issues related to impacts on PAPs & community property and their relocation.
- To explain to the community about importance of their role in supporting/facilitating and participation during project implementation includes implementation of RP and other safeguards issues of the project.
- To develop thorough coordination between all the stakeholders for the successful implementation of the project.
- 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.
- To assess all support to implement the project.

4.3 Consultation & Participation Framework and Methodology

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 along with ESSP of Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) have 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 the Implementing Agency, local government representatives at the Upazila/District levels. The process will continue at the individual level also through various surveys undertaken in this project.

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

- i) **Face to face interview:** This consultation has been conducted with the likely affected people considered principal stakeholders during the census, socio-economic and IOL surveys to prepare this RP using a structured questionnaire.



- ii) **Walk-through Consultation:** In some sites considered most sensitive, particularly owners affected residences/businesses and local people has been consulted, holding numbers of informal consultations.
- iii) **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.
- iv) **Consultation through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):** Numbers of small group consultation meetings with local affected peoples, affected land owners, community leaders, public representatives, particularly the business affected peoples of the project have been conducted.

During the stakeholder's consultation meetings, people were 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 have been also discussed in the meetings.

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

- **Primary Stakeholders:** include 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. The influence and priority have both been primarily rates as:

High Influence/Priority: This implies a high degree of influence of the stakeholder on the project in terms of participation and decision making or high priority for project proponent to engage that stakeholder.

Medium Influence/Priority: This implies a moderate level of influence and participation of the stakeholder in the project as well as a priority level for project proponent to engage the stakeholder who are neither highly critical nor are insignificant in terms of influence.

Low Influence/Priority: This implies a low degree of influence of the stakeholder on the project in terms of participation and decision making or low priority for project proponent to engage that stakeholder.

4.4 Venues and Nature of the Public Consultations

Consultations with the public were done through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) along the project alignment. FGDs were organized with various segments of the affected population, including women, elderly individuals, and economically disadvantaged groups. The discussions focused on understanding the community’s views on the impact of the project, 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 solar power plant project and the practical aspects of implementing the resettlement plan.

4.4.1 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

In Sonagazi, a total of 3 FGDs were organized. These FGDs brought together diverse groups of community members, including women, elderly individuals, youths, and economically disadvantaged persons. The discussions were facilitated by experienced moderators who encouraged open dialogue and ensured that all participants had the opportunity to share their views. Topics covered in the FGDs included the community’s perception of the Solar PV Projects, anticipated impacts on their lives and livelihoods, and their preferences and concerns regarding the resettlement process. Summaries of the FGDs are given below in Table 4.1.

Table 4-1: Summary of Focus Group Discussions

SL. No.	Types of meetings	Date	Location of meetings	Type of Participants	Total Participants
1	FGD	23 December, 2024	Adarshogram, Sultan Showdagor Shop , Sonagazi, Feni	Shop Owners, Service holders & Students	12
2	FGD	23 December, 2024	Purbo-Borodholi, Moddhomcharkandi, Sonagazi, Feni	Shop Owners, Farmers, Service holder, Fisherman	16
3	FGD	23 December, 2024	Adorshogram Darul Ulum Asrafia Madrasha and Orphanage, Sonagazi, Feni	Shop Owners & Service holders	18

Major discussions and responses from FGDs are described below in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: Summary of the findings from FGDs

Location of meetings	Major issues raised by the participants	Response by consultants
Adarshogram, Sultan Showdagor Shop , Sonagazi, Feni	Participants raised concerns about the impact of land acquisition on agricultural activities, including disruptions to irrigation systems, as well as	The consultants reassured participants that efforts would be made to minimize disruptions to agriculture. They assured that compensation protocols would be

Location of meetings	Major issues raised by the participants	Response by consultants
	compensation for any damage to crops or farmlands.	followed to address damages to crops or farmland.
Purbo-Borodholi, Moddhomcharkandi, Sonagazi, Feni	Concerns were expressed regarding the potential impact of land acquisition on local water supply and drainage systems. Participants also raised issues about the risks of flooding and compensation for those affected.	The consultants assured that proper measures would be implemented to maintain the water supply and drainage systems and that compensation will be provided for any damages caused by disruptions in these services.
Adorshogrom Darul Ulum Asrafia Madrasha and Orphanage, Sonagazi, Feni	Participants expressed concerns over the potential loss of agricultural land and its effect on livelihoods. There were also concerns about the potential impact of construction on local businesses and community activities.	The consultants committed to working closely with local farmers to mitigate any adverse effects on agriculture and to minimize disruptions to business operations and community activities during construction.

The photographs of Focus Group Discussions are given in Figure 4.1. Attendance lists are given in Annex VI.



FGD-01

[Adarshogrom, Sultan Showdagor Shop , Sonagazi, Feni]



FGD-02



Table 4-3: Photographs of Focus Group Discussions

4.4.2 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

In Sonagazi, 5 KIIs were conducted. 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 Solar PV 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 KIIs 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. Summary of KIIs conducted under this project are given in Figure 4.2.

Table 4-4 : Summary of Key Informant Interviews

KII No.	Name and Location	Photographs	Opinions on the Project and Its Impact
1	Mofijul Haque <i>Assistant teacher</i> Riyaj UddinMunshir Hatth Keremotia High School, Motiganj, Sonagazi, Feni		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns were raised about the displacement of families due to land acquisition for the project. Questions were raised about whether appropriate compensation would be provided to those affected, especially small farmers.

KII No.	Name and Location	Photographs	Opinions on the Project and Its Impact
2	<p>Mawlana abu Tayyib <i>Principle</i> Adorshogram Darul Ulum Asrafia Madrasha and Orphanage, Sonagazi, Feni</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The land acquisition process should be handled transparently to ensure that all affected people, including sharecroppers, are properly compensated. • The resettlement process needs to address the livelihood restoration for displaced families.
3	<p>Dr. Md. Mostofa President Adorshogram Darul Ulum Asrafia Madrasha and Orphanage, Sonagazi, Feni</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project should prioritize fair compensation for affected landowners and their families, particularly for those losing agricultural land. • Resettlement and rehabilitation measures need to ensure that displaced families can sustain their livelihoods post-project.
4	<p>Md. Farhad Ali <i>Inspector</i> Adorshogram Police Station, Sonagazi, Feni</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project should prioritize fair compensation for affected landowners and their families, particularly for those losing agricultural land. • Resettlement and rehabilitation measures need to ensure that displaced families can sustain their livelihoods post-project.
5	<p>Md. Mahiuddin Executive Engineer, EGCB</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will ensure that local communities and landowners are given fair compensation for their land, and that they are provided with livelihood restoration opportunities. • We are dedicated to providing ongoing support to affected households to ensure they are not left in a worse position after the project.

4.5 Overall Outcomes of the Stakeholder Consultation

The project, in line with GoB Policies, has employed a participatory approach in the design of the project and mitigation measures. APs raised several suggestions/ concerns, and the following is a summary of the incorporation of the critical concerns in the RAP. The principle behind the safeguard strategy is to avoid/minimize/mitigate the adverse environmental and social impact of the project. The alignment has been drawn by avoiding settlement to the extent possible, and effort was aimed at minimizing the adverse impacts on houses and communal (community) properties. The replacement cost of the affected land and properties will be assessed based on the current market price gathered from various cross-sections of the community.

Upon disseminating information by the consultant/project authority, stakeholders identified some pertinent issues relating to compensation, displacement, resettlement, livelihood restoration, etc. Identified beneficial and adverse impacts are described below:

(i) Identified Beneficial Impacts:

- **Increased Electricity Supply:** The project enhances energy availability in Sonagazi and surrounding areas.
- **Reduced Carbon Emissions:** It helps mitigate climate change by replacing fossil fuel-based energy.
- **Lower Energy Costs:** Solar power provides a cost-effective alternative to conventional electricity.
- **Job Creation:** The project generates employment opportunities in installation, maintenance, and operations.
- **Economic Growth:** Improved energy access supports local businesses and industries.
- **Energy Security:** Reduces dependency on imported fuels, enhancing national energy independence.
- **Rural Development:** Enhances infrastructure and quality of life in remote areas.
- **Support for Agriculture:** Reliable electricity benefits irrigation and cold storage for farmers.
- **Improved Health Conditions:** Reduces indoor pollution from traditional energy sources.
- **Sustainable Development:** Contributes to Bangladesh's long-term renewable energy goals.

(ii) Potential Adverse Impacts:

- **Land Use Conflict:** Large-scale solar farms may displace agricultural land and affect local livelihoods.
- **Ecological Disruption:** Installation can impact local wildlife, vegetation, and natural water flow.
- **Waste Management Issues:** Disposal of solar panels and batteries may create environmental hazards.



- **High Initial Costs:** The project requires significant investment, which may strain financial resources.
- **Grid Integration Challenges:** Efficiently incorporating solar power into the existing grid can be complex and costly.

Here are some of the suggestions which came up from the stakeholder consultation that the government can take to address the concerns of landowners:

- **Increase transparency in the land acquisition process:** The government should provide landowners with more information about the project and the land acquisition process. The government should also hold public consultations with landowners to hear their concerns and objections.
- **Ensure fair compensation:** The government should compensate landowners at a fair market value for their land. The government should also make the compensation process simple and efficient.
- **Provide adequate resettlement assistance:** The government should provide displaced landowners with adequate resettlement assistance. This assistance should include providing them with new land to live on, as well as compensation for their lost assets. The government should also ensure that displaced landowners have access to basic services such as schools, hospitals, and transportation.

4.6 Disclosure of RAP

As per requirement of ARIPA 2017, and international safeguards standards including the Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy (ESSP) of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), EGCB will require to be disclosed the RAP in a summarized form and 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 RAP is approved. Copies of the RAP 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 DC office issued section 3 notice on the 7th January 2016, which will be considered as cut-off date for this RAP.

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. RAP will be also uploaded to the EGCB website.

4.7 Consultation & Participation during Project Implementation

During the preparation of the RAP, 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 Municipality



level to seek cooperation from various stakeholders in the decision-making and implementation of the RAP. Through public consultations, the PAPs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redress from the BR. The PAPs can call upon the support of RAP Improvement of the proposed Project. The GRCs will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and other assistance. Union/Municipality 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 RAP implementation process to allow PAPs sufficient time to lodge complaints and safeguard their recognized interests.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

5 Legal and Policy Framework

5.1 Purposes and Objectives of RAP Policy

This RAP covers resettlement assistance for land, structures, trees, crops, business, wage, and other lost assets in connection with the proposed road along the RoW. The RAP approach incorporates (i) land acquisition and resettlement issues; (ii) impact mitigation with special attention to the women and vulnerable groups and (iii) income generating support to the members of the displaced business/households for poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement program.

The main principle of the RAP is to (i) minimize negative impacts in consultation with the DPs; (ii) closely consult the DPs on RAP policy, needs assessment, poverty, and rehabilitation issues; (iii) carry out resettlement activities to improve or at least restore the pre-project living standards of the DPs; (iv) provide compensation for affected property irrespective of title to the land at replacement value prior to displacement.

As the project is expected to be financed by the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), the RAP has been developed in full alignment with the IsDB Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy (ESSP), particularly its standards on Involuntary Resettlement. These standards emphasize fair and equitable treatment of displaced persons (DPs), inclusive stakeholder engagement, and the restoration or improvement of living standards.

The key principles guiding this RAP, in accordance with both national requirements and IsDB safeguards, are as follows:

- ❖ Minimize adverse resettlement impacts through careful project design and planning, in consultation with affected persons;
- ❖ Engage in meaningful consultation with DPs throughout the RAP process, ensuring transparency in policy, needs assessment, and rehabilitation planning;
- ❖ Restore or improve the pre-project living conditions and livelihoods of all DPs through targeted resettlement and livelihood support measures; and
- ❖ Provide compensation at full replacement cost for all affected assets, including those without formal land titles, prior to displacement.

This RAP ensures that resettlement activities are carried out in a socially responsible, transparent, and equitable manner, upholding IsDB's commitment to sustainable and inclusive development.

5.2 GoB Legal Framework

5.2.1 Land Acquisition policy of Bangladesh Government

ARIPA, 2017 is the principal legislation governing eminent domain for land acquisition and requisition in Bangladesh. ARIPA 2017, detailed the land acquisition process from section 4 to section 19 and land requisition process from section 20 to section 28. According to ARIPA 2017,



compensation has to be paid for affected land, structures, trees, crops and any other damage caused by such an acquisition. Under the ARIPA 2017, The Deputy Commissioner (DC) determines the value of the acquired assets as at the date of issuing the notice of acquisition under section 4(1). The DCs thereafter enhance the assessed value by 200% and another 100% premium for loss of standing crops, structures and income due to compulsory nature of the acquisition. The compensation for such a determination is called Cash Compensation under Law (CCL). If the land acquired has standing crops cultivated by a tenant (Bargadar) under a legally constituted written agreement, the law requires that compensation money be paid in cash to the tenants as per the agreement. ARIPA 2017 under section 4 (13) permits the acquisition of the community properties if it is for a public purpose provided that the project for which the land is acquired provides for similar types of assets in some other appropriate place or reconstruct the community properties.

Households and assets moved from land already acquired in the past for project purposes and/or government khas land are not included in the acquisition proposal and therefore excluded for considerations for compensation under the law. Lands acquired for a particular public purpose cannot be used for any other purpose. Furthermore, the Act under its section 15 provides for the acquisition of entire houses/buildings if their owners request to acquire the entire house or building against partial acquisition. The government is obliged to pay compensation for the assets acquired.

Table 5-1: Land Acquisition Process under ARIPA, 2017

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the process	Responsibility
Section 4(1)	Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of property for a public purpose	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (3) (1) (i)	Prior to the publication of section 4(1) notice; Identify the present status of the land, structures and trees through videography, still pictures or appropriate technology.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (3) (1) (ii)	After the publication of the section 4(1) notice a joint verification should be conducted with potentially affected households and relevant organizations.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (7)	After publication of preliminary notice under the section 4(1), if any household has changed the status of the land for beneficial purposes, changed status will not be added to the joint verification notice.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (8)	If the affected person is not happy with the joint verification assessment, he/she can complain to Deputy Commissioner within 7 days of issuing sec 4(1) notice.	Affected Person
Section 4 (9)	Hearing by Deputy Commissioner within 15 working days after receiving the complaints. In case of government priority projects, hearing will be within 10 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (1)	Objections to acquisition by interested parties, within 15 days of the issue of section 4 (1) Notice	Affected Person
Section 5 (2)	Deputy Commissioner submits hearing report within 30 working days after the date of the sec 5(1) notice. In the case of government priority projects, it will be within 15 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (3)	DC submits his report to the (i) Government (for	Deputy



Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the process	Responsibility
	properties that exceed 16.50 acres; (ii) Divisional Commissioner for properties that do not exceed 50 standard bighas. Deputy Commissioner makes the final decision If no objections were raised within 30 days of inquiry. In case of government priority project, it will be 15 days	Commissioner
Section 6 (1) (1)	Government makes the final decision on acquisition within 60 working days after receiving report from the Deputy Commissioner under sec 5(3) notice.	Government
Section 6 (1) (2)	Divisional Commissioner makes the decision within 15 days or with reasons within 30 days since the submission of the report by Deputy Commissioner under sec 5(3) notice.	Divisional Commissioner
Section 7 (1)	Publication of the Notice of final decision to acquire the property and notifying the interested parties to submit their claims for compensation	Deputy Commissioner
Section 7 (2)	Interested parties submit their interests in the property and claims for compensation within 15 working days (in case of priority project 7 days).	Affected Person
Section 7 (3)	Individual notices have to be served to all interested persons including the shareholders within 15 days of issuing Section 7(1) notice	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (1)	Deputy Commissioner makes a valuation of the property to be acquired as at the date of issuing Section 4 Notice; determine the compensation; and apportionment of compensation among parties interested.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (3)	DC informs the award of compensation to the interested parties and sends the estimate of compensation to the requiring agency/person within 7 days of making the compensation decision	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (4)	The requiring agency/person deposits the estimated award of compensation with the Deputy Commissioner within 120 days of receiving the estimate.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (1)	During valuation of assets, Deputy Commissioner will consider the following: (i) Average market price of land of the same category in the last 12 months; (ii) Impact on existing crops and trees; (iii) Impact on other remaining adjacent properties; (iv) Impact on properties and income; and (v) Relocation cost for businesses, residential dwellings etc.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (2)	Additional 200% compensation on current mouza rate is added to the estimated value. If private organizations acquire, added compensation will be 300%.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (3)	Additional 100% compensation on top of the current market price for impacts mentioned under sec 9(1)	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (4)	Appropriate action should be taken for relocation on top of the above-mentioned sub-sections.	
Section 10 (2)	If an entitled person does not consent to receive compensation, or if there is no competent person to receive compensation, or in the case of any dispute with the title to receive compensation, Deputy	Deputy Commissioner



Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the process	Responsibility
	Commissioner deposits the compensation amount in a deposit account in the Public Account of the Republic and Deputy Commissioner acquires the land. But if any person complains about the ownership of the land, with appeal, he/she will be able to collect the amount from Deputy Commissioner. There is no fixed time for this.	
Section 11 (1)	Deputy Commissioner awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency/person.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 12	When the property acquired contains, standing crops cultivated by bargadar (shareholders), such portion of the compensation will be determined by the Deputy Commissioner and will be paid to the bargadar in cash.	Deputy Commissioner

5.2.2 Compensation Principles and Standards

The following principles and standards will be used to determine compensation and assistance for people/households:

- As compensation determined for land by DC is higher than the replacement cost (current market price plus transaction cost for replacement land purchase), the DC will pay the compensation under law to the legal owners/lessees.
- Current market prices of crops in the field, if the lands are taken over before harvest.
- EGCB will pay compensation to identified sharecroppers for crop and income losses.
- EGCB will provide livelihood restoration training and grant support to all identified poor and vulnerable households as per the RAP.

5.2.3 Voluntary Land Donation (VLD)

- There is no specific guideline on voluntary land donation in ARIPA 2017. EGCB will avoid land taking through voluntary land donation procedures. However, if unavoidable, EGCB must demonstrate that;
- The potential donor or donors will be appropriately informed and consulted about the project and the choices available to them;
- Potential donors have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation;
- For community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land. EGCB will maintain a transparent record of all consultations and legal agreements reached; and
- All consultations and legal documentation procedures (including land mutation) regarding the donation has to be well documented and preserved.

5.3 International Legal Framework

5.2.1 Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) ESSP

The proposed project is expected to be financed by the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB). In accordance with IsDB's environmental and social safeguards policy, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to ensure compliance with the Bank's requirements for managing environmental and social risks, particularly those related to land acquisition, displacement, and resettlement.

The IsDB, in alignment with its core Islamic principles, aims to promote environmentally and socially sustainable development in all its operations. It emphasizes the protection and responsible use of natural and human resources for the shared benefit of all living beings. As part of its safeguard framework, IsDB requires the early screening and categorization of projects to determine the nature and extent of required environmental and social assessments, stakeholder engagement, and public disclosure.

Project categorization is based on an integrated assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts, with the final classification determined by the component presenting the highest level of risk. The categorization may be revised during the project lifecycle if new or escalated risks are identified. The four IsDB project categories are as follows:

- ❑ **Category A:** A Project is categorized 'A' if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental and social impacts that are irreversible, cumulative, diverse or unprecedented, and whether temporary or permanent. The IsDB requires the Client to conduct a comprehensive environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) for each Category 'A' Project, which examines the Project's potential environmental and social impacts, both positive and adverse, compares them with those of feasible alternatives (including the "without Project" situation), and recommends any measures needed to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve the environmental and social performance of the Project. On the basis of the ESIA, the IsDB requires the Client to prepare and implement appropriate Environmental and Social Documentation.
- ❑ **Category B:** A Project is categorized as 'B' if it has a limited number of potentially adverse environmental and social impacts; the impacts are not unprecedented; few if any of them are irreversible or cumulative; they are limited to the Project area; and can be successfully managed using good practice in an operational setting. The IsDB requires the Client to conduct an initial review of the environmental and social risks and impacts of the Project. On the basis of this review, the IsDB determines the appropriate instrument for the Client to assess these risks and impacts, on a case-by-case basis. This assessment will often be an ESIA that is more narrowly focused than a Category A ESIA. The Client's assessment examines the Project's potentially adverse and positive environmental and social impacts and recommends any measures needed to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve the environmental and social performance of the Project. Based on this assessment, the IsDB may require the Client to prepare and implement appropriate Environmental and Social Documentation.

- ❑ **Category C:** A Project is categorized 'C' if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental or social impacts. The IsDB does not require an environmental and social assessment but does require the Client to prepare an analysis of the environmental and social implications of the Project. Page 7 of 13
- ❑ **Category FI:** A Project is categorized 'FI' if the financing structure involves the provision of funds or a line of financing to or through a financial intermediary (FI) for the Project, whereby the IsDB delegates to the FI the decision-making on the use of the IsDB funds, including the selection, appraisal, approval and monitoring of subprojects financed by the IsDB. The IsDB requires the FI Client, through the implementation of appropriate environmental and social policies and procedures, to screen and categorize sub-projects as Category A, B or C; and to review, conduct due diligence on and monitor the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with these subprojects.

In addition, IsDB issues a Bank Procedure (BP) to operationalize the ESSP. This includes: (i) Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards, covering assessment, resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples; and (ii) an Environmental and Social Exclusion List, detailing activities that cannot be financed. Clients must comply with these standards and ensure that excluded activities are not part of the project.

Based on the project's scope and nature, it has been classified as Category B under the IsDB Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy. As such, this RAP has been developed in line with the policy's requirements to address the potential social impacts, particularly those related to displacement, land acquisition, and livelihood restoration. The RAP outlines mitigation measures to ensure that affected persons are adequately compensated, resettled, and supported in restoring or improving their living conditions and livelihoods.

5.2.2 Asian Development Bank (ADB) Policy

The objectives of ADB's SPS 2009 with regard to involuntary resettlement are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

ADB's SPS 2009 covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of: (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

The three important elements of ADB's SPS 2009 are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons relative to pre-project levels and to improve the standard of living of displaced poor and other vulnerable groups

5.2.3 World Bank (WB) Policy

Since October 2018, all World Bank funded Investment Project Financing (IPF) are required to follow the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) consisting ten (10) Environment and Social Standards (ESS). These ESSs set out their requirement for the borrowers to identify and assess



environmental and social risks and impacts associated with any project. Among the 10 standards, ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement recognizes that project-related land acquisition and land use restrictions can adversely impact communities and persons.

ESS5 will apply as the direct social and economic impacts of a project that are permanent or temporary and are caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or (iv) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. The ESS5 also applies in case any subproject activities found as 'linked' or 'associated facility'. This ESS requirements and provisions apply to all components of IAs that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. This ESS applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation:

- Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law;
- Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to settle would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;
- Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources cause a community or groups to lose resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the project;
- Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project specific cut-off date;
- Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible;
- Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas;
- Land rights or claims to land or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation; and
- Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project will be undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or preparation for, the project.

5.2.4 MIGA Policy

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), a member of the World Bank Group, applies a set of Performance Standards (PS) to ensure that investment projects it supports are environmentally and socially sustainable. These standards provide guidelines for managing risks related to environmental and social impacts, protecting affected communities, and promoting responsible business practices.



MIGA's Performance Standards align with international best practices and are used by investors, governments, and project developers to mitigate adverse impacts while enhancing positive outcomes.

There are eight Performance Standards (PS) under MIGA's framework:

1. PS-1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
2. PS-2: Labor and Working Conditions
3. PS-3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
4. PS-4: Community Health, Safety, and Security
5. PS-5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
6. PS-6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
7. PS-7: Indigenous Peoples
8. PS-8: Cultural Heritage

Each of these standards establishes requirements for projects to prevent and mitigate risks, ensuring that development benefits are shared equitably and do not come at the expense of vulnerable communities or the environment.

Objectives of PS-5

The primary goals of MIGA PS-5 are to:

- **Avoid involuntary resettlement** where feasible or minimize its impact by considering alternative project designs.
- **Ensure fair compensation** at full **replacement cost**, without depreciation, for affected land, structures, and lost livelihoods.
- **Restore or improve livelihoods** of displaced persons, ensuring they receive adequate support to regain or enhance their economic status.
- **Promote meaningful consultation and participation** of affected persons in resettlement planning and implementation.
- **Provide adequate support** for vulnerable groups, such as women, indigenous peoples, and the landless.

The key requirements under PS-5 are as follows:

1. Avoidance and Minimization of Displacement

- Projects should seek to avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible.
- If resettlement is unavoidable, minimize its extent by exploring alternative project designs.

2. Compensation and Benefits for Displaced Persons

- **Replacement Cost:** Affected persons should be compensated at full replacement cost without depreciation.



- **Security of Tenure:** Ensure that displaced persons receive tenure security at relocation sites.
- **Livelihood Restoration:** Provide programs to help economically displaced persons regain income sources and livelihoods.
- **Compensation for Structures and Trees:** Compensation must reflect market rates, and for fruit-bearing trees, it should consider the annual net product market value multiplied by five years or be based on the maturity of the tree.
- **Transaction Costs:** The cost of legal, registration, and transfer fees should be covered in the compensation package.

3. Resettlement Planning and Implementation

- **Resettlement Action Plan (RAP):** A RAP should be prepared and disclosed to affected communities.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Ensure meaningful consultation with affected persons, communities, and other stakeholders.
- **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM):** Establish a transparent and accessible system for addressing grievances.

4. Consideration for Vulnerable Groups

- Identify and provide additional support for vulnerable households (e.g., women-headed households, elderly, landless, marginalized groups).
- Ensure fair access to resettlement assistance and livelihood restoration programs.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

- Conduct third-party monitoring of RAP implementation.
- Ensure affected persons receive compensation and benefits before displacement occurs.
- Periodically evaluate the effectiveness of livelihood restoration measures.

6. Special Considerations for Economically Displaced Persons

- Compensation for loss of business and employment should reflect actual income loss and recovery time.
- Wage earners should be assisted in finding alternative employment opportunities.

7. Legal Compliance

- Ensure compliance with local land acquisition laws (e.g., ARIPA 2017) while bridging any gaps with MIGA PS-5 requirements.
- If legal frameworks do not meet PS-5 requirements, adopt supplementary measures to ensure full replacement cost and proper resettlement support.

5.2.5 AIIB's Policy

AIIB follows internationally applicable principles in case of any involuntary resettlement. AIIB carefully screens each and every project to determine whether or not it instigates any involuntary



resettlement due to the project interventions. This includes both physical and economic displacement, as defined in the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) 2: 'Involuntary Resettlement' under AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (2021).

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

In case of any involuntary resettlement, the Client is required to prepare a Resettlement Plan (RP) that it is made in proportion to the extent and degree of impacts of a project. The degree of impacts is determined by (a) the overall scope of displacement – both from economical and physical standpoint, and (b) how much vulnerable the PAPs are. A wider analysis of social risks associated with the project and their impacts is complemented by the RP for a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the project. The RP or the RFP for a project also gives specialized guidance to bring specific issues to light in relation to involuntary resettlement, including but, not limited to – any land acquisition from, the land use rights changes of, any displacement of, and the need for livelihood restoration of the PAPs.

As specified in the Environmental and Social Framework (2021), AIIB does not endorse illegal settlement. The Bank, however, recognizes that a considerable part of the population in the countries the Bank operates live without land title or recognized land rights. This is valid for both urban and rural areas. AIIB recognizes people without land title or legal rights to land as part of involuntary resettlement. The Bank requires the Client to ensure that these people are eligible for, and receive, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets; the procedure to ensure such would have to be in accordance with the cut-off dates established in the RP for the project. Additionally, the Bank requires the Client to include these people in the resettlement consultation process.

5.2.6 JICA's Policy

The key principle of JICA policies on involuntary resettlement is summarized below:

- Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.
- When, population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize the impact and to compensate for losses should be taken.
- People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels.
- Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible.
- Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement.
- For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public.
- In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people.
- Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans.
- Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.

In addition to the above core principles on the JICA policy, it also laid emphasis on a detailed resettlement policy inclusive of all the above points; project specific resettlement plan; institutional framework for implementation; monitoring and evaluation mechanism; time schedule for implementation; and, detailed Financial Plan etc.

5.3 Gap between GoB Laws and International Policies (WB, AIIB, ADB & JICA)

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

Table 5-2: Summary of Gaps between ARIPA (2017) and the (ADB SPS, 2009)

Issue	GoB ARPIA (2017)	ADB SPS Requirement	Gap-filling Measures in this RP
Timing of compensation	Land is handed over to relevant entity once payment of awards has initiated	Compensation paid prior to land acquisition and/or displacement	The solar power plant project adhered to the Bank policy i.e. avoid resettlement where feasible
Valuation of land	Value of land is an average of the valuation taken during the preceding twelve months. Tax is deducted from the land value. A 200% premium is then added to the total (ie. the land value minus tax is then multiplied by three).	ADB SPS policy required that replacement cost of land is paid	Since the CCL is higher than the market/replacement value, there is no requirement for top-ups through the implementing agency. Provision for cash compensation under law established through DC.
Valuation of structures	The value of structures is determined by deducting construction profit, overhead charges, Value Added Tax (VAT) and depreciation. A 100% premium is then added.	ADB SPS policy requires that replacement cost of assets is paid. Depreciation should not be taken into account.	
Eligibility criteria	Non-titled holders are not eligible for compensation	Non-title holders are eligible for compensation for loss of assets and income.	All affected persons irrespective of titles will be identified for compensation and assistance.
Relocation assistance	No provision is made to support relocation.	Affected households must be assisted in the relocation process.	No physical displacement will occur due to this project. Ensure livelihood through restoring income resource base



Issue	GoB ARPIA (2017)	ADB SPS Requirement	Gap-filling Measures in this RP
			and appropriate rehabilitation measures for sharecroppers is undertaken in this project
Economic displacement	There is no provision for compensation for lost income, or for the costs involved in transportation, rehabilitation or resettlement.	Enhancement, or at least restoration, of the livelihoods of all APs is required, in real terms relative to pre-Project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.	All affected households will be compensated for loss of income. Vulnerable households will be eligible to participate in livelihood restoration programs.
Consultations/disclosure	A notice must be published in convenient locations on or near the affected property in a prescribed format and manner stating that the property is proposed to be acquired. However, in practice disclosure only takes place in the case of donor-funded projects.	Affected persons must be consulted during Project design and RP preparation. All documents must be disclosed locally and on ADB's website.	Extensive consultations will be carried out during RP preparation and Project implementation. The RP documents and entitlement matrix will be disclosed locally and on the EA's websites.
Special assistance to vulnerable groups	No special assistance is required for vulnerable groups.	The RP must have provisions for vulnerable groups	The RPs will include special assistance measures for vulnerable groups.

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

Table 5-3: Summary of Gaps between ARIPA (2017) and the AIIB's ESS2

Sl. No.	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017	Gaps Between Act 2017 and AIIB's ESS2 and Actions to the Gap
1.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible.	Not defined in the Act	Act 2017 does not deal with the minimization of involuntary resettlement. However, the government uses this approach as a standard practice.



Sl. No.	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017	Gaps Between Act 2017 and AIIB's ESS2 and Actions to the Gap
2.	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives.	Not so clearly defined in the Act. Places of worship, graveyard and cremation grounds are not to be acquired for any purpose, unless the acquisition of these places is deemed unavoidable for the best of interest of the people.	Though Act 2017 does not deal with these issues and does not comply with AIIB ESS2, as the Act 2017 has no strong provision for minimizing adverse impacts on private property or common resources, and does not deal with alternate design, analysis of the alternatives and no project scenario has been identified according to DoE and AIIB ESS1 requirement.
3.	Conducting census of displaced persons and resettlement planning	The Act 2017 spells out that upon approval of the request for land by the office of the deputy commissioner, the acquiring and Requiring body staff will conduct the physical inventory of assets and properties found in the land. The inventory form consists of the name of person, quantity and quality of land, asset assets affected, and the materials used in the construction of house. The cut-off date is the date of publication of notice that land is subject to acquisition, and that any alteration or improvement thereon will not be considered for compensation.	The Act 2017 does not require the coverage of the census survey. It only reflects the inventory of losses which is more in physical terms and only includes the names of the owners etc. The AIIB policy spells out a detailed census through household surveys of displaced persons in order to assess the loss of income and vulnerability of the persons going to be affected by land acquisition but also population displacement and other entitlements as per the entitlement matrix. The RAP fills this gap by incorporating the need for a census survey for the displaced persons.
4.	Carry out meaningful consultation with displaced persons and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement program.	Section 3 of the ordinance provides that whenever it appears to the DC that any property is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose or in the public interest, he shall publish a notice at convenient places on or near the property in the prescribed form and manner stating that the property is proposed for acquisition.	The Act 2017 does not directly meet AIIB ESS2. This section of the ordinance establishes an indirect form of information disclosure/public consultation. However, it does not provide for public meetings and project disclosure, so stakeholders are not informed about the purpose of land acquisition, its proposed use, or compensation, entitlements, and special assistance measures. The RAP deals with the proper consultation process, which involves all stakeholders (DPs, government department/line agencies, local community, NGO, etc.), and the consultation will be a continuous process at all stages of the project development, such



Sl. No.	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017	Gaps Between Act 2017 and AIIB's ESS2 and Actions to the Gap
			as project formulation, feasibility study, design, implementation, and post-implementation, including the monitoring phase.
5.	Establish grievance redress mechanism.	Section 4 allows the occupant of the land to raise objections in writing. These should be filed to the DC within 15 days of the publication. The DC will then hear the complaints and prepare a report and record of proceedings within 30 days following expiry of the 15-day period given to DPs to file their objections.	The section 4 provision is consistent with AIIB's grievance and redress policy. The RAP has a special provision for grievance procedures, which includes formation of a grievance redress committee, appointment of an arbitrator, and publication of the notice of hearings and the scope of proceedings. The APs can raise any grievances relating to LA&R issues.
6.	Improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons.	The Act 2017 does not address the issues related to income loss, livelihood, or loss of the non-titleholders. This only deals with the compensation for loss of land, structures, crops and trees, etc. for the legal titleholders.	Act 2007 does not comply with AIIB ESS2 as there is no provision to assess the impacts on incomes and livelihood from the loss of employment and business, or to restore lost incomes and livelihoods. The RAP keeps the provision for a census survey that will have the data on the loss of income and livelihood, and the same will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix for both physically and economically displaced persons.
7.	Land-based resettlement strategy	The Act 2017 does not address these issues.	The Act 2017 does not meet the requirement of AIIB ESS2. The RAP proposes the land-for-land compensation as its priority if feasible. Attempt will be made to find alternative land for the loss of land in case it is available and if it is feasible, looking at the concurrence of host community and land value. However, this option may be a difficult proposition, considering the urban development projects in Bangladesh.
8.	All compensation should be based on the principle of replacement cost.	The Act 2017 states that the deputy commissioner (DC) determines the amount of compensation by considering: (i) the replacement cost of the property based on the average sale value of last 12 months preceding the publication of 1st	Act 2017 is largely consistent with AIIB ESS2. However, there are differences in the valuation of land and prices of affected assets, where AIIB prescribes the use of current market rates in the project area. Act 2017 does not ensure replacement cost or restoration



Sl. No.	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017	Gaps Between Act 2017 and AIIB's ESS2 and Actions to the Gap
		notice of acquisition; (ii) the damage to standing crops and trees; (iii) damage by severing such property from the other properties of the person occupying the land; (iv) adverse effects on other properties, immovable or movable, and/or earnings; and (v) the cost of change of place of residence or place of business. The DC also awards a sum of 50% on the replacement cost of the property to be acquired.	of pre-project incomes of the displaced persons. The RAP addresses all these issues and spells out a mechanism to fix the replacement cost by putting in an independent evaluator who will be responsible for deciding the replacement cost, taking into consideration the Current Market Price and titling cost of the land.
9.	Provide relocation assistance to displaced persons.	If DC considers that the structure can easily be transferred, he/she will give relocation cost but not cash compensation under law,	The Act 2017 does not define the additional relocation assistance to displaced persons, other than the compensation for the direct loss of land and property. Hence, Act 2017 does not comply with AIIB ESS2. The RAP provides the eligibility and entitlement for the relocation of the displaced persons in the form of relocation assistance, which includes shifting allowances, right to
10.	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	The Act 2017 does not have this provision.	The Act 2017 is not consistent with the requirements of AIIB's ESS2. This is a major difference in the national law/policy compared to that of AIIB. The Act 2017 only takes into consideration the legal titleholders and ignores the non-titleholders. The objective of the RAP is to ensure that compensation and assistance is provided to all displaced persons, whether physically displaced or economically displaced, irrespective of their legal status of land on which the structure is built. The end of the census survey will be considered to be the cut-off date, and displaced persons listed before the cut-off-date will be eligible for assistance.
11.	Disclose the resettlement plan, including documentation of the	The ordinance only ensures the initial notification for the acquisition of a particular property	There is no requirements under the Act, of disclosure of the RPF, whereas the AIIB's ESS2 requires disclosure. . This

Sl. No.	AIIB ESS2	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017	Gaps Between Act 2017 and AIIB's ESS2 and Actions to the Gap
	consultation in an accessible place and a form and languages understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.		RAP will ensure that the resettlement plan for each project, along with the necessary eligibility and entitlement will be disclosed to the DPs in the local language (Bangla), in the project location and concerned government offices, and the same resettlement plan will also be disclosed on the executing agency's website and on the website of AIIB. The project has the provision to inform APs about RAP and mitigation measures.
12.	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.	The Act 2017 has a provision to include all the costs related to land acquisition and compensation of legal property and assets. However, it does not take into account the costs related to other assistance and involuntary resettlement.	The Act 2017 partially meets the requirement of AIIB ESS2 as it only deals with the compensation pertaining to land acquisition. The resettlement framework provides the eligibility to both titleholders and non-titleholders with compensation and various kinds of assistance as part of the resettlement packages, and the entire cost will be the part of the project cost.
13.	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	The Act 2017 has the provision that all the compensation will be paid prior to possession of the acquired land by EA.	The Act 2017 meets the requirement of AIIB ESS2.
14.	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, and their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons.	This is not so clearly defined in the Act 2017.	The Act 2017 does not comply with AIIB ESS2 The RAP has a detailed provision for a monitoring system within the executing agency. The executing agency will be responsible for proper monitoring of the resettlement plan implementation, and the internal monitoring will also be verified by an external monitoring expert.

Table 5-4: Summary of Gaps between ARIPA (2017) and the WB's ESS-5

Sl. No	Gaps between WB ESS 5 and GOBARIPA 2017	Gap-filling measures/actions taken in this Project
1	Gaps with regard to avoidance and minimized project impacts	The project designs adopted aimed to minimize impacts and adjusted tracks and station design



Sl. No	Gaps between WB ESS 5 and GOBARIPA 2017	Gap-filling measures/actions taken in this Project
		further to reduce impacts and risk.
2	ARIPA 2017 does not require the preparation of resettlement plan or resettlement action plan (RAP);	The solar power plant project adhered to the Bank policy i.e. avoid resettlement where feasible
3	ARIPA 2017 recognize title owners only; informal settlers are not covered. DC declare cut-off date only for title- holders	All affected persons including titled, non-titled, encroachers will be identified for the compensation and assistance at full replacement cost Cut-off date for non-title holder will be consider the date of census survey.
4	Existing acts and methods of assessments do not ensure full replacement costs and transitional support	If the compensation according to the ARIPA 2017 do not meet the replacement cost, additional top-up payments will ensure replacement cost at current market price together with transitional support
5	Consultation with affected communities not legally required under ARIPA 2017	Extensive consultations will be carried out during all phases of the project.
6	The affected land owners can object to the acquisition in the beginning, but once hearing is done and settled, there is no scope of further complaint during the acquisition process	There is a provision of two-tier grievance redress mechanism in the project. 1 st level GRC is local GRC (LGRC), and 2 nd level is PIU level. People will first approach the local or site GRC and request to forward the case to PIU GRC if not settled. An aggrieved person may go to court at any level of grievance mechanism for verdict.
7	Relocation assistance or support allowed for title holders only under ARIPA 2017. No support is allowed for the squatters/illegal occupants	Affected households and businesses will receive relocation assistance and support from the project irrespective of titled, non-titled, encroachers etc.
8	Income and livelihood restoration assistance is restricted only to additional 100% compensation	The project benefits include income and livelihood restoration, including training for alternative incomes, and seed grants for small businesses. Vulnerable people will be also included livelihood restoration program
	assistance is restricted only to additional 100% compensation	restoration, including training for alternative incomes, and seed grants for small businesses. Vulnerable people will be also included livelihood restoration program
9	There is no policy against land restriction and force eviction	Force eviction and land restriction is not allowed in this project. However, the exercise of eminent domain, compulsory acquisition or similar powers by DC will not be considered to be forced eviction providing it complies with the requirements of



Sl. No	Gaps between WB ESS 5 and GOBARIPA 2017	Gap-filling measures/actions taken in this Project
		ARIPA 2017 and the provisions of this ESS, and is conducted in a manner consistent with basic principles of due process (process are described with Section 3.4.2
10	ARIPA 2017 do not consider/recognize impacts imposed by the associate facilities. The act even does not explicitly cover restriction of access as an impact that would require compensation or resettlement	A common approach on land acquisition following ARIPA 2017 and ESS5, will be taken and impact and risk assessment will be conducted for the associated facilities as well. Impact and risk assessment will be also conducted for any kind of “restriction of access” by the project.
11	ARIPA 2017 does not have any provision to give special attention to the vulnerable groups like women, disables, ultra-poor or disadvantaged group	The project will take special attention for the vulnerable people and groups for i.e., additional grant, livelihood training, job opportunities during construction etc.

Table 5-5: Summary of Gaps between ARIPA (2017) and JICA safeguard policy

No	Category of PAPs / Types of Lost Assets	Bangladesh Laws	JICA Guidelines
1	For all types of land and other assets for legal land	Acquired by DC as per legal requirements/ procedures	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based
2	Land tenants	Compensation for standing crops if harvesting of crops is not possible	People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported.
3	Land Users	Squatters, encroachers and unauthorized users/ occupiers are not recognized	People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported.
4	Owners of temporary structures	Only cash compensation under law (CUL)	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible.
5	Owners of permanent structure buildings	Only cash compensation under law (CUL)	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible.
	Perennial crops	Market prices of the	Compensation must be based on



No	Category of PAPs / Types of Lost Assets	Bangladesh Laws	JICA Guidelines
6		standing crops with value of plants	the full replacement cost as much as possible.
7	Timing for payment of entitled compensation to the PAPs	No concern on the part of the project proponent. Land is handed over to the project proponent as soon as the compensation funds are placed with the DC.	On the completion of payment of compensation to the PAPs, the land is to be vacated and handed over to the project proponent.
8	The issue of relocation and income generation activities	No concern about relocation and income generation activities.	People who must be resettled involuntarily and whose livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standards of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels.
9	Vulnerability of PAPs	No distinction between the PAPs	Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities, etc.
10	Role of DC, project proponent and PAPs	DC to acquire land, the project proponent to use the land, and PAPs to seek compensation from the DC.	DC and project proponent to assist the PAPs in getting compensation, assist to collect the legal and required documents, and provide support for the transition period between displacement and livelihood restoration.

5.4 Equator Principle Financial Institutions (EPFIS) Guidelines

The Equator Principles (EPs) are a risk management framework that financial institutions use to determine, assess, and manage environmental and social risk in projects. Its primary goal is to establish a minimum standard for due diligence and monitoring in order to support responsible risk decision-making. Since the proposed project is a PPP project. According to PPP guidelines, the project must comply with the IPPF guidelines by BB, with the Equator Principle being one of the most important mandates of the IPPF guidelines. The main principles of the EPFIS are as below:

- ✓ Principle-1: Review and Categorization
- ✓ Principle-2: Environmental & Social Assessment.



- ✓ Principle-3: Applicable Environmental & Social Standards
- ✓ Principle-4: Environmental and Social Management System and Equator Principles Action Plan.
- ✓ Principle-5: Stakeholder Engagement.
- ✓ Principle-6: Grievance Mechanism
- ✓ Principle-7: Independent Review
- ✓ Principle-8: Covenants
- ✓ Principle-9: Independent Monitoring and Reporting
- ✓ Principle-10: Reporting and Transparency

5.4 Eligibility & Cut-off Date

Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement assistance will be determined by the cut-off date. The cut-off date for compensation (as per ARIPA 2017) and resettlement assistance under this project applies to those identified within the project's right of way land proposed for acquisition at the time of service of notice under Section 3 or joint verification by the DCs, whichever occurs earlier. The DC office issued the Section 3 notice on 7th January 2016, which was considered the cut-off date for this RAP.

Any individuals moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation from the DCs or any assistance from EGCB. However, any Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who were not covered during the enumerations before the cut-off date can still be enlisted, provided they present sufficient proof and receive approval from the Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs).

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

6 Entitlement, Assistance & Benefits

6.1 Introduction

The chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the support mechanisms for individuals affected by the project. It defines the categories of eligible people 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.

6.2 Eligibility

Whether or not they have title to the land they occupy, and from which they are to be relocated, affected persons/households will be eligible for assistance. However, a title would be required for payment of compensation for land. The PIU will mitigate impacts on the following:

- **Private Landowners:** There are no private landowners affected by the project. Only owners/users of assets (like structure, trees etc.) are getting impacted by the project. People who have legal rights to the acquired lands and other assets, such as houses, other structures, trees, etc. built and grown on them.
- **Persons without title to the land (squatters):** Persons without legal title to the land, such as squatters and informal settlers, are socio-economically vulnerable individuals or households who occupy the land for residential, commercial, or livelihood purposes without formal ownership rights will not receive compensation for the value of the land itself, they will be compensated for any assets they have constructed or cultivated on the land.

6.3 Definition of Entitlements

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) 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.



6.4 Compensation Entitlement Matrix

An entitlement matrix for each category of impacts has been prepared for the project based on the resettlement policy adopted for this initiative. The entitlement matrices identify the categories of impact based on the census and outline the entitlements for each type of loss according to the policy framework. The following table represents the compensation and entitlement matrices for various categories of impacts assessed.

The land acquired for the project consists entirely of low-lying agricultural land in two major plots, subdivided into smaller subplots under individual allotments. A person could be eligible for compensation/entitlement in more than one category of impacts.

Based on the proposed principles for impact mitigation, the following matrices define the specific entitlements for different types of losses, Project Affected Persons (PAPs), and the institutional responsibility for implementing them.



Table 6-1: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Loss Item 1: Loss of all land of titleholder			
Legal owner/ titleholders as identified by Deputy Commissioner (DC) in the process of CCL payment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) to be paid by DC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EGCB has deposited required funds to the DC's account. ▪ DC is in the process of paying CCL for the land which includes compensation for standing crops. ▪ The cultivators will be notified before construction work and allowed to take the standing crops free of cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional assistance (Top up value) to make up for replacement value will not be required as the DC's rate is found to be higher than the replacement cost of land. ▪ Identified affected persons, if interested, will get preference in employment in project civil works.
Loss Item 2: Loss of Landownership without any legal paper			
Claimant of land ownership without any legal papers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing papers will be verified. • If papers are found legally valid, will receive compensation of the affected land. • If papers are not found legally valid, will receive compensation for the crops only after verification by EGCB. ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If land ownership papers are found legally valid, DC will pay CCL for the land. ▪ Compensation for crops according to current market price determined by DC or EGCB, as the case may be, with support of Department of Agriculture Extension and Department of Agriculture Marketing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identified affected person, if interested, will get preference in employment in the project site.
Loss Item 3: Loss of land for crops cultivation by sharecroppers			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Share-croppers cultivating land within the project site, as identified through census and socioeconomic survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One-time compensation allowance of BDT 10,000.00 (ten thousand) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Since all or most of the identified sharecroppers have informal sharecropping arrangements, EGCB will pay compensation to them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identified sharecroppers will get preference in employment in the project site as per their qualification.



Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Loss Item 7: Loss of Income and livelihood (Vulnerable PAPs)			
<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 peoples or ethnic minorities. ▪ EPs losing main source of income and have no alternative source of income as identified by PVAC. 	<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 (15,000 taka per HH). ▪ One time Seed grant for each vulnerable household BDT 30,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The EPs will be identified as per the census and income and livelihood support will be provided by EGCB with assistance from consultant if the livelihood opportunities are at risk due to the project. Cost of trainer will be borne by BR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultant will motivate EPs for appropriate skills training.
Loss Item 8: Unforeseen adverse impacts			
Households/ persons affected by any unforeseen	Entitlements will be determined as per the resettlement policy framework.	The unforeseen impacts will be identified through special surveys by	As appropriate.



Persons Entitled	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
impact identified during project implementation.		EGCB as per request from impacted population. The entitles will be approved by EGCB Board.	
Loss Item 8: Livelihood Restoration Training			
Livelihood Restoration Training and one-time grant for the identified vulnerable households and sharecroppers	▪ Livelihood restoration training to all vulnerable households and sharecroppers.	▪ As identified during census and SES. Paid by EGCB.	As described above. ▪



6.5 Compensation Payment Procedure

EGCB will ensure that the properties (structures and non-structured 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. 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 below:

6.6 Valuation and Compensation Rates

ARIPA 2017 provides for the payment of compensation for permanently acquired assets, including standing crops, trees, and houses and any other damage caused by such acquisition. The consultant reported that the Deputy Commissioner, under the Ordinance II of 1982 applicable to this project, determined (i) market price of acquired land and assets on the date of notice of acquisition (based on the registered value of the similar property bought and/or sold in the area over the preceding 12 months) and (ii) 50% premium on the assessed value (other than crops) due to compulsory acquisition. The DC payment or “award” to owners is commonly called Cash Compensation under Law (CCL).

EGCB through consultants has identified the current market price of the affected land. They have interviewed knowledgeable local people, land buyers and sellers to understand the current market price of the similar types of land. During the consultation meetings with the affected households, the current market price of the land is also recorded. In all cases, the maximum price of the land reported to 3 to 3.5 lakh/acre, which is almost 3 times lower than the DC’s CCL value. As the CCL is higher than the current market price, according to ESS-5, the CCL will prevail as the compensation rate for land. No additional compensation for land will need to be paid by EGCB.



Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

7 Grievance Redress Mechanism

7.1 Introduction

The project census and Inventory of Losses (IOL) survey has been conducted to ensure that 100% of the project-affected persons (APs) are enlisted. Grievance Redress is a crucial component of the resettlement project implementation. Therefore, this project will follow a specific grievance redress mechanism to ensure that the voices of the APs are incorporated into implementation decisions.

Establishing a suitable grievance mechanism, proportionate to the project's risks and impacts, to receive and resolve complaints from individuals or communities who believe they have been adversely affected by the project to comply with ESSP of Islamic Development Bank (IsDB). So, affected people and communities will present their grievances to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) in line with the grievance redress method. The structures, processes, and outcomes of this mechanism are described in the following sections of this chapter. The implementation of GRC decisions and monitoring processes are also outlined.

Landowners have the right to challenge land acquisitions at the beginning of the legal process. However, during the implementation of the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) and/or Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), once objections are heard and addressed, there are practically no provisions to handle complaints or grievances that may arise from individual landowners in the later stages of the acquisition process. Furthermore, there is no formal process to address grievances from non-title land users.

Environmental, social, and public health concerns may arise among the affected persons and their communities during the project's implementation and construction phases. Affected people will require procurement transparency, which is a demand from the communities and APs to maintain quality construction. Complaints and grievances may, therefore, stem from land acquisition, resettlement, procurement, and the quality of work on-site. Disputes may also arise over ownership and inheritance of the acquired lands, assets missed in the census or joint verification, valuation of affected assets, and compensation payments.

To resolve resettlement-related disputes and ensure the project is accountable to the affected people and their communities, a complaint and grievance mechanism will be established. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), based on an "extralegal" method, will be an officially recognized community body responsible for resolving disputes related to land acquisition, resettlement, environmental, safety, and other social concerns.

The primary objectives of this mechanism are to resolve any resettlement-related grievances locally, in consultation with the aggrieved parties, to facilitate the smooth implementation of the social and environmental action plans. A key aim is to democratize the development process at the local level and establish accountability to the affected people.

Affected people may appeal any decisions, practices, or activities they disagree with, relating to land, assets, or construction-related activities, to the Grievance Redress Committee. APs will be



fully informed of their rights and the procedures for addressing complaints, whether verbally or in writing, during consultations, surveys, and the time of compensation.

7.2 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

According to the Grievance Redress Mechanism, Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be established at two levels:

1. Union/Municipal (Local) Level
2. Project Level

At the Union/Municipal (Local) Level, the GRCs will be formed with representatives from EGCB at the community level (Union/Municipal), local representatives, representatives of the Affected Persons (APs), including a women's representative for female APs, and the field officer of EGCB. GRC decisions will be made public among the local communities based on a majority vote.

If the complaining parties are not satisfied with the GRC decisions, they may escalate the issue to the Project Director (Project Level) for further resolution. If the aggrieved people are satisfied with the resolution, they will approach the Environmental Agency (EA) for resettlement assistance as per the provisions of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

The convener's office will then communicate with the aggrieved people to ensure they accept the resolution. Once the resolution is accepted by the aggrieved persons, the Project Director (PD) will approve it. However, if the aggrieved people are not satisfied with the resolution at the PD level, they may opt to approach the Court of Law.

The aggrieved persons at any level (GRC, PMU, EGCB) who accept the resolution will have it approved by the Project Director, and the decision will be forwarded back to the Conveners' office, with a record maintained in their office.

GRC members will receive specific training on the procedures to be followed in the grievance redress process.

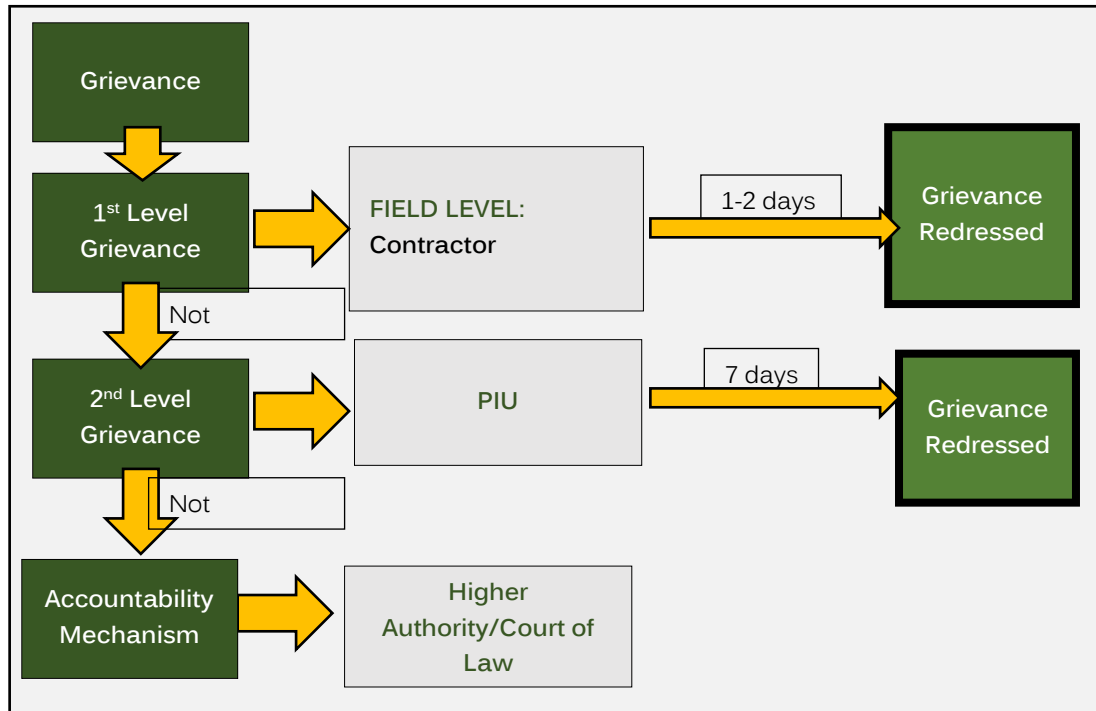


Figure 7.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism of the Project

Any grievance filed with the GRC, must be reported in the Annual report to the PIU who will then submit a consolidated report to BR. Even if only one complaint is received, a GRC meeting must be called within the month the complaint is lodged.

7.2.1 Composition of Project level GRC

The table lists the members of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at the Project Level (PMU). The GRC consists of three members:

1. Project Director, PMU – Serving as the Convener.
2. Project Manager (XEN), PMU – Serving as the Member Secretary.
3. SEIU – Serving as a Member.

This committee is responsible for addressing grievances at the project level, with clear designations assigned to each member for effective resolution processes.

Table 7-1: Members of the GRC at Project Level (PMU)

Sl. No.	Members	Designation
1	Project Director, PMU	Convener
2	Project Manager (XEN), PMU	Member Secretary
3	SEIU	Member

The main scope of work for the local level GRC are as follows:

- Review, consider, and settle unresolved grievances forwarded by locals related to RP implementation.



- Any grievances presented to the Project Level GRC should ideally be resolved within two months from the date of receiving the complaints.
- In case of complicated cases, the GRC members can request additional information or carry out field-level verifications.
- Resolutions should be based on consensus among members, failing to decide which the decision may be taken on a majority vote.
- Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of the Resettlement Plan and entitlements.
- The GRC will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law.
- All five (5) members are required to form the quorum for the meeting of the GRC.

7.2.2 Composition of Community level GRC

The Community Level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) consists of five members. The Executive Engineer/nominated official of EGCB serves as the Convener, and the SEIU is the Member Secretary. Other members include a Representative from the Owners Engineer, a Representative from project-affected people who have received compensation, and the AC Land Sonagazi. This structure ensures that key stakeholders, including local authorities and affected individuals, are involved in resolving grievances at the community level.

Table 7-2: Composition of Community Level GRC

Sl. No.	Members	Designation
1	Executive Engineer/nominated official of EGCB	Convener
2	SEIU	Member Secretary
3	Representative from Owners Engineer	Member
4	Representative from project affected people who have received compensation	Member
5	AC Land Sonagazi	Member

The scope of work and the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the community level GRC are:

- The Local GRC shall review, consider, and resolve grievances related to social and resettlement mitigations received during the implementation of the RP.
- Any grievances presented to the GRC should ideally be resolved on the first day of the hearing or within a period of three weeks, in cases of complicated cases requiring additional investigations.
- Grievances if indirectly affected persons and/or persons affected during project implementation will also be reviewed by GRC.
- The GRC will not engage in any review of the legal standing of an “awardee” other than in the distribution of shares of acquired property among the legal owners and associated compensation or entitlement issues.



- 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 RP and entitlements.
- The GRC will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law.
- A minimum of three (3) members shall form the quorum for the meeting of the GRC.

7.3 Grievance Resolution Process

Grievances will be filed without fear or stress. The EGCB field office will assist the project-affected people in drafting the grievances. All grievances must be submitted in writing to the Chair of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), with the complainant representing themselves. The GRC's judgment will be communicated to the concerned AP in writing. If the AP is dissatisfied, and with the agreement of the GRC, they may request a review by the Project-level GRC. In such cases, the case will be forwarded to the Convener of the Project-level GRC with all necessary documentation. If the AP remains unsatisfied, they may take the matter to the formal court of law.

Unidentified and missing landowners can also file complaints with the GRC. The SEIU will accept grievances from missing landowners and claimants with relevant legal documents, and advise them to submit the papers to the DC, who will take necessary action.

The Member Secretary will review and categorize the grievances based on nature and urgency, scheduling hearings in consultation with the Chair of the GRC. All cases will be heard within four weeks from the date of receipt.

If the resolution attempt at the local level fails, the GRC will refer the case, along with the hearing minutes, to the Project Director (PD) at the Project Management Unit (PMU) for further review. The PD will assign the SEIU to assist in reviewing the grievance cases and support decision-making. The SEIU will review case records, conduct field visits, and consult with the GRC members and affected persons, if necessary.

To ensure transparency in grievance redress decisions, the Chair will follow these guidelines:

- Reject grievance applications that include recommendations from a GRC member.
- Remove any recommendations that may accompany the grievance application.
- Disqualify any GRC member who has made a recommendation prior to the formal hearing.
- Appoint a new GRC member in consultation with the PD if needed.
- Ensure strict adherence to the impact mitigation policies and guidelines in this RAP.

7.4 Approval of GRC's and Entitlement of GRC Members

All decisions and proceedings of GRC meetings at any level will be ultimately approved by the Project Director, PMU and EGCB. As per the agenda of the resettlement action plan, the approved GRC decisions will be implemented in the designated location.

Grievances will be heard once a month by the GRC. The GRC may meet more frequently, depending on the number of cases, and may convene more than once every 30 days.



The Project Manager of PMU will maintain records of all grievances and their resolutions in a monthly cumulative format. These records, provided by the EGCB field office, will be signed by the Convener of the Grievance Redress Committee. The format will include information on the number of grievances received, the nature of the grievances, the number resolved, and the number of unresolved grievances.

7.5 Publicizing GRP and GRC

Prior to the start of construction EGCB or its representative will publicise the establishments of the GRC and the steps that need to be followed, as well as contact information, via posters placed at every UP office involved, as well as at every train station in the project corridor. The poster(s) will be in the local language(s) and posted within 30 days of the start of construction. The EGCB representative will check at least monthly to ensure that the posters are prominently displayed and provide clear contact instructions and numbers. This procedure and monitoring will be reported in the semi-annual monitoring report submitted to the DoE.



Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

8 Relocation & Livelihood Restoration

8.1 Introduction

Mitigating the loss of land, assets, business and livelihoods is the main focus of RAP. This RAP is prepared in compliance with GoB ARIPA 2017, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and different multilateral donor organizations. RAP policy dictates that the standard of living and livelihood opportunities of the displaced people are upheld to at least the pre-project levels. EGCB will, therefore, focus on implementing this requirement for both titled and non-titled PAPs. Additional measures will be taken to provide appropriate support in terms of livelihood restoration for the APs failing to cope with relocation.

8.2 Impact on Livelihood and Risk

The project will directly impact the livelihoods of 111 affected households, primarily those dependent on agriculture, including sharecroppers, landowners, and vulnerable households. The affected population relies on agricultural activities, including crop cultivation and livestock rearing, as their main source of income. Some of the affected persons also have underutilized land within their residential plots, which could be converted into productive uses, such as home gardening, poultry farming, or cow-rearing.

However, land acquisition, loss of agricultural land, and the disruption caused by the construction of the solar power plant could reduce their income-generating opportunities. The affected households are especially vulnerable if their only source of income is linked to the land they are losing. This could lead to increased financial hardship, especially for sharecroppers who have no land of their own but rely on cultivating others' land.

While the solar power plant project offers significant benefits in terms of sustainable energy generation, it is essential to address the livelihood impacts and risks for the affected communities. EGCB will implement the necessary mitigation measures to ensure that affected households are not left vulnerable and that their economic stability is restored through training, compensation, and support for income-generating activities. By actively engaging with affected persons and continuously monitoring the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan, the project will work to safeguard the livelihoods and well-being of those impacted.

8.2.1 Livelihood Restoration

The RP provides for interim support to mainstream alternative income generating schemes or increase existing livelihoods so that AHs can continue their previous occupations or start new ventures or take up alternative occupations. The basic objective of income and livelihood restoration and rehabilitation measures is to restore AH's economic status to what it was prior the project.



8.3 Income-Restoration Measures

8.3.1 Livelihood Restoration and Development Programme

One member of each vulnerable household is 18. A separate budget is being allocated for the training programme. In addition to that BDT 30,000 to be provided as “seed grant” to each trained member for investment in secure housing and rental assistance measures.

8.3.2 Special Assistance Measures

8.3.2.1 Assistance to Vulnerable Households

Vulnerable households, defined as elderly headed disabled or very poor (below the poverty line) will be provided BDT 12,000 for female and BDT 10,000 for male HH. as one-time grant in addition to other compensations to help them restore their means of livelihood.

8.3.2.2 Additional Assistance to Poor Female-Headed Households

Poor female-headed households will receive a BDT 15,000 cash grant in addition to being eligible to the vulnerable household assistance. Only one poor female-headed HH will be eligible for this grant.

8.3.2.3 Assistance to Poor Disabled Headed Households

Poor disabled-headed households will receive a BDT 15,000 cash grant in addition to being eligible to the vulnerable household assistance.

8.3.2.4 Livelihood Restoration and Development Programme

The construction activities under the project will require many skilled and unskilled labourers for construction of base and civil works of solar power plant etc. The contractor(s) will require to give preference to hiring affected persons (with ID), including women, willing to work in project construction activities. Provisions in the general contract conditions also require the contractors to pay equal wages to men and women without any gender discrimination. Affected women willing to work in project construction will form Labour Contracting Society (LCS) with the help of INGO and be deployed by the contractor in embankment slope turfing, watering, tree plantation, etc. or any other suitable works. Employment in the project construction will act as an added source of income in the income and livelihood restoration processes of the APs. The length of the employment will be decided by the EA and Contractor during RP implementation period



Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

9 Resettlement and Compensation Costs and Budget

9.1 General

Compensation and entitlements will be identified based on impacts and losses, as described in other sections of this document, and they will be similar to those approved under development projects in Bangladesh. Any other impacts that might be identified during social screening of the project and PAP census, as well as those that might be encountered during implementation of the civil works will be mitigated through measures in compliance with the RAP policy guidelines. A person could be eligible for compensation/ entitlement in more than one category of impacts and in more than one mouza based on his awards determined by DC's record. DCs will pay Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) for each mouza separately for one person whose lands/assets will be acquired in more than one mouza. The BR/implementing NGO will generate unique ID number of each EP for better implementation of the mitigation measures

9.1.1 Compensation Assessment Methodology

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 structures determined by the Deputy Commissioner is reinforced by 100% due to the 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.

The market value of the property is at the date of publication of the notice under section 4 (1) under ARIPA. In determining such market value, 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 (12) 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 (ARIPA) and the date of taking possession of the property by the Deputy Commissioner.

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

9.2 Cost & Budget

The total budget for the resettlement process, including crop compensation to sharecroppers, income restoration, training, and administrative costs, amounts to BDT 12359600.00 (approximately USD 101308.20). This includes compensation for sharecroppers, livelihood assistance for vulnerable households, administrative costs, and contingency provisions to ensure smooth implementation. The compensation will be aligned with the current market value of land and the CCL rate as determined by the Deputy Commissioner (DC), with a focus on providing adequate support to sharecroppers, vulnerable households, and affected communities.

Table 9-1: Summary of Cost Estimate and Budget

No.	Category of loss	Unit	Rate	Estimated budget in BDT	\$ =122 (BDT)
		/Quantity in Acre/Number			
A. Income and Livelihood Assistance					
A1	Compensation to sharecroppers @BDT 5000/crop for 2 crops (5000*2=10000)	24	10000	240000	1967.21
A2	Additional assistance to poor female and disabled-headed households @ BDT 12,000	3	12000	36000	295.08197
A3	Assistance to Vulnerable Households male headed HHs @ BDT 10,000	15	10000	150000	1229.5082
A4	Training for Vulnerable HHs	18	15,000	270000	2213.1148
A5	One time Seed grant for each vulnerable household @ BDT 30,000	18	30,000	540000	4426.2295
A6	Operation Cost for RP Implementing Agency/ INGO	Lump-sum		5000000	40983.607
A7	Cost for External Monitoring Agency	Lump-sum		5000000	40983.607
Sub-total- A				11236000.00	92098.36
B1	Administrative cost for LA process 5% of the total budget			561800	4604.918
B2	Contingency 5%			561800	4604.918
Sub-total- B				1123600	9209.84
Total (A+B)				12359600.00	101308.20



The total resettlement budget for the 220 MW Sonagazi Solar Power Plant Project is BDT 12359600.00 (approximately USD 101308.20). In addition, EGCB has deposited BDT 1,003,779,716.59 with the DC office for the acquisition of the entire 999.65 acres, including the 700 acres required for the project. This payment has been made in accordance with the CCL rate (Mouza rate + 50%), ensuring that the affected individuals have received appropriate compensation for their losses.

The remaining funds from the total budget will be allocated for the monitoring and implementation of the Resettlement Plan (RP), including external monitoring by independent agencies, and for the livelihood restoration training and other activities aimed at helping the affected households transition into new sources of income and improve their livelihoods. These activities are essential to ensure the long-term success of the resettlement process and to provide continued support to those impacted by the project.

9.2.1 Compensation for Land and Crops

The first major category of the budget is compensation for land and crops. A total of 700 acres of agricultural land will be impacted by the project, with the compensation rate set at the CCL rate (Mouza rate + 50%).

EGCB has deposited BDT 1,003,779,716.59 with the DC office for the acquisition of the entire 999.65 acres, including the 700 acres required for the project. Although the acquisition was sanctioned under The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (2017), the mouza compensation rate has been verified to be three times higher than the open market or "replacement value." As the mouza rate exceeds the replacement value stipulated by Bank policy, it will be treated as the compensation rate for implementing this RAP, and no additional compensation is required for land.

9.2.2 Income and Livelihood Assistance

The next major category is income and livelihood assistance, which aims to mitigate the loss of income due to land acquisition. This includes:

- Compensation to sharecroppers: For 24 identified sharecroppers, assistance of BDT 10,000 per crop for two crops will be provided, resulting in a total of BDT 240,000 (USD 1967.21).
- Additional assistance to vulnerable households: Vulnerable households, including female-headed households, disabled-headed households, and others at risk, will receive targeted support. For 18 such households, BDT 30,000 each will be provided as a one-time seed grant, totaling BDT 540,000 (USD 4,426.23).
- Training for vulnerable households: A total of BDT 270,000 (USD 2,213.11) is earmarked for training programs to help vulnerable households develop alternative sources of income, such as poultry farming, livestock rearing, and cultivating high-yield crops.

Other assistance includes administrative costs for resettlement implementation and external monitoring to ensure that the processes are conducted effectively and transparently. These amounts total BDT 500,000 for both the implementation agency and external monitoring (USD 4,0983.607 each).



9.2.3 Additional Costs: Administration and Contingency

To facilitate the resettlement and ensure smooth implementation, administrative costs have been set at 5% of the total budget, amounting to BDT 1123600 (USD 9209.84). Additionally, a contingency budget of the same amount is allocated to cover unforeseen costs that may arise during the resettlement process. These provisions ensure that the project remains flexible and responsive to any challenges that may arise during implementation.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

10 Institutional and Implementation Arrangement

10.1 Introduction

The Electricity Generation Company of Bangladesh under the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MoPEMR) is representing the government of Bangladesh as the Executing Agency of the Project. EGCB will establish a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for the implementation of the project. It is mandated to take steps, as per the guidelines of the MoPEMR and advice of the government, also of Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) for the implementation of the project. This chapter outlines the institutional arrangements for implementation of RP for '220 MW Sonagazi Solar Power Plant Project' project.

10.2 Institutional Framework for RP Implementation

EGCB, under the Ministry of Power, Energy, and Mineral Resources (MoPEMR), represents the Government of Bangladesh as the Executing Agency (EA) for the Utility Scale Solar PV Project. EGCB is responsible for undertaking all studies, design, and construction related to the project, and it will also manage the operation and maintenance (O&M) after the project's completion.

EGCB is tasked with securing the required funds for project implementation from both external and internal sources, following the guidelines of MoPEMR and the advice of the Government. With experience in implementing World Bank (WB) projects, EGCB will undertake the following activities to initiate the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP):

1. Establish field offices in the project areas.
2. Organize orientation and awareness-building workshops for EGCB staff likely to be involved in RAP implementation.
3. Deploy a designated officer for the Social and Environmental Implementation Unit (SEIU) of EGCB.

The PMU, led by a Project Director (PD), will be responsible for implementing the RAP, including the disbursement of assistance to Project Affected Persons (PAPs), as well as income restoration activities. EGCB will conduct livelihood restoration training and ensure the timely implementation of the RAP.

67. Institutional Arrangements for RAP Implementation

For the efficient and smooth implementation of the RAP, suitable institutional arrangements are necessary. These include:

- Establishing protocols with the DC office.
- Setting up the Social and Environmental Implementation Unit (SEIU).



- Formation of various committees, such as the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and the Loss Validation Committee (LVC).

10.3 Resettlement Plan Implementation Arrangement

10.3.1 EGCB Field Office

EGCB will establish a field office at the project area. The field offices will coordinate with the Office of the Deputy Commissioner (DC) for land acquisition, CCL payments, possession of land, clearance of the proposed Right of Way (ROW), and other related activities.

The Project Director (PD) will be responsible for monitoring all resettlement and rehabilitation activities. Additionally, the PD will have full accountability for the progress of civil works and overall project management

10.3.2 Role of Project Director

EGCB is the project owner and executing agency (EA). The Project Management Unit (PMU) led by a Project Director (PD) will be responsible for effective and timely implementation of the utility scale solar PV project. PD will submit quarterly progress report on RAP implementation to the lender.

10.3.3 Role of Executive Engineer

The Executive Engineer of the project, under the guidance and leadership of the Project Director (PD), will be responsible for the following tasks and assignments:

- Liaising with relevant Deputy Commissioner (DC) offices to finalize the payment procedures for land.
- Ensuring that all one-time vulnerability allowances and compensation related to livelihood and income restoration assistance for land loss are paid by EGCB.
- Monitoring and supervising all site development activities on a day-to-day basis.
- Ensuring that families affected by on-site development are fully informed about the details of the staged development schedules.
- Working with contractors to monitor their performance, with particular attention to ensuring that project-affected persons, including women, are given preferential access to employment opportunities in construction activities, provided they are suitably qualified.

10.3.4 Role of Social and Environmental Implementation Unit (SEIU)

In addition to the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and submission of progress reports, SEIU will address new claimants and assess losses as applicable, in accordance with the entitlement matrix prepared under the RAP.

The SEIU will:

- Verify and cross-check the field book of the joint verification conducted by EGCB and the DC at the project area.
- Review and certify the census of affected households, including owners/lessees, sharecroppers, and vulnerable households, as carried out by EGCB.



- Assess the quantity of land parcels that were under individual cultivation, the crops that were standing during land takeover, and the market price of the affected crops.
- Review the vulnerability of the affected landowners and sharecroppers, based on criteria such as landlessness, per capita household income, gender, age, physical ability of the household head, and ethnicity.

10.3.5 Owner Engineer

The Owner's Engineer (OE) will provide technical, management, and coordination assistance to EGCB for the project. If necessary, the OE will subcontract an experienced NGO/Firm for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and assist the Project Management Unit (PMU) in monitoring and following up on the land acquisition compensation process.

10.4 Implementation Schedule

The Project Director, at EGCB head office is the implementing authority of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). He will decide the course of action for successful implementation of the plan. An action-oriented program is a precedent condition for implementing the proposed Resettlement Plan. Basically, it involves land acquisition and management of proposed resettlement activities to compensate for the losses of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Successful implementation would require:

- ❖ Clear understanding of the tasks to be accomplished along with their sequencing and linkages.
- ❖ A well-conceived organizational set up with well-trained efficient staff for implementing the tasks.
- ❖ A carefully prepared work implementation matrix.
- ❖ Proper functioning of the committees formed; and
- ❖ Above all, a cordial work relationship among the agencies like, DCs office, PIA, committees etc. involved in implementation of RP.

The basic objective of this Implementation Schedule is to ensure that all the PAPs are paid due compensations in time so that they can re-establish their social and economic livelihoods at least to the pre-project condition. The instant RAP has proposed cash compensation to compensate for the losses of individual properties, loss of business income, loss of income of displaced employees engaged in business units, loss of rental income from affected structures, loss of trees and special grants to vulnerable households displaced by the project. The other component of RAP is the relocation of displaced common community properties.

EGCB will initiate some advance actions such as the placement of resettlement unit staff for the headquarters and the field offices, the formation of PVAC, JVC, GRCs, and RACs, and the hiring of NGOs for resettlement implementation, etc. The PIU will provide adequate advance notification to the APs and will pay their due resettlement benefits, after payment of CCL by DC, including relocation and income restoration/assistance prior to the start of construction work. Payment of compensation will be made prior to the actual possession of the acquired lands and removal of the structures from the RoW so that APs have sufficient time to dismantle and remove all salvageable material for rebuilding of houses and reestablishment of businesses.



10.4.1 Community Participation in Implementation

During the RAP 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 RAP thoroughly when the Bangla Booklet containing the compensation package and payment procedures is circulated among them by the EGCB whose office is open to them even beyond the office hours. The EGCB will always encourage PAP's participation in RAP implementation.

10.4.2 Issue-wise Implementation Schedule

A time bound Implementation Schedule for the implementation of RAP has been prepared in accordance with the needs of project construction schedule. The overall schedule of RAP 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 RAP 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 RAP implementation is complete, the project infrastructure construction work will commence. Implementation of RP will be completed within Twenty-four (24) months. Stepwise activities will be followed for the implementation of RAP. The activities are presented in the Implementation Schedule. A tentative Implementation Schedule has been included in Table 10-5.



Table 10-1: Implementing Schedule

SL No.	Activities	2025				2026			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
A	SOCIAL PREPARATION								
1	Mobilization of NGO/Firm in the Field	■							
2	Disclosure of RP		■						
3	NGO/Firm Assistance to APs for CCL Collection		■	■	■				
4	Formation of PAVC, GRC and RAC			■					
5	Identification of EPs/Issuance of ID cards			■	■				
6	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					■	■		
5	EP/PAPs Approach for Resettlement Assistance						■	■	
C	RELOCATION								
1	Payment of Transfer and Reconstruction Grants						■	■	
2	Payment of Other Resettlement Assistance						■	■	
3	PAPs Mobilization and Relocation							■	■
4	Monitoring of Relocated Households							■	■
D	GRIEVANCE REDRESS								
1	Complaints receive from aggrieved PAPs								■
2	Review, approval and actions								■
E	MIS AND MONITORING								
1	Design, Develop and Operate Automated MIS						■	■	■
2	Internal Monitoring						■	■	■
3	Independent External Monitoring						■	■	■
F	IMPLEMENTATION OF ILRP								
1	Hiring ILRP Implementing NGO/Firm							■	■
2	Develop/Update ILRP implementing plan							■	■
3	Implement ILRP							■	■
4	Monitoring of ILRP Implementation							■	■



11 APPENDICES

Annex I: List of Affected Owners

Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
1.	1/A	Abu Sufyan Father: Late Nurul Haque Sang-Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	০১	864/217/1	0.60
2.	1/b	Delwar Hossain Father's Name: Late Abdul Rashid Sang-Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	901	400/4062 2210/11	0.87 0.40
3.	1/b	Muhammad Shihab Uddin Father:- The deceased Azizul Haque Sang-Mahesar, Sonagazi, Feni.	461	3501/35 3501/36 3501/39 3501/40 3501/41 3501/43 3501/47 3501/47/1	4.75
4.	1/h	Anisul Huq Father: Nur Mohammad Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	01	4001/7	1.93
5.	1/e	Fatema Begum Husband- Dulal Hossain Apart from Sang- Crying, Sonagaji, Fanny.	01	864/212	1.40
6.	1/f	Abu Ahmed Father: Late Siddiquir Rahman Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	01	8001/4580	1.7
7.	1/g	Razia Khatun Husband:- Late Md. Hasan Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	01	4001/4603	1.2
8.	1/h	Safi Ullah Father:- Deceased Bedu Mia Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	01	2205	1.4
9.	1/J	Mosa: Razia Begum Husband: Abdus Salam	01	3501/5	1.2



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Sang-Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.			
10.	1/J	Abdul Munaf Father- Late Bazal Rahman Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	01	864/157	1.5
11.	1/t	Abul Hashem Father- Late Ansar Ali Hosne Ara Begum Husband- Abul Hossain Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	01	3501/200/1	1.00
12.	1/l	Muhammad Shihab Uddin Father- Dead Azizul Huq Sang- Maheshwar, Sonagazi, Feni.	1326	4001/4309/1	1.00
13.	1/D	Rafiqul Islam Father- Abul Kalam Sang- Char Khandaker, Sonagazi, Feni.	313	864/158	1.20
14.	1/N	Hafez Md. Ashraf Ullah Father- Late Abdul Kader Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	349	2183	0.70
15.	1/Loan	Khabun Haq Gong Tajal Haque Gong Maksud Miah	1226, 1227, 1228	4001/4014 4001/4006 4001	1.80 1.75 1.78
16.	In 1/	Mosharrif Hossain	1310	4001/4012	1.50
17.	1/Th	Shimul Kumar Das Father- Late Kamad Kumar Das Sang- Tongir Par, Sonagazi, Feni.	1171	4001/4398/1	1.75
18.	1/D	Md. Abu Taher Father- Alhaj Abdul Aziz Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	559 997	4001/4374 4001/4265/2	1.40 1.40
19.	1/d	Abu Yusuf Father- Mohammad Muraduzzaman Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	707	4001/4060	1.40
20.	1/N	Md. Sana Uddin Father- Late Abul Kashem Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1052	2194/1	1.46
21.	1/P	Kamal Uddin	1449	4001/4087/1	0.70



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Father- Late Abdul Haq			
22.	১/২৫	Abul Khair Father- Sheikh Ahmed Sang- Char Chandia	514 515	4001/4036 4001/4037	1.00 1.20
23.	1/V	Abdul Khaleque Father- Late Bashir Ullah Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	551	3501/7	1.25
24.	1/m	Abdul Halim Father- Late Abdul Mannan Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1247	2201/1 2198/1	0.15 0.45
25.	1/where	Rafiqul Islam Father- Abul Kalam Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni.	433	3501/10	1.45
26.	1/r	Md. Ibrahim Father- Jamal Uddin Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	476	3501/9	1.45
27.	1/l	Abul Kashem	1220	4001/20/2 4001/21/2	0.30 0.80
28.	1/Sh	Roushanar Begum Husband- Khairun Bashar Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	947	4001/4131 4001/4107/3/1	1.00 0.50
29.	1/s	Md. Safi Ullah Father- Late Elias Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	393	864/207	1.45
30.	1/s	Razia Begum Husband- Manhar Ali Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	610	864/142	1.25
31.	1/A	Md. A. Motaleb Father- Late A. Haque Member Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	1424	4001/4016	0.52
32.	1/Sh	Md. Nur Islam	01	4001/497/1 4001/498/1	1.20 0.60
33.	১/১	Abdul Hadi Father- Abul Hashem Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	513 517	4001/4035 4001/4034	1.00 1.00
34.	১/২	Shahidul Islam	902	2210/10	1.30



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Father- Haji Md. Shahab Uddin Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.			
35.	১/৩	Khaled Mahmud Father- the dead and the dead Sang- Bakhiria, Sonagazi, Feni.	01	4001/4290/5	1.90
36.	১/৪	Mamun Mahmud Father- the dead and the dead Sang- Bakharia, Sonagazi, Feni.	01	4001/4290/4	1.57
37.	১/৫	Obaidul Haque Father- Late Syed Sang- Bakharia, Sonagazi, Feni.	01	4001/4290/6 4001/4291	0.06 1.05
38.	১/৬	Imam Uddin Bhuiyan Father- Deceased Badsha Mia Bhuyan Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1417	4001/4309/1	0.73
39.	১/৭	Fazlul Huq Father- Late Abdur Rashid Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1043	4001/4004/1	0.64
40.	১/৮	Joynal Abdeen Father- Late Cherazal Haque Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	748	2190	0.6412
41.	১/৯	Tahmina Akhter Husband- Noor Nabi Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	1223	4001/4024/3 4001/4042/1 4001/4039/1	0.60 0.45 0.54
42.	১/১০	Sarwar Murshed Father- the dead and the dead Sang- Bakharia, Sonagazi, Feni.	990	4001/4176 4001/4175/1	1.00 0.50
43.	১/১১	Monja Khatun Husband- Md. Yasin Sang- Satbaria, Sonagazi, Feni.	1174	2194	1.50
44.	1/12	Nurul Afsar Father- Md. Sultan Ahmed Sang- Tulatuli, Sonagazi, Feni.	537	4001/4031	1.40
45.	১/১৩	Abdul Khaleque Father- Late Khurshid Alam Sajeda Khatun Husband- Abdul Khalek Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	1346	864/209/1	0.65
46.	১/১৪	Younus Ali	1261	2194/1	0.60



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Father- Late Safi Ullah Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.		2194/4	0.40
47.	১/১৫	Abu Sufyan Father- Late Abdul Razzak Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	343	864/159	1.20
48.	1/16	Khaleque Mahmud Father- A.K. Isaac Sang- Bakharia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1206	4001/4290/3	1.85
49.	১/১৮	Abdul Sattar Father- Late Chelamat Ullah Sang- South Char Darvesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	1138	4001/4084 4001/4016	1.40 0.40
50.	১/১৯	Abul Kalam Father- Sayed Ullah Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1035	3501/110	1.50
51.	১/২০	Zahidul Haque Father- Late Abdul Haq Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	957	2201	1.50
52.	১/২১	Razia Khatun Husband- Amir Hossain Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	465	2208/02	1.48
53.	১/২২	Sheikh Farid Father- Late Ebadul Anwara Begum Husband- Sheikh Farid Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	987	4001/4371	1.40
54.	১/২৩	Abdur Razzak Father- Abdul Manaf Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1252	2198/1 4001/4335/1	0.59 0.71
55.	১/২৪	Abul Kalam Father- Kharez Ahmed Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	317	2184/1 2185 2190/1	0.28 0.22 0.40
56.	1/25	Mohammad Abu Taher Father- Alhaj Abdul Aziz Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	1222	4001/4023	0.66
57.	1/26	Dr. Mohammad Firoz	1263	3501/1	1.40



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Father- Late Faiz Ahmed Sang- Tulatuli, Sonagazi, Feni.			
58.	1/28	Khayez Ahmed Father- Late Chelamat Ullah Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	348	864/126	1.20
59.	1/29	Shahidul Islam Father- Deceased Majibul Haque Sang- Voag, Sonagazi, Feni.	01	4001/4290/4	0.38
60.	1/30	Abdul Mannan Father- Late Abdus Choban Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1503 1504	3501/186 3501/186/2	1.00 1.00
61.	১/৩১	Abul Kalam Father- Sayed Ullah Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	545	4001/4033	1.00
62.	1/33	Md. Mostafa Father- Late Abdul Majid Sang- Char Sonapur, Sonagazi, Feni.	866	4001/4344	1.45
63.	1/34	Asia Begum Husband- Abdur Rab Jahanara Begum Husband- Hafez Abdullah Mohammad Rahmat Ullah Father- Hafez Obaid Ullah Sang- Voag, Sonagazi, Feni.	467	3501/35 3501/36 3501/39 3501/40 3501/41 3501/43 3501/47 3501/47/1	3.615
64.	1/35	Abul Kashem Father- Late Abdur Rashid Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	964	4001/4057	1.50
65.	1/36	Bahar Ulya Father- Siddique Ahmed Mohchela Khatun Husband- Bahar Ullah Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	1018	2205/1 2185 2183/7/1	0.79 0.19 0.02
66.	1/3৮	Abdul Halim Father- Late Abdul Kader Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	285	2183/6	0.80
67.	1/40	Abul Kalam Father- Sayed Ullah	1440	3501/121/2	0.40



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.			
68.	1/41	Selim Jahangir Father- Late Sayed Ullah Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	467	3501/35 3501/36 3501/39 3501/40 3501/41 3501/43 3501/47 3501/47/1	1.81
69.	1/42	Joyal Abedin Father- Abdus Sobhan Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni. (Munshi Bepari House)	999	3501/91 3501/67	1.69
70.	1/43	Swapan Chandra Jaladas Father- Late Upendra Jaladas Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	492	2210/19	1.48
71.	1/44	Moulavi Siddiqur Rahman Father- Late Cheradal Haque Apart from Sang- Crying, Sonagaji, Fanny.	872	4001/4082	1.45
72.	1/45	Abu Sufyan Father- Abzal Rahman Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	603	4001/4050	1.50
73.	1/46	Hossain Ahmed Father- Late Sheikh Ahmed Hosneyara Begum Husband- Hossain Ahmed Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1009	4001/4264/1	1.40
74.	1/47	Enamul Haque Father- Late Md. Shafiqur Rahman Sang- Ramchandrapur, Sonagazi, Feni.	697	4001/4152	1.40
75.	1/48	Sajibul Islam Father- Nurul Islam Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	668	4001/4048	1.50
76.	1/49	Mohammed Ibrahim Father- Jamal Uddin	601 605	4043 4044	1.50 1.45



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.			
77.	1/50	Khayez Ahmed Father- Md. Idris Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni.	535	2210/9	1.40
78.	1/51	Noor Nabi Father- Late Sabid Ali Jibanara Begum Husband- Noor Nabi Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	998	4001/4265/1	0.96
79.	1/52	Neyamat Ullah Father- Late Abdul Kader Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	1180	3501/72	1.00
80.	1/53	Nur Jahan Begum Husband- Sadu Ullah Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	1110	4001/4098	0.55
81.	1/54	Shamsu Uddin Father- Late Jebal Haque Oziba Khatun Husband- Shamsu Uddin Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	1366	4001/4091/1/1	0.25
82.	1/55	Abdul Hadi Father- Ashraf Ali Chakina Khatun Husband- Abdul Hadi Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	1139	4001/4	1.75
83.	1/56	Md. Nurul Alam Father- Late Abdur Rashid Phulra Begum Husband- Md. Nurul Alam Sang- Ahmedpur, Sonagazi, Feni.	1150	3501/76	1.00
84.	1/57	Belayet Ullah Father- Late Haji Habibur Rahman Rafiqur Nessa Husband- Md. Belayet Ullah Sang- Char Dubra, Sonagazi, Feni.	1114	3501/76/1	0.60
85.	1/58	Mohammad Golam Mowla	1450	2210/15	0.90



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Father- Late Haji Idris Master Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni.		2210/16/1	0.10
86.	1/59	Md. Joynal Abedin Father- Late Siddiqur Rahman Song-Sonapur, Sonagazi, Feni.	1415	4001/4296	1.00
87.	1/60	Abul Kalam Father- Late Ali Ahmed Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	374	2202	0.65
88.	1/61	Mohammad Hossain Father- Mohammad Hanif Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	937	4001/4097/1 4001/4098/1	1.20 0.60
89.	1/62	Md. Abul Hossain Father- Late Abdul Hye Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	1352	2206/2/1	0.65
90.	1/63	Md. Abu Yousuf Father- Late Abdul Sattar Sang- Tulatuli, Ward-05, Sonagazi, Feni.	521	4001/4038	1.00
91.	1/64	Abdullah Father- Haji Nur Miah Sang- Madhyam Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1311	4001/4012/1 4001/4013	0.40 0.60
92.	1/65	Abu Ahmed Father- Abul Kalam Sang- Sonapur, Sonagazi, Feni.	1420	3501/231	1.00
93.	1/66	Abdul Hadi Father- Late Abdul Sobhan Panjur Nesa Husband- Abdul Hadi Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1302	4001/4584	1.84
94.	1/67	Md. Shafi Ullah Father- Late Nader Zaman Sang- South Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni. (Navy Sofi Mia's house)	375	2208	1.20
95.	1/68	Abu Yusuf Father- Wazi Ullah Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	1074	864/206 864/198/1	1.45 0.43
96.	1/69	Abul Hashem	420	2191/1	0.07



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Father- Late Cherajul Haque Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.		2196	1.33
97.	1/70	Ayesha Siddika Husband- Wazi Ullah Sang- Bakharia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1003	3501/112/1 3501/123/1 3501/114/1 3501/124/1	0.12 0.53 0.33 0.09
98.	1/71	Abdul Karim Father- Late Mofizur Rahman Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	857	4001/4277	1.45
99.	1/72	Rehana Akhter Husband- Jamal Uddin Sang- Sutrapur, Matiganj, Feni.	982	3501/85	0.93
100.	1/73	Abdul Hadi Father- Nader Zaman Rezia Akhter Husband- Abdul Hadi Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1300	2210/17	1.00
101.	1/74	Chakina Begum Husband- Abdul Malek Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	1407	2206/2	0.65
102.	1/75	Abul Hashim Father- Mabul Haque Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	1007	4001/4294/1	0.50
103.	1/76	Abu Tayyab Father- Late Md. Idris Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	447	2198	0.84
104.	1/77	Abu Taher Father- Abu Bakar Siddique Razia Khatun Husband- Abu Taher Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	1012	2206/1	1.50
105.	1/78	Nur Islam Father- Deceased Md. Miah Sang- Tulatuli, Sonagazi, Feni.	488	3001/77	1.40
106.	1/79	Afroz Begum Husband- Md. Shahjahan Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	1182	4001/4391/2	0.40



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
107.	1/80	Ziaul Haque Father- Abu Ahmed Sang- South Char Darvesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	1477	2194	0.28
108.	1/81	Md. Abdul Matin Father- Late Md. Abdul Mannan Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	904	4001/4069/1	0.79
109.	1/83	Md. Ibrahim (Alamgir) Father- Late Ebadul Haque Mother- Rokeya Begum Sang- East Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	780	2208/4 2209/4	1.38 0.10
110.	1/84	Bibi Chakina Husband- Anar Ahmed Sang- Char Khondakar, Sonagazi, Feni.	1205	3501/146	1.88
111.	1/85	Abul Bashar Father- Late Mohammad Ali Chemna Khatun Husband- Abul Bashar Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	1372	3501/96/1	0.85
112.	1/86	Saleha Ahmed Husband- Mahbul Haque Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	965	4001/4601 4001/4094/1	1.10 0.30
113.	1/88	Abul Hossain Father- Late Rostam Ali Rokeya Begum Husband- Abul Hossain Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	1093	3501/89 2213 2214	1.19 0.11 0.19
114.	1/89	Md. Ismail Father- Nur Islam Anwara Begum Husband- Md. Islam Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1241	2222 2226	0.11 0.27
115.	1/90	Haji Fazlur Rahman Father- Bazlur Rahman Sang- Rashid Member House, Mirzapur, Sonagazi, Feni.	1464	4001/4394/1	1.00
116.	1/91	Hossain Ahmed Father- Abdul Munaf	951	4001/4060/1	1.80



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Apart from Sang- Crying, Sonagaji, Fanny.			
117.	1/92	Noor Amin Father- Mohammad Mustafa Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	868	2206/4	1.40
118.	1/93	Bibi Ayesha Husband- Noor Nabi Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni.	459	864/210	0.3333
119.	1/94	Zaheda Akhter Husband- Sirajuddaula Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni.	459	864/220	0.3333
120.	1/95	Serajul Haque Father- Late Abdul Mannan Apart from Sang- Crying, Sonagaji, Fanny.	1372	3501/83/1 3501/45 3501/85/1	1.50
121.	1/96	Md. Abul Hossain Father- Chadeq Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	1372	3501/83/1 3501/45 3501/85/1	1.50
122.	1/97	Monowara Khatun Husband- Md Manik Mia Sang- Alampur, Sonagazi, Feni.	944	4001/4177 4001/4176/1	1.50 0.30
123.	1/98	Abul Bashar Father-Nur Amin Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	980	864/177 864/178 864/174	0.134
124.	1/100	Golam Sarwar Father- Deceased Majibul Haque Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	489	4001/4026	1.40
125.	1/101	Md. Rafiqul Alam Father- Md. Ahmed Ullah Sang- 82 No AJ Ballia, Noakhali Sadar, Noakhali. 01823-682985	892	3501/813/1 3501/45 3501/85/1	3.00
126.	1/102	Zaheda Khatun Father- Monir Ahmed Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1338	2210/3	0.70
127.	1/103	Md. Abdul Hadi Father- Late Ali Ahmed	416	2207	0.9375



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.			
128.	1/104	Md. Manik Father- Late Sultan Ahmed Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	416	2207	0.3125
129.	1/105	Rokeya Begum Father- Delwar Hossain Sang- Madhyam Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1447	3501/169/1	1.00
130.	1/106	Mohasana Begum Father- Nurul Haque Sang- Char Sahaviari, Sonagazi, Feni.	1448	3501/169/2	1.00
131.	1/107	Bibi Ayesha Husband- Noor Nabi Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni.	1421	3501/79	0.60
132.	1/108	Laila Haque Husband- Mohammed Ismail	353	864/155	0.43
133.	1/109	By order dated 20.04.2022, the amount withdrawn by Professor Alhaj Md. Mofizul Haque on 1/37 has been restored.			
134.	2/A	Rokeya Begum Husband- Azizul Haque Sang- South Char Chandia, Nurul Haque Company House, Sonagazi, Feni.	118	2187	0.56
135.	3/a	Md. Mofizul Haque Father- Late Kamal Ahmed Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	149	2203/2	0.65
136.	3/b	Md. Abdur Rahman Bhuiyan Father- Late Wahid Rahman Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	149	2203	1.00
137.	3/c	Md. Nasir Uddin Father- Late Mohammad Mustafa Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	149	2203	0.85
138.	3/d	Mofizul Haque Father- Syed Ahmed	149	2203	0.56



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.			
139.	৩/৫	Amir Hossain Father- Late Habibur Rahman Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	149	2203	0.72
140.	3/f	Abdul Hadi Father- Late Ali Ahmed Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	149	2203	0.72
141.	3/g	Md. Manik Father- Late Sultan Ahmed Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	149	2203	0.72
142.	4/A	Rasheda Begum Husband- Munshi Moshiar Rahman Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	153	2209	0.6212
143.	4/b	Sayed Ahmed Father- Late Sheikh Ahmed Sang- Char Chandia (house of Ismail Muhuri), Sonagazi, Feni.	153	2209	0.5156
144.	4/c	Md. Wazi Ullah Father- Habib Ullah Sang- Bakharia (Fanaullah Kabiraj Bari), Sonagazi, Feni.	153	2209	0.5156
145.	4/h	Rasheda Begum Husband- Munshi Md. Moshiar Rahman Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	153	2209	0.3728
146.	4/e	Ayesha Siddika Husband- Md. Wazi Ullah Sang- Bakharia, Sonagazi, Feni.	153	2209	0.4128
147.	4/f	Abdul Matin Father- Late Abdul Mannan Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	904	2239/7	0.53
148.	5/A	Nurjahan Begum Husband- Sirajul Islam Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	44 115	2200 2219 2220 2199	3.32
149.	5/b	Mohbadder Nesa (Dil Afroz)	44 115	2200 2299	0.71



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Husband- Mohammad Muraduzzaman Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.		2199	
150.	5/c	Ayesha Siddika Husband- Noor Amin Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	44 115	2200 2219 2199 2220	2.21
151.	5/d	Md. Harun-or-Rashid Father- Amir Hossain Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	44	2200 2219 2199	0.90
152.	5/e	Md. Bahar Ullah Father- Deceased Mao: Ahsan Ulya Mother- Nur Jahan Begum Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	44 115	2200 2219 2199 2220	1.6886
153.	5/f	Jahanara Begum Husband- Hafez Mohammad Yusuf Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	44 115	2199 2200 2219 2220	0.2074
154.	6/a	A. Halim Father- Late Abdul Rashid Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	37	2172, 2169 2177, 2229 2231, 2178 2230, 2501	2.28
155.	6/b	Haji Kamal Uddin Father- Late Abdul Haq Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	37	2172, 2169 2177, 2229 2231, 2178 2230, 2501	1.71
156.	6/c	Ayesha Khatun Husband- Haji Kamal Uddin Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	37	2172, 2169 2177, 2229 2231, 2178 2230, 2501	0.27
157.	6/d	Mohammad Nasir Uddin Father- Mohammad Hashim Sang-Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	37	2169	0.76
158.	6/e	Haji Kamal Uddin Father- Late Abdul Haq Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	37	2172, 2169 2177, 2229 2231, 2178 2230, 2501	0.4689
159.	6/f	Azizul Haque Gong Father- Rustam Ali	37	2172, 2169 2177, 2229	0.1318



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.		2231, 2178 2230, 2501	
160.	6/g	Mahfuzul Haque Father- Late Abdul Haq Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	48 37	2180, 2181, 2182, 2227 2172, 2169, 2177, 2229, 2231, 2178, 2230, 2501	0.5978 0.1535
161.	7/A	Faiz Ahmed Father- Late Nazir Ahmed Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	50	2179 2228	0.4075 0.0125
162.	7/b	Arif Hossain Father- Late Khayez Ahmed Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	50	2179 2228	0.3682 0.0111
163.	7/c	Mofiqur Rahman Father- Late Sheikh Ahmed Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	50	2179 2228	0.31 1.0950
164.	7/d	Ayub Ali Mintu Father- Abul Kashem Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	50	2179 2228	0.8011 0.0194
165.	7/e	Amanat Ullah Father- Ali Ahmed Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	50	2170 2179 2228	0.3332 0.95 0.0236
166.	8/A	Abdus Salam Father- Late Anwar Ahmed Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	48	2180 2181 2182 2227	3.38
167.	8/b	Abu Taher Father- Anwar Ahmed Sang-East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	48	2180 2181 2182 2227	0.64
168.	8/c	Abul Kashem Father- Late Shamsul Haque Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	48	2180 2181 2182 2227	1.1892
169.	8/d	Haji Kamal Uddin Father- Late Abdul Haq Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	48	2180 2181 2182 2227	1.1892
170.	৮/৯	Haji Kamal Uddin	48	2180	0.5380



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Father- Late Abdul Haq Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.		2181 2182 2227	
171.	9/A	Abul Kashem Father- Late Shamsul Haque Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	80	2188, 2189, 2223, 2224, 2225	0.5132
172.	9/b	Ayub Ali Mintu Father- Abul Kashem Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	80	2188	1.0266
173.	9/c	Saleha Begum Husband- Wali Ahmed Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	80	2188	0.2566
174.	9/d	Abul Bashar Father- Hafez Iman Ali Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	80	2188, 2189, 2223, 2224, 2225	2.00
175.	9/e	Hadi Master Father- The Dead Iman Ali Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	80	2188, 2189, 2223, 2224, 2225	1.6345
176.	9/f	Md. Gias Uddin Father- Late Abdur Rab Mother- Late Mafuza Begum Sang- Char Pagla (Ali Bari), Char Narenchake Hat-3700, Kamal Nagar, Laxmipur.	80	2288, 2189, 2223, 2224, 2225	1.30
177.	9/g	Shahidul Islam Father- Muraduzzaman Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	80	2188, 2189, 2223, 2224, 2225,	1.20
178.	9/h	Abdur Razzak Father- Amin Ullah Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	80	2288, 2189, 2223, 2224, 2225	1.20
179.	10/A	Amena Begum Husband- Zafar Ullah Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	205	2195 2197 2221	1.512 0.07 0.03
180.	10/b	AKM Salauddin Ahang Father- Late Fazlur Rahman Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	205	2195 2197 2221	0.2050 0.01 0.005



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
181.	10/c	Riaz Uddin Sohel Father- Enamul Haque Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	205	2195	0.5407
182.	10/h	Nurus Choban Father- Late Fazlur Rahman Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	205	2195 2197 2221	0.766
183.	11/A	Abdul Choban Father- Late Matiur Rahman Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	41	২২০৪	১.১৬
184.	11/b	Abdur Rahman Bhuiyan Father- Late Ahider Rahman Bhuiyan Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	41	২২০৪	১.১৬
185.	11/c	Abul Hasanat Minan Father- Late Abul Kashem Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	41	২২০৪	১.১৬
186.	11/d	M Tariqul Islam Father- Late Bahar Uddin Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	41	২২০৪	১.১৬
187.	12/A	Khaleque Mahmud Father- Deceased Akam Ikshak Sang- Bakharia, Sonagazi, Feni.	৩৬	২২১১	০.২৩৪ ০
188.	12/b	Golam Hossain Father- Abdul Haq Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni.	৩৬	২২১১	০.১৮০ ০
189.	১৩	1. The Mahmudul Haque 2. The Faizunnesa Begum 3. The Nesa Begum of Badr The 4. Meherunnesa Begum Father- Haji Md. Idris Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni.	৫৫	২২১২	১.৪৩০ ০
190.	১৬	Md. Noor Nabi Father- Abdul Mannan Sang- Sonapur, Sonagazi, Feni.	৭৫৪	৮৬৪/১৫৩	১.১০
191.	১৮	Sudang Shukumar Das Father- Akshay Kumar Das	৭৫৭	৮৬৪/১৩২	১.০৫



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.			
192.	১৯	Satish Chandra Das Father- Akshay Kumar Das Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	৭৫৮	৮৬৪/১৫২	১.০৫
193.	21/A	Enamul Haque Father- Late Abdul Hadi Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	৫০০	৮৬৪/১৮২	০.৯৫
194.	21/b	Muhammad Maksud Alam Swapan Father- Abdur Razzak Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	৫০০	৮৬৪/১৮২	০.৫০
195.	২২	Abul Hossain Father- Late Sheikh Ahmed Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	506	864/151	1.40
196.	২৩	Abdul Hadi Father- Abul Hossain Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	888	৮৬৪/২০৪	১.৪৫
197.	২৬	Noor's Nessa Father-Late Abdur Rashid Sang- Char Chandia (Bhuiyan Bazar), Sonagazi, Feni.	৪১৯	864/141	1.35
198.	২৮	1. The Md. Abdul Mannan 2. The Ruhul Amin Father- Late Haji Imam Hossain Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni.	790	864/208	1.30
199.	30/A	Md. Abdullah Father- Late Sekander Ali Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	1049	864/216 864/215	1.4149
200.	34	Shankar Chandra Das Father- Hari Mohan Das Sang- South East Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	480	864/136	0.70
201.	৩৬	Momtaz Begum Father- Main Uddin Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	482	864/136	0.23
202.	৩৯	Fazlur Rahman	524	864/165	0.70



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Father- Bazlur Rahman Sang- Mirzapur, Sonagazi, Feni.			
203.	39/A	Md. Zahidul Haque Father- Mustafa Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	524	864/165	0.70
204.	42/A	Nur Ahmed Father- Rustam Ali Sang- Maheshwar, Sonagazi, Feni.	1166	864/193	0.70
205.	৪৭	1. The Mansura Khatun Father- Syed Rahman 2. The Tarisher Nesa Father- Syed Rahman Sang- Char Dubba, Sonagazi, Feni.	671	864/228	1.20
206.	৪৮	Abul Hossain Father- Faisal Ullah Sang- Sonapur, Sonagazi, Feni.	672	864/227	1.40
207.	51/A	Md. Gias Uddin Father- Delwar Hossain Sang- Char Lamai, Sonagazi, Feni.	৭৫২	৮৬৪/১৮০	1.42
208.	৫৫/১	Gias Uddin Chowdhury Father- Late Abdul Kader Sang- Charipur, Sonagazi, Feni.	483	864/137	0.95
209.	৫৭	Gias Uddin Chowdhury Father- Late Abdul Kader Sang- Charipur, Sonagazi, Feni.	485	864/140	1.20
210.	59	Sirajul Islam Father- Late Tajul Islam Prakash Tafzal Haque Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	522	864/213	1.47
211.	৬১	Md. Rahmat Ullah Father- Late Maulvi Abdul Sang- Saroitkandi, Sonagazi, Feni.	569	864/214	0.94
212.	৬২	Zafar Ahmed Father- Solomon Sang- Maheshwar, Sonagazi, Feni.	967	864/218	1.80
213.	63/A	Mohammad Saiful Islam Father- Abdur Rab	968	864/201 864/218/1	0.4667 0.1333



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.			
214.	63/B	Aleya Begum Husband- Zafar Ahmed Sang- Maheshwar, Sonagazi, Feni.	968	864/201 864/218/1	0.23 0.07
215.	63/c	Nilupa Akhter Husband- Abul Kashem Sang- Maheshwar, Sonagazi, Feni.	968	864/201 864/218/1	0.23 0.07
216.	৬৪	Abdul Hashim Father- Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	1007	864/161	0.50
217.	৭২	Nazira Khatun Father- Nazir Ahmed Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	922	864/127	1.35
218.	৭৪	Abu Yusuf Father- Mustafa Sang- Tulatuli Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	890	864/181/1 864/211	0.65 0.04
219.	76	Md. Saiful Nurul Absar Father- Mostafizur Rahman Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	1335	300/112 3001/120/1	0.43 0.07
220.	77	Md. Nurul Haque Father- Ahmed Karim Rezia Begum Husband- Md. Nurul Haque Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni.	1455	3001/129/1	0.80
221.	৭৭/১	Hosneyara Khatun Husband- Ali Ahmed Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1242	3001/146	1.00
222.	৭৮	Md. Nizam Uddin Father- Late Md. Sadek Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni.	1456	3001/130 3001/135	0.43 0.21
223.	79/A	Md. Sheikh Zaman Father- Late Sadiq Rahman Apart from Sang- Crying, Sonagaji, Fanny.	721	3001/133 3001/134	0.0583 0.0583
224.	79/b	Md. Nur Nabi Selim	721	3001/133	0.0583



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Father- Late Sadiq Rahman Apart from Sang- Crying, Sonagaji, Fanny.		3001/134	0.0583
225.	79/c	Rafiq's Nesa Husband- Sadiq Rahman Apart from Sang- Crying, Sonagaji, Fanny.	721	3001/133 3001/134	0.1687 0.1688
226.	79/h	Nur Jahan Begum Husband- Belayet Hossain Sang-Sujapur, Sonagazi, Feni.	721	3001/133 3001/134	0.2062 0.2063
227.	79/e	Kamrun Nahar Husband- Belayet Hossain Sang-Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni.	721	3001/133 3001/134	0.0291 0.0292
228.	79/f	Md. Sheikh Kamal Husband- Sadiq Rahman Apart from Sang- Crying, Sonagaji, Fanny.	721	3001/133 3001/134	0.0583 0.0583
229.	79/g	Md. Azizul Haque Father- Deceased Majibul Haque Apart from Sang- Crying, Sonagaji, Fanny.	721	3001/133 3001/134	0.2625 0.2625
230.	79/h	Lutfun Nahar Husband- Md. Sheikh Farid Apart from Sang- Crying, Sonagaji, Fanny.	721	3001/133 3001/134	0.0583 0.0583
231.	79/h	Md. Nur Nabi Father-Late Abdur Razzak Sang- Mahesh Char, Sonagazi, Feni.	721	3001/133 3001/134	0.3350 0.3350
232.	79/J	Sheikh Farid Father-Abdul Halim Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	721	3001/133 3001/134	0.2613 0.2613
233.	৮১	Syed Mohammad Gias Uddin	770	3501/112 3501/124 3501/123 3501/114	0.31 0.23 1.29 0.78
234.	82/A	Safi Ullah Father-deceased Iman Ali Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	776	3501/97 3501/98	1.06 0.14
235.	82/b	Abul Kalam Father- Sayed Ullah	776	3501/119 3501/122	1.09 1.08



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		House of Amir Uddin Majhi, Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.			
236.	৮৩	Abdul Shukur Father- Late Abdul Latif Mary's Nessa Husband- Abdul Shukur Sang-Bakharia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1350	3501/135/1	1.00
237.	৮৪	Shahid Khatun Husband- Abu Taher Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	1371	3501/96	1.00
238.	৮৫	Monowara Begum Father- Hafez Ullah Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	1373	3501/78	0.70
239.	৮৬	Selim Jahangir Father- Late Sayed Ullah Monowara Begum Husband- Selim Jahangir Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1391	3501/77 3501/80	0.53 0.47
240.	৮৭	Jahanara Begum Father- Enamul Haque Sang- Satbaria, Sonagazi, Feni.	1395	3501/115	1.00
241.	৮৮	Md. Rafiqul Islam Father- Md. Mustafa Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	1408	3501/197	1.00
242.	89	Golam Mowla Father- Mofizul Haque Ayesha Akhter Husband- Golam Mawla Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1410	3501/120/1	1.00
243.	৯০	Razia Khatun Husband- Abdul Haq Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1411	3501/121	1.00
244.	৯১	Abul Kalam Sayed Ullah Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1411	3501/121/1	1.00
245.	৯৩	Omar Farooq Faisal Father-Late Md. Ismail	1421	3501/79	0.60



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.			
246.	৯৪	Rehala Begum Husband- Abu Yusuf Sang- Bakharia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1437	3501/110/3	1.00
247.	৯৫	Beyayet Hossain Father-Azizul Haque Bibi Fatima Husband- Beayet Hossain Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	2439	3501/170/1	1.00
248.	৯৬	Sheikh Abdullah Father- Abul Bashar Rokeya Begum Husband- Sheikh Abdullah Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1440	3501/171 3501/172	0.20 0.30
249.	৯৭	Md. Saiful Islam Father- Abdur Rab Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1442	3501/170/2	1.00
250.	৯৯	Kalpana Rani Das Husband- Mritunjoy Kumar Das Sang- Aman Ullahpur, Daganbhuiyan, Sonagazi, Feni	1272	3501/333/1	1.00
251.	১০০	Md. Ashiquel Haque Father- Mohammad Shamsul Haque Mother- Naharon Sultana Sang- 1224/A, Amtala, Rampur, 4228, Haliashahar, Chittagong	1303	3501/16	1.45
252.	১০১	Md. Ashiquel Haque Father- Mohammad Shamsul Haque Mother- Naharon Sultana Sang- 1224/A, Amtala, Rampur, 4228, Haliashahar, Chittagong	1304	3501/13 3501/17 3501/19 3501/20 3501/25	7.20
253.	১০২	Md. Ashiquel Haque Father- Mohammad Shamsul Haque Mother- Naharon Sultana Sang- 1224/A, Amtala, Rampur, 4228, Haliashahar, Chittagong	1305	3501/8 3501/20 3501/21 3501/22 3501/23 3501/24	7.20
254.	102	Md. Ashiquel Haque	1305	3501/14	1.45



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Father- Mohammad Shamsul Haque Sang- 1224/A, Amtala, Rampur, 4228, Haliashahar, Chittagong			
255.	১০৪	Abul Kashem Father- Abdus Sobhan Sang- South Rampur, Bakhnia, Companiganj, Noakhali	644	3501/101	2.20
256.	105	Muhammad Shihab Uddin Father: Azizul Haque Sang-Char Maheshchar, Sonagazi, Feni.	1458	3501/87/1	1.00
257.	১০৬	Rehana Akhter Father- Jamal Uddin Sang- Sujapur, Matiganj	1472	3501/75	0.99
258.	১০৯	Mohammad Ullah Father- Bahar Ullah Sang-Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	425	3501/11	1.45
259.	১১১	Wahid Ullah Father- Abdul Kader Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	435	3501/14	1.45
260.	১১২	Muhammad Shihab Uddin Father:- The deceased Azizul Haque Sang-Maheshchar, Sonagazi, Feni.	441	3501/26	1.45
261.	113	1. The Mahmudul Haque 2. The Faizunnessa Begum 3. The Nesa Begum of Badr The 4. Meherunnessa Begum Father- Haji Md. Idris Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni.	448	3501/56 3501/57 3501/58 3501/59 3501/60 3501/61 3501/62 3501/63 3501/64	2.43
262.	১১৩/১	Faisal Mahmud Father- Akam Ikshak Sang- Bakharia, Sonagazi, Feni.	448	3501/56 3501/57 3501/58 3501/59 3501/60 3501/61 3501/62 3501/63	6.18



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
				3501/64	
263.	১১৪	Kamal Hossain Father- Late Ruhul Amin Sang- Shibpur, Sonagazi, Feni.	455	3501/65 3501/68 2210/12 2210/13 2210/14	2.70
264.	১১৪/১	Nur Ahmed Father- Deceased Mokhuma Mia Sang- Yachub Pur, Sonagazi, Feni.	455	3501/65 3501/68 2210/13 2210/14	2.00
265.	115/A	Sudan Jal Das Father- Dhanranjan Jal Das Mother- Lalita Jal Das Sang- South East Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	475	3501/23	1.16
266.	115/B	Gunadhar Jaladas Father- Kalikumar Jaladas Sang- South East Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	475	3501/23	0.29
267.	118/A	Shahab Uddin Father-Late Bazal Rahman Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni.	963	3501/82	1.8475
268.	118/b	Noor Afshar Father- Mofizul Haque Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni.	118	3501.82	
269.	১১৯	Nurul Alam, Father- Jebal Haque Hanufa Khatun, Husband- Nurul Alam Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	১১৫৩	৪০০১/৫ ৬০৩/১	১.০০
270.	১২০	Maleka Khatun, Husband - Dead Oli Ahat Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni Hafez Md. Asad Ullah, Father- Late Abdul Kader Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni	1159	৪০০১/০৫	১.৮০৭ ২
271.	১২১	Halima Khatun Husband- Late Abdul Hadi	১১৬১	৪০০১/৪২৫৫	১.৪৫



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni			
272.	122	Golam Mawla, Father- Ahmed Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	১১৬২	৪০০১/৪২৫৩	১.৪৫
273.	১২৬	Maqsood Miah, Father- Nur Ahatt Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	১১৭৬	৪০০১/৪৬০০	১.৪০
274.	১২৯	Hasan Ahmed, Father- Abdur Rashid Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	১১৮৬	৪০০১/৪০২৩/ ২	০.৫০
275.	১৩০	Iqbal Hossain, Father- Md. Hasan Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	১১৭৯	৪০০১/৪০২১	০.৬০
276.	১৩২	Sirajul Islam, Father- Wazi Ullah Sang- Madhyam Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	১১৯৩	৪০০১/৪৩৯৩ ৪০০১/৪৩৯৪	১.৫০ ০.৪০
277.	১৩৩	Khaled Mahmood, Father- Akam Ikshak Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	১২০৭	৪০০১/৪২৮৭ ৪০০১/৪২৮৮	১.৪৫ ০.৩০
278.	১৩৪	Enamul Haque, Father's Name: Nazir Ahatt Sang- Voag, Sonagazi, Feni	১২০৮	4001/4322 ৪০০১/৪৩২৩/ ১	১.৫০ ০.৩০
279.	১৩৫	Mohammed Yusuf, Father- Abdul Kader Sang- Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	১২১০	৪০০১/৪২৫৪	১.৪৫
280.	১৩৮	a) Mohammad Hussain Father- Late Chelamat Ullah b) Crosshairal Khatun Husband- Mohammad Hossain Sang- Charchandia, Rice Research Sonagazi, Feni	1224	৪০০১/৪১৫৩	১.৪০
281.	১৪২	Mohammad Abu Taher Father- Alhaj Abdul Aziz Sang- Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	১২৩১	৪০০১/৪৩২০	১.০০
282.	১৪৩	Abdul Motaleb, Father- Late A. Haque Member	১২৩৬	৪০০১/৪২৪৫	১.০০



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni			
283.	১৪৫	Abul Kashem, Father- Abu Ahmed Sang- Ahmedpur, Sonagazi, Feni	১২৭০	৪০০১/৪২৯০/ ২	১.৪৫
284.	১৪৬	Mohammad Abu Taher, Father- Alhaj Abdul Aziz Sang- Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	১২৮০	৪০০১/৪৩১৯	১.০০
285.	১৪৭	Abdul Halim, Father- Abdul Quddus Sang- Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	১২৮১	৪০০১/৪২৪৮	১.০০
286.	১৪৯	Md. Farooq, Father- Shamshal Haque Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni	1291	৪০০১/৪৩০০	০.৮১
287.	১৫০	Sakhawat Hossain Tipu, Father- Late Jagir Ahmed, Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni	১২৯২	৪০০১/৪২৯১	১.০৫
288.	১৫২	Safi Ullah Father- Tajal Haque Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni	১২৯৪	৪০০১/৪৩৪৫	১.৪৫
289.	১৫৩	Abdul Salam Father- Nazir Ahmed Sang- Charaitakandi, Sonagazi, Feni	১২৯৫	৪০০১/৪২৮৭	১.৪৫
290.	১৫৭	Ayesha Siddika Husband- Noor Amin Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni	৯৫৩	৪০০১/৪১১০/২	১.৫০
291.	১৫৯	Charapati Jaladas Father- Ninavati Jaladas Sang- Char Khandaker, Sonagazi, Feni	১৩১০	৪০০১/৪৩৯৩/ ১ ৪০০১/৪৩৯৪/ ১	০.৫০ ০.৫০
292.	১৬২	Abdur Rab Father- Momtaz Uddin Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni	১৩২৫	৪০০১/৪০৯৯	০.৫০
293.	১৬৩	Khaled Mahmud Father- Akam Ikshak Sang- Patharia, Sonagazi, Feni	১৩৩০	৪০০১/৪২৫০	০.৫০



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
294.	164/A	Rezaul Haque Father- Late Ebad Ali	৫৯৬ ৫৯৭	৪০০১/৪০৪৭	১.৫০
295.	164/B	Abdul Halim Father- Idris Sareng Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	৫৯৭	৪০০১/৪০৫৫	০.১৬
296.	165/A	Md. Abdur Rahman Father- Late Nur Mohammad Sang- Tulatuli, Sonagazi, Feni	৫৯৮	৪০০১/৪০৫২	১.২৪
297.	165/B	Abdul Halim Father- Idris Sareng Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	৫৯৮	৪০০১/৪০৫২	০.২১
298.	১৬৭	Abdul Halim Father- Idris Sareng Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	৬০০	৪০০১/৪০৫৫	১.৩২
299.	১৭১	Sekantor Miah Father- Md. Hanif Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	৬০৭	৪০০১/৪১৬৭	১.৪৫
300.	১৭৩	Md. Kamal Uddin Father- Abdul Chaani Sang-Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni	৬০৯	৪০০১/৪১৪৭	১.৪৫
301.	১৭৪	Md. Nur Zaman Father- Mohammad Yusuf Sang- Sonapur, Sonagazi, Feni	৬১৭	4001/4395	১.৩০
302.	১৮৩	Abul Kalam Ansar Father- Sarapat Ali Sang- Tamaruddin Maizchara, Hatia	৬৩৪	৪০০১/৪২৩২	০.৫০
303.	186/A	Humayun Rashid Father- Abdul Gafur Hazari Sang- Masterpara, Sonagazi, Feni	৬৩৬	৪০০১/৪১৯৮	০.৮৩ ৩
304.	186/b	Abdul Bari Hazari Father- Amin Ullah Sang- Sahadevpur, Sonagazi, Feni	৬৩৬	৪০০১/৪১৯৮	০.৮৩ ৩
305.	186/c	Md. Ishaq Hazari Father- Amin Ullah Sang- Sahadevpur, Sonagazi, Feni	৬৩৬	৪০০১/৪১৯৮	০.৮৩ ৩
306.	১৯৬	Kamrun Nahar	১৪৬৯	৪০০১/৪৩০০	০.৮৫



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Father- Mahfuzul Haque Sang- Sonapur, Sonagazi, Feni			
307.	১৯৭	Sheikh Farid Father- Rezaul Haque Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	১৪৭৪	৪০০১/৪০০৮/২	০.৪০
308.	198/A	Mahbubul Haque Father- Late Bashir Ahmed Sang- Daulatkandi, Sonagazi, Feni	৫৩৮	৪০০১/৪১৪২	১.২৬
309.	198/b	Deleted: Amena Khatun Husband- Md. Rafiq Uddin Sang- Sadarpur, Sonagazi, Feni	৫৩৮	৪০০১/৪১৪২	০.১৪
310.	২০০	Muhammad Shihab Uddin Father- Dead Azizul Huq Sang- Maheshchar, Sonagazi, Feni	৫৪০	৪০০১/৪২১২	১.৪৫
311.	২০১	Abdur Rahman Father- Abu Ahmed Sang- Khichra, Sonagazi, Feni	৫৪১	৪০০১/৪১৮২	১.৪৫
312.	২০২	Muhammad Shihab Uddin Father- Dead Azizul Huq Sang- Maheshchar, Sonagazi, Feni	৫৪২	৪০০১/৪১৪৫	১.৪৫
313.	২০৩	Hafez Ahmed Father- Late Nurul Islam Sang- East Mirzapur, Sonagazi, Feni	৫৪৪	৪০০২/৪১৮০	১.৪৫
314.	204/A	Zainul Abedin Father- Amjad Ali Sang- Palagiri, Sonagazi, Feni	৫৪৭	৪০০১/৪১৪৪	০.৮২
315.	204/B	Humayun Rashid Father- Abdul Gafur Hazari Sang- Masterpara, Sonagazi, Feni	৫৪৭	৪০০১/৪১৪৪	০.২১
316.	204/c	Abdul Gafur Hazari Father- Amin Ullah Sang- Sahadevpur, Sonagazi, Feni	৫৪৭	৪০০১/৪১৪৪	০.২১
317.	204/h	Md. Ishaq Hazari Father- Amin Ullah Sang- Sahadevpur, Sonagazi, Feni	৫৪৭	৪০০১/৪১৪৪	০.২১
318.	211/A	Humayun Rashid Father- Abdul Gafur Hazari	৯৭২	৪০০১/৪২১৩	০.৬৮ ৯৬



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Sang- Masterpara, Sonagazi, Feni			
319.	211/b	Abdul Bari Hazari Father- Amin Ullah Sang- Sahadevpur, Sonagazi, Feni	৯৭২	৪০০১/৪২১৩	০.৬৮ ৯৬
320.	211/c	Md. Ishaq Hazari Father- Amin Ullah Sang- Sahadevpur, Sonagazi, Feni	৯৭২	৪০০১/৪২১৩	০.৬৮ ৯৬
321.	212/A	Humayun Rashid Father- Abdul Gafur Hazari Sang- Masterpara, Sonagazi, Feni	৯৭৩	৪০০১/৪২৩৮	০.৫০
322.	212/b	Abdul Bari Hazari Father- Amin Ullah Sang- Sahadevpur, Sonagazi, Feni	৯৭৩	৪০০১/৪২৩৮	০.৫০
323.	212/c	Md. Isahak Hazari Father- Amin Ullah Sang- Sahadevpur, Sonagazi, Feni	৯৭৩	৪০০১/৪২৩৮	০.৫০
324.	২১৬	Abdul Halim, Father- Abdul Rashid Sang- Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	৯৫০	৪০০১/৪০৭২	১.৫০
325.	২১৭	Abdul Halim, Father- Habib Ullah Sang- South Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	৯৫১	৪০০১/৪৪১০৫ ৪০০১/৪১০৭/২	১.৪০ ০.১০
326.	২২০	Abdur Shukkur Father- Abdul Malek Sang- Purba Baradhali, Sonagazi, Feni	৬৭৬	৪০০১/৪২৫১	১.৪৫
327.	২২১	Enamul Haque Father- Abdul Ghani Sang- Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	৬৭৮	৪০০১/৪২৯৫	১.৪৫
328.	২২৩	Md. Mostafa Miah Father- Nur Mohammad Miah Sang- Chowkidar Bari, Ahmedpur, Sonagazi, Feni	৬৯৯	৪০০১/৪১৭৯	১.৪৫
329.	২২৫	Muhammad Shihab Uddin Father- Azizul Haque	৭০১	৪০০১/৪১৮৫	১.৪৫



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Sang- Maheshchar, Sonagazi, Feni			
330.	২২৬	Khaled Mahmood, Father- Akam Ikshak Sang- Bakharia, Sonagazi, Feni	৭০২	৪০০১/৪২১১	১.৪৫
331.	২২৮	Amanat Ullah Father- Oli Ahmed Sang- Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	৬৮৭	4001/4283	১.৫০
332.	২৩১	Abekur's Nesa Father- Solaiman Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	১০২৬	৪০০১/৪৩২৩	১.৩০
333.	২৩২	Mohammad Shihab Uddin Father- Azizul Haque Sang- Maheshchar, Sonagazi, Feni	১০৩৬	৪০০১/৪১১৯/১	১.১০
334.	২৩৫	Muhammad Shihab Uddin Father- Azizul Haque Sang- Maheshchar, Sonagazi, Feni	১০৫০	৪০০১/৪০৬৮ ৪০০১/৪৫৯২	১.৩০ ০.৫৫
335.	২৩৮	Delwar Hossain Father- Jahirul Haque Sang- Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	৭৮১	৪০০১/৪২৯৬	১.৪৫
336.	২৪৪	Mohammad Miah Father- Late Chelamat Ullah Sang- South Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	৭৯৭	৪০০১/৪২৬৬ ৪০০১/৪২৬৭	১.২৫ ০.৬০
337.	২৪৫	Abul Bashar Father- Dead Hafez Iman Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	৭৯৮	৪০০১/৪০৬৫/ ১ ৪০০১/৪০৬৬	১.২৫ ০.৫০
338.	২৪৬	Abdul Hadi Father- Iman Ali Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	৭৯৯	৪০০১/৪০৬৬/ ১ ৪০০১/৪০৬৭	১.০০ ০.৮০
339.	২৪৮	Md. Abdul Khaleque Father- Syed Ahmed Sang- Tulatuli, Sonagazi, Feni	৮০২	৪০০১/৪০৬৯/ ১ ৪০০১/৪০৭১	০.৪০ ১.৩৮
340.	২৪৯	Nur Islam Father- Abd Ali Sang- Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	৮০১	৪০০১/৪২১০	০.৪০
341.	২৫০	Mohammad Abu Taher	৮০৩	৪০০১/৪২৫৭	১.২০



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Father- Alhaj Abdul Aziz Sang- Charganesh, Sonagazi, Feni		৪০০১/৪১৭৫/১	০.৩০
342.	২৫২	Mohammad Abu Taher, Father- Alhaj Abdul Aziz Sang- Charganesh, Sonagazi, Feni	৮০৫	৪০০১/৪২১০	১.০০
343.	২৫৩	Abul Hossain Father- Rustam Ali Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	৮০৬	৪০০১/৪৫৮১	১.৯৪
344.	২৫৪	Abdur Razzak Father- Md. Idris Sang-Muchapur, Sonagazi, Feni	৮০৭	৪০০১/৪১০৭ ৪০০১/৪১০৮	০.৪৭ ১.৫০
345.	২৫৫	Nizam Uddin Father- Ruhul Amin Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	৮০৮	৪০০১/৪০৬৪ ৪০০১/৪০৬৫	১.০০ ০.২৫
346.	২৫৬	Mosharraf Hossain Father- Deceased Ilyas Sang- Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	৮০৯	৪০০১/৪৫৮২	১.৮০
347.	২৫৮	Jamal Uddin Father- Aminul Haque Sang- Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	৭৭৭	৪০০১/৪২৯৩	১.৪৫
348.	২৬০	Ahmed Ullah Father- Nur Mohammad Sang- Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	১৩৪৯	৪০০১/৪২৪২	০.৭০
349.	২৬১	Kalpana Rani Das Husband- Mritunjoy Kumar Das Sang- Aman Ullahpur, Daganbhuiyan, Sonagazi, Feni	১৩৮১	৪০০১/৪২৯৮	০.৫০
350.	২৬৪	Mohammed Yusuf, Father- Abdul Kader Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	১৩৮৫	৪০০১/৩	১.৭০
351.	265/A	Abdul Hakim Father- Kasim Ali Sang-Sujapur, Sonagazi, Feni	১৩৮৭	৪০০১/৪২১৫	০.৮৭
352.	265/B	Zainul Application	১৩৮৭	৪০০১/৪২১৫	০.৫০
353.	২৬৭	a) Azizul Haque Father- Late Khurshid Alam	১৪০৫	৪০০১/৪২৬০/ ১ ৪০০১/৪২৬১	০.১৪ ১.৫০



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Sang- Madhyam Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni b) Halim Khatun Husband- Azizul Haque Sang- Madhyam Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni			
354.	২৬৯	Imam Uddin Bhuiyan Father- Deceased Badsha Mia Bhuyan Sang- Uttar Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	১৪১৭	৪০০১/৪২৯৭	০.২৭
355.	২৭০	Abdul Halim Father- The Dead Abul Haq Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	১৪২৫	৪০০১/৪০০৮/ ১	০.৭৫
356.	২৭১	Abdul Motaleb Father- Abdul Haq Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	১৪২৭	৪০০১/৪০০৮	০.৭৫
357.	২৭২	Abdul Motaleb, Father- Late A. Haque Member Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	১৪২৮	৪০০১/৪০১১/১	০.৭৫
358.	২৭৩	Oli Ahmed Father- Abul Kalam Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	৮১১	৪০০১/৪২০৬/ ১	০.৭০
359.	২৭৫	Dulal Hossain Father- Late Maddajal Haque Sang- Charaikandi, Sonagazi, Feni	৮১৪	৪০০১/৪৩৪৬	১.৫০
360.	২৭৬	Momtaz Begum	৮১৬	৪০০১/৪১০৭	০.২০
361.	২৭৮	Abul Kalam Father- Isaac Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	৮১৮	৪০০১/৪২০৬	০.৮০
362.	২৭৯	Nizam Uddin Father- Late Ahmed Karim Sang- Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	৮১৯	৪০০১/৪১৪৯	১.৩৪
363.	২৮১	Md. Maksodur Rahman Father- Late Cheradul Haque Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni	৮২১	৪০০১/৪২৮৫	১.২০



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
364.	২৮২	Safi Ullah Father: Deceased Imam Ali Sang- South Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	৮২২	৪০০১/৪২০৮	১.২৩৭ ৫
365.	২৮৩	Sheikh Farid Father- Shah Alam Sang- Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	৮২৩	৪০০১/৪১৪০/১ ৪০০১/৪০৪১	০.৪০ ১.৩০
366.	২৮৪	Abdul Hadi Father- Late Nadar Zaman Sang- Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	৮২৪	৪০০১/৪২৬২/ ১ ৪০০১/৪২৬৩	১.০০ ০.৭৫
367.	২৮৬	Ahsan Ullah Father- Late Nadar Zaman Sang- Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	৮২৬	৪০০১/৪৫৮৩	১.৭০
368.	২৮৭	Md. Mostafa Father- Zainul Abedin Sang- Pangiri, Sonagazi, Feni	৮২৭	৪০০১/৪১৪৩	১.৪৫
369.	২৮৮	Mamun Mahmud	৮২৮	৪০০১/৪১৫০	১.৪৫
370.	২৮৯	Md. Salah Uddin Father's Name: Abdul Bari Sang- Birishnu, Sonagazi, Feni	৮৩১	৪০০১/৪১০৩	১.৪৫
371.	২৯১	Amir Hossain Father-Late Hafez Ali Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	833	4001/4067 4001/4069	0.70 1.00
372.	292	Md. Rubel Father- Md. Siddique Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	834	4001/4267/1 4001/4268	1.70
373.	293	Nur Nahar Husband- Abul Khair Sang- South Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	835	4001/4139/1 4001/4140	1.00 1.00
374.	২৯৪	Reconciliation of Mohammad Delwar Hossain Father- Late Momtaz Uddin Ahmed Sang- North-East Chhautkandi, Sonagazi, Feni	836	4001/4367 4001/4368	1.00 0.50
375.	২৯৫	Jebel Haq Father-Amin Ullah Sang- Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	838	4001/4289 4001/4290	1.00 0.50



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
376.	২৯৬	Abdul Jamal Father- Late Abdur Rashid Sang- South Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	839	4001/4110 4001/4109/1	1.50 0.30
377.	২৯৭	Md. Abu Taher Father- Alhaj Abdul Aziz Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	840	4001/4204 4001/4205	1.30 0.55
378.	300	1. The Md. Salim 2. The Md. Shamim Father- Mohammad Mominul Haque Sang- Islampur (Bhuiar Char), House of Harun Saudagar, Azizara Bazar, Hatia	844	4001/4578	1.75
379.	301	Abdullah Father- Haji Nur Miah Sang- Madhyam Charchandia, Sonagazi, Feni	845	4001/4576	1.90
380.	302	Md. Hanif Father- Monir Ahmed Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	846	4001/4579	1.90
381.	303	Khaled Mahmud Sang- Purba Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni	848	4001/4148	1.45
382.	304	Miya Dhan Father- Abdul Mannan Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni.	849	4001/4239	1.50
383.	305	Md. Ismail Hossain Father- Deceased Majibul Haque Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	850	4001/4138 4001/4139	1.12 0.32
384.	306	Abdul Khaleque Father- Late Shamsul Haque Sang- Char Khawaj, Sonagazi, Feni.	851	4001/4278	1.45
385.	৩০৭	Abul Kashem Father-Late Shamsul Haque Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	852	4001/4276	1.45
386.	308	Khaled Mahmud Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	855	4001/4141	1.40



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
387.	309	Wazi Ullah Father- Late Faiz Ahmed Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	860	4001/4074	1.40
388.	311/A	Sarwar Murshed Sang- East Baradholi, Sonagazi, Feni.	865	4001/4178	1.09
389.	311/b	Md. Nurnabi Father- Late Md. Mostafa Sang- Uttar Katrali, Agrapara, Pahartali, Chittagong	865	4001/4178	0.31
390.	312	Abu Taher Father- Abdul Aziz Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	1111	4001/4080	0.60
391.	313	Abdul Khaleque Father- Mohammad Bashir Ullah Sang- South Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1083	4001/4173 4001/4174	1.00 0.50
392.	314	Abdul Malek Father- Bashir Ullah Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1084	4001/4174/1 4001/4175	0.95 0.90
393.	317/A	Dulal Hossain Father- Late Maddajal Haque Sang- Saroitkandi, Sonagazi, Feni.	1097	4001/4028/1 4001/4029 4001/4030	0.60 0.60 0.70
394.	318	Dinu Kumar Roy Father- Prakash Chandra Roy Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	1098	4001/4027 4001/4028	1.30 0.60
395.	319	Nayan Kumar Jaladas Father- Rajendra Kumar Jaladas Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	1099	4001/4599 4001/4194	1.45 0.40
396.	319/b	Md. Abu Taher Father- Abdul Aziz Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	1099	4001/4194	0.40
397.	321/A	Shahana Khatun Husband- Neyat Ullah Sang- East Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	873	4001/4169	1.2706
398.	323	Md. Belayet Hossain Father- Karimal Haque	875	4001/4170	1.45



Sr. No.	Order Book No.	Name and address of the owners	Khatian No.	Dag No.	Amount of land (Acre)
		Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.			
399.	324/A	Joynal Abedin Father- Deceased Mahbul Haque Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	87৬	4001/417১	1.45
400.	326	Md. Hossain Father- Syed Ahmed Sang- Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	87৮	4001/4049	1.50
401.	327	Azgar Hossain Father- Md. Abdul Hadi Sang- Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	879	4001/4133	1.45
402.	328	Rokeya Begum Husband- Sarwar Hossain Sang- South Char Darvesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	880	4001/4236	1.45
403.	333	Mahmudul Hasan Father- Mamudul Haque Sang- Jitpur, Sonagazi, Feni.	914	4001/4214	1.27
404.	334	Abu Taher Bhuiyan Father- Manhar Ali Bhuiyan Sang- Uttar Char Chandia, Sonagazi, Feni.	916	4001/4302	1.50
405.	337	Abdul Haq Nomani Father- Abdur Razzak Nomani Sang- South Char Ganesh, Sonagazi, Feni.	938	4001/4592	1.85
406.	338	Md. Giasuddin Father- Deceased Haji A.S. Soban Sang- Daulatkandi, Sonagazi, Feni.	939	4001/4078	0.88
407.	339	Azizul Haque Father- Haji Abdul Choban Sang- Daulatkandi, Sonagazi, Feni.	939	4001/4078	0.22

Annex II: Attendance List of FGDs

"Development of Solar PV Project at Sonagazi, Feni, Bangladesh"



List of Participants in Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Address: Adarshojan, Sultan Showdagon Shop, Sonagazi, Feni

GPS: 22.802851, 91.363723

Date: 23/12/24 Time: 09:45 am

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
1	FoyeJ kabin	29	Farmer	01859439903	
2	Md. Joshim Uddin	50	Business	01875902021	
3	Niloy	22	student	01872132211	
4	Arman	20	student	01822976142	
5	Rahuj	16	student	—	
6	Md. Israfil	27	Business	01864029619	
7	Iqbal Hossain	52	"	01626070953	
8	Rakib	22	"	01754686081	
9	md At- mamun	32	EGCB Service	01945112061	
10	Skakil	20	Farmer	01838022358	
11	Master Md. Mofizul Haque	59	Assistant Head Teacher	01811916508	
12	moniruzzaman	33	Farmer	01915842455	
13					
14					
15					
16					

Facilitated By Md. Bappy Rahman

Signature



"Development of Solar PV Project at Sonagazi, Feni, Bangladesh"



List of Participants in Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Address: Adonshogam Darul Ulum Asnafia Madrasa and Orphanage, Sonagazi, Feni
 GPS: 22.800022, 91.359818
 Date: 23/12/24 Time: 11:40 AM

SL No.	Participant's Name	Age	Occupation	Telephone No.	Signature
1	Mawlana Abu Toiyob	40	Madrasa Head Teacher	01811221769	
2	Shohid Alam	32	Teacher	01821504218	
3	Abdur Rahim	40	Business	01622509063	
4	Nizam Uddin	39	Gram Doctor	01825279524	N. Uddin
5	Dr. Mohammad Mostafa	60	Madrasa President	01827962476	
6	Abdul Haque	35	Teacher	0182240423	
7	Hafiz Imran	22	Imam	01731250796	
8	Mawlana Arsan Hossain	36	Teacher	01812742574	
9	Md. Jakir Abdam	20	II	01605264356	محمد জাকির
10	M.D. FARHAD ALI	42	Govt Job	0171751568	
11	Md. Al-mannan	43	EGCB service	01945112061	
12	Md. Shohidul Molah	45	Farmer	—	শহীদুল মোলাহ

Facilitated By Md. Bappy Rahman

Signature

