

Resettlement Plan

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Bangladesh: Rupsha 800 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant Project

Component 1: Rupsha 800 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant

Prepared by North West Power Generation Company Limited (NWPGL), an enterprise of Bangladesh Power Development Board under the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of October 2017)

Currency unit	–	taka (Tk)
Tk1.00	=	\$0.0123
\$1.00	=	Tk81.04

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 ha	–	2.47 acre
1 ha	–	10,000 sq.m
1 acre	–	100 decimal

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	affected household
AP	affected person
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
DC	Deputy Commissioner
EA	executing agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HH	household
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
km	kilometer
NGO	nongovernment organisation
PMU	Project Management Unit
RP	resettlement plan
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

GLOSSARY

Affected Person (AP) includes any person, affected households (AHs), firms or private institutions who, on account of losses that result from the project. There are three types: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types.

Affected Household (AH) includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the project. For example, those sharing the same kitchen and cooking food together as a single-family unit.

Assistance means support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.

Compensation includes payments in cash or kind for assets acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost or current market value.

Cut-off date refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered. Date of service of notice under Section 3 of Land Acquisition Ordinance is considered to be the cut-off date for recognition of legal compensation and the start date of carrying out the census/inventory of losses is considered as the cut-off date for eligibility of resettlement benefits.

Elderly Headed Household, follows the Department of Social Service of Ministry of Social Welfare that uses 65 years for males and 62 years for females to define elderly people.

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

Entitlements include the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to AHs, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

Inventory of losses includes assets listed during the survey/census as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.

Khas land refers to state-owned fallow land, where nobody has property rights. The Government is entitled to both lease and give away the land to citizens of the country who do not own land. Khasland is considered an important livelihood source for the extreme poor. The khas land, however, is available for allocation according to government priorities.

Nontitled refers to persons who have no recognisable 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. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied resettlement assistance.

Project means the 800 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant project at Khalishpur, Khulna, Bangladesh of North-West Power Generation Company Limited (NWPGL).

Relocation means displacement or physical moving of the APs from the affected area to a new area/site and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, including productive land/employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and social systems.

Replacement cost refers to the value of assets to replace the loss at fair market price, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged. The calculation of full replacement cost will consider; (i) transaction costs; (ii) interest accrued, (iii) transitional and restoration costs; and (iv) other applicable payments, if any.

Replacement Land refers to land affected by the project that is compensated through provision of alternative land, rather than cash, of the same size and/or productive capacity as the land lost and is acceptable to the AP. In this project, there is no provision for replacement land. However, additional project assistance is allowed in the form of current market rate as grant to affected persons to buy land lost to the project.

Resettlement refers to mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition including restriction of access to, or use of land, acquisition of assets, or impacts on income generation as a result of land acquisition.

Structures include 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.

Vulnerable Households include (i) households that are headed by women; (ii) households headed by persons with disabilities; (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty,¹ (iv) households headed by elderly persons, (v) households who are landless, and (vi) who are without legal title to land.²

NOTE

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

¹ In lieu of a national poverty line, this is based on the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics Survey 2010 taking into account inflation has been used to calculate per-capita monthly income for individuals under the poverty line as Tk1,731 and Tk9,176 for households in the Khulna Division. Source: <https://www.bb.org.bd/econdata/inflation.php>.

² Vulnerable status for the persons without legal title is determined based on the social impact assessment/survey.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description

i. This draft resettlement plan (RP) is for component 1 of the Rupsha 800 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant Project. The Executing Agency (EA) for the project is the North-West Power Generation Company Limited (NWPGL), an enterprise of Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB). NWPGL plans to enhance the country's power generation by constructing the 800 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) at Khalishpur, Khulna. NWPGL has received approval from the Ministry of Power Energy and Mineral Resources (MoPEMR) to develop the project.

ii. The project has four components: Component 1: the Rupsha 800 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant; Component 2: Gas supply to the power plant, a new 10 km gas pipeline from City Gate Station (CGS), Aronghata, Khulna to the receiving and metering station to be located at the proposed Khulna CCPP site, and a new 2.0 km gas pipeline from Fair Clinic Morh, Khalishpur to 225 MW Power Plant, Goalpara, Khalishpur, Khulna; Component 3: Power transmission interconnection, via a 29 km new transmission line; and component 4: Capacity strengthening of NWPGL.

iii. This RP deals with component 1: The Rupsha 800 MW CCPP. The CCPP site is located in the abandoned compound of Khulna Newsprint Mills Limited (KNM) of Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC) a (government organization) located on the Western bank of the Bhairab River and on the Eastern side of BIDC Road, in Khalishpur, Khulna.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

iv. Based on the preliminary design and in consultation with various government agencies to avoid if not minimize resettlement impacts, component 1, the CCPP will only affect government land, structures and trees, as follows:

v. Land: Component 1, requires 50 acres of land at the KNM premises for construction of the CCPP. The affected land owned by KNM (government owned) will be transferred to the government owned NWPGL by March 2018. Due diligence undertaken that there are no nontitleholders, and no legacy issues.

vi. Structures: Two (2) schools (one for boys and another for girls) will be affected on the 50 acres and will be relocated. The relocation site will be within KNM's premises (remaining 37.6 acres) outside the CCPP site at a safe distance as determined between engineers and the school committee. Including these two school buildings there are 156 residential and government owned nonresidential structures in the KNM affected premises. All the structures, except a mosque, a guest house, Managing Director's residence, a kitchen and two schools are abandoned. The mosque and a graveyard within the CCPP site will be renovated to enable continued access by the community without any encumbrance by the Rupsha 800 MW CCPP. Compensation, however, for the affected government buildings/structures is provided for in this RP.

vii. Trees: A total of 2,615 trees owned and managed by KNM will be affected.

viii. There are five caretaker employees (5 households/ approximately 26 people) working at the site who will need to find new jobs as a result of component 1. Other than this no livelihood impact has been identified. No indigenous people, as defined by the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) will be affected by the project.

Measures to Minimise Impacts and Resettlement

ix. The proposed site has been selected at the abandoned KNM premises to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The project Preparation Technical Assistance considered options for the plant location within the KNM premises, including access routes (to the schools/Mosque) taking into consideration engineering requirements, safety parameters and selected the option that minimized resettlement impacts.

Participation, Consultation and Disclosure

x. Consultation during the preparation of this draft resettlement plan was undertaken through public meetings and focus group discussions in Khulna city. Initial rounds of consultation took place in November 2016, with participation by 126 persons in attendance (including 43 women). This included entities such as the affected schools and mosque; as well as students, teachers, parents and mosque community members to understand the scope of impacts and agree on assistance measures.

xi. Consultations with all affected governmental organizations, relevant agencies and the public was again undertaken in 2017 with 64 participants (52 men and 12 women) to agree with the principles of land acquisition, compensation and assistance as well as the entitlement matrix. The draft RP and updated RP will be disclosed as per disclosure requirements laid out in ADB's SPS.

Policy Framework

xii. The legal and policy framework of this resettlement plan is based on the national laws and legislations related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) in Bangladesh and ADB SPS, 2009. The current legislation governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (ARIPO) and subsequent amendments during 1993–1994. The Ordinance requires that compensation be paid for: (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition.

xiii. The compensation and transfer of land will be held with mutual understanding between two government organizations. Two schools will be relocated from the proposed land, a mosque and a memorial graveyard will be renovated. Given that the affected land and assets of component 1 are owned by government organizations, there is no discrepancy between laws and regulations of Bangladesh with ADB policy in terms of compensation principles and entitlements. However, the RP notes a number of gaps with SPS which will be addressed with regards to ongoing consultation, avoiding impacts, providing assistance to caretakers, respecting cultural practices, and ensuring civil works do not commence until the existing facilities have been vacated and relocated or temporary facilities are made available (i.e. classrooms whilst school construction is completed).

xiv. As the affected organizations are governmental organizations, any concerns and grievances related to Component 1 will be handled as per the organizational policies of NWPGL and delivering organization (KNM), as the affected land is owned by KNM, a government organization, and as this affected land to be transferred to another government organization namely NWPGL. If there is any grievance the line ministries (in this case Ministry of Power Energy and Mineral Resources and Ministry of Industries) will redress the grievances in the meeting to be held with their mutual understanding.

Resettlement Budget

xv. The resettlement cost estimate for the project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation and monitoring as per the entitlement matrix. This RP presents estimated costs for land acquisition, which will be sourced from counterpart funds provided for by the EA. The estimated cost in this budget is determined by the ministries concerned. The resettlement costs and budget covers compensation and special assistances. There is 10% contingency over the total budget to meet unforeseen expenditures. The total estimated budget for implementation of the RP is Tk2,826.31 million (approximately \$34.88 million).

Institutional Arrangements

xvi. NWPGL will establish a project Management Unit (PMU) for the implementation of the project including land requisition and resettlement. NWPGL will be responsible for finalization, updating, implementation and monitoring of this resettlement plan. During implementation of the RP, a temporary social safeguards staff (or consultant) of the PMU in NWPGL will be responsible for ensuring that the draft RP is finalized and updated based on SPS 2009 of ADB, and applicable national laws and regulations. NWPGL environment and social safeguard staff at their headquarters will provide general oversight of field-based staff.

Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting

xvii. Implementation of the RP for component 1 will take place over 1 year, anticipated to commence in March of 2018. The schedule will be adjusted during final design and implementation. Internal monitoring of this resettlement plan is the responsibility of NWPGL through its PMU. NWPGL will submit semiannual monitoring reports on safeguards instruments to ADB.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Project Description

1. This draft Resettlement Plan (RP) is for component 1 of the Rupsha 800 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant Project (hereafter 'the project'). The executing agency (EA) for the project is the North-West Power Generation Company Limited (NWPGL), an enterprise of Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB). NWPGL is planning to develop and operate 800 megawatt (MW) combined cycle power plant (CCPP). The power plant will be constructed in Khulna city, situated in Khalishpur Upazila, Khulna District in the administrative division of South-Western Bangladesh.

2. NWPGL has received approval from the Ministry of Power Energy and Mineral Resources (MoPEMR) to develop the project. The project has four Components as follows:

3. **Component 1, Rupsha 800 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP).** The Rupsha power plant will be built in the (now abandoned) Khulna newsprint factory premises. It will be of a nominal capacity of 800 MW. The power plant will use combined cycle gas turbine technology, comprising two identical generating units, each nominally rated at 400 MW. Each combined cycle unit will consist of one gas turbine and one heat recovery steam generator, forming a one-on-one configuration. At full capacity of 800 MW, the Rupsha power plant is capable of meeting 5% of the forecast peak demand of Bangladesh in year 2022. Condensate leaving the steam turbine will be cooled using a closed-circuit cooling system. The cooling system will consist of cooling towers with upward forced draft with a circulating water rate of 60,000 m³/hour, for which water to make-up for blowdown losses and evaporation will be drawn from the nearby Bhairab River.

4. **Component 2, Gas Supply to the Power Plant.** A new 24-inch (0.6 m) underground gas pipeline 10 km long will be installed from Khulna CGS to the Rupsha 800 MW power plant. The gas receiving and metering station (RMS) will be located at the Rupsha power plant. In addition, a new 20-inch (0.5 m) underground gas pipeline 2 km long will be branched off from the line from Khulna CGS to Rupsha power plant, to serve NWPGL's existing Khulna 225 MW power plant.

5. **Component 3, Power Transmission Interconnection.** Electricity generated in the Rupsha power plant will be stepped-up to the transmission voltage of 230 kilovolt (kV). A new 29 km transmission line will be built from the proposed power plant to the existing Khulna South substation. The new transmission line will require three main river crossings and several minor river crossings, and would traverse, mostly through rice fields.

6. **Component 4, Capacity Strengthening of NWPGL** includes (i) improving project implementation, management, and construction supervision capabilities; (ii) establishing enterprise resource planning system in NWPGL; and (iii) enhancing operation and maintenance practices through procurement and installation of modern and high technology universal power plant operations training simulator. Project management and construction supervision support will be provided for the development of Rupsha power plant.

7. This RP deals with the component 1, the CCPP.

1.2 Component 1 CCPP Location

8. The component 1 CCPP site is located in the compound of the government owned Khulna Newsprint Mills Limited (KNM) an abandoned newsprint mill of the Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC). KNM owns 87.61 acres at the site of which 50 acres will be acquired for the CCPP. The site is located at 22°51'11.32"N latitude and 89°32'56.00"E longitude on the Western bank of the Bhairab River and the Eastern side of BIDD Road, Khalishpur, Khulna.

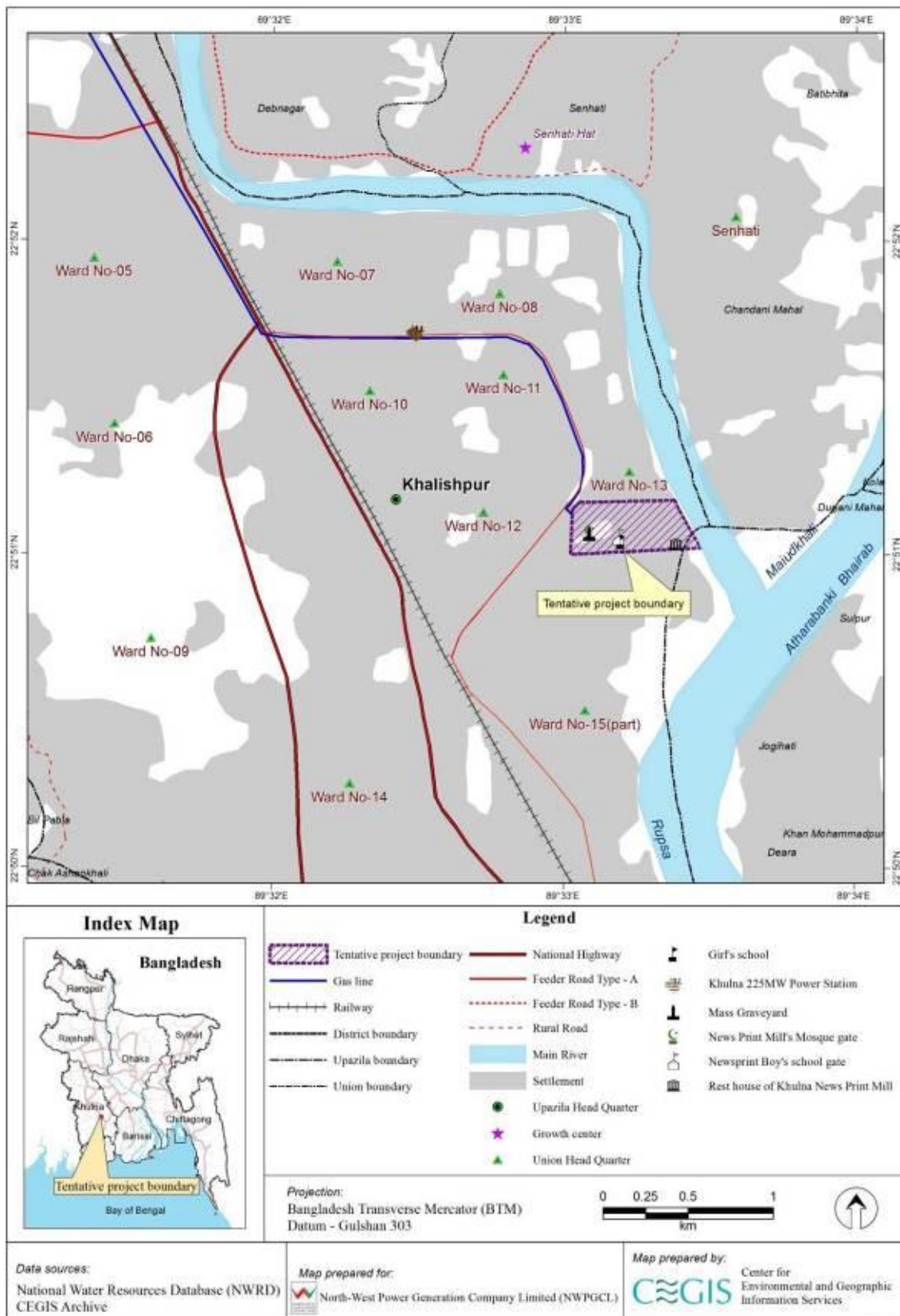
9. The land and buildings at the component 1 site are overgrown with trees, shrubs, and grass, as well as dilapidated structures with KNM caretaker personnel being the only permanent residents at the site. In addition, there are two schools, a mosque and a graveyard within the area that continue to be used and are located within the proposed CCPP area (see Chapter 2 for further details on associated impacts).

10. Administratively, the site is located at Khalishpur Thana of Khulna district. The site is 2.1 km east of Khalishpur Police Station, 2.2 km from Khulna divisional stadium and 3.5 km from Khulna-Jessore road. The site is about 271 km South-West of Dhaka city and 55 km from Mongla.

11. The site is well connected with Dhaka and other cities through railway, road and river (**Map 1.1**). Heavy equipment like turbine rotors, Transformers etc. can be transported by barge through waterways and unloaded at the plant jetty on Bhairab River and finally to the lay down area by skidding. Impacts associated with river transport are addressed in the project Environmental Impact Assessment.

1.3 Measures to Minimize Impacts

12. The proposed site has been selected at the abandoned KNM premises to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The KNM newsprint mill and associated worker housing/compound closed in 2002; with the compound/assets continued to be secured by a small number of KNM employees. The project preparation technical assistance considered options for the plant location within the KNM premises, including access routes taking into consideration engineering requirements, and selected the option that minimized involuntary resettlement and community impacts. Focus group discussions (women, parents, teachers) and meetings with the school committee and Imam were conducted (November 2016) to incorporate their feedback into the new school location and on how to ensure continued and safe community access to the mosque.



Map 1.1: Location of the Proposed CCPP Project Site

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 Methodology Used to Determine Impacts

13. A participatory approach was followed for collecting data. The techniques used for data collection include (i) inventory of losses survey (IoL); (ii) property valuation survey (PVS); and (iii) stakeholder consultation meetings and focus group discussions (FGDs). Questionnaires and checklists were used for collecting data. A team of experienced professionals along with a number of field staff facilitated these activities.

14. IoL survey was conducted for all affected structures and trees. The enumerators visited the KNM area and observed the affected structures. IoL survey was conducted for this project from 8th November 2016 to 12th November 2016.

2.2 Impact on Land and Structures

15. A total of 50 acres of land will be needed for construction of the CCPP which will be transferred between the two government entities KNM to NWPGL for the purpose of national interest. This was decided during a meeting held at the Ministry of Industries on 20.8.2014; where it was decided by KNM to sell the 50 acres of land out of a total 87.61 acres to NWPGL. Table 2.1 displays the impacts associated with the CCPP.

Table 2.1: Summary of Impacts within CCPP site

Type of Impact	Quantity	Area/ Unit	Owner
Land for CCPP site	01	50 acres	KNM (government owned land)
Residential structures nonresidential structures Total structures	122 residential 29 nonresidential 151 total structures	534,840.84sqft 88,941.55 sqft 623,782.39sqft	KNM owned structures on KNM land (government owned)
Access impacts on Mosque and graveyard	01 Mosque and 01 graveyard (these are not included in the number of structures 151 mentioned above)	-	KNM land (government owned land)
Fences, gates and posts (secondary structures)	5,170 Fences	rft	KNM structures on KNM land
	399.70 Gates	sqft (included in nonresidential structures above)	KNM structures on KNM land
	55 Posts	Nos.	KNM structures on KNM land
Caretakers and pump operators working at CCPP site	5	Nos.	KNM employees (pump operators, and care takers)
Trees	2,615: Fruit: 1,775 Timber/fuel: 788 Medicinal: 52	Nos.	KNM owned and managed

16. The land needed for the CCPP will impact on land, structures, trees, access to a mosque and a memorial graveyard. In the KNM premises 151 government owned residential

and nonresidential structures and 2,615 trees will be affected. Industrial buildings (i.e. the original newsprint factory) of KNM are outside the proposed 50 acres area for the CCPP. Detailed impacts on structures are presented in Appendix 1. All the structures, except the mosque, a guest house, Managing Director's residence, a kitchen and two schools – one for boys and other one for girls, are abandoned. The schools are functioning, with 400³ students attending classes. Approximately 15 people (primarily men) use the mosque regularly, except Friday for prayer where between 35–40 people attend the Jumma prayer session. The graveyard was established during the liberation war in Bangladesh in 1971 – freedom fighters were killed and were buried together in a grave at the site. Access to the Mosque and graveyard, could be affected and as such will be mitigated to ensure continued safe use by the community. The schools will be relocated by NWPGL in the KNM premises but outside the CCPP layout at a safe distance.

17. The land needed for the CCPP is government land – KNM is the owner of this land, which will be transferred to the government organization NWPGL as agreed between the relevant ministries.

2.3 Loss of Trees

18. The project will require removal of 2,615 trees of various sizes and species. The IoL survey found varieties of trees, see Tables 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5. There are, 1,775 fruit trees, 788 timber/fuel/fiber trees and 52 medicinal trees. The trees are on KNM land and managed by KNM. The loss of trees will not lead to loss of livelihood, as the affected land is not used as means of livelihood (including by caretaker personnel). Cash compensation for fruit is not considered, as the trees were planted during the establishment of KNM in 1960 and have already expired their productive age. The existing productivity is sporadic. Hence, no compensation is needed for fruit production; conversely the timber value of the fruit bearing trees has been calculated and included in compensation. The total estimated number of affected trees is 2,615. KNM will be able to remove the timber prior to civil works.

Table 2.2: Number of Trees in CCPP area

Category of tree	Number of Trees	Percentage (%)
Fruit	1,775	68
Timber/fuel/fiber	788	30
Medicinal	52	2
Total	2,615	100

Source: Inventory of losses survey, November 2016.

Table 2.3: Details on Fruit Trees in CCPP Area

SI no.	Scientific Name	Local Name	No. of Tree	Plant Type	Plant Utilization 1	Plant Utilization 2
1	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bel	23	Tree	Fruit	
2	<i>Annona reticulata</i>	Ata	48	Shrub	Fruit	
3	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Supari	77	Monocot	Fruit	
4	<i>Artocarpusheterophyllus</i>	Khanthal	213	Tree	Fruit	Timber

³ The number of registered students is 450 in the year of 2016 and 400 in the year of 2017.

SI no.	Scientific Name	Local Name	No. of Tree	Plant Type	Plant Utilization 1	Plant Utilization 2
5	<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i>	Bilombi	6	Shrub	Fruit	
6	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Narikel	613	Monocot	Fruit	Fuel
7	<i>Dilleniaindica</i>	Chalta	8	Tree	Fruit	
8	<i>Ficusracemosa</i>	Jag Dumur	10	Shrub	Fuel	
9	<i>Mangiferaindica</i>	Aam	360	Tree	Fruit	
10	<i>Manilkarazapota</i>	Safoda	11	Tree	Fruit	
11	<i>Moringaoleifera</i>	Sajna	136	Tree	Fruit (Vegetable)	
12	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Jalpai	5	Tree	Fruit	
13	<i>Musa sapientum</i>	Kala	64	Monocot	Fruit	
14	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Khejur	27	Monocot	Fruit	
15	<i>Psidiumguajava</i>	Peara	34	Shrub	Fruit	
16	<i>Syzygiumcumini</i>	Jaam	18	Tree	Fruit	
17	<i>Syzygiumsamarangense</i>	Jamrul	30	Tree	Fruit	
18	<i>Ziziphusmauritanica</i>	Baroi	36	Tree	Fruit	
19	<i>Citrus grandis</i>	Batabilebu	21	Tree	Fruit	
20	<i>Diospyrosblancoi</i>	Bilati Gab	3	Tree	Fruit	
21	<i>Artocarpuslakoocha</i>	Dewa	4	Tree	Fruit	
22	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Papaya	12	Shrub	Fruit	Vegetable
23	<i>Borassusflabellifer</i>	Tal	6	Monocot	Fruit	Fuel
24	<i>Tamarindusindica</i>	Tentul	6	Tree	Fruit	
25	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Lichu	4	Tree	Fruit	
		Total	1,775			

Source: Inventory of losses survey, November 2016.

Table 2.4: Details on Timber/Fuel/Fiber Trees in CCPA Area

SI no.	Scientific Name	Local Name	No. of Tree	Plant Type	Plant Utilization 1	Plant Utilization 2
1	<i>Acacia moniliformis</i>	Akashia	10	Tree	Timber	
2	<i>Bombaxceiba</i>	Shimul	16	Tree	Fiber	Fuel
3	<i>Dalbergiasissoo</i>	Sisso	10	Tree	Timber	
4	<i>Ficusbenghalensis</i>	Bot	15	Tree	Aesthetic	Fuel
5	<i>Ficusracemosa</i>	Jag Dumur	10	Shrub	Fuel	
6	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Jarul	21	Tree	Aesthetic	
7	<i>Leucaenaleucocephala</i>	Ipil ipil	10	Tree	Timber	
8	<i>Plumeriarubra</i>	Khatgolap	14	Tree	Aesthetic	
9	<i>Polyalthialongifolia</i>	Debdaru	70	Tree	Aesthetic	Timber
10	<i>Putranjivaroxburghii</i>	Putranjib	2	Tree	Fuel	
11	<i>Roystonearegia</i>	RoyalPlam	35	Monocot	Aesthetic	
12	<i>Samaneasaman</i>	Raindee Kory	53	Tree	Timber	
13	<i>Senna siamea</i>	Minjira	20	Tree	Timber	

SI no.	Scientific Name	Local Name	No. of Tree	Plant Type	Plant Utilization 1	Plant Utilization 2
14	<i>Swieteniamahagoni</i>	Mahogonii	272	Tree	Timber	
15	<i>Tectonagrandis</i>	Sagun	18	Tree	Timber	
16	<i>Terminalia cattapa</i>	Khatbadam	7	Tree	Aesthetic	
17	<i>Tremaorientalis</i>	Jibon	74	Tree	Fuel	
18	<i>Alstoniascholaris</i>	Chatim	6	Tree	Aesthetic	Timber
19	<i>Pithecellobiumdulce</i>	Dakhina Babul	11	Tree	Timber	
20	<i>Eucalyptus sp</i>	Eucalyptus	23	Tree	Timber	
21	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Furush	4	Tree	Aesthetic	
22	<i>Gmelinaarborea</i>	Gamari	6	Tree	Timber	
23	<i>Cascabelathevetia</i>	HaldeyKaro bi	6	Shrub	Aesthetic	
24	<i>Neolamarckia cada mba</i>	Kadam	17	Tree	Aesthetic	Timber
25	<i>Albizialebeck</i>	Karoi	6	Tree	Timber	
26	<i>Delonixregia</i>	Krishnochur a	14	Tree	Aesthetic	
27	<i>Litseamonopetala</i>	Menda	5	Tree	Fuel	
28	<i>Ficusracemosa</i>	Pakur	11	Tree	Aesthetic	
29	<i>Lanneacoromandeli ca</i>	Ziga	22	Tree	Fenching	
		Total	788			

Source: Inventory of losses survey, November 2016.

Table 2.5: Details on Timber/Fuel/Fiber Trees in CCPP Area

SI no.	Scientific Name	Local Name	No. of Tree	Plant Type	Plant Utilization 1	Plant Utilization 2
1	<i>Azadirachtaindica</i>	Neem	30	Tree	Medicine	Timber
2	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjun	18	Tree	Medicine	Timber
3	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Bohera	2	Tree	Medicine	
4	<i>AbromaAugusta</i>	Ulatkambol	2	Shrub	Medicine	
		Total	52			

Source: Inventory of losses survey, November 2016.

2.4 Impact on Employment

19. There are five (5) KNM employees whose employment will be affected due to the project. They will lose their employment after transfer of the land by NWP GCL and will have to find new jobs. One is potentially to be deployed in another position within KNM. The profile of these affected KNM employees is presented below. Resettlement assistance, however, will be paid to them and is included in the RP budget.

20. There is no scope to absorb the affected employees in the schools, as the schools have no employment vacancy and the project cannot guarantee their employment, as this will depend

on whether the individuals have the necessary security clearances to work at a state public utility.

2.4.1 Profile of the affected employees

21. The profile of the affected employees is presented in text and tabular form below.

22. **Identity.** The affected employees are male and working as pump operators (3) and care takers (2). They are on average 51 years old, which ranges from 40 to 56 years. The household size of these employees is 5.2. The population of these affected households is 26. All of these employees will need to find new jobs.

23. **Employment.** The average length of employment of three pump operators and one caretaker is 28.5 years, ranging from 26 to 32 years. While the care taker of the guest house has only worked for three (3) years. Out of the 5 affected employees a pump operator may be appointed and deployed as a peon in the KNM office. The KNM Authority does not think about the future employment of the affected employees.

24. **Income.** The monthly income of the affected employees themselves ranges from Tk4,500 to Tk6,500. Out of five employees, two have income of other members in their households, which increases their household income above the poverty level. Three employees other than these two are vulnerable due to their poor income, see Table 2.6. The poverty line has been calculated based on the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics Survey 2010 and inclusive of inflation through to 2017 (<https://www.bb.org.bd/econdata/inflation.php>). Based on this, per-capita *annual* income for individuals under the poverty line is Tk20,776 (Tk1,731 monthly) and *annual* household income below the poverty line is Tk110,110 (Tk9,176 monthly) for the Khulna Division.

Table 2.6: Profile of employment affected people of KNM

Particulars	Pump Operator 1	Pump Operator 2	Pump Operator 3	Care taker 1	Care taker 2
Length of employment	26 years (regular staff 1993–2002; pay roll staff 2002–2017)	26 years (regular staff 1993–2002; pay roll staff 2002–2017)	32 years (regular staff 1987–2002; pay roll staff 2002–2017)	30 years (regular staff 1989–2002; pay roll staff 2002–2017)	03 years (pay roll staff 2014–2017)
Gender	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male
Age	55	52	56	50	40
Income/month (Tk) (self)	5,200.00	5,200.00 (from KNM), 5,000.00 (grocery shop)	6,500	5,000	4,500
HH income (Tk) (excluding HH head)	30,000	-	15,000	-	-
HH income (including HH head)	35,200.00	10,200.00	21,500.00	5,000.00	4,500.00

Particulars	Pump Operator 1	Pump Operator 2	Pump Operator 3	Care taker 1	Care taker 2
Per capita income	7,040.00	1,457.14	3,583.33	1,250.00	1,125.00
HH size	5	7	6	4	4
Vulnerability	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

2.5 Vulnerability and Gender

25. There are three (3) vulnerable households, who will lose their employment and have to relocate as a result of the CCPP. These households income are below the poverty line. Any impacts on the teachers, students and parents of the Khulna Newsprint Mills Boys' and Girls' Secondary Schools, will be mitigated through the relocation and reconstruction of the school premises. Temporary impacts during the construction period are not anticipated, however, temporary classrooms within the KNM premises can be made available in the instance that the school construction is delayed.

26. The project is considered gender mainstreaming and as such a gender action plan (GAP) is being developed during project preparation. The GAP outlines measures to mitigate gender impacts and enhance the participation of women and girls as well as the development impacts of the project. Particular attention is anticipated to be paid to the girls' school in this regard, to assist in ensuring gender inclusive facilities are available at the new location.

3. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

3.1 Consultations and Participation during Preparation of Resettlement Plan

27. Consultation activities to support preparation of this RP were conducted in November 2016 and in October 2017. A total of 190 persons participated in the consultation activities (refer Table 3.1), this included 135 men and 55 women. During the consultation process of the proposed project, the project interventions and their likely impacts on the environment as well as on the community were shared with project stakeholders (both direct/indirect and/or primary/secondary) in formal/informal meetings and discussion sessions.

28. Consultations were conducted with both the primary and secondary stakeholders and later, affected stakeholders by occupation and gender-based groups through FGDs. One (1) consultation workshop was held with representatives from NWPGL, Khulna Newsprint Mills, Local Government Institution (LGI), some government agencies, and local people and three (3) FGDs were conducted in and around the KNM/CCPP at Khalishpur, Khulna with (i) teachers and parents of the KNM boys' and girls' schools, (ii) fishermen (indirectly affected), and (iii) imam and adherents of the mosque situated in the compound of KNM.

Table 3.1: Different locations of consultation workshop and FGDs

City Corporation / Union	Meeting type	M	F	Participant type	Meeting Place	Date
Ward no.13, Khulna City Corporation	Workshop	49	12	Government & NGO officials, journalist, fishermen, farmer, trader, etc	Institution of engineers, Bangladesh (IEB) conference room, Khalishpur	13/11/2016
	FGD	10	9	Students, teachers, parents	IEB conference room, Khalishpur	12/11/2016
	FGD	10	1	Imam and adherents	IEB conference room, Khalishpur	12/11/2016
Senhati union	FGD	14	21	Fishing community	Chandonimahahal village	12/11/2016
Ward no.13, Khulna City Corporation	Public disclosure meeting	52	12	Government & NGO officials, journalist, fishermen, farmer, trader, teachers, parents, students, political leaders, etc	IEB conference room, Khalishpur	19/10/2017
Total		135	55			

3.2 People's perceptions, opinions and suggested measures

29. Consultation sessions included discussions on the proposed project interventions and the process of peoples' participation in preparing the RP. People in the project area had already learned about the proposed project from the officials of NWPGL and consultants who

frequently visited the project area. The people of the project area were aware of the probable impacts of the project.

30. The stakeholders identified the prospects as well as problems of the project and recommended solutions as per their perceptions. The recommendations were duly recorded in the meeting, and documented in the RP see Appendix 2. A summary of consultation meetings including participant lists, photos and a summary of stakeholder questions is provided in Appendix 2.

3.3 Future Consultation and Participation

31. The draft RP will be disclosed as per disclosure requirements laid out in ADB's SPS.

32. Consultations with the affected organizations, local communities and local authorities will again be carried out during the detailed engineering design. The exact location of the schools has been confirmed in consultation with the school committee.

33. After the detailed engineering design has been approved by the concerned agencies and officially agreed by the relevant ministries, the design will be posted in strategic public places and shared with the affected organizations. Attention will be called to these posters through the public broadcast systems. Representatives of affected organizations will participate in detail measurement survey (DMS) activities.

34. Representatives of affected organizations, communities and relevant agencies will be consulted during updating of the resettlement plan following the approved detailed engineering design. The opinions, suggestions and concerns of affected organizations will be incorporated in the updated resettlement plan.

35. Before submitting to ADB and after getting acceptance of ADB on the updated resettlement plan – the updated resettlement plan (written in Bengali) will be posted in accessible public areas and sent to the affected organizations and relevant agencies. The updated resettlement plan will also be uploaded to ADB's website.

36. NWPGCL will officially announce the details of impacts on land and assets; and the schedule for land acquisition, compensation and assistance to the affected organizations, communities and relevant agencies.

4. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Overview

37. The legal and policy framework of the resettlement plan is based on national laws and legislations related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) in Bangladesh and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS, 2009). Based on the analysis of applicable national laws and policies and ADB's safeguard policy requirement, project related LAR principles have been adopted.

4.2 National Laws and Regulations of Bangladesh

38. The basic principles for the compensation of property in Bangladesh are founded in Articles 42 and 47 of the constitution. The current legislation governing land acquisition in Bangladesh is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982 (ARIPO) and subsequent amendments during 1993–1994. The ordinance requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) determines the market price of assets based on the approved government procedure. The procedures described (as per Article 75 of the Immovable Property Acquisition Manual 1997) below is followed in the case of land acquisition in favor of an organization (owner of proposed land) to be transferred in favor of other organization (requiring body).

39. The first step in acquiring land is an application to the Ministry of Land (MoL) through the project ministry concerned (in this case Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources) requesting transfer of land or the movable property. A detailed statement specifying whether the land mentioned in the application is needed for public or private purpose, the area of the land, sketch-map and purpose for which it could be used should be submitted as well. The MoL examines the application and sends it to the DC concerned for necessary action. The DC, after receiving the approval from the MoL, estimates the market price and requests the requiring body (in this case NWPGL) to deposit necessary amount of money. At the same time, the requiring body takes initiative to materialize the conditions prescribed by the MoL, if there is any. The DC, after receiving the money, pays the amount of money to the owner organization (in this case KNM) equivalent to that amount which was paid by the owner organization (KNM) during land acquisition; the remaining amount of money is deposited to '7 miscellaneous revenue collection' section. The owner organization is eligible to receive the price of structures/buildings on the land estimated by the DC.

4.3 Best Practice in Bangladesh

40. In Bangladesh, two different "standards" with regard to compensation and displacement of project affected persons are practiced. In domestically funded projects affected persons receive only cash compensation (CCL) under the 1982 Ordinance while in the donor-funded projects affected persons receive additional support (including replacement costs for lost assets, relocation assistance for resettlement and restoration of income in post-resettlement period) in addition to CCL.

41. There are some gaps in existing land acquisition law of the country, some of are mentioned below:

- Existing government laws recognize title owners only; informal settlers are not covered;

- Consultation with affected community not legally required; and
- No support or program for income and livelihood restoration.

42. In light of addressing these shortcomings, the Government of Bangladesh is working on preparation of a national policy on involuntary resettlement, which is consistent with the general policy of the government that the rights of those displaced by development projects shall be fully respected, and persons being displaced shall be treated with dignity and assisted in such a way that safeguards their welfare and livelihoods irrespective of title, gender, and ethnicity. The government will undertake further work towards legislative changes to safeguard resettlement rights by law once the draft policy is approved in the cabinet.

4.4 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS, 2009)

43. The objectives of SPS with regard to involuntary resettlement are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The SPS covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

44. For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of project design, from the early stages of the project cycle, taking into account the following basic principles:

- i. Involuntary resettlement (IR) will be avoided or minimized as much as possible and where IR is unavoidable, displaced persons (DPs) will be compensated by full replacement cost for their losses;
- ii. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all DPs and provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance;
- iii. Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status;
- iv. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets;
- v. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards.
- vi. Prepare and disclose a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule; and
- vii. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's

costs and benefits. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

4.5 IDB Safeguard Policy

45. The Government of Bangladesh has applied for financing of this new power plant from the Asian Development Bank. The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) is expected to cofinance the 800 MW, namely supporting component 1 the CCPP. As such component 1 is subject to the social safeguard requirements of both ADB and IDB since NWPGL is seeking their financial support. The Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 of ADB sets out the requirements for social safeguard that applies to all ADB-financed projects. IDB is still in the process of preparing its statement on Environmental and Social Safeguards Principles, and commitments to Environmental and Social Responsibility.⁴ Given this, ADB and IDB agreed to adopt SPS 2009 as the unified approach to documentation, consultation, and disclosure requirements to be complied by NWPGL for this project. ADB has/will undertake necessary social due diligence and monitoring as per the SPS 2009.

4.6 Gaps between Government Laws and ADB SPS, 2009

46. The government's policy through ARIPO does not cover project-affected persons without titles or ownership record, such as informal settler/squatters, occupiers, and informal tenants and lease-holders (without document) and does not ensure replacement value of the property acquired. The ARIPO has no provision of resettlement assistance for restoration of livelihoods of affected persons except for the legal compensation. ADB will not finance the project if it does not comply with its SPS nor will it finance the project if it does not comply with its host country's social and environmental laws. Where discrepancies between the ADB and government policies exist, ADB's policy will prevail. Moreover, the SPS applies to all ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered sovereign projects, and their components regardless of the source of financing, including investment projects funded by a loan; and/or a grant; and/or other means.

47. The transfer of land will be held with mutual understanding between two government organizations. This process is to be determined between the two relevant ministries. Two schools will be relocated from the proposed land, a mosque and a memorial graveyard will be renovated.

48. In this regard, given that the affected land and assets of component 1 are owned by government organizations, there is no discrepancy between laws and regulations of Bangladesh with ADB policy in terms of arrangements for government related land, structures and trees. However, the laws of Bangladesh do not include compensation for affected employees (i.e. the caretakers) or vulnerability allowances, therefore these have been incorporated into the entitlement matrix. In addition, the following principles shall be applied on implementing of compensation and support by the project

⁴ IDB. Statement by Dr. Ahmad Mohamed Ali, President, IDB. United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), 20–22 June 2012.
http://www.isdb.org/irj/go/km/docs/documents/IDBDevelopments/Internet/English/IDB/CM/About%20IDB/President%20IDB%20Group/PS_UN_ConferenceSustainableDevelopment_20June2012.pdf. (Accessed 6 December 2017).

- i. Involuntary resettlement and impacts on land, structures and other fixed assets will be minimized where possible by exploring all alternative options.
- ii. Meaningful consultation will be carried out with the affected government organizations, relevant agencies and ensure participation from planning up to implementation. The comments and suggestions of the affected organizations and relevant agencies will be taken into account.
- iii. Affected Employees who will lose employment and require relocation will be compensated for their job loss, given transfer assistance and allowances provided to those households who are vulnerable.
- iv. Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and, to the maximum extent practical, preserved.
- v. Budget for payment of compensation and support as well as monitoring will be prepared sufficiently and made available during project implementation.
- vi. NWPGL will not issue notice of possession to contractors until (i) payment of compensation has been fully disbursed to the affected organizations; (ii) temporary arrangements are in place and the schools (including nonfixed assets) have been vacated; and (iii) the project area is free from any encumbrances as per the updated Resettlement Plan. No land acquisition or site clearing will be done until and after the updated Resettlement Plan has been agreed between NWPGL and ADB.

4.7 Compensation Payment Procedure

49. The only compensation payment required for output 1 are for the affected employees. These households were identified during the census. The PMU will prepare each APs file and entitlement record. The entitlement record will be jointly signed by the NWPGL and the AP with a photograph attached. The PMU will prepare payment debit voucher or cheque and those will be disbursed in public place or office of the City Corporation issuing prior notice to the AP prior to their relocation from the CCP site.

4.8 Grievances Redress Mechanisms

50. As the affected organizations are governmental organizations, any concerns and grievances related to any aspect of the project (component 1) will be handled through an administrative process. For component 1 the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established as per the organizational policies of the requiring organization (NWPGL) and delivering organization (KNM), as the affected land is owned by KNM, a government organization, and this affected land to be transferred to another government organization namely NWPGL. If there is any grievance the line ministries (in this case Ministry of Power Energy and Mineral Resources and Ministry of Industries) will redress the grievances in the meeting to be held with their mutual understanding.

51. Besides, the EA (NWPGL in this case) will also establish a project specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) having suitable grievance redress procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of affected peoples' concerns, complaints, and grievances. The GRM will work utilising the following three levels:

52. **First Level – Field officers:** In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent on-site field officers (of the PMU) will provide the most easily accessible first level of contact. The officer will put the complaint in writing and record the date, nature and type of grievance. It is anticipated that field officers will be able to respond and resolve minor grievances, especially by

working with on-site contractors etc. The field officer will respond (or resolve where possible) queries within two weeks. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned PMU field officer will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations.

53. **Second Level - PMU Grievance Committee:** If no resolution or understanding is reached, the field officer files the grievance/complaint to the PMU grievance committee for it to be resolved within 15 days after filing. The PMU Grievance Committee will include: (i) a representative of NWPGL (i.e. Project Director) - Convener; (ii) Social Safeguard Specialist – member; and (iii) a representative of the affected people – member.

54. A meeting can be called, if needed, to give the AP the chance to present the concern in person. During the meeting, the PMU committee will receive, clarify and simplify the issues involved and would try its best efforts to resolve the issues to be acceptable to both the AP and the PMU. If an agreement or resolution is reached, the resolution will be signed summarizing the points of agreements. If there was no such agreement, the matter is presented to the GRC.

55. **Third Level –Grievance Redress Committee.** The GRC will meet at short intervals subject to the number of grievances to resolve. The complainant may present their issue to the GRC in person and will be encouraged to bring along a friend, family member or third party for support. In case of complicated cases, the GRC members can request additional information or carry out field level verifications. Resolutions should be based on consensus among members, failing which the decision may be taken on majority vote. Any decision made by the GRC must be within the purview of RP policy framework and entitlements. The GRC will function throughout the life of the project loan and will not deal with any matters pending in the court of law.

The GRC will be formed with following representatives:

- Representative of NWPGL, Convener;
- Representative of the Local Government Institution (City Corporation), Member;
- Local women member from City Corporation, Member;
- Representative of the affected people, Member;
- Representative of the DC.

56. The APs, will have their right to take the grievance to a court of law regardless GRM. The project grievance procedure does not impede access to the court at any time. The GRM will be continuously disseminated to people during project implementation. In addition, there is ADB Accountability Mechanism whereby people adversely affected by ADB-financed projects can express their grievances; seek solutions; and report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures, including safeguard policies.

5. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

5.1 Entitlement

57. The affected organization is entitled to receive compensation for their losses (land, structures, trees) on final approval from the relevant ministries. The entitlement matrix is given in **Table 5.1** which summarizes various types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements in accordance with the government and ADB policies.

58. The proposed CCPP area is in the premises of KNM, which consists of some primary and secondary structures and trees. This land will be transferred between the two government agencies, along with payment for impacts on KNM owned structures, gates, fences and trees.

59. In this context only two schools (for boys and girls separately) and boundary wall will be reconstructed in the relocation site of KNM premises of 37.61 acres. Relocation of the school buildings will be constructed by the EA and covered by counterpart funding. The mosque and a memorial graveyard will be renovated. It needs mentioning here that KNM has 87.61 acres of land in total; NWPGL will acquire 50 acres of land out of 87.61. Only 37.61 acres of land will remain for KNM. NWPGL will reconstruct these structures in the relocation site in KNM premises.

60. Entitlements for the affected employees in caretaking roles for KNM include allowances for job loss, moving transfer and vulnerability.

Table 5.1: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impact	Eligibility/ Application	Entitlement	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
Schools	Two nongovernment schools on KNM land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction of schools at alternative location at KNM premises. • Continued school activities will be ensured until the schools are reconstructed (i.e. provision of temporary site if needed). • Rights to salvage materials from existing school. • Transportation assistance to cover cost of moving materials (i.e. desks, chairs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nongovernment schools, however, these receive a monthly allowance as a 'government facility'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NWP GCL
Mosque and graveyard	One mosque and graveyard on KNM land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of mosque and memorial graveyard within CAPP site to allow safe access by workers and community during project operation. • Continued religious activities will be ensured until the mosque is renovated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community will be informed about their free access to the mosque and graveyard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NWP GCL
KNM Employees	Five employees (i.e. caretakers, pump operators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time cash assistance of Tk18,000 to each of the employees for job loss. • One-time cash assistance of Tk3,000 to each of the employees for moving and transportation. • Or, compensation in kind, through employment and deployment to another location prior to termination of existing job at KNM site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security requirements for state run utilities are very strict. • Unskilled project employment will be prioritized where possible. • The employees can participate in trainings for livelihood and employee opportunities under the Trust Fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NWP GCL
Vulnerable Households	All affected vulnerable households (03 AHs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time allowance equivalent to Tk10,000/household in addition to other entitlements. • Eligibility for each household to participate in Trust Fund skill training activities. • Preference in project related employment. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NWP GCL

5.2 Resettlement Budget

61. The resettlement cost estimate for the project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation and monitoring as per the entitlement matrix. This RP presents the estimated costs for land acquisition and resettlement. The costs of affected items were calculated in consultation among the representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Forest, the Ministry of Industries, the Ministry of Land, and the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources. As the property of Khulna Newsprint Mills is owned by the People's Republic of Bangladesh and it will also be transferred to NWPGL another government owned organization for installing power plant. Therefore, the prices for assets (i.e. land, structures and trees) were determined as replacement value following the government laws.

62. Total cost is estimated and presented in the budget of RP. The resettlement costs and budget covers compensation and resettlement which includes the replacement cost of land, structures and other assets, and special assistances. The total estimated budget for implementation of the resettlement plan is Tk2,825.31 million (\$34.88 million), which is shown in **Table 5.2**. This budget includes compensation for land, all types of structures and trees along with one-time special cash assistance for the 5 KNM employees who will lose their present jobs, school furniture shifting and renting temporary sites for continuing schools activities.

63. Budget estimates for costs of trees were derived from the Bangladesh Forest Department. Government rates were collected for structures.

64. The bulk of the budget (about 86%) is for the CCPP land including KNM structures and trees. Provision of contingency costs are also calculated and incorporated in this budget. There is 10% contingency over the unfixed cost to meet unforeseen expenditures. The budget for this RP, as outlined in **Table 5.2** below.

65. The resettlement budget will be updated during the resettlement plan updating following the finalisation of design, assessment of the replacement value of the affected schools structures and the consultations with affected government organization and local authorities.

Table 5.2: Budget for RP Implementation

Category of Loss	Estimated amount in Tk	In million Tk	In million \$
50 acres of Land at CCPP site	2,402,510,683.00	2,402.51	29.65
Structures within the CCPP site	130,271,318.00	130.27	1.61
Trees within the CCPP site	11,399,805.00	11.40	0.14
Fixed Cost		2,544.18	31.40
One-time assistance @ Tk18000 for loss of income of 5 KNM employees	90,000	0.09	0.00
One-time cash assistance of Tk3,000 to each of the employees for transportation.	15,000	0.015	0.00
One-time cash assistance of Tk10,000 to each of the vulnerable households	30,000	0.03	0.00
School furniture shifting cost (lump sum)	300,000	0.3	0.00
Provision of temporary site of schools @ 1.2 lakh in each month for a year (if needed)	1,440,000	1.44	0.02
Un-fixed Cost		1.88	0.02
Sub-total	2,546,056,806	2,546.06	31.42
RP Monitoring and Implementation cost @11% of total cost	280,066,249	280.07	3.46
Contingency @10% of un-fixed cost	187,500	0.19	0.00
Total	2,826,310,554.66	2,826.31	34.88

Exchange Rate \$1 = Tk81.03.

6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Overview

66. NWPGCL, an enterprise of Bangladesh Power Development Board is the EA responsible for implementation of the project. The Bangladesh Power Development Board will guide NWPGCL in this regard and monitor as well as review progress and results time to time. In order to undertake day-to-day activities a dedicated Project Management unit (PMU) will be set up in NWPGCL for this project. Full-time Project Director (PD) will supervise the project components. The PMU staffed with experienced personnel will conduct and oversee procurement, accounting, reporting, quality assurance, and social and environmental issues.

6.2 Institutional Framework for RP Implementation

67. NWPGCL will establish necessary institutional setup for land acquisition and implementation of resettlement activities of the project. NWPGCL will be responsible for finalization, updating, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement plan. Core institutions responsible for land acquisition and resettlement activities are described in the following section.

68. NWPGCL will establish a PMU for the implementation of the project including land requisition and resettlement. The PMU will consist of technical, financial, procurement and safeguard staff. NWPGCL will hire an Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) specialist to work in the field as well as one temporary social safeguards officer (or consultant) to be engaged during the implementation of this (and the other) RPs. The PMU will be headed by a Project Director (PD), whose office will be set up within the NWPGCL head quarter (HQ) for execution of the project, HQ also includes one environment and social safeguards specialist who will provide oversight and support to field-based staff. The PMU will be responsible for implementation of this RP in terms of compensation disbursement. The PMU will carry out the following broad tasks relating to RP implementation:

- Discharge overall responsibility of planning, management, monitoring and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation program;
- Ensure availability of budget for all activities;
- Synchronise RP activities and handover land with construction schedule;
- Supervise, manage and record all AP entitlement payments.
- Monitor the effectiveness of entitlement packages and payment modality.
- Coordinate monitoring of RP implementation including reporting.
- Make necessary budgetary arrangements available in advance for the preparation, updating and implementation of RP.
- Be responsible for addressing the grievance in a timely manner.

69. During implementation of the RP, the social staff (or consultant) of the PMU in NWPGCL will be responsible for ensuring that the draft RP is finalized and updated based on SPS 2009 of ADB, and applicable national laws and regulations. The social staff will also ensure that the RP and monitoring plan are followed and will provide technical support to the PD, PMU in dealing with social issues related to the project components. The social staff will coordinate with relevant government agencies on social matters, will prepare the internal monitoring reports (refer Section 7.2) to be submitted to ADB.

70. Additional capacity building or training is not anticipated for the EA, given their experience with other ADB-funded projects, implementing category A resettlement plans.

6.3 Other Agencies in Land Acquisition and Resettlement Process

71. In addition to the NWPGL's PMU, there would be other line agencies that will be responsible for resettlement activities in the project, to clarify roles Table 6.2 is provided below.

Table 6.2: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Project Land Acquisition and Resettlement Activities

Activity	Responsible Agency
Project Initiation Stage and Institutional Setup	
Establishing PMU	NWPGCL
Designating Safeguard Specialist in PMU	NWPGCL
Setting up of GRC	NWPGCL
RP Finalization and Updating Stage	
Finalization of sites for project	NWPGCL and PMU
Updating Resettlement Plan based on final design	NWPGCL and PMU
Joint Verification Survey of all affected land and assets	NWPGCL, PMU
Conducting consultation/FGDs/meetings as and where necessary	NWPGCL and PMU
Finalizing compensation packages and entitlements	NWPGCL, PMU and other government agencies concerned if needed
Disclosure of final entitlements	NWPGCL, PMU
Approval and disclosure of RP	NWPGCL and ADB
RP Implementation Stage	
Disbursement of Compensation and Assistance	NWPGCL, PMU
Taking possession of land	NWPGCL
Implementation of project rehabilitation measures	NWPGCL, PMU
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	NWPGCL, PMU
Grievances redress	NWPGCL, PMU, ministries concerned
Internal monitoring	NWPGCL, PMU

Note: ADB = Asian Development Bank, AP = affected persons, DC = Deputy Commissioner, FGD= Focus Group Discussion, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, PMU = Project Management Unit, and NWPGCL= North-West Power Generation Company Limited.

7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

7.1 Introduction

72. All activities related to resettlement/relocation for construction of CCPP must be planned to ensure that reconstruction/renovation of community-use entities (boys' and girls' schools, mosque and memorial graveyard) is completed or made temporarily available (i.e. for the schools) prior to commencement of civil works for the power plant. Public consultation and monitoring will be undertaken throughout the project. The land transfer (including the new school area) agreement is expected to be signed by the two concerned agencies (NWPGL and Khulna Newsprint Mills Ltd) by March 2018. Construction of the new school is anticipated to be completed prior to the old school closing. The new school location has been identified and it will be located within the remaining 37 acre land of Khulna Newsprint Mills Ltd, far apart from the power block of the power plant. Necessary measures will be taken to make sure that the school area is not affected by noise and other pollution created by the power plant itself.

73. The draft RP will be finalized and updated, if necessary. The implementation of RP will include: (i) transfer of ownership of land between the relevant ministries, (ii) consultations with affected communities to finalise the arrangements for relocation/renovation of mosque and memorial graveyard, and (iii) reconstruction/renovation of community facilities/ making available temporary facilities whilst schools are constructed (iv) payments of compensation entitlements to affected employees by NWPGL.

74. The following is a tentative schedule for RP implementation of the project. The schedule may be adjusted during final design and implementation. The tentative Implementation Schedule is provided in **Table 7.1**

Table 7.1 Schedule of Resettlement Activities of Component1

Activities	Timeline
Draft resettlement plan preparation	Jan 2018
ADB review and concurrence	Jan 2018
Resettlement plan revisions (consultation, disclosure, etc.)	Mar 2018
ADB review and concurrence on the updated resettlement plan	Mar 2018
Uploading of updated resettlement plan	Mar 2018
Payment of compensation and start construction/renovation work	Apr 2018
Internal monitoring report preparation	Semiannual

7.2 Monitoring and Reporting

75. NWPGL will monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the RP. Implementation of the RP will take place over one year, anticipated to commence in March of 2018. The schedule will be adjusted during final design and implementation. The extent of monitoring activities will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. In addition to recording the progress in compensation payment and other resettlement activities, NWPGL will prepare semiannual monitoring reports to ensure that the implementation of the RP has produced the desired outcomes.

76. The social safeguard specialist will carry out regular internal monitoring for the NWPGL within the PMU.

77. NWPGL through its PMU will (i) monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans, (ii) verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes, (iii) document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports, (iv) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes, and (v) submit semiannual monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

78. The monitoring reports will be posted to ADB website. The report of internal monitoring will contain: (i) accomplishment to-date, (ii) objectives attained and not attained during the period, (iii) problems encountered, and (iv) suggested options for corrective measures. The internal monitoring report will primarily be prepared by the PMU.

79. Indicative monitoring indicators are presented in **Table 7.2**.

Table 7.2: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Type	Indicators
First / Second Monitoring Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMU established, EHS Specialist and temporary social specialist engaged; • Staff orientation activities undertaken; • Final entitlements for each household recorded (table) for employees; • GRM established and functioning; • Status of land transfer and finalisation.
Semiannual monitoring indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of consultations held with various stakeholders on entitlement; • # of Grievances received in period; • Changes in school attendance; • Changes in facilities provided to students; • Changes in performing religious activities in the mosque; • # of total AHs received compensation payments; • Amount of compensation dispersed (total); • Number of affected households (by component) participating in Trust Fund training programs (men, women, vulnerable participants). • % average income increase for affected households (employees).

7.3 Reporting Arrangements

80. Monitoring report⁵ will be prepared and submitted by NWPGL to ADB on a semiannual basis. The monitoring report will be disclosed at NWPGL and ADB website.

⁵ A combined monitoring report for all three components - CCPP, gas pipeline and power transmission line - can be prepared.

APPENDIX 1: DESCRIPTION OF STRUCTURES IN KHULNA NEWSPRINT MILLS

SL	Name of Building	No. of Structure	Type of Bldg.	Type of Structure	Category	Stories of Building	Area per structure (square meter)	Total Area (square meter)	Total Area (square feet)	Construction Year
	Residential Structures (primary)									
1	MD's residence	1	P	RCC	R	2	192.57	192.57	2,071.75	1960
2	Junior Colony	1	P	LBWS	R	1	195.17	195.17	2,099.72	1960
3	Junior Colony Building	10	SP	LBWS	R	1	279.75	2,797.50	30,096.62	1960
4	Junior Colony Building	14	TS	LBWS	R	1	17.74	248.33	2,671.63	1960
5	Junior Colony Building	1	P	LBWS	R	1	1,354.18	1,354.18	14,568.81	1960
6	Junior Colony Building	1	P	LBWS	R	1	306.70	306.7	3,299.60	1960
7	New Colony Bachelor Quarter	2	P	LBWS	R	1	1,962.83	3,925.65	42,233.71	1960
8	New Colony Building	4	P	LBWS	R	1	1,177.70	4,710.78	50,680.46	1960
9	New Colony Building	4	P	LBWS	R	1	1,491.64	5,966.54	64,190.42	1960
10	New Colony Building	5	P	LBWS	R	1	1,318.22	6,591.08	70,909.48	1960
11	New Colony Building	2	P	LBWS	R	1	223.05	446.1	4,799.32	1960
12	Senior Colony Apartment	7	P	RCC	R	2	541.26	3,788.85	40,761.96	1960
13	Senior Colony residence	24	P	LBWS	R	1	172.76	4,146.28	44,607.34	1960
14	Senior Colony Building	2	P	RCC	R	3	1,246.83	2,493.66	26,827.79	1960
15	Senior Colony Building	1	P	RCC	R	2	831.23	831.23	8,942.70	1960
16	Senior R House	19	P	LBWS	R	1	196.63	3,736.06	40,194.03	1960
17	Senior R House	1	P	LBWS	R	1	466.54	466.54	5,019.22	1960
18	Senior R House	3	P	LBWS	R	1	263.94	791.82	8,518.72	1960
19	Senior Officers Dormitory	1	P	LBWS	R	1	110.59	110.59	1,189.77	1960
20	Senior Officers Hostel	1	P	LBWS	R	1	790.00	790	8,499.14	1960
21	Officers Rest House	1	P	RCC	R	3	1,207.81	1,207.81	12,994.10	1960
22	Guest House	1	P	RCC	R	3	1,100.00	1,100.00	11,834.24	1990
23	Mess No 10	1	SP	LBWS	R	1	211.89	211.89	2,279.60	1960
24	Rest House Dinning	1	P	LBWS	R	1	98.14	98.14	1,055.83	1960

SL	Name of Building	No. of Structure	Type of Bldg.	Type of Structure	Category	Storied of Building	Area per structure (square meter)	Total Area (square meter)	Total Area (square feet)	Construction Year
25	Kitchen	1	SP	LBWS	R	1	21.47	21.47	230.98	1960
26	Ansar Camp x2	2	SP	LBWS	R	1	70.59	141.17	1,518.76	1960
27	Foreman Quarter	10	P	LBWS	R	1	269.52	2,695.17	28,995.72	1960
28	Sweper Colony	1	P	LBWS	R	1	348.51	348.51	3,749.41	1960
	Subtotal	122					16,467.24	49,713.79	534,840.84	
	Non-Residential Structures (primary)									
1	Office Club	1	SP	RCC	NR	1	563.94	563.94	6,067.09	1960
2	Office Club-2	1	SP	RCC	NR	2	458.09	458.09	4,928.32	1960
3	Colony Electric office	2	SP	LBWS	NR	1	32.02	64.03	688.86	1960
4	Colony Office	1	SP	LBWS	NR	1	100.80	100.8	1,084.45	1960
5	Senior Colony Office	1	P	LBWS	NR	1	79.00	79	849.91	1960
6	Sewing Centre	1	SP	LBWS	NR	1	74.35	74.35	799.89	1960
7	Senior colony Mosque	1	p	LBWS	NR	1	7.60	6.1	499.01	1960
8	Secondary School (Boys')	1	P	LBWS	NR	4	334.45	1337.8	14,399.95	1960
9	Secondary School (Boys')	1	P	LBWS	NR	1	334.45	334.45	3,599.99	1960
10	Secondary School (Girls')	1	P	LBWS	NR	2	334.45	668.9	7,199.97	1960
11	Secondary School (Girls')	1	P	LBWS	NR	3	334.45	1,003.35	10,799.96	1960
12	Madrasa	1	p	LBWS	NR	2	18.29	4.57	900.46	1960
13	Madrasa	1	p	LBWS	NR	1	24.39	6.10	1,600.82	1993
14	Auditorium/ Cinema hall	1	SP	LBWS	NR	2	54.9	18.3	10,805.52	1960
15	Auditorium/ Cinema hall	1	P	LBWS	NR	1	15.2	7.6	1,250.64	1960
16	Intake Channel	1	P	LBWS	NR	1	258.75	258.75	2,783.74	1960
17	Plyers Room x3	3	SP	LBWS	NR	1	38.10	114.31	1,229.79	1960
18	Water Pump House	2	SP	LBWS	NR	1	18.22	36.44	392.24	1960
19	Overhead Water Tank (pillar)	1	P	RCC	NR	4			14,400	1960
20	Fire Pump House	1	TS	LBWS	NR	1	9.15	4.57	449.92	1960

SL	Name of Building	No. of Structure	Type of Bldg.	Type of Structure	Category	Storeied of Building	Area per structure (square meter)	Total Area (square meter)	Total Area (square feet)	Construction Year
21	Electric office Garage	1	TS	LBWS	NR	1	4.57	4.57	224.80	1960
22	Swimming Pool RCC	1	P	RCC	NR	1	267.94	267.94	2,882.61	1960
23	Swimming Pool Rest Room	1	SP	LBWS	NR	1	28.25	28.25	303.92	1960
24	Swimming Pool Rest Room	1	P	LBWS	NR	1	24.54	24.54	264.01	1960
25	Toilet	1	P	LBWS	NR	1	12.64	12.64	135.99	1960
	Subtotal	29					3,428.56	5,479.41	88,541.85	
	All Structures	151					19,895.8	55,193.2	623,382.68	
	Secondary structures									
	Gate in sqft								Area (sqft)	
1	Gate	1	IS		-		6.10	2.4	160.08	1960
2	Gate	1	IS		-		4.57	2.1	105.05	1960
3	Gate	2	IS		-		2.13	1.1	24.51	1960
4	Gate	4	M		-		3.05	1.8	60.03	1960
5	Gate in MD's residence	1	M		-		3.05	1.5	50.03	1960
	Subtotal	09					18.90	8.99	399.70	
	Wall in running feet (rft)								Area (rft)	
1	Wall	1	-	BW	-	-	-	-	600	1960
2	Wall (5 inch)	-	P						4570	1960
	Post in number								Number	
3	Lamp post	15	S	S					15	1960
4	Lamp post	40	P	RCC					40	1960
	Water Tank in cubic feet (cft)								Area (cft)	
5	Overhead Water Tank (container)	1	P	RCC	-	-	-	-	10,500.00	1960

Note: NR = nonresidential; R = residential; SP = semi-pacca; P = pacca; TS = tin shade; LBWS = load bearing wall structure; BW = barbed wire; S = steel; IS = iron sheet; M = metal.

APPENDIX 2: CONSULTATION MEETINGS, PARTICIPANT LISTS AND PHOTOS

Summary Findings from the Consultation Meetings

Key Question or Issue Raised	Suggested Measures/ Responses
<p>They welcome the power plant. They want to know whether there is any power plant of this type in Bangladesh. People do not understand the technical issues of this type of plant. But they feel that the project will reduce the load shedding during irrigation period at village level.</p>	<p>There are similar types of power plants in Bangladesh, but not of this capacity. The project communications plan is developing materials and methods to assist in explaining the technical aspects of the project.</p>
<p>The existing two schools (one for boys and the other one for girls) will be relocated and it may impacts on the regular study routine of the students and teachers.</p> <p>The location for the school relocation is not finalized. What is the time line for finalizing the school location and by when will it be built?</p> <p>The school should have a good location near to the road and it should not be too noisy.</p> <p>They are content with the plans for the school, but concerned about the implementation, if it will go according to the plan.</p>	<p>At present the school is on 1.81 acre of land. So it is very important to allocate at least 1.81 acre of land for the establishment of new school campus. The school management committee prefers the land in the KNM campus which is being operated by Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC) for the establishment of new school campus.</p> <p>NWPGCL will work with the school committee, engineers and environmental specialists to finalize the most appropriate school location.</p> <p>New school campus should be constructed with allied facilities such as: playground, science laboratory, computer lab, library, canteen, sanitation facility, drinking water, waiting room for the guardians etc.</p> <p>The current plan is for the new school to be handed over to the school authority before beginning of the construction activities of CCPP.</p> <p>NWPGCL is working to ensure that the school is open prior to construction of the plant.</p>
<p>Will all newsprint security guards (5 people who maintain the current site) get jobs? Jobs for unskilled labor should be made available. Skilled labor from the newsprint should be employed, they are currently unemployed and should get job opportunities.</p> <p>Around 100 fishermen households are residing on the opposite side of the Bhairab River as well as the proposed CCPP; they are dependent on Bhairab river, as a result they may be indirectly affected due to the continuous water traffic and nets broken.</p>	<p>NWPGCL cannot commit to employment for the security guards, given the clearance requirements for employment in public utilities, but if there is scope to engage unskilled labor they will give priority to local people during construction and operation of the project.</p> <p>Local people may be engaged in the construction activities (land development, removal of the disposals and other nontechnical activities) during the pre-construction and construction phase;</p> <p>The impact on the fishermen group does not require resettlement of them; they may be affected due to transportation of water vehicle in connection with the power plant. So, these are considered by ADB as social impacts on livelihoods through environmental media and are</p>

Key Question or Issue Raised	Suggested Measures/ Responses
	<p>captured under the Environmental Impact Assessment and EMP;</p> <p>A contingency budget against damage of fishermen's net should be kept in the safeguards document. And during operations shipping activities will be told to fishermen so they can be advised of the schedule in advance so that they know when to avoid fishing in the area. In different nontechnical activities they may be employed as carrying equipment, clearing the project area, sewing uniforms, helping to prepare food etc.</p>
<p>Demolishing the abandoned buildings is a major activity to make the land apposite for power plant installation and thus the area may be polluted by the wastage;</p> <p>According to the power plant design, the Regulating Metering Station (RMS) (it may create loud noise) part is going to be installed at the end corner of the proposed power plant boundary and that is very adjacent to the nearby settlements; and</p> <p>Excessive noise of the power plant may disturb the activities of mosque, school and adjacent residential area.</p>	<p>The installation point of RMS should be kept at a safer place from the settlement area as well as school and mosque considering the sound pollution;</p> <p>Use of modern technology to avoid sound pollution;</p>
<p>The mosque should be renovated.</p>	<p>The mosque will be renovated and access for the community ensured as part of the project.</p> <p>There should be a provision for keeping prayer space/partition for the women in the mosque;</p> <p>Keeping extra care for the proper maintenance of the mosque and the mass graveyard.</p>
<p>A huge amount of tree would need to be cleared for implementation of the project. It may affect negatively the natural environment and habitat loss of the existing wild animals such as: snake, frog, fox etc.</p> <p>The water going into river seems like a lot and there should be good technology to manage any issues.</p> <p>Attention should be paid to security, health and safety issues during construction.</p>	<p>Limit vegetation loss during clearing sites for construction;</p> <p>Try to keep the aged trees alive; and</p> <p>Keeping a facility for afforestation in the project area.</p> <p>An environmental assessment and management plans have been prepared to manage these issues during construction and make sure standards are maintained.</p>

List of Public Consultation Meeting participants

Public Consultation Meeting for 800 MW LNG Based Combined Cycle Power Plant
Project at Khalishpur, Khulna, Bangladesh

Attendance Sheet

Date: 13.11.2016

Venue: IEB, Khalishpur

SL No.	Name	Designation/Address	Mobile no./ e mail	Signature
1	Raja Harnis	Team leader Feasibility Study	"	R
2.	Somasundaram	ELECT ENGINEER Khulna feasibility Study	"	N. Somasundaram
3.	MD. ABUBAKAR	Khalishpur	"	A. Kabir
4.	Dr. Feroz	Khalishpur	"	Feroz
5.	Ziaul Akbar Khan	Khalishpur	"	Ziaul Akbar Khan
6	Md. Nuruzzaman	...	"	Nuruzzaman
7	Md. Abdur Rauf	CSR teacher Khalishpur	"	A. Rauf
8.	Kazi deli Akbar	Business	"	Kazi deli Akbar
9	Hossain EKBAR	Khalishpur	"	Hossain EKBAR
10	Toufiq Akbar	AE (NWPCL)	"	Toufiq Akbar
11.	Gamni Akhtar	AE (NWPCL)	"	Gamni Akhtar
12.	Md. Wahid Ahmed	Pm (CSR of KPCCL) Khalishpur	"	Md. Wahid Ahmed
13	SK. Masum ul Hasan	Welfare officer CSR Programme of KPCCL	"	SK. Masum ul Hasan
14	Shirin Pervin	Programme officer CSR Prog of KPCCL	"	Shirin Pervin
15	Fariha Rahman	student	"	Fariha
16.	Ahish Islam	student	"	Ahish
17	NAZMUSSAKIB	Teacher K.N.M school	"	sakib
18	JAFOR	XGr. R K.N.M school	"	139 JAFOR



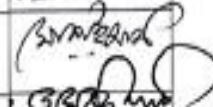
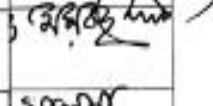
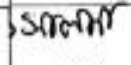
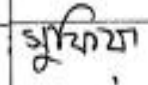
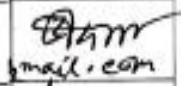
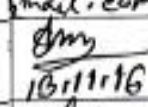
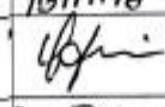
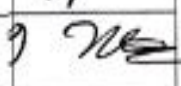
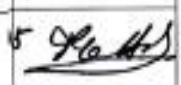
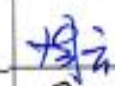
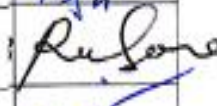
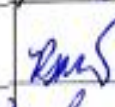
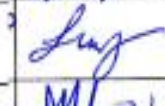

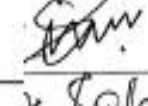
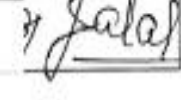
Public Consultation Meeting for 800 MW LNG Based Combined Cycle Power Plant
Project at Khalishpur, Khulna, Bangladesh

Attendance Sheet

Date: 13.11.2016

Venue: IEB, Khalishpur

SL No.	Name	Designation/Address	Mobile no./ e mail	Signature
1	Raja Harnis	Team leader Feasibility Study	"	R
2.	Somasundaram	ELECT ENGINNER Khulna feasibility Study	"	N. Somasundaram
3.	MD. ABULKALAM	Khalishpur	"	A. Kalam
4.	Dr. Feroz	Khalishpur	"	Feroz
5.	Ziam Alankhan	Khalishpur	"	Ziam
6	Md. Nuruzzaman	..	"	Nuruzzaman
7	Md. Abdul Jannat	ASST Teacher Khalishpur	"	A. Jannat
8.	Kazi Sakil Akhond	Business	"	Sakil
9	HATAM EKBAR	Khalishpur	"	Hatam
10	Tontora Akbar	AE (NWPCL)	"	Tontora
11.	Ganmi Akhton	AE (NWPCL)	"	Ganmi Akhton
12.	Md. Wahid Ahmed	Pm (SR of KPCZ) Khalishpur	"	Wahid
13	SK. Masum ul Hasan	Welfare officer CSR Programme of KPCZ	"	SK Masum
14	Shirin Pervin	Programme officer CSR Prog. of KPCZ	"	Shirin
15	Fariha Rahman	student	"	Fariha
16.	Abiah Islam	student	"	Abiah
17	NAZMUSSAKIB	teacher K.N.M school	"	Sakib
18	JAFOR	XGR K.N.M school	"	JAFOR

SL No.	Name	Designation/Address	Mobile no./ e mail	Signature
19.	MITHUN MONDAL	ASS. TEACHER K.N.M. School KHAR	"	
20	MAHBUBUL HAQUE	ASS. TEACHER K.N.M. SCHOOL	"	
21	MD. SHAHIDUL ISLAM	HEAD TEACHER KHALISHPURS, SCHOOL	"	
22.	MURSHI MUJI BUR RAHMAN	ASST TEACHER MADRASHA	"	
23	Salma	Gurdiam Representative K.N.M. School.	"	
24	SIFATJI/SUFIYA BEGUM	Gurdiam Representative K.N.M. School, Khul	"	
25	GI TA RANI DAS	ASST TEACHER K.N.M. School, Khulna	"	
26.	Shahina Khatun	K.N.M. school Head master,	"	
27.	Habur Rahman.	management committee.	"	
28	Dr. Kazi Nurul Nuzar	Environment Advisor	"	
29	Preonab K. Halder	Environmental Expert	"	
30	YUN ZHOU	ADB	"	
31	Reish Jones	ADB CONSULTANT	"	
32	RUBY SCORRO ARICI	ADB CONSULTANT (ENVIRONMENT)	"	
33	Yoojung Jung	ADB	"	
34	Md. Sazzad Ahmad	ADB	"	
35	Md. Sharifuzzaman	Chairman, Bongo Bazar School	"	
36.	Eng. Jalal Ahmed Choudy	CEGIS	"	

SL No.	Name	Designation/Address	Mobile no./ e mail	Signature
37	S.M Khurshid Ahmad	Councilor	"	
38	Zahid ur Rashid	CE, NWPGCL	"	
39	Md. Mashooq Rahman	PD, NWPGCL	"	
40	A.N.M. Wasim Farooq	Sr ASP Dist Police, Khalina	"	 13-11-16
41	PAVZ PAVZ Akd FZL	Councilor K.C.C	"	 13-11-16
42	Sayia Akbar	Khalishpur	"	
43	Monira Begum	"	"	
44	MD IBRAHIM KHALEL	"	3	
45	ABU Fatah	"	"	
46	SK. TIPU Sultan	KHALISHPUR	"	
47	MD. HABIBUR	"	"	
48	MD. JAMEL	"	"	
49	MD. BAZAL	"	"	
50	MD. KALISH	"	"	
51	M.H.A. Zano	"	"	
52	MD. MANJUR	"	"	
53	MD. TARIK		"	
54	Delowar Hossen	Khalishpur	38	

List of Focus Group Discussion Participants
Teacher, Student and School Management Committee

12 NOVEMBER 2016
 158 CONFERENCE
 KUALA

BOS MW KUALA POWER PROJECT
 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING
 FGD (BOYS & GIRLS SCHOOL)
 TEACHERS & PARENTS

SL No.	Name	Designation/Address	Mobile no./ e mail	Signature
1	RUBY SOCORRO AREG	ENVIRONMENT SPEC. VANCOUVER, BC	+6396714637	
2	REISHA JONES	SOCIAL SPECIALIST MANYIAH	"	
3	MAHBUBUL HAQUE	K.N.M SCHOOL ASS. teacher	"	
4	NAZMUSSAKIB	K.N.M SCHOOL Ass. teacher	"	sakil
5	MITHUN MONDAL	Ass. teacher K.N.M school	"	
6	Aliah Islam	student	"	Aliah
7	SALMA BEDUM	durdim. K.N.M school.	"	3 Salma
8	SUFIA BEDUM	durdim. K.N.M school.	"	516 3/27
10	Choudhuri Habibur Rahman.	SME	"	4 of 21
11	Shahina Khatun	Head teacher K.N.M school	"	
12	Fariha Rahman	student	"	Fariha
13	Yoojung Jang	ADB	"	Jang
14	Vun Zibu	ADB	"	
15	Dr. Kazi Noor Naz	CEGIS	"	3 Naz
16	Jalal Ahmad Choudhury.	CEGIS	"	Jalal
17	Pronab K. Halder	Environmental Expert CEGIS	"	
18	S.M. Khurshid Ahmad	Councilor	"	
19	Engn. Rafiqul Islam	Electrical Engn.	"	

FGD with Imam and Adherents

Mosque

FGD with Imam and adherent for 800 MW LNG Based Combined Cycle Power Plant
Project at Khalishpur, Khulna, Bangladesh

Attendance Sheet

Date: 12.11.2016

Venue: IEB, Khulna

SL No.	Name	Designation/Address	Mobile no./ e mail	Signature
01.	NAZ MUSSAKIB	K.N.M teacher		akib
02.	MD. MAMUN			
03.	MD. SHALIM (Ape)			
04.	MD. GAMAL			
05.	MD. MOKLAS			
06.	MD. Farid, Adl			
07.	MD. Zaboo			
08.	HARUN OR ROSID			
09.	HABIBURRAHMAN			
10.	ASAD HOSSEN			
11.	JAFOR IQBAL			
12.	Ismail gazi			Jaw
13.	ZIAUL AHAM			Zahroms
14.	Shasrifuzzaman			Shir
15.	M.D Shadate			Shir
16.	Mahemud hasem			Mahem
17.	MR. Mahu			

MOSQUE

Date: 12.11.2016

Venue: IEB, Kholna

SL No.	Name	Designation/Address	Mobile no./ e mail	Signature
18	M.D. Faruk Hossain			
19	S.M. Morshad Morri			
	Yusuf			
20	Zakir Hossain			
21	Dr. Karimun Nadeem	EMV. Advisor CEGIS		
22	YUN ZHOU	ADB		
23	Yoonjung Jung	ADB		
24	M.D. HASMAT ALI	NWPGCL		
25	Engg. Rafiqul Islam	CEGIS		
26	M.A. Aisur Rahman	Professional CEGIS		
27	REISHA JONES	ADB		

FGD with Fishermen

FGD with Fishermen for 800 MW LNG Based Combined Cycle Power Plant Project at
Khalishpur, Khulna, Bangladesh

Attendance Sheet

Date: 12.11.2016

Venue: Malapara, Chondamal

SL No.	Name	Designation/Address	Mobile no./ e mail	Signature
01.	Atay Biswas	Malapara Chandra Mohal.	"	অজয়
02.	Dipak Biswas	"	"	দীপক বসু
03.	Suman Bhowmik	"	"	সুমন
04.	Condan Biswas	"	"	বন্দন
05.	Kishor Biswas	"	"	কিশোর
06.	Bikas Biswas	"	"	বিকাস
07.	Conchana Ray	"	"	চন্দনা রায়
08.	Lilima Biswas	"	"	লিলামা
09.	Shakti Biswas	"	"	শক্তি
10.	Nomig Biswas	Horsewife	"	নমিগ বসু
11.	Santi Sarker	"	"	সান্তি সর্কার
12.	Pambala Biswas	"	"	পাম্বলা বসু
13.	Konika Biswas	"	"	কনিকা
14.	Quinn	"	"	কুইন
15.	Jesro	"	"	জেসর
16.	Kakoli Biswas	"	"	কাকলী বসু
17.	Eti Rani	"	"	ইতি রানী

SL No.	Name	Designation/Address	Mobile no./ e mail	Signature
18	Anjona	Malapara, Chandoni Mahal	u	ଅନଜନା
19	Mita	u	n	ମିତା
20	Youna	n	n	ୟନା
21	Maryna	n	n	ମାର୍ଯ୍ୟନା
22	Biswajit	n	n	ବିଷ୍ଠାଜିତ
23	chandi	n	n	ଚଣ୍ଡୀ
24	Jagannath	n		ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ
25	Polok			ପୋଲକ
26	Anup			ଅନୁପ
27	Nikhil			ନିଖିଲ
28	Biswa			ବିଷ୍ଠା
29	Eti Biswas			ଇତି ବିଷ୍ଠା
30	Kolpona			କୋଲପନା
31	Anoti			ଅନୋତି
32	Robin Biswas			ରବିନ ବିଷ୍ଠା
33	Pappu			ପାପୁ
34	Mithun			ମିଥୁନ
35	Shanti			ଶାନ୍ତି

খুলনা ৮০০ মেগাওয়াট কয়লাইন্ড সাইকেল বিদ্যুৎ কেন্দ্র প্রকল্পের পরিবেশগত ও আর্থ-সামাজিক প্রভাব
নিরূপণ বিষয়ক মতবিনিময় সভা উপস্থিতির তালিকা

স্থানঃ সম্মেলন কক্ষ, ইঞ্জিনিয়ার্স ইনস্টিটিউট ইন্সটিটিউট, খালিশপুর, খুলনা।

তারিখঃ ২১ অক্টোবর, ২০১৭ খ্রিঃ

সময়: সকাল ১১:০০

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পদবী/ঠিকানা	ইমেইল ও মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১.	উদয়ান মন্ডল	মিঃ, প্রকল্প মনি	udayan21@yaho.com	
২.	মুহাম্মদ সুলতান	কাজিমিলার-২৩ ফেচিংমিলি	01711-309022	
৩.	শ্রীঃ মোস্তফা হোসেন সহকারী	প্রকল্প প্রকৌশলী ফেচিং	01711-422 470	
৪.	আব্দুল রশিদ	প্রধান প্রকৌশলী ২৩পায়েল	01755-630025	27.10.17
৫.	শ্রীঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	উপঃ প্রকল্প প্রকৌশলী ফেচিং ৮০০ মেঃ ইন্ড -১৩৪৩৪৩৪৩৪৩৪	01730-066987	21.10.17
৬.	Shariful Islam	Consultant/ADB	01778580756	
৭.	RUBY SOCORO ARIO	ADB - ENVIRONMENT CONSULTANT	—	
৮.	Shamouedin Ahmed	ADB - Consultant (Gas Sector Specialist)	shamof.bd@gmail.com	
৯.	Nazmun Nahar	ADB BRM	nnahar@adb.org	Nahar
১০.	জাহাঙ্গীর মন্ডল	সহকারী প্রকৌশলী ফেচিং	01711-309022	
১১.	শ্রীঃ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	উপঃ প্রকল্প প্রকৌশলী	0173384872	
১২.	শ্রীঃ সালিম	২৩ মেঃ ওয়ার্ড	02625-250258	
১৩.	Saleha Useen	Saleha Useen Co	—	Saleha Useen
১৪.	Aziz Yusupov	Energy Spec. ADB	ayusupov@adb.org	
১৫.	Md. Shahidul Mondal Joarder	প্রকল্প প্রকৌশলী (ফেচিং)	pdeng.natgel@gmail.com 01730066985	

খুলনা ৮০০ মেগাওয়াট কয়লাইন্ড সাইকেল বিদ্যুৎ কেন্দ্র প্রকল্পের পরিবেশগত ও আর্থ-সামাজিক প্রভাব
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স্থানঃ সম্মেলন কক্ষ, ইঞ্জিনিয়ার্স ইনস্টিটিউট ইন্সটিটিউট, খালিশপুর, খুলনা।

তারিখঃ ২১ অক্টোবর, ২০১৭ খ্রিঃ

সময়ঃ সকাল ১১:০০

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পদবী/ঠিকানা	ইমেইল ও মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
১৬.	Syed Imdad Hossain	Manager, GTCL Arongghatta, KHI	Gossain.unimelb @gmail.com 01709639723	
১৭.	Engr. Nizam Uddin	Manager, SCL 01711043978	uddinengr@gmail.com	
১৮.	Abdullah-Al-Mamun	Asst. Teacher 01710027985	aua-mamun @yahoo.com	
১৯.	Mujib	ABY PRESS	01718444611	
২০.	Mashuda Parveen	Manager (EHS) (Ind) NWPGL	Parveen@nwpgl.org.bd 0177736469	Parveen 21.10.17
২১.	MD. Jamal Uddin	AM (EHS) NWPGL	jamalen466@ gmail.com	JUddin 21.10.17.
২২.	MD. HASMAT ALI	XEN NWPGL	hasmat@nwpgl .org.bd	Hasmat 21.10.17
২৩.	ZIANT ALAM KHAN	General Secre- tary AL-13		ZIANT ALAM KHAN 21.10.17
২৪.	MD Zekia Hossain	13, No Ward Office	01712179692	Zekia Hossain
২৫.	মোঃ শাহিন	২৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	020202260268	Shahin
২৬.	মোঃ হেলালুল ইসলাম	২৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	01533840872	Helal
২৭.	মোঃ হেলালুল ইসলাম	২৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	020202260268	Helal
২৮.	মোঃ কাফিলুল ইসলাম	২৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	01616229992	Kafil
২৯.	আজিজুল হান রাজা	২৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	01919606047	Aziz
৩০.	তাপস হুমায়ুন	২৬ নং ওয়ার্ড	01926231008	Tapas

খুলনা ৮০০ মেগাওয়াট কম্বাইন্ড সাইকেল বিদ্যুৎ কেন্দ্র প্রকল্পের পরিবেশগত ও আর্থ-সামাজিক প্রভাব
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স্থানঃ সম্মেলন কক্ষ, ইঞ্জিনিয়ার্স ইনস্টিটিউট ইন্সটিটিউট, খালিশপুর, খুলনা।

তারিখঃ ২১ অক্টোবর, ২০১৭ খ্রিঃ

সময়ঃ সকাল ১১:০০

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পদবী/ঠিকানা	ইমেইল ও মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
৩১.	মুকুন্দর দাস	চন্দ্রনীসংলগ্ন, ৬ নং ওয়ার্ড		মুকুন্দর
৩২.	মিত্য দাস	চন্দ্রনীসংলগ্ন, ৬ নং ওয়ার্ড		মিত্য
৩৩.	স্বাটীন বিক্রম	চন্দ্রনীসংলগ্ন, ৬ নং ওয়ার্ড		স্বাটীন বিক্রম
৩৪.	রায়গুণ	১৬ ৩২৮৫		রায়গুণ
৩৫.	শ্রী: টিপু মুন্সতর	২০ নং জোয়ার, চন্দ্রনীসংলগ্ন		
৩৬.	শ্রী: বেঙ্গলীসংলগ্ন	৩ নং জোয়ার, চন্দ্রনীসংলগ্ন		
৩৭.	জ্যোতিষ্মত রায়	গুণ্ডা মল খুলনা		
৩৮.				
৩৯.	শ্রী: মনোজ কুমার	কে.এন.এম ০১৭১১৭১০৭৭		
৪০.	সাইনু মল্লিক	সাইনু মল্লিক কে.এন.এম খুলনা	০১৭১৪৪১১০০৪	<u>শাইনু</u> 21.10.2017
৪১.	অপর্ণা রায়	সহকারী সিস্টেম কে.এন.এম খুলনা	০১৭২৭৫০৬৪৪১	<u>অপর্ণা</u> 21.10.17
৪২.	মুকুতা	সিস্টেম এনালিস্ট কে.এন.এম খুলনা	০১৭৪২৫৫০৩৫৩	<u>Mukta</u>
৪৩.	সোহিনুর	সিস্টেম এনালিস্ট কে.এন.এম খুলনা	০১৭১৬৫৬১৭৫১	<u>Sohinur</u>
৪৪.	নুপুরা ডাওয়ার পুতুল	সিস্টেম এনালিস্ট কে.এন.এম খুলনা	০১৭৫৪৭৪৭৩১২	<u>Putul</u>
৪৫.	নুপুর	সিস্টেম এনালিস্ট কে.এন.এম খুলনা	০১৭৩৫২৭৬৪৬৬	<u>NUPUR</u>

খুলনা ৮০০ মেগাওয়াট কম্বাইন্ড সাইকেল বিদ্যুৎ কেন্দ্র প্রকল্পের পরিবেশগত ও আর্থ-সামাজিক প্রভাব
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স্থানঃ সম্মেলন কক্ষ, ইঞ্জিনিয়ার্স ইনস্টিটিউট ইন্সটিটিউট, খালিশপুর, খুলনা।

তারিখঃ ২১ অক্টোবর, ২০১৭ খ্রিঃ

সময়ঃ সকাল ১১:০০


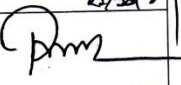
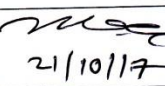

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পদবী/ঠিকানা	ইমেইল ও মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
৪৬.	শ্রী. প্রদীপ কুমার	কম্পিউটার	০২৭৩০-৪৪২২ ৪৯	[Signature]
৪৭.	শ্রী. জাহাঙ্গীর	কম্পিউটার	০১৭৩৭৭৪৩৩৫৫	[Signature]
৪৮.	শ্রী. মাহমুদ	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১২-০৬৬৭৯	[Signature]
৪৯.	শ্রী. মাহমুদ হোসেন	কম্পিউটার	০১৭২১৩ ৭৭৭ ১৬	[Signature]
৫০.	কম্পিউটার প্রোগ্রামার	কম্পিউটার	০১৭২০০৩০৩৭৬	[Signature]
৫১.	শ্রী. মাহমুদ হোসেন	কম্পিউটার	০১৭৫৪-৪৪২২৫০	[Signature]
৫২.	শ্রী. মাহমুদ হোসেন	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১৬১৭০০ ৩৪	[Signature]
৫৩.	ইমতিয়াজ হোসেন	শ্রী. মাহমুদ হোসেন ২৩ নং	০১৭৭৭৭ ৩৬৭৪৩	[Signature]
৫৪.	শ্রী. মাহমুদ হোসেন	কম্পিউটার	০১৭৪৪১৫৭৯১০	[Signature]
৫৫.	RUSHA JONES	ADB-CONSULTANT	-	[Signature]
৫৬.	Yoojung Jang	ADB-HQ	yjang@adb.org	[Signature]
৫৭.	ZHAOJING MU	ADB	zhaojingmu@adb.org	[Signature]
৫৮.	SM Faruk Ahmed	BUSINESS	০১৭১৫০০১১০৬	[Signature]
৫৯.	শ্রী. মাহমুদ হোসেন	কম্পিউটার	০১৭২১৩১০৪৬৭	[Signature]
৬০.	শ্রী. মাহমুদ হোসেন	কম্পিউটার	০১৭১৬-৬৩৬৬৩৩	[Signature]

খুলনা ৮০০ মেগাওয়াট কন্সট্রাক্ট সাইকেল বিদ্যুৎ কেন্দ্র প্রকল্পের পরিবেশগত ও আর্থিক
নিরূপণ বিষয়ক মতবিনিময় সভা উপস্থিতির তালিকা

স্থানঃ সম্মেলন কক্ষ, ইঞ্জিনিয়ার্স ইনস্টিটিউট ইন্সটিটিউট, খালিশপুর, খুলনা।

তারিখঃ ২১ অক্টোবর, ২০১৭ খ্রিঃ

সময়ঃ সকাল ১১:০০

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	পদবী/ঠিকানা	ইমেইল ও মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
৬১.	মুহাম্মদ আবদুল করিম	সংশোধন সচিব টিই প্রকল্প	mazimur@cegisbd.com 01713865523	
৬২.	এনিস হাদিসুল ইসলাম	Electrical Engg CEGIS	01710-564066	
৬৩.	ড. জারীপুর বেগম	Advisor, CEGIS	namunaz@ cegisbd.com	 21/10/17
৬৪.	Md. Hasan	Asstt. IEB KLN-	01558348831	 21/10/17
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Photographs of the Sessions



Consultation Workshop at IEB, Khulna





FGD with KNM school teacher, student, managing committee



FGD with Imam and adherents of the KNM mosque





FGD with Fishermen