

Resettlement Plan

Document Stage: Updated
Project Number: 49423-006
October 2020

BAN: Bangladesh Power System Enhancement and Efficiency Improvement Project - Additional Financing

Prepared by Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB) for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 20 October 2020)

Currency unit	–	Bangladesh Taka (Tk)
Tk1.00	=	\$0.012
\$1.00	=	Tk84.82

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ARIPA	–	Acquisition and Requisition of Immoveable Property Act
BREB	–	Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board
EMP	–	environmental management plan
GRC	–	grievance redress committee
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
IEE	–	initial environmental examination
IOL	–	inventory of losses
JVT	–	joint verification team
LGRC	–	local grievance redress committee
MOL	–	Ministry of Lands
MOU	–	memorandum of understanding
MPEMR	–	Ministry of Power Energy and Mineral Resources
PBS	–	Palli Bidyut Samity
PIU	–	project implementation unit

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved the Bangladesh Power System Enhancement and Efficiency Improvement Project on 29 March 2017 aims to improve electricity transmission and distribution in the country. The project is being under implementation.

II. The parent project includes four components with four main outputs: (i) national transmission network in southern Bangladesh strengthened, (ii) distribution network improved, (iii) distribution network in rural areas improved, and (iv) capacity in power sector agencies enhanced. Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB) is currently implementing component 3 which is “the distribution system rehabilitation, augmentation and rural electrification in BREB service areas”. The parent project meets the eligibility criteria for additional financing.

III. The additional financing is programmed for component 3 for BREB to efficient and reliable electricity supply to the western zone (Khulna) of Bangladesh. The aim of the project is to contribute 100% access to power by 2021 and improved power sector sustainability in Bangladesh by 2030.

IV. This draft resettlement plan is being prepared for the activities under additional financing following the Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and relevant Bangladesh laws and policies. The executing agency of the additional financing is BREB. The same project implementation unit established within BREB for parent project will be responsible for implementation of the additional financing project.

V. The additional financing will construct 51 new substations, installation of 990 kilometers (km) of 33 kilovolt (kV) distribution lines, and 3,000 km of 11 kV or below distribution lines. All locations of the 51 substations are identified and social due diligence is completed. Among the 51 new proposed substations, BREB has already completed negotiations for 37 locations, preliminary negotiations completed for 6 locations, completed land acquisition process for 2 locations, and preliminary negotiations are ongoing for 6 locations. Among the 51 sub-station locations, one location (sub-station: EB-1, Kushtia) is owned by Islamic University, Kushtia, Bangladesh. This land will be taken by BREB through the memorandum of understanding (MOU).

VI. The impacts are both permanent and temporary. A total of 51 new substation will be constructed under the 9 PBS which require 21.86 acres (8.85 hectare) of land and among them 0.80 acres are already acquired by BREB for 2 substations under Jashore PBS. Remainin 49 new substations land amounting of 21.06 acres will be purchased by willing buyer and willing seller process except sub-station EB-1. When buying land is an easier alternative to land acquisition, BREB will use this option as being used by the proposed projects.

VII. There will be temporary impacts in terms of loss of crops during the construction of distribution lines which will be very minimal and can be avoided or mitigated during the construction. In the unavoidable circumstances, there could be loss of one season crops at some places. The distribution length alignment has been initially prepared and based on early surveys, 990 km and 3,000 km distribution length is estimated for 33 kV and 11 kV lines, respectively. Exact loss will be known during the construction phase. However, the lines will travers by the roadsides. Temporary impacts on loss of crops during construction which will

mostly be avoided and mitigated and if not, will be compensated. No structures are expected to be affected under the lines. Electric poles will be constructed mainly on the government land (roadside land). Some poles may be constructed on the private land with adequate consent from the landowners.

VIII. Summary of impacts is provided in **Table EX- 1** below. No indigenous people are identified during the census, socio-economic survey (SES) and inventory of losses (IOL) survey. Following section describes project related IR impacts for relevant subprojects.

Table EX-1: Summary of Involuntary Impacts

Project Activities	Unit	Qty.	Impact on Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples
Substation Packages			
New 33/11 kV substations	Nos	51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land required (@0. 40 acres to 0.54 acres for each s/s for 51 s/s, a total of 21.86 acres) -Land acquisition for 2 s/s is completed -One substation land amounting to 0.4 acre will be taken from Islamic University, Kushtia through MoU. It is a government University. -Remaining 48 lands will be purchase on a willing buyer willing seller basis -Two abandoned tin- made structures (700 sqft) may be affected which will be purchased together with land for sub-stations at current market price. -3,721 different trees will be cut-off -No indigenous people are identified.
Distribution Lines Package			
33 kV new lines	km	990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No land acquisition/requisition are required for the poles and lines -No structures are expected to be affected under the lines -Temporary impacts on loss of crops during construction which will mostly be avoided and mitigated and if not will be compensated -Trees may need to be trimmed and a few may be cut. Trees are mostly in community forest, so unlikely affected much. In case of privately owned trees, the loss will be compensated
11 kV new lines	km	3,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No land acquisition/requisition are required for the poles and lines -No structures are expected to be affected under the lines -Temporary impacts on loss of crops during construction which will mostly be avoided and mitigated and if not will be compensated

km = kilometer, kV = kilo volt.

IX. A two-tier project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established. The first tier is the grass-roots level mechanism. At this level, the grievances are reported to field officers of the complainant centers at each service area of the 9 Palli Bidyut Samity (PBS) in Khulna division. If the issue/s cannot be resolved by the field officers within 7 days, they will be brought to second tier which is grievance redress committee (GRC) at PBS. On behalf of BREB, the committee consult properly with local people to ensure issues are managed in an amicable way. The GRC is comprised of 5 members including PBS director (convenor), members from the office of executive engineer, BREB, member from PBS, member from consulting firm (incase of safeguard issue, safeguard consultant will attend) and member from contractor. The GRC normally provide solution within 15 days of receiving the grievance from the field officers.

X. The presence of GRM or seeking relief from GRM is not a bar to take grievances and complaints to national courts for arbitration. This includes ADB Accountability Mechanism whereby people adversely affected by ADB-financed projects can express their grievances; seek solutions; and report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures, including safeguard policies.

XI. The total estimated cost for land purchase and compensation is \$4,361,901 which is indicative. It was prepared based on several technical assumptions, current market values of non-identified lands by community members during consultations and other previous project experiences. The budget will be revised and updated after completion of the final engineering designs, final inventory of losses and a systematic valuation by BREB and PBS. The preparation of the budget was guided by the entitlement matrix which provides for payment of compensation at replacement cost and includes compensation for both temporary and permanent loss of trees and crops. Furthermore, provisions have been made to cover the costs of conducting consultations, updating the resettlement plan, grievance redress and monitoring. A contingency provision of 10% of the total resettlement budget is set aside to cover the unanticipated costs which may have to be incurred after final engineering designs and inventory of losses are concluded. The executing agencies will disburse the necessary funds through their respective project implementation units (PIUs) to cover the land acquisition and resettlement costs.

CHAPTER 1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 The Background and Introduction

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved the Bangladesh Power System Enhancement and Efficiency Improvement Project on 29 March 2017 aims to improve electricity transmission and distribution in the country. The project is being under implementation. Implementing agencies of the ongoing project are (i) Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB), (ii) Dhaka Electricity Supply Company Limited, (iii) Power Division of Ministry of Power, Energy, and Mineral Resources, and (iv) Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Limited.

2. The parent project includes four components with four main outputs: (i) national transmission network in southern Bangladesh strengthened, (ii) distribution network improved, (iii) distribution network in rural areas improved, and (iv) capacity in power sector agencies enhanced.

3. An additional financing is programmed for component 3 for BREB to efficient and reliable electricity supply to the western zone (Khulna) of Bangladesh. The aim of the project is to contribute 100% access to power by 2021 and improved power sector sustainability in Bangladesh by 2030.

4. The parent project meets the eligibility criteria for additional financing. The ongoing project is performing well as it meets all the criteria including: (i) the project is rated on track under the project performance system, (ii) each safeguard covenant item is complied with, (iii) delivery of expected outputs is rated successful, and (iv) all risks included in the Risk Assessment and Risk Management Plan have been managed.

5. This draft resettlement plan is being prepared for the activities under additional financing following the Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and relevant Bangladesh laws and policies. The executing agency of the additional financing is Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB). The same project implementation unit established within BREB for parent project will be responsible for implementation of the additional financing project.

1.2 Project Activities

6. The additional financing will construct 51 new substations, installation of 990 km of 33 kV distribution lines, and 3,000 km of 11 kV or below distribution lines.

Table 1.1: Key project Activities

Name of PBS	Construction of 33/11 kV Substations (unit)	Installation of 33 kV line (km)	Installation of 11 kV and below line (km)
Bagerhat	3	60	156
Jashore -1	8	132	450
Jashore-2	7	55	579
Jhenaidah	6	143	720
Khulna	7	140	182
Kushtia	7	170	150
Magura	1	13	350
Meherpur	5	185	300
Satkhira	7	92	113

Total	51	990	3,000
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Note: km = kilometers, kv = kilo volt.

Source: Bangladesh Rural Development Board

7. All locations of the 51 substations are identified and social due diligence is completed. Among the 51 new proposed substations, BREB has already completed negotiations for 37 locations, preliminary negotiations completed for 6 locations, completed land acquisition process for 2 locations, and preliminary negotiations are ongoing for 6 locations. Among the 51 sub-station locations, one location (sub-station: EB-1, Kushtia) is owned by Islamic University, Kushtia, Bangladesh. This land will be taken by BREB through MOU.

Table 1.2: Status of land purchased and acquisition of land

SL	Name of PBS	No of Substations	Status of Land purchase			
			Acquisition completed	Negotiation completed	Primary Negotiation completed	Preliminary negotiation ongoing
1	Bagerhat	3	0	3	0	0
2	Jashore -1	8	2	6	0	0
3	Jashore-2	7	0	5	2	0
4	Jhenaidah	6	0	6	0	0
5	Khulna	7	0	5	0	2
6	Kushtia	7	0	5	2	0
7	Magura	1	0	0	0	1
8	Meherpur	5	0	4	0	1
9	Satkhira	7	0	3	2	2
TOTAL		51	2	37	6	6

Source: BREB field Study

1.3 Project Location

8. The project is in Khulna Division. The proposed project sites cover 36 Upazilas/sub-districts of 10 districts. The project activities will be carried out under 9 PBSs. The administrative location of project activities is shown in **Table 1.3** and depicted in **Figure 1.1**.

Table 1.3: Administrative Location of Project Activities

PBS Name	District	Upazila/ sub-district
Bagerhat	Bagerhat	Bagerhat Sadar, Chitalmari
	Khulna	Rupsha
Jessore 1	Jashore	Jashore Sadar, Jhikargachha, Sharsha, Chaugachha, Bagherpara
Jessore 2		Abhaynagar, Kalia, Lohagara, Narail Sadar
Jhenaidah	Jhenaidah	Harinakunda, Jhenaidah Sadar, Kaliganj, Moheshpur, Shailkupa
Khulna	Khulna	Batiaghata, Dumuria, Dacope, Koyra
Kushtia	Kushtia	Daulatpur, Khoksha. Kushtia Sadar, Mirpur
Magura	Magura	Sreepur
Meherpur	Chuadanga	Chuadanga Sadar, Damurhuda, Jibonnagar
	Meherpur	Gangni,
Satkhira	Satkhira	Assasuni, Debhata, Kalaroa, Kaliganj, Satkhira Sadar, Tala

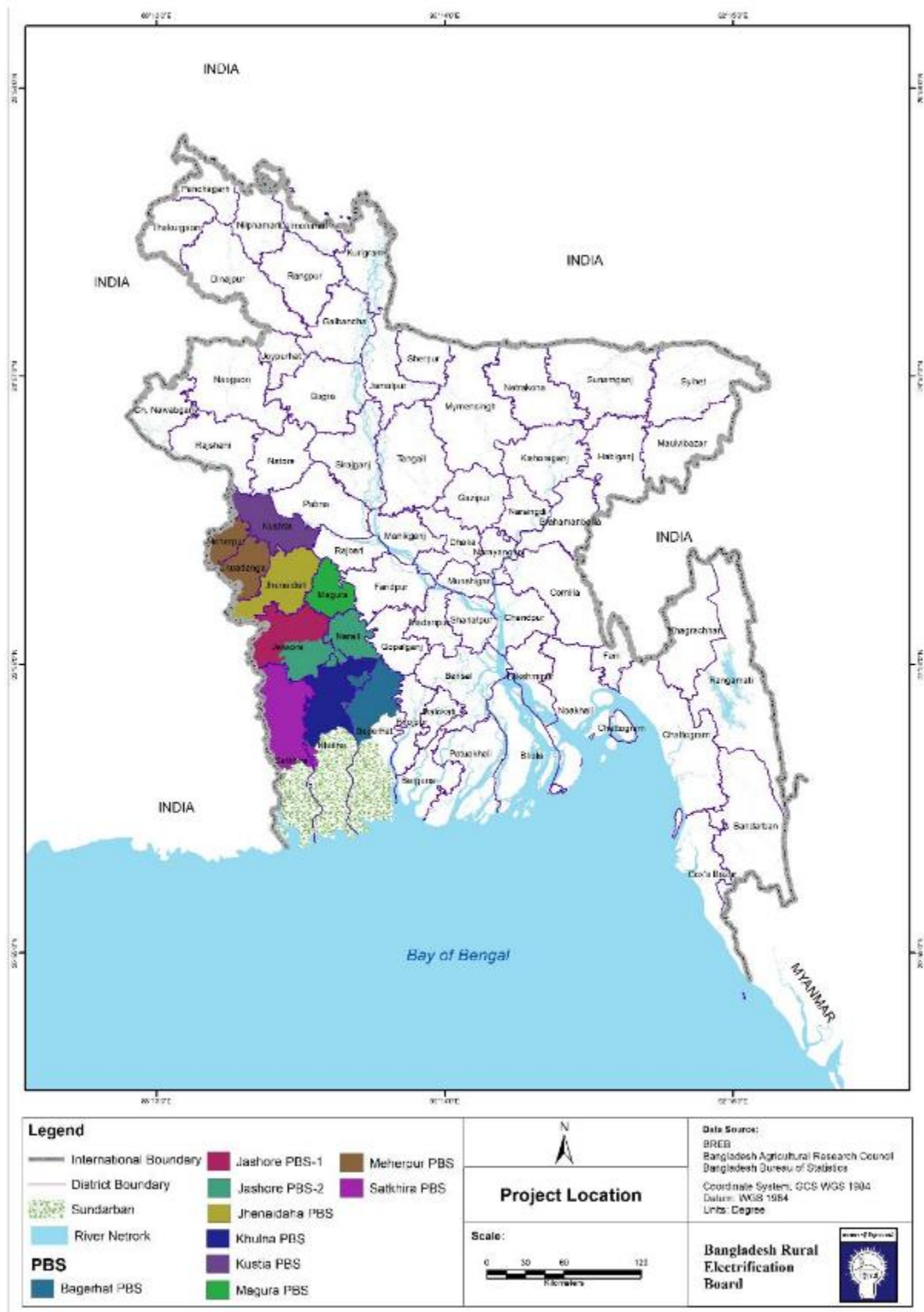


Figure 1.1: Project Locations

1.4 Minimizing Resettlement Impact

9. The preparation of the resettlement plan was guided by ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the relevant national regulatory frameworks in Bangladesh. The resettlement plan analyzes the project related impacts and provides an entitlement matrix that includes cash compensation and other resettlement assistance for persons affected by the project. Overall, the project does not lead to any physical displacements of the population. Impacts are primarily confined to temporary economic displacements, causing from loss of standing trees and crops.

10. The preparation of the resettlement plan was preceded by due diligence conducted for different subprojects proposed for the project. The social impact assessments as part of due diligence was based on preliminary engineering designs and maps prepared by the BREB. Consultations were also conducted with relevant project stakeholders.

11. The project planning avoided compulsory land acquisition and involuntary resettlement while selecting the locations of substations except two substations (1) Sharsha-5, Ulashi and (2) Jashore-7, Daotola, Jashore, which are already acquired. The acquisition process of these two lands have started beginning of 2019 and completed in July 2020. These were acquired without any expectation of ADB's involvement as project preparation for the additional financing started in November 2019. There are no legacy and/or reputational issues identified. Remaining 49 new substations are proposed privately owned land (one is owned by government university and will be taken by MOU) that will be availed through negotiated settlement with the willing-buyer and willing-seller mechanism and land purchase process started in February 2020 but due to coronona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, entire process was delayed by 4 months. There would be no physical displacement. In Assansuli-3, Satkhira sub-station site, 2 tin-made structures (one is 392 square feet and other one is 308 square feet) are identified, but the two structures are abandoned so these will not trigger any physical relocation. The structures will be purchased by the respective PBS at current market price and owners will be able to take the salvage materials. As far as construction of 33 and 11 kV distribution lines are concerned, the design suggested for pole-based lines which will follow mostly along the existing road. As a standard practice, the route of distribution line will be finalized to avoid or to minimize impacts towards temporary damages on crops/trees/structures if any coming in the route during construction during detailed design stage. However, in case of any unavoidable impacts on loss of crops or trees, the same will be compensated.

1.5 Project Benefits

12. The successful implementation of the additional financing will involve the construction of 51 new sub-stations and the expansion of the rural power distribution system and will improve reliability of supply to residential and commercial customers in rural areas of Khulna Division. A reliable electricity supply will lead to social and economic benefits and improved conditions for schools, hospitals, and other social services. Improved efficiency of the power distribution network will help in meeting the peak demand and will reduce the energy loss.

CHAPTER 2: SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 Introduction

13. This chapter outlines the findings of assessment for new substations and distribution lines under the additional financing. Locations for the proposed 51 substations have been identified by concerned PBS. Route alignment for the distribution lines are preliminary identified and will be finalized during the detailed design stage. This is a draft resettlement plan and shall be updated and finalized in case there is change in already identified substation locations during detailed design stage resulting in additional involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impacts and also when the final surveys for the lines are complete resulting in additional impact. However, no indigenous people communities are found during the safeguard due diligence for 51 lands.

14. The following activities were undertaken:

- collection of technical details on substantiations and tentative line alignment from BREB,
- site visit and assessment on the proposed identified 51 new substation locations along with the respected PBS project engineers between July 2020–October 2020,
- sample walkover surveys of the tentative associated distribution 33 kV and 11 kV line alignment associated with the new substation between July 2020–October 2020,
- collection of details on the existing substations where the lines to be connected to assess whether any additional safeguards impacts occur,
- land ownership details have been collected for surveyed 51 substations including assessment and due diligence,
- regarding the lines, an estimate has been done based on an inventory survey about the potential impacts to be occurred during the construction phase of the distribution line,
- there is no such fixed right of way for the distribution lines, however, 7 meters width has been considered for the sample surveys,
- a socioeconomic survey was also carried out in the project area which specifically include landowners and households in the project area,
- total 54 consultations were carried out among the community people, landowners and PBS authority including their village head to ascertain the support from communities. Additionally, focused group consultations were carried out among women.

15. The impacts are both permanent and temporary. Permanent impacts will occur from land requirements for new 33/11 kV substations. Temporary impacts are foreseen in terms of loss of crops during the construction of distribution lines. However, most of the distribution line will follow the existing roadside and construction will avoid crop season. Trees may need to be trimmed and a few may be cut. Trees are mostly in community forest, so unlikely affected much. Distribution line does not have any specific right of way, however, the construction related damages may occur within seven meters of width. Summary of impacts are provided in **Table 2.1**. No indigenous people are identified during the census, socio-economic survey (SES) and inventory of losses (IOL) survey. Following section describes project related involuntary resettlement impacts for relevant subprojects.

Table 2.1: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Project Activities	Unit	Qty.	Impact on Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples
Substation Packages			
New 33/11 kV Substations	Nos	51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land required (@0. 40 acres to 0.54 acres for each s/s for 51 s/s, a total of 21.86 acres) -Land acquisition for 2 s/s is completed -One substation land amounting to 0.40 acres will be taken from Islamic University, Kushtia through MoU. It's a government University. -Remaining 48 lands will be purchase on a willing buyer willing seller basis -Two abandoned tin- made structures (700 sqft) may be affected which will be purchased together with land for sub-stations at current market price. -3,721 different trees will be cut-off -No indigenous people are identified.
Distribution Lines Package			
33 kV New Lines	km	990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No land acquisition/requisition are required for the poles and lines -No structures are expected to be affected under the lines -Temporary impacts on loss of crops during construction which will mostly be avoided and mitigated and if not will be compensated -Trees may need to be trimmed and a few may be cut. Trees are mostly in community forest, so unlikely affected much. In case of privately owned trees, the loss will be compensated
11 kV new lines	km	3,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No land acquisition/requisition are required for the poles and lines -No structures are expected to be affected under the lines -Temporary impacts on loss of crops during construction which will mostly be avoided and mitigated and if not will be compensated

km = kilometer, kV = kilo volt, sqft = square feet.

2.2 Impacts due to new 33 kV and 11 kV distribution lines

16. There will be temporary impacts in terms of loss of crops during the construction of distribution lines which will be very minimal and can be avoided or mitigated during the construction. In the unavoidable circumstances, there could be loss of one season crops at some places. The distribution length alignment has been initially prepared and based on early surveys, 990 km and 3,000 km distribution length are estimated for 33kV and 11 kV lines, respectively. Exact loss will be known during the construction phase. However, the lines will travers by the roadsides. Temporary impacts on loss of crops during construction which will mostly be avoided and mitigated and if not, will be compensated. No structures are expected to be affected under the lines. Electric poles will be constructed mainly on the government land (roadside land). Some poles may be constructed on the private land with adequate concent from the landowners.

2.3 Impacts on land for new 33/11 kV substations

17. A total of 51 new substation will be constructed under the 9 PBS which require 21.86 acres of land and among them 0.80 acres are already acquired by BREB for 2 substations under Jashore PBS. Remainin 49 new substations land amounting of 21.0006 acres will be purchased by willing buyer and willing seller process except the Islamic University for Kushtia substation as it will be taken through MOU between BREB and university authority Purchasing land is an easier and effective alternative comparing to land acquisition, so BREB will use this

option as a primary land procurement method. So overall impact on the affected people is minimal considering most of the land be purchased through willing buyer and seller mechanism. BREB has already taken initiatives for direct purchase of land.

18. Social information was collected from the owners of 51 substation lands. Nobody will be rendered landless or severely affected due to land purchase. People agreed to sell their land. The landowners of the 51 locations are male headed 95 and female headed 6. There will be no physical displacement. However, 3,721 large, medium, and small trees will be affected, and compensation will be paid according to current fair market price. The village chairmen have been consulted to finalize the substation site and the chairmen acted as independent third party (not involved in the project) during land purchase to document the negotiation and settlement process.

19. Consultations have been conducted at 51 proposed substation locations including ascertaining consent process from communities, landowners, and users. Consents have been obtained from the land owners for 39 locations and the remaining locations are under process. The written consents from all locations will be acquired before any civil work contract award and all will be purchased with proper land title transfer before any civil work start. BREB is taking advance action to finalize the land negotiation and payment prior to the contract award.

Table 2.2: Total Land Required for New Substations (in acres)

SL	Name of PBS	Total Area required	Private Land	Government Land	Acquisition	Purchase
1	Bagerhat	1.20	1.20	0	0	1.20
2	Jashore -1	3.20	3.20	0	0.80	3.20
3	Jashore-2	2.90	2.84	0.06	0	2.90
4	Jhenaidah	2.54	2.54	0	0	2.54
5	Khulna	3.24	3.24	0	0	3.24
6	Kushtia	3.23	2.83	0.40	0	3.23
7	Magura	0.45	0.45	0	0	0.45
8	Meherpur	2.04	2.04	0	0	2.04
9	Satkhira	3.06	3.06	0	0	3.06
TOTAL		21.86	21.40	0.46	0.80	21.86

20. The affected land distribution according to category is presented in the table below. It represents that agricultural land will be affected around 86% (18.76 acres) more than any other category of land. The rest of the affected land criterions are minimal in quantity. A total of three categories of land have been identified as per census and IOL survey.

Table 2.3: Land Requirements by Category (In acres)

SL	Name of PBS	Agriculture	Orchard/Nursery	Waterbodies	Vita/High Land	Total Area required
1	Bagerhat	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20
2	Jashore -1	2.80	0.40	0.00	0.00	3.20
3	Jashore-2	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.90
4	Jhenaidah	2.14	0.40	0.00	0.00	2.54
5	Khulna	3.09	0.00	0.15	0.00	3.24
6	Kushtia	3.23	0.00	0.00	0.40	3.23
7	Magura	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45
8	Meherpur	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04
9	Satkhira	1.00	0.52	0.73	0.69	3.06
TOTAL		18.76	1.32	0.88	1.09	21.86

SL	Name of PBS	Agriculture	Orchard/Nursery	Waterbodies	Vita/High Land	Total Area required
	%	85.82	6.04	4.03	4.99	100

2.4 Impact on entities

21. A total of 101 title holders will be affected by the proposed 51 surveyed new sub-stations. Majority of the substations are owned by more than one household. Among the 101 households, total 74 headed households (HHs) lands will lose only agricultural land, 25 HHs land and trees will be affected and rest of the 2 HHs Land, trees and abandoned structures will be affected.

Table 2.4: Number of Affected Entities

SL	Name of PBS	Only Land Affected HH	Land and Trees Affected HH	Land, Trees, and abandoned structures affected HHs	Total
1	Bagerhat	4	0	0	4
2	Jashore -1	22	1	0	23
3	Jashore-2	12	4	0	16
4	Jhenaidah	5	3	0	8
5	Khulna	8	3	0	11
6	Kushtia	7	5	0	12
7	Magura	1	0	0	1
8	Meherpur	6	7	0	13
9	Satkhira	9	2	2	13
	Total	74	25	2	101

2.5 Impact on structures

22. Among the total identified HHs (101) in 51 sub-stations, 2 tin-made abandoned structures at Assasuni-3 Substation of Satkhira PBS will be affected. Both structures are owned by one household and they are residing 2 km away from the proposed substation land which is also owned by the owner. However, compensation for the two abandoned structures will be paid according to current market price and owners will be able to take away salvage materials as agreed by BREB.

2.6 Impact on Trees

23. A total of 3,721 trees are expected to be affected by the 51 surveyed sub-stations. Trees are categorized based on their character and then size.¹ All trees are perennial except Banana. Most of the affected trees are small trees. Details of the trees are presented the table below.

¹ **Large Tree:** A commonly found tree (except some species such as palm, dates, coconut, betel nut, guava, lemon, sharifa/sofeda, etc) with more than 4 feet of girth at the chest position has been classified as big tree. In case of fruit bearing trees (Mango, Jackfruit, Litchi, Black Berry, etc.) the girth size 3.5 feet and above are also considered as big category. In case of Palm, dates, coconut, betel nut, etc. 20 feet or above height is considered big. In case of guava, lemon, sharifa/sofeda, etc the age of the trees and judgment of the surveyor and trees owners has been imposed to classify the size. More than 10 years of age of such species of trees has been categorized as large.

Medium Tree: Trees having 2-4 feet girth is classified as medium. In case of palm, dates, coconut, betel nut species, the height between 10-20 feet is medium and for guava, lemon, sharifa/sofeda, etc the age of the trees between 5-10 years are classified as medium.

Table 2.5: Total Number of Trees Affected by the project

Type of Trees	Name of the PBS							Total
	Jashore-1	Jashore-2	Jhenaidah	Khulna	Kustia	Meherpur	Satkhira	
Timber								
Large	3	13	8	3	0	0	6	33
Medium	37	8	5	7	0	6	5	68
Small	174	12	0	8	600	18	4	816
Sub-Total	214	33	13	18	600	24	15	917
Fruit								
Large	16	11	0	6	0	66	0	99
Medium	30	72	400	11	30	44	35	622
Small	342	29	0	11	25	32	30	469
Sub-Total	388	112	400	28	55	142	65	1,190
Medicinal								
Large	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medium	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Small	19	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
Sub-Total	21	0	0	1	0	0	0	22
Banana	192	0	0	0	600	0	0	792
Nursery	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	800
Total	1,615	145	413	47	1,255	166	80	3,721

2.7 Impact on Vulnerable HHs:

24. Vulnerable HHs are defined as those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples. During the studies and surveys no indigenous groups and female head households are identified. The land owners whose land will be purchased through willing buyer and seller mechanism are not regarded vulnerable households. The vulnerability assessment needs to be conducted once the project area are fixed based on the final engineering design.

2.8 Other project impacts:

2.8.1 Impact on gender

25. Women in the subproject impact areas are engaged in multiple activities. Apart from their reproductive roles such as household cooking, cleaning, fetching water, feeding children, helping in children's studies and looking after the in-laws (particularly those living in extended families), women across the subproject areas also make a significant contribution to the household economy. Despite strong pressures from the families to dissuade women finding employment, they take a lead role in livestock farming and take care of the feeding of their cattle, goats, and poultry. Home gardening is another important economic activity of women, produce of which is used for both household consumption and marketing. Other forms of economic activities conducted by women include agricultural labor work, dressmaking, handicraft-making, employment in apparel industries etc. Educated women are employed in both government and private sector jobs. Unemployed educated women would conduct tuition classes for students in their neighborhood to find some income.

Small Tree: Three having less than 2 feet girth is classified as small, In case of palm, dates, coconut, betel nut species, the height between 5-10 feet is small and for guava, lemon, sharifa/sofeda, etc the age of the trees between 2–5 years are classified as small

Sapling/plant: Tree planted for gardening or growing up is classified as sapling. The plant still in nursery or eligible for shifting is classified as seedling.

26. Women who engage in daily paid labor work are paid less compared to their counterpart men. For example, when a man is paid Tk300 a day, a woman would get only Tk150 or Tk200 though there is not much difference in the work that both groups carry out and the duration of work. Excess of labor available and social attitudes towards women are also reported as factors that influence to pay lower salaries for women. The incomes they earn from such economic activities are used to supplement the households' consumption needs, to re-pay debts or else to cover the expenses connected with children's education. Some women would also save some money to be used in emergencies or for their children's future. In some communities, however, it has been reported that women have to handover their earnings to husbands or else get prior consent of the husband to spend their earnings.

27. Household level decision-making is largely vested with the husband. A few instances of joint decision making by both men and women were reported. Women also perform a significant role in managing the household assets despite the key immovable assets like land and house are owned by men. Physical assets such as land and jewelry received by women as part of their dowry remain in her possession but on some occasions, they are transferred to the ownership of men as part of matrimonial agreements.

2.8.2 Impact on Indigenous people

28. The project is in Khulna Division. According to the census survey, there is no indigenous people within the project's area of impact. The project does not pass through tribal lands and the areas and districts with indigenous population are far from the project site. The project sites are not even located close to any ethnic minority towns or villages. Thus, it is not expected to have any adverse impact on ethnic minorities. The additional financing does not affect indigenous people (neither positively nor negatively) and thus does not trigger ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) on indigenous people and no indigenous peoples plan needs to be prepared.

Chapter 3: SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

3.1 Introduction

29. This section deals with the general baseline socio-economic profile of the project area and affected households. Socio-economic details of the households were collected during the social studies. The socio-economic profile of the surveyed HHs is consequently presented following demographic profile of the HHs. A total of 101 HHs comprises of 413 people has been surveyed with average HH size 4.09 which is lower than the national average (4.35) according to BBS 2011, Bangladesh.

Table 3.1: General Profile of Surveyed Population

Category	Total
Number of total surveyed Households /Units	101
Number of total Population	413
Average HHs Size	4.09

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BREB, June–October 2020

3.2 Demographic Profile of Surveyed HHs

30. Demographic profile of the affected community has been analyzed as a part of socio-economic profile of the project area. This comprises of gender profile and age-sex distribution of the project affected communities. Precisely, it can be stated that the area lacks gender parity as 94% (95) male head and 6% (6) female headed HHs are found during census survey with at the 51 proposed sub-stations. The general scenario in Bangladesh is same as most of the HHs head are male. Age-sex ratio indicates that majority of the population are within the age limit of 15–59.

3.3 Age and Sex Distribution of Surveyed Population

31. Age-sex distribution of the surveyed HHs was measured during the census and IOL survey. It was found that population density increases respectively from the age group of 1–59. According to the age band, the most prominent group is 30-59. The number of surveyed persons steadily decreases with increasing age limit above 60. It is the almost like the national scenario. Details see in Table 3.2.

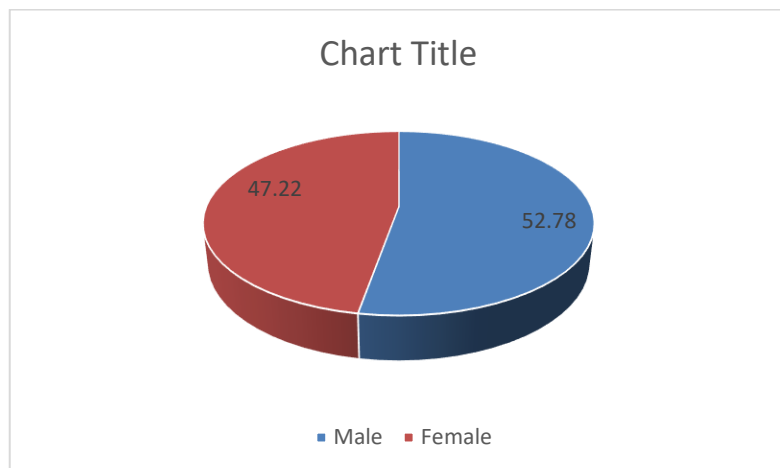
Table 3.2: Age Sex Distribution of Surveyed Population

SL	Age Group (Yrs)	Male		Female		Overall	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	01 to 04	12	5.50	8	4.10	20	4.84
2	05 to 14	25	11.47	31	15.90	56	13.56
3	15-29	49	22.48	48	24.62	97	23.49
4	30-59	104	47.71	94	48.21	198	47.94
5	60-65	15	6.88	7	3.59	22	5.33
6	Above 65	13	5.96	7	3.59	20	4.84
	Total	218	100	195	100	413	100

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BREB, June–October 2020.

3.4 Sex Profile of Surveyed HHs

Figure 1.1: Sex Profile of Surveyed HHs



Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BREB, June–October 2020.

Sex profile of the surveyed HHs has been illustrated in the figure 3.1. It represents that the percentage of male populations are greater than female in the project area. At project area total of 413 population will be surveyed where 52.78% (218) are male and 47.22% (195) are female, which represents that percentage of female population in the project area is less compared to the male population.

3.5 Marital Status

32. The following Table shows the marital status of the population (HH members). It is to be noted that among the 413 surveyed population, 317 people are above 18 year. Any person below 18 years are not allowed to marry in Bangladesh. Any personson below the age of 18 are found married in the project area. This section describes the marital status of the people. No people are fould married below the age of 18. It is found that 60.50% people are married against 37.77% unmarried. Total 0.24% are widow/widower and 1.45% are found divorced.

Table 3.3: Marital Status of Male & Female population

Marital Status	Gender	0 to 15	16-17	18-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Above 60	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Married	Male	0.00	0.00	9.38	42.86	54.69	62.00	63.33	30.75
	Female	0.00	0.00	32.29	51.95	43.75	34.00	23.33	29.78
Unmarried	Male	49.41	63.64	38.54	5.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.79
	Female	50.59	36.36	19.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.98
Widower/Widow	Male	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.33	0.24
	Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Divorced	Male	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	4.00	10.00	1.45
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BREB, June–October 2020.

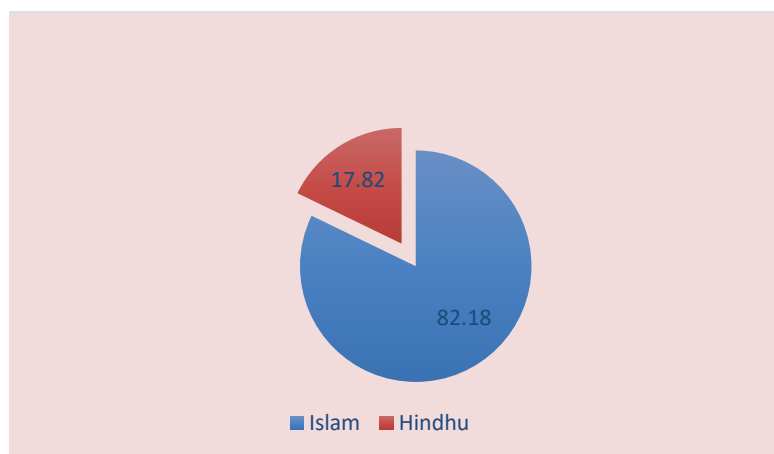
3.6 Socio-Economic Profile of Surveyed HHs

33. The Socioeconomic profile deals with various socio-economic details of the surveyed 101 households (413 numbers of people were covered under the survey) based on the finding of the survey. Socioeconomic information along with potential impacts on the people and community were collected from the people during the survey.

3.6.1 Household by Religion

34. The following figure shows the distribution of households by religious category. It is found that Islam is the predominant religion in the study area (82.18%). The percentage of Hindu households is 17.82%. Among the surveyed people there is no other religion.

Figure 3.2: Percentage of surveyed population by religion



The figure shows that most of the population is Muslim (82.18%), with some followers of Hindu religion (17.82%). No other religion members were found in the project area during the survey.

3.6.2 Distribution of Household Population

35. Distribution of HH population is presented in the table below. It indicates that majority of the HHs (63.37%) have 3–4 members. It is interesting that 9 HHs have only 1–2 members. HH size of within 7 to 10 members are minimal in the area. Distribution of HH population is presented by area-wise in the illustration:

Table 3.4: Distribution of HH population

SL	Number of household members	Total	
		No.	%
1	1 to 2	9	8.91
2	3 to 4	64	63.37
3	5 to 6	22	21.78
4	7 to 8	3	2.97
5	9 to 10	3	2.97
6	10+	0	0.00
	Total	101	100

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BREB, June–October 2020.

3.6.3 Education Level of Surveyed Population (6 Years and above)

36. Education level of the surveyed population is presented in the table below. Among the surveyed 413 population, 386 population are at the age of above 6 years and 27 people are below the age of 6 years who has not started the school yet. The table demonstrates that primary and secondary level education entrance is high in the area. But dropout rate is very high as the number of people sharply decreases from secondary certificate achievers. It also indicates that education rate is higher among male population than female. Also, illiteracy is higher among male population than female population.

Table 3.5: Level of Education of Surveyed Population (6 Years and above)

SL	Education Level	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Up to class five/ Ebtedaye Madrasha	65	29.82	66	33.85	131	31.72
2	Class six to ten	44	20.18	52	26.67	96	23.24
3	SSC or equivalent	39	17.89	30	15.38	69	16.71
4	HSC or equivalent	28	12.84	17	8.72	45	10.90
5	BA or equivalent	12	5.50	8	4.10	20	4.84
6	MA or equivalent	7	3.21	2	1.03	9	2.18
7	Illiterate	7	3.21	6	3.08	13	3.15
8	Can sign only	2	0.92	1	0.51	3	0.73
9	Not yet start study (Children, not in education)	14	6.42	13	6.67	27	6.54
Total		218	100	195	100	413	100

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BREB, June–August 2020.

3.6.4 Occupation of the Population

37. There are varieties number of occupations have been identified during survey of the project. The population distribution according to gender engaged in various primary occupations is presented in tabular form below. A variety of occupational choices have been found in the project location, and majority are farmer. Female population are mostly unemployed. In addition to agriculture, the other significant occupations are involvement with business, service, day labour, service, doctor, and mason etc. Apart from these, a minimal number of populations have been identified as unemployed in the form of retired person and aged persons.

Table 3.6: Distribution of Surveyed People by occupation

SL	Name	Male	Female	Total	%
1	Agriculture	57	0	57	13.80
2	Teacher	0	1	1	0.24
3	Service	23	0	23	5.57
4	Housewife	0	64	64	15.50
5	Business	41	0	41	9.93
6	Day Labour	4	0	4	0.97
7	Driver	2	0	2	0.48
8	Mason	1	0	1	0.24
9	Carpenter	1	0	1	0.24
10	Unemployed	9	1	10	2.42
11	Doctor	2	0	2	0.48
12	Ayurveda Physician	0	1	1	0.24
13	Student	50	51	101	24.46
14	Children (not in occupation)	14	13	27	6.54
15	Aged Person	9	6	15	3.63
16	Retired Person	3	0	3	0.73
17	Made servant	0	58	58	14.04
18	Social Worker	2	0	2	0.48
Total		218	195	413	100

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BREB, June–August 2020.

3.6.5 Per capita income of surveyed HHs

38. The total surveyed population has been divided into 8 sections based on per capita income. Table demonstrates per capita income distribution of the project area. It represents that majority of the population is earning BDT10,000 to 12,000 per month.

Table 3.7: Per capita income of surveyed HHS

SL	Yearly Level of Income (BDT)	Total	
		No.	%
1	Up to 103000	17	16.83
2	103001 to 120000	10	9.90
3	120001 to 180000	24	23.76
4	180001 to 240000	19	18.81
5	240001 to 360000	15	14.85
6	360001 to 480000	3	2.97
7	480001 to 600000	5	4.95
8	Above 600000	8	7.92
	Total	101	100

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BREB, June–August 2020.

3.6.7 Housing infrastructure

39. Total 101 HHs own 175 different structures. Some HHs own both Pucca and semipucca structures where as few HHs own tin made and Katcha structures. Most of the sample households live in Semi-pucca houses against minimal number of HHs are live in katcha house. Other HHs are live in Pucca and tin-made houses comprise 26.29% and 18.86% percent, respectively. The pucca houses have brick walls, concrete/tile roofs, and cement/tile floors. The semi-pucca houses have brick walls, cement floors and roofs covered with tin sheets.

Table 3.8: Housing infrastructure N=101

SL	Type of Houses	Total	%
1	Pucca	46	26.29
2	Semi-pucca	80	45.71
3	Tin-made	33	18.86
4	Katcha	16	9.14
Total number of structures owned by 101 HHs		175	100

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BREB, June–August 2020.

3.6.8 Household amenities

40. Households draw water from diverse and multiple sources. A total of 100 (99.01%) of the 101 households has their own private tube well and the remaining one hh use government tubewell. Among the 101 HHs, 23 HHs use both personal tubewell and pond/river waters for daily purposes including cleaning, washing, and drinking.

Table 3.9: Source of water for domestic purposes

SL	Water Source	Total	% (N=101)
1	Personal Tube-well	100	99.01
2	Government Tube-well	1	0.99
3	Personal tube-well and Pond/River water (both)	23	22.77

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BREB, June–July 2020.

41. Electricity is available in 96.04% of the households. The rest 3.96% is not connected to electricity, they are using solar energy for lighting purposes.

Table 3.10: Source of energy

SL	Source for Lighting	Total	%
1	Electricity	88	87.13
2	Solar	4	3.96
3	Solar and Electricity	9	8.91
Total		101	100

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BREB, June–August 2020.

42. Cylinder gas connection is available in 51.49% HHs and rest of the HHs are using kerosene and firewood for cooking. People confirms that if they get the connection of the electricity, they will stop using firewood.

Table 3.11: energy sources used by the HH for other domestic purposes

SL	Energy Source	Total	N=101
1	Electricity	18	17.82
2	Cylinder Gas	52	51.49
3	Kerosene	1	0.99
4	Firewood	72	71.29
5	Solar	2	1.98

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BREB, June–August 2020.

43. All the 101 households have an individual toilet and some HHs own more than one toilet. All 101 HHs own 130 different types of toilets. The type of toilet used by households includes water seal/slab ring toilets by 80.20%, flash toilet 38.61%, public toilets 4.95% and other using toilets are pit toilets and toilet shared with a neighbours.

Table 3.12: Type of toilet used by the household

SL	Type of Toilet	Number of owned toilets	% N=101
1	Flash Toilet	39	38.61
2	Slab-toilet	81	80.20
3	Pit Toilet	4	3.96
4	Toilet shared with a neighbor	1	0.99
5	Public Toilet	5	4.95

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BREB, June–August 2020.

44. The mobile phones are available for 96.04% of the households. Other assests available in HHs are bicycle, motorcycle, private car, tractor, water pump and CNG Auto Rickshaw etc. Main electric appliances are available in HHs are television, fridge, fan, radio, and rice cooker etc.

Table 3.13: Household Asset

SL	Name of Assets	Number of owned assets	% (N=101)
1	Private Car	1	0.99
2	Motorcycle	46	45.54
3	CNG Auto Rickshaw	2	1.98
4	Bicycle	66	65.35
5	Tractor	1	0.99
6	Water Pump	22	21.78
7	Mobile Phone	97	96.04

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BREB, June–August 2020.

Table 3.14: Main electric appliances used in the households

SL	Name of Assets	Total	% (N=101)
1	Television	87	86.14
2	Radio	11	10.89
3	Fridge	75	74.26
4	Fan	91	90.10
5	Iron	6	5.94
6	Rice Cooker	9	8.91
7	Others Cooking Goods	18	17.82

Source: Census and IOL survey conducted by BREB, June–August 2020.

CHAPTER 4: INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 Consultations

45. As an integral part of the safeguards planning process, various stakeholders were consulted including local people and communities during the preparation of the resettlement plan. Gender consultations were also carried during census and IOL survey among women to seek women's view on the project and to make them aware about the project. Due to corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, BREB was unable to conduct mass level of consultation. All the consultations were conducted following the COVID-19 guidelines of World Health Organization (WHO), ADB and government. It ensured that the affected people and other stakeholders are informed, consulted, and allowed to participate actively in the process of project preparation and aware about the positive and negative impact of the project. The consultation will continue through out project cycle with various stakeholders such as affected people, concerned line department such as revenue, horticulture, agriculture departments and local administration.

46. Public consultations were carried out with groups of people their community-based organizations in the project impact areas for the purpose of disclosing information about the proposed project activities and their impacts and eliciting the participants' views and concerns. The consultations covered 36 upazilas of 10 districts under Khulna division. The feedback received will be used by the project executing agencies and incorporated in the technical designs to minimize the resettlement impacts. Furthermore, consultation outcomes were also helpful in establishing appropriate safeguards measures in preparation of the resettlement plan.

47. For the preparation of this resettlement plan, a total 54 public consultation meetings were conducted on the location of the substations between July to October 2020. Among the total 54 consultation meetings, 47 consultation meetings were conducted in 9 PBS with affected households and community people and rest of the 7 consultation meetings were conducted with respective PBS officials. The key objectives of the consultation meetings were to disclose the positive and negative impacts of the project to the community and stakeholders as well as to ensure inclusion of views and opinions from project affected persons.

4.2 Objective of Public Consultations

48. Following are the main objectives of the consultations:

- to seek the overall no objection from the local on the acceptability of the project;
- to seek communities' support toward the project;
- make people aware about the project and its potential impacts with proposed mitigation measures;
- understand the views of the people affected, with reference to loss of land, assets, and its due compensation;
- develop a thorough coordination between all stakeholders for the successful implementation of the project;
- to incorporate stakeholder and community inputs into the project design;
- to make the aware about the next plan of action relating to project implementation; and
- make them aware about the project implementation schedule, compensation methods, grievance redress mechanism etc. and seeking their views on continued participation.

49. Due to COVID-19 pandemic situation many people were not participated in the consultation meetings. A total of 229 local people and PBS officials were participated at consultation metings where 201 were male and 28 were female. However, female participants are found in many consultation meetings due to conservative society as well as COVID-19 pandemic situation. During the census survey, female members are also consulted separately.

Figure 4.1: Consultation Pictures



Table 4.1: Locations and Number of Participants at Public Consultations

S L	Name of Sub-stations	Locations	Date	Participant	
				Male	Female
Bagerhat PBS					
1	Bagerhat-3	Kashimpur, Bagerhat Sadar, Khulna	19/08/2020	5	0
2	Rupsha-2	Doba, Rupsha, Bagerhat	19/08/2020	4	0
3	Chitalmari-2	Khoria, Chitalmari, Bagerhat	19/08/2020	4	0
Jashore-1 PBS					
1	Sharsha-5 (Ulashi)	Toshipara, Sharsha, Jashore	24/07/2020	5	0
2	Jessore-7(Daitola)	Daitola, Jashore Sadar	25/07/2020	6	0
3	Sharsha-6 (Saratola)	Nouhati, Sharsha, Jashore	24/07/2020	6	4
4	Chaugacha-3 (Solua)	Afra, Chaugacha, Jashore	25/07/2020	5	0
5	Jessore-8 (Faridpur)	Alamnagar, Jashore Sadar	20/08/2020	4	0
6	Bagharpara-4 (Narikel Baria)	Uttar Srirampur, Bagharpara, Jashore Sadar	25/07/2020	3	0
7	Jhikargacha-5 (Godkhali)	Patuapara, Jikorgacha, Jashore	24/07/2020	5	0
8	Jashore 9 (Notun Hat)	Teghoria, Jashore Sadar, Jashore	28/09/2020	0	5
Jashore-2 PBS					
1	Avoinagar-4	Paikpara, Avoinagar, Jashore	26/07/2020	2	0
2	Avoinagar-5	Arapara, Avoinagar, Jashore	29/09/2020	5	0
3	Narail-4	Durbajuri, Narail Sadar, Narail	29/09/2020	2	0
4	Kalia-3	Kolabaria, Kalia, Narail	29/09/2020	3	8
5	Kalia-4	Lokkhipur, Kalia, Narail	30/09/2020	3	0
6	Lohagara-3	Chaoiguliya, Lohagara, Narail	29/09/2020	3	0
Jhenaidah PBS					
1	Harinakundau-2	Horishpur, Harinakundau, Jhenaidah	02/10/2020	5	0
2	Jhenaidah-4	Kajoli, Jhenaidah Sadar, Jhenaidah	02/10/2020	4	0
3	Shailkupa-3	Shiddhl, Shailkupa, Jhenaidah	02/10/2020	4	0
4	Kaliganj-4	Paskahonia, Kaliganj, Jhenaidah	03/10/2020	6	0
5	Moheshpur-4	Guroha, Moheshpur, Jhenaidah	03/10/2020	3	0
6	Moheshpur-5	Ghugi, Moheshpur, Jhenaidah	03/10/2020	5	0
Khulna PBS					
1	Dumuria-4	Bulbaria, Dumuria, Khulna	17/08/2020	4	0
2	Dumuia-5	Badargacha, Dumuria, Khulna	17/08/2020	4	0
3	Batiaghata-4 (Hetulnia)	Hetulnia, Batiaghata, Khlna	18/08/2020	3	6
4	Koyra-2	Naksha, Koyra, Khulna	01/10/2020	4	0
5	Dacope-3	Khona Dakup, Khulna	01/10/2020	3	0
Kustia PBS					
1	Kushtia-4	Dhaka Jhalupara, Kustia Sadar, Kustia	05/10/2020	3	0
2	Kushtia-5	Bamon Gram, Kustia Sadar, Kustia	05/10/2020	4	0
3	Khoksha-2	Ektarpur, Khoksha, Kustia	06/10/2020	3	0
4	Khoksha-3	Vobaniganj, Khoksha, Kustia	06/10/2020	4	0
5	Mirpur-3	Khadimpur, Mirpur, Kustia	05/10/2020	5	0

S L	Name of Sub-stations	Locations	Date	Participant	
				Male	Female
6	Daulatpur-5	Ghuramara, Daulatpur, Kustia	06/10/2020	4	0
Magura PBS					
1	Sripur-2	Gobindapur, Sripur, Magura	04/10/2020	3	0
Meherpur PBS					
1	Meherpur-3	Garabaria, Gangni, Meherpur	21/08/2020	3	0
2	Chudanga-3	Kalupole, Chuadanga Sadar	21/08/2020	4	0
3	Damurhuda-2	Komorpur, Damurhuda, Chuadanga	21/08/2020	3	0
4	Jibonagar-3	Raipur, Jibonnagar, Chuadanga	21/08/2020	4	0
5	Gangni-4	Noudapara, Gangni, Meherpur	07/10/2020	3	0
Satkhira PBS					
1	Debhata-2 (Parulia)	Parulia, Devhata, Satkhira	27/07/2020	5	0
2	Kaliganj-2 (Mautola)	Pania, Kaliganj, Satkhira	27/07/2020	4	0
3	Satkhira-3 (Vadra)	Vadra, Satkhira Sadar, Satkhira	28/09/2020	3	0
4	Satkhira-4 (Dhulihor)	Dhulihor, Shatkhira Sadar, Satkhira	27/09/2020	3	0
5	Kalarowa-3	Beli, Kalarowa, Satkhira	28/09/2020	5	0
6	Assasuni-3 (Bollavpur)	Bollabpur, Assasuni, Satkhira	27/09/2020	5	5
7	Tala-3	Tikrampur, Tala, Satkhira	28/09/2020	2	0

Table 4.2: Meeting with PBS Officials

SL	Locations	Date	Participant	
			Male	Female
1	Jashore PBS-1, Jashore Sadar, Jashore	24/07/2020	2	0
2	Jashore PBS-2, Monirampur, Jashore	26/07/2020	3	0
3	Satkhira PBS, Satkhira Sadar, Satkhira	27/07/2020	4	0
4	Khulna PBS, Khulna Sadar, Khulna	16/08/2020	2	0
5	Digulia Obijug Kendro, Digulia, Khulna	17/08/2020	3	0
6	Bagerhat PBS, Bagerhat Sadar, Bagerhat	19/08/2020	5	0
7	Meherpur PBS, Meherpur Sadar, Meherpur	21/08/2020	2	0

4.3 Summary of the consultation meetings

Table 4.3: Summary Findings of Public Consultations

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
General perception about the project	Most the people opined that they were aware about the proposed project. People in general felt that the project is very necessary for the regular and sufficient power supply with proper voltage. Some are pointed out that the project will provide benefit to students as they will get assured power supply during evening for studying.
Support of local people for the proposed project	All participants were agreed to provide unconditional support to the proposed project as the project is going to solve the electricity problem faced by them and finally their life will be comfortable. Participants during the consultation mentioned that since power supply is very poor there are no small-scale industries in this area. Once there will be assured power supply it will help in better economic development of the area. People will start planning about establishing small scale industries in the area and as a result there will be more employment opportunities.
Support and participation during project implementation	All the participants during the consultation expressed that they would extend unconditional support to the project and participate during the implementation of the project as and when required.
Critical issue and concern by the local people for the project	The local people during the consultation pointed out various issues pertaining to the project. One major issue highlighted was safety to the nearest residential population due to the construction of substation. In some locations they pointed out the issue of timely construction of proposed substation as during the construction there are lot of dust and noise pollution for the nearby population.
Criteria to be considered during project design, operation stage and construction	Few of the participants during the consultation suggested that the proposed substation should be at least 2 to 3 kms away from the residential population. In some locations, people mentioned that for safety fencing around the project site is required and modern technique should be used to reduce the noise pollution. Some were suggested that for safety there should be a safety wall with guard facility. In a few substations the people during the consultation pointed out that proper approach road with streetlight facility to the proposed substation is needed to deal with emergency situations.
Willing buyer and willing seller process	Majority of the landowners during consultation expressed that they want cash compensation at market rate for loss of land due to substation construction. They requested adequate compensation for the loss of trees and crops. Some villagers were of the view that in addition to cash compensation a member of each affected family should be given work or job during the construction stage.
Status of current electricity supply	Majority of the participants during the consultation reported that electricity is available for 12 to 14 hrs only. There are regular power cuts due to load shading, and they experience voltage fluctuations. The electricity supply is very less when there is strong wind and rain. In some substation areas, the participants pointed out that electricity is available for 6 to 7

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
	hrs in a day and during the rainy season the electricity supply is even less.
Perceived benefits from project	Almost all participants during the consultation pointed out that the construction of new substations will ensure increased electricity supply to villages and will stabilize the voltage fluctuations. Some of the participants pointed out that the increased power supply will meet the power demand of small-scale industries in the future which in turn will create employment opportunities for people in the area. The availability of sufficient power would be beneficial for the students for studying and undertaking other learning activities especially in the evening time.
Perceived loss	Almost all the villagers felt that there are no such negative impacts from this proposed project. Though there are some perceived losses these are very minimal in nature as they feel that there could be disruption of agricultural activities during stinging of feeder line or loss of crops if not avoided
Safety issues	Almost all the villagers raised the issue of safety due to the construction of substation. The participants mentioned that there will be always fear in the mind near the substation. For safety fencing around the project site is required and modern technique should be used to reduce the noise pollution. Some participants suggested that safety wall should be constructed around the substation with guard facility. This has been clarified that the substation boundary will be permanently fenced and there will be no influx of people inside the s/s boundary. Necessary safety measures will be adopted for ensuring safety of local people.
Usefulness of consultation	All villagers admitted that the consultations are very useful and helpful as they got an opportunity to share their views and concerns about the proposed project. Most of them pointed out that regular information sharing regarding the proposed project is needed for information about project status among local people.
Involvement of people in implementation	All participants during the consultation mentioned that they will participate during the implementation of the project. As the proposed project is very important to address the problem of electricity in their area, the villagers extended their full support in the implementation of the project.
Labor management during COVID - 19	Most of the participants are concerned about the migrant labors as they might spread COVID-19 virus during the construction period. They urged to engage local labors as much as possible. They have also suggested the following to avoid COVID-19 virus spread: (1)controlling entry/exit to the site, securing the boundaries of the site, and establishing designating entry/exit points; (2)training security staff on the (enhanced) system that has been put in place for securing the site and controlling entry and exit, the behaviors required of them in enforcing such system and any COVID -19 specific consideration ;(3)confirming that workers are fit for work before they enter the site or start work and special attention should be paid to workers with underlying health issues or who may be otherwise at risk; and (4) checking and recording

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
	temperatures of workers and other people entering the site or requiring self-reporting prior to or on entering the site.

50. Overall, the people living in project impact areas did not raise any critical objections to the proposed projects as they believed that this project would yield benefits to the localities as well as the country as a whole in terms of power supply expansion and reliability improvement. The households who were not connected to electricity supply and lived within the impact areas of the proposed rural electrification schemes of BREB expressed their strong support for the project as they aspired to get electricity supply to their households which would eventually minimize their current costs of energy and improve their livelihood practices, living conditions and quality of life. Those communities were of the view that they would be able to use electricity for irrigation of their cultivations, poultry farming, aquaculture farming, tailoring work, and other cottage industries such as running rice grinding mills.

51. They also believed that household electrification would enhance the convenience for their children to engage in studies. The households did not expect any compensation for loss of trees or crops in the event of their removal or clearance to pave the way for the installation of electricity poles and lines. They valued the electricity supply to their villages more than the compensation. However, BREB informed them that if subprojects caused any adverse significantly impacts on individual properties, valuable tree species and cultivations, people requested that such losses irrespective of whether they are permanent or temporary will be compensated adequately and timely following the guidelines of Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). Any damages will be calculated in current market price and will be compensated accordingly.

52. Total 28 woman joined in 5 the consultations meetings and focus group discussions. However, during census most of the female household members are consulted one to one. The summary of discussions is presented in the Table 4.4. below.

Table 4.4: Findings on Gender Consultations during census

Issues Discussed	Women's views and perception
General perception about the project	Around 75% of the women have heard about this project and they felt that successful implementation of this project will ensure regular power supply at home. Uninterrupted power supply also increases the local business.
Primary occupation of women	Women are primarily engaged in the household work. Most of them are also engaged in cultivation as per the agriculture season including collection of harvested yields. Some women members also run small shops and make bamboo baskets, and pickles at the household.
View on importance of education, specifically	Almost all women felt that education is very important today in every walk of life. Without education it is difficult to get job and other livelihood opportunities. For girls, good education is also required for marriage. Though higher education facilities are not easily available in the village most them are aware that both girls and boy's education are very important.
Types of education facilities available and quality of education	In almost all villages, primary school facilities are available. In some of the villages there are high schools nearby. Higher education facilities such as college, and polytechnique centres are very far off from the villages and

Issues Discussed	Women's views and perception
	mainly located in towns. There is no public transportation (public bus) available to reach the colleges. The parents must make their own arrangement for the school and college transportation.
Issues in education	Almost all women reported that there is no dropout of children till completion of primary education as every village has primary school. There are fewer incidences of drop out till the secondary school as the cost of education is not high. Incidences of dropout are more after secondary school completion as colleges and technical training centres are very far off from villages. Most of the women felt that non-availability of cheaper mode of public transportation facility and hostel facilities in colleges are main hindrances for higher education. There are also instances where the main reason for not pursuing higher education is poor economic condition of the family.
Inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, for the work	Almost all women during consultation reported that they got less payment as compared to men on the pretext of not working hard and performing work that require less physical labour. Inequality of wages is seen in both the agricultural and non-agricultural work. For agricultural labour women get less than the amount received by the male members. The gap is more in non-agricultural labour and construction work.
Role of women in the decision-making of the household	All women members felt that they have equal say along with the male counterpart regarding household decisions on important matters such as education, and health of children. As per the tradition, women in the household have right to property and inheritance. Due to this, they have more say in purchase of assets, and financial matters though they consult the spouse on this. Working women have more power on the use of their money but they take the decision after discussion with other family members. Most of the women agreed that due to the matrilineal nature of society, their view is prevailed on household decision making.
Availability of public health facilities and quality of services	In majority of the villages there are sub-centre and Primary Healthcare Centre (PHC) facilities. Women generally visit these facilities to seek first level of basic treatment for different ailments. However, in majority of the sub-centres there is poor infrastructure and in majority of PHCs no lady doctor is available. Due to these factors, home delivery is still practised. Civil hospitals are mainly located in towns and the villages near to the towns avail the good facilities of these hospitals.
Commonly prevalent diseases among the community	During consultation, most of the women members reported that high blood pressure and diabetes are prevalent among the community. It was also mentioned that in some of the villages, malaria is prevalent in the area. The community generally seek allopathic treatment for the above ailments.
Incidence of domestic violence at their home	Almost all the women felt that there is no such incidence of domestic violence. Though there are disagreements between wife and husband there is no such case of wife beating. Some women members mentioned that though there are incidences where male members of the

Issues Discussed	Women's views and perception
	community drink alcohol that does translate into violent behaviour with women.
Overall observation	Women in the community are hard working. They are engaged in almost all the productive activities of the household. The society follows Islamic and government rules in which the right of property and inheritance passes to women members of the family. All these factors contribute to make the women members more empowered. Women members also have active interest to learn other skills for strengthening the income of the household.

4.4 Information Disclosure

53. During the due diligence conducted for the project, information related to preliminary engineering designs and line routes of the project, potential impacts of the project both positive and negative and direct and indirect, entitlements of the affected parties and grievance redress procedures were shared with affected persons during consultations. The project implementation units (PIUs) of the executing agencies through its regional branches and officers will continue their communications with the affected persons and other stakeholders and disclose information such as the dates of final surveys and census of affected households, valuation procedures, project related impacts, specific entitlements of the affected persons, compensation procedures, grievance redress procedures and dates of the commencement of civil works. Brochures and posters containing relevant project information will be printed in local languages and they will be made available/displayed at places easily accessible to affected persons and other interested parties. A copy of the draft resettlement plan will be disclosed on ADB's website as well as on the websites of the executing agencies. A translation of the entitlement matrix in local languages will be made available for public scrutiny. Once the draft resettlement plan was finalized with updated information, the same procedure of disclosure will be followed.

4.5 Continued consultation and participation

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

- The PIU of (BREB), and officials of PBSs engage in continuous consultations with affected persons to minimize/avoid adverse impacts of the project and inform them the status of project, and entitlements and payment of compensation to affected persons.
- The PIU of (BREB), and officials of PBSs with support from contractor shall consult all the affected people to be impacted during substations and line construction.
- The PIU of (BREB), and officials of PBSs with support from contractor will disclose the construction schedule before the commencement of construction works to ensure that local villages are notified and informed of said activities
- The PIU of (BREB), and officials of PBSs with support from contractor will inform the affected persons on compensation to be paid for loss of crops and trees if any;
- The PIU of (BREB), and officials of PBSs with support from contractor will inform the communities about progress made in terms of construction
- The PIU of (BREB), and officials of PBSs with support from contractor will disclose information and consult with affected persons at the project area
- Any grievance related issues will be solved through adequate consultations process.
- All the future consultation will be done in the local language although some of the people

understand English.

55. For willing buyer and willing seller mechanism, these principles will be followed:
- The consultation process needs to address the risk of asymmetry of information and bargaining power.
 - The project needs to explain the potential land sellers that they have freedom of choice and if the negotiations fail this will not result in involuntary acquisition of land by using eminent domain powers of the state. In case of negotiation failure, the project will need to look for a new site.

CHAPTER 5: GREIVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

56. The legal framework of Bangladesh does not provide any institutional mechanism, other than the court of law for resolving project-based grievances that may be raised by project affected parties. Furthermore, the rights of non-titled persons are not well recognized, there is no mechanism to hear and redress grievances of such affected persons. Therefore, it is necessary that a project specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is established outside the courts of law which is easily accessible and cost-effective to the affected persons and immediately responsive to the grievances reported by the affected persons. This project based GRM will also serve to avoid lengthy and costly court actions that affected persons may recourse to thereby causing considerable delays in project implementation. It adopts a transparent and time-bound procedure in the grievance resolution process. The existing GRM does not impede access to the country's judicial or the other administrative remedies.

57. A two-tier project specific GRM has been established. The first tier is the grass-roots level mechanism. At this level, the grievances are reported to field officers of the complainant centers at each service area of the 9 PBSs in Khulna division. Any issues and grievances of technical or involuntary resettlement nature such as compensation, land purchase-related issues, cutting down trees, distribution lines crossing over houses or home gardens, safety issues electricity breakdowns, power fluctuations, defects in meter readings, electricity-related thefts etc. can be raised to the field officers.

58. If the issue/s cannot be resolved by the field officers within 7 days, they will be brought to second tier which is grievance redress committee (GRC) at PBS. BREB established a committee for an agreeable resolution. On behalf of BREB, the committee consults properly with local people to ensure issues are managed in an amicable way. The GRC is comprised of 5 members including PBS director (convenor), members from the office of executive engineer, BREB, member from PBS, member from consulting firm (in case of safeguard issue, safeguard consultant will attend) and member from contractor. The GRC normally provide solution within 15 days of receiving the grievance from the field officers. The details of the GRC is presented in the table 5.1.

Table 5.1: GRC at PBS

Sl. No.	Members	Designation	Responsibility
1	Elected local PBS director	Convener	Organize monthly or quarterly meeting
2	Member from Office of the Executive Engineer, BREB	Member secretary	Recorded all issues and circulated among the Interested people.
3	Member from PBS	Member	Summarized the grievances relating to environmental and social issues, construction related issues, occupational health and safety, community health and safety issues, and gender-based violence, etc.
4	Member from consultant	Member	Note discussions and decisions of the meeting and disseminate the information about GRM and taking follow up actions.

CHAPTER 6: POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 Introduction

62. The Government of Bangladesh does not have a national policy on involuntary resettlement. Eminent domain law is applied for acquisition of land for infrastructure projects where it is evident as required for public interest. However, in projects with external financing, the government adopts project-specific policy on land acquisition and resettlement. The legal and policy framework of this resettlement plan is based on the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017; the Electricity Act of 2018; and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

6.2 The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act, 2017:

63. The ARIPA 2017 requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Act also provides for the acquisition of properties belonging to religious organizations like mosques, temples, pagodas, and graveyards if they are acquired for public interest.

64. The Ministry of Land (MOL) has the overall responsibility to enforce land acquisition. The MOL delegates some of its authority to the commissioner at the divisional level and to the deputy commissioner at the district level. The deputy commissioners are empowered by the MOL to process land acquisition and pay compensation to the legal owners of the acquired property. The burden to establish his/her legal rights to the acquired property to be eligible for compensation under the law is on the landowner. The deputy commissioner is empowered to acquire a maximum of 50 standard bigha (16.50 acres) of land without any litigation for which he would obtain the approval of the divisional commissioner. Acquisition of land exceeding 16.50 acres must be approved from the central land allocation committee (CLAC) headed by the prime minister of the Government of Bangladesh. In the case of acquiring Khas land (government owned land), the land will be transferred through an inter-ministerial meeting following an acquisition proposal submitted to the deputy commissioner or MOL.

65. Under the ARIPA 2017, The deputy commissioner determines the value of the acquired assets as at the date of issuing the notice of acquisition under section 4(1) of the Act. The deputy commissioners thereafter enhance the assessed value by 200% for land and another 100% premium for loss of standing crops, structures, and income due to compulsory nature of the acquisition. The compensation such determined is called the 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. 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. ARIPA 2017, section 4 (2) also facilitates the private organizations to request from the government to acquire the land for their development activities. Furthermore, the new 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 6.1: 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)	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
	After the publication of the section 4(1) notice, a joint verification is conducted with potentially affected households and relevant organizations.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (7)	After publication of preliminary notice under the section 4(1), if any household has changed the status of the land for beneficial purposes, changed status will not be added to the joint verification notice.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (8)	If the affected person is not happy with the joint verification assessment, he/she can complain to deputy commissioner within seven days of issuing sec 4(1) notice.	Affected Person
Section 4 (9)	Hearing by deputy commissioner within 15 working days after receiving the complaints. In case of government priority projects, hearing will be within 10 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (1)	Objections to acquisition by interested parties, within 15 days of the issue of section 4 (1) Notice	Affected Person
Section 5 (2)	Deputy commissioner submits hearing report within 30 working days after the date of the section 5(1) notice. In the case of government priority projects, it will be within 15 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (3)	Deputy commissioner submits his report to the (i) government (for properties that exceed 16.50 acres and (ii) divisional commissioner for properties that do not exceed 16.50 acres. Deputy commissioner makes the final decision if no objections were raised within 30 days of inquiry. In case of government priority project, it will be 15 days	Deputy Commissioner
Section 6 (1) (1)	Government makes the final decision on acquisition within 60 working days after receiving report from the deputy commissioner under section 5(3) notice.	Government
Section 6 (1) (2)	Divisional commissioner makes the decision within 15 days or with reasons within 30 days since the submission of the report by deputy commissioner under section 5(3) notice.	Divisional Commissioner
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 must be served to all interested persons including the shareholders within 15 days of issuing section 7(1) notice	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (1)	Deputy commissioner makes a valuation of the property to be acquired as at the date of issuing section 4 notice; determine the compensation; and apportionment of compensation among parties interested.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (3)	Deputy commissioner informs the award of compensation to the interested parties and sends the estimate of	Deputy Commissioner

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the Process	Responsibility
	compensation to the requiring agency/person within 7 days of making the compensation decision.	
Section 8 (4)	The requiring agency deposits the estimated award of compensation with the deputy commissioner within 120 days of receiving the estimate.	Requiring Agency
Section 9 (1)	During valuation of assets, deputy commissioner will consider the following: (i) average market price of land of the same category in the last 12 months; (ii) impact on existing crops and trees; (iii) impact on other remaining adjacent properties; (iv) impact on properties and income; and (v) relocation cost for businesses, residential dwellings etc.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (2)	For land, additional 200% compensation on current mouza rate is added to the estimated value. If land is acquired for private organizations, added compensation will be 300%.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (3)	For other assets, additional 100% compensation on top of the current market price for impacts mentioned under section 9(1).	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (4)	Appropriate action will be taken for relocation on top of the above-mentioned subsections.	
Section 11 (1)	Deputy commissioner awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency/person.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 10 (2)	If an entitled person does not consent to receive compensation, or if there is no competent person to receive compensation, or in the case of any dispute with the title to receive compensation, deputy commissioner deposits the compensation amount in a deposit account in the Public Account of the Republic. Thereafter, deputy commissioner acquires the land. (Landowners can obtain such deposited money at any time, having appealed to the deputy commissioner, and providing evidence in support of his/her claim.	Deputy Commissioner Affected Persons
Section 12	When the property acquired contains standing crops cultivated by bargadar (registered tenants), the apportion of compensation due to him will be determined by the deputy commissioner and will be paid to the bargadar in cash.	Deputy Commissioner

66. ARIPA 2017 provide for the payment of compensation for land and other assets permanently acquired, including standing crops, trees, and houses and any other damages caused by such acquisition. The deputy commissioner determines the market value of acquired assets as per its value on the date of the notice of acquisition issued (Section 4 (1) Notice under ARIPA), based on the registered value of similar property bought and/or sold in the area over the preceding 12 months. The market value of the property determined by the deputy commissioner is reinforced with additional 200% for land and 100% for other assets under the ARIPA due to compulsory nature of land acquisition. The law specifies methods for calculation of market value of property based on recorded prices obtained from relevant government departments such as Registrar (for land), Public Works Department (for structures), Department of Forests (for trees), Department of Agriculture (for crops) and Department of Fisheries (for fish stock). The following factors will be considered by deputy commissioner in determining the market value of the property to be acquired.

67. In determining such market value, the deputy commissioner shall take into account damages caused to any standing crops or trees on the property as a result of acquisition; any severance of the property from other property held by the interested parties; any injurious affection on other properties, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or the earnings of the interested parties; 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 any damages that may result from diminution of the profits of the property between the date of serving the notice under section 7 (ARIPA) and the date of taking possession of the property by the deputy commissioner.

6.3 The Electricity Act, 2018

68. The Electricity Act enacted on 12th February 2018 repealed the former Electricity Act of 1910 with amendments to develop and reform the sectors of power generation, transmission, supply and distribution and for better service delivery to consumers and to meet the increasing demand for electricity. The act specifies the role of licensees in the supply of energy and construction of lines for energy transmission. The key features of the act are:

Table 6.2: Key issues of Electricity Act 2018

Chapter	Issues	Provisions in the Electricity Act, 2018
Chapter 3, section 6	Civil works	If any licensee is permitted to lay power supply lines within the area of supply or, subject to the terms of his license, beyond the area of supply, the licensee may, as soon as may be, do necessary civil works, with intimation to the concerned person or the local authority, as the case may be, for supplying electricity to that area. Licensee must take consent from all affected parties. However, if any power supply line or civil works creates any obstacle to proper execution of legitimate authority of any person, the licensee may shift the site for power supply line or civil works.
Chapter 3, section 9	Damages	If any road, railway, underground drain, sewer or tunnel is damaged in consequence of civil works, the part excavated shall have to be filled up by soil, the part damaged shall have to be repaired and the garbage shall have to be removed immediately after such works.
Chapter 3, section 12	Compensation	If any damage, harm or inconvenience is caused while doing civil works under this act, the licensee shall, in such manner as may be prescribed by rules, pay compensation to the person affected or the owner of the land affected for acquiring land for construction of electricity towers.
Chapter 3, section 13	Right of Way	For the purpose of laying power supply lines or doing civil works under this act, the licensee shall reserve the right of way over the land and the space above or underground there of: Provided that the licensee shall inform the land owner in writing before laying of power supply lines and doing civil works within a reasonable time.
Chapter 3, section 14	Acquisition of land	If acquisition of land is required for establishment of power generation plant or sub-station, it shall be deemed to have been necessary for public interest and the existing laws and regulations on acquisition of land shall have to be followed. If any private company holding license requires any land for constructing any connection line with power station, sub-station or grid substation the licensee may purchase or acquire such land from the concerned landowner in accordance with the existing laws and regulations regarding land acquisition.
Chapter 5, section 29	Accidents and investigation	If any accident occurs or any risk arises due to power generation, transmission, supply or distribution or due to power supply line or

		any other work, the person affected or the person having knowledge of it, as the case may be, may give notice in writing to the Authority of such incidence or damage.
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6.4 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

69. The Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards requirements outlined in Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) directs how any project's social impacts, which is financed by ADB should be managed. The Safeguard Policy Statement Involuntary Resettlement key principles are summarized below:

- (i) determination of scope of involuntary resettlement through a social impact assessment;
- (ii) consultation & participation, grievance mechanism set up;
- (iii) improve or at least restore livelihoods;
- (iv) provide transitional and relocation assistance;
- (v) improve standards of living of vulnerable and poor affected persons;
- (vi) ensure transparent procedures to ensure negotiated settlement;
- (vii) eligibility of non-title affected persons for assets on public land;
- (viii) careful planning of resettlement process through the development of a resettlement plan;
- (ix) transparency: local and international disclosure of resettlement documentation;
- (x) conceive of the resettlement plan as a development program (pro-poor);
- (xi) pay compensation and resettlement assistance prior to physical/economical displacement; and
- (xii) monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement plan's impacts.

70. Overall, the Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) of ADB includes safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous people. The objectives of the involuntary resettlement safeguard policy are to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent, or temporary. The three important elements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihoods, and incomes prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being that affected persons had prior to the project. The Safeguard Policy Statement gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being because of project interventions.

6.5 Gap between Government Laws and ADB Policies

71. There are still evident gaps in the government's 2017 law for land acquisition, electricity act 2018 and ADB policies and guidelines related to land acquisition, compensation, and involuntary resettlement. A brief description of the gaps between the government laws and

ADB policy along with the summary of gaps and gap-filling measures (Table 5.1) is presented below:

- Generally, the 2017 law does not recognize unauthorised occupants on the government land and there is no clear indication about avoiding or minimizing displacement. ADB policies strongly require avoidance or at least minimization of adverse impacts through alternative design options.
- The adverse social impacts are not entirely recognized by the 2017 law—for instance, there are no provisions for resettlement of the displaced population, whereas ADB policies require not only resettlement sites and support but uphold and at least restore pre-project standard of living of the affected people.
- The 2017 law pays very little attention to public consultation and stakeholders' engagements in project planning and execution. ADB policies require meaningful consultation with the affected people and other stakeholders to disseminate project goals and objectives to obtain stakeholder's views and inputs in project planning and implementation.
- Electricity Act 2018 recognizes full compensation for damage, detriment or inconvenience caused for construction of transmission or distribution lines by the project. However, the law does not have any guidelines on the compensation for the affected land by the tower or electric polls construction.
- Finally, ADB policies pay special attention to gender issues and vulnerable groups in the resettlement processes, particularly the non-titled and the affected poor households. The policy gaps have been bridged by additional project specific measures adopted in the resettlement plan. Adequate compensation; replacement cost (for lost assets and income); and rehabilitation and livelihood assistance will be provided so that affected persons can improve or at least restore their standard of living at pre-project level. Special attention will be given to vulnerable affected persons including elderly and women headed households. In sum, the added measures in this project fully comply with ADB social and resettlement safeguard policies. Table 5.1 provides a summary of the key measures taken to comply with ADB policy requirements. These measures are derived from "good practices" in resettlement management in other externally funded (i.e., ADB, World Bank) projects in Bangladesh.

6.6 Safeguard Principles applicable to the Project

72. Based on the national regulatory framework and the safeguards policy of ADB, the project implementation will be guided by the following safeguards principles.

- Adverse impacts arising from project design, planning and implementation including involuntary resettlement would be avoided, minimized, and mitigated by exploring design alternatives.
- Project related information including entitlements to affected persons will be disclosed in a timely manner and will be made available in places easily accessible to them and in local languages.
- Land donation or willing buyer willing seller method preferred rather compulsory land acquisition
- In case of land purchase, due diligence needs to confirm that: (a) functioning land markets exist; (b) the transaction has taken place with the owner's informed consent; (c) the owner was aware that it was possible to refuse to sell, and would not be subject to compulsory

acquisition; and (d) the owner was paid a fair price based on prevailing market values. Construction of lines shall follow existing roads and shall be planned during the off-crop season and in case of unavoidable impacts the losses will be compensated.

- Consultations will be carried out with affected persons and their communities to elicit their views and suggestions on project design and implementation procedures and to ensure their participation in project planning, implementation, and monitoring.
- Permanent and temporary loss of crops, standing trees and commercial trees due to project constructions will be compensated at replacement value
- Civil construction works will be scheduled for off-farming seasons to minimize adverse impacts on crops and cultivations.
- All entitlements and compensation will be paid to the affected persons prior to the commissioning of the civil construction work.
- Livelihoods and incomes of all displaced persons will be restored and improved.
- Grievance redress mechanisms will be established at different levels from construction sites to the executive agency level to receive and resolve any grievances from affected persons and to be resolved within a reasonable time frame.
- Contractual agreements with construction companies will ensure that contractors adopt adequate safety measures and avoid accidents and disturbances causing from noise, dust etc.
- A resettlement plan will be developed incorporating affected persons entitlements, compensation procedures, plans for livelihood and income restoration and improvement, grievance redress mechanisms etc. and will be disclosed in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- Compliance with the safeguards policies and principles by executive agency and the outcomes and impacts of resettlement will be monitored internally.

6.6 Willing Buyer and Willing Seller Principles applicable to the Project

73. For the new substations, willing buyer and willing seller mechanism will be applied. The land acquisition following ARIPA 2017 takes at least two years. Considering the land acquisition should be completed before any civil work start, there would be conflict of schedule if the land is acquired going through ARIPA 2017. Thus, willing buyer and willing seller mechanism is the most feasible option for the project. Under the willing buyer and willing seller norm, suitable land will be identified by PBS. The willing buyer and willing seller based purchased follows the steps below:

- PBS finds the locality where a substation shall be located and identified several slots.
- PBS researches the ownership status of the slots and consult with owners to check their will for negotiation and selling.
- Once the owners confirm their will, then the negotiation will start. Meanwhile PBS collect market rate and recent transaction details around the area.
- Through the negotiation, the contract details and amount to be paid for purchasing land is decided.
- PBS pays advance to the seller and a land purchase intention deed (baina deed) is prepared, if necessary, and registered with the local land office. This Baina deed is valid for 3 months.
- Within 3 months, a sale deed is prepared and registered with Land Registration Office. During registration, the remaining amount is paid through cheque to the seller. and the amount shall be transferred to the owners after verification of the ownership documents.
- PBS receives the sale deed from the Land Registration Office. This deed is kept at the PBS local office. Later the Land Department updates their records. From then on land

belongs to concerned PBS. The “necessary fees” referenced in this paragraph to register the deed will be paid by the PBS.

74. Respective PBS will ensure that price of the land needs to be at least equal to the prevailing and actual market price in the area or three times of the registration value whichever is higher. PBS will verify the land ownership, possession, interested parties, documents, etc. with the help of land office. After completion of verification, PBS, and seller both will communicate this decision to the land office, Department of Land. The seller with the assistance of Surveyor from local registration office, gets the land surveyed and demarcated in the presence of adjoining landowners. Disputes and claims if any will be resolved then and there. After verification, PBS calls a meeting with the seller where all the information about the land is shared and discussed and if seller agrees, then PBS will proceed further to purchase the land. The entire process of consultation, negotiation, agreement, transfer of land documents will be recorded by the PBS and will be available for review by the ADB. At any point of time during the process, the seller will have the right to refuse to sell. It is, however, willing buyer—willing seller, if when the seller refuses to sell, the PBS will change the location and ask another seller. There will be no expropriation in case of failure of negotiation.

75. All potentially affected individuals are meaningfully consulted, informed of their rights, and provided reliable information concerning environmental, economic, social and food security impacts of the proposed investment. The PBS officials will make the best effort to address risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power. They are enabled to negotiate fair value and appropriate conditions for the transfer and to have access to grievance redress mechanisms are put in place. There will be independent third party engaged to document negotiation and settlement processes.

CHAPTER 7: ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

7.1 Eligibility

76. The implementation of the project can cause a variety of losses to diverse groups of persons. The losses mainly include agricultural land, crops and trees and livelihoods. The persons affected by the project comprise legal titleholders, non-titleholders, leaseholders, sharecroppers, tenant farmers and vulnerable groups. Though the legal and regulatory framework of Bangladesh does not recognize the non-titleholders and their rights to compensation, this resettlement plan advocates compensation and/or rehabilitation and resettlement assistance to all persons affected by the project irrespective of their title in order to offset such losses and enabling restoration of living conditions to a state better or equal to the pre-project situation. All affected persons who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures. The cut-off date for both titleholders and non-titleholders will be the date of the census survey to be conducted based on the final project design and detailed measurement survey. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to receive compensation or any other assistance.

7.2 Entitlements

77. Affected households will be eligible and entitled for compensation for loss of any assets such as trees, crops, and restriction etc. Lack of legal documents of their customary rights of occupancy or land titles shall not affect their eligibility for compensation, however people having no land record or informal settlers will be eligible and entitled for non-land assets. In the instant case, there is no involuntary land acquisition involved; mostly temporary damage will occur during construction of distribution line for which compensation will be paid if the impacts are not avoided during construction. Compensation towards temporary damages to all eligible affected persons including non-titleholders is paid as per the entitlement matrix. All affected households are paid compensation for actual damages. As an additional assistance, construction contractors are encouraged to hire local labour where feasible that has the necessary skills for all losses. If the entitlement matrix has not covered any particular impact or the valuation rates set in the resettlement plan do not correspond to the replacement cost, the entitlement matrix will be updated after the final census of the affected persons to include entitlements that have not been covered and to adjust the rates to match the replacement cost. An entitlement matrix for the subprojects is given in Table 7.1. This entitlement matrix will be updated if required to address any unforeseen impacts such as structures etc. based on the design change and during the implementation and updating of the resettlement plan.

Table 7.1: Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of Loss	Affected persons	Entitlement	Details
1	Land for new substation through negotiated settlement.	Landowners	Direct purchase by executing agency from the landowner through negotiated settlement and willing-buyer-willing seller method after	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land will be purchased through negotiated settlement with engaging independent third party. Negotiation process will be based on

No.	Type of Loss	Affected persons	Entitlement	Details
			payment of agreed compensation for the land value and other attached assets to the land	<p>meaningful consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No coercion and no expropriation will occur in case of failure of negotiation • Adequate and fair market price will be provided. • Land purchase will not lead to any landlessness
2	Private land for pole installation	Legal titleholders	Consent for pole erection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The poles and lines will follow existing roads or vacant public area or government • If there is any interruption to private land, consultation, and prior consent² will be sought with 3rd party signature • For impact unavoidable and unacceptable to the owners of assets, compensation will be provided at replacement cost • It will not severely affect living standards of affected people
3	Loss of trees during land purchase for sub-stations and construction of distribution lines	All affected households (titled holders and non-titled holders)	Cash compensation at replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full compensation at replacement cost based on the type, age, productivity, and lost income • 60 days of advance notice to affected persons to cut-down standing trees and the right to possess the timber and any other produce

² The format is included in annex 3.

No.	Type of Loss	Affected persons	Entitlement	Details
4.	Loss of crops during land purchase for sub-stations and construction of distribution lines	All affected households (titled holders and non-titled holders)	Cash compensation at replacement cost and rehabilitation and restoration assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full compensation at replacement cost considering the market value of a given variety of crop, average seasonal production of the cultivated land and the number of seasons lost to the farmer • 60 days of advance notice to affected persons to harvest standing seasonal crops
5.	Vulnerable	Vulnerable households		Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB) explore opportunities through contractor to involve local people who are vulnerable households for project related temporary jobs during construction where feasible
6.	Unforeseen impacts	Affected persons	Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles in the resettlement plan	Impacts will be assessed by the executing agency and contractor will be compensated at replacement cost

CHAPTER 8: RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

78. The subproject will not require physical displacement. In Assansuli-3, Satkhira sub-station site, 2 tin-made structures (one is 392 square feet and other one is 308 square feet) are identified, but owner of the structures resides in a nearby location and the land is owned by the affected hh. As the two structures are abandoned so these will not trigger any physical relocation. BREB will purchase the structures at current market price and owner will be able to take the salvage materials with him. If owner wants to take away the salvage materials, shifting cost will be provided, and entitlement matrix and budget has kept the provision. Impacts are limited to the temporary loss/damage to crops during the construction of line for which adequate compensation will be provided as per the entitlement matrix which will be as per the current market value. BREB and PBS through contractor will ensure that advance notice is issued to the affected persons prior to the start of construction works and that compensation is also completed before then when required to be paid. In case of future maintenance work, BREB and PBS will pay affected persons for loss of crop due to work activities. Should construction activities result in unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income for the period of disruption will be provided. The PIUs will also negotiate with the contractors to offer employment to vulnerable households to be identified. As the project impacts are generally temporary and economic in nature and will adequately compensate all permanent and temporary economic losses, so no significant long-term income impacts are envisaged for this project.

CHAPTER 9: RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

79. The resettlement budget is presented in Table 8.1. will be updated once the social due diligence is completed for all 51 new sub-stations and distribution lines. The budget is indicative. It was prepared based on several technical assumptions, current market values of trees as reported by community members during consultations and other previous project experiences. The budget will be revised and updated after completion of the final engineering designs, final inventory of losses and valuation of the losses by executive agencies. The preparation of the budget was guided by the entitlement matrix which provides for payment of compensation at replacement cost and includes compensation for both temporary and permanent loss of trees and crops. Furthermore, provisions have been made to cover the costs of conducting consultations, updating the resettlement plan, grievance redress and monitoring. A contingency provision of 10% of the total resettlement budget is set aside to cover the unanticipated costs which may have to be incurred after final engineering designs and inventory of losses are concluded. The executive agencies will disburse the necessary funds through their respective PIUs to cover the land acquisition and resettlement costs.

Table 8.1: Resettlement Budget

SL.	Category of losses	Units	Unit Cost	Estimated budget in BDT	Budget in USD (1USD=85 BDT)
1	Substations				
1.1	Land value	21.86 acres	12,247,306	267,726,100	3,149,719
1.2	Stamp duty fees	21.86 acres	1,469,677	32,127,132	377,966
1.3	Trees including fruit value	3,721	3,851	14,327,720	168,561
1.4	Structures including shifting cost	2	437,500	875,000	10,294
Sub Total				315,055,952	3,706,541
2	Lines				
2.1	Loss of land and crops especially due to poles	Lumpsum		5,000,000	58,824
3	Administrative cost				
3.1	Preparation and implementation of RPs	Lumpsum		15,000,000	176,471
3.2	Monitoring and reporting	Lumpsum		2,000,000	23,529
Sub Total				17,000,000	200,000
4	10% contingency of the resettlement budget			33,705,595	396,536
Grand Total				370,761,547	4,361,901

CHAPTER 10: INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

10.1 Introduction

80. The Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MPEMR) will take overall responsibility for ensuring the project implementation on behalf of Government of Bangladesh. Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB) is executing agency for the additional financing. The same project implementation units (PIUs) in the executing agency headed by a project director will implement the project.

10.2 Institutional Arrangements of BREB

81. The BREB has already established a PIU with a full-time project director. The same PIU will be responsible for all aspects of the RP implementation including procurement and financial management.

82. The monitoring and supervision of the construction work at field level will be entrusted to the respective PBSs. The general manager and the consultant engineer of the PBSs will also be responsible for the implementation of the resettlement plan, resolution of project related grievances at field level, payment of compensation for any losses caused by the project.

10.3 Current Implementation Status and Capacity Building Requirement for Additional Financing

83. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved the Bangladesh Power System Enhancement and Efficiency Improvement Project on 29 March 2017 aims to improve electricity transmission and distribution in the country. The parent project includes four components and BREB is currently implementing component 3 which is the distribution system rehabilitation, augmentation, and rural electrification in BREB service areas. Up to June 2020, the total progress status of upgradation, rehabilitation, and intensification of distribution system (URIDS) in Dhaka, Mymensingh, Chittagong and Sylhet divisions (DMCS) is 16,139 km considering the line upgradation, rehabilitation and extensions which is 59.77% against the total target of 27,000 Km. On the other hand, under URIDS in Rangpur, Rajshahi, Khulna and Barishal divisions (RRKB), the total progress of line construction (upgradation/ rehabilitation and extension) is 16,510 Km which is 70.26% of the total target of 23,500 Km.

84. There is no dedicated safeguard person in the PIU. However, SMEC International Pty.Ltd. which is the monitoring and supervision consulting firm has retained one national safeguard specialist and one international environmental specialist along with other engineering experts. BREB has submitted semi-annual social monitoring reports for the period of (1) June to December 2019 and (2) January to June 2020. The reports are prepared by PIU, BREB with support of the monitoring and supervision consulting firm. The safeguards specialist (National) in supervision and monitoring firm along with other specialists (power distribution engineering specialist, power distribution specialist and site engineers) have visited the project sites during preparation of the monitoring reports. Supervision and monitoring firm has also provided recommendation/ advice to the contractors/ subcontractors to fulfill the social requirements.

85. During the field visits, team has also disclosed projects grievance mechanism, safeguard compliances, resettlement plan, initial environmental examination (IEE) and environmental management plan (EMP) to the community people and interested stakeholders.

All safeguard related provisions are incorporated in bidding document of works and works contract. To address these issues, BREB established a committee for a potential resolution of grievances and GRM is well functional. During the period of June to December 2019. BREB has conducted 05 consultation meetings with different stakeholders. During the period of 1 January 2020 to 12 March 2020, PIU and monitoring firm has conducted 18 consultation meetings with different stakeholders.

10.4 Capacity Building Requirement for Additional Financing

86. There is no dedicated environmental and social safeguard specialist at the PIU, thus there should be one environmental consultant and one social consultant who will support PIU for the additional financing. The terms of reference for the social consultant is in the Annex 8. Also, at each PBS level, there should be one officer who is the focal for the environmental and social safeguards. Lastly, each contractor should assign the environmental and social safeguard work to one of the engineers and the persons should look after field level safeguard matters.

87. Further, before stating of any filed work, there should be environmental and social safeguard training delivered by the environmental and social consultants and in which the focals at PBSs and officers in charge for safeguard of contractors are participating.

10.5 Implementation schedule

88. Activities related to social safeguards management will go through different phases which include preparation of draft and final resettlement plans, public consultations and information disclosure, and disclosure of resettlement plans, payment of compensation and other assistance, grievance redress etc. For substations, all activities related to assessment of losses and payment of compensation will be completed before subproject sites are handed over to the contractor and the commencement of the civil work constructions. All land will be freed from its encumbrances before they are handed over to the contractor. For lines, given the relatively large area is covered by the distribution line, the process of survey and compensation payment will be carried out in different phases. No physical or economic displacement of affected persons will occur until written consent for erecting poles and lines in private land is given or full compensation is paid to the affected persons at replacement cost. The public consultations, information disclosure, grievance redress processes and monitoring will continue an intermittent basis for the entire duration of the project. Table 10.1 presents an implementation schedule for resettlement activities. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities are tentative and subject to modification based on the actual progress of work.

Table 10.1: Implementation Schedule

[illegible]

Disclosure of the updated RP ³																				
Finish land purchase for substations																				
Appoint officer in charge for RP implementation																				
Establish the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) & gazette notification by MPEMR – Established under the on-going project																				
Disclose information on GRM – Disclosed under the on-going project																				
Prepare and validate the IOL by the lines																				
Acquire written consents from the APs by poles and lines																				
Prompt payment of compensation to the APs by poles and lines																				
Give access to the sites to contractor																				
Conduct grievance redress																				
Continue stakeholder consultations																				
Information disclosure																				
Monitor safeguards compliance																				

³ This resettlement plan will include final information of the substations but not of the distribution lines.

CHAPTER 11: MONITORING AND REPORTING

89. The BREB and respective PBS will have the overall responsibility for monitoring the project processes, outputs, outcomes and impacts in periodic intervals. They will establish the necessary institutional arrangements required for monitoring of the implementation of the resettlement plan. The safeguard officers (one social and one environment) will be assisted by the staff to provide periodic progress reports on the status of safeguards implementation.

90. The BREB with the support of respective PBS will develop a separate monitoring plans for the additional financing which will include the key areas for monitoring, methodologies and relevant indicators and plans for disclosure of monitoring results well in advance of the project implementation. The monitoring plan will consider both sub-stations and distribution lines. The monitoring system will also focus on engaging all the relevant stakeholders in the monitoring processes and adopt participatory processes. The methodologies would include review of documents produced by the, contractors etc., individual/group meetings with affected persons and other stakeholders and surveys and studies. The PBS will maintain a database of all the relevant project information such as baseline survey/census data, profiles of affected persons and information related to resettlement.

91. The safeguard officers of the BREB will undertake regular field visits to project sites and engage in communication with affected persons and ensure that consultations are conducted regularly and effectively. The monitoring process will also focus on (i) the progress of the implementation of the resettlement plan; (ii) the level of compliance of project implementation with safeguards plans and measures provided in the legal agreements including payment of compensation and other resettlement assistance and mitigation of construction related impacts; (iii) disclosure of monitoring results to the affected persons for substations and distribution lines, and other stakeholders; (iv) the level of consultations conducted with affected persons and other stakeholders to address gaps in resettlement plan implementation and to identify necessary measures to mitigate, avoid or minimize adverse impacts arising from project implementation; and (v) redressal of affected persons' grievances.

92. The executive agencies will submit consolidated bi-annual reports for review by ADB on the progress of the safeguard's implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions adopted. The monitoring reports should be provided to ADB within 30 days from the end of the reporting period as per the frequency indicated above until the submission of the project completion report. The indicators for safeguards monitoring will include the following:

- status of the resettlement plan—conduct of surveys and census after the completion of the final engineering designs and updating the resettlement plan, disclosure to affected persons and other stakeholders and obtaining approval;
- public consultations and information disclosure—type of consultations conducted, participation of affected persons and other stakeholders, issues discussed and addressed, status of information disclosure, outcomes of consultations and measures adopted to address them in the updated and final resettlement plan;
- payment of compensation—status of compensation paid;
- mitigation of adverse impacts arising from construction work—progress of construction work and any adverse effects on adjacent communities; and

- grievance redress—status of handling grievances and grievance redress.

List of Annexes

Annex-1: Sub-stations locations

SL	Name of Sub-stations	Capacity (MVA)	Name of Upazila	Name of District	Name of Division
Bagerhat PBS					
1	Bagerhat-3	10	Bagerhat, Sadar	Bagerhat	Khulna
2	Rupsha-2	10	Rupsha	Bagerhat	Khulna
3	Chitalmari-2	10	Chitalmari	Bagerhat	Khulna
Jashore-1 PBS					
1	Sharsha-5 (Ulashi)	20	Sharsha	Jashore	Khulna
2	Jessore-7(Daitola)	20	Jashore Sadar	Jashore	Khulna
3	Sharsha-6 (Saratola)	10	Sharsha	Jashore	Khulna
4	Chaugacha-3 (Solua)	20	Chaugacha	Jashore	Khulna
5	Jessore-6 (Faridpur)	10	Jashore Sadar	Jashore	Khulna
6	Jessore-9 (Natunhat)	20	Jashore Sadar	Jashore	Khulna
7	Bagharpara-4 (Narikel Baria)	10	Bagharpara	Jashore	Khulna
8	Jhikargacha-5 (Godkhali)	20	Jikargacha	Jashore	Khulna
Jashore-2 PBS					
1	Avoinagar-4	10	Avoinagar	Jashore	Khulna
2	Avoinagar-5	10	Avoinagar	Jashore	Khulna
3	Narail-3	10	Narail	Narail	Khulna
4	Kalia-3	10	Kalia	Narail	Khulna
5	Kalia-4	10	Kalia	Narail	Khulna
6	Lohagara-3	10	Kalia	Narail	Khulna
7	Lohagara-4	10	Lohagara	Narail	Khulna
Jenaidha PBS					
1	Harinakundau-2	10	Harinakunda	Jhenaidah	Khulna
2	Jhenaidah-4	10	Jhenaidah Sadar	Jhenaidah	Khulna
3	Shailkupa-3	10	Shailkupa	Jhenaidah	Khulna
4	Kaliganj-4	10	Kaliganj	Jhenaidah	Khulna
5	Moheshpur-4	10	Moheshpur	Jhenaidah	Khulna
6	Moheshpur-5	10	Moheshpur	Jhenaidah	Khulna
Khulna PBS					
1	Dumuria-4	10	Dumuria	Khulna	Khulna
2	Dumutia-5	10	Dumuria	Khulna	Khulna
3	Dighalia-1 (Kolabazar)	10	Dighalia	Khulna	Khulna
4	Batiaghata-5 (Khejurtola)	10	Batiaghata	Khulna	Khulna
5	Batiaghata-4 (Hetulnia)	10	Batiaghata	Khulna	Khulna
6	Koyra-2	10	Koyra	Khulna	Khulna
7	Dacope-3	10	Dacope	Khulna	Khulna
Kustia PBS					
1	Kushtia-4	20	Kushtia Sadar	Kustia	Khulna
2	Kushtia-5	20	Kushtia Sadar	Kustia	Khulna
3	EB- 1	10	Kushtia Sadar	Kustia	Khulna
4	Khoksha-2	20	Khoksha	Kustia	Khulna
5	Khoksha-3	20	Khoksha	Kustia	Khulna
6	Mirpur-3	20	Mirpur	Kustia	Khulna
7	Daulatpur-5	10	Daulatpur	Kustia	Khulna

SL	Name of Sub-stations	Capacity (MVA)	Name of Upazila	Name of District	Name of Division
Magura PBS					
1	Sripur-2	10	Sripur	Magura	Khulna
Meherpur PBS					
1	Meherpur-3	20	Meherpur Sadar	Meherpur	Khulna
2	Gangni-3	20	Gangni	Meherpur	Khulna
3	Chudanga-3	20	Chudanga	Meherpur	Khulna
4	Damurhuda-2	20	Damurhuda	Meherpur	Khulna
5	Jibonagar-3	20	Jibonnagar	Meherpur	Khulna
Satkhira PBS					
1	Satkhira-3 (Vadra)	10	Satkhira Sadar	Satkhira	Khulna
2	Satkhira-4 (Dhulihor)	10	Satkhira Sadar	Satkhira	Khulna
3	Kalarowa-3	10	Kalarowa	Satkhira	Khulna
4	Debhata-2 (Parulia)	10	Debhata	Satkhira	Khulna
5	Kaliganj-2 (Mautola)	10	Kaliganj	Satkhira	Khulna
6	Assasuni-3 (Ballabpur)	10	Assasuni	Satkhira	Khulna
7	Tala-3	10	Tala	Satkhira	Khulna

Annex-2: Details of substation lands

SL	Name of Sub-stations	Total Area required for substations	Private Land	Government Land	Acquisition	Direct land Purchase
Bagerhat PBS						
1	Bagerhat-3	40	40	0	0	40
2	Rupsha-2	40	40	0	0	40
3	Chitalmari-2	40	40	0	0	40
SUB-TOTAL		120	120	0	0	0
Jashore-1 PBS						
1	Sharsha-5 (Ulashi)	40	40	0	40	0
2	Jessore-7(Daitola)	40	40	0	40	0
3	Sharsha-6 (Saratola)	40	40	0	0	40
4	Chaugacha-3 (Solua)	40	40	0	0	40
5	Jessore-8 (Faridpur)	40	40	0	0	40
6	Jessore-9 (Natunhat)	40	40	0	0	40
7	Bagharpara-4 (Narikel Baria)	40	40	0	0	40
8	Jhikargacha-5 (Godkhali)	40	40	0	0	40
SUB-TOTAL		320	320	0	0	240
Jashore-2 PBS						
1	Avoinagar-4	40	40	0	0	40
2	Avoinagar-5	40	40	0	0	40
3	Narail-3	40	40	0	0	40
4	Kalia-3	50	44	6	0	50
5	Kalia-4	40	40	0	0	40
6	Lohagara-3	40	40	0	0	40
7	Lohagara-4	40	40	0	0	40
SUB-TOTAL		290	284	6	0	290
Jenaidha PBS						
1	Harinakundau-2	40	40	0	0	40

SL	Name of Sub-stations	Total Area required for substations	Private Land	Government Land	Acquisition	Direct land Purchase
2	Jhenaidah-4	40	40	0	0	40
3	Shailkupa-3	40	40	0	0	40
4	Kaliganj-4	40	40	0	0	40
5	Moheshpur-4	40	40	0	0	40
6	Moheshpur-5	54	54	0	0	54
SUB-TOTAL		254	254	0	0	254
Khulna PBS						
1	Dumuria-4	50	50	0	0	50
2	Dumutia-5	50	50	0	0	50
3	Dighalia-1 (Kolabazar)	50	50	0	0	50
4	Batiaghata-5 (Khejurtola)	44	44	0	0	44
5	Batiaghata-4 (Hetulnia)	50	50	0	0	50
6	Koyra-2	40	40	0	0	40
7	Dacope-3	40	40	0	0	40
SUB-TOTAL		324	324	0	0	324
Kustia PBS						
1	Kushtia-4	46	46	0	0	46
2	Kushtia-5	53	53	0	0	53
3	EB- 1	40	0	40	0	40
4	Khoksha-2	44	44	0	0	44
5	Khoksha-3	50	50	0	0	50
6	Mirpur-3	45	45	0	0	45
7	Daulatpur-5	45	45	0	0	45
SUB-TOTAL		323	283	40	0	323
Magura PBS						
1	Sripur	45	45	0	0	45
SUB-TOTAL		45	45	0	0	45
Meherpur PBS						
1	Meherpur-3	40	40	0	0	40
2	Gangni-3	44	44	0	0	44
3	Chudanga-3	40	40	0	0	40
4	Damurhuda-2	40	40	0	0	40
5	Jibonagar-3	40	40	0	0	40
SUB-TOTAL		204	204	0	0	204
Satkhira PBS						
1	Satkhira-3 (Vadra)	50	50	0	0	50
2	Satkhira-4 (Dhulihor)	52	52	0	0	52
3	Kalarowa-3	40	40	0	0	40
4	Debhata-2 (Parulia)	40	40	0	0	40
5	Kaliganj-2 (Mautola)	40	40	0	0	40
6	Assasuni-3 (Bollavpur)	44	44	0	0	44
7	Tala-3	40	40	0	0	40
Sub-Total		306	306	0	0	306
Overall		2186	2140	46	80	2186

Annex- 3: Land price calculation of substation land

S L	Name of Sub-stations	Unit in Dec.	Replacement Value/ Dec.	Total Land Price	Stamp duty and registration cost 12% of the replacement value	Estimated budget in BDT
Bagerhat PBS						
1	Bagerhat-3	40	67,500	2,700,000	324,000	3,024,000
2	Rupsha-2	40	100,000	4,000,000	480,000	4,480,000
3	Chitalmari-2	40	70,000	2,800,000	336,000	3,136,000
SUB-TOTAL		120		9,500,000	1,140,000	10,640,000
Jashore-1 PBS						
1	Sharsha-5 (Ulashi)	40	335,000	13,400,000	1,608,000	15,008,000
2	Jessore-7 (Daitola)	40	335,000	13,400,000	1,608,000	15,008,000
3	Sharsha-6 (Saratola)	40	100,000	4,000,000	480,000	4,480,000
4	Chaugacha-3 (Solua)	40	130,000	5,200,000	624,000	5,824,000
5	Jessore-8 (Faridpur)	40	130,000	5,200,000	624,000	5,824,000
6	Jessore-9 (Natunhat)	40	335,000	13,400,000	1,608,000	15,008,000
7	Bagharpara-4 (Narikel Baria)	40	77,000	3,080,000	369,600	3,449,600
8	Jhikargacha-5 (Godkhali)	40	200,000	8,000,000	960,000	8,960,000
SUB-TOTAL		320		65,680,000	7,881,600	73,561,600
Jashore-2 PBS						
1	Avoinagar-4	40	60,000	2,400,000	288,000	2,688,000
2	Avoinagar-5	40	50,000	2,000,000	240,000	2,240,000
3	Narail-3	40	100,000	4,000,000	480,000	4,480,000
4	Narail-4	40	200,000	8,000,000	960,000	8,960,000
5	Kalia-3	50	50,000	2,500,000	300,000	2,800,000
6	Kalia-4	40	65,000	2,600,000	312,000	2,912,000
7	Lohagara-3	40	100,000	4,000,000	480,000	4,480,000
SUB-TOTAL		290		25,500,000	3,060,000	28,560,000
Jenaidha PBS						
1	Harinakundau-2	40	80,000	3,200,000	384,000	3,584,000
2	Jhenaidah-4	40	30,000	1,200,000	144,000	1,344,000
3	Shailkupa-3	40	100,000	4,000,000	480,000	4,480,000
4	Kaliganj-4	40	60,000	2,400,000	288,000	2,688,000
5	Moheshpur-4	40	100,000	4,000,000	480,000	4,480,000
6	Moheshpur-5	54	85,000	4,590,000	550,800	5,140,800
SUB-TOTAL		254		19,390,000	2,326,800	21,716,800
Khulna PBS						
1	Dumuria-4	50	71,750	3,587,500	430,500	4,018,000
2	Dumutia-5	50	35,350	1,767,500	212,100	1,979,600
3	Dighalia-1 (Kolabazar)	50	65,650	3,282,500	393,900	3,676,400
4	Batiaghata-5 (Khejurtola)	44	141,400	6,221,600	746,592	6,968,192
5	Batiaghata-4 (Hetulnia)	50	195,940	9,797,000	1,175,640	10,972,640
6	Koyra-2	40	30,000	1,200,000	144,000	1,344,000
7	Dacope-3	40	50,000	2,000,000	240,000	2,240,000
SUB-TOTAL		324		27,856,100	3,342,732	31,198,832
Kustia PBS						
1	Kushtia-4	46	200,000	9,200,000	1,104,000	10,304,000
2	Kushtia-5	53	100,000	5,300,000	636,000	5,936,000

S L	Name of Sub-stations	Unit in Dec.	Replacement Value/ Dec.	Total Land Price	Stamp duty and registration cost 12% of the replacement value	Estimated budget in BDT
3	EB- 1	40	0	0	-	-
4	Khoksha-2	44	80,000	3,520,000	422,400	3,942,400
5	Khoksha-3	50	120,000	6,000,000	720,000	6,720,000
6	Mirpur-3	45	180,000	8,100,000	972,000	9,072,000
7	Daulatpur-5	45	120,000	5,400,000	648,000	6,048,000
SUB-TOTAL		323		37,520,000	4,502,400	42,022,400
Magura PBS						
1	Sripur-2	45	40,000	1,800,000	216,000	2,016,000
SUB-TOTAL		45		1,800,000	216,000	2,016,000
Meherpur PBS						
1	Meherpur-3	40	150,000	6,000,000	720,000	6,720,000
2	Gangni-4	44	80,000	3,520,000	422,400	3,942,400
3	Chudanga-3	40	150,000	6,000,000	720,000	6,720,000
4	Damurhuda-2	40	150,000	6,000,000	720,000	6,720,000
5	Jibonagar-3	40	150,000	6,000,000	720,000	6,720,000
SUB-TOTAL		204		27,520,000	3,302,400	30,822,400
Satkhira PBS						
1	Satkhira-3 (Vadra)	50	100,000	5,000,000	600,000	5,600,000
2	Satkhira-4 (Dhulihor)	52	160,000	8,320,000	998,400	9,318,400
3	Kalarowa-3	40	220,000	8,800,000	1,056,000	9,856,000
4	Debhata-2 (Parulia)	40	250,000	10,000,000	1,200,000	11,200,000
5	Kaliganj-2 (Mautola)	40	250,000	10,000,000	1,200,000	11,200,000
6	Assasuni-3 (Bollavpur)	44	110,000	4,840,000	580,800	5,420,800
7	Tala-3	40	150,000	6,000,000	720,000	6,720,000
Sub-Total		306		52,960,000	6,355,200	59,315,200
Overall		2186		267,726,100	32,127,132	299,853,232

Annex - 4: List of Affected Land Owners

SL	PBS Name	Sub-project Name	Name of HH	Occupation of HH	Yearly Income	Total land Owned	Total Affected Land	Affected %
1	Bagerhat	Chitalmari-2	Jagadis Chandra Bishwas	Retired	144000	320	40	12.50
2	Bagerhat	Rupsha-2	Radha Kanto Das	Aged person	732000	541	40	7.39
3	Bagerhat	Bagerhat-3	Nakib Lablu Jaman	Business	240000	150	13	8.67
4	Bagerhat	Bagerhat-3	Sanjay Boiragi	Agriculture	72000	191	27	14.14
5	Jashore-1	Jikorghacha-5 (Godkhali)	Babu Chandra Ray	Agriculture	5400000	282	40	14.18
6	Jashore-1	Bhagharpara-4 (Narekelbaria)	Omar Ali	Agriculture	276000	47	40	85.11
7	Jashore-1	Jashore-9 (Notun Hat)	Shahida Khatun	Teacher	500000	62	25	40.32
8	Jashore-1	Jashore-9 (Notun Hat)	Shamim	Business	240000	25	14	56.00

SL	PBS Name	Sub-project Name	Name of HH	Occupation of HH	Yearly Income	Total land Owned	Total Affected Land	Affected %
9	Jashore-1	Chawghacha-3 (Solua)	Abdul Alim Ran	Student	72000	25	20	80.00
10	Jashore-1	Chawghacha-3 (Solua)	Hafizur Rahman	Agriculture	96000	25	20	80.00
11	Jashore-1	Sharsha-6 (Saratola)	Begum Rokeya Rasid	House Wife	960000	258	40	15.50
12	Jashore-1	Jashore-7 (Daitola)	Azizur Rahman	Agriculture	300000	25	10	40.00
13	Jashore-1	Jashore-7 (Daitola)	Shirajul Islam	Business	84000	22	10	45.45
14	Jashore-1	Jashore-7 (Daitola)	Insankari	Agriculture	192000	43	7	16.28
15	Jashore-1	Jashore-7 (Daitola)	Wahid Morad	Service	1020000	19	7	36.84
16	Jashore-1	Jashore-7 (Daitola)	Khairujjaman	Service	540000	64	6	9.38
17	Jashore-1	Sharsha-5 (Ulashi)	Kabir Hossain	Worker	600000	62	33	53.23
18	Jashore-1	Sharsha-5 (Ulashi)	Bhabur Ali	Agriculture	180000	15	1	6.67
19	Jashore-1	Sharsha-5 (Ulashi)	Anarul	Agriculture	204000	15	1	6.67
20	Jashore-1	Sharsha-5 (Ulashi)	Shafiqul Islam	Agriculture	204000	25	1	4.00
21	Jashore-1	Sharsha-5 (Ulashi)	Mizan	Agriculture	144000	27	1	3.70
22	Jashore-1	Sharsha-5 (Ulashi)	Ruhul Kuddus	Service	180000	30	1	3.33
23	Jashore-1	Sharsha-5 (Ulashi)	Rafiqul Islamn	Agriculture	156000	25	1	4.00
24	Jashore-1	Jashore-8 (Faridpur)	Abdul Jalil	Aged person	152400	10	7	70.00
25	Jashore-1	Jashore-8 (Faridpur)	Sarwar Hossain	Labor	180000	10	7	70.00
26	Jashore-1	Jashore-8 (Faridpur)	Ashrafuj Jaman	Business	300000	58	26	44.83
27	Jashore-1	Jashore-8 (Faridpur)	Abdul Jalil	Aged person	152400	10	8	80.00
28	Jashore-2	Narail-3	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Contractor	600000	63	40	63.49
29	Jashore-2	Avoinagar-4	Ishaksha	Agriculture	72000	25	10	40.00
30	Jashore-2	Avoinagar-4	Forkan	Reteraidment	456000	43	10	23.26
31	Jashore-2	Avoinagar-4	Halim Shekh	Business	120000	61	20	32.79
32	Jashore-2	Narail-4	Santos Kumar Sarkar	Agriculture	150000	35	20	57.14
33	Jashore-2	Narail-4	Sree Sarat Chandra Sarkar	Agriculture	120000	48	20	41.67

SL	PBS Name	Sub-project Name	Name of HH	Occupation of HH	Yearly Income	Total land Owned	Total Affected Land	Affected %
34	Jashore-2	Lohagara-3	Bablu Gush	Agriculture	100000	115	40	34.78
35	Jashore-2	Avoingor-5	Asutas Sarkar	Agriculture	90000	82	20	24.39
36	Jashore-2	Avoingor-5	Poritas Sarkar	Business	120000	96	20	20.83
37	Jashore-2	Kalia-3	Rokeya Khatun	House Wife	90000	30	15	50.00
38	Jashore-2	Kalia-3	Sonia Parvin	House Wife	100000	30	10	33.33
39	Jashore-2	Kalia-3	Khorsidul Islam	Agriculture	100000	27	10	37.04
40	Jashore-2	Kalia-3	Raher Sheikh	Agriculture	100000	35	10	28.57
41	Jashore-2	Kalia-4	Md. Enamul Haque	Service	120000	48	14	29.17
42	Jashore-2	Kalia-4	Md. Mabur Sheikh	Agriculture	180000	68	13	19.12
43	Jashore-2	Kalia-4	Md. Azizul Sheikh	Business	140000	66	13	19.70
44	Jhenaidah	Harinakunda-2	Habibur Rahman	Aged person	250000	100	20	20.00
45	Jhenaidah	Harinakunda-2	Khalilur Rahman	Agriculture	180000	100	20	20.00
46	Jhenaidah	Maheshpur-5	Md. Amir Hossain	Business	280000	550	54	9.82
47	Jhenaidah	Maheshpur-4	Md. Dobir Uddin Biswas	Business	300000	160	20	12.50
48	Jhenaidah	Maheshpur-4	Somir Uddin	Agriculture	250000	230	20	8.70
49	Jhenaidah	Jhenaidah-4	Sukumar Biswas	Agriculture	280000	196	40	20.41
50	Jhenaidah	Shailkupa-3	Shafiqul Islam Kiron	Service	450000	0	40	#DIV/0!
51	Jhenaidah	Kaliganj-4	Md. Billal	Agriculture	180000	95	40	42.11
52	Khulna	Dighalia-1 (Kolabazar)	Provash Chandra Bishwas	Aged person	480000	1408	50	3.55
53	Khulna	Dumuria-4	Monjurul Islam	Business	360000	1480	25	1.69
54	Khulna	Dumuria-4	Sheikh Rabiul Islam	Business	2400000	1582	25	1.58
55	Khulna	Dumuria-5	Subhas Chandra Mandal	Business	600000	148	50	33.78
56	Khulna	Batiaghata -5(Khejurtala)	Deljan	Agriculture	108000	335	25	7.46
57	Khulna	Batiaghata -5(Khejurtala)	Sudonno Kumar Mandal	Aged person	960000	875	8	0.91
58	Khulna	Batiaghata -5(Khejurtala)	Krishno Podo Mandal	Service	2400000	1795	8	0.45

SL	PBS Name	Sub-project Name	Name of HH	Occupation of HH	Yearly Income	Total land Owned	Total Affected Land	Affected %
59	Khulna	Batiaghata -5(Khejurtala)	Sisdesh Roy	Aged person	240000	1690	8	0.47
60	Khulna	Batiaghata-4 (Hetalunia)	Tulshi Das Bishwas	Agriculture	133000	119	50	42.02
61	Khulna	Koyra-2	Abdur Razzak	Agriculture	200000	100	40	40.00
62	Khulna	Dacope-3	Abdul Shajahan	Agriculture	250000	283	40	14.13
63	Kustia	Mirpur-3	Md. Sabdel Hossain	Agriculture	120000	330	0	0.00
64	Kustia	Mirpur-3	Md. Shelim Uddin	Business	180000	333	23	6.91
65	Kustia	Kustia-5	Md. Najim Uddin	Agriculture	200000	230	43	18.70
66	Kustia	Kustia-5	Md. Sad Ali	Agriculture	200000	450	31	6.89
67	Kustia	Kustia-4	Nur Islam	Agriculture	200000	91	16	17.58
68	Kustia	Kustia-4	Hamidul	Agriculture	200000	116	20	17.24
69	Kustia	Kustia-4	Shahidul	Agriculture	200000	91	10	10.99
70	Kustia	EB-1	Islamic University Kustia			0	40	#DIV/0!
71	Kustia	Khoksha-2	Susanta Mondal	Agriculture	200000	210	32	15.24
72	Kustia	Khoksha-2	Reazul Karim	Business	200000	275	12	4.36
73	Kustia	Khoksha-3	Abdur Razzak	Business	300000	253	50	19.76
74	Kustia	Daulatpur-5	Sharaul Islam	Agriculture	200000	121	9	7.44
75	Kustia	Daulatpur-5	Tarik Hossain	Service	250000	145	36	24.83
76	Magura	Sripur-3	Rafiqul Islam	Business	240000	95	45	47.37
77	Meherpur	Damurhuda-2	Shajahan	Agriculture	180000	175	13	7.43
78	Meherpur	Damurhuda-2	Raju Ullah	Doctor	360000	191	18	9.42
79	Meherpur	Damurhuda-2	Moniruj Jaman	Agriculture	300000	191	13	6.81
80	Meherpur	Meherpur-3	Jan Mohammad	Service	180000	607	40	6.59
81	Meherpur	Jibon Nagar-3	Shariful Islam	Agriculture	120000	230	10	4.35
82	Meherpur	Jibon Nagar-3	Mosiar Rahman	Agriculture	96000	202	10	4.95
83	Meherpur	Jibon Nagar-3	Atiar Rahman	Agriculture	84000	210	10	4.76
84	Meherpur	Jibon Nagar-3	Abdul Latif	Agriculture	96000	225	10	4.44
85	Meherpur	Chuadanga-3	Lokman Hossain	Mason	120000	193	5	2.59
86	Meherpur	Chuadanga-3	Harun Ar Rashid	Doctor	144000	183	5	2.73
87	Meherpur	Chuadanga-3	Kamrujjaman	Agriculture	72000	149	15	10.07
88	Meherpur	Chuadanga-3	Jalal	Agriculture	84000	110	15	13.64
89	Meherpur	Gangni-3	Md. Rifatullah	Agriculture	180000	121	44	36.36
90	Satkhira	Kaligonj-2	Abdus Rased	Business	180000	164	40	24.39
91	Satkhira	Devhata-2	Abdus Samad	Business	840000	178	40	22.47
92	Satkhira	Satkhira-4	Taposh Gosh	Business	200000	65	52	80.00
93	Satkhira	ASSASUNI-3	Rabeya Khatun	Agriculture	60000	40	14	35.00
94	Satkhira	ASSASUNI-3	Md. Malek Sarkar	Agriculture	220000	76	30	39.47
95	Satkhira	Satkhira-3	Md. Sowkat Ali	Agriculture	300000	464	44	9.48
96	Satkhira	Satkhira-3	Md. Azizul Islam	Agriculture	180000	111	3	2.70
97	Satkhira	Satkhira-3	Md. Nazrul Islam	Business	180000	73	1	1.37
98	Satkhira	Satkhira-3	Md. Mofizul Islam	Agriculture	120000	121	1	0.83
99	Satkhira	Satkhira-3	Md. Hafizul Islam	Service	136000	60	1	1.67
100	Satkhira	Kalaroa-3	Md. Abdul Hakim	Agriculture	180000	605	20	3.31
101	Satkhira	Kalaroa-3	Md. Mokter Ali	Agriculture	120000	605	20	3.31

SL	PBS Name	Sub-project Name	Name of HH	Occupation of HH	Yearly Income	Total land Owned	Total Affected Land	Affected %
102	Satkhira	Tala-3	Rashidul Islam	Agriculture	200000	121	40	33.06

Annex - 5: List of participants at consultations

S L	Name of Sub-stations	Locations	Date	Participant	
				Male	Female
Bagerhat PBS					
1	Bagerhat-3	Kashimpur, Bagerhat Sadar, Khulna	19/08/2020	5	0
2	Rupsha-2	Doba, Rupsha, Bagerhat	19/08/2020	4	0
3	Chitalmari-2	Khoria, Chitalmari, Bagerhat	19/08/2020	4	0
Jashore-1 PBS					
1	Sharsha-5 (Ulashi)	Toshipara, Sharsha, Jashore	24/07/2020	5	0
2	Jessore-7(Daitola)	Daitola, Jashore Sadar	25/07/2020	6	0
3	Sharsha-6 (Saratola)	Nouhati, Sharsha, Jashore	24/07/2020	6	4
4	Chaugacha-3 (Solua)	Afra, Chaugacha, Jashore	25/07/2020	5	0
5	Jessore-8 (Faridpur)	Alamnagar, Jashore Sadar	20/08/2020	4	0
6	Bagharpara-4 (Narikel Baria)	Uttar Srirampur, Bagharpara, Jashore Sadar	25/07/2020	3	0
7	Jhikargacha-5 (Godkhali)	Patuapara, Jikorgacha, Jashore	24/07/2020	5	0
8	Jashore-9 (Notun Hat)			0	5
Jashore-2 PBS					
1	Avoinagar-4	Paikpara, Avoinagar, Jashore	26/07/2020	2	0
2	Avoinagar-5	Arapara, Avoinagar, Jashore	29/09/2020	5	0
3	Narail-4	Durbajuri, Narail Sadar, Narail	29/09/2020	2	0
4	Kalia-3	Kolabaria, Kalia, Narail	29/09/2020	3	8
5	Kalia-4	Lokkhipur, Kalia, Narail	30/09/2020	3	0
6	Lohagara-3	Chaoiguliya, Lohagara, Narail	29/09/2020	3	0
Jhenaidah PBS					
1	Harinakundau-2	Horishpur, Harinakundau, Jhenaidah	02/10/2020	5	0
2	Jhenaidah-4	Kajoli, Jhenaidah Sadar, Jhenaidah	02/10/2020	4	0
3	Shailkupa-3	Shiddhl, Shailkupa, Jhenaidah	02/10/2020	4	0
4	Kaliganj-4	Paskahonia, Kaliganj, Jhenaidah	03/10/2020	6	0
5	Moheshpur-4	Guroha, Moheshpur, Jhenaidah	03/10/2020	3	0
6	Moheshpur-5	Ghugi, Moheshpur, Jhenaidah	03/10/2020	5	0
Khulna PBS					
1	Dumuria-4	Bulbaria, Dumuria, Khulna	17/08/2020	4	0
2	Dumui-5	Badargacha, Dumuria, Khulna	17/08/2020	4	0
3	Batiaghata-4 (Hetulnia)	Hetulnia, Batiaghata, Khlna	18/08/2020	3	6
4	Kovra-2	Naksha, Kovra, Khulna	01/10/2020	4	0

S L	Name of Sub-stations	Locations	Date	Participant	
				Male	Female
5	Dacope-3	Khona, Dacope, Khulna	01/10/2020	3	0
Kustia PBS					
1	Kushtia-4	Dhaka Jhalupara, Kustia Sadar, Kustia	05/10/2020	3	0
2	Kushtia-5	Bamon Gram, Kustia Sadar, Kustia	05/10/2020	4	0
3	Khoksha-2	Ektarpur, Khoksha, Kustia	06/10/2020	3	0
4	Khoksha-3	Vobaniganj, Khoksha, Kustia	06/10/2020	4	0
5	Mirpur-3	Khadimpur, Mirpur, Kustia	05/10/2020	5	0
6	Daulatpur-5	Ghuramara, Daulatpur, Kustia	06/10/2020	4	0
Magura PBS					
1	Sripur-2	Gobindapur, Sripur, Magura	04/10/2020	3	0
Meherpur PBS					
1	Meherpur-3	Garabaria, Gangni, Meherpur	21/08/2020	3	0
2	Gangni-4	Noudapara, Gangni, Meherpur	07/10/2020	3	0
3	Chudanga-3	Kalupole, Chuadanga Sadar	21/08/2020	4	0
4	Damurhuda-2	Komorpur, Damurhuda, Chuadanga	21/08/2020	3	0
5	Jibonagar-3	Raipur, Jibonnagar, Chuadanga	21/08/2020	4	0
Satkhira PBS					
1	Debhata-2 (Parulia)	Parulia, Devhata, Satkhira	27/07/2020	5	0
2	Satkhira-3 (Vadra)	Vadra, Satkhira Sadar, Satkhira	28/09/2020	3	0
3	Satkhira-4 (Dhulihor)	Dhulihor, Shatkhira Sadar, Satkhira	27/09/2020	3	0
4	Kalarowa-3	Beli, Kalarowa, Satkhira	28/09/2020	5	0
5	Kaliganj-2 (Mautola)	Pania, Kaliganj, Satkhira	27/07/2020	4	0
6	Assasuni-3 (Bollavpur)	Bollabpur, Assasuni, Satkhira	27/09/2020	5	5
7	Tala-3	Tikrampur, Tala, Satkhira	28/09/2020	2	0

Annex - 5.1: Meeting with REB Officials

SL	Locations	Date	Participant	
			Male	Female
1	Jashore PBS-1, Jashore Sadar, Jashore	24/07/2020	2	0
2	Jashore PBS-2, Monirampur, Jashore	26/07/2020	3	0
3	Satkhira PBS, Satkhira Sadar, Satkhira	27/07/2020	4	0
4	Khulna PBS, Khulna Sadar, Khulna	16/08/2020	2	0
5	Digulia Obijug Kendro, Digulia, Khulna	17/08/2020	3	0
6	Bagerhat PBS, Bagerhat Sadar, Bagerhat	19/08/2020	5	0
7	Meherpur PBS, Meherpur Sadar, Meherpur	21/08/2020	2	0

Annex -6: Consultation Record

**Additional Financing for Bangladesh Power System Enhancement
and Efficiency Improvement Project**

Attendance Sheet

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Jhikangacha-5 (Gadkhali), Patuapara, Jhikangacha Date: 24-07-2020

Date: 24-07-2020

[illegible]

Value: Bagerhat-3, Kashimpur, Bagerhat Sadar Date

Date: 19-08-20

[illegible]

[illegible]

TALA-3

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Date: 28-09-20

Village: TIKARAMPUR Union: Kholishchhali Upazila: Tola District: Satkhira

[illegible]

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SATKAIRA - 3

Additional Financing for Bangladesh Power System Enhancement and Efficiency Improvement Project

Attendance Sheet

Venue Date: 28-09-20

Village: VADRA Union: Kushkhali Upazila: Sadar District: SATKHIRA

[illegible]

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~~LOTTICERA~~ - 4
NARITL - 4

**Additional Financing for Bangladesh Power System Enhancement
and Efficiency Improvement Project**

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Date: 28-08-20

DURBAZHURT

TULARAMPUR

SADAR

Village: ~~Starling~~

Union: ~~LOHAGUARA~~

Upazila: LOHAGARH

District: NARAYAL

[illegible]

Attendance Sheet

Venue/Date: 29-09-20

Village: KOLABARIYA Union: KOLABARIYA Upazila: KALIYA District: SATKHIRA

[illegible]

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AVATNAGAR-5

**Additional Financing for Bangladesh Power System Enhancement
and Efficiency Improvement Project**

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Date: 29-09-20

Village: ARPARA Union: SUNDOL Upazila: AVAINAGAR District: JESSAR

[illegible]

Gangni-3

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Date: 07-10-20

Village: POUDAPARA Union: KAZIPUR Upazila: GAUNGU District: MEHERP

[illegible]

**Additional Financing for Bangladesh Power System Enhancement
and Efficiency Improvement Project**

Venue/Date: 06-10-20

Village: GCHURAMARA Union: RIFATPUR Upazila: DOULOTPUR District: KUSHTIA

[illegible]

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Attendance Sheet

Village: VOBANIGANJ Union: UTHOLI Upazila: KHOKSHA District: KUSHTIA

[illegible]

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KHOKSHA-2

**Additional Financing for Bangladesh Power System Enhancement
and Efficiency Improvement Project**

Attendance Sheet

Venue/Date: 06-10-20

Village: EKTARPUR Union: JANIPUR Upazila: KHOKSHA District: KUXTIA

[illegible]

KUSHTIA - 5

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Date: 05-10-20

Village: Bamon gram Union: Broshami durgapur Up

Upazila: Sadar

District: KUSHIYA

[illegible]

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KUSHITIA - 4

**Additional Financing for Bangladesh Power System Enhancement
and Efficiency Improvement Project**

Attendance Sheet

Venue/Date: 05-10-20

Village: DHAKA JHALPARA U

Union: 7062071

Upazila: SADAR

District: KUSH TIA

[illegible]

8

DACOPE - 3

**Additional Financing for Bangladesh Power System Enhancement
and Efficiency Improvement Project**

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Date: 01-10-20

Village: KHONA Union: TILDANGA Upazila: DACOPE District: KHULNA

[illegible]

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SHAILCUPA - 3

**Additional Financing for Bangladesh Power System Enhancement
and Efficiency Improvement Project**

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Date: 02-10-20

Village: SHIDDHI Union: DIGNAGAR Upazila: SHATLEUPA District: JHINAID

[illegible]

**Additional Financing for Bangladesh Power System Enhancement
and Efficiency Improvement Project**

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Date: 03-10-20

Village: GULUGURI Union: PANTA PARA Upazila: MOHESHPUR District: JHINAIDA

[illegible]

Annex -7: Format of consent to support (this is only applied for affected persons whose private land and assets affected by poles and lines)

Details of the Affected Household

- Name of the affected household head:
- Name of the village:
- PBS:
- Location (Address):
- Name of the village head and contact number
- Description of impacts

The interference to the private land is justified only if the following have been followed:

- All design alternatives have been reviewed to prevent impacts on the household.
- Impacts are marginal (based on percentage of loss and minimum size of remaining assets).
- Impacts do not result in displacement of households from their residential homes or cause loss of household's incomes and livelihood.
- Consultation discussions with the affected households have been conducted in a free and transparent manner and consent to support on erecting pole(s) has been expressed and given considering impacts on the land and other assets.
- Proper documentation of consultation meetings, grievances and actions taken to address such grievances, if any.

Summary Record of Meetings and Discussions with Affected Household

Date	Location	Name of the Person	Position or title	Topics discussed with list of affected assets	Outcome of meeting	Contact Number	Signature

3rd Party acknowledgement:

I have observed the process as a [Village Headman or Counsel or Etc] and confirmed my presence as a 3rd party.

Signature

Submitted by:

(PBS or its consultant)

Name and signature:

Position:

Date:

Reviewed by:

(BREB)

Name and signature:

Position:

Date:

Note from the Reviewer, if any:

Annex 8 Terms of Reference

Social Development Specialist (7 person months, intermittent)

1. The proposed additional financing project involves physical activities and are subject to safeguards due diligence as per ADB's loan processing requirements. The project is categorized as category B for resettlement and C for indigenous people under ADB's categorization system. A resettlement plan for the project has been prepared as part of project processing. The consultant is expected to support BREB and PBS in implementing the resettlement plan in accordance with the Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and to meet applicable Government of Bangladesh and provide training to PBS focals and officers in charge for safeguard of contractors for their capacity building. The scope of work also includes preparation of the draft social monitoring report. The consultant will need to ensure that the following tasks are completed. This is not an exclusive list and the consultant will also perform all other tasks to ensure the Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) requirements are met.

- Review the resettlement plan thoroughly and plan how to implement it and monitor its implementation.
- Provide training to PBS focals and officers in charge for safeguard of contractors for their capacity building in terms of social safeguard.
- Undertake site visits and with reference to the resettlement plan and assess number of households affected, size of the impact (i.e xx acres of land, xx number of tree and xx acres of crop cultivation) on land purchase of the new substations and private land crossing of the lines.
- For lines, avoid the impact on private land and for unavoidable impacts consult with affected persons and seek their consent to support on land use for pole erection referring consultation format in the Annex 7 of resettlement plan. If required and necessary, prepare compensation measure and estimate necessary budget to provide compensation at replacement cost (i.e. fair market rate).
- Undertake meaningful consultation ensuring that enough affected persons are consulted and including an adequate split of male and female participants. Describe the consultation activities including number consultees, gender split, photographs, issues raised, and how the subproject has or will respond to consultee concerns.
- Checking the grievance redress status and review the records.
- Update the resettlement plan as needed to reflect any changes following detailed route surveys or any other change in component/activity scope or design during project implementation.
- Provide inputs for semi annual social monitoring reports.
- Support and advise to BREB, PBSs, contractors on implementation of resettlement plan and any social safeguard compliance issues as needed.

2. The consultant will have an advanced degree in social science or related discipline and have more than 5 years' experience of undertaking social development and assessment. The consultant should have experience in assessing resettlement and social impacts and risks and preparing resettlement plan of energy sector investments including distribution works projects. The consultant must have a good understanding of Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and be fluent in both spoken and written English.

Annex 9 Procedural Framework for Safeguard Due Diligence

A. Due diligence limitations due to COVID 19

1. In Bangladesh, the COVID-19 virus was confirmed in March 2020 and still, it is affecting the country lot. Countrywide lockdown started from 25 March 2020 and continued till 30 June 2020, and the safeguard due diligence team could travel between July and October 2020. However, the mass gathering is still restricted. The safeguards due diligence team were adequately equipped with personal protection equipment (PPE) and followed necessary preventive measures whenever meeting the stakeholders.

2. Usually before the project appraisal, the safeguard impacts from the substations are fully assessed. However, under the COVID 19 circumstance, it was not possible to cover 100% of the sites during the due diligence despite of the utmost effort made. BREB and PBS also requested and emphasized very careful approach even to the land owners. Thus, the safeguards team should go for the project appraisal only covering 47% of the new substations and 51% of the existing substations⁴. The project team completed due diligence on the rest of the new substations before the board approval.

3. Distribution lines by nature do not cause any significant environment and social impacts and these usually follow right of way of the existing roads. Once all substation locations are confirmed, then route of the lines will be identified. Based on preliminary assessment and drive through along road during the site visit, more than 95% of the lines are likely to be located by the road sides and less than 5% may need to cross private or village area, which will be further avoided during the project implementation. Most of the activities have no or very minimal/minor impacts, and to ensure it, the project will stick to the principles described below.

[Environment]

- (i) The lines will not encroach on environmentally sensitive areas including legally protected areas such as National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Ramsar sites, or Tiger Reserves; important bird areas; reserve/protected forest areas; wetlands; etc.
- (ii) The lines will not encroach on historical/cultural areas including ASI monuments or their buffer zones, World Heritage Sites, and their buffer zones etc.

[Social]

- (iii) The private land and assets will be avoided as much as possible. Right of ways of existing roads, and vacant government land will be explored first for erecting poles and installing lines.
- (iv) If there are any interference into private land and assets, the procedure of consent to support and/or compensation should be followed.

9. There is a generic standard EMP for the distribution lines in the IEE. When the contractors are on board and completing field level survey, the site specific EMPs should be prepared by each contractor covering specific area that they are going to work on. For resettlement plan,

⁴ There is one existing substation at 7.546 km from the edge of Sundarbans reserved forest boundary, which is within 10km buffer zone declared as Ecologically Critical Area (ECA) by Bangladesh government. It will be excluded from the project scope and replaced with another one outside of ECA as per ADB's recommendation. The process is on-going, so it is still presented in the initial environmental examination (IEE) and resettlement plan.

information should be provided through the monitoring report in case the lines cross any private land and affect private assets. Once all line alignment is finalized then IEE and resettlement plan are updated based on the final engineering design.

B. Consultations

10. Due to COVID 19, there have been restrictions on contacting the affected people and stakeholders and having consultations with them. The consultations continue throughout the project implementation, and under the COVID-19 circumstance meaningful consultations are more emphasized in project implementation. For the meaningful consultation, PIU will inform details of the project and possible environmental and social impacts, collect views and opinions from affected persons, and ensure the project responds to them. The following agenda should be used during consultations in conjunction with the proforma in the Table A9-1 to ensure that there is adequate exchange of information, views, and opinion:

- (i) A presentation of relevant activities under the project including photos, maps, and plans;
- (ii) A presentation of likely positive and negative environmental, health and safety, and social impacts and risks as discussed in this IEE, EMP and resettlement plan covering both the construction and operational phases;
- (iii) An invitation for feedback and discussion in respect of any areas of environmental and social concern that the participants may have, and suggestions for how they could be addressed;
- (iv) A discussion on the potential presence of important habitats, species, physical cultural resources, or other sensitive receptors that might be adversely affected by the subproject;
- (v) An explanation of the disclosure of the subproject safeguards documents and operation of the GRM and the availability of ADB's Accountability Mechanism; and
- (vi) Acceptability of the project and relevant components/activities to the participants.

11. For the consultations, the dates, attendees, male/female split, details of any participants vulnerabilities, topics covered, and, views and opinions raised should be recorded and included in the safeguards documents along with details of how the subproject has responded. If it is not possible at the public consultation a separate gender focus group must be held to ensure the concerns of women and other identified vulnerable groups (e.g. poor) are heard.

12. During implementation, BREB, concerned PBS, together with their appointed officers, consultants and contractors are obliged to keep affected people and other stakeholders informed of project and activities which are likely to create environmental and social impacts, and allow them to access necessary information about the project and activities. The directly affected people must be informed and notices or pamphlets should be posted or distributed in the project area before works take place to give time to raise any concerns. Also, they are responsibility to continue meaningful consultations through out the project life cycle. During all works a person in charge for safeguard of the contractor and PBS focal should be posted in the village by the contractor for duration of works for people to consult, this can be same person as the GRM focal.

Table A9-1: Summary Record of Public Consultations and Focus Group Discussion*

Activity		
PBS		
Contractor		
Date, Time and Local		
Total Number of Participants	Male:	Female:
Names and Designations of Key participants		
BREB and PBS		
Contractor		
District administration/village		
Topics Discussed and Findings		
Presence of environmentally sensitive areas and impacts by the project		
Presence of physical cultural resources and impacts by the project		
Disturbance on private land and assets by the projects		
Presence of schools or other community facilities and sensitive receptors and impacts by the project		
Concerns of the participants on the project		
Suggestions for the project		

* Provide photographs of the public meeting and/or focus groups on progress and copy of sign in sheet