

Assessment of compensation and Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Transmission Lines

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Keraniganj-Nawabganj 132 kV double circuit line (Foundation work of 15 Towers, Tower No. 8/3 to 8/17)

February, 2017



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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 7th February, 2017)

Currency unit	–	Bangladesh Taka (BDT)
BDT1.00	=	US\$ 0.012
\$1.00	=	BDT 79.18

ABBREVIATIONS

AB	-	Acquiring Body
AH	-	Affected household
AP	-	Affected person
CCL	-	Cash Compensation under Law
CMP	-	Current Market Price
CRO	-	Chief Resettlement Officer
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
DC	-	Deputy Commissioner
EA	-	Executing Agency
EC	-	Entitlement Card
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EP	-	Entitled Person
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
ft	-	foot / feet (3.28 ft = 1 m)
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GoB	-	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
ha	-	hectare
HIES	-	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HH	-	Household
ID Card	-	Identity Card
IoL	-	Inventory of losses
INGO	-	Implementing Non-Governmental Organization
IR	-	Involuntary Resettlement
JVS	-	Joint Verification Survey
LGI	-	Local Government Institution
LMS	-	Land Market Survey
LIRP	-	Livelihood and Income Restoration Program
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	-	Management Information System
MOL	-	Ministry of Land
NGO	-	Non-government Organization
PAU	-	Project Affected Unit
PAVC	-	Property Assessment and Valuation Committee
PIC	-	Project Implementation Committees

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PMU	-	Project Management Unit
PD	-	Project Director
PIB	-	Public Information Brochure
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PPTA	-	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PWD	-	Public Works Department
R&R	-	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAC	-	Resettlement Advisory Committee
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RB	-	Requiring Body
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
RO	-	Resettlement Officer
RoR	-	Record of Rights
RoW	-	Right-of-Way
RU	-	Resettlement Unit
RV	-	Replacement Value
SES	-	Socioeconomic Survey
Sft	-	Square feet
TA	-	Technical Assistance
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
XEN	-	Executive Engineer

GLOSSARY

Affected Person (AP) - Includes any person, affected households (AHs), firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; and/or (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with physical or economic displacement.

Assistance - Means support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash over and above the compensation for lost assets.

Awardee - Refers to persons with interests in different assets to be lost by the project. Compensation for lost assets is provided to 'awardees' through notification under Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Ordinance.

Compensation - Means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.

Cut-off date - Refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered. Start date of carrying out the census/inventory of losses (IoL) is considered as the cut of date for eligibility of resettlement benefits.

Entitlements - Include the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation and transfer assistance which are due to AHHs, depending on the type and degree/nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

Eminent Domain - Refers to the regulatory authority of the Government to obtain land for public purpose/interest or use as described in the Ordinance and Land Acquisition Ordinance 1982.

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

Inventory of losses - Includes the inventory of the affected properties during census survey for record of affected or lost assets for preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan.

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

Project Affected Units (PAUs) - Collectively indicate residential households (HHs), commercial and business enterprises (CBEs), common property resources (CPRs) and other affected entities as a whole.

Project Affected Family - Includes residential households and commercial and business enterprises except CPRs.

Replacement cost -Refers to the value of assets to replace the loss at current market price and/or government price, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged. Replacement cost is inclusive of any taxes or transaction fees required to replace the asset.

Resettlement - Means mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition including relocation and reconstruction of physical assets such as housing and restoration of income and livelihoods in post-relocation period.

Significant impact - Refers to severity of impact with regard to loss of housing and productive assets of affected persons/families.

Structures - Refers to all buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls, tube wells latrines etc.

Executive Summary

Introduction:

To meet the ever increasing electricity demand for the rapid and over all development of the country, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has felt urgency to establish a substantial number of new power plants and electric grid substations, enhance (through repair or maintenance) or lay new grid lines and connect those with National Grid systems. According to the Power System Master Plan (PSMP) 2010, the maximum demand of electricity is expected to be 12,500 MW in 2017 and in order to meet this huge estimated demand, installation of new 230/132 kV & 132/33 kV substations, laying new grid lines and/or enhancing the existing lines will be required throughout the country. Under this circumstance, the Government of Bangladesh has entrusted upon Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Ltd. (PGCB) with support from the World Bank (WB) to implement the project “Enhancement of Capacity of Grid Substations and Transmission Lines for Rural Electrification” (ECGSTLP) under the Rural Electricity Transmission and Distribution (T&D) Project. This document is prepared based on GoB policy and World Bank’s OP 4.12.

The nature of the grid line construction project is complex compared to the other infrastructure projects as plan preparation/updating and implementation of the RAP will have to run simultaneously. Project will be completed in three stages i.e. foundation works of the towers, towers erection and line stringing. During the project intervention, no land will be acquired. It is to be mentioned that as the RAP preparation and implementation will run simultaneously, a series of RAPs will be prepared for this project (several kilometres/towers). In all three stages (foundation, erection and line stringing), access road will be required. Each time, the affected HHs for the access road will be compensated in the same manner. Access road for all three stages may not be same as it will depend both on technical feasibility and social considerations (e.g. not choosing a pre-defined access road to prevent disturbing a crop if possible based on the cropping cycle at the time of civil work). For example, this RAP is being prepared for the foundation works of the towers, but during the tower erection and line stringing stages, the existing RAP will be updated based on actual IoL at the time of civil work. To deal with this complex nature of implementation, the client has recruited adequate number of consultants to work with the civil work contractor throughout the period of construction to ensure the OP 4.12 and the ESMF principles are followed correctly. Finally, in order to construct this grid line, the land will be used on temporary basis for the construction of the towers, transportation of the materials and stringing the grid line.

Project Area Description:

The location of Keraniganj-Nawabganj 132 KV double circuit line spans from Nawabganj Upazilla to Keraniganj Upazilla. This RAP is prepared for the first 5 km of this line from Nawabganj Upazilla end. The proposed towers of this grid line are located in 6 mouzas in Nawabganj Upazilla, Dhaka District. These mouzas are Harikanda, Khaliavita, Danga, Khalpar, Madhabpur, Zafarpur and Dighirpar Mouza. Agricultural/cultivable lands are the main terrain features of the area surrounding the grid line. Though various types of crops are being yielded from here, potato, paddy, wheat, mustard, vegetables etc are the notable ones. All the unions of the Upazilla are under rural electrification network but a significant number of the dwelling households do not have access to electricity.

Methodology for preparing the RAP:

During project preparation, a census and inventory of loss (IoL) survey was carried out in February, 2017 through the construction area and the Right-of-way (RoW) of the towers. The census survey (CS) and IoL survey was done in conjunction with stakeholder consultations and focus group discussion. The objective of the census and socioeconomic survey was to establish a detailed inventory of the households and physical assets to be affected by the project; develop a socioeconomic profile of the affected households (AHs) and identify impact on them. The survey would also serve as a benchmark for monitoring and evaluation.

Project impacts:

The project will be completed in three steps: foundation work, tower erection and line stringing. This RAP is prepared for the foundation work of 15 towers in Keraniganj-Nawabganj 132 KV double circuit line. Due to the very nature, this project does not entail acquiring land. In order to construct this grid line, the land will be used on temporary basis for the construction of the towers, transportation of the materials and stringing the grid line. This is why the land owners can use the land after completion of the construction work. The proposed towers are located in 6 mouzas of Nawabganj Upazilla, Dhaka District. The foundation and materials transportation works will only temporarily affect the agricultural land. A total of 300 decimal agricultural land will be affected for the foundation work of the tower. In this regard, 25 HHs will be affected. In addition to the land for foundation work, 240 decimal land will be required for the access road. Though the RoW for the access road is not determined yet, but it is expected that land will not be required more than 240 decimal. During the census survey, it was confirmed by the PGCB and contractors that access road will not affect any structures. They will select the access road just before the construction materials is transferred because contractors will require dry road to carry the materials. An estimated area of the access road has been identified and based on that estimated area, budget for access road is being prepared. It will be updated once the location of access road is selected. Once the location will be determined, a census survey will be conducted and RAP will be updated. But budget for the access road is kept in this RAP.

Table Ex-01: Displacements and Other Impacts

Sl.No.	Project Impacts	Total
1	Temporary Land required for foundation work of Towers (in Decimal)	300
2	Temporary estimated land required for access road (in Decimal)	240
3	Total number of tower point	15
4	Number of affected land owner HHs (Only losing crops temporarily)	14 HHs
5	Number of affected sharecropper HHs (Only losing crops temporarily)	11 HHs
6	Number of affected Trees	3
7	Number of Affected HHs	25
8	Number of Affected Population	139

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey February, 2017

Significance of Impact:

Table Ex-02: Significant Impacts

Type of Loss	Nature and scope of impacts	Level of impacts and mitigations
Land	Only 300 decimal land is required for foundation work of the tower and estimated 240 decimal is required for access road	Project impact over land is insignificant as land will be used temporary for just one season. There will be no land acquisition.
Displacement of Titled HHs	No titled HHs will be displaced. Agricultural production will be impacted only. In this regard, only 25 land owners will be affected temporarily.	No impact on physical displacement. Compensation will be paid at market value for the crops.
Displacement of squatters	No squatter is identified.	No impact
CPR	No CPR will be affected	No impact
Trees	Only 3 trees will be affected	Impact on trees is insignificant as well. If trees needed to be cut off, project will plant double amount of trees and proper compensation will be paid to the APs.
Income and Livelihood	No impact on income and livelihood as project will pay compensation for the	No significant impact on income and livelihood. Additional grant will be paid

Type of Loss	Nature and scope of impacts	Level of impacts and mitigations
	whole season of crops and land will be handover to the owner after one season.	to the one affected vulnerable HH. Affected HHs will get job opportunities during the construction period on a priority basis if they wanted to.
Vulnerable HHs	No major impact as only one vulnerable HH is identified.	Vulnerable HH will receive additional grant of 5000.

Profile of the affected households:

The land of total of 25 HH's comprising 139 people will be temporarily affected by the project. The average HH size of this 25 HHs is 5.56 members which is much higher than the national average of 4.30 members per HH (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics-2011) Age distribution ratio indicates that majority of the population are within the age limit of 30-59, signifying relatively a younger population. All of them are Muslims and male are more educated than the female.

Consultation and participation:

Stakeholder consultation and participation is a key aspect of resettlement projects according to the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12. Meaningful participatory consultations create a channel between the project and the community to have both way communications. For this reason, consultation with the stakeholders and their participation has been cautiously planned for this project. The Keraniganj-Nawabganj grid line project will impact 25 HHs. Therefore, one stakeholder consultation meeting was conducted with 10 male participants and one FGD with 6 female participants. Apart from these, few informal consultations were also carried out during the census. Participation in consultation meeting was ensured by using Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) approach. Both primary and secondary stakeholders of the project were informed through personal contact, via the land owners, phone calls etc. The key objectives of the consultation meetings were to- (i) disclose both positive and negative impacts of the project to the community and stakeholders and (ii) ensure inclusion of views and opinions of the affected persons about impacts created by the projects in their livelihood and social wellbeing.

The female participants were separately interviewed during informal consultations, census and IoL survey. One FGD was arranged among female groups along the alignment. In addition, opinions from respectable locals, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups were taken into consideration and comprehensively gathered during the consultation meetings.

Legal and Policy Framework:

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) does not have a national policy on involuntary resettlement. According to Acquisition and Requisition of immovable property Act 2016, affected HHs are eligible for compensation for crops and trees. The compensation will not be paid by the Deputy Commissioner and compensation will be paid by the contractors. The compliance with the World Bank policy OP 4.12 will be ensured by the client in payment of such compensation. 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 finance, GoB adopts a project specific policy on resettlement. It is worth noting that no land will be acquired for the said project. As a result, the legal and policy framework of the Project on the compensation and resettlement is based on the World Bank OP 4.12. In this chapter following things are described: (1) GoB legal framework; (2) Compensation principles and standards adopted in this project; (3) Persons entitled for compensation, entitlements and application guidelines; and (4) Compensation payments procedure etc. In this project best examples and practices were taken into account to prepare the RAP policy framework which will help to implement the project smoothly. This legal framework is applicable for the HHs those will be affected for the access road as well. Same eligibility, entitlement is applicable for the HHs affected by the access road. A census and IOL survey will be conducted to identify the affected HHs and Rap will be updated accordingly.

The consulting firm collect the market value of affected assets (crops, trees etc.) from the community on the cut-off date. On the other hand, the firm will determine the rate of fish stock, affected business, wage labour etc. on the basis of negotiation with the PAPs. The rate of compensation of crops (CCC) will be paid the owner of the land. If the used land has standing crops cultivated by tenants (Bargadar/lease holders) under a legally constituted written agreement, the law requires that part of the compensation money be paid in cash to the tenants as per the agreement. Places of worship, graveyard, and cremation grounds are not to be used for any purpose. Households and assets moved from land already acquired in the past for project purposes and/or government Khas land will also get the assistance.

Grievance Mechanism and GRC:

Grievances are issues, concerns, problems, or claims (perceived or actual) that individuals or community groups want to address and be resolved by the Project. The grievance mechanism is a locally based, project-specific extra-legal way to deal with and resolve complaints and grievances faster and thus enhance project performance standards in terms of social and resettlement management.

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Project has specific clauses/guidelines to set up and maintain a grievance redress mechanism at the Project level. If aggrieved, it is expected that affected people will first approach the local grievance mechanism before taking the issue to other forum. The GRC system established in this project is expected to be effective in resolving grievances related to compensation and relocation aspects. All affected persons will have full and free access to GRCs.

Affected people may appeal against any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from assets and construction related activities to the grievance redress committee. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints, either verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation. The project planning and implementation will be careful enough and provide advance counselling and technical assistance to the APs in the compensation collection process to prevent grievances. This will be ensured through careful resettlement design and implementation, by ensuring full participation and consultation with the APs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the affected communities, PGCB, and different bodies of local governments.

Budget:

The total estimated cost of implementation of the RAP for the foundation of tower phase is about BDT 1,195,001 equivalent to USD 15 thousand (1 USD=79.18 BDT). Detailed budget is given in chapter 8. The IoL and budget will be updated during the erection of tower and stringing of line phases.

Table Ex-03: Estimated Summary Budget for Compensation and Resettlement

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity (in decimal/Pieces/HH)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Summary Budget for Tower Point			
1	Replacement Value of standing crops	300	472,322	5,965.17
2	Replacement Value of standing trees	5	20,000	252.59
3	Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable Household	1	5,000	63.15
	Sub-Total		497,322	6,280.90
B	Summary Budget for Access Road			
1	Replacement Value of standing crops	240	440,774	5,566.73
	Sub-Total		440,774	5,566.73
C	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring			
1	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	200,000	2,525.89
	Sub Total	-	200,000	2,525.89
	Total (A-C)	-	1,138,096	14,373.53
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - C)		56,905	718.68
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)		1,195,001	15,092.21

Source: Property valuation survey, recent development projects and policy matrix of the RAP

Implementation Arrangements:

PGCB, an enterprise of Power Development Board under the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MoPEMR), is the primary GoB counterpart agency and the main contact point with the World Bank for all matters related to project implementation. PGCB is responsible for undertaking all studies, design, and implementation of this project. It will also be responsible for operation and maintenance (O&M) of the project after its completion. The project will encourage adopting and practicing participatory process in planning and implementation. The project will “Enhance the Capacity of Grid Substations and Transmission Lines for Rural Electrification” (ECGSTLP) under the Rural Electricity Transmission and Distribution (T&D) Project. PGCB is mandated to undertake steps, as per guidelines of the MoPEMR and advice of the Government, to secure required funds both from

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external and internal sources for the implementation of the Project. Project Management Unit (PMU), headed by a Project Director (PD), has already been set up within PGCB for execution of the Project. Payment will be paid by the contractors and INGO will assist PGCB and contractors for the smooth payment.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are the key apparatus of RAP implementation. Monitoring is a periodic check-up of premeditated actions. It provides information on progress, facilities changes, if necessary, provides feedback for project management to ensure the program implementation as per schedule. Timely and smooth accomplishment, aim, and purpose are examined by monitoring and evaluation procedure. Monitoring and evaluation are helpful to perfectly fulfil the project objective of resettlement plan implementation. The PIU will be monitored and measured throughout the progress of implementation of the resettlement plan. The scope of monitoring activities will be proportionate to the projects' risks and impacts. In addition, recording the progress in compensation payment and other resettlement activities, the borrower/client will prepare monitoring reports to ensure the implementation of the resettlement plan has produced the desired outcomes. To assess the changes and variations, the M&E approach will identify and select a set of appropriate indicators and gather information on them. The M&E process will ensure participation of stakeholders, especially the affected persons. The process will also assume different formal and informal surveys for impact analysis. M&E processes assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability as well as allow learning lessons from the project to contribute to building future policies.

Implementing NGO will prepare a monthly progress report (MPR) highlighting the progress and problems including the targets for the subsequent month. PIU will prepare quarterly reports on involuntary resettlement using the monitoring indicators agreed at the time of approval of the rehabilitation plan, including any corrective measures, if required.

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Chapter 1 - Project Description

1.1 Introduction

1. To meet the ever increasing electricity demand for the rapid and over all development of the country, the Government of Bangladesh has felt urgency to establish a substantial number of new power plants and electric grid substations, enhance (through repair or maintenance) or lay new grid lines and connect those with National Grid systems. According to the Power System Master Plan (PSMP) 2010, the maximum demand of electricity is expected to be 12,500 MW in 2017 and in order to meet this huge estimated demand, installation of new 230/132 kV & 132/33 kV substations, laying new grid lines and/or enhancing the existing lines will be required throughout the country. Under this circumstance, the Government of Bangladesh has entrusted upon Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Ltd. (PGCB) with support from the World Bank to implement the project “Enhancement of Capacity of Grid Substations and Transmission Lines for Rural Electrification” (ECGSTLP) under the Rural Electricity Transmission and Distribution (T&D) Project.
2. This World Bank funded project will follow World Bank safeguard policies and GoB policies to avoid resettlement, if not possible, minimize resettlement with the motivation to affect less people directly or indirectly, resettlement of required numbers of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), and restore their livelihood to pre-project level. In this project, the land will only be used for the construction of the towers, transportation of the materials and stringing the grid line. This is why no land will be acquired by the government for the said purpose. The land owner can use the land after completion of the foundation works of the towers. The PAPs also must get equitable compensation package for the losses of their crops, trees, structures and business. The project will keep an eye on any socio-cultural losses occurred during and after the implementation of the project. The project will ensure that marginalized people are not affected while in the process. Since PGCB will establish Keraniganj-Nawabganj 132 kV double circuit line, a certain amount of land area in Nawabganj Upazilla, Dhaka District will be in use. The required land is currently being used for agricultural production and that agricultural production will be affected for one season only. Moreover, no residential entities and primary structures will be affected due to the project.
3. The nature of the grid line construction project is complex compared to the other infrastructure projects as plan preparation/updating and implementation of the RAP will have to run simultaneously. Project will be completed in three stages i.e. foundation works of the towers, towers erection and line stringing. During the project intervention, no land will be acquired. It is to be mentioned that as the RAP preparation and implementation will run simultaneously, a series of RAPs will be prepared for this project (several kilometres/towers). In all three stages (foundation, erection and line stringing), access road will be required. Each time, the affected HHs for the

access road will be compensated in the same manner. Access road for all three stages may not be same as it will depend both on technical feasibility and social considerations (e.g. not choosing a pre-defined access road to prevent disturbing a crop if possible based on the cropping cycle at the time of civil work). For example, this RAP is being prepared for the foundation works of the towers, but during the tower erection and line stringing stages, the existing RAP will be updated based on actual IoL at the time of civil work. To deal with this complex nature of implementation, the client has recruited adequate number of consultants to work with the civil work contractor throughout the period of construction to ensure the OP 4.12 and the ESMF principles are followed correctly. Finally, in order to construct this grid line, the land will be used on temporary basis for the construction of the towers, transportation of the materials and stringing the grid line.

1.2 Description of project area

4. The location of Keraniganj-Nawabganj 132 KV double circuit line spans from Nawabganj Upazilla to Keraniganj Upazilla. The proposed towers of this grid line are located in 6 mouzas in Nawabganj Upazilla, Dhaka District. These mouzas are Harikanda, Khaliavita, Danga, Khalpar, Madhabpur, Zafarpur and Dighirpar Mouza. Agricultural/cultivable lands are the main terrain features of the area surrounding the grid line. Though various types of crops are being yielded from here, potato, paddy, wheat, mustard, vegetables etc are the notable ones. All the unions of the Upazila are under rural electrification net-work but a significant number of the dwelling households do not have access to electricity.

Figure 1: Location of proposed Keraniganj-Nawabganj 132 kV double circuit line



1.3 Benefits and Impacts

5. The project will benefit the local population in multiple ways. Additional transmission of electricity by the project will reduce load shedding. Access to electricity is a key requirement to industrialization. Additional power will enhance industrialization, which will create employment opportunities. The locals will make use of the most of the additional facilities to improve socio-economic conditions on their own.
6. Due to the very nature, the project impacts are likely to be very insignificant. The project will not permanently leave any negative impact on any structure, trees or private land. A total of 25 agricultural land owners will be affected temporary for a season due to the foundation works of the towers. There will be no physical displacement due to the project nature. Therefore, no structures for residential or commercial purposes or any CPRs will be affected. Currently 25 HHs are cultivating crops on 300 decimal land and their agricultural production will be affected for a season only. All the temporarily affected landowners will be compensated according to the current market price of the crops. Therefore, financially displaced 25 HHs' livelihood will not be affected. Project will also require land for the access road and it is not finalized yet. It is expected that maximum 240 decimal of land is required for the access road and this land will be required for a season only. This RAP will be updated after finalization of the access road. A budget provision for 240 decimal land is kept in this RAP. A census survey will be conducted at that time to identify the affected HHs for the access road and compensation will be paid to them following the same entitlement matrix of this RAP. It is also important to mention that this RAP estimates costs only for foundation stage. The IoL will be updated as the construction progresses through erection and stringing stages. The summary of project impacts is revealed in the Table 01

Table 01: Summary Impacts of Project

Sl.No.	Project Impacts	Total
1	Temporary Land required for foundation work of Towers (in Decimal)	300
2	Temporary estimated land required for access road (in Decimal)	240
3	Total number of tower point	15
4	Number of affected land owner HHs (Only losing crops temporarily)	14 HHs
5	Number of affected sharecropper HHs (Only losing crops temporarily)	11 HHs
6	Number of affected Trees	3
7	Number of Affected HHs	25
8	Number of Affected Population	139

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey February, 2017

1.4 Objectives of the RAP

7. The Resettlement Action Plan focuses on the resettlement management of the project. The main objectives of the RAP have been to: (i) Identify project impacts; and (ii) Plan measures to mitigate adverse social impacts resulting from loss of land due to construction of the sub-station, as well as other associated works. The RAP presents (a) project impacts, (b) socio-economic profile of the affected people, (c) type of loss of assets including income from agricultural production, (d) principles and legal framework applicable for mitigation of these losses, (e) the entitlement matrix, (f) grievance redress mechanisms, (g) cost and budget, and (h) institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including monitoring and evaluation. In summary, the RAP complies with Government of Bangladesh (GoB) laws as well as the World Bank Operation Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.
8. Census and IoL survey was conducted for all affected households within the project ROW. The enumerators visited house to house and collected information from the household head or his/her adult proxy. Each of the affected entities was given identification number. Census and IoL survey was conducted for this Project from 7th Feb 2017 to 20th February 2017. Market survey was also conducted to find out current market prices of different affected crops and trees.
9. Filled-in survey questionnaires, after completion of necessary checking, were computerized. The survey and data entry were conducted simultaneously. The surveyed data entry was done by the data entry operators under the guidance of data manager. The computerized data were analysed in MS Access and SPSS as well and statistical data outputs were generated in tabular form.

1.5 Cut-off Date

10. The cut-off date refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered. Start date of carrying out the census/inventory of losses (IoL) is considered as the cut of date for eligibility of resettlement benefits. The location of the tower of this grid line has been video filmed to document the actual inventory to be affected by the Project. This is done to prevail over fraudulent claims for compensation from the project. The cut-off date for this project is 7th February, 2017.

Chapter 2 –Project Impacts

2.1 Introduction

11. In this chapter the socio-economic impacts resulting from project interventions are presented. The chapter starts with a brief overview of the impact assessment methodology followed by a description of overall project impacts. According to the census data, there are no indigenous communities affected by the project.

2.2 Impact Assessment Methodology

12. The project impacts have been assessed based on a census and surveys conducted in the affected area focusing on physical assets following the location of the towers as per design. The census and survey was conducted during February, 2017. The impact assessment was carried out both at the household and community levels through field survey, stakeholders' consultation meetings, and FGDs. The questionnaires used established an inventory of losses of each affected household, which included details of potentially affected assets belonging to each household.
13. Table 02 presents the methodology adopted in the surveys/census for data collection for impact assessment and preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan.
14. The consultation process was adopted to share the necessary information on the project, project timeline and purpose of the census/surveys as well as building rapport with the affected households and communities. In addition to stakeholders meetings, focus group discussions (FGDs) were organized with local communities. During community level meetings, people were informed about the project objectives, impacts and benefits.

Table 02: Project Impact Assessment Methodology

Unit Level	Data Collection Tools and Techniques
Household Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Households census/interviews• Inventory of losses survey (structures, trees and other assets)• Affected agricultural plots survey
Community Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stakeholders and community consultation meetings• Focus group discussion

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey February, 2017

2.3 Descriptions of Project Impacts

15. The project will be completed in three stages: foundation work, tower erection and line stringing. Due to the very nature, this project does not entail acquiring land. In order to construct this grid

line, the land will be used on temporary basis for the construction of the towers, transportation of the materials and stringing the grid line. This is why the land owners can use the land after completion of the construction work at each stage. As there will be no land acquisition or any structures will not be affected, project impact will be minimal. Impact on livelihood will be insignificant as well as Project will pay compensation for the lost crops to the affected HHs according to the current market price. The location of Keraniganj-Nawabganj 132 KV double circuit line spans from Nawabganj Upazilla to Keraniganj Upazilla. This RAP is prepared for the first 5 km of this line from Nawabganj Upazilla end. The proposed towers of this grid line are located in 6 mouzas in Nawabganj Upazilla, Dhaka District. These mouzas are Harikanda, Khaliavita, Danga, Khalpar, Madhabpur, Zafarpur and Dighirpar Mouza. A total of 300 decimal agricultural land will be affected for the foundation work of the tower. In this regard, 25 HHs will be affected. In addition to the land for foundation work, estimated 240 decimal lands will be required for the access road. Though the ROW for the access road is not determined yet, but it is expected that land will not be required more than 240 decimal. During the census survey, it was confirmed by the PGCB and contractors that access road will not affect any structures. They will select the access road just before the construction materials is transferred because contractors will require dry road to carry the materials. An estimated area of the access road has been identified and based on that estimated area, budget for access road is being prepared. It will be updated once the location of access road is selected. Once the location will be determined, a census survey will be conducted and RAP will be updated. An estimated budget for the access road is kept in this RAP. This budget will be updated based on the actual IoL prior to the civil work at later two stages. Agricultural/cultivable lands are the main terrain features of the area surrounding the grid line. Though various types of crops are being yielded from here, potato, paddy, wheat, mustard, vegetables etc are the notable ones. All the unions of the Upazila are under rural electrification net-work but a significant number of the dwelling households do not have access to electricity.

Table 03: Project Impact of foundation work of towers

1	No of HH's will be temporary affected	25 HHs
2	Affected Population	139
3	Female headed HHs	
4	Number of Vulnerable HHs	1
5	Total agricultural land affected (temporary) for foundation work (in decimal)	300 Decimal
5.1	Paddy cultivation land	40 Decimal
5.2	Coriander cultivation land	40 Decimal
5.3	Mustard cultivation land	20 Decimal
5.4	Kalai cultivation land	160 Decimal
5.5	Garlic cultivation land	40 Decimal
6	Estimated agricultural land affected for access road (in decimal)	240

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey February, 2017

16. During the IoL survey the construction company couldn't clarify the access road location of all 15 towers and informed that the access road point would be fixed during construction period. The construction firm, having visited all 15 towers, got a fair idea that approximately 240 decimal lands would be temporarily affected by the access road for transportation of materials. The contractor will pay the compensation for temporarily affected land used for access road and all the compensation will be paid according to the entitlement matrix of this RAP and compensation will be paid on current market price. During the payment period, contractor must follow the entitlement matrix and proper guideline of RAP.

2.4 Measures Adopted to Minimize Impacts

17. The project will use private land for a short period of time to construct towers in the chosen location. The project abides by the GoB and the World Bank policies OP 4.12. All the affected HHs within the project ROW including access road are eligible for compensation. Accordingly, the project has ensured avoiding and minimizing any adverse socio-economic impact on the community by adopting a mitigation policy. Since no residential structures will be affected by the project, there will be no displacements. The project will ensure that compensation for assets lost in the process is paid according to current market price and other measures will be taken to ensure that the socio-economic conditions of the affected population do not deteriorate from the present status.

18. There will be no major impact on livelihood as no land acquisition is required or no primary and secondary structures will be affected. There will be no major impact on income as project will pay compensation for the crops for the entire season according to the market price.
19. Female headed HHs, headed by elderly/ disabled people without means of support, households that are below the latest nationally defined poverty line households of tribal population or ethnic minority; and households of low social group or caste are considered as vulnerable in this project. No households of indigenous population or ethnic minority and low social group or caste are affected by the Project. No female headed HHs were identified during the census. HHs income level less than 90000/year is considered as vulnerable according to the poverty line in the project area. Only one HH is identified as vulnerable in this project.

2.5 Project Impact Assessments – Summary

20. From the above discussion it is evident that major socio-economic risks associated with these project-induced impacts are loss of income/employment for a short period of time, loss of assets etc. It also appears that the negative impact on household income is limited as such the overall impact of the loss is likely to be nominal.

Table 04: Summary of Project Impact

Type of Loss	Nature and scope of impacts	Level of impacts and mitigations
Land	Only 300 decimal land is required for foundation work of the tower and estimated 240 decimal is required for access road	Project impact over land is insignificant as land will be used temporary for just one season. There will be no land acquisition.
Displacement of Titled HHs	No titled HHs will be displaced. Agricultural production will be impacted only. In this regard, only 25 land owners will be affected temporary.	No impact on physical displacement. Compensation will be paid at market value for the crops.
Displacement of squatters	No squatter is identified.	No impact
CPR	No CPR will be affected	No impact
Trees	Only 3 trees will be affected	Impact on trees is insignificant as well. If trees needed to be cut off, project will plant double amount of trees and proper compensation will be paid to the APs.
Income and	No impact on income and livelihood as	No significant impact on income and

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Type of Loss	Nature and scope of impacts	Level of impacts and mitigations
Livelihood	project will pay compensation for the whole season of crops and land will be handover to the owner after one season.	livelihood. Additional grant will be paid to the one affected vulnerable HH. Affected HHs will get job opportunities during the construction period on a priority basis if they wanted to.
Vulnerable HHs	No major impact as only one vulnerable HH is identified.	Vulnerable HH will receive additional grant of 5000.

Chapter 3 - Profile of the Affected Households

3.1 Introduction

21. Profile of the affected population is divided into two different sections of this chapter. At the beginning, the demographic characteristics of the affected HHs are discussed based on field findings. The socio-economic profile of the affected HHs is presented following demographic profile of the HHs. A total of 25 HHs comprising 139 people will be affected by the project with average HH size 5.56 which is higher than the national average (4.30) according to BBS (2011). It may imply greater household burden from the economic point of view. However, it calls for further study to carry out precise analysis.

Table 05: General Profile of Affected Population

Number of total affected Households/Units	25
Number of total Population	139
Average HHs Size	5.56

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey February, 2017

3.2 Demographic Profile of Affected HHs

22. Demographic profile of the affected community has been analysed as part of socio-economic profile of the project area. This comprises of gender profile and age-sex distribution of the PAPs. Precisely, only 8% of the HHs are female headed, while the remaining 92% are male headed HHs against 88% male headed HHs in national level (BBS, 2011¹). However, the general scenario in Bangladesh is similar as most of the HHs are headed by male. Age distribution ratio indicates that majority of the population are within the age limit of 30-59.

3.2.1 Gender distribution of Household Heads

23. Gender distribution of the affected HHs is presented in Figure 02. Figure 02 shows that only 8% (2) of the affected HHs are headed by female, whereas the rest 92% (23) of the HHs are headed by male members. Above scenario indicates

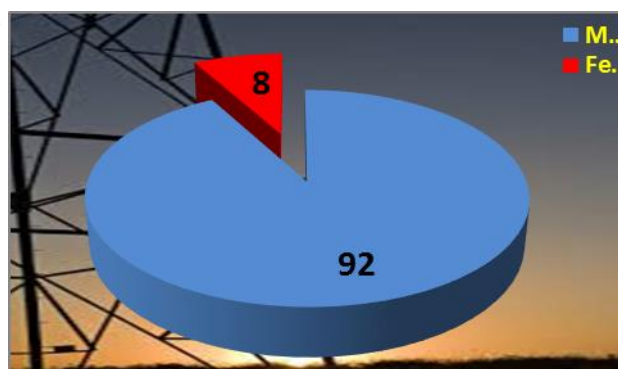


Figure 02: HHs gender Distribution in project area

¹POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2011, Socio-Economic and Demographic Report, National Series, Volume - 4

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that most of the families are male governed, which is a common scenario of our country, because 88% HHs are headed by male at the national level (BBS, 2011).

3.2.2 Sex Profile of Affected HHs

24. Sex profile of the affected HHs is shown in Figure 03. From the sex profile, we can find out that the percentage of male populations is higher than the females in the project area. The overall male-female ratio of the project area is 100: 98.57 (the national ratio is 100:99.68) which implies that the project area is different from the corresponding national condition with a higher male population.

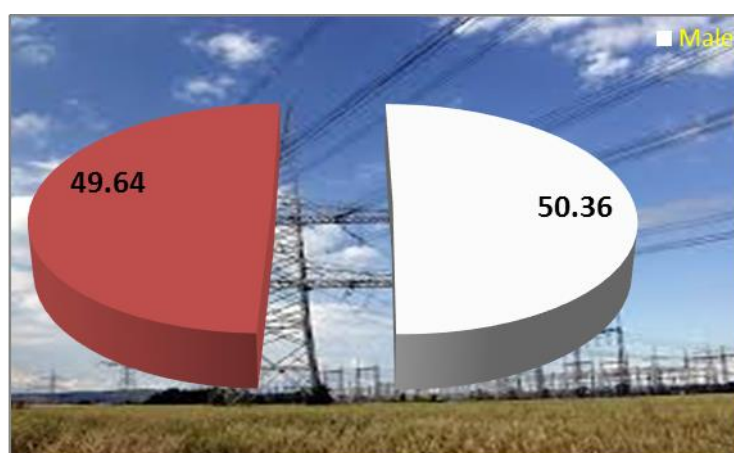


Figure 03: Sex profile of affected population

3.2.3 Age and Sex Distribution of Affected Population

Table 06: Age and Sex Distribution of Affected Population

Age Group	Sex of the Population				Total
	Male		Female		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
0 - 4 years	6	8.6	8	11.6	14
5 - 14 years	9	12.9	12	17.4	21
15 - 29 years	21	30.0	17	24.6	38
30 - 59 years	20	28.6	27	39.1	47
60 - 64 years	9	12.9	1	1.4	10
65 years and above	5	7.1	4	5.8	9
Total	70	100	69	100	139

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey February, 2017

25. Table 05 to presents age-sex distribution of the affected HHs. The survey findings indicate that population percentage increases respectively from the age group of 15-29 years. According to the age group distribution, the most prominent one is 30-59 years, which comprises of 28.6% of the total male population and 39.1% of the total female population. The numbers of affected persons steadily decrease at age limit 60-64 years. The steady decline in the number of population after this age limit can be considered significant for low life expectancy in the region. It is almost similar to the national scenario.

3.3 Socio-Economic Profile of Affected Population

26. Socio-economic profile of the affected area is analysed based on HH size, religion, level of education, occupation, per capita income, and marital status. The survey findings indicate that most of the affected lands are used for agricultural purpose. The average HH size is 5.56 already said. Level of education of the project area is similar to the national one, with higher number of pupils entering the primary and secondary education and the rate then sharply decreases when it comes to higher education. However, literacy rate is higher for male population compared to the female. It is also found during the census and IoL survey that Agriculture is the most common occupation in this area followed by agricultural labour. People are engaged with different types of agricultural works.

3.3.1 Population by Religion

Table 07: Number and Percentage of Population by Religion

Religion	Numbers	Percentage
Muslim	139	100
Total	139	100

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey February, 2017

27. The religious background of the affected HHs is presented in table 07 revealing that all of the population of affected population are Muslims. Affected people of other religion were not found in the project area, during survey period.

3.3.2 Distribution of Household Population

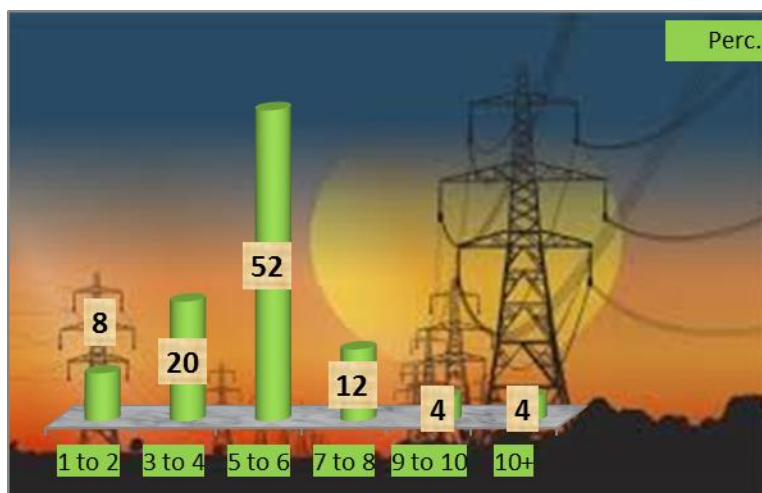


Figure 04: Distribution of HH population

28. Distribution of HH size is presented in Figure 04. It indicates that majority (52%) of the HHs have 5 to 6 members. 20% HHs have 3 to 4 members. 12% HHs have 7 to 8 Members and 4% HHs have 9 to 10 or 10+ members. On the other hand, 8% HHs have small population like 1-2 members. The density of HH member is high in this area.

3.3.3 Marital Status of Affected Population

Table 08: Marital Status of affected population (10 Years and above)

			Age Group						Total
			10 - 20 years	21 - 30 years	31 - 40 years	41 - 50 years	51 - 60 years	Above 60 years	
Male	Unmarried	Number	14	8	-	-	-	-	22
		Percentage	63.6	36.4	-	-	-	-	100
	Married	Number	-	5	8	7	8	9	37
		Percentage	-	13.5	21.6	18.9	21.6	24.3	100
Female	Unmarried	Number	10	-	1	-	-	-	11
		Percentage	90.9	-	9.1	-	-	-	100
	Married	Number	2	14	8	11	1	5	41
		Percentage	4.9	34.1	19.5	26.8	2.4	12.2	100
	Widow/Widower	Number	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
		Percentage	-	-	-	50.0	50.0	-	100

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey February, 2017

29. Table 08 indicates that 69% of the above 10 years old affected populations are married, whereas only 29.2% of the total populations are unmarried. Only 9.7% female populations above 10 years old are unmarried against 19.5% of the above 10 years old male population. The number of widowed female is only 1.8%, whereas the number of widowed abandoned, and divorced male population is nil. During the census, it was

found that most of the female get married at the age of 18 or above. HH members whose age is 10 years and above are counted in this analysis.

3.3.4 Education Level of Affected Population (5 years and above)

30. Education level of the affected population is presented in the table 09 below. The table demonstrates that primary and secondary level enrolment is high in the area. Dropout rate is very high at the stage of SSC and the number of people sharply decreases at the level HSC to BA those who graduated. It also indicates that higher education rate is high among male population. Furthermore, illiteracy is high among female population. HH members whose age is 5 years and above are counted in this analysis.

Table 09: Level of education of affected population (5 Years and above)

Education Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Illiterate/No Class passed/Do not know	6	9.5	10	16.1	16	12.8
Class 1 – 5	28	44.4	14	22.6	42	33.6
Class 6 – 9	12	19.0	26	41.9	38	30.4
SSC or equivalent	7	11.1	5	8.1	12	9.6
HSC or equivalent	4	6.3	4	6.5	8	6.4
BA/B.Com/Equivalent/Diploma/Vocational	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.8
MA/M.Com/Equivalent	4	6.3	3	4.8	7	5.6
Only Religious Studies	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.8
Total	63	100	62	100	125	100

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey February, 2017

3.3.5 Category of affected HHs

31. Categories of affected HHs are presented in Figure 05. It indicates that there are two categories of HHs in the project affected area in terms of land ownership. Majority of the affected HHs (56%) are land owners, while the remaining are sharecroppers.

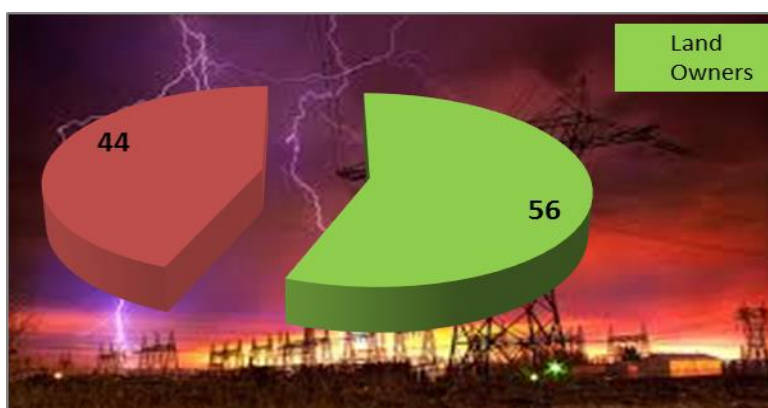


Figure 05: Category of affected HHs

3.3.6 Primary Occupation of Affected Population

32. According to the census of the affected households, 44% HHs primary occupation is agriculture.

There will not be any impact on their income as compensation will be paid for the entire season and after one season affected HHs will be able to use land as usual. Moreover, less than 10% of the affected HHs' land will be occupied for the foundation work. Based on the income level, their socio-economic condition is better than rest of the population in that region. Only one HH income falls within the poverty line. In addition to Agriculture, the other significant occupations are Livestock Rearing.

Table 10: Primary occupation of the HHs

Primary occupation of the HHs	Number	Percent
Agriculture	11	44.0
Livestock	3	12.0
Rickshaw/ van/truck/ bus driver	1	4.0
Various bussiness at home	1	4.0
Owner of shop/ hotel	1	4.0
Teacher/ house tutor	1	4.0
Professional (doctor/nurse/engineer/lawyer)	1	4.0
Mortgage/ rent the land	2	8.0
Rent asset (other than land) (for example: shop, tractor)	1	4.0
Expatriate	2	8.0
House wife	1	4.0
Total	25	100.0

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey February, 2017

3.3.7 Per capita income of affected HHs

33. The total affected population has been divided into 3 groups based on per capita income. HHs income less than 90 thousand is identified as vulnerable in the project area according to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Only one HH's income is less than 90000 but 92% of the affected HHs fall with the category of middle-class or rich. Table 11 shows per capita income distribution of the project area. It represents that majority (92%) of

Table 11: Per capita income of affected HHs

Income Level	Number	Percent
BDT. 00 - 90,000	1	4.0
BDT. 90,000 - 120,000	1	4.0
BDT. 120,000 and above	23	92.0
Total	25	100.0

the population is earning above BDT 10,000 per month.

3.2.8 Yearly expenditure of the Affected HHs



Figure 06: Per capita expenditure of affected HHs

34. Per capita expenditure of the affected HHs is shown in Figure 06. It is found that a total of 84% affected households under this project has yearly expenditure of BDT above 120,000, 8% HHs have expend BDT 90,000 to BDT 120,000 and 4% HHs have expend Upto BDT 60,000. Detailed expenditure of the households is shown in Figure 08.

3.2.9 Loan size and support:

35. Very few facilities are present in the project impact areas that can support the residents during emergency needs, particularly when they are in need of cash money. Results from census shows that HHs are eligible to get loan support from different sources. Out of 30 HHs, 17 HHs have received different sizes of loan during their emergency periods and rest of the 9 HHs have not received any type of loan. The total affected population has been divided into 6 groups based on the size of loan. It is found that a highest number of affected HHs (44%) receiving >BDT 50,000 as a loan, whereas only 1HH received BDT. Up to 10,000, BDT 10,001 to 20,000 and BDT 40,001 to 50,000 and another 2 HHs received BDT. 20,001-30,000 as a loan.

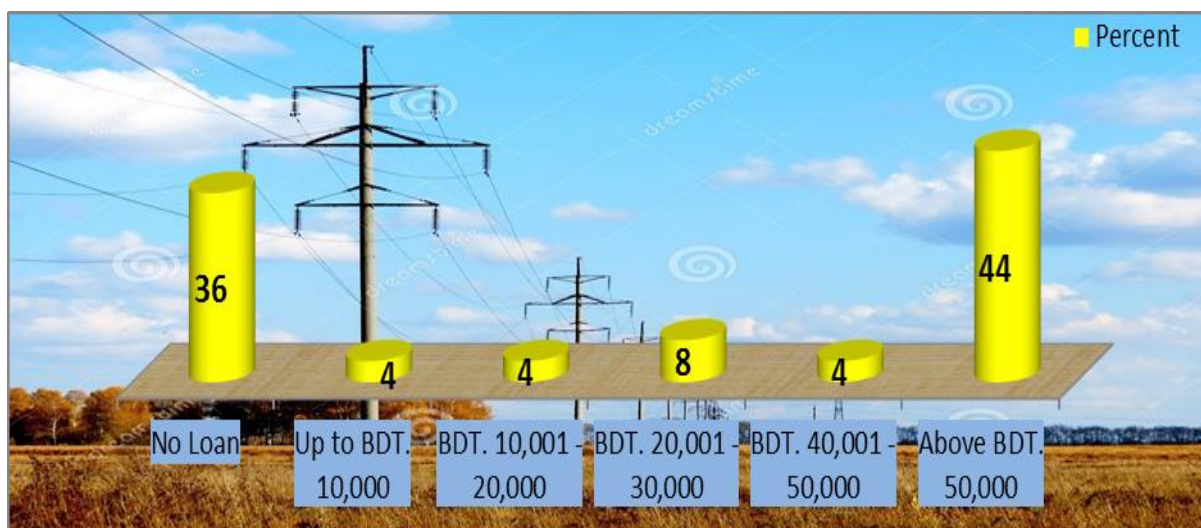


Figure 07: Loan size

36. Census data reveal that most significant impact would be on the agriculture sector. However, the project will ensure that affected HHs' condition do not worsen due to project interventions. In this way the project will help to reduce poverty and infuse economic stability in the project area.

Chapter 4 –Consultation and Participation

4.1 Introduction

37. Stakeholder consultation and participation is a key aspect of the resettlement projects according to the Bank Operational Policy 4.12. Meaningful participatory consultations create a mutual relationship between the project and the community entailing communications between both stakeholders. Information dissemination is vital for resettlement projects according to the World Bank policy. Keeping these stipulations in mind, the project aims to provide a communication bridge between the stakeholders and the scheme proponents to ensure that opinions of the PAPs are incorporated in project planning and implementation. The Keraniganj-Nawabganj grid line project will impact 25 HHs. Therefore, one stakeholder consultation meeting was conducted with 10 male participants and FGD with 6 female participants. The meeting participants gave their feedback and perception; their concern and expectations from the project. The community or members freely expressed their opinions about the project, resettlement, land value, entitlements, etc. Their opinions are duly presented in this chapter.
38. It is to mention that, only 10 of the affected 25 HHs' residences are in the project area. That is why consultation meeting was carried out with the house hold head of 10 affected HHs. Rest of the HHs live far away from the project area which is around 50 km away from the project area. Informal consultations were carried out with those households during census and IOL survey. They were informed about project impacts, benefits, entitlement, Grievance mechanism etc.

4.2 Project Stakeholders

39. Stakeholders are common people, groups, or institutions, who are likely to be impacted by the proposed Project, or benefitted by the Project interventions or (those who can influence the project). In this project, the primary stakeholders include all directly affected persons. The secondary stakeholders are NGOs, community based organizations, community development projects, government agencies, development partners, media, community leaders, civil society, traders, construction labourers and consultants in the project area.
40. Consultation was held within the project area by the social study team. A total of 16 participants from the project affected community attended the meetings. Table 12 represents a schedule of meetings held, FGDs and consultation meeting conducted and number of participants (male and female) who attended the meetings.

Table 12: Summary of Consultation Meetings and FGDs

Consultation/FGDs	Meeting venues	No of participants		
		Male	Female	Total
Stakeholder Consultation meeting	Madhyapara Jame Moshjid, Nawabganj, Munshiganj	10	0	10
FGD with women group	Rahima Begum's house, Kathalighata, Nawabganj	0	6	6
Total		10	6	16

Source: dRi IoL Survey February, 2017

4.3 Methodologies Adopted for Consultation meeting

41. The stakeholders were informed about the meeting in advance through loud speaker, individual contacts and local government councillors. The affected HHs were earnestly requested to attend the consultation meeting. During the meeting, the project goals and objectives were unveiled to the participants. The project benefits and possible impacts were also shared with the meeting participants. The meetings were organized following participatory approach. The respondents freely expressed their views and opinions about the project and these are accordingly reflected in this chapter.

4.4 Methodologies Adopted for Focus Group Discussions:

42. One FGD was particularly conducted female respondents. The meeting participants were Housewives. The key focus of the FGDs was to ensure their participation in decision making. The meeting conversations were carried out in a manner that the participants feel free to express their thoughts. Moreover, as most of the HHs' residences are far away from the project area, women were also consulted about the project during census. 50% of the survey team members were female and FGD was facilitated by a female member.

4.5 Outcomes of the consultation meeting:

43. Since the local communities are not familiar with the concept of resettlement and were not sure what to expect, many questions were raised with regard to the project impacts and benefits. The consultation team, citing examples from such project experiences in Bangladesh, mentioned that the project would be funded by the World Bank and therefore, the World Bank policies would be the guiding principles of this project.

44. It is worth noting that in most cases head of households have attended the meeting. The participants were requested to convey message of the meetings to others stakeholders of the project.

Table 13: Concerns of the PAPs and responses

SI	Participants	Concern	Feedback
Stakeholder Consultation Meeting			
1	Affected land owners, share croppers, business owners, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The respondents were concerned whether the compensation would be paid for crops; • The farmers were concerned about standing crops; • Share croppers raised questions about their share of compensation; • They want to receive compensation without any delay and harassment • They are concerned whether project pay compensation on market value. 	The consultant team assured them that compensation for crops would be paid according to the market value. The farmers were also assured that if there are any standing crops in the field during implementation, the compensation for the crops would be paid and they would be allowed to take away the crops within project scheduled time frame. The share croppers were confirmed that they will get fair share of the compensation, provided that they will have to have a written or agreed verbal agreement. Affected HHs will receive compensation without any delay and harassment and they will receive compensation before the foundation work.

4.6 Disclosure of RAP policy

45. Resettlement planning and implementation is a dynamic process and therefore the information dissemination including RAP disclosure will be carried out at the preparatory and implementation stage. The draft RAP will be disclosed in PGCB website and the executive summary of final RAP will be translated in Bengali and will be disclosed at the web site. A Bangla version information booklet will be prepared for distribution among the APs and will be uploaded on the website. Final RAP will be disclosed on the PGCB website and World Bank info shop for public appraisal. Further, the RAP will also be disclosed at the local level using flip chart or multimedia (where possible) to make the affected people and other stakeholders aware of the project.

Chapter 5 - Legal and Policy Framework

5.1 Introduction

46. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) does not have a national policy on involuntary resettlement. According to Acquisition and Requisition of immovable property Act 2016, affected HHs are eligible for compensation for crops and trees. As the compensation will not be paid by the Deputy Commissioner and compensation will be paid by the contractors, World Bank policy OP 4.12 will be followed. 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 finance, GoB adopts a project specific policy on resettlement. It is worth noting that no land will be acquired for the said project. As a result, the legal and policy framework of the Project on the compensation and resettlement is based on the World Bank OP 4.12. In this chapter following things are described: (1) GoB legal framework; (2) Compensation principles and standards adopted in this project; (3) Persons entitled for compensation, entitlements and application guidelines; and (4) Compensation payments procedure etc. In this project best examples and practices were taken into account to prepare the RAP policy framework which will help to implement the project smoothly.
47. This legal framework is applicable for the HHs those will be affected for the access road as well. Same eligibility and entitlement are applicable for the HHs affected by the access road. A census and IOL survey will be conducted to identify the affected HHs and RAP will be updated accordingly.

5.2 GoB Legal Framework

48. The principal legal instrument governing for grid line project in Bangladesh is the 'Electricity Act. 1910'. The 2016 Act requires that compensation be paid for: (i) losses assets (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such construction. The Ordinance provides certain safeguards for the owners and has provision for payment of "fair value" for the property acquired.
49. The PAPs will get the compensation for the assets that they will lose by the project. If land acquired has standing crops cultivated by tenant (Bargadar) under a legally constituted written agreement, the law requires that part of the compensation money be paid in cash to the tenants as per the agreement. Places of worship, graveyard and cremation grounds are not to be acquired for any purpose. The law requires that the government will auction the salvaged materials upon payment of compensation out. Under the 2016 Act, the Government is obliged to pay compensation only for the assets acquired. 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 law.

50. Under the 1982 Ordinance, the Government is obliged to pay compensation only for the assets acquired. For instance, the Ordinance does not cover project-displaced persons without titles such as informal settler (squatters), occupiers, and informal tenants and lease-holders (without registration document). Further, the Ordinance has no provision for resettlement of affected households and businesses or any assistance for restoration of livelihoods of the displaced persons.

5.3 World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement

51. The project interventions may not involve additional private lands and displace people from their existing residence. If the fresh acquisition is required, WB policies have to be followed. The project therefore, will trigger the World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, which requires that the economic, social, and environmental risks out of involuntary resettlement are mitigated and livelihoods of the displaced persons are restored at the pre-project level. Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long term hardship, impoverishment, and damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. For these reasons, the overall objectives of the policy of involuntary resettlement are the following:

- 1) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternatives to project designs.
- 2) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.
- 3) Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- 4) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- 5) Where necessary to achieve the objectives of the policy, the resettlement plan also includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are:
 - a. Offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and
 - b. Provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

52. The Bank policy does not bar compensation and assistance to the displaced persons under the resettlement plan in absence of their legal title to land. The non-titled rights may come from continued possession of public land where the government has not sought eviction or from customary and traditional law and usage.

5.4 Social Safeguards Policy Compliance

53. There are some discrepancies between existing law of the country and World Bank Operation Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) in terms of identification of affected persons and compensation packages. Discrepancies between GoB law and World Bank OP 4.12 and suggested mitigation measures are given below:

Table 14: Discrepancies between GoB policy and World Bank OP 4.12

Sl. No	Discrepancies between WB OP 4.12 and GoB 1982 Ordinance II	Measures to address the discrepancies/actions to be taken in this Project
1	Discrepancies with regard to avoidance and minimized project impacts	The project designs should aim to minimize impacts and adjusted tracks and station design further to reduce impacts.
2	Existing GoB laws recognize title owners only; informal settlers are not covered	All affected persons irrespective of titles will need to be identified for compensation and assistance
3	Existing laws and methods of assessments do not ensure full replacement costs	Provisions will have to be adopted for additional top up payments to ensure replacement costs at current market price
4	Consultation with affected community not legally required under GoB 1982 Ordinance II	Extensive consultations will need to be carried out during the preparatory phase; similar consultations will continue during project implementation
5	The affected land owners can object to the acquisition in the beginning but once hearing is done and settled, there is no scope of further complaint during the acquisition process.	There will be a provision of two-tier grievance redress mechanism in the project. One local level GRC (LGRC) and another project level GRC (PGRC).
5	No relocation assistance or support under 1982 Ordinance II	Affected households and businesses will receive relocation assistance and support from the project
6	No support or program for income and livelihood restoration	The project benefits will include income and livelihood restoration

7	No provision for reconstruction of common property resources	The project will reconstruct all physical and cultural resources (PCRs) and common property resources affected by the project if affected.
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5.5 Purposes and Objectives of RAP Policy

54. This RAP covers compensation and resettlement assistance for the lost assets (trees and crops) of the PAPs in connection with the proposed tower point along the RoW. The RAP approach incorporates: (i) resettlement issues, and (ii) impact mitigation with special attention to the vulnerable groups.
55. The main principle of the RAP is to: (i) minimize negative impacts in consultation with the APs; (ii) closely consult the APs on RAP policy, needs assessment, poverty and rehabilitation issues; (iii) carry out resettlement activities to improve or at least restore the pre-project living standards of the APs; and (iv) provide compensation for affected property irrespective of title to the land at replacement value prior to displacement.

5.6 Types of Losses

56. As evident from the database, affected persons (APs) will experience temporary loss of crops. But three trees will be lost permanently. Only the agricultural land of the APs is being used temporary by the project. So the losses of the APs are minimal and this will be only the crops of one seasons during the implementation of the project.

5.7 Legal and Policy Commitments

57. The RAP has the following specific principles based on the World Bank OP 4.12:
- Information related to the preparation and implementation of Resettlement Plan will be disclosed to all stakeholders and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation. The Resettlement Plan will be disclosed to the APs in local language;
 - The displaced persons who does not own land or other properties, but have economic interests or lose their livelihoods will be assisted as per the broad principles described in this document;
 - Before starting civil works, compensation and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) assistance will be paid in accordance with the provisions described in this document;
 - An entitlement matrix for different categories of people displaced by the project has been prepared. People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance;
 - For all affected HHs cut-off date is February 07, 2017;

- vi. Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established to ensure speedy resolution of disputes;
 - vii. All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring would ensure the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups;
 - viii. Consultations with the APs will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.
58. In accordance with the resettlement principles adopted in this project, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The APs will be entitled to:
- (i) Compensation for loss of crops and assets at replacement value
 - (ii) Special assistance to the severely affected and vulnerable households with support to livelihood and income restoration.

5.8 ESMF Policy

59. Land use along the transmission line has the potential to influence the safety of the transmission line. Though no land acquisition is required for ROW of transmission lines, it is recommended that PGCB forges an agreement with the landowners owning limited rights of ROW for O&M uses and restricting certain use of land that are detrimental to the safety of the transmission lines. The following uses are considered to have “major impact” and must be coordinated by the PGCB:
- Driveways, access roads, utility crossings;
 - Fish ponds;
 - Recreational grounds such as parking, playgrounds, cemeteries, swimming pools;
 - Gravel pits, quarries, fill, berms, and retaining walls;
 - Any activity involving elevation or grade changes more than 0.5 meters;
 - Sewage disposal fields, detention/retention ponds, watercourse relocation;
 - Portions of non-habitable buildings (e.g. garages, animal sheds);
 - Highways, roads and major pipelines parallel to and/or within the ROW;
 - Street lamps and other lighting equipment;
 - Any activity involving any type of mechanized equipment (e.g. excavators, bulldozers, irrigation systems)
60. As the project work will be in three stages such as foundation work, tower erection and line stringing, RAP will be updated in all three stages. Census and IOL survey will be conducted for all three stages. To deal with complex ground reality, the Compensation process will be as follows:

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- During check survey by the contractor, the implementing agency (PGCB) with assistance from its RAP consultant, identify the crops, trees, structures etc. along the route for giving proper compensation to the affected persons as per the GoB and the World Bank's safeguard policies;
- ID cards will be given by PGCB to the affected households/persons following the IoL;
- The contractor will pay the determined compensation to the affected persons according to the RPF;
- The contractor shall maintain necessary records of the compensation transaction process and will submit to the employer at agreed intervals;
- PGCB and/or its RAP consultant will be physically present at the construction site and monitor the compensation process to ensure payment to entitled persons properly following the ESMF guidelines and IoL;
- The implementing agency (PGCB) will submit monthly report of compensation payments to the World Bank. The World Bank will conduct periodic supervision visits to ensure compliance of the protocol as mentioned above and payment of compensation following the ESMF

Chapter 6 - Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

6.1 Introduction

61. Any households or persons identified on the project right of way during this process will be eligible for compensation and assistance from the project. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be served notice well in advance, requesting to vacate premises to allow dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. During the census and IOL survey, only the HHs identified will be eligible for compensation. Farmers, share croppers and tree owners will be eligible for compensation. When census and IOL survey will be conducted for identification of the affected HHs for the access road, will be eligible for compensation in the same manner.

6.2 Compensation entitlement Policy

62. The entitlements are based on provisions for compensation for land and other assets following the Ordinance II of 1982. The entitlements matrix for the project has been benefitted from good practice examples on involuntary resettlement of externally funded development projects in Bangladesh.

6.3 Compensation and Entitlement Matrix

63. An Entitlement Matrix has been prepared on the basis of census and inventory of losses (IoL) survey conducted for the households and properties affected within the project right of way. It identifies the categories of impact based on the census and IoL and shows the entitlements for each type of loss. The matrix describes the units of entitlements for compensating the loss of land and various resettlement benefits. The resettlement benefits for indirect losses will be directly paid by PGCB through RAP Implementing NGO (INGO). The INGO will be engaged to assist the PGCB in this respect. INGO will assist the PGCB in preparation of necessary papers (ID cards, EP/EC, indent, debit voucher, etc.) for making payment of additional compensation and resettlement benefits to the APs. The following entitlement matrix will be followed for the affected HHs due to the uses of access road.

Table 15: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation
Standing crops on affected lands	Crops affected by temporary acquisition/easement	Owner of affected crops (Land owners)	-Compensation in cash at market value.
Standing crops on affected lands	Crops affected by temporary acquisition/easement	Owner of affected crops (Sharecroppers)	-Compensation in cash at market value.
Resettlement Assistance	HH's income level less than 90000/year	Vulnerable HH	Additional grant of BDT 5000
Unforeseen Losses	As identified	As identified	Appropriate mitigation measures as determined to meet the objectives of this policy framework

6.4 Compensation Payment Procedure

64. PGCB will ensure that the APs losses of crops and trees for the project will be compensated at the market rate determined by the market survey and verified by a legally constituted body like the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) as per the Resettlement Plan. The modalities for payment of compensation are explained below.

65. Procedure of Compensation payment to titled holder:

- The INGO will devise ID number and prepare entitled persons file and entitlement card (EP & EC) for payment.
- The INGO will prepare ID card with photograph of the EP.
- The ID card will be jointly signed by the PGCB and INGO representative and photograph will be attested by the concerned UP Chairman/Mayor or Ward Councilor of the Municipality.
- The INGO will prepare necessary documents and papers (payment debit voucher, etc.) and submit to PGCB field office along with EP payment list (indent) and EP-EC

Chapter 7 - Grievance Redress Mechanism

7.1 Introduction

66. Grievances are issues, concerns, problems, or claims (perceived or actual) that individuals or community groups want to address and be resolved by the Project. The grievance mechanism is a locally based, project-specific extra-legal way to deal with and resolve complaints and grievances faster and thus enhance project performance standards in terms of social and resettlement management.
67. Project has specific clauses/guidelines to set up and maintain a grievance redress mechanism at the Project level. If aggrieved, it is expected that affected people will first approach the local grievance mechanism before taking the issue to other forum. The GRC system established in this project is expected to be effective in resolving grievances related to compensation and relocation aspects. All affected persons will have full and free access to GRCs.

7.2 Complaints and Grievance Mechanism

68. Affected people may appeal any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from crops and assets and from construction related activities to the grievance redress committee. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints, whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation.
69. The project planning and implementation will be careful enough and provide advance counselling and technical assistance to the APs in the compensation collection process to prevent grievances. This will be ensured through careful resettlement design and implementation, by ensuring full participation and consultation with the APs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the affected communities, the PGCB, and local government bodies.

7.4 Grievances Redress Committees

70. A two-tier bottom up GRC system will be established in this Project. First, there will be GRCs at the local level, hereafter called Local GRC (union/municipality level); and second, GRC at the project level to give room for grievances to be fairly reviewed. These GRCs already exists for the acquisition of the land of sub-station in ECGSTLP project. The APs will be informed through public consultation that they have a right to have their grievances redressed by the local committees as well as by the project management. The APs can also call upon the support of the implementing NGO engaged to implement the RAP to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC. Other than disputes relating to ownership right under the court of law, the GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement assistance and other support. The local

GRCs (at the union/municipal level) will hear the grievances first. Only unresolved cases will be forwarded to the next tier – Project level GRC for further review and resolution. Grievances will be redressed within a month from the date of lodging the complaints. GRC decisions will be on a majority basis and will be disclosed and available for review by the stakeholders. If any disputant is unhappy or unsatisfied with the outcome of the Project level GRC, he/she may file cases in the court. GRCs at the union/municipality level (community level) will be formed with representatives from PGCB, local elected representatives from the Local Government Institutions (LGI), representatives of the affected persons (preferably women representative in case of women APs), and RAP implementing NGO. There will be one GRC at the local (union/municipality) level by the project to make it accessible to affected people both in terms of distance and time.

71. The member secretary of GRCs will be regularly available and accessible for APs to address concerns and grievances. Female UP member will participate in the grievance redress sessions when the complainant will be a female. The Legal Advisor of the INGO will support the GRC processes (both local and Project levels) in terms of legal and other interpretation matters.

Table 16: Hierarchy of GRCs

Level	Members of the GRC at Different Levels
Local level (Union/Municipality)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executive Engineer of PGCB (field level) – Convener 2. Representative of RAP implementing NGO – Member Secretary 3. Representative of Contractor - Member 4. Representative of the Local Government Institutions – Member 5. Local women ward member – Member 6. Representative of the affected people – Member
Project Level (PIU)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project Director – Convener 2. Local Counselor – Member 3. Team Leader – INGO Member Secretary 4. Representative of Contractor - Member 5. Representative of District level Civil society organization – Member 6. Representative of the affected people – Member

7.5 Scope and Jurisdiction of GRC

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

- The GRC shall evaluate, consider and resolve grievances, related to social/resettlement and environmental mitigations during implementation, received by the committee.

- Any grievances presented to the GRC should ideally be resolved on the first day of the hearing or within a period of one month, in cases of complicated cases requiring additional investigations.
- Grievances of indirectly affected persons and/or persons affected during project implementation will also be reviewed by GRC.
- The GRC will not engage in any review of the legal standing of an “awardees” other than in direct losses or distribution of shares of lost property among the legal owners and associated compensation or entitlement issues.
- GRC decisions should ideally be arrived at through consensus, failing which resolution will be based on majority vote. Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of RAP and entitlements.
- The GRC will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law.
- A minimum three (3) members shall form the quorum for the meeting of the GRC.

7.6 Filing Grievance Cases and Resolution Process

73. The persons interested will be able to file their grievances without any fear and intimidation. Where required, the GRC will assist the people in drafting the grievances. All grievances must be submitted in writing to the Chairman, GRC at the local level. The complaints may be represented by the AP him/herself or through the appointed agent such as locally selected official/legal advisor. The judgment made by GRC will be communicated to the concerned aggrieved person in writing. If dissatisfied with the agreement of the GRC, the concerned aggrieved person may request through the convener at the local level GRC, a further review of the judgment of GRC by the Project-level GRC. In such cases, the case will be forwarded to the Convener of the project-level GRC with all documentations by the local level GRC. If the disputant remains unsatisfied, he/she can go to the formal court of law.
74. Through community meetings, notices and pamphlets in the local language (Bangla), and the GRC procedures and operational rules will be publicized widely so that affected people are aware of their rights and obligations, and procedure of grievance redresses.
75. GRC meetings will be held in the respective Field Office of PGCB or other location(s) as agreed by the Committee. If needed, GRC members may undertake field visits to verify and review the issues on dispute, including titles/shares of the land parcel, land occupancy, or other relevant matters. The complaints and grievances from the aggrieved persons will be addressed through the process described below.

Table 17: Grievance Resolution Process

Step 1	<p>The GRC on behalf of PGCB informs person-interested and counsels them about the project goals, objectives, role of people and project authority in project implementation, resettlement policy, compensation and entitlement modalities, entitlement packages, and eligibility and process to obtain the entitlements, etc. during consultation meetings and on regular personal contact.</p> <p>People with clear understanding of the approach to GRC and PGCB for solution of the problems and compensation under law and assistance (in case of acquisition) as applicable.</p> <p>People-interested with confusion and valid complaints on resettlement process, entitlements or any other issues related to project implementation approach GRC for resolution. The aggrieved persons may also opt to produce their grievances directly to the Project Director.</p>
Step 2	<p>The implementing agency assists the aggrieved PAPs to produce a written complaint to the convener of GRC with stories and expectations. The GRC counsels the aggrieved persons on the mandate and procedure of grievance resolution.</p> <p>GRC scrutinize the case records and sort out cases to be referred to the court of law and those to be resolved in GRC.</p> <p>Hearing is organized on cases with merits at the GRC secretariat at local level and resolution is given by the GRC within one month of receiving the complaints.</p> <p>Aggrieved persons satisfied with the resolution approach PGCB for quick implementation of the decision under the provision of the RAP. The agreed resolution is forward to PGCB central office for approval by the PD before execution of the decision.</p> <p>In case, the resolution is not acceptable to the aggrieved person, he/she approaches the PD (project level GRC) through the local level GRC convener with assistance from the implementing agency for further review.</p>
Step 3	<p>Cases with all proceedings are placed with the PD for review. The PD with assistance from the GRC members will review and take decision. If found necessary, field investigation is carried out and the resolutions are given within one month of receiving the complaints.</p> <p>The resolution will be sent to the Conveners office of the local level GRC to communicate to the aggrieved persons for acceptance. The resolution accepted by the aggrieved person is then approved by the PD.</p> <p>In case the resolution is not acceptable to the aggrieved person, he/she approaches the court of law for resolution.</p>
Step 4	<p>The resolution accepted by the aggrieved persons at any level (local or project level) is approved by the Project Director and forwarded back to the Conveners' office keeping records at his/her office.</p> <p>Based on the approved grievance resolution, the implementing agency processes his/her entitlements and assists PGCB in quick execution of the resolution.</p>

7.7 Approval of GRCs and Entitlements of GRC Members

76. All the decisions and proceedings of GRC meetings at any level will be finally approved by the Project Director, PIU, and PGCB. According to the agenda of the resettlement plan, the approved GRC decisions will be implemented in a particular location.
77. Affected people will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees, according to the RAP proposes. Complainants to the court will also have the right of free legal representation. The detailed procedures for redress of grievances and the appeals process will be widely publicized among the parties involved.
78. All GRC members will attend a training and orientation meeting earlier, to commence of their work. Project staff and consultants/resettlement Specialists will conduct the training.
79. Grievances will be heard once a month by GRC. Before starting project construction work the resettlement process has to be completed, the GRC may meet more than once in every 30 days depending upon the number of such cases. Within 15 days of the hearing of the grievances the GRC will inform the concerned aggrieved persons of their decision.

7.8 Grievance Redress Monitoring

80. The Project Manager of PIU will keep records of all the grievances and their redress in monthly cumulative formats, which will be provided by the INGO and to be signed by the convener of the Grievance Redress Committee. The format will contain information on the number of grievances received with nature, resolved, and the number of unresolved grievances.

Chapter 8 - Cost Estimated and Budget

8.1 Introduction

81. The budget for resettlement plan for the project has been estimated at policy framework of RAP and World Bank policy OP 4.12. This budget is indicative of outlays for different expenditure categories assessed by census and IoL survey (February, 2017) for crops and trees. Compensation for affected crops, trees, and others will need to be approved by the PGCB and World bank along with the RAP. The estimated cost and budget includes compensation for assets and operation costs for the RAP implementing NGOs. Unit costs for affected properties have been determined through the property valuation survey. The rate determination was carried in February, 2017. This chapter mainly emphasizes on the calculation of the budget and fund management.

8.2 Budget and Financial Plan

82. The resettlement cash assistance as per project policy will be paid by the PGCB. However, the Implementing agency/NGO will assist PGCB to assess the quantity of losses, identify eligible persons for resettlement during verification and prepare individual resettlement budgets for each of the entitled persons. PGCB will approve the budget and arrange payments of additional compensation and resettlement assistance to the eligible persons.
83. The PMU will ensure that the resettlement budgets are delivered on time to ensure the payment of resettlement benefits to the APs prior to the commencement of the civil works contract. The PMU will also ensure that the RAP is submitted to the WB for concurrence.

8.3 Assessment of Unit Cost for Land and Assets

84. For preparation of an indicative budget as integral part of the Resettlement Plan, the unit cost for trees, crops and other physical assets has been calculated.

8.4 Approval of the Resettlement Budget

85. The RAP implementing agency/NGO will assist the PMU to prepare final resettlement budgets covering all eligible loss and entitlements confirmed through joint verification and determination. As this is the estimated budget and after the verification by the PGCB, when the RAP will be approved by PGCB and World Bank, can be said that this budget is final. Because during the verification, PGCB will verify the land amount and cost of crops. This resettlement budget will require approval of the management of PGCB. The PMU will take the necessary initiative to get

approval of the budget from the management of PGCB. Payments of additional compensation and resettlement benefits will be started after approval of such budget.

8.5 Management of Compensation and Flow of Awards

86. The PGCB does not have any set codified rules for the payment of grants to APs for the resettlement of affected persons. Under these circumstances, a detailed administrative guideline (payment modality) will be required to implement the RAP at the field level. The INGO will be responsible for preparing the administrative guideline/payment modality for the Project and PGCB project authority will need to concur with it. The administrative guideline/payment modalities will be approved by the Project Director. Both the PGCB and the RAP implementing INGO will follow the administrative guidelines after its approval from the Project Director. The modality should include definition of various resettlement terms, the entitlements, detailed procedure for identification of eligible persons for resettlement entitlements of the RAP and an assessment of loss and entitlement of individual APs, the process of disbursement/payment and its documentation. The payment modalities applied in other development projects may be taken into account with necessary modification for the Project, if required.
87. The executing agency will prepare the budget of required funds to be submitted to the PMU for approval. The PMU will place the requested funds after approval in instalments to the INGO statement. The administrative guidelines will contain details of the management aspects and monitoring mechanism. The authorized person by PMU from the executing agency at field level and the authorized representative from INGO will sign the payment vouchers. Payments will be made and records maintained as per approved RAP administrative guidelines.
88. In case of non-titled holders, the INGO will prepare all necessary documents based on the joint verification survey data and arrange the payment of the resettlement benefits to the EPs. The payment debit voucher will be quadruplicate of which one will be original and the remaining three will be photocopies of the original one. The original one will be submitted to the PMU on a monthly basis by the INGO. The second copy will be retained in the INGO head office and remaining two will be at the INGO field office and the CRO office, respectively.
89. The budget has been prepared according to category of losses following the entitlement matrix of the RAP. The total budget amounting is BDT 1.2 million equivalent to USD 15 thousand (1 USD = 79.18 BDT).
90. All administrative costs so far required for the RAP implementation are also included in the budget. The budget has kept provisions for contingency to meet unforeseen expenses including grievance mechanism during the implementation of the RAP. The summary budget is provided in Table 18 and reflects all categories of losses at a glance. The budget has a provision of 5% contingency to meet unforeseen expenditures during implementation. The RAP implementing

NGO will be allowed to perform inter-head transfers @ 10% of the budget provision with prior approval of the Project Director.

Table 18: Estimated budget (in BDT) for RAP implementation of foundation work of tower point

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity (decimal/Piece)	To be paid by PGCB through Contractor	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Compensation for Standing Crops	300	472,322	472,322	5,965.17
B	Compensation for Tress	3	20,000	20,000	252.59
C	Grant for vulnerable HH	1	5000	5000	5000
	Sub-Total (A-B)		492,322	492,322	6,217.76
D	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	100,000	100,000	1,262.95
	Sub Total		100,000	100,000	1,262.95
	Total (A-D)		597,322	597,322	7,543.85
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - D)			29,866	377.19
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)			627,188	7,921.04

Source: Property valuation survey in February, 2017

91. The Resettlement Plan prescribes compensation for the affected standing crops at market price. The price of standing crops has been assessed based on the rate of the government office. Rates of recent development projects have also been consulted in this regard. Table 19 presents budget of the standing crops and refers to Entitlement Matrix.

Table 19: Estimated Budget for Standing Crops of foundation work of tower point

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity (decimal)	Quantity of Crop ((KG per decimal)	To be paid by PGCB through Contractor	Estimated budget in BDT
A	Compensation for Crops (in Decimal)				
1	Compensation for Paddy Cultivation Land	40	22.9	20,152	20,152
2	Compensation for Coriendar Cultivation Land	40	26	65,000	65,000
3	Compensation for Masterd Cultivation Land	20	7.7	6,930	6,930
4	Compensation for Kalai Cultivation Land	160	5.7	41,040	41,040
5	Compensation for Garlic Cultivation Land	40	42.4	339,200	339,200
	Total Compensation for Crops	300		472,322	472,322

Source: Property valuation survey in February, 2017

92. The Resettlement Plan prescribes compensation for the affected trees at market price. The price of trees has been assessed based on the rate of the government office. Rates of recent development projects have also been consulted in this regards. Table 20 presents budget of the standing crops and refers to Entitlement Matrix.

Table 20: Estimated budget for standing trees of foundation work of tower point

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity of Tree	Market Rate	To be paid by PGCB through Contractor	Estimated budget in BDT
B	Compensation for Trees				
1	Compensation for Mehegoni Tree	1	10,000	10,000	10,000
2	Compensation for Korai Tree	1	5,000	5,000	5,000
3	Compensation for Chambul Tree	1	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Total Compensation for Tree	3		20,000	20,000

Source: Property valuation survey in February, 2017

93. The vulnerable HH are entitled to have resettlement benefits as per policy of the resettlement plan. One vulnerable HH would be affected by the project. Table 21 presents the estimated budget for the vulnerable HH.

Table 21: Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable HH

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit / Quantity	Rate in BDT	To be paid by PGCB through Implementation Organization (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
C	Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable and Severely Affected Household				
1	Vulnerable Household	1	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Total Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable and Severely Affected Household			5,000	5,000

Source: Policy Matrix of the RP

94. A RAP preparation and implementation INGO is already contracted and deployed. They are responsible for preparing all RAPs in three stages of the project and support contractors in implementing RAPs. That's why a lump-sum operational cost for INGO is kept in this budget. Resettlement has kept a provision for contingency at a rate of 5% of the total budget to meet unforeseen expenses during implementation of the RAP. Table 22 presents the associated costs of the RAP.

Table 22: Estimated Budget for Associated Costs of RAP Implementation of foundation work of tower point

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit /Quantity	Rate in BDT	To be paid by PGCB through Contractor	Estimated budget (BDT)
D	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS		100,000	100,000
	Sub Total			100,000	100,000
	Total (A-D)			597,322	597,322
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - D)				29,866
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)				627,188

Source: Other project experience

95. All funds for the resettlement compensation will be entirely provided by the Government of Bangladesh from the revenue budget.

96. Table 23 shown the estimated budget of the compensation for the access road. This budget will revise after starting the foundation work. The contractor will pay this amount and the consultation firm will monitor the payment procedure. During the compensation payment period, the contractor must follow the guideline and the entitlement matrix of the RAP. Though the RoW for the access road is not determined yet, but it is expected that land will not be required more than 240 decimal. During the census survey, it was confirmed by the PGCB and contractors that access road will not affect any structures. They will select the access road just before the construction materials is transferred because contractors will require dry road to carry the materials. An estimated area of the access road has been identified and based on that estimated area, budget for access road is being prepared. It will be updated once the location of access road is selected. Once the location will be determined, a census survey will be conducted and the RAP implementation budget will be updated. Detail budget for RAP implementation for the access road of foundation work is given in Annex-2.

Table 23: Estimated budget (in BDT) for RAP implementation for the access road of foundation work

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity (decimal)	To be paid by Contractor	Estimated budget (BDT)
A	Compensation for Paddy Cultivation Land	240	440,774	440,774
	Sub-Total		440,774	440,774
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	100,000	100,000
	Sub Total	-	100,000	100,000
	Total (A-B)	-	540,774	540,774
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - B)			27,039
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)			567,813

Source: Property valuation survey in February, 2017

8.6 Approval of the Resettlement Budget

97. The rates for compensation and cash entitlements for rehabilitation as well as allowances payable to AHs will be adjusted annually, based on the actual annual inflation rate. PGCB will determine the annual inflation rates to be applied to all cash entitlements in each year. Payment of additional compensation and resettlement benefits will start after approval of such budget.

Chapter 9 - Implementation Arrangements

9.1 Introduction

98. PGCB, an enterprise of Power Development Board under the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources, is the primary GoB counterpart agency, and the main contact point with the Bank for all matters relating to project implementation. PGCB is responsible for undertaking all studies, design, and implementation of this project. It will also be responsible for operation and maintenance (O&M) of the project after its completion. The project will also encourage adopting and practicing participatory process in planning and implementation. The project will enhance the Capacity of Grid Substations and Transmission Lines for Rural Electrification" (ECGSTLP) under the Rural Electricity Transmission and Distribution (T&D) Project. PGCB is mandated to undertake steps, as per guidelines of the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources and advice of the Government, to secure required funds both from external and internal sources for the implementation of the Project.

9.2 Institutional Arrangement

9.2.1 Project Management Unit-PGCB

99. Project Management Unit (PMU), headed by a Project Director (PD), has already been set up within PGCB for execution of the Project who is responsible for implementation of the RAP– assistance disbursement.
100. For efficient and smooth implementation of the project, suitable institutional arrangements are necessary to manage and implement the RAP. Institutional arrangements required for implementation of Resettlement Plan includes capacity augmentation of PGCB head office, PGCB field offices, monitoring of INGO, monitoring and appointment of contractor, formation of various committees like: GRC, PAVC, RAC, etc. The Project Director at Head Office will function as the Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO). The CRO will have overall responsibility relating to resettlement coordination, planning, monitoring and reporting. Secretarial Staffs at Head Office will assist the CRO. At the field level, the CRO will be assisted by Executive Engineer (XEN), Sub-Divisional Engineer (SDE), Assistant Executive Engineer (AXEN) and other field staffs. Besides, an NGO will be appointed for the implementation of resettlement plan. The resettlement expert of the project Implementation Committee (PIC) would be engaged to carry out internal monitoring and evaluation of the project. Deployment of External Monitoring Agency will not be required for the project and therefore RAP kept no provision of external monitoring and budget.

101. The Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO) will be responsible for:
- i. Overall resettlement works;
 - ii. Co-ordinate the implementation of Resettlement activities with Head Office and field office;
 - iii. Appoint and monitor INGO for implementation of RAP.;
 - iv. Approve the micro plans prepared by the INGO;
 - v. Monitor the progress on Resettlement and compensation paid by PGCB through contractors;
 - vi. Monitor monthly progress; and
 - vii. Ensure timely release of fund for Resettlement activities.

9.2.2 PGCB field office

102. The field office will coordinate with INGO and the contractor for assessment and payment of compensation to the affected people. The Executive Engineer will monitor all resettlement and rehabilitation activities and will be fully responsible for progress of civil works and project management. The Sub-Divisional Engineer, Assistant Engineer and/or the Resettlement Officer will assist him in discharging his duties. The AXEN/RO will deal in all matters related to resettlement and rehabilitation. Roles and responsibility of the SED/AXEN/Resettlement Officer includes the following:
- i. Synchronize various activities related to resettlement with construction schedule;
 - ii. Ensure that entitled persons have received their due compensation and assistance;
 - iii. Assist and advice CRO and RO in matters related to R&R;
 - iv. Ensure distribution of pamphlets on Resettlement policy by the INGO in local language;
 - v. Supervise the implementation of RAP carried out by the INGO and participate in activities carried out by INGO and contractor in payment of compensation;
 - vi. Interact with INGO and contractor on a regular basis;
 - vii. Compile data related to Resettlement activities and update reporting officer and suggest suitable measures to be taken;
 - viii. Review micro plan and monthly reports submitted by INGO;
 - ix. Participate in regular meetings;
 - x. Ensure distribution of Identity card;
 - xi. Attend meetings and participate in Grievance Redress Committee meetings for redress of grievances;
 - xii. Verify inclusion of affected persons who were missed out due to some reason during the census survey/joint verification;

- xiii. Organize disbursement of payment to affected persons in public place to maintain transparency; and

9.2.3 Implementing NGO

103. The resettlement action plan is limited to payment of cash compensation only to the project affected persons for individual cases, and replacement of the affected properties by PGCB when it is owned by the community. In general, for paying the compensation to individuals, the process involves four parties: (i) Project office of PGCB; (ii) an NGO appointed by the PGCB project office for processing the resettlement assistance and organizing resettlement. The NGO personnel are inbuilt in the resettlement organizational chart placed above has been developed keeping the following in mind. The payment of compensation to individuals must be completed at least 6 months before taking possession and following have to be done for that:

- i. The procedures of paying additional grant beyond compensation must be simple and easily understandable to the Entitled Persons (EPs); and
- ii. The field organizers must always be in close contact with EPs;

104. The role of NGO will be to facilitate sound implementation of the project. The NGO will work as a link between the Project Authority and the affected persons. One of the main duties of the INGO is to assist contractor for payment compensation to the affected household. The main responsibilities of IA/INGO are as under:

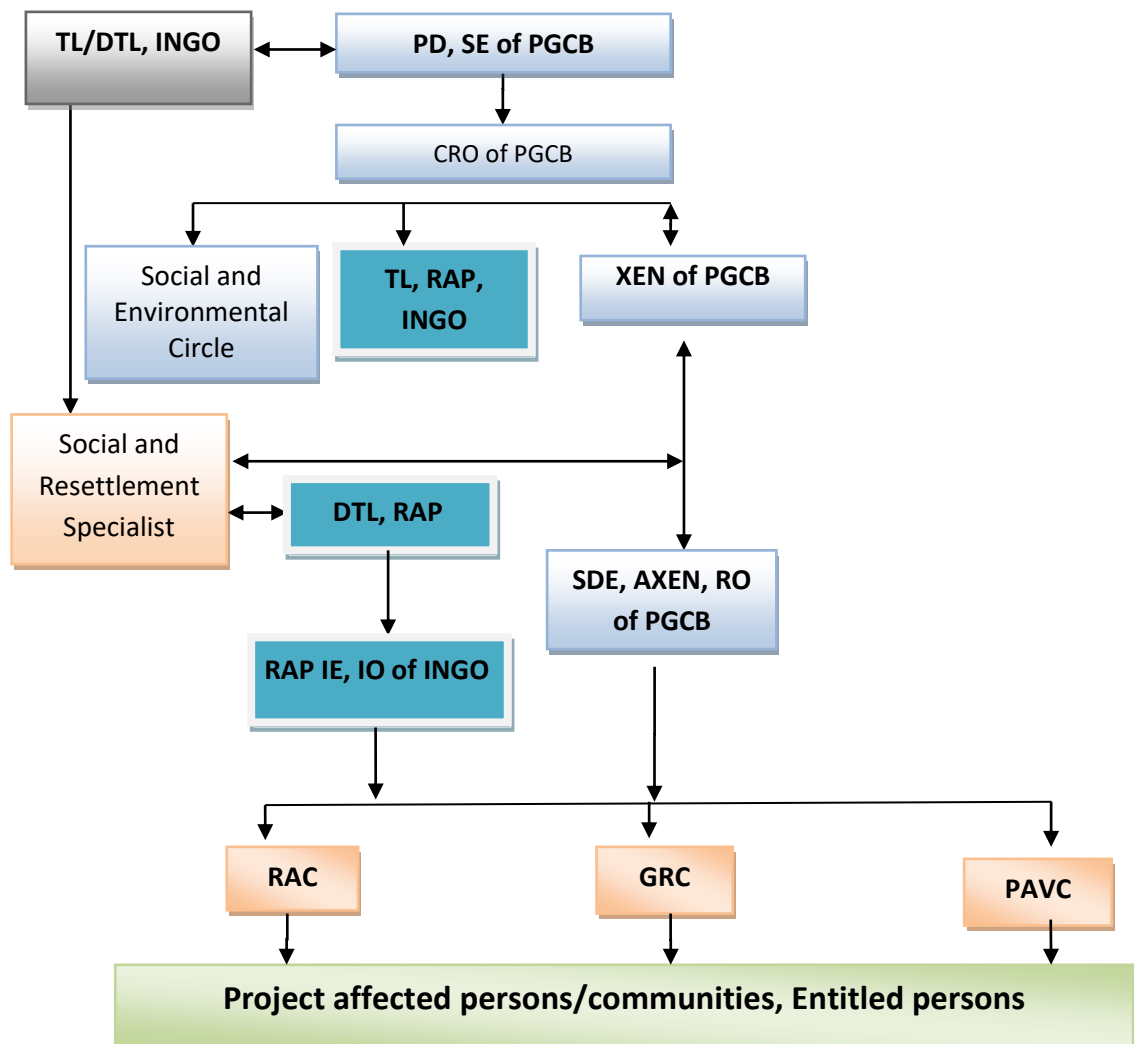
- I. Establish field office as per the contract.
- II. Reconciliation of Census and Joint Verification data of each affected households within the proposed land as per the final alignment and corresponding RAP prepared by the consultant.
- III. Develop rapport with affected persons.
- IV. Participate with PGCB for carrying out Joint Verification Survey (JVS) or joint on-site inventory verification of the actually affected assets following final RAP.
- V. Prepare profile of affected persons.
- VI. Carry out information dissemination activities to create awareness about the project, prepare, and disseminate booklet and poster in the affected areas and communities.
- VII. Assist in valuation of properties/assets for finalization of replacement cost. Preparation and approval of micro plan for disbursement of Resettlement assistances.
- VIII. Ensure delivery of full entitlements to affected persons.
- IX. Ensure proper utilization of compensation and resettlement assistances available under the Resettlement package.
- X. Monitor regularly the progress of compensation payment to awardees.
- XI. Issue identity card to entitled persons.

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- XII. Assist formation of GRC (Grievance Redress Committee), RAC (Resettlement Advisory committee), PAVC (Property Assessment and Valuation Committee), etc.
- XIII. Help affected person in redressing their grievances through Grievance Redress Committee.
- XIV. List up vulnerable entitled persons for providing additional assistances.
- XV. Collect data as required to assist PGCB to monitor and assess progress.
- XVI. Prepare and submit various reports from time to time with regard to implementation of resettlement action plan as per the ToR.
- XVII. Distribute brochure, prepare EP file and EC process payment to EP develop management information system, and create databank.
- XVIII. Play role as the member secretary in PAVC, GRC, RAC, etc.
- XIX. Assist in internal monitoring.

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Figure 08: The RAP Implementation Arrangement
















SE= Superintending Engineer, TL= Team Leader, DTL= Deputy Team Leader, SDE=Sub-Divisional Engineer, RO= Resettlement Officer, CRO= Chief Resettlement Officer, RAP= Resettlement Action Plan, GRC= Grievance Redress Committee, RAC= Resettlement Advisory Committee, PAVC= Property Assessment and Valuation Committee, PD= Project Director, XEN = Executive Engineer, AXEN= Assistant Executive Engineer, IE= Implementation Expert, IO= Implementation Officer, INGO= Implementing Non-Government Organization

9.3 Implementation Schedule

105. Implementation of RAP will start before the construction works begin and will continue up to one year after completion of the construction work with skeleton staff strength for entertaining claims/grievances of the EPs regarding social resettlement and environmental issues. However, some of the activities for RAP implementation may extend further. The preliminary time bound implementation schedule over a period of 18 months from July 2017 to December 2018 is devised below.












Figure 09: Project Implementation Schedule

Activity	Schedule/Month							
	2017				2018			
	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
TEAM MOBILIZATION								
Recruitment								
Training								
Establishing Head Office and Field Office								
Logistic And Transport								
PREPARATORY STAGE								
census and IOL survey								
Consultation meetings								
Property valuation survey								
Focused Group Discussion								
Data entry								
Video filming								
Data Generation								
Draft Resettlement Plan Preparation								
Disclosure of RAP Policy								

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Activity	Schedule/Month							
	2017				2018			
	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
IMPLEMENTATION STAGE								
Information Campaign								
Public Announcements								
Newspaper Circulars								
Preparation and distribution of Information Leaflets								
Preparation And Distribution Of Brochure/ Booklets								
Village Consultation Meeting								
Devise ID number of EPs								
Photography of EPs								
Preparation and distribution of ID cards								
Preparation of payment statement								
Preparation and disposal of EP file								
Preparation and disposal of Entitlement Cards								
Determination of individual entitlement								
Preparation of debit voucher								
Assist PGCB in payment of compensation/benefits								
Assist EPs in updating record of rights for getting compensation								
Assist EPs in relocation and resettlement								
Preparation and submission of Monthly reports								
Preparation and submission of final reports and CDs								
MONITORING STAGE								

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Activity	Schedule/Month							
	2017				2018			
	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
Development monitoring tools and techniques for implementation of RAP								
Provide necessary information to PGCB								
Generate progress reports for real-time monitoring of RAP implementation								

Chapter 10–Monitoring

106. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are the key apparatus of RAP implementation. Monitoring is a periodic check-up of premeditated actions. It provides midway inputs, facilities changes, if necessary, and then provides feedback for project management to keep the program on schedule. Quite the opposite, evaluation assesses the resettlement effectiveness, impact and sustainability of R&R program. The definite accomplishment, aim and purpose are examined by monitoring and evaluation procedure. Monitoring and evaluation are helpful to fulfil the project objective of resettlement plan implementation perfectly. A resettlement consultant will be hired to oversee the RAP preparation and implementation process. He will monitor implementation activities of the plan in consultation with the Project Director and the Team Leader of the RAP implementing Agency. PGCB will appoint adequate full time staff to monitor the process of resettlement. In order to assist with monitoring, PGCB shall obtain and maintain appropriate baseline data to evaluate the resettlement impacts. The monitoring staff will prepare periodic progress reports for submission to the Project Director. The main objective of the monitoring report is to determine whether the resettlement is effective and to make the needed recommendations for change. The monitor should be present in the field as well as at every meeting related to resettlement. Monitoring of resettlement implementation will be carried out by PGCB.

10.1 Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation

107. Resettlement program will ensure timely and fair delivery of entitlements by Monitoring and Evaluation procedure. To ensure achievement of targets within schedule, the M&E will enable PIU to get feedback from the target population and the field operatives to devise corrective measures. The affected persons and the host communities are the main objectives of M&E to increase the deliverance capability of the PIU and make best use of RAP.

108. The M&E method and the process adopted for achieving the advancement will be accomplished by collecting, analysing, reporting and using information, about resettlement progress as per the scope of the RAP. It will make sure that inputs are provided, procedures are followed, and outputs are monitored and verified as per approved plan and schedule of actions. In this way PIU will take on well-timed management actions and identify the lapses and failures of the implementation process. A standard database will be developed for the purpose of constant monitoring and post evaluation of the RAP targets.

109. The PGCB field offices will conduct the daily operation of payment of compensation, identification of entitled persons physically, and processing their entitlements, resettlement, those field level monitoring and assessment.

10.2 Indicators of Monitoring

110. Monitoring and evaluation process will be focused on indicators specific to process by PIU. Following process, output and outcome indicators will be used to monitor the progress of resettlement implementation.

Process Indicators

- Staff recruited and trained
- Resettlement budget revised and allocation of funds made
- Completion of baseline socio-economic survey
- Agreements with the PAPs on compensation rates and entitlements reached
- APs are informed about project schedule and entitlements and have received copy of their entitlements
- Grievance redress mechanism established
- Number of grievances received, sessions held and grievance cases resolved.

Output Indicators

- Number and percentage of APs compensated
- Number of squatters and other vulnerable APs provided with assistance
- People are aware of the grievance redress procedure known about the process of submitting grievances

Outcome Indicators

- Number of APs able to improve their household income levels
- All of the grievances have been resolved and compensation paid to APs against accepted cases

10.3 Approach and Methodology

111. The PIU will be monitored and measured throughout the progress of implementation of the resettlement plan. The scope of monitoring activities will be proportionate to the projects' risks and impacts. Recording the progress in compensation payment and other resettlement activities, the borrower/client will prepare monitoring reports to ensure that the implementation of the resettlement plan has produced the desired outcomes. To assess the changes and variations, the M&E approach will be to identify and select a set of appropriate indicators and gathering information on them. The M&E process will

ensure participation of stakeholders, especially the affected persons, women and vulnerable groups. The process will also assume different formal and informal surveys for impact analysis. M&E processes assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability will carry out through the identification of lessons from the Project for building upon future policies. Monitoring tools would include both quantitative and qualitative methods as follows:

- a. Sample household survey: a baseline household survey of a representative sample (), disaggregated by gender and vulnerability to obtain information on the key indicators of entitlement delivery, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.
- b. Focus Group Discussions (FGD): Consult with a range of stakeholder groups (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leaders and APs including women and vulnerable groups).
- c. Key informant interviews: Consult individuals like local leaders, persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation.
- d. Community public meetings: Open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit information about the performance of various resettlement activities.
- e. Structured direct observations: Field observations on the status of resettlement implementation, plus individual or group interviews for cross checking purposes.
- f. Informal surveys/interviews: Informal surveys of affected people, host village, workers, resettlement staff, and implementing NGO personnel using non-sampled methods.
- g. In the case of special issues, in-depth case studies of affected peoples and host populations from various social classes will be undertaken to assess the impact of resettlement.

10.4 Institutional Arrangements for M&E

112. M&E of RAP implementation will be carried out internally by the PGCB field offices and RAP implementing NGO. M&E process will also be participating with the local level NGOs, project affected persons and their community.

10.4.1 Office of the Project Director

113. The Project Director will manage all activities of RAP implementation properly and timely. The PD will manage and run the implementation of RAP with the assistance from an appointed Implementing NGO. The Field Offices and the resettlement implementation

NGO will provide support for carrying out the monitoring procedure. The Implementing NGO will assemble suitable data from the field and provide feedback to PIU on the advancement of RAP implementation and the day-to-day problems arising out of the process. The implementing NGO will prepare monthly reports and other periodic reports according to the progress of RAP Implementation. PIU will collect information from the project site, assimilate in the form of monthly progress of RAP implementation, and adjust work program where necessary, in case of delays or problems. An automated MIS will be designed and developed by INGO to monitor the output indicators at the PGCB field and headquarters level.

10.4.2 Reporting Requirements

114. Implementing Non-governmental organization (INGO) will prepare a monthly progress report (MPR) highlighting the progress and problems. The MPR will also consist targets to be set or prepared for the subsequent month. PIU will prepare quarterly reports on involuntary resettlement using the monitoring indicators agreed at the time of approval of the rehabilitation plan, including any corrective measures, if required. The project budget will include the internal and external resettlement monitoring requirement costs.

Annex-1: Detailed Indicative budget for RAP Implementation of the foundation work of tower

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity of Tree/land/HH (in decimal)	Quantity of Crop ((KG per decimal)	Rate/Price in BDT (Per KG)	To be paid by PGCB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy Cultivation Land	40	22.9	22	20,152	20,152	254.51
2	Compensation for Coriander Cultivation Land	40	26	62.5	65,000	65,000	820.91
3	Compensation for Mustard Cultivation Land	20	7.7	45	6,930	6,930	87.52
4	Compensation for Kalai Cultivation Land	160	5.7	45	41,040	41,040	518.31
5	Compensation for Garlic Cultivation Land	40	42.4	200	339,200	339,200	4,283.91
	Sub-Total				472,322	472,322	5,965.17
B	Compensation for Trees						
1	Compensation for Mehegoni Tree	1		10,000	10,000	10,000	126.29
2	Compensation for Korai Tree	1		5,000	5,000	5,000	63.15
3	Compensation for Chambul Tree	1		5,000	5,000	5,000	63.15
	Sub-Total				20,000	20,000	252.59
C	Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable Household						
1	Vulnerable Household	1		5,000	5,000	5,000	63.15
	Sub-Total				5,000	5,000	63.15
	Sub-Total (A-B)				497,322	497,322	6,280.90
D	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS		-	100,000	100,000	1,262.95

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	Sub Total	-		-	100,000	100,000	1,262.95
	Total (A-D)	-		-	597,322	597,322	7,543.85
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - D)					29,866	377.19
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					627,188	7,921.04

Annex-2: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP Implementation of Access Road of the foundation work of tower

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity of land (in decimal)	Quantity of Crop ((KG per decimal)	Price in BDT (Per KG	To be paid by PGCB through Implementation Organization (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy Cultivation Land	30	22.9	22	15,114	15,114	190.88
2	Compensation for Coriendar Cultivation Land	30	26	62.5	48,750	48,750	615.69
3	Compensation for Masterd Cultivation Land	20	7.7	45	6,930	6,930	87.52
4	Compensation for Kalai Cultivation Land	120	5.7	45	30,780	30,780	388.73
5	Compensation for Garlic Cultivation Land	40	42.4	200	339,200	339,200	4,283.91
	Sub-Total				440,774	440,774	5,566.73
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS		-	100,000	100,000	1,262.95
	Sub Total	-		-	100,000	100,000	1,262.95
	Total (A-B)	-		-	540,774	540,774	6,829.68
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - B)					27,039	341.48
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					567,813	7,171.16

Annex-3: List of Temporary Affected Households of Land Owners

SL	Household ID	Name of the PAP	Father's Name of the PAP	Age of the PAP	Village name	Union	Upazila	District
1	4002	Abdur Rahman	Md. Amir Uddin Bepari	45	Khalpar	Rohipara	Dohar	Dhaka
2	4003	Rahima Begum	Md. Sultan Mridha	43	Kathalighata	Raipara	Nawabganj	Dhaka
3	4004	Akter Shekh	Abdul hakim Shekh	42	Dighirpar	Boxnagar	Nawabganj	Dhaka
4	4008	Dewan A. Latif	Late Munsir Goni Dewan	73	Uttor Char Joypara	Joypara	Dohar	Dhaka
5	4009	Akkas Mia	Late Sheikh Yunus	50	Dighirpar	Cchoto Boxnagar	Nawabganj	Dhaka
6	4013	Tofajjol Hossain	Late Abbas Ali	63	Dighir Par	Soto boxsnagar	Nobabganj	Dhaka
7	4017	Md. Salauddin	Late Sheikh Samsuddin	40	Dighirpar	Boxnagar	Nawabganj	Dhaka
8	4020	Nasima Rahman	Late. Hasmot Ali	44	Boro Rajpara	Kolacopa	Nababgong	Dhaka
9	4022	Md.Shah Alam	Late Fazlur Rahman (Fazal)	68	Madhobpur	Kolakopa	Nawabgonj	Dhaka
10	4023	MD.Almas Uddin	late Sham Uddin	44	Boro Rajpara	Kolakopa	Nawabgonj	Dhaka
11	4024	Kuddus Kazi	Late-Iman Ali Kazi	72	Alladipur	Bandura	Nawabgang	Dhaka
12	4027	Anser Mollah	Late. Siraj mollah	60	Katali gata	Bandura	Nababgong	Dhaka
13	4028	Dr.Dewan Ahmed Hakim	Late Dewan Ahmed Aziz	64	North Dai para	Municipality	Dohar	Dhaka
14	4019	Abdul Jolil Sikder	Abu Siddik Sikder	62	Tuknikanda	Boxnagar	Nawabgang	Dhaka

Annex-4: List of the Temporary Affected Sharecroppers

SL	HHID	Name of the PAP	Fathers name of the PAP	Age	Village	Union	Thana/Upazilla	District
1	4001	Md. Alamgir Hossein	Md. Abdul Mannan	32	Kathalighata	Raipara	Nawabganj	Dhaka
2	4005	Md. Amsar Sheikh	Abdul Hakim Sheikh	42	Dighirpar	Boxnagar	Nawabganj	Dhaka
3	4006	Md. Harun Mir	Late Wasil Mir	60	Kathalighata	Raipara	Nawabganj	Dhaka
4	4007	Shomrat	Kalu Bepari	45	Kathali Ghata	Roypara	Dohar	Dhaka
5	4010	Md. Dholu Mia	Late Sheikh Idris	60	Dighir par, Khal par	Boxnagar	Nawabganj	Dhaka
6	4011	Md. Abdul	Late- Sheikh Dhanich	56	Dighirpar, Khalpar	Boxnagar	Nawabgang	Dhaka
7	4014	Abdus Salam	Sheikh Adom Ali	46	Dighirpar	Boxnagar	Nawabgang	Dhaka
8	4016	Ali Newaz Sikder	Monnaf Sikder	59	Tukni Kanda	Boxnagar	Nawabganj	Dhaka
9	4018	Chan Mia Madbor	Taher Madbor	60	Balur Char	Boxnagar	Nawabgonj	Dhaka
10	4021	MD.Jabed Ali	Late Shakh Hassain	61	Amirpur	Kolakopa	Nobabganj	Dhaka
11	4025	Md. Jamal Khondokar	Tara Mia Khondokar	35	Khalpar	Bandura	Nawabgonj	Dhaka

Annex-5: List of the Vulnerable Household

SL	HHID	Name of the household head	Fathers name of Household	Age	Village name	Union	Thana/Upazilla	District	Profession	Monthly Income of HHH
1	4018	Chan Mia Madbor	Taher Madbor	60	Balur Char	Boxnagar	Nawabgonj	Dhaka	Agriculture	5000