

**Assessment of compensation and Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
for Design, Supply, Installation, Testing & Commission of 33kV River Crossings
In
Up-graduation of Rural Electricity Distribution System; Dhaka, Chittagong & Sylhet
Division (URED; DCSD) Project of BREB
Under
Rural Electricity Transmission and Distribution (T&D) Project of the World Bank**

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

August, 2017



Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB)
Head Office, Nikunja- 2, Khilkhet
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Bangladesh

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 05th August 2017)

Currency unit	–	Bangladesh Taka (BDT)
BDT1.00	=	US\$ 0.012
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**Design, Supply, Installation, Testing & Commission of 33kV River Crossings Project
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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 Committee	-	Property Assessment and Valuation Committee

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PIC	-	Project Implementation Committees
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).

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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.

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) affected on a temporary or permanent basis, common property resources (CPRs) and other affected entities as a whole.

Project Affected Family - Includes residential households and commercial and business enterprises affected on a temporary or permanent basis 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 overall 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. To maintain parallel capacity to distribute electricity with this increased demand and production BREB feels to establish new network of distribution line. According to the Power System Master Plan (PSMP) 2010, the maximum demand of electricity is expected to be 12,500 MW in 2017. Under this circumstance, the Government of Bangladesh has entrusted upon Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB) with support from the World Bank to implement the project **“Installation, Testing & Commission of 33kV River Crossings in Up-gradation of Rural Distribution System; Dhaka, Chittagong & Sylhet Division (UREDS; DCSD) Project of BREB Under Rural Electricity Transmission and Distribution (T&D) Project of the world Bank.”** to enhance the capacity of distribution of electricity to more people. This document is prepared based on GoB policy and World Bank’s OP 4.12. As no tribal people will be affected in this project, OP 4.10 will not be triggered.

The nature of the River crossing 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. 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). 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 ARIPO 1982, amendment in 2017, Bangladesh are followed correctly. Finally, in order to construct these river crossings, the land will be used on temporary basis for the construction of the towers, transportation of the materials and stringing the distribution line.

Project Area Description:

New distribution lines for all (31) 33 kV river crossings will be constructed in the specific districts of three divisions of Bangladesh. These Divisions are Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet. Detail information of these sites are given individually in chapter 1.2.

Methodology for preparing the RAP:

During project preparation, a census and inventory of loss (IoL) survey was carried out in August, 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. Due to the very nature, this project does not entail acquiring land. In order to construct these river crossings, the land will be used on a temporary basis for the construction of the towers, transportation of the materials and stringing the distribution line. This is why the land owners can use the land after completion of the construction work. The foundation, erection, stringing and materials transportation works will only temporarily affect the agricultural land. A total of 2500 decimal lands will be affected for the construction of the tower. In addition to the land for construction work, 1875 decimal lands will be required for the access road. In this regard, 79HHs will be affected. Though the RoW for the access road is not determined yet, but it is expected that the amount of required land will not be more than 1875 decimal. During the census survey, it was confirmed by the BREB and contractors that access road will not severely 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 construction of Towers (in Decimal)	2500
2	Temporary estimated land required for access road (in Decimal)	1875
3	Total number of River Crossing point	31
4	Number of affected HHs	79 HHs
5	Number of Affected Population (person)	488
6	Number of Affected Vulnerable HHs	09
7	Number of Squatters	10
8	Number of Temporary Affected Small Scale Business	2
9	Number of Temporary Affected Micro Scale Business	4
10	Number of Affected Trees	582
11	Number of Affected Fisheries	2

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey August, 2017

Significance of Impact:

Profile of the affected households:

The land of total of 79HH's comprising 488 people will be temporarily affected by the project. The average HH size of this 79HHs is 6.17 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 15-29, signifying relatively a younger population.

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. This project will impact 79HHs in 31 different crossing point. Therefore, 52 stakeholder consultation meeting was conducted with 984 participants and 55 FGDs with 458 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. 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 Ordinance 1982, amendment in 2017, affected HHs are eligible for compensation for crops and trees only. As the compensation will not be paid by the Deputy Commissioner and compensation will be handed overed or paid by the contractors following the guidelines of this RAP. 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.

BREB with the support of consulting firm has collected the market value of affected assets (crops, trees, structures 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 with the support of relevant department on the basis of consultation with the PAPs and relevant department. 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. If tenants do not have any written agreement, only the verbal agreement, still he or she is entitled for the compensation if recognised socially.- 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. 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, BREB, and different bodies of local governments.

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Budget:

The total estimated cost of implementation of the RAP is about BDT **7,221,603** equivalent to USD **88,435.01** (1 USD=81.66 BDT) for the construction of river crossings. Detailed budget is given in chapter 8.

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

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity (in decimal/Pieces/Kg)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Summary Budget for Tower Point			
1	Replacement Value of standing crops	1280	1,604,000	19,642.42
2	Replacement Value of trees	582	385,463	4,720.34
3	Compensation for Fisheries	3,320	723,800	8,863.58
4	Replacement Value For Business (e.g. structure, labor cost, stop of business etc.)*	24	608,600	7,452.85
5	Replacement Value For Residential Structure	4	132,000	1,616.46
6	Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable Household	9	45,000	551.07
	Sub-Total		3,498,863	42,846.72
B	Summary Budget for Access Road			
1	Replacement Value of standing crops	905	1,151,186	14,097.31
2	Replacement Value of standing trees	14	57,668	706.20
	Sub-Total		1,208,854	14,803.50
C	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring			
1	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	2,170,000	26,573.60
	Sub Total	-	2,170,000	26,573.60
	Total (A-C)	-	6,877,717	84,223.82
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - C)		343,886	4,211.19
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)		7,221,603	88,435.01

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

*Here 24 is not the number of individual enterprises, it is the number of loss categories (e.g. structure, labor cost, stop of business etc.). Number of temporary affected business enterprise found through the survey are like: 1 fish depo, 2 Tea stalls, 1 Hotel, 2 Sand business

Implementation Arrangements:

BREB, 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. BREB 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. BREB is mandated to undertake steps, as per guidelines of the MoPEMR and advice of the Government, to secure required funds both from 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 BREB for execution of the Project. Payment will be paid by the contractors and INGO will assist BREB 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. To maintain parallel capacity to distribute electricity with this increased demand and production BREB feels to establish new network of distribution line. According to the Power System Master Plan (PSMP) 2010, the maximum demand of electricity is expected to be 12,500 MW in 2017. Under this circumstance, the Government of Bangladesh has entrusted upon Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB) with support from the World Bank to implement the project **“Installation, Testing & Commission of 33kV River Crossings in Up-gradation of Rural Distribution System; Dhaka, Chittagong & Sylhet Division (URED; DCSD) Project of BREB Under Rural Electricity Transmission and Distribution (T&D) Project of the world Bank.”** to enhance the capacity of distribution of electricity to more people.
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 distribution line. This is why no land will be acquired by the government for the said purpose. The land owners can use the land after completion of the foundation works of the towers. The PAPs will also 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 in the process. Since BREB will establish 33 kV river crossings at 31 points, a certain amount of land area of Dhaka, Chittagong & Sylhet Division will be in use.
3. The nature of the River crossing 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. 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

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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). 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 river crossing, the land will be used on temporary basis for the construction of the towers, transportation of the materials and stringing the distribution line.

1.2 Description of project area

4. New distribution lines for all (31) 33 kV river crossings will be constructed in the specific districts of three divisions of Bangladesh. Associated project area of several river crossing illustrated briefly in below points-

- **DH3-101 (33 kV River crossing at Nayarhat Bazar - Islampur Balur Math on Bangshi River):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Bangshi river respectively at Nayarhat and Islampur Balur Math area. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Baghdhoba Mouja belong to Nayarhat bank area of Bangshi river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Bangshi river belong to Islampur Balur Math area of Islampur Mouja. Among all of the proposed tower points of this crossing two are placed at Savar upazila of Dhaka District and other two are placed at Dhamrai Upazila of Dhaka District.
- **DH2-102 (33 kV River crossing at Lakirchar (Keranigonj Thana) - Goalkhali (Sirajdikhan Thana), South Side of Tulshikhali Bridge on Kaliganga River):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Kaliganga river respectively at Lakirchar and Goalkhali area. Among four towers two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Mogarchar Mouja belong to Lakirchar bank area of Kaliganga river where other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Kaliganga river belong to Goalkhali area of Goalkhali Mouja. Among all of the proposed tower points of this crossing two are placed at Keraniganj upazila of Dhaka District and other two are placed at Sirajdikhan Upazila of Munshiganj District. This crossing is located at the southern Part of the Tulshikhali Bridge.
- **DH2-103 (33 kV River crossing at Lakirchar (Keranigonj Thana) - Goalkhali (Sirajdikhan Thana), North Side of Tulshikhali Bridge on Kaliganga River):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in the both side of Kaliganga river respectively at Lakirchar and Goalkhali area. Among four towers two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Mogarchar Mouja belong to Lakirchar bank area of Kaliganga river where as rest two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Kaliganga river which belong to Goalkhali area of Goalkhali Mouja. Among all of the proposed tower points of this crossing two are placed at Keraniganj upazila of Dhaka

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District and other two are placed at Sirjodikhan Upazila of Munshiganj District. This crossing is located at the Northern Part of the Tulshikhali Bridge.

- **GZP-104(33 kV River crossing at Goshinga, Shreepur on Sitalakha River):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Sitalakha river respectively at Goshinga kheya ghat and Dordoria kheya ghat area. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Goshinga Mouja belong to Goshinga kheya ghat bank area of Sitalakha river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Sitalakha river belong to Dordoria kheya ghat area area of Dordoria Mouja. Among all of the proposed tower points of this crossing two are placed at Sreepur upazila of Gazipur District and other two are placed at Kapasia Upazila of Gazipur district.
- **MNK-105 (33 kV River crossing near Jagir Bridge on Dhalessori River):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Dhalessori river respectively at Kamardia village (in front of kamardia union parishad office near jagir Bridge) and Meghshimul village (in front of meghshimul jame-mosjid near jagir Bridge). Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in kamardia Mouja belong to Kamardia bank area of Dhalessori river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Dhalessori river belong to Meghshimul village of Meghshimul Mouja. All of the proposed tower points of this crossing two are placed at Manikganj Sadar upazila of Manikganj district.
- **MNK-106(33 kV River crossing near Dhalla Bridge on Dhalessori River):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Dhalessori river respectively at Dhalla village and Nondokhali village (in front of AKH group Wash Plant). Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Dhalla Mouja belong to Dhalla bank area of Dhalessori river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Dhalessori river belong to Nondokhali village of Voral Mouja. Among all of the proposed tower points of this crossing two are placed at Singair upazila of Manikganj District and other two are placed at Savar Upazila of Dhaka District.
- **MY2-107(33 kV River crossing at Khurshid Mahal, Gaffargaon on Brahmaputra River):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Brahmaputra river at khurshid Mahal village. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in khurshid Mahal Mouja belong to khurshid Mahal bank area of Brahmaputra river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Brahmaputra river also belong to khurshid Mahal village of khurshid Mahal Mouja. All of the proposed tower points of this crossing are placed at Gaffargaon upazila of Mymensing district.
- **MY3-108 (33 kV River crossing at Kewatkhali - Bolashpur on Brahmaputra River.):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Brahmaputra river respectively at Kewatkhali village and Char kalibari village. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Kewatkhali Mouja belong to Kewatkhali bank area of Brahmaputra river where,

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the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Brahmaputra river belong to Char kalibari village of KewatkhaliMouja. All of the proposed tower points of this crossing are placed at Kotoali upazila of Mymensing district.

- **NET-109 (33 kV River crossing at Asadpur 3- Lipsa Site on Dhunu River):**This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Dhunu river respectively at Lipsa Launch ghat area and Porchim shibirpara area of Lipsa village. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Lipsa Mouja belong to Lipsa Launch ghat bank area of Dhunu river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Dhunu river belong to Lipsa village (Porchim shibirpara) of Lipsa Mouja. All of the proposed tower points of this crossing are placed at Khaliajuri upazila of Netrokona district.
- **NET-110 (33 kV River crossing at West Rasulpur Ghat - East Rasulpur Ghat on Dhunu River):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Dhunuriver at Rasulpurvillage. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Rasulpur mouza belong to West Rasulpur Ghatbank area of Dhunu river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Dhunu river belong to East Rasulpur Ghat of Rasulpur Mouja. All of the proposed tower points of this crossing are placed at Khaliajuri upazila of Netrokona district.
- **NRG-111 (33 kV River crossing at Mashriki Jute Mills - Lakhya Simulia (Near Kanchan Bridge) on Sitalakha River.):**This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Sitalakha river respectively at Dokkhin Birabo village and Shimulia Village. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Birabo mouza belong to Dokkhin Birabobank area of Sitalakha river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Sitalakhariver belong to Shimula villageof Shimulia Mouja. All of the proposed tower points of this crossing are placed at Rupganj upazila of Narayanganj district.
- **MDR-112(33 kV River crossing near Eleas Ahmed Ferry Ghat on Padma River):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Padma river respectively at Eleas Ahmed Ferry Ghat(in front of Abdul Momen Ltd Office Area) and Kathal Barir Char (besidekhatalbarir char primary school).Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Kathalbari Mouja belong to Eleas Ahmed Ferry Ghat bank area of Padma river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Padma river belong to Kathalbarir char village of Kathalbari Mouja. Among all of the proposed tower points of this crossing two are placed at Shibchar upazila of Madaripur district.
- **CHD-201(33 kV River crossing at Nayergaon - Islamabad, Matlob on Meghna Dhonagoda River):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Dhonagoda river (Tributary of Meghna river) respectively at Nayergao village and Shibpur village. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Ashwin mouza belong to Nayergao bank area of

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Dhonagoda river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Dhonagodariver belong to Shibpur village of Shibpur Mouja. Among all of the proposed tower points of this crossing two are placed at Matlab Dokkhin of Chadpur District and other two are placed at Matlab Uttor Upazila of Chadpur District.

- **CHD-202 (33 kV River crossing at Char Nilaxi - Gazipur, Matlob on Meghna Dhonagoda River):**This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Dhonagoda river (Tributary of Meghna river) respectively at Char Nilaxi village and Dakkhin Gazipur village. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Char Nilaxi mouza belong to Char Nilaxi bank area of Dhonagoda river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Dhonagoda river belong to Dakkhin Gazipur village of Gazipur Mouja. Among all of the proposed tower points of this crossing two are placed at Matlab Dokkhin of Chadpur District and other two are placed at Matlab Uttor Upazila of Chadpur District.
- **FEN-203 (33 kV River crossing at Chhagolnaiya on Muhury River.):**This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Muhury river respectively at Nizkunjora village and Azamnagar village. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Nizkunjora mouza belong to Nizkunjora bank area of Muhury river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Muhury river belong to Azamnagar village of Jorargonj Mouja. Among all of the proposed tower points of this crossing two are placed at Chhagolnaiya Upazila of Feny District and other two are placed at Mirarsorai Upazila of Chittagong District.
- **CH2-204 (33 kV River crossing at Ankurighona on Halda Branch River):**This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of HaldaBranch river respectively at Ankurighona village and Ponditpara village.Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Gahira mouza belong to Ankurighona bank area of Halda Branch river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Halda Branch river belong to Ponditpara village of Gahira Mouja. All of the proposed tower points of this crossing are placed at Raujan Upazila of Chittagong District.
- **CH2-205 (33 kV River crossing at N. Burischar - Harpara, Raozan on Halda Branch River):**This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Halda Branch river respectively at Burischar village and Harpara village. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Mohiskrom mouza belong to Burischarbank area of Halda Branch river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Halda Branch river belong to Harparavillage of Mohiskrom Mouja. Among all of the proposed tower points of this crossing two are placed at HathazariUpazila of Chittagong District and other two are placed at Raujan Upazila of Chittagong District.
- **CH2-206 (33 kV River crossing at E. Chandroghona - Kodala on Karnafully Branch River):**This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of KarnafullyBranch river respectively at Notungram village and Kodala village. Among

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four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Chandroghona mouza belong to Notungram bank area of Karnafully Branch river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Karnafully Branch river belong to Kodala village of Kodala Mouja. Among all of the proposed tower points of this crossing two are placed at Kaptai Upazila of Chittagong District and other two are placed at Rangunia Upazila of Chittagong District.

- **COX-207 (33 kV River crossing at Cos Para, Chakaria on Matamuhuri River):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Matamuhuri river respectively at Hazian village and Kochpara village. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Kochpara mouza belong to Hazian bank area of Matamuhuri river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Matamuhuri river belong to Kochpara village of Kochpara Mouja. All of the proposed tower points of this crossing are placed at Chakaria Upazila of Cox's Bazar District.
- **MNG-208 (33 kV River crossing at Char Ghulghulia - Kuchimara on Dhalessori River);** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Dhalessori river respectively at Palashpur Ferry Ghat (eastern sight of Kuchimara bridge), char kundulia and Kuchimara (beside Kuchimara college). Among five towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Mouja belong to Palashpur Ferry Ghat bank area of Dhalessori river, one suspension tower will be constructed in carbuncular village located between middle area of palashpur ferry ghat and Kuchimara college gate where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Padma river belong to Kuchimara village. Among all of the proposed tower points of this crossing two are placed at Shibchar upazila of Madaripur district.
- **KSH-301 (33 kV River crossing at Sutarpara on Dhunu River):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Dhunu river at Sutarpara village. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Sutarpara mouza belong to Sutarpara bank area of Dhunu river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Dhunu river also belong to Sutarpara village of Sutarpara Mouja. All of the proposed tower points of this crossing are placed at Karimganj Upazila of Kishoreganj District.
- **KSH-302 (33 kV River crossing at Boribari on Katakhal River.):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Katakhal river respectively at Boribari village and Shimulbag village. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Boribari mouza belong to Boribari bank area of Katakhal river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Katakhal river belong to Shimulbag village of Dhitpur Mouja. All of the proposed tower points of this crossing are placed at Itna Upazila of Kishoreganj District.
- **KSH-303 (33 kV River crossing at Aleng Juri on Boali River):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Boali river at Aleng Juri village. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed

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in Aleng Juri mouza belong to Aleng Juri bank area of Boali river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Boali river belong to Aleng Juri village of Kathsingar Mouja. All of the proposed tower points of this crossing are placed at Itna Upazila of Kishoreganj District.

- **ND2-304 (33 kV River crossing at Nilikhya - Charmadhuna Site on Meghna River):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Meghna river respectively at Charmadhuna village and Charnilakkhi village. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Charmadhuamouza belong to Charmadhuabank area of Meghna river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Meghna river belong to Charnilakkhi village of Charnilakkhi Mouja. All of the proposed tower points of this crossing are placed at Raypura Upazila of Narsingdi District.
- **ND2-305 (33 kV River crossing at Kamargaon - Nabipur on Meghna Branch River):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Meghna branch river respectively at Kamargaon municipality and Nabipur village. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Dilarpur mouza belong to Kamargaon bank area of Meghna Branch river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Meghna Branch river belong to Charnilakkhi village of Nojirpur Mouja. All of the proposed tower points of this crossing are placed at Narsingdi Sadar Upazila of Narsingdi District.
- **ND2-306 (33 kV River crossing Raipura - Bhairab Site on Old Brahmaputra River):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Old Brahmaputra river respectively at Panaullahrchar village and Ibrahimpur village. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Mohiskrom mouza belong to Panaullahrchar bank area of Old Brahmaputra river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Old Brahmaputra river belong to Ibrahimpur village of Ibrahimpur Mouja. Among all of the proposed tower points of this crossing two are placed at Bhairav Upazila of Kishoreganj District and other two are placed at Balabo Upazila of Narsingdi District.
- **BRH-307 (33 kV River crossing at Sitarapur - Momtala on Titas River.):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Titasriver respectively at Sitarampur village and Momtolavillage. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Gopinathpur mouza belong to Sitarampur bank area of Titas river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Titasriver belong to Momtolavillage of Gopinathpur Mouja. All of the proposed tower points of this crossing are placed at Nobinagar Upazila of Brahmonbaria District.
- **BRH-308 (33 kV River crossing at Homna - Bancharampur on Homna (Chapabhanga) River):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Chapabhanga river respectively at Homna Municipality and Kalikapur village. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be

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constructed in Mohiskrom mouza belong to Homna bank area of Chapabhangra river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Chapabhangra river belong to Kalikapur village of Ibrahimpur Mouja. Among all of the proposed tower points of this crossing two are placed at Homna Upazila of Comilla District and other two are placed at Bancharampur Upazila of Brahmonbaria District.

- **SMG-309 (33 kV River crossing at Kalikapur - Gorakati on Jaducata River):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Jaducata river respectively at Kalikapur village and Ghagra village. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Binnakoli mouza belong to Kalikapur bank area of Jaducata river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Jaducata river belong to Ghagra village of Noagoan Mouja. All of the proposed tower points of this crossing are placed at Tahirpur Upazila of Sunamganj District.
- **SMG-310 (33 kV River crossing at Azampur - Bojna Site on Surma River):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Surma river respectively at Azampur village and Omarpur village. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Azampur mouza belong to Azampur bank area of Surma river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Surma river belong to Omarpur village of Jinari Mouja. All of the proposed tower points of this crossing are placed at Doarabazar Upazila of Sunamganj District.
- **SY2-311 (33 kV River crossing at Dattagram - Zinggabari on Surma River.):** This 33-kV river crossing will be constructed in both sides of Surma river respectively at Dattagram village and Zinggabari village. Among four towers, two (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) will be constructed in Dattagram mouza belong to Dattagram bank area of Surma river where, the other two will be constructed (one Suspension tower and one Anchor tower) in the opposite bank of Surma river belong to Zinggabari village of Zinggabari Mouja. Among all of the proposed tower points of this crossing two are placed at Biyanibazar Upazila of Sylhet District and other two are placed at Kanaighat Upazila of Sylhet District.

1.3 Benefits and Impacts

5. The project will benefit the local population in multiple ways. Additional distribution of electricity by the project will reduce load shedding and more people will get access to electricity. 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 private land. A total 79 HHs will be affected temporary for this project. There will be no physical displacement due to the

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project nature. Currently 79 HHs are using 2500 (est.) decimal land for different purposes and they will be affected for a season only because of this project. All the temporary affected HHs will be compensated according to the current market price of the crops, trees, structures and other losses according to GoB policy and WB policy. Therefore, financially displaced 79 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 1875 decimal of land is required for the access road and this land will be required for one cropping season only. This RAP will be updated after finalization of the access road. A budget provision for 1875 decimal lands 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. 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)	2500
2	Temporary estimated land required for access road (in Decimal)	1875
3	Total number of River Crossing point	31
4	Number of affected HHs	79 HHs
5	Number of Affected Population (person)	488
6	Number of Affected Vulnerable HHs	09
7	Number of Squatters	10
8	Number of Temporary Affected Small Scale Business	2
9	Number of Temporary Affected Micro Scale Business	4
10	Number of affected Trees	582
11	Number of Affected Temporary Fisheries	2

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey August, 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 were 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 senior proxy. Each of the affected entities was given identification number. Census and IoL survey was conducted for this Project from 5th August 2017 to 19th September 2017. Market survey was also conducted to find out current market prices of different affected crops.
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 dates for this project are to be as mentioned below:

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Table 02: Cut-off date

ID No.	Location of the Tower Site	Cut-off Date
DH3-101	33 kV River crossing at Nayarhat Bazar - Islampur Balur Math on Bangshi River	5 th August, 2017
DH2-102	33 kV River crossing at Lakirchar (Keranigonj Thana) - Goalkhali (Sirajdikhan Thana), South Side of Tulshikhali Bridge on Kaliganga River.	14 th August, 2017
DH2-103	33 kV River crossing at Lakirchar (Keranigonj Thana) - Goalkhali (Sirajdikhan Thana), North Side of Tulshikhali Bridge on Kaliganga River.	17 th August, 2017
GZP-104	33 kV River crossing at Gosinga, Shreepur on Sitalakha River	10 th September, 2017
MNK-105	33 kV River crossing near Jagir Bridge on Dhalessori River	8 th August, 2017
MNK-106	33 kV River crossing near Dhalla Bridge on Dhalessori River	11 th August, 2017
MY2-107	33 kV River crossing at Khurshid Mahal, Gaffargaon on Brahmaputra River.	14 th August, 2017
MY3-108	33 kV River crossing at Kewatkhal - Bolashpur on Brahmaputra River.	17 th August, 2017
NET-109	33 kV River crossing at Asadpur - Lipsa Site on Dhunu River	20 th August, 2017
NET-110	33 kV River crossing at West Rasulpur Ghat - East Rasulpur Ghat on Dhunu River	23 th August, 2017
NRG-111	33 kV River crossing at Mashriki Jute Mills - Lakhya Simulia (Near Kanchan Bridge) on Sitalakha River.	24 th August, 2017
MDR-112	33 kV River crossing near Eleas Ahmed Ferry Ghat on Padma River.	14 th September, 2017
CHD-201	33 kV River crossing at Nayergaon - Islamabad, Matlob on Meghna Dhonagoda River	22 th August, 2017
CHD-202	33 kV River crossing at Char Nilaxi - Gazipur, Matlob on Meghna Dhonagoda River	25 th August, 2017
FEN-203	33 kV River crossing at Chhagolnaiya on Muhury River.	19 th August, 2017
CH2-204	33 kV River crossing at Ankurighona on Halda Branch River	5 th August, 2017
CH2-205	33 kV River crossing at N. Burischar - Harpara, Raozan on Halda Branch River	8 th August, 2017
CH2-206	33 kV River crossing at E. Chandroghona - Kodala on Karnafully Branch River	11 th August, 2017
COX-207	33 kV River crossing at Cos Para, Chakaria on Matamuhuri River	15 th August, 2017
MNG-208	33 kV River crossing at CHar Ghulghulia - Kuchimara on Dhalessori River	20 th August, 2017
KSH-301	33 kV River crossing at Sutarpara on Dhunu River	5 th August, 2017
KSH-302	33 kV River crossing at Boribari on Katakhal River.	8 th August, 2017
KSH-303	33 kV River crossing at Aleng Juri on Boali River.	11 th August, 2017
ND2-304	33 kV River crossing at Nilikhya - Charmadhuna Site on Meghna River	14 th August, 2017
ND2-305	33 kV River crossing at Kamargaon - Nabipur on Meghna Branch River	17 th August, 2017
ND2-306	33 kV River crossing Raipura - Bhairb Site on Old Brahmaputra River	20 th August, 2017
BRH-307	33 kV River crossing at Sitarapur - Momtala on Titas River.	23 th August, 2017
BRH-308	33 kV River crossing at Homna - Bancharampur on Homna (Chapabhanga) River.	26 th August, 2017
SMG-309	33 kV River crossing at Kalikapur - Gorakati on Jaducata River	10 th September, 2017
SMG-310	33 kV River crossing at Azompur - Bojna Site on Surma River	13 th September, 2017
SY2-311	33 kV River crossing at Dattagram - Zingabari on Surma River.	17 th September, 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 August, 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 03 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 03: 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 land survey• Property valuation survey
Community Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stakeholders and community consultation meetings• Focus group discussion

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey August, 2017

2.3 Descriptions of Project Impacts

15. The project will be completed in three steps: foundation work, tower erection and line stringing. Due to the very nature, this project does not entail acquiring land. In order to construct these river crossings, 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. 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 these river crossings are in Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet division. A total of 2500 decimal (est.) lands will be affected for the construction of the 125 towers of these 31 river crossings. In this regard, 79HHs will be affected. In addition to the land for foundation work of the tower point, estimated 1875 decimal (est.) 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 1875 decimal. During the census survey, it was confirmed by the BREB 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 or determined. 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. 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 and Jute are the notable ones. Most of the crossing point's area are under rural electrification net-work but a significant number of the dwelling households do not have access to electricity.

Table 04: Project Impact of construction of river crossings

1	No of HH's will be temporary affected	79HHs
2	Affected Population	488
3	Female headed HHs	4
4	Number of Vulnerable HHs	9
5	Total land affected (temporary) for tower point (in decimal)	2500 Decimal (est.)
5.1	Paddy (IRRI) cultivation land	155
5.2	Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	501
5.3	Paddy (Amon) cultivation land	205
5.4	Potato cultivation land	60
5.5	Chilli cultivation land	274

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5.6	Bamboo cultivation land	20
5.7	Dhoincha cultivation land	5
5.8	Garlic cultivation land	40
5.9	Gourd cultivation land	20
6	Estimated land affected for access road (in decimal)	1875 Decimal (est.)

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey August, 2017

16. 79 HHs will be affected for the project. This 79 HHs comprises of 488 people. Specific information of these 79 HHs according to 31 river crossings is presented below in table 05:

Table 05: PAHs distribution

Sl.	ID No.	Name of the Crossing	Number of Affected HHs
1.	DH3-101	33 kV River crossing at Nayarhat Bazar - Islampur Balur Math on Bangshi River	4
2.	DH2-102	33 kV River crossing at Lakirchar (Keranigonj Thana) - Goalkhali (Sirajdikhan Thana), South Side of Tulshikhali Bridge on Kaliganga River.	2
3.	DH2-103	33 kV River crossing at Lakirchar (Keranigonj Thana) - Goalkhali (Sirajdikhan Thana), North Side of Tulshikhali Bridge on Kaliganga River.	1
4.	GZP-104	33 kV River crossing at Gosinga, Shreepur on Sitalakha River	2
5.	MNK-105	33 kV River crossing near Jagir Bridge on Dhalessori River	2
6.	MNK-106	33 kV River crossing near Dhalla Bridge on Dhalessori River	-*
7.	MY2-107	33 kV River crossing at Khurshid Mahal, Gaffargaon on Brahmaputra River.	2
8.	MY3-108	33 kV River crossing at Kewatkhal - Bolashpur on Brahmaputra River.	5
9.	NET-109	33 kV River crossing at Asadpur - Lipsa Site on Dhunu River	5
10.	NET-110	33 kV River crossing at West Rasulpur Ghat - East Rasulpur Ghat on Dhunu River	-*
11.	NRG-111	33 kV River crossing at Mashriki Jute Mills - Lakhya Simulia (Near Kanchan Bridge) on Sitalakha River.	2
12.	MDR-112	33 kV River crossing near Eleas Ahmed Ferry Ghat on Padma River.	1
13.	CHD-201	33 kV River crossing at Nayergaon - Islamabad, Matlob on Meghna Dhonagoda River	4
14.	CHD-202	33 kV River crossing at Char Nilaxi - Gazipur, Matlob on Meghna Dhonagoda River	6
15.	FEN-203	33 kV River crossing at Chhagolnaiya on Muhury River.	2
16.	CH2-204	33 kV River crossing at Ankurighona on Halda Branch River	5
17.	CH2-205	33 kV River crossing at N. Burischar - Harpara, Raozan on Halda Branch River	1
18.	CH2-206	33 kV River crossing at E. Chandroghona - Kodala on Karnafully Branch River	6
19.	COX-207	33 kV River crossing at Cos Para, Chakaria on Matamuhuri River	4
20.	MNG-208	33 kV River crossing at CHar Ghulghulia - Kuchimara on Dhalessori River	1
21.	KSH-301	33 kV River crossing at Sutarpara on Dhunu River	3
22.	KSH-302	33 kV River crossing at Boribari on Katakhal River.	3
23.	KSH-303	33 kV River crossing at Aleng Juri on Boali River.	4
24.	ND2-304	33 kV River crossing at Nilikhya - Charmadhuna Site on Meghna River	1
25.	ND2-305	33 kV River crossing at Kamargaon - Nabipur on Meghna Branch River	3
26.	ND2-306	33 kV River crossing Raipura - Bhaiarb Site on Old Brahmaputra River	1
27.	BRH-307	33 kV River crossing at Sitarapur - Momtala on Titas River.	2
28.	BRH-308	33 kV River crossing at Homna - Bancharampur on Homna (Chapabhanga) River.	-*
29.	SMG-309	33 kV River crossing at Kalikapur - Gorakati on Jaducata River	2
30.	SMG-310	33 kV River crossing at Azompur - Bojna Site on Surma River	3
31.	SY2-311	33 kV River crossing at Dattagram - Zingabari on Surma River.	2
Total affected HHs			79
* Khas Land with no affected HH			

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey August, 2017

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17. During the IOL survey the construction company couldn't clarify the access road location of all 31 crossings and informed that the access road point would be fixed during construction period. The consultation firm, having visited all 31 crossings site, got a fair idea that approximately 1875 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

18. The project will use private land and Government owned land for a short period of time to construct towers in the chosen location. The project abides by the GoB laws and the World Bank policies OP 4.12. All the affected HHs within the project ROW including access road is 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.
19. There will be no major impact on livelihood as no land acquisition is required and compensation for income loss will be paid (as found in primary survey). There will be no major impact on income as project will pay compensation for the crops, trees, structures (if any) and income loss for the entire season according to the market price.
20. In 31 river crossings locations/sites a total number of 10 squatters were found. Six of them own business in the government owned land which they are using currently. Two of them have their residence in that land. These two residential Hh's structures are kutcha and shiftable, made of tin. They will receive cost of the structures as well. Moreover, they will be able to take away their structures to the new location where they prefer to reside. Project will also support them to find a new location. All the affected squatters will be paid compensation for their Temporary business loss according to the market price (if applicable). It is to be noted that all the business will be affected temporary during construction period. One squatter has a fishery and other one has trees and they will also be compensated by the project according to the policy.
21. Six business will be affected temporarily by the project, which are mentioned already in the summary impact table and in the Annexes categorized as small scale and micro

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scale business but there will be no major loss on income as project will pay compensation according to resettlement matrix.

22. Only two fisheries found amongst the locations/sites of 31 River Crossings which will be affected temporarily by the project and they will also be compensated by the project. More to say, no fishing community or any other fish culturing business will be affected.
23. Female headed HHs, HHs headed by elderly/ disabled people without means of support, households that are below the latest nationally defined poverty line households of indigenous population or ethnic minority; and households of low social group or caste are considered as vulnerable in this project. No households of tribal population or ethnic minority and social group or caste are affected by the Project. Four (4) 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 nine HH is identified as vulnerable in this project.

2.5 Project Impact Assessments – Summary

24. 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 low impact of the loss is likely to be nominal.

Table 06: Significance of Project Impacts

Type of Loss	Nature and scope of impacts	Level of impacts and mitigations
Land	Only 2500 decimal (est.) land is required for construction work of the tower and estimated 1875 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 Permanently. In this regard, only 79 HHs will be affected temporary.	No impact on physical displacement. Compensation will be paid at market value for the losses.
Displacement of squatters	10 squatters are identified.	Six out of Ten squatters will be affected temporarily for their business on the government owned land but there will be no major impact like dislocation or labor loss as enterprises are of small

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Type of Loss	Nature and scope of impacts	Level of impacts and mitigations
		scale. Another two have residence in the project impact land and will suffer minor loss. One squatter have fisheries which also will be affected on a temporary basis. Compensation will be paid at market value for the losses according to RAP policy.
CPR	No CPR will be affected	No impact
Affected Business	6 Business enterprises are identified.	Project impact on business enterprises is not major as they will be affected temporarily and project will pay compensation at market value for the losses.
Income and Livelihood	There will be small scale impact on income and livelihood as business and fisheries will be affected temporarily for the project. Project will pay compensation as per resettlement matrix. There will be no income and livelihood loss for the affected crops cultivation land as project will pay compensation for the whole season of crops and land will be handover to the owner after one season.	No significant impact on income and livelihood. Additional grant will be paid to the nine 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 nine (9) vulnerable HH is identified.	Vulnerable HHs will receive additional grant of 5000 each.

Chapter 3 - Profile of the Affected Households

3.1 Introduction

25. 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. Thereafter the socio-economic profile of the affected HHs is presented following demographic profile of the HHs. A total of 79HHs comprising 492 people will be affected by the project with average HH size 6.17 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 a precise analysis.

Table 07: General Profile of Affected Population

Number of total affected Households/Units	79
Number of total Population	488
Average HHs Size	6.17

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey August, 2017

3.2 Demographic Profile of Affected HHs

26. 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. In this project area, nearly all of the temporary affected HHs are male headed (only 4 out of 79 household is female 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 15-29.

3.2.1 Gender distribution of Household Heads

27. Nearly all of the affected HHs are headed by male (only 4 out of 79households is female headed), which is a common scenario of our country, because 88% HHs are headed by male at the national level (BBS, 2011).

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

3.2.2 Sex Profile of Affected HHs

28. Sex profile of the affected HHs is shown in Figure 01. From the sex profile we can find out that the percentage of male populations is lower than the females in the project area. The overall male-female ratio of the project area is 100: 101.65(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.

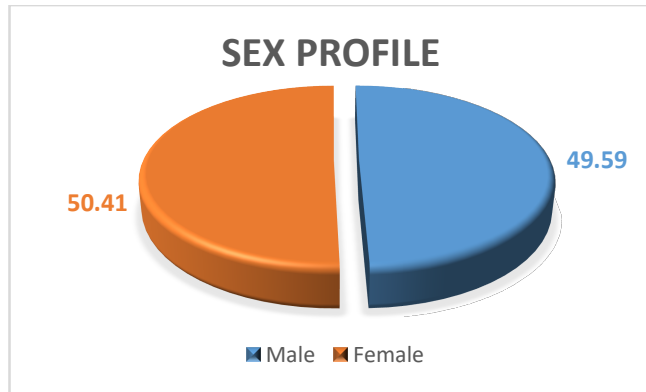


Figure 01: Sex profile of affected population

3.2.3 Age and Sex Distribution of Affected Population

Table 08: Age and Sex Distribution of Affected Population

Age Group	Sex of the Population				Total
	Male		Female		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
0-4 Years	23	9.5	22	8.9	45
5-14 Years	41	16.9	50	20.3	91
15-29 Years	82	33.9	78	31.7	160
30-59 Years	62	25.6	73	29.7	135
60-70 Years	30	12.4	15	6.1	45
70 Years and Above	4	1.7	8	3.3	12
Total	242	100.0	246	100.0	488

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey August, 2017

29. Table 08 presents age-sex distribution of the affected HHs. The survey findings indicate that population percentage increases respectively from the age group of 5-14 years. According to the age group distribution, the most prominent one is 15-29 years, which comprises of 33.9% of the total male population and 31.7% of the total female population. The numbers of affected persons steadily decrease at age limit 60-70 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

30. 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

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indicate that most of the affected lands are used for agricultural purpose. The average HH size is 6.17 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 09: Number and Percentage of Population by Religion

Religion	Numbers	Percentage
Islam	467	95.70
Hinduism	21	4.30
Total	488	100.00

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey August, 2017

31. The religious background of the affected HHs is presented in table 09 revealing that 95.70% of the affected population are Muslim and rest of the affected population (4.30%) are Hindu. The percentage of minority people is lower than the national average where 90.39% of the total population of Bangladesh are Muslim (Official Census Results 2011 page xiii, Bangladesh Government). So, it is required to have proper monitoring to ensure religious equity.

3.3.2 Distribution of Household Population

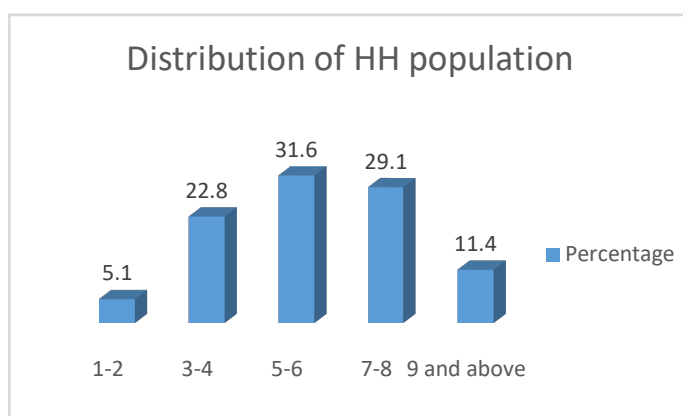


Figure 02: Distribution of HH population

32. Distribution of HH size is presented in Figure 02. It indicates that majority (31.6%) of the HHs have 5 to 6 members. 29.1% HHs have 7 to 8 members. 22.8% HHs have 3 to 4 members, 11.4% HHs have 9 and above members and 5.1% have 1 to 2 Members. The density of HH member is high in this area.

3.3.3 Marital Status of Affected Population

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

Sex	Marital Status		Age Group						Total
			10-18 Years	19-21 Years	22-30 Years	31-40 Years	41-50 Years	Above 50 Years	
Male	Never married/Unmarried	Number	42	16	24	3	0	0	85
		Percent	97.70%	94.10%	53.30%	13.00%	-	-	43.40%
	Married	Number	1	1	21	20	19	47	109
		Percent	2.30%	5.90%	46.70%	87.00%	100.00%	95.90%	55.60%
	Widower	Number	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Percent	-	-	-	-	-	4.10%	1.00%
Female	Never married/Unmarried	Number	48	3	5	0	0	1	57
		Percent	94.10%	18.80%	11.60%	-	-	2.70%	27.90%
	Married	Number	3	13	37	27	26	21	127
		Percent	5.90%	81.30%	86.00%	100.00%	86.70%	56.80%	62.30%
	Divorced	Number	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Percent	-	-	-	-	3.30%	0.00%	0.50%
	Widowed	Number	0	0	0	0	3	15	18
		Percent	-	-	-	-	10.00%	40.50%	8.80%
	Separated	Number	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
		Percent	-	-	2.30%	-	-	-	0.50%

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey August, 2017

33. Table 10 indicates that 59% of the affected populations (eligible) are married, whereas only 41% of the total populations are unmarried. Only 27.8% female populations above 10 years old are unmarried against 43.6% of the above 10 years old male population. The number of widowed female is 11.30%, whereas the number of widowed abandoned, and divorced male population is only 0.90%. 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

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and above are counted in this analysis. Census also found that 3 female is married and below the national legal standard age 18 years where 2 male are married before the age of 21.

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

34. Education level of the affected population is presented in the table 11 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 MA those who graduated. It also indicates that higher education rate is high among male population. Furthermore, illiteracy is also high among male population. HH members whose age is 5 years and above are counted in this analysis.

Table 11: 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	33	15.14	46	20.54	79	17.87
Class 1 – 5	67	30.73	59	26.34	126	28.51
Class 6 – 9	59	27.06	76	33.93	135	30.54
SSC or equivalent	17	7.80	18	8.04	35	7.92
HSC or equivalent	18	8.26	16	7.14	34	7.69
BA/B. Com/Equivalent/Diploma/Vocational	10	4.59	6	2.68	16	3.62
MA/M. Com/Equivalent	3	1.38	3	1.34	6	1.36
Only Religious Education	11	5.05	0	0.00	11	2.49
Total	218	100.00	224	100.00	442	100.00

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey August, 2017

3.3.5 Category of affected HHs

35. 79 of the temporary affected HHs are the land owners, squatters. Lease holder of Govt. land and cultivators of temporarily affected agro land.

3.3.6 Primary Occupation of Affected Population

36. According to the census of the affected households, 29.1% 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 construction work of the towers. Nine (9) HHs income falls within the poverty line. In

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addition to Agriculture, the other significant occupations are business (11.4%) non-agro based day labourer (5.1%) etc. Detail list is given in table 12 below.

Table 12: Primary Occupation of the HHs

Primary occupation of HHs	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	23	29.1
Non Agro based day laborer(for example: road construction,	4	5.1
Fishermen/ fisheries	1	1.3
Factory worker	2	2.5
Vegetables/ nursery	1	1.3
Staff of shop/hotel	1	1.3
Rickshaw/ van/truck/ bus driver	4	5.1
Hawker	2	2.5
Business at home	1	1.3
Owner of shop/ hotel	3	3.8
Large business(whole sale business, factory)	9	11.4
Skilled laborer(carpenter, potter, black smith, gold smith,	2	2.5
Teacher/ house tutor	1	1.3
Professional (doctor,/ nurse/ engineer/ lawyer)	2	2.5
Private/ NGO staff	3	3.8
Govt. service holder	3	3.8
Mortgage/ rent the land	4	5.1
Retailer (fish, vegetables, clothes, wood etc)	2	2.5
Other small business	5	6.3
Expatriate	3	3.8
Boatman	1	1.3
Unemployed/ retired/disable/ child	1	1.3
Immigrant	1	1.3
Total	79	100

Source: dRi census and IoL Survey August, 2017

3.3.7 Per capita income of affected HHs

37. 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. Nine (9) HH income

Table 13: Per capita income of affected HHs

Income Level (Yearly)	Number	Percent
BDT 0-90000	9	11.4
BDT 90001-120000	6	7.6
BDT 120000 and above	64	81
Total	79	100

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is less than 90000 but the rest of the affected HHs fall with the category of middle-class or rich. Table 13 shows per capita income distribution of the project area. It represents that majority (88.6%) of the population is earning above BDT 10,000 per month.

3.2.8 Yearly expenditure of the Affected HHs

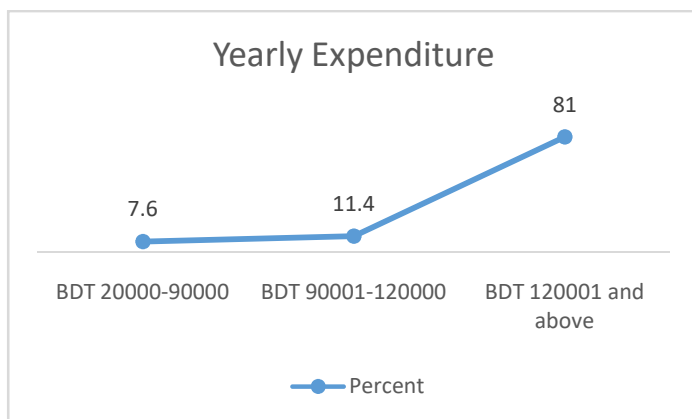


Figure 03: Per capita expenditure of affected HHs

38. Per capita expenditure of the affected HHs is shown in Figure 03. It is found that a total of 81% affected households under this project has yearly expenditure of BDT above 120,000. 11.4% HHs have expended BDT 90,001 to BDT 120,000. On the other hand, 7.6% HHs have expended BDT 20,000 to BDT 90,000.

3.2.9 Loan size and support

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 show that HHs are eligible to get loan support from different sources. Out of 79 HHs, 41 HHs have received different sizes of loan during their emergency periods and rest of the 38 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 (34.18%) receiving above BDT 60,000 as a loan as a loan.

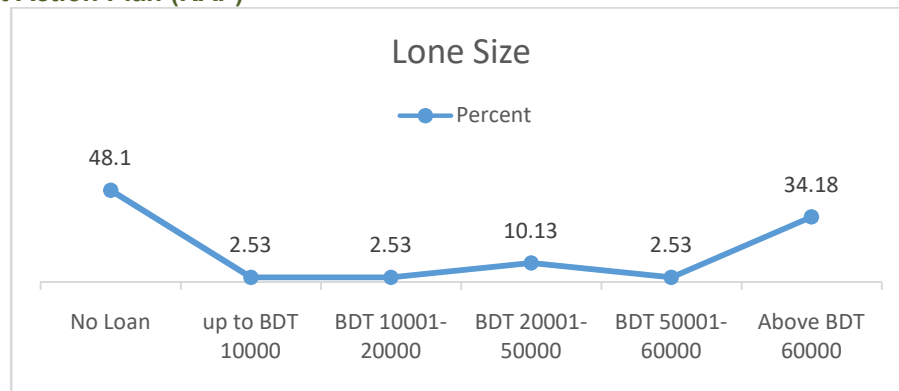


Figure 04: Loan size

39. 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 reduce poverty and infuse economic stability in the project area.

Chapter 4 –Consultation and Participation

4.1 Introduction

40. Stakeholder consultation and participation is a key aspect of the resettlement projects according to the World 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 33 kV river crossing project will impact 79 HHs. Two stakeholder consultation meeting and two FGD was conducted in each crossing site (total 31 crossing) with male and female participants. In 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.

41. It is to mention that, most of the affected households live far away from the project area and that's why it was difficult to arrange for them to meet collectively. That is why informal consultations were carried out with those households who couldn't attend in the collective meetings during census and IOL survey. They were informed about project impacts, benefits, entitlement, Grievance mechanism etc.

4.2 Project Stakeholders

42. 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.
43. Consultation was held within the project area by the social study team. A total of 1442 participants from the project affected community attended the meeting. Table 14 represents the number of FGDs and consultation meeting conducted and number of participants who attended the meetings.

Table 14: Summary of Consultation Meetings and FGDs

Consultation/FGDs	Number of Meetings/FGD	No of participants
Stakeholder Consultation meeting	52	984
FGD	55	458
Total	107	1442

Source: dRi IoL Survey August, 2017

4.3 Methodologies Adopted for Consultation meeting

44. 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:

45. Total Fifty-Two FGDs were conducted. The meeting participants were mostly PAHs. 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.

4.5 Outcomes of the consultation meeting:

46. 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.
47. It is worth noting that in most cases head of households has attended the meeting. The participants were requested to convey message of the meetings to others stakeholders of the project.

Table 15: General Concerns of the PAPs and responses

Participants	Concern	Feedback
Stakeholder Consultation Meeting and FGD		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected land owners. • Affected Sharecropper • Affected Squatter • Affected Lease Holder • Affected Fisheries Owner • Affected Business Enterprise Owner • Community Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The respondents were concerned whether the compensation would be paid for loses; • They want to receive compensation without any delay and harassment • They are concerned whether project pay compensation on market value • Fisheries owners showed their concern whether they will be compensated or not. If they do, what will be the compensation measurement process for them? • TemporaryAffected Business owners were concerned whether project will compensate them only for structural loss or also for their business loss. 	<p>The consultant team assured them that compensation for loses would be paid according to the market value. The PAPs were also assured that if there are any standing crops or running business, fisheries or any other kind of asset in the field during implementation, the compensation for the loss would be paid and they would be allowed to take away the crops or other assets within project scheduled time frame. The consultation team confirmed them that if any sharecropper is identified during the selection of access road, they will be compensated according to the entitlement matrix provided that they have written or verbal agreement with the land owners. Affected HHs will receive compensation without any delay and harassment and they will receive compensation before the construction work of towers.</p>

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48. Above we briefly presented the general concerns of the PAPs from all 31 river crossing.

But there are some unique concerns from different crossing points that needs to be addressed. Below given are the concerns form specific crossing-

Table 16: Specific concerns from different Crossing Sites

SI	Crossing ID	Participants	Concern	Feedback
1.	MNG-208	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected Land owners Community Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This crossing consists of total 5 towers (where every other crossing has 4 towers), 2 Anchor Tower and 3 suspension tower Of the Palashpur Ferighat side of the river and of the char Kundalia (middle of the river) the owners of the proposed tower construction site demanded that BREB have to purchase their land if they want to construct tower. On the other side of the river (Kuchiamara) the owners refused to let construct tower on their land. 	The consultant assured them that they will inform BREB about their demand and proper steps will be taken according to GoB laws and WB policy.
2.	ND2-304	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected Land owners Community Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Char Madhuna side of the crossing, the land owners of the proposed tower construction site demanded that BREB have to purchase their land if they want to construct tower. 	The consultant assured them that they will inform BREB about their demand and proper steps will be taken according to GoB laws and WB policy.
3.	ND2-305	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected Land owners Community Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Najarpur side of the crossing, the land owners refused to let construct tower on their land. Respondents from the consultation meeting suggested that the towers can be constructed at the land of Water Development Board. 	The consultant assured them that they will inform BREB about their demand and proper steps will be taken according to GoB laws and WB policy.
4.	CH2-205	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected Land owners Community Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The people of North Burischar side of the crossing declined to let construct the crossing. This area is under BPDB's distribution. People are concerned that this construction might remove them from being BPDB's beneficiary. 	The consultant assured them that they will inform BREB about their demand and proper steps will be taken according to GoB laws and WB policy.
5.	CH2-206	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected Land owners Community Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At E. Chandraghonha side of the crossing, the land owners of the proposed tower construction site demanded that BREB have to purchase their land if they want to construct tower. 	The consultant assured them that they will inform BREB about their demand and proper steps will be taken according to GoB laws and WB policy. Moreover, during the construction period the design might be changed as its not the final design. They will be consulted during implementation

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SI	Crossing ID	Participants	Concern	Feedback
				stage to mitigate the impacts.
6.	FEN-203		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Squatter and Private owner of the tower construction sites declined to let construct tower. 	The consultant assured them that they will inform BREB about their demand and proper steps will be taken according to GoB laws and WB policy.

4.6 Disclosure of RAP policy

49. 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 BREB 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 BREB 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

50. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) does not have a national policy on involuntary resettlement. According to Acquisition and Requisition of immovable property Ordinance 1982, affected HHs are eligible for compensation for crops and trees. The compensation will not be paid by the Deputy Commissioner. The 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.
51. 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.

5.2 GoB Legal Framework

52. The principal legal instrument governing for grid line project in Bangladesh is the 'Electricity Act. 1910'. The 1982 Ordinance, updated in 2017 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 loss suffered.
53. The PAPs will get the compensation for the assets that they will lose by the project. If land used 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.
54. 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

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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

55. 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.
56. 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

57. 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 17: Discrepancies between GoB policy and World Bank OP 4.12

Sl. No	Discrepancies between WB OP 4.12 and GoB 1982 Ordinance II, updated in 2017	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	TemporaryAffected 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

58. This RAP covers compensation and resettlement assistance for the lost assets (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.

59. 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

60. 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 will be used temporarily by the project. So the losses of the APs are minimal and this will include only the crops of one season during the implementation of the project.

5.7 Legal and Policy Commitments

61. The RAP has the following specific principles based on the World Bank OP 4.12:

- i. 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;
- ii. 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;
- iii. Before starting civil works, compensation and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) assistance will be paid in accordance with the provisions described in this document;
- iv. 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;
- v. For all affected HHs, cut-off date is given in Table 2;

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- 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.
62. 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

63. Land use along the distribution line has the potential to influence the safety of the distribution line. Though no land acquisition is required for ROW of distribution lines, it is recommended that BREB 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 distribution lines. The following uses are considered to have “major impact” and must be coordinated by the BREB:
- 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)
64. 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

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conducted for all three stages. To deal with complex ground reality, the Compensation process will be as follows:

- During check survey by the contractor, the implementing agency (BREB) 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 BREB 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;
- BREB 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 (BREB) 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

65. 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

66. 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

67. 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 BREB through contractor with the assistance of Implementing NGO (INGO). The INGO will be engaged to assist the BREB in this respect. INGO will assist the BREB 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.

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Table 18: 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.
Standing Trees	Trees affected by temporary acquisition/easement	Owner of affected trees	
Fisheries of affected pond	Fish production affected by temporary acquisition/easement	Owner of affected Fisheries	-Compensation in cash at market value
Affected Business	Business affected by temporary acquisition/easement	Owner of temporary affected Business	-Compensation in cash at market value
Replacement Value	Structure affected by temporary acquisition/easement	Owner of affected structure	-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

68. BREB will ensure that the APs' losses 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.

69. Procedure of Compensation payment to titled holder:

- The INGO will devise ID number and prepare entitled persons file and entailment 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 BREB and INGO representative and photograph will be attested by the concerned UP Chairman/Mayor or Ward Councilor of the Municipality.

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- The INGO will prepare necessary documents and papers (payment debit voucher, etc.) and submit to BREB field office along with EP payment list (indent) and EP-EC.

Chapter 7 - Grievance Redress Mechanism

7.1 Introduction

70. 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.
71. 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

72. 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.
73. 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 BREB, and local government bodies.

7.3 Grievances Redress Committees

74. 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. 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 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

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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 BREB, 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.

75. 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 19: Hierarchy of GRCs

Level	Members of the GRC at Different Levels
Local level (Union/Municipality)	Executive Engineer of BREB (field level) – Convener Representative of RAP implementing NGO – Member Secretary Representative of Contractor - Member Representative of the Local Government Institutions – Member Local women ward member – Member Representative of the affected people – Member
Project Level (PIU)	Project Director – Convener Local Counselor – Member Team Leader – INGO Member Secretary Representative of Contractor - Member Representative of District level Civil society organization – Member Representative of the affected people – Member

7.4 Scope and Jurisdiction of GRC

76. 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.

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- 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.

7.5 Filing Grievance Cases and Resolution Process

77. 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.
78. 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.
79. GRC meetings will be held in the respective Field Office of BREB 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 20: Grievance Resolution Process

Step 1	The GRC on behalf of BREB 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
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	<p>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 BREB 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 BREB for quick implementation of the decision under the provision of the RAP. The agreed resolution is forward to BREB 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 BREB in quick execution of the resolution.</p>

7.6 Approval of GRCs and Entitlements of GRC Members

80. All the decisions and proceedings of GRC meetings at any level will be finally approved by the Project Director, PIU, and BREB. According to the agenda of the resettlement plan, the approved GRC decisions will be implemented in a particular location.

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81. 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.
82. 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.
83. 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.

7.7 Grievance Redress Monitoring

84. 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

85. 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 (August, 2017) for losses. Compensation for affected crops and others will need to be approved by the GoB 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 August, 2017. This chapter mainly emphasizes on the calculation of the budget and fund management.

8.2 Budget and Financial Plan

86. The resettlement cash assistance as per project policy will be paid by the BREB. However, the Implementing agency/NGO will assist BREB to assess the quantity of losses, identify eligible persons for resettlement during verification and prepare individual resettlement budgets for each of the entitled persons. BREB will approve the budget and arrange payments of additional compensation and resettlement assistance to the eligible persons.

87. 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

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

8.4 Approval of the Resettlement Budget

89. 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 BREB, when the RAP will be approved by BREB and World Bank, can be said that this budget is final. Because during the verification, BREB will verify the land amount and cost of crops. This resettlement budget will require approval of the management of BREB. The PMU will take the necessary initiative to get approval of the budget from the

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

8.5 Management of Compensation and Flow of Awards

90. The BREB 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 BREB project authority will need to concur with it. The administrative guideline/payment modalities will be approved by the Project Director. Both the BREB 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.
91. 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.
92. 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.
93. The budget has been prepared according to category of losses following the entitlement matrix of the RAP. The total budget amounting BDT **7,221,603** equivalent to USD **88,435.01** (1 USD=81.66 BDT).
94. 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

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expenses including grievance mechanism during the implementation of the RAP. The summary budget is provided in Table 21 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 21: Estimated budget (in BDT) for RAP implementation of construction of River Crossings (Tower Point)

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity (in decimal/Pieces/Kg)	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Compensation for Standing crops	1280	1,604,000	1,604,000	19642.42
	Sub total		1,604,000	1,604,000	19642.42
B	Compensation for Trees	582	385,463	385,463	4720.34
	Sub total		385,463	385,463	4720.34
C	Compensation for Fisheries (kg)	3320	723,800	723,800	8863.58
	Sub total		723,800	723,800	8863.58
D	Compensation for Temporary Affected Business	24	608,600	608,600	7452.85
	Sub total		608,600	608,600	7452.85
E	Replacement value for Residential Structure	4	132,000	132,000	1616.46
	Sub total		132,000	132,000	1616.46
F	Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable Household	9	45,000	45,000	551.07
	Sub-Total		45,000	45,000	551.07
G	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	1,270,000	1,270,000	15,552.29
	Sub Total	-	1,270,000	1,270,000	15,552.29
	Total (A-G)	-	4,768,863	4,768,863	58,399.01
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - G)			238,443	2919.95
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)			5,007,306	61,318.96

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

95. 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 Market Survey and rate of government office. Rates of recent development projects have also been consulted in this regards. Table 22 presents budget of the standing crops and refers to Entitlement Matrix

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Table 22: Estimated Budget for Standing Crops of construction of tower point

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity of land (in decimal)	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops				
1	Compensation for Paddy (IRRI) cultivation land	155	83,971.62	83,971.62	1028.31
2	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	501	496,547	496,547	6080.66
3	Compensation for Paddy (Amon) cultivation land	205	58,386	58,386	714.99
4	Compensation for Potato cultivation land	60	91,875	91,875	1125.09
5	Compensation for Chili cultivation land	274	601,196	601,196	7362.18
6	Compensation for Bamboo cultivation land	20	156,000	156,000	1910.36
7	Compensation for Dhoicha cultivation land	5	2,161	2,161	26.46
8	Compensation for Garlic cultivation land	40	95,872	95,872	1174.04
9	Compensation for Gourd cultivation land	20	17,991	17,991	220.32
	Total Compensation for Crops		1,604,000	1,604,000	19642.42

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

96. 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 Market Survey and rate of government office. Rates of recent development projects have also been consulted in this regards. Table 23 presents budget of the standing trees and refers to Entitlement Matrix.

Table 23: Estimated budget for standing trees of construction of tower point

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity of Tree	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
B	Compensation for Trees				
1	Compensation for Koroi Tree (Large)	4	64,000	64,000	783.74
2	Compensation for Koroi Tree (Small)	2	2,800	2,800	34.29
3	Compensation for Mango Tree (Large)	1	14,933	14,933	182.87
4	Compensation for Mango Tree (Medium)	1	7,933	7,933	97.15
5	Compensation for Mango Tree (Small)	3	4,641	4,641	56.83
6	Compensation for Coconut Tree (Medium)	1	756	756	9.26
7	Compensation for Lichi Tree (Medium)	1	2,000	2,000	24.49
8	Compensation for Mehogoni Tree (Medium)	5	34,058	34,058	417.07
9	Compensation for Mehogoni Tree (Small)	2	4,268	4,268	52.27
10	Compensation for Date Tree (Small)	2	1,000	1,000	12.25
11	Compensation for Jack-fruit Tree (Medium)	4	51,732	51,732	633.50
12	Compensation for U-caliptas Tree (Medium)	2	4,164	4,164	50.99
13	Compensation for U-caliptas Tree (Small)	11	8,742	8,742	107.05
14	Compensation for Rain Tree (Medium)	2	14,219	14,219	174.12
15	Compensation for Rain Tree (Seedlings)	5	475	475	5.82
16	Compensation for Chambul Tree (Medium)	6	30,378	30,378	372.01
17	Compensation for Chambul Tree (Small)	3	5,964	5,964	73.03
18	Compensation for Lichi Tree (Seedlings)	30	12,000	12,000	146.95
19	Compensation for Jacfruit Tree (Seedlings)	50	1,500	1,500	18.37
20	Compensation for Lombu Tree (Seedlings)	50	1,500	1,500	18.37
21	Compensation for Bell fruit Tree (Seedlings)	20	5,000	5,000	61.23
22	Compensation for Black Grape (Seedlings)	20	4,000	4,000	48.98

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Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity of Tree	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
23	Compensation for Grape (Seedlings)	30	3,000	3,000	36.74
24	Compensation for Olive Tree (Seedlings)	15	7,500	7,500	91.84
25	Compensation for Lemon Tree (Seedlings)	30	4,500	4,500	55.11
26	Compensation for Pomelo Tree (Seedlings)	12	8,400	8,400	102.87
27	Compensation for Monkey jack Tree (Seedlings)	15	7,500	7,500	91.84
28	Compensation for Bilombu Tree (Seedlings)	5	7,500	7,500	91.84
29	Compensation for Pomegranate Tree (Seedlings)	20	10,000	10,000	122.46
30	Compensation for Orange Tree (Seedlings)	15	9,000	9,000	110.21
31	Compensation for Malta Tree (Seedlings)	15	7,500	7,500	91.84
32	Compensation for Coconut Tree (Seedlings)	30	6,000	6,000	73.48
33	Compensation for Hog plum Tree (Seedlings)	30	6,000	6,000	73.48
34	Compensation for Indian jujube Tree (Seedlings)	40	4,000	4,000	48.98
35	Compensation for Mango Tree (Seedlings)	100	28,500	28,500	349.01
Total Compensation of Trees			385,463	385,463	4720.34

97. The Resettlement Plan prescribes compensation for the affected fisheries at market price. The price of fish has been assessed based on the rate of the market survey and the rate of government office. Rates of recent development projects have also been consulted in this regards. Amount of affected (estimated) fish from 2 fisheries are 3320 kg. Table 24 presents budget of the affected fisheries and refers to Entitlement Matrix.

Table 24: Estimated budget for fisheries of construction of tower point

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity of Fisheries (in kg)	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
C	Compensation for Fisheries				
1	Compensation for Carfu Fish	480	89,280	89,280	1093.31
2	Compensation for Mrigal Carp Fish	200	39,800	39,800	487.39
3	Compensation for Ruhit Fish	240	59,040	59,040	723.00
4	Compensation for Catla Fish	200	52,000	52,000	636.79
5	Compensation for Silver Carp Fish	320	39,680	39,680	485.92
6	Compensation for Tilapia Fish	800	146,400	146,400	1792.80
7	Compensation for Pangas Fish	600	100,800	100,800	1234.39
8	Compensation for Shoil (Channa) Fish	480	196,800	196,800	2409.99
Total Compensation for Fisheries			723,800	723,800	8863.58

Source: Policy Matrix of the RP

98. The Resettlement Plan prescribes compensation for the temporary affected Enterprise/Business at market price. The price of temporary affected Enterprise/Business replacement has been assessed based on the rate of the market survey and the rate of government office. Here 24 is not the number of individual enterprises, it is the total number of loss categories (e.g. structure, labor cost, stop of business etc.). Numbers of temporary affected business enterprise found through the

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survey are like: 1 fish depo, 2 Tea stalls, 1 Hotel, 2 Sand businesses. Rates of recent development projects have also been consulted in this regards. Table 25 presents budget of the temporary affected Enterprise/Business and refers to Entitlement Matrix.

Table 25: Estimated budget for Enterprise/Business of construction work of tower point

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity of Enterprise/Business	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
D	Replacement Value For Enterprise/Business (number of category)				
1	Compensation for infrastructure (Replacement)	7	411,000	411,000	5033.06
2	Compensation for infrastructure (Replacement) for fish depo	7	35,000	35,000	428.61
3	Compensation for Temporary Business Loss (Hotel)	1	10,000	10,000	122.46
4	Compensation for temporary Business Loss (Tea stall 1)	1	1,500	1,500	18.37
5	Compensation for temporary Business Loss (Tea stall 2)	1	2,000	2,000	24.49
6	Compensation for temporary Business Loss (Sand)	1	80,000	80,000	979.67
7	Compensation for temporary Business Loss (Brick Field)	1	10,000	10,000	122.46
8	Compensation of Workers (Hotel)	5	59,100	59,100	723.73
	Total Compensation for Enterprise/Business		608,600	608,600	7452.85

99. The Resettlement Plan prescribes compensation for the replacement of residential structure at market price. The price of residential structure replacement has been assessed based on the rate of the market survey and the rate of government office. Rates of recent development projects have also been consulted in this regards. Table 26 presents budget of the replacement value for residential structure and refers to Entitlement Matrix.

Table 26: Estimated budget for the replacement of residential structure for construction of tower point

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity of Fisheries	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
E	Replacement Value For Residential Structure				
1	Compensation for Kitchen (Replacement)	1	2,000	2,000	24.49

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2	Compensation for infrastructure (Replacement value of Tin Shed HH Structure)	1	50,000	50,000	612.29
3	Compensation for infrastructure (Replacement value of Semi-Pacca HH Structure)	1	70,000	70,000	857.21
	Compensation for infrastructure (Macha)	1	10,000	10,000	122.46
Total Compensation for fisheries			132,000	132,000	1616.46

100. The vulnerable HHs are entitled to have resettlement benefits as per policy of the resettlement plan. **Nine** vulnerable HH would be affected by the project. Table 27 presents the estimated budget for the vulnerable HH.

Table 27: Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable HH

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit / Quantity	Rate in BDT	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)
F	Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable and Severely Affected Household				
1	Vulnerable Household	9	5,000	45,000	45,000
Total Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable and Severely Affected Household				45,000	45,000

Source: Policy Matrix of the RP

7. A RAP preparation and implementation INGO has already been 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 28 presents the associated costs of the RAP.

Table 28: Estimated Budget for Associated Costs of RAP Implementation of construction of tower

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Unit/Quantity	Rate in BDT	To be paid by BREB through Contractor	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
G	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS		1,270,000	1,270,000	15,552.29
	Sub Total			1,270,000	1,270,000	15,552.29
	Total (A-G)			4,768,863	4,768,863	58,399.01
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - G)				238,443	2,919.95
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)				5,007,306	61,318.96

Source: Other project experience

101. All funds for land acquisition and resettlement will be entirely provided by the Government of Bangladesh from the revenue budget.

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102. Table 29 shows the estimated budget of the compensation for the access road. This budget will be revised after the construction works begin. 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 1875 decimal. During the census survey, it was confirmed by the BREB 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 construction work is given in Annex-2.

Table 29: Estimated budget (in BDT) for RAP implementation for the access road of Construction work

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity (in decimal/Pieces)	To be paid by Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops				
1	Compensation for Paddy (IRRI) cultivation land	90	45,865.00	45,865.00	561.66
2	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	460	376,919	376,919	4615.71
3	Compensation for Paddy (Amon) cultivation land	60	35,857	35,857	439.10
4	Compensation for Potato cultivation land	45	68,907	68,907	843.83
5	Compensation for Chili cultivation land	190	421,241	421,241	5158.47
6	Compensation for Bamboo cultivation land	15	117,000	117,000	1432.77
7	Compensation for Garlic cultivation land	30	71,904	71,904	880.53
8	Compensation for Gourd cultivation land	15	13,493	13,493	165.23
	Sub total		1,151,186	1,151,186	14097.31
B	Compensation for Trees				
1	Compensation for Chambul Tree (Medium)	6	30,378	30,378	372.01
2	Compensation for Chambul Tree (Small)	3	5,964	5,964	73.03
3	Compensation for Mehogoni Tree (Medium)	3	17,058	17,058	208.89
4	Compensation for Mehogoni Tree (Small)	2	4,268	4,268	52.27
	Sub total		57,668	57,668	706.20
C	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring				
	Sub Total	LS	900,000	900,000	11,021.31
	Total (A-C)	-	2,108,854	2,108,854	25,824.81

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	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - G)	105,443	1291.24
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)	2,214,297	27,116.05

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

8.7 Budget breakdown for each River Crossing

103. There are 31 river crossing. Different budget for each of them is shown in detail. The crossing sites are in the Dhaka, Chittagon and Sylhet division. These budgets are prepared for 27 crossings and rest of the crossings are not in compensation coverage as there is no acceptable evidence found during survey that may cause financial loss for construction of the distribution lines. If any appropriate indication will found, then budget of these crossings will be prepared and provide with progress report. Point to be noted that, monetary amount mentioned in these following budgets are estimated and budgets will be updated during implementation according to the valid findings. The detail budget breakdown tables for every river crossing is given in **Annex 3-47**

8.6 Approval of the Resettlement Budget

104. 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. BREB 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

105. BREB, 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. BREB 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. BREB 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-BREB

106. Project Management Unit (PMU), headed by a Project Director (PD), has already been set up within BREB for execution of the Project who is responsible for implementation of the RAP—assistance disbursement.
107. 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 BREB head office, BREB 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.

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108. 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 BREB through contractors;
- vi. Monitor monthly progress; and
- vii. Ensure timely release of fund for resettlement activities.

9.2.2 BREB field office

109. 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 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;

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- 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

110. 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 BREB when it is owned by the community. In general, for paying the compensation to individuals, the process involves four parties: (i) Project office of BREB; (ii) an NGO appointed by the BREB 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;

111. 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:

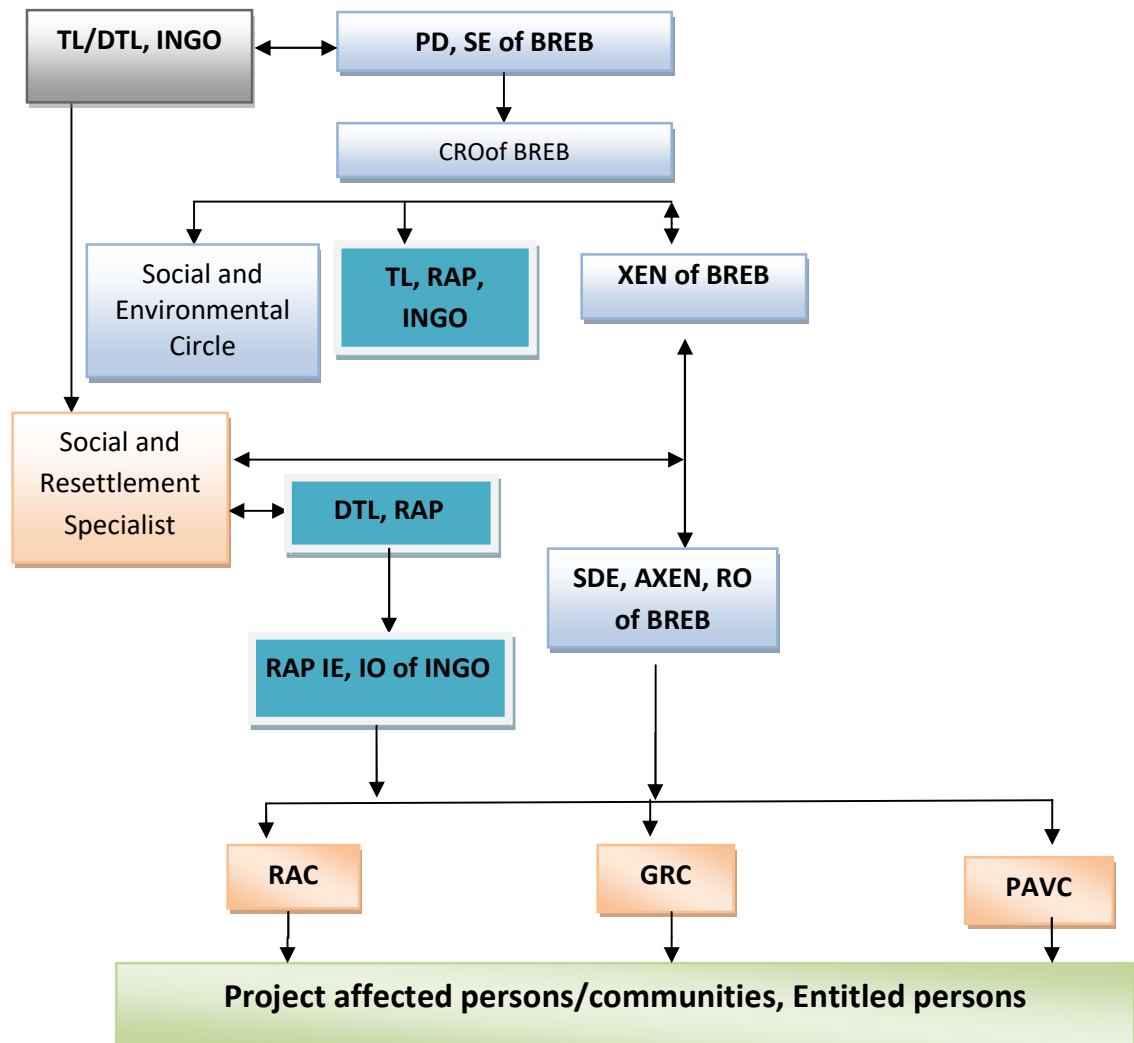
- I. Establish field office as per the contract.
- II. Reconciliation of Census and Joint Verification data of each affected households within the proposed land as per the final alignment and corresponding RAP prepared by the consultant.
- III. Develop rapport with affected persons.
- IV. Participate with BREB 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.

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- 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.
- 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 BREB 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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Figure05: 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

112. 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 September 2017 to May 2019 is devised below.

Figure 06: Project Implementation Schedule

Activity	Schedule/Month							
	June 2017-May 2019							
	June, 17- Aug, 17	Sep, 17- Nov, 17	Dec, 17- Feb, 18	Mar, 18 - May, 18	June, 18 -Aug, 18	Sep, 18- Nov, 18	Dec, 18- Feb, 19	Mar, 19 -May, 19
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								

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Activity	Schedule/Month							
	June 2017-May 2019							
	June, 17- Aug, 17	Sep, 17- Nov, 17	Dec, 17- Feb, 18	Mar, 18 - May, 18	June, 18 -Aug, 18	Sep, 18- Nov, 18	Dec, 18- Feb,19	Mar, 19 -May,19
Disclosure of RAP Policy								
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 BREB 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								

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Activity	Schedule/Month							
	June 2017-May 2019							
	June, 17- Aug, 17	Sep, 17- Nov, 17	Dec, 17- Feb, 18	Mar, 18 - May, 18	June, 18 -Aug, 18	Sep, 18- Nov, 18	Dec, 18- Feb,19	Mar, 19 -May,19
Preparation and submission of final reports and CDs				■				■
MONITORING STAGE		■■■■■■■						
Development monitoring tools and techniques for implementation of RAP		■■■■■■■						
Provide necessary information to BREB		■■■■■■■						
Generate progress reports for real-time monitoring of RAP implementation		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
OTHER ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE RAP IMPLEMENTATION								
Public awareness session on STDs, gender and human trafficking			■■■■■■■					

Chapter 10–Monitoring

113. 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. BREB will appoint adequate full time staff to monitor the process of resettlement. In order to assist with monitoring, BREB 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 BREB.

10.1 Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation

114. 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.

115. 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.

116. The BREB 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

117. 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

118. 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

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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

119. M&E of RAP implementation will be carried out internally by the BREB 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

120. 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

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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 BREB field and headquarters level.

10.4.2 Reporting Requirements

121. 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.

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Annex 1: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP Implementation at the tower point for the construction of tower

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity of Tree/land (in decimal)/HH/Structure/fisheries	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops				
1	Compensation for Paddy (Irri) cultivation land	155	83,971.62	83,971.62	1028.31
2	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	501	496,547	496,547	6080.66
3	Compensation for Paddy (Amon) cultivation land	205	58,386	58,386	714.99
4	Compensation for Potato cultivation land	60	91,875	91,875	1125.09
5	Compensation for Chili cultivation land	274	601,196	601,196	7362.18
6	Compensation for Bamboo cultivation land	20	156,000	156,000	1910.36
7	Compensation for Dhoicha cultivation land	5	2,161	2,161	26.46
8	Compensation for Garlic cultivation land	40	95,872	95,872	1174.04
9	Compensation for Gourd cultivation land	20	17,991	17,991	220.32
	Sub total		1,604,000	1,604,000	19642.42
B	Compensation for Trees				
1	Compensation for Koroi Tree (Large)	4	64,000	64,000	783.74
2	Compensation for Koroi Tree (Small)	2	2,800	2,800	34.29
3	Compensation for Mango Tree (Large)	1	14,933	14,933	182.87
4	Compensation for Mango Tree (Medium)	1	7,933	7,933	97.15
5	Compensation for Mango Tree (Small)	3	4,641	4,641	56.83
6	Compensation for Coconut Tree (Medium)	1	756	756	9.26
7	Compensation for Lichi Tree (Medium)	1	2,000	2,000	24.49
8	Compensation for Mehogoni Tree (Medium)	5	34,058	34,058	417.07
9	Compensation for Mehogoni Tree (Small)	2	4,268	4,268	52.27
10	Compensation for Date Tree (Small)	2	1,000	1,000	12.25
11	Compensation for Jack-fruit Tree (Medium)	4	51,732	51,732	633.50
12	Compensation for U-caliptas Tree (Medium)	2	4,164	4,164	50.99
13	Compensation for U-caliptas Tree (Small)	11	8,742	8,742	107.05
14	Compensation for Rain Tree (Medium)	2	14,219	14,219	174.12
15	Compensation for Rain Tree (Seedlings)	5	475	475	5.82
16	Compensation for Chambul Tree (Medium)	6	30,378	30,378	372.01
17	Compensation for Chambul Tree (Small)	3	5,964	5,964	73.03
18	Compensation for Lichi Tree (Seedlings)	30	12,000	12,000	146.95
19	Compensation for Jacfruit Tree (Seedlings)	50	1,500	1,500	18.37
20	Compensation for Lombu Tree (Seedlings)	50	1,500	1,500	18.37
21	Compensation for Bell fruit Tree (Seedlings)	20	5,000	5,000	61.23
22	Compensation for Black Grape (Seedlings)	20	4,000	4,000	48.98
23	Compensation for Grape (Seedlings)	30	3,000	3,000	36.74
24	Compensation for Olive Tree (Seedlings)	15	7,500	7,500	91.84
25	Compensation for Lemon Tree (Seedlings)	30	4,500	4,500	55.11

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Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity of Tree/land (in decimal)/HH/Structure/fisheries	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
26	Compensation for Pomelo Tree (Seedlings)	12	8,400	8,400	102.87
27	Compensation for Monkey jack Tree (Seedlings)	15	7,500	7,500	91.84
28	Compensation for Bilombu Tree (Seedlings)	5	7,500	7,500	91.84
29	Compensation for Pomegranate Tree (Seedlings)	20	10,000	10,000	122.46
30	Compensation for Orange Tree (Seedlings)	15	9,000	9,000	110.21
31	Compensation for Malta Tree (Seedlings)	15	7,500	7,500	91.84
32	Compensation for Coconut Tree (Seedlings)	30	6,000	6,000	73.48
33	Compensation for Hog plum Tree (Seedlings)	30	6,000	6,000	73.48
34	Compensation for Indian jujube Tree (Seedlings)	40	4,000	4,000	48.98
35	Compensation for Mango Tree (Seedlings)	100	28,500	28,500	349.01
Sub total			385,463	385,463	4720.34
C	Compensation for Fisheries				
1	Compensation for karfu Fish	480	89,280	89,280	1093.31
2	Compensation for Mrigal Fish	200	39,800	39,800	487.39
3	Compensation for Rui Fish	240	59,040	59,040	723.00
4	Compensation for Katol Fish	200	52,000	52,000	636.79
5	Compensation for Silver Carp Fish	320	39,680	39,680	485.92
6	Compensation for Telapiya Fish	800	146,400	146,400	1792.80
7	Compensation for Panghs Fish	600	100,800	100,800	1234.39
8	Compensation for Sol Fish	480	196,800	196,800	2409.99
Sub total			723,800	723,800	8863.58
D	Replacement Value For Enterprise/Business				
1	Compensation for infrustructure (Replacement)	7	411,000	411,000	5033.06
2	Compensation for infrustructure (Replacement) for fish depo	7	35,000	35,000	428.61
3	Compensation for temporary Business Loss (Hotel)	1	10,000	10,000	122.46
4	Compensation for temporary Business Loss (Tea stall 1)	1	1,500	1,500	18.37
5	Compensation for temporary Business Loss (Tea stall 2)	1	2,000	2,000	24.49
6	Compensation for temporary Business Loss (Sand)	1	80,000	80,000	979.67
7	Compensation for temporary Business Loss (Brick Field)	1	10,000	10,000	122.46
8	Compensation of Workers (Hotel)	5	59,100	59,100	723.73
Sub total			608,600	608,600	7452.85
E	Replacement Value For Residential Structure				
1	Compensation for Kitchen (Replacement)	1	2,000	2,000	24.49
2	Compensation for infrustructure (Replacement value of Tin Shed HH Structure)	1	50,000	50,000	612.29
3	Compensation for infrustructure (Replacement value of Semi-Pacca HH Structure)	1	70,000	70,000	857.21

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Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity of Tree/land (in decimal)/HH/Structure/fisheries	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
	Compensation for infrustructure (Macha)	1	10,000	10,000	122.46
	Sub total		132,000	132,000	1616.46
F	Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable Household				
	Vulnerable Household	9	45,000	45,000	551.07
	Sub-Total		45,000	45,000	551.07
G	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	1,270,000	1,270,000	15552.29
	Sub Total	-	1,270,000	1,270,000	15552.29
	Total (A-G)	-	4,768,863	4,768,863	58399.01
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - G)			238,443	2919.95
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)			5,007,306	61,318.96

Annex 2: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP Implementation of Access Road of the construction of tower

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity of Tree/land (in decimal)/HH/Structure	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops				
1	Compensation for Paddy (Irri) cultivation land	90	45,865.00	45,865.00	561.66
2	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	460	376,919	376,919	4615.71
3	Compensation for Paddy (Amon) cultivation land	60	35,857	35,857	439.10
4	Compensation for Potato cultivation land	45	68,907	68,907	843.83
5	Compensation for Chili cultivation land	190	421,241	421,241	5158.47
6	Compensation for Bamboo cultivation land	15	117,000	117,000	1432.77
7	Compensation for Garlic cultivation land	30	71,904	71,904	880.53
8	Compensation for Gourd cultivation land	15	13,493	13,493	165.23
	Sub total		1,151,186	1,151,186	14097.31
B	Compensation for Trees				
1	Compensation for Chambul Tree (Medium)	6	30,378	30,378	372.01
2	Compensation for Chambul Tree (Small)	3	5,964	5,964	73.03
3	Compensation for Mehogoni Tree (Medium)	3	17,058	17,058	208.89
4	Compensation for Mehogoni Tree (Small)	2	4,268	4,268	52.27
	Sub total	919	57,668	57,668	706.20
C	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	900,000	900,000	11021.31
	Sub Total	-	900,000	900,000	11021.31
	Total (A-C)	-	2,108,854	2,108,854	25824.81
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - G)			105,443	1291.24
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)			2,214,297	27116.05

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**Annex 3: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of tower point for 33 kV River crossing at Nayarhat Bazar - Islampur
Balur Math on Bangshi River (DH3-101)**

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity	Rate/Price/Salary in BDT	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value for Enterprise/Business					
1	Compensation for infrastructure (Replacement)	3	15000	45,000	45,000	551.07
2	Compensation for infrastructure (Replacement) for fish depo	7	5000	35,000	35,000	428.61
3	Compensation for temporary Business Loss (Hotel)	1	10000	10,000	10,000	122.46
4	Compensation for temporary Business Loss (Tea stall 1)	1	1500	1,500	1,500	18.37
5	Compensation for temporary Business Loss (Tea stall 2)	1	2000	2,000	2,000	24.49
6	Compensation of Workers (Hotel)	5	11820	59,100	59,100	723.73
	Sub-Total			152,600	152,600	1,868.72
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-	-	202,600	202,600	2,481.02
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - B)				10,130	124.05
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)				212,730	2,605.07

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

**Annex 4: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of tower point for 33 kV River crossing at Lakirchar (Keranigonj Thana)
- Goalkhali (Sirajdikhan Thana), South Side of Tulshikhali Bridge on Kaliganga River (DH2-102)**

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (IRRI) cultivation land	40	24.24	24.3	23,561	23,561	288.53
2	Compensation for Gourd cultivation land	20	72.72	12.37	17,991	17,991	220.32
	Sub-Total				41,552	41,552	508.84
B	Replacement Value for Residential structure						
1	Compensation for Kitchen (Replacement)	1		2000	2,000	2,000	25.27
	Sub-Total				2,000	2,000	25.27
C	Compensation for Trees						
1	Compensation for Koro Tree (Large)	4		16000	64,000	64,000	783.74
	Sub-Total				64,000	64,000	783.74

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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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
D	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-D)	-		-	157,552	157,552	1929.37
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - D)					7,878	96.47
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					165,430	2,025.84

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 5: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP Implementation of Access Road for 33 kV River crossing at Lakirchar (Keranigonj Thana) - Goalkhali (Sirajdikhan Thana), South Side of Tulshikhali Bridge on Kaliganga River (DH2-102)

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 contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (IRRI) cultivation land	30	24.24	24.3	17,671	17,671	216
2	Compensation for Gourd cultivation land	15	72.72	12.37	13,493	13,493	165
	Sub-Total				31,164	31,164	381.63
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-		-	81,164	81,164	993.93
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - B)					4,058	49.70
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					85,222	1,043.62

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 6: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of tower point for 33 kV River crossing at Lakirchar (Keranigonj Thana) - Goalkhali (Sirajdikhan Thana), North Side of Tulshikhali Bridge on Kaliganga River (DH2-103)

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity	Production (crop) per/decimal	Rate/Price in BDT	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (IRRI) cultivation land	20	24.24	24.17	11717.62	11717.62	143.49
	Sub-Total				11717.62	11717.62	143.49

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Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity	Production (crop) per/decimal	Rate/Price in BDT	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
B	Replacement Value for Enterprise/Business						
1	Compensation for infrastructure	1		300000	300,000	300,000	3673.77
2	Compensation for temporary Business Loss	0		0	0	0	0.00
3	Compensation of Workers	0		0	0	0	0.00
	Sub-Total				300,000	300,000	3,673.77
C	Compensation for Trees						
1	Compensation for Mango Tree (Large)	1		14933	14,933	14,933	182.87
2	Compensation for Coconut Tree (Medium)	1		756	756	756	9.26
3	Compensation for Litchi Tree (Medium)	1		2000	2,000	2,000	24.49
4	Compensation for Mehogany (Medium)	2		8500	17,000	17,000	208.18
	Sub-Total				34,689	34,689	424.80
D	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-		50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-	-		50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-D)	-	-		396,407	396,407	4854.35
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A -D)					19,820	242.72
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					416,227	5,097.07

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 7: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of tower point for 33 kV River crossing at Gosinga, Shreepur on Sitalakha River (GZP-104)

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity	Rate/Price in BDT	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Compensation for Trees					
1	Compensation for Mango Tree (Medium)	1	7933	7,933	7,933	97.15
2	Compensation for Mango Tree (Small)	3	1547	4,641	4,641	56.83
3	Compensation for Date Tree (Small)	2	500	1,000	1,000	12.25
4	Compensation for Koroi Tree (Small)	2	1400	2,800	2,800	34.29
5	Compensation for Jackfruit Tree ((Medium)	4	12933	51,732	51,732	633.50
6	Compensation for Ucaliptas Tree (Small)	10	800	8,000	8,000	97.97
7	Compensation for Raintree (Medium)	1	6800	6,800	6,800	83.27
	Sub-Total			82,906	82,906	1015.26
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-	-	132,906	132,906	1627.55
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A -B)				6,645	81.38
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)				139,551	1,708.93

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

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Annex 8: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of tower point for 33 kV River crossing near Jagir Bridge on Dhalessori River (MNK-105)

Sl. No.	Category of loss	No. of HHs	Quantity of Crop (KG per decimal)	Rate/Price in BDT (Per KG)	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable Household						
1	Vulnerable Household	1		5,000	5,000	5,000	61.23
	Sub-Total				5,000	5,000	61.23
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	10,000	10,000	122.46
	Sub Total	-		-	10,000	10,000	122.46
	Total (A-B)	-		-	15,000	15,000	183.69
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - B)					750	9.18
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					15,750	192.87

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 9: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of tower point for 33 kV River crossing at Kewatkali - Bolashpur on Brahmaputra River (MY3-108)

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity (Number/kg)	Rate/Price in BDT (Per kg)	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value for Residence					
1	Compensation for infrastructure (Replacement value of Tin Shed HH Structure)	1	50000	50,000	50,000	612.29
2	Compensation for infrastructure (Replacement value of Semi-Pacca HH Structure)	1	70000	70,000	70,000	857.21
	Sub-Total			120,000	120,000	1,469.51
B	Compensation for Fisheries					
1	Compensation for karfu Fish	480	186	89,280	89,280	1093.31
2	Compensation for Mrigal Fish	200	199	39,800	39,800	487.39
3	Compensation for Rui Fish	240	246	59,040	59,040	723.00
4	Compensation for Katol Fish	200	260	52,000	52,000	636.79
5	Compensation for Silver Carp Fish	320	124	39,680	39,680	485.92
	Sub-Total			279,800	279,800	3426.40
C	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-C)	-	-	449,800	449,800	5,508.20
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - C)				22,490	275.41
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)				472,290	5,783.61

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

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Annex 10: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of tower point for 33 kV River crossing at Asadpur - Lipsa Site on Dhunu River (NET-109)

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity of land (in decimal)	Quantity of Crop (KG per decimal)	Rate/Price in BDT (Per KG)	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Amon) cultivation land	20	25.45	20.78	10,577	10,577	129.53
2	Compensation for Chili cultivation land	20	64.24	28.88	37,105	37,105	454.38
	Sub-Total				67,539	67,539	827.07
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-		-	97,682	97,682	1,196.20
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - B)					4,884	59.81
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					102,566	1,256.01

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 11: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of tower point for 33 kV River crossing at Mashriki Jute Mills - Lakhya Simulia (Near Kanchan Bridge) on Sitalakha River (NRG-111)

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity	Rate/Price in BDT	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value for Enterprise/Business					
1	Compensation for infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0.00
2	Compensation for temporary Business Loss (sand)	1	80000	80,000	80,000	979.67
3	Compensation of Workers	0	0	0	0	0.00
	Sub-Total			80,000	80,000	979.67
B	Compensation for Trees					
1	Compensation for Litchi Tree (Seedlings)	30	400	12,000	12,000	146.95
2	Compensation for Jackfruit Tree (Seedlings)	50	30	1,500	1,500	18.37
3	Compensation for Lumbu Tree (Seedlings)	50	30	1,500	1,500	18.37
4	Compensation for Bell fruit Tree (Seedlings)	20	250	5,000	5,000	61.23
5	Compensation for Black Grape (Seedlings)	20	200	4,000	4,000	48.98
6	Compensation for Grape (Seedlings)	30	100	3,000	3,000	36.74
7	Compensation for Olive Tree (Seedlings)	15	500	7,500	7,500	91.84
8	Compensation for Lemon Tree (Seedlings)	30	150	4,500	4,500	55.11
9	Compensation for Pomelo Tree (Seedlings)	12	700	8,400	8,400	102.87
10	Compensation for Monkey Jack Tree (Seedlings)	15	500	7,500	7,500	91.84
11	Compensation for Bilumbu Tree (Seedlings)	5	1500	7,500	7,500	91.84
12	Compensation for Pomegranate Tree (Seedlings)	20	500	10,000	10,000	122.46
13	Compensation for Orange Tree (Seedlings)	15	600	9,000	9,000	110.21
14	Compensation for Malta Tree (Seedlings)	15	500	7,500	7,500	91.84
15	Compensation for Coconut Tree (Seedlings)	30	200	6,000	6,000	73.48

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Sl. No.	Category of loss	Quantity	Rate/Price in BDT	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
16	Compensation for Hog Plum Tree (Seedlings)	30	200	6,000	6,000	73.48
17	Compensation for Indian jujube Tree (Seedlings)	40	100	4,000	4,000	48.98
18	Compensation for Mango Tree (Seedlings)	100	285	28,500	28,500	349.01
	Sub-Total			133,400	133,400	1633.60
C	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-C)	-	-	263,400	263,400	3,225.57
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - C)				13,170	161.28
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)				276,570	3,386.85

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 12: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of tower point for 33 kV River crossing at near Eleas Ahmed Ferry Ghat on Padma River (MDR-112)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Garlic cultivation land	40	40	59.92	95,872	95,872	1174.04
	Sub-Total				95,872	95,872	1,174.04
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-	-	-	145,872	145,872	1,786.33
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - B)					7,294	89.32
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					153,166	1,875.65

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 13: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Access road for 33 kV River crossing at near Eleas Ahmed Ferry Ghat on Padma River (MDR-112)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Garlic cultivation land	30	40	59.92	71,904	71,904	880.53
	Sub-Total				71,904	71,904	880.53

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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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-		-	121,904	121,904	1,492.82
Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)						6,095	74.64
Grand Total (Total + Contingency)						127,999	1,567.47

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 14: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Tower Point for 33 kV River crossing at Nayergaon - Islamabad, Matlob on Meghna Dhonagoda River (CHD-201)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	40	29.09	23.22	27,019	27,019	330.87
2	Compensation for Potato cultivation land	40	120	14.87	71,376	71,376	874.06
	Sub-Total				98,395	98,395	1204.93
B	Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable Household						
1	Vulnerable Household	1		5,000	5,000	5,000	61.23
	Sub-Total				5,000	5,000	61.23
C	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-C)	-		-	153,395	153,395	1,878.46
Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - C)						7,670	93.92
Grand Total (Total + Contingency)						161,065	1,972.38

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 15: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Access road for 33 kV River crossing at Nayergaon - Islamabad, Matlob on Meghna Dhonagoda River (CHD-201)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	30	29.09	23.22	20,264	20,264	248.15

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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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
2	Compensation for Potato cultivation land	30	120	14.87	53,532	53,532	655.55
	Sub-Total				73,796	73,796	903.70
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-C)	-	-	-			
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - C)					6,190	75.80
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					129,986	1,591.79

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 16: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Tower Point for 33 kV River crossing at Char Nilaxi - Gazipur, Matlob on Meghna Dhonagoda River (CHD-202)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	60	35.15	23.22	48,971	48,971	599.69
	Sub-Total				48,971	48,971	600
B	Compensation for Trees						
1	Compensation for Chambul Tree (Medium)	6		5063	30,378	30,378	372.01
2	Compensation for Chambul Tree (Small)	3		1988	5,964	5,964	73.03
3	Compensation for Mehogoni Tree (Medium)	3		5686	17,058	17,058	208.89
4	Compensation for Mehogoni Tree (Small)	2		2134	4,268	4,268	52.27
	Sub-Total				57,668	57,668	706.20
C	Compensation for Fisheries						
1	Compensation for Telapiya fish	800		183	146,400	146,400	1792.80
2	Compensation for Pangash fish	600		168	100,800	100,800	1234.39
3	Compensation for Sol fish	480		410	196,800	196,800	2409.99
	Sub-Total				444,000	444,000	5437.18
D	Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable Household						
1	Vulnerable Household	2		5,000	10,000	10,000	122.46
	Sub-Total				10,000	10,000	122.46
E	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-E)	-		-	610,639	610,639	7,477.82
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - E)					30,532	373.89
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					641,171	7,851.71

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

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Annex 17: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Access Road for 33 kV River crossing at Char Nilaxi - Gazipur, Matlob on Meghna Dhonagoda River (CHD-202)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	50	35.15	23.22	40,809	40,809	499.74
	Sub-Total				40,809	40,809	500
B	Compensation for Trees						
1	Compensation for Chambul Tree (Medium)	6		5063	30,378	30,378	372.01
2	Compensation for Chambul Tree (Small)	3		1988	5,964	5,964	73.03
3	Compensation for Mehogoni Tree (Medium)	3		5686	17,058	17,058	208.89
4	Compensation for Mehogoni Tree (Small)	2		2134	4,268	4,268	52.27
	Sub-Total				57,668	57,668	706.20
C	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A- C)	-		-	148,477	148,477	1,818.24
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - B)					7,424	90.91
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					155,901	1,909.15

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 18: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Tower Point for 33 kV River crossing at Ankurighona on Halda Branch River (CH2-204)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	80	38.79	26.97	83,693	83,693	1024.90
	Sub-Total				83,693	83,693	1,025
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-		-	133,693	133,693	1,637.19
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)						66.55
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					140,378	1,719.05

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

**Design, Supply, Installation, Testing & Commission of 33kV River Crossings Project
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

Annex 19: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Access Road for 33 kV River crossing at Ankurighona on Halda Branch River (CH2-204)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	60	38.79	26.97	62,770	62,770	768.67
	Sub-Total				62,770	62,770	769
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-		-	112,770	112,770	1,380.97
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)					5,638	69.05
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					118,408	1,450.02

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 20: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Tower Point for 33 kV River crossing at N. Burischar - Harpara, Raozan on Halda Branch River (CH2-205)

Sl. No.	Category of loss	No. of HHs	Quantity of Crop (KG per decimal)	Rate/Price in BDT (Per KG)	To be paid by BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable Household						
1	Vulnerable Household	1		5,000	5,000	5,000	61.23
	Sub-Total				5,000	5,000	61.23
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	10,000	10,000	122.46
	Sub Total	-		-	10,000	10,000	122.46
	Total (A-B)	-		-	15,000	15,000	183.69
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - B)					750	9.18
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					15,750	192.87

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

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Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

Annex 21: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Tower Point for 33 kV River crossing at E. Chandroghona - Kodala on Karnafully Branch River (CH2-206)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	60	35.15	25.72	54,243	54,243	664.26
	Sub-Total				54,243	54,243	664.26
B	Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable Household						
1	Vulnerable Household	1		5,000	5,000	5,000	61.23
	Sub-Total				5,000	5,000	61.23
C	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-C)	-		-	109,243	109,243	1,337.78
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - C)					5,462	66.89
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					114,706	1,404.67

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 22: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Access Road for 33 kV River crossing at E. Chandroghona - Kodala on Karnafully Branch River (CH2-206)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	45	35.15	25.72	40,683	40,683	498.20
	Sub-Total				40,683	40,683	498.20
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-		-	90,683	90,683	1,110.49
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)					4,534	55.42
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					95,217	1,166.01

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

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Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

Annex 23: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Tower Point for 33 kV River crossing at Cos Para, Chakaria on Matamuhuri River (COX-207)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	80	43.63	25.42	88,726	88,726	1086.53
	Sub-Total				88,726	88,726	1,087
B	Compensation for Trees						
1	Compensation for Ucaliptas Tree (Medium)	2		2082	4,164	4,164	50.99
	Compensation for Ucaliptas Tree (Small)	1		742	742	742	
	Sub-Total				4,906	4,906	60.08
C	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-C)	-		-	143,632	143,632	1,758.90
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-C)					7,182	87.95
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					150,814	1,846.85

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 24: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Access Road for 33 kV River crossing at Cos Para, Chakaria on Matamuhuri River (COX-207)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	60	43.63	25.42	66,544	66,544	814.90
	Sub-Total				66,544	66,544	814.90
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-		-	116,544	116,544	41,427.19
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)					5,827	71.36
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					122,372	1,498.55

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

**Design, Supply, Installation, Testing & Commission of 33kV River Crossings Project
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

Annex 25: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Tower Point for 33 kV Char Ghulghulia - Kuchimara on Dhalessori River (MNG 208)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Irri) cultivation land	15	31.52	23.48	11,101	11,101	135.95
2	Compensation for Dhoicha cultivation land	5	55.76	7.75	2,161	2,161	26.46
	Sub-Total				13,262	13,262	162.41
B	Replacement Value for Residence						
1	Compensation for infrustructure (Macha)	1		10000	10,000	10,000	122.46
	Sub-Total				10,000	10,000	122.46
C	Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable Household						
1	Vulnerable Household	1		5,000	5,000	5,000	61.23
	Sub Total				5,000	5,000	61.23
D	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring						
		LS	-		50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-	-		50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-D)	-	-		78,262	78,262	958.39
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A -D)					3,913	47.92
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					82,175	1,006.31

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 26: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Tower Point for 33 kV River crossing at Sutarpara on Dhunu River (KSH 301)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	26	36.36	23.58	22,292	22,292	272.98
2	Compensation for Chillli cultivation land	54	139.39	26.025	195,892	195,892	2398.87
	Sub-Total				218,183	218,183	2671.85
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring						
		LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-	-	-	268,183	268,183	3,284.15
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)					13,409	164.21
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					281,592	3,448.35

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

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Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

Annex 27: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Access Road for 33 kV River crossing at Sutarpara on Dhunu River (KSH 301)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	20	23.58	36.36	17,147	17,147	209.99
2	Compensation for Chilli cultivation land	40	139.39	26.025	145,105	145,105	1776.94
	Sub-Total				162,252	162,252	1986.93
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-		-	212,252	212,252	2599.22
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)					10,613	129.26
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					222,865	2,729.18

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 28: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Tower Point for 33 kV River crossing at Boribari on Katakhal River (KSH 302)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Chili cultivation land	80	88.48	22.23	157,353	157,353	1926.93
	Sub-Total				157,353	157,353	1,927
B	Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable Household						
1	Vulnerable Household	1		5,000	5,000	5,000	61.23
	Sub-Total				5,000	5,000	61.23
C	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-C)	-		-	212,353	212,353	2600.45
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - C)					10,618	130.02
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					222,970	2,730.47

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

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Annex 29: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Access Road for 33 kV River crossing at Boribari on Katakhal River (KSH 302)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Chili cultivation land	60	88.48	22.23	118,015	118,015	1445.20
	Sub-Total				118,015	118,015	1,445
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-		-	168,015	168,015	2,057.49
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - B)					8,401	102.87
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					176,415	2,160.36

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 30: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Tower Point for 33 kV River crossing at Aleng Juri on Boali River (KSH 303)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	60	32.73	22	43,204	43,204	529.07
2	Compensation for Potato cultivation land	20	96.97	10.57	20,499	20,499	251.03
	Sub-Total				63,703	63,703	780.10
B	Resettlement Benefits for Vulnerable Household						
1	Vulnerable Household	1		5,000	5,000	5,000	61.23
	Sub-Total				5,000	5,000	61.23
C	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-C)	-		-	118,703	118,703	1453.63
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-C)					5,935	72.68
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					124,638	1,526.31

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

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Annex 31: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Access Road for 33 kV River crossing at Aleng Juri on Boali River (KSH 303)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	45	32.73	22	32,403	32,403	396.80
	Compensation for Potato cultivation land	15	96.97	10.57	15,375	15,375	188.28
	Sub-Total				47,777	47,777	585.08
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-		-	97,777	97,777	1,197.37
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)					4,889	59.87
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					102,666	1,257.24

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 32: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Tower Point for 33 kV River crossing at Nilikhya - Charmadhuna Site on Meghna River (ND2 304)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Chili cultivation land	80	81.21	24.88	161,640	161,640	1979.43
	Sub-Total				161,640	161,640	1,979
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-		-	211,640	211,640	2,591.73
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)					10,582	129.59
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					222,222	2,721.31

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 33: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Access Road for 33 kV River crossing at Nilikhya - Charmadhuna Site on Meghna River (ND2 304)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Chili cultivation land	60	81.21	24.88	121,230	121,230	1484.57

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	Sub-Total				121,230	121,230	1,485
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-		-	171,230	171,230	2,096.87
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)					8,562	104.84
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					179,792	2,201.71

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 34: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Tower Point for 33 kV River crossing at Kamargaon - Nabipur on Meghna Branch River (ND2 305)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	40	24.24	22.15	21,477	21,477	263.00
	Sub-Total				21,477	21,477	263
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-		-	71,477	71,477	875.30
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)					3,574	43.76
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					75,050	919.06

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 35: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Access Road for 33 kV River crossing at Kamargaon - Nabipur on Meghna Branch River (ND2 305)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	30	24.24	22.15	16,107	16,107	197.25
	Sub-Total				16,107	16,107	197.25
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29

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	Sub Total	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-	-	66,107	66,107	809.55
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)				3,305	40.48
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)				69,413	850.02

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 36: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Tower Point for 33 kV River crossing Raipura - Bhaiarb Site on Old Brahmaputra River (ND2 306)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value for Enterprise/Business						
1	Compensation for temporary Business Loss (Brick Field)	1		10000	10000	10000	122.46
	Sub-Total				10,000	10,000	122.46
B	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	20	25.45	21.93	11,162	11,162	136.69
	Sub-Total				11,162	11,162	136.69
C	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-C)	-		-	71,162	71,162	871.45
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-C)					3,558	43.57
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					74,720	915.02

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 37: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Access Road for 33 kV River crossing Raipura - Bhaiarb Site on Old Brahmaputra River (ND2 306)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	15	25.45	21.93	8,372	8,372	102.52
	Sub-Total				8,372	8,372	102.52
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29

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	Sub Total	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-	-	58,372	58,372	714.81
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)				2,919	35.74
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)				61,290	750.56

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 38: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Tower Point for 33 kV River crossing at Sitarapur - Momtala on Titas River (BRH 307)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value For Enterprise/Business						
1	Compensation for Infrastructure (Replacement)	3		22000	66000	66000	808.23
	Sub-Total				66,000	66,000	808.23
B	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	40	25.45	22.72	23,129	23,129	283.23
	Sub-Total				23,129	23,129	283.23
C	Compensation for Trees						
1	Compensation for Raintree (Medium)	1		7419	7,419	7,419	90.85
2	Compensation for Raintree (seedlings)	5		95	475	475	
	Sub-Total				7,894	7,894	96.67
D	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring						
		LS		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-D)	-		-	147,023	147,023	1,800.43
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-D)					7,351	90.02
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					154,374	1,890.45

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 39: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Access Road for 33 kV River crossing at Sitarapur - Momtala on Titas River (BRH 307)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	30	25.45	22.72	17,347	17,347	212.43
	Sub-Total				17,347	17,347	212
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and						
		LS		-	50,000	50,000	612.29

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	Monitoring						
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-		-	67,347	67,347	824.72
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)					3,367	41.24
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					70,714	865.96

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 40: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Tower Point for 33 kV River crossing at Homna - Bancharampur on Homna (Chapabhangra) River (BRH 308)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	40	25.45	24.2	24,636	24,636	301.69
2	Compensation for Chili cultivation land	40	44.84	27.43	49,198	49,198	602.48
	Sub-Total				73,834	73,834	904.16
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-		-	123,834	123,834	1,516.46
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A - C)					6,192	75.82
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					130,026	1,592.28

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 41: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Access Road for 33 kV River crossing at Homna - Bancharampur on Homna (Chapabhangra) River (BRH 308)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Boro) cultivation land	30	25.45	24.2	18,477	18,477	226.26
2	Compensation for Chili cultivation land	30	44.83	27.43	36,891	36,891	451.76
	Sub-Total				55,367	55,367	678.02
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-		-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-		-	105,376	105,376	1,290.42
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)					5,269	64.52
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					110,644	1,354.94

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Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 42: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Tower Point for 33 kV River crossing at Kalikapur - Gorakati on Jaducata River (SMG 309)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Amon) cultivation land	60	30.3	26.4	47,995	47,995	587.74
2	Compensation for Bamboo cultivation land	20	120	65	156,000	156,000	1910.36
	Sub-Total				203,995	203,995	2498.10
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-	-	-	253,995	253,995	3,110.40
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)					12,700	155.52
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					266,695	3,265.92

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 43: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Access Road for 33 kV River crossing at Kalikapur - Gorakati on Jaducata River (SMG 309)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Amon) cultivation land	45	30.3	26.4	35,996	35,996	440.81
2	Compensation for Bamboo cultivation land	15	120	65	117,000	117,000	1432.77
	Sub-Total				152,996	152,996	1873.58
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-	-	-	202,996	202,996	2,485.87
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)					10,150	124.29
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					213,146	2,610.17

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

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Annex 44: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Tower Point for 33 kV River crossing at Azompur - Bojna Site on Surma River (SMG 310)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Amon) cultivation land	40	20.61	38.92	32,086	32,086	392.92
2	Compensation for Paddy (Irri) cultivation land	40	20.61	25.25	20,816	20,816	254.91
	Sub-Total				52,902	52,902	647.83
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-	-	-	102,902	102,902	1,260.12
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)					5,145	63.01
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					108,047	1,323.13

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 45: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Access Road for 33 kV River crossing at Azompur - Bojna Site on Surma River (SMG 310)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Amon) cultivation land	30	20.61	38.92	24,064	24,064	294.69
2	Compensation for Paddy (Irri) cultivation land	30	20.61	25.25	15,612	15,612	191.18
	Sub-Total				39,676	39,676	485.87
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-	-	-	89,676	89,676	1,098.17
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)					4,484	54.91
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					94,160	1,153.08

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

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Annex 46: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Tower Point for 33 kV River crossing at Dattagram - Zinggabari on Surma River (SY2 311)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Amon) cultivation land	40	16.98	23.15	15,723	15,723	192.55
2	Compensation for Paddy (Irri) cultivation land	40	16.98	24.7	16,776	16,776	205.44
	Sub-Total				32,500	32,500	397.99
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-	-	-	82,500	82,500	1,010.28
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)					4,125	50.51
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					86,625	1,060.80

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

Annex 47: Detailed Estimated budget for RAP implementation of Access Road for 33 kV River crossing at Dattagram - Zinggabari on Surma River (SY2 311)

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 BREB through Contractor (BDT)	Estimated budget (BDT)	Estimated budget (USD)
A	Replacement Value of standing crops						
1	Compensation for Paddy (Amon) cultivation land	30	16.98	23.15	11,793	11,793	144.41
2	Compensation for Paddy (Irri) cultivation land	30	16.98	24.7	12,582	12,582	154.08
	Sub-Total				24,375	24,375	298.49
B	Operation cost for RAP implementation and Monitoring	LS	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Sub Total	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	612.29
	Total (A-B)	-	-	-	74,375	74,375	910.79
	Contingency @ 5% of the Total (A-B)					3,719	45.54
	Grand Total (Total + Contingency)					78,094	956.33

Source: Property valuation survey in August, 2017

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Annex 48: List of Temporary Affected Households of Land Owners

SI	HHID	Crossing ID	Name Of PAP	Father Of PAP	Village	Union	Upazila	District
1	0101	DH3-101	Abdul Malek	Late : Kutu Miya	Chakolgao	Pathaliya	Ashuliya	Dhaka
2	0102	DH3-101	Nasir Uddin	Late : Borhan Uddin	Choybariya	Dhamrai Pourosova	Dhamrai	Dhaka
3	0103	DH3-101	Abed Ali	Late-Ajgor Bepari	Islampur	Dhamrai Pourosova	Dhamrai	Dhaka
4	0201	DH3-102	Mojibur Rahaman	Saib Ali Madhbor	Lakir Char	Ruhith Pur	Keranigonj	Dhaka
5	0202	DH3-102	Md. Suruj Mia	Late.Auob Ali Mathbor	Lakir Char	Ruhith Pur	Keranigonj	Dhaka
6	0301	DH3-103	Md.Sahareair Sourob	Md. Sahabuddin Meia	Ruhith Pur	Ruhith Pur	Keranigonj	Dhaka
7	0401	GZP-104	Md. Habibur Rahman	Late Abdul Khalek	Dordoria	Rayed	Kapasias	Gazipur
8	0402	GZP-104	Md. Kofil Uddin	Late- Abdul Mojid	Dordoriya	Rayet	Kapasiya	Gazipur
9	0501	MNK-105	Md.Jalal Uddin	Late.Noab Ali	Zagir Meg Simul	Zagir	Manikgonj	Dhaka
10	0503	MNK-105	Md. Anice Bepari	Late Mojam Ali Bepri	Meg Simul	Zagir	Manikgonj	Dhaka
11	0701	MY2-107	Md. Mahabubul Alom	Late Jalal Uddin Faruq	Khursid Mahol	Pach Bag	Pagla	Mymensing
12	0702	MY2-107	Md.Mogibur Rahman	Late Khosru Meia	Khursid Mahol	Pach Bag	Pagla	Mymensing
13	0801	MY3-108	Mst.Sufiya Begum	Late- Abdus Soban	Kewatkhali	Kotoali Pourosova	Kotoali	Mymensing
14	0802	MY3-108	Md Abdul Khalak	Late-Abdul Kudus	Dokhin Chor Kali Bari	Chor Isordeya	Kotoali	Mymensing
15	0803	MY3-108	Md Abdul Aziz	Late-Md Nobab Ali Miha	Kawoat Khali	Kotoali	Kotoali	Mymensing
16	0804	MY3-108	Md. Geas Uddin	Late Abdul Hakim	Barera	Sador	Kotoali Sador	Mymensing
17	0805	MY3-108	Md.Juiell	Late. Abdul Kuddus	Keot Khali Real Koloni	Sador	Kotoali	Mymensing
18	0901	NET-109	Md. Rinu Miah	Md. Hormuz Ali	Lipsha Launch Ghat	2 No Chakoa	Thaliajuri	Netrokona
19	0902	NET-109	Md Kiron Miha	Md Monu Miha	Lapsiya Lounch Gat	Chacoya	Khaliyajure	Netrokona
20	0903	NET-109	Md. Kamal Miah	Md. Seraj Ali	Lipsa	2 No Chakoa	Khaliyajuri	Netrokona
21	0904	NET-109	Md. Sohidor Rahman	Late Shohidul Haque	Lipsha Loncapara	Chakura	Khaliyajuri	Netrokona
22	0905	NET-109	Md. Jiaur Rahman	Md. Abdul Khalek	Lipshiya	Chakura	Khaliyajuri	Netrokona
23	1101	NRG-111	Delowar Hossain	Late Abdul Hamid	Birabo	Kanchon	Rupganj	Narayanganj
24	1102	NRG-111	Sohorab	Aptab Uddin	Beravo	Kanchon Pourosova	Rupganj	Dhaka
25	1201	MDR-112	Ohub Munshi	Late-Abdul Aziz Munshi	Kathal Bari	Kathal Bari	Shibchar	Madaripur
26	1301	CHD-201	Md. Forhad Hossain Faruk	Late- Abul Hossain Miya	Nayergao	2 No Nayergao	Matlab Dokkhin	Chandpur
27	1302	CHD-201	Md. Deloar Hossain	Late- Abul Hossain Miya	Nayergao	2 No Nayergao	Matlab Dokkhin	Chandpur
28	1303	CHD-201	Kulindra Chandra Sur	Late- Dip Chandra Sur	Shibpur	Islamabad	Matlab Uttor	Chandpur
29	1304	CHD-201	Nongandro Chandro Sur	Late-Dip Chandro Sur	Shive Pur	Islamabad	Mothlob Uttor	Chandpur
30	1401	CHD-202	Md. Abu Taher	Suajudiin Prophan	Char Nilokkhi	Matlob	Matlab Dokkhin	Chandpur
31	1403	CHD-202	Md. Rafiqul Islam Molla	Late- Lal Miya Haji	Char Patiliya	Pouro Matlob	Matlab Dokkhin	Chandpur
32	1404	CHD-202	Ranu Begum	Lucha Prophan	Dokhin Gazipur	Porsim Fatapur	Mothlob Uttor	Chandpur
33	1406	CHD-202	Abdul Hai Kaji	Late- Shabuddin Kaji	South Gajipur	Poschim Fotepur	Matlab Uttor	Chandpur
34	1502	FEN-203	Humayun Kabir Vuiya	Late Hafizur Rahman Vuiya	Azam Nagar	Hinguli	Jorargonj	Chitagon
35	1601	CH2-204	Joydesh Borua	Skumar Borua	Poschim Gahir	Gahira	Rauwan	Chitagon
36	1605	CH2-204	Abdul Salam	Late Thnda Meia	Poschim Mekhol	Mekhol	Hat Hazari	Chitagon
37	1701	CH2-205	Kulsum Khatun	Dil Ahammod	Mohis Krom	Urkir Chor	Rowjan	Chitagon
38	1801	CH2-206	Coidul Haque	Late Nozir Uddin Ahmed	Uttor Bongram	Chondraghona	Rangunia	Chitagon
39	1802	CH2-206	Abdulla Kompani	Late Khalilur Rahman	Purbo Kodala	Purbo Kodala	Rangunia	Chitagon
40	1805	CH2-206	Shibu Chando	Late-Ononto Chando	Purbo Chandra Gona	Chandroghona	Ranguniya	Chitagon

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SI	HHID	Crossing ID	Name Of PAP	Father Of PAP	Village	Union	Upazila	District
41	1902	COX-207	Abu Hanif	Hazi Tomim Golal	Kochpara	Chakaria Pourosova	Chakaria	Coxbazar
42	1904	COX-207	Md. Selim Ullah	Late Abdul Khalek	Hazian	Fasheakhali	Chakaria	Coxbazar
43	2101	KSH-301	Md Kurban Mia	Late Faizul Islam	Sutarpara	Sutarpara	Karimganj	Kishorganj
44	2102	KSH-301	Md. Anowar Hossen	Late Hazi Kalu Miah	Sutar Para	Sutar Para	Karimganj	Kishorganj
45	2103	KSH-301	Md. Akkas	Late Mir Hossen	Sutar Para	Sutar Para	Karimganj	Kishorganj
46	2201	KSH-302	Md Kamrul Islam	Late Nobab Ali	Boribari	Boribari	Itna	Kishorganj
47	2202	KSH-302	Md Ichub Ali	Late Arab Ali	Boribari	Boribari	Itna	Kishoreganj
48	2203	KSH-302	Md Golam Kibria	Late Hazi Ishak Bhuyan	Shimulbag	Boribari	Itna	Kishoreganj
49	2301	KSH-303	Md Toju Shak	Late-Hatimm Shak	Borohat Kobila	Alanajure	Itana	Kishoreganj
50	2302	KSH-303	Nozorul Islam	Late-Asid Miha	Alaian Juri	Alaian Juri	Itana	Kishoreganj
51	2303	KSH-303	Profullo Das	Late- Shama Choron Das	Elongjuri	Elongjuri	Itna	Kishoreganj
52	2304	KSH-303	Md Bablu	Late Samsul Islam	Kak Tengur	Elongjuri	Itna	Kishoreganj
53	2401	ND2-304	Nuru Sikder	Late Anowar Sikser	Char Modhuwa	Char Modhuwa	Raypura	Narsingdi
54	2501	ND2-305	Abdus Salam	Late Afaz Uddin Sarkar	Dori Nabipur	Nojirpur	Narsingdi	Narsingdi
55	2502	ND2-305	Ayesha Begum	Abed Mia (Husband)	Dori Nabipur	Nojirpur	Narsingdi	Narsingdi
56	2503	ND2-305	Tahar Ali	Late Sayed Ali	Dori Nabipur	Narsingdi	Narsingdi	Narsingdi
57	2601	ND2-306	Md Sruarde	Late-Md Suruj Miha	Ibrahimpur	Sorora Bad	Balabo	Narsingdi
58	2701	BRH-307	Md Khalilur Rahman	Late Hazi Dudu Meia	T,N,T Road	Nobi Nagor Pourosova	Nobinagor	Brahmon-Baria
59	2702	BRH-307	Gaziur Rohoman	Late-Bozlu	Gopinath Pur	Nobin Nogor	Nobin Nogor	Brahmon-Baria
60	2901	SMG-309	Md. Mohiuddin	Late- Sultan Uddin	Kalikapur	Badhaghat	Taherpur	Sunamganj
61	2902	SMG-309	Hazi Md Ronjue Miha	Late- Abdul Monnaf	Gagora	Badowgat	Tharpur	Sunamganj
62	3002	SMG-310	Md. Hanif Ali	Late- Mojaffor Ali	Omarpur	Surma	Doara	Sunamganj
63	3003	SMG-310	Md Sumsudin	Late-Md Harich Uddin	Omorpur Vuzana	Surma	Dowara	Sunamganj

Annex 49: List of Temporary Affected Household of sharecroppers

SI	HHID	Crossing ID	Name Of PAP	Father Of PAP	Village	Union	Upazila	District
1	0104	DH3-101	Ridoy Khan	Late : Makhon Das	Islampur	Dhamrai	Dhamrai	Dhaka
2	1402	CHD-202	Md. Hossain	Late- Mofijul Haque Molla	Char Nilokkhi	Matlob	Matlab Dokkhin	Chandpur
3	1405	CHD-202	Abdul Khalek	Late- Samad Kaji	South Gajipur	Poschim Fotepur	Matlab Uttar	Chandpur
4	1501	FEN-203	Mominul Haque	Late Hazi Abdul Rahim	Nizkunjora	Gopal	Chagolnaiya	Feni
5	1602	CH2-204	Vupati Borua	Late. Ongopru Borua	Aungkuri Ghona	Gahira	Rauwjan	Chitagong
6	1603	CH2-204	Popon borua	Late Hemendro Boruia	Aungkuri Ghona	Gahira	Rauwjan	Chitagong
7	1604	CH2-204	Sapon Bouria	Late Hemendro Boruia	Poschim Gahir	Gahira	Rauwjan	Chitagong
8	1803	CH2-206	MD. ENAMUL HAQUE	SHAMSUL ALAM	PURBO KODALA	KODALA	RANGUNIA	CHITTAGONG
9	1804	CH2-206	Md Abu Taher	Late -Ahamud Miha	Utor Bongram	Chandroghona	Ranguniya	Chittagong
10	1806	CH2-206	Md Abdul Korim	Md Ruhul Amin	Nutun Gram	Chandroghona	Ranguniya	Chittagong
11	1901	COX-207	Ferdous Ahmed	Eazaher Ahmed	Kochpara	Chakaria Pourosova	Chakaria	Coxbazar
12	1903	COX-207	Shamsul Alam	Late Kala Miah	Khoaznagar	Chakaria Pourosova	Chakaria	Coxbazar
13	2001	MNG-208	Md.Samim	Late Rojob Ali	Polas Pur [Bedey Polli]	Basta	Keranigonj	Dhaka

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SI	HHID	Crossing ID	Name Of PAP	Father Of PAP	Village	Union	Upazila	District
14	3001	SMG-310	Ensan Ali	Esmail Ali	Azom Pur	Manrargaon	Doara Bazar	Sunamgonj
15	3101	SY2-311	Md. Abdur Nur	Late Tozammel Ali	Patromati	Jhingabari	Kanaighat	Shylet
16	3102	SY2-311	Md. Masud Ahmed	Md.Moyna Miya	Patromati	Jhingabari	Kanaighat	Sylhet

Annex 50: List of Vulnerable Households

SI	HHID	Crossing ID	Name Of PAP	Father Of PAP	Village	Union	Upazila	District
1	0503	MNK-105	Md. Anice Bepari	Late Mojam Ali Bepri	Meg Simul	Zagir	Manikgonj Sador	Dhaka
2	1304	CHD-201	Nongandro Chandro sur	Late-Dip chandro sur	Shive pur	Islamabad	Mothlob Uttur	Chandpur
3	1402	CHD-202	Md. Hossain	Late- Mofijul Haque Molla	Char Nilokkhi	Matlob	Matlab Dokkhin	Chandpur
4	1404	CHD-202	Ranu Begum	Lucha Prodhan	Dokhin Gazipur	Porsim Fatapur	Mothlob Uttur	Chandpur
5	1701	CH2-205	Kulsum Khatun	Dil Ahammod	Mohis Krom	Urkir Chor	Rowjan	Chittagong
6	1803	CH2-206	MD. ENAMUL HAQUE	SHAMSUL ALAM	PURBO KODALA	KODALA	RANGUNIA	CHITTAGONG
7	2001	MNG-208	Md.Samim	Late Rojob Ali	Polas Pur [bedey Polli]	Basta	Keranigonj	Dhaka
8	2202	KSH-302	Md Ichub Ali	Late Arab Ali	Boribari	Boribari	Itna	Kishorganj
9	2304	KSH-303	Md Bablu	Late Samsul Islam	Kak Tengur	Elongjuri	Itna	Kishorganj

Annex 51: List of Female Headed Households

SI	HHID	Crossing ID	Name Of PAP	Father Of PAP	Village	Union	Upazila	District
1	0801	MY3-108	Mst.Sufiya Begum	Late- Abdus Soban	Kewatkhali	Kotoali Pourosova	Kotoali	Mymansingh
2	1404	CHD-202	Ranu Begum	Lucha Prodhan	Dokhin Gazipur	Porsim Fatapur	Mothlob Uttur	Chandpur
3	1701	CH2-205	Kulsum Khatun	Dil Ahammod	Mohis Krom	Urkir Chor	Rowjan	Chittagong
4	2502	ND2-305	Ayesha Begum	Abed Mia (Husband)	Dori Nabipur	Nojirpur	Narsingdi	Narsingdi

Annex 52: List of Affected Squatters

SI	HHID	Crossing ID	Name of PAP	Father of PAP	Village	Union	Upazila	District
1	0101	DH3-101	Abdul Malek	Late : Kutu Miya	Chakolgao	Pathaliya	Ashuliya	Dhaka
2	0102	DH3-101	Nasir Uddin	Late : Borhan Uddin	Choybariya	Dhamrai Pourosova	Dhamrai	Dhaka
3	0103	DH3-101	Abed Ali	Late-Ajgor Bepari	Islampur	Dhamrai Pourosova	Dhamrai	Dhaka
4	0104	DH3-101	Ridoy Khan	Late : Makhon Das	Islampur	Dhamrai	Dhamrai	Dhaka
5	0301	DH2-103	Md.Sahareair Sourob	Md. Sahabuddin Meia	Ruhith Pur	Ruhith Pur	Keranigonj	Dhaka

**Design, Supply, Installation, Testing & Commission of 33kV River Crossings Project
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

6	0801	MY3-108	Mst.Sufiya Begum	Late- Abdus Soban	Kewatkhali	Kotoali Pourosova	Kotoali	Mymensingh
7	0803	MY3-108	Md Abdul Aziz	Late-Md Nobab Ali Miha	Kawoat Khali	Kotoali	Kotoali	Mymensingh
8	0805	MY3-108	Md.Juiell	Late. Abdul Kuddus	Keot Khali Real Koloni	Sador	Kotoali Sador	Mymensingh
9	1101	NRG-111	Delowar Hossain	Late Abdul Hamid	Birabo	Kanchon	Rupganj	Narayanganj
10	1102	NRG-111	Sohorab	Aptab Uddin	Beravo	Kanchon Pourooska	Rupgonj	Dhaka