

Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 51137-001
July 2018

Bangladesh: Southwest Transmission Grid Expansion Project

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 5 December 2017)

Currency unit	–	Taka (Tk)
Tk1.00	=	\$0.0121359
\$1.00	=	Tk82.40

ABBREVIATIONS

ACCC	Aluminum Conductor Composite Core
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ARIPA	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (2017)
ARIPO	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (1982)
CCL	Cash Compensation under the Law
CLAC	Central Land Allocation Committee
CPR	Common Property Resources
DC	Deputy Commissioner
EAKFP	Republic of Korea e-Asia Knowledge Partnership Fund (EAKPF)
ESU	Environmental and Social Unit
GIS	gas-insulated switchgear
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ha	hectare
IEM	Independent External Monitor
INGO	Implementing Nongovernment Organization
IoL	Inventory of Losses
JFJCM	Japan Fund for the Joint Crediting Mechanism
km	kilometer
LGRC	Local Grievance Redress Committee
MOL	Ministry of Land
MPEMR	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources
PAVC	Property Assessment and Valuation Committee
PGCB	Power Grid Company of Bangladesh
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
RoW	right-of-way
R&R	Rehabilitation and Restoration
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB 2009)

This resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the "terms of use" section of this website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	iii
1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Project Components	1
1.3 Draft Resettlement Plan	4
2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	5
2.1 Introduction	5
2.2 Land Requirements for Substations	5
2.2.1 Gopalganj (North) 400/132 kV Substation	5
2.2.3 400/132 kV Rohanpur GIS Substation	7
2.3 Right-of-Way (RoW) of Transmission Lines	8
2.4 Resettlement Impact Analysis	11
2.4.1 Impacts of Substations	11
2.4.2 Impacts of Transmission Lines	12
2.4.3 Alternatives	15
2.4.4 Vulnerable Households	16
2.4.5 Summary of Resettlement Impacts	17
3. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	20
3.1 Demographic Characteristics	20
3.2 Education	21
3.3 Housing Infrastructure	21
3.4 Household Amenities	21
3.5 Household Assets	22
3.6 Land Ownership	22
3.7 Livelihoods	22
3.8 Household Income and Expenditure	24
3.9 Official Valuation for Assets	24
3.10 Methodology for Assessment of Current Market Price	25
3.11 Indebtedness	25
3.12 Unemployment	25
3.13 Health and Services	26
3.14 Energy Use	26
3.15 Role of Women and Gender Issues	27
3.16 Awareness on HIV	28
3.17 Indigenous Peoples	28
4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	29
4.1 Consultations	29
4.2 Information Disclosure	36
4.3 Continued Consultation and Participation	37
5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	39
6. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK	41
6.1 Introduction	41
6.2 Legal Framework for Land Acquisitions in Bangladesh	41
6.3 Valuation of Assets and Payment of Compensation	45
6.4 The Electricity Act, 1910	45
6.5 The Bangladesh Telegraph Act, 1885	46
6.6 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009	46
6.7 Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles Applicable to the Project	50
7. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	52
7.1 Introduction	52
7.2 Entitlement Matrix	52
8. RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION	60
9. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	64

10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	70
10.1 Environmental and Social Unit (ESU)	70
10.2 Implementing NGO (INGO).....	71
10.3 Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC)	72
11. MONITORING AND REPORTING	73
11.1 Internal Monitoring	73
11.2 External Monitoring	74
12. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	76

List of Annexes

Annex 1: Inventories of the Transmission Line Routes	79
Annex 2: Data Analysis of the Census Survey	99
Annex 3: Details of Trees Affected for the Right of Way of the Transmission Lines	113
Annex 4: Data Analysis of the Socioeconomic Survey	116
Annex 5: List of Names of the Participants at Consultations	137
Annex 6: Photographs of the Participants at Consultations.....	155
Annex 7: Results of the Current Market Price Survey	165
Annex 8: Maps of the Project Implementation Sites	184

List of Tables

Table 2.1 - Land Under the Right-of-Way of the Transmission Lines.....	9
Table 2.2 - Land Requirements for Installation of Transmission Towers	9
Table 2.3 - Impact of Land Acquisition on the Total Land Assets of Landowners	11
Table 2.4 - Impact of Land Acquisition on the Total Agricultural Land of Landowners.....	12
Table 2.5 - Affected Cultivation Area by Transmission Lines	13
Table 2.6 - Built Structures Affected within the RoW of Transmission Lines.....	14
Table 2.7 - Size of Land Owned by Potentially Displaced Persons	14
Table 2.8 - Trees Affected by the Transmission Lines	15
Table 2.9 - Vulnerable Households Affected by Substations.....	16
Table 2.10 - Vulnerable Households Affected by Transmission lines	17
Table 2.11 - Summary Resettlement Impacts of the Substations.....	17
Table 2.12 - Summary Resettlement Impacts of Transmission Lines	18
Table 3.1 - Geographical Spread of Subprojects.....	20
Table 3.2 - Primary Source of Livelihoods of the Households	23
Table 3.3 - Supplementary Sources of Livelihoods of the Households	23
Table 3.4 - Monthly Income of the Households	24
Table 3.5 - Monthly Expenditure of Households	24
Table 4.1 - Locations and the Number of Participants at Public Consultations.....	29
Table 4.2 - Locations and the Number of Participants at Gender Consultations.....	30
Table 4.3 - Key Issues Raised and Discussed During Consultations.....	31
Table 6.1 - Land Acquisition Process under ARIPO, 1982	42
Table 6.2 - Land Acquisition Process under ARIPO, 2017	43
Table 6.3 - A Compliance Review of the Legal Framework of Bangladesh and the Safeguard Principles of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009	48
Table 7.1 - Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix	53
Table 8.1 – Livelihood and Income Restoration Plan	60
Table 8.2 – Mitigation Measures for Residential Structures	62
Table 9.1 - Resettlement Budget (Summary)	65
Table 12.1 - Implementation Schedule	77

GLOSSARY

Affected Person (AP)	- Includes any person, affected households (AHs), firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with physical or economic displacement.
Assistance	- Means support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.
Compensation	- Means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by project at replacement cost based on current market value.
Cut-Off-Date	- Generally refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance (as the case may be) will not be considered. The final date of census is considered as eligibility cut-off-date. This is recognized as the social cut-off date. The legal cut-off date will be the date on which the DC issues section 3 notice under ARIPO 1982 or section 4 notice under ARIPA 2017 indicating the intention of land acquisition.
Displaced Person (DP)	- Displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (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.
Entitlements	- Includes 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 Affected Households, depending on the type and degree/nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Eminent Domain	- Refers to the regulatory authority of the government to obtain land for public purpose/interest or use as described in ARIPO 1982 and ARIPA 2017 of Bangladesh. The principle of eminent domain and the land acquisition laws referred to will be applied to acquire the land required for the proposed substations.
Inventory of Loses	- Includes the record (inventory) of the affected or lost properties and assets identified during census survey which is used as the basis for preparation of the Resettlement Plan.
Nontitled	- Means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying as per the national laws 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.
Relocation	- Rebuilding and reinstalling of housing, assets/properties including productive land, and public and private infrastructure, in a new location.
Replacement Cost	- The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Furthermore, replacement cost of the land, structures, trees and crops affected had been assessed during consultations conducted with APs, and information elicited through a rapid market survey conducted with key stakeholders in the land market and other relevant government departments such as forest, agriculture, marketing and public works. In calculating the replacement cost, depreciation of built structures and other assets will not be taken into account.
Rehabilitation & Restoration	- This means restoration of income, livelihoods, and re-establishment of sociocultural system.

**Severely
Affected Persons
Vulnerable
Households**

- Refer to persons who will lose more than ten percent of their productive assets due to involuntary land acquisitions or any other form of project interventions.
- include households those are: (i) headed by single men or women with dependents with low incomes; (ii) headed by old/disabled people without means of livelihood support; (iii) households that fall on or below the official poverty line; (iv) households of indigenous population or ethnic minority; and (v) persons without title to land and potentially be landless.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. The Bangladesh Southwest Transmission Grid Expansion Project will be funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) with a loan of \$350 million. The project executing agency is the Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Limited (PGCB), and the project implementation period is 5 years starting from 2018. The loan will be complemented by a \$7.0 million grant to help overcome the incremental cost for adopting energy efficient transmission lines using aluminum conductor composite core (ACCC) conductors by the ADB-administered Japan Fund for the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JFJCM) and another \$0.5 million grant from the ADB-administered Republic of Korea e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund (EAKPF) to enhance the socially-inclusive capacity development in the electric utility industry and particularly of female students in universities and PGCB professionals.

ii. The project has four major components as follows.

- Component 1 is to increase the power delivery capacity at Gopalganj which includes the construction of Gopalganj (North) 400/132 kV substation together with (i) switching facilities for 400 kV transmission lines; and (ii) 400/132 kV transformers for local power supply.
- Component 2 provides for expansion of transmission network in Southern Bangladesh and covers (i) construction of Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur 230 kV double circuit transmission line; (ii) 230 kV bay extension at Barisal (North) substation; (iii) augmentation of Faridpur substation; and (iv) augmentation of Gopalganj (North) substation with 400/230 kV transformers.
- Component 3 focuses on expansion of transmission network in western Bangladesh and includes the construction of (i) Bogra (West)-Rohanpur 400 kV double circuit transmission line; (ii) 400/230 kV Bogra (West) gas-insulated switchgear (GIS) substation; (iii) 400/132 kV Rohanpur GIS substation; (iv) Chapainawabganj-Rohanpur 132 kV double circuit transmission line; (v) line-in line-out connection from Barapukuria-Bogra (South) 230 kV double circuit transmission line to Bogra (West) substation; (vi) line-in line-out connection from Chowdala-Niamatpur 132 kV double circuit transmission line to Rohanpur substation; and (vii) 132 kV bay extension at Chapainawabganj substation.
- Component 4 is to enhance the socially inclusive capacity development in the electric utility industry which will support up to 50 students in universities and up to 30 professionals (25 short-term, and 5 long-term) in PGCB to continue education.

iii. The project is categorized as A for involuntary resettlement and C for indigenous peoples. The preparation of the resettlement plan was guided by ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 and the legal and regulatory framework of the Government of Bangladesh. The plan analyses the project related impacts and provides an entitlement matrix that includes cash compensation and other resettlement assistance to persons affected by the project. This draft plan is based on several assumptions and preliminary engineering designs as the detailed and final engineering designs are yet to be completed. Therefore, PGCB is responsible for updating the draft plan based on final engineering designs and detailed measurement surveys and submitting the final resettlement plan to ADB prior to the commencement of the project construction work.

iv. The project will cause permanent and temporary resettlement impacts of an estimated 1,185 households and 4,859 persons. Permanent economic displacements are anticipated due

to acquisition of 40 hectares of private agricultural land for the construction of three substations. Land acquisitions will altogether affect 266 households and an estimated population of 1,183. Of the households able to be located for surveying, 91% (138 households/552 persons) will lose more than 10% of their productive assets.

v. No land will be acquired for the right-of-way (RoW) of the transmission lines as per the Electricity Act of Bangladesh (1910). The total length of the five transmission lines is estimated at 268 km. The transmission lines will largely traverse rural areas, agricultural fields and rivers. However, both permanent and temporary impacts are anticipated on populations living within the RoW. An estimated 919 households with 3,676 people are estimated to be impacted by the transmission lines in the RoW. PGCB has conducted a survey of structures that will be potentially affected using the preliminary trace of the transmission lines' RoW. The survey indicates that 89 residential structures belonging to 77 households lie along the preliminary trace. All 77 households are title holders. PGCB has a track record of avoiding impacts on structures and physical displacement in final engineering design. PGCB will make utmost efforts that impacts on the 89 residential structures will be avoided or minimized. The second permanent impact will be on people who will permanently lose another 0.223 ha of land by the erection of 691 transmission towers and stringing of transmission lines. The third permanent impact is the loss of a total of 8,921 trees comprising 4,040 timber trees, 4,386 fruit-bearing trees and 495 medicinal plants with an average of 33 trees per kilometre. The temporary impacts include the loss of crops cultivated in an area of approximately 234 ha that fall within the RoW of the transmission lines and under the tower footings. The project also includes augmentation of the capacities of two other substations, namely (a) Faridpur and Gopalganj (North) substation; and (b) 230 kV bay extension at Barisal (North) substation and 132 kV Bay extension at Chapainawabganj substation. The augmentation of the substations will be confined to the remaining land within the premises of the existing substations of PGCB, and thus no acquisition of additional land is required.

vi. Compensation for land, residential structures, trees and crops affected by the construction of the substations, transmission lines and towers will be provided at replacement cost to the affected persons as per the ADB SPS 2009.¹ The affected people by the lines can use the land for residential and cultivation purposes as long as the vertical clearance requirement is met. The vertical clearance between lines and structures is 7m for 132kV, 8m for 230kV and 11m for 400kV. PGCB will make utmost efforts that impacts on the 89 residential structures will be avoided or minimized. If the complete avoidance is not possible, all residual impacts after minimization will be compensated. PGCB will consult with the affected households on the reconstruction of the residential structures and reorganization of the residential plots. The compensation method will be as follows and these are reflected in the entitlement matrix.

- Of the 77 households, 74 have land plot large enough to reconstruct the affected structure within the same plot. In case impacts on these households cannot be avoided, PGCB will reconstruct the structure (or portion of the structure) before demolition and provide transition allowances. The plot will be reorganized such that the vacated portion under the RoW can be used for agriculture or for other similar purpose. For example, if there are a residential structure and a livestock rearing pen

¹ The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Furthermore, replacement cost of the land, structures, trees and crops affected had been assessed during consultations conducted with APs, and information elicited through a rapid market survey conducted with key stakeholders in the land market and other relevant government departments such as forest, agriculture, marketing and public works. In calculating the replacement cost, depreciation of built structures and other assets will not be taken into account.

in the same plot, the residential structure is shifted to the livestock rearing area, and the pen is moved to the place where the structure used to be.

- For any affected household whose plot is not large enough to rebuild structures within the same plot (i.e., those that are less than 10 decimal or 0.04 ha), compensation will be provided for replacement land and structure. The survey suggests that there could be three households falling under this condition. The 3 households will be provided with assistance for site restoration and to find alternative land for housing.

vii. An implementing NGO will be engaged to collect baseline data of the current land use and help affected households reorganize the land use and resume their current activities. PGCB with assistance from the implementing NGO will consult closely with affected households on their resettlement options and disclose relevant information ahead of any impacts. PGCB will ensure that a grievance redress mechanism is in place to address affected household concerns regarding plot reorganization and/or relocation. All plot reorganization and/or relocation will be monitored by PGCB and the external monitor engaged for the Project. This monitoring will include the quality of any reconstruction implemented by PGCB and monitoring of land use post reconstruction.

viii. Cash compensation will also be provided for households who will permanently lose their land for tower footings. The persons affected by crop losses will also be compensated for their losses based on the crop value of one year, as the different phases of construction work such as installation of towers and stringing conductors can spread over to several months with a time gap between different activities. Furthermore, they will be allowed to use the land cleared for the installation of the towers for cultivations, after completion of the construction work, provided they comply with vertical clearance requirements.

ix. Due diligence conducted for the project did not find the presence of any territories of the indigenous populations or ethnic minorities, their livelihood systems, customary properties or their natural or cultural resources within the boundaries earmarked for the project activities.

x. Public consultations were carried out with groups of men and women and their community-based organizations including the affected persons in the project impact areas for the purpose of disclosing information about the proposed project and its various subcomponents and eliciting their views and concerns. The feedback received from consultations will be used by the executing agency to carryout necessary revisions to the technical designs in order to minimize the resettlement impacts. Furthermore, consultation outcomes were also helpful in establishing appropriate safeguards measures in the preparation of the resettlement plan. Community level consultations were conducted at 14 different locations with the participation of 414 men and women from the communities. Furthermore, consultations were also conducted with women's groups at 9 other locations in the subproject areas. The number of women who participated in those consultations was 169. Communities in the impact areas, made a strong emphasis that they need to be assured that the project does not make any adverse impacts on their private properties, residential dwellings, public infrastructure, livelihoods and personal security.

xi. The Project Management Unit (PMU) of PGCB will continue their communications with the affected persons and other stakeholders and disclose information such as the dates of final surveys and census of affected households, valuation procedures, project-related impacts, specific entitlements of the affected persons, compensation procedures, grievance redress procedures and dates of the commencement of civil works. Brochures and posters containing relevant information will be printed in Bengali and they will be made available/displayed at places easily accessible to the affected persons and other interested parties. A copy of the draft

resettlement plan will be disclosed on ADB's website as well as on the official website of PGCB. A translation of the Resettlement Plan in Bengali will be made available for public scrutiny. Once the draft resettlement plan is finalized with updated information, the same procedure of disclosure will be followed.

xii. The executing agency, PGCB will establish a three-tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM), one at the local level, the second at the Project Director level and the third at the PMU level to address the concerns, complaints and grievances that may be raised by the affected persons during project planning and implementation. The lowest level of the GRM will be based at the local/village level and the focal point will be the assistant engineer or any other officer appointed by PGCB to a particular site. The complaints and grievances that are not resolved at the local level GRM will be referred to the local grievance redress committee (LGRC) chaired by the project directors in-charge of the respective project components. Grievances which are not resolved at the GRC level will be forwarded to the PMU of PGCB. At each level, grievances will be resolved within a stipulated timeframe. Affected parties can resort to legal action in courts at any time. They also have access to ADB's Accountability Mechanism.

xiii. The land acquisition process in Bangladesh was governed by the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982. The ARIPO is now repealed by the new Act of Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) of 2017. Land acquisition associated with Bogra (West) and Rohanpur substations will be governed by ARIPA 2017 and the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has assured that the land acquisition process for Gopalganj (North) which has started prior to the enactment of the new Act will be conducted under applicable laws and Acts. The gaps in the payment of compensation will be addressed by PGCB which would also ensure that affected persons are paid compensation for their losses at replacement cost and as per the ADB's SPS. The Electricity Act of 1910 stipulates full compensation to the affected parties for any damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by licensees of electricity supply or by anyone employed by him. Based on the national regulatory framework and the safeguard policy of ADB, project implementation will be guided by the safeguards principles of (i) avoid, minimize and mitigate adverse impacts by exploring design alternatives; (ii) disclosure of project related information and entitlements to the affected persons; (iii) meaningful consultations with affected persons; (iv) compensation at replacement cost and full compensation prior to displacement; (v) special resettlement assistance to vulnerable households; (vi) restoration and improvement of livelihoods; and (vii) establishment of a grievance redress mechanism which is cost effective and easily accessible.

xiv. The entitlement matrix summarizes the main types of losses and the corresponding entitlements in accordance with the legal framework of the government and ADB safeguard policies. The matrix provides for compensation at replacement cost for all losses, both permanent and temporary. Affected persons will be entitled for compensation irrespective of their title to offset such losses, enabling restoration of living conditions to a state better or equal to the pre-project situation. All affected persons who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets and rehabilitation measures. The legal cut-off date will be the date of issuing of section 3 notice (ARIPO 1982) and section 4 notice (ARIPA 2017) by Deputy Commissioner (DC) for title holders affected by the three substations. The social cut-off date is the final date of the census survey conducted based on the final design and detailed measurement survey for nontitle holders affected by the three substations and titled and nontitled holders affected by the transmission lines. The legal cut off date for Gopalganj substation is 6 March 2017. The legal cut off date for Rohanpur and Bogra substations have not been announced yet. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to receive compensation or any other assistance.

xv. For the transmission line RoW, the losses are both permanent and temporary and the project will ensure that it will not create any vulnerabilities or impoverishment on the part of affected persons. The land acquired for the project will be compensated at replacement cost to enable the affected persons to buy alternate land or to invest their compensation money in productive ventures. The loss of crops and trees due to tower footings and tower lines along the RoW will be compensated at replacement cost based on the type and age of the tree, its productivity, lost income and time taken to re-establish the crops/trees to similar stage of production. During the survey, the livelihood and income status was analyzed and the compensation will be provided according to the detailed evaluation of the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC), an independent body to be appointed by PGCB. The vulnerable affected persons will be provided with additional cash assistance. Provisions for payment of compensation have been included in the entitlement matrix as well as in the resettlement budget. In addition to payment of cash compensation paid at replacement cost, the implementing NGO of the resettlement plan will consult and assist the affected persons to find alternate land, to invest their compensation in productive activities and will also coordinate with other relevant government agencies to support and conduct livelihood restoration measures such as tree planting programs and training for the affected communities.

xvi. The resettlement budget provides for payment of compensation at replacement cost and includes compensation for loss of land, and trees and crops along the transmission line RoW. It also provides for compensation for built structures within the RoW, which require relocation. The budget also makes provisions for additional resettlement assistance for vulnerable households. Furthermore, provisions have been made to cover the costs of conducting consultations, updating the resettlement plan, grievance redress and monitoring. The resettlement budget is estimated at Tk642,426,854 (\$7,740,083) of which a substantial portion will be absorbed for the compensation of affected land, built structures, crops and trees. PGCB will disburse the necessary funds through the PMU to cover the resettlement costs.

xvii. The PMU of PGCB will be responsible for overall coordination, supervision and monitoring of the project's compliance with social safeguards, which include resettlement planning, fund disbursements, coordination of all activities related to resettlement plan implementation, monitoring and reporting. The executing agency, PGCB has established an Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) for the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and the resettlement plan with a dedicated officer from the PMU to coordinate all functions related to land acquisition and resettlement. Furthermore, PGCB will appoint an implementing NGO (INGO) to assist the ESU in the implementation of the safeguards activities in the plan. PGCB will also establish a Property Assessment and Valuation Committee to assess and determine the replacement cost for all losses.

xviii. All activities related to assessment of losses and payment of compensation will be completed before subproject sites are handed over to the contractor and the commencement of construction. The timeframe stipulated for completion of resettlement related activities is two years. No physical or economic displacement of affected persons will occur until full compensation is paid to the affected persons at replacement cost. All land will be freed from their encumbrances before they are handed over to the contractor. PGCB will hold the responsibility for monitoring the overall project processes, outputs, outcomes and impacts in periodic intervals. PGCB will establish a monitoring desk at the PMU to conduct the monitoring activities. PGCB will also appoint an external monitor to review and support the safeguards management as required by ADB's SPS for Category A projects. Biannual monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB and disclosed on ADB website.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Background

1. The development policy framework of the Government of Bangladesh envisages sustainable development and moving towards a middle-income threshold by year 2021. The per capita income is rising steadily, from \$1,110 in 2014 to \$1,544 in 2017.² In contrast, the per capita electricity consumption in Bangladesh is only 330 kilowatt-hours (kWh) (2015) which is lower than its neighboring countries. Electricity consumption is growing rapidly at an annual rate of over 6% largely due to the growth in per capita income, increasing industrialization and the expansion of the agriculture and commercial sectors. Energy demand is expected to increase threefold by 2035 as the government rolls out connections to rural households and Bangladesh continues on a trajectory of strong economic growth. Electricity demand would need to increase to 33,708 MW by 2035 to meet the desired service quality and quantity projected under future growth.

2. The government's strategy is to promote power sector and it has embarked on implementation of a master plan to add low cost base load power capacity to compensate for declining domestic gas production and replacement of expensive diesel and oil-based power plants. It is providing subsidies including for life line consumption to support the objective of increasing electricity distribution to all parts of the country.³ For the energy sector, national targets include increased access to electricity, from 83%⁴ in 2017, and reaching 100% by 2021. Increase in per capita consumption, from 170 kWh in 2010 to a target of 514 kWh by 2020 is anticipated.

3. The Southwest Transmission Grid Expansion Project comprises four major components. Component 1 is increasing power delivery capacity at Gopalganj; Component 2 is expansion of transmission network in southern Bangladesh; Component 3 is expansion of transmission network in western Bangladesh; and Component 4 is to enhance the socially-inclusive capacity development in the electric utility industry. The project will be implemented by the Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB) with the loan of \$350 million obtained from the Asian Development Bank and counterpart funding from the Government of Bangladesh to the value of \$174.5 million. The loan will be complemented by \$7.0 million grant to help overcome the incremental cost for adopting energy efficient transmission lines using aluminum conductor composite core (ACCC) conductors by the ADB administered Japan Fund for the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JFJCM). Component 4 of the project will be financed through a grant of \$0.5 million facilitated by E-Asia Knowledge Partnership Fund (e-Asia Fund) Resources. The project implementation period is July 2018 to March 2023.

1.2 Project Components

4. Component 1 - increasing power delivery capacity at Gopalganj will include construction of Gopalganj (North) 400/132 kV substation inclusive of (i) switching facilities for 400 kV transmission lines, and (ii) 400/132 kV transformers for local power supply.

5. The proposed 400/132 kV⁵ substation to be built at Gopalganj will manage the power flow from Mongla and Payra power plants in southwestern Bangladesh and deliver a higher capacity to Dhaka as well as to the local transmission network. The Gopalganj (North) substation would

² Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

³ Government of Bangladesh. 2013. *The National Sustainable Development Strategy 2010–2021*. Dhaka.

⁴ Bangladesh's Power Sector at a Glance. www.powercell.gov.bd. Power Cell. Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources.

⁵ 400 kV is the highest transmission voltage used in Bangladesh.

serve (i) as a switching station for the two major transmission lines from Mongla (the Mongla-Gopalganj line is presently in the procurement stage) and from Payra (the Payra-Gopalganj line is presently under construction); (ii) as a step-down substation to deliver power to the 132 kV and 230 kV network centre; and (iii) to deliver power to the Gopalganj-Aminbazar⁶ line to serve the demand in Dhaka.

6. The Power System Master Plan 2016⁷ has identified the need for developing major transmission capacity to transfer power from the new power plants to be developed in southern Bangladesh, to load centres in Dhaka and Khulna. The master plan envisages increased power generating capacities from the new power plants under construction which include 1,320 MW from Mongla, 1,320 MW from Payra and another 800 MW from Rupsha adding the total new generating capacity in the southern Bangladesh to 3,440 MW. This new generating capacity is either under construction or at advanced stages of project planning and financing activities. The Power System Master Plan envisages all the above generating facilities to be operational by year 2022. The peak load flow towards Dhaka from these southwestern generating facilities in 2025 is estimated to be about 1800 MW, after deducting about 430 MW to meet the demand in the local areas of Mongla, Payra and Gopalganj, and for power plant auxiliary requirements. If the local demand, especially from the planned industrial zones did not grow, and as the power plants being built in the southwestern region being of larger capacity, operated on cheaper fuels, the power flow towards Dhaka from the southern region would increase further, exceeding 2000 MW by 2025.

7. The proposed Gopalganj (North) 400/132 kV substation will have the following key components:

- (a) nine (9) 400 kV bays with associated switchgear;
- (b) three 400 kV/132 kV transformers, each rated at 325 MVA;
- (c) two shunt reactors each rated at 25 MVAR, and one shunt reactor rated at 80 MVAR;
- (d) thirteen (13) 132 kV bays with associated switchgear.

8. Component 2 - expansion of transmission network in southern Bangladesh includes (i) construction of Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur 230 kV double circuit transmission line; (ii) 230 kV bay extension at Barisal (North) substation; (iii) augmentation of Faridpur substation; and (iv) augmentation of Gopalganj (North) substation with 400/230 kV transformers.

9. The purpose of component 2 is to upgrade the regional transmission network to 230 kV to enable it to serve larger customer loads, more than the demand served by the present 132 kV network with the installation of the Gopalganj (North) substation. The key towns located in the south of Padma river such as Faridpur and Barisal are presently interconnected with 132 kV. There is also existing thermal generation at Borhanuddin in Bhola, and a new thermal generation is planned at Borhanuddin. The new line would thus be able to receive power from southwestern region power plants through the Gopalganj (North) substation, as well as from existing and new generation at Barisal, providing significant operational flexibility to serve regions in the south of Padma River.

10. The proposed transmission system will consist of the following subcomponents:

⁶ Aminbazar is in southwest Dhaka, with a 400-kV substation.

⁷ Power System Master Plan 2016, Power Division, Ministry of Power Energy and Mineral Resources, supported by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), September 2016.

- (a) Construction of the 126 km Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur 230 kV double circuit transmission line, using twin aluminium conductor steel-reinforced cable (ACSR) Mallard equivalent ACCC conductor, inclusive of two river crossings;
- (b) Extension of the existing 230 kV Barisal (North) substation with two (2) new Gas-insulated switchgear (GIS) line bays;
- (c) Augmentation of the existing 132 kV Faridpur substation with five (5) new 230 kV GIS bays, four (4) new 132 kV AIS bays and two 230 kV/132 kV transformers each rated at 250 MVA;
- (d) Augmentation of the Gopalganj (North) 400 kV substation with two (2) 400 kV transformer bays, three 230 kV bays, and two 400 kV/230 kV transformers each rated at 750 MVA.

11. Component 3 - expansion of transmission network in western Bangladesh: construction of (i) Bogra (West)-Rohanpur 400 kV double circuit transmission line; (ii) 400/230 kV Bogra (West) GIS substation; (iii) 400/132 kV Rohanpur GIS substation; (iv) Chapainawabganj-Rohanpur 132 kV double circuit transmission line; (v) line-in line-out connection from Barapukuria-Bogra (South) 230 kV double circuit transmission line to Bogra (West) substation; (vi) line-in line-out connection from Chowdala-Niamatpur 132 kV double circuit transmission line to Rohanpur substation; and (vii) 132 kV bay extension at Chapainawabganj substation.

12. Component 3 will establish a 400-kV transmission system between Bogra and Rohanpur, further extending to Chapainawabganj in order to strengthen the power supply to the north-west region of Bangladesh.

13. The following subcomponents are included under component 3.

- (a) Construction of the 104 km long Bogra (West)-Rohanpur 400 kV double circuit line with twin ACSR Finch equivalent ACCC conductor.
- (b) Construction of Bogra (West) substation with nine (9) 400 kV GIS bays, eleven (11) 230 kV bays, two (2) 400 kV/230 kV transformers, each rated at 750 MVA, and one shunt reactor rated at 125 MVA.
- (c) Construction of the Rohanpur outdoor GIS substation with five (5) 400 kV, nine (9) 132 kV bays, two (2) 400 kV/132 kV transformers, each rated at 325 MVA, and one shunt reactor rated at 125 MVA.
- (d) Construction of the 26 km long Chapainawabganj-Rohanpur 132 kV double circuit transmission line with single ACSR Grosbeak equivalent ACCC conductor.
- (e) Construction of the 11 km long line-in line-out arrangement with twin AAAC conductor from the existing Barapukuria-Bogra (South) 230 kV transmission line to the Bogra (West) substation.
- (f) Construction of the 1 km long line-in line-out arrangement with single Grosbeak conductor from the Chowdala-Niamatpur 132 kV transmission line to the Rohanpur 400 kV/132 kV substation. This line is under construction.
- (g) Extension of the existing 132 kV Chapainawabganj substation with two (2) new 132 kV GIS line bays.

14. Component 4 supports socially inclusive capacity development in the electric utility industry: Under the proposed EAKPF grant, the project will support up to 50 students in universities and up to 30 professionals (25 short term, and 5 long term) in PGCB to continue higher education. Among the beneficiaries, 40% of the students and 30% of the professionals in short term courses should be women. This will directly support women's access to higher education opportunities as well as economic and financial resources. Further, this program will

increase women's participation in the power sector, and encourage socially inclusive capacity development in the electric utility industry.

1.3 Draft Resettlement Plan

15. Project Components 1 and 3 involve land acquisitions for substations and permanent economic displacements to a significant number of persons and households. The installation of transmission lines will cause permanent loss of land for transmission tower footings and potential partial damages to residential structures situated under the clearing width of the RoW corridor during project construction work. Furthermore, temporary economic losses are anticipated due to the removal of crops and trees within the RoW of the transmission lines to clear the land for construction work. There are no indigenous peoples found within the boundaries earmarked for the construction of the subprojects, and positive or adverse impacts on indigenous peoples are not anticipated. The preparation of the resettlement plan was guided by ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 and the relevant national regulatory frameworks in Bangladesh. The resettlement plan analyses the project related impacts and provides an entitlement matrix that includes cash compensation and other resettlement assistance for persons affected by the project. Overall, the project impacts reflect both permanent and temporary displacements, causing from loss of cultivable land, residential dwellings, standing trees and commercial crops.

16. The preparation of the resettlement plan was preceded by due diligence conducted for different components under the proposed project. The social impact assessments as part of due diligence was based on preliminary engineering designs and maps provided by the project executing agency. Consultations were also conducted with relevant project stakeholders to elicit inputs for the resettlement plan. Project related adverse impacts observed during due diligence were communicated to the executing agency to identify the alternatives to minimize the resettlement impacts.

17. This draft resettlement plan is based on several assumptions and preliminary engineering designs as the detailed and final engineering designs are yet to be completed. Therefore, the executing agency is responsible for (i) completing the detailed and final engineering designs; (ii) updating the results of the social impact assessment; (iii) completing the census survey of all affected persons; (iv) updating the inventory of losses; (v) updating and finalizing the resettlement plan; and (vi) submitting the final resettlement plan to ADB for concurrence prior to the commencement of the project construction work.

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 Introduction

18. Project components 1 and 3 involve resettlement for proposed substations and permanent and economic displacements of persons and households. The installation of transmission lines will cause permanent loss of land for transmission tower footings and potential partial damages to residential structures situated under the clearing width of the RoW during project construction work. Another permanent impact is the loss of standing trees which will be removed to pave the way for construction work of the transmission lines. Furthermore, temporary economic losses are anticipated due to removal of crops cultivated within the RoW of the transmission lines to clear the land for construction work. A total estimate of 1,185 households and 4,859 persons may be permanently or temporarily impacted by the project. This chapter analyses the resettlement impacts from land acquisitions and the construction of transmission lines.

2.2 Land Requirements for Substations

19. The project requires construction of three major substations, namely (i) Gopalganj (North) 400/132 kV substation; (ii) 400/230 kV Bogra (West) GIS substation; and (iii) 400/132 kV Rohanpur GIS substation. The project also includes augmentation of the capacities of two other substations, namely (a) Faridpur and Gopalganj (North) substation; and (b) 230 kV bay extension at Barisal (North) substation and 132 kV Bay extension at Chapainawabganj substation. The construction of new substations requires land acquisition whereas the augmentation of the substations will be confined to the remaining land available within the premises of the existing substations of PGCB. Permanent economic displacements are anticipated due to acquisition of 100 acres/40 hectares of private agricultural land for the construction of three substations. Land acquisitions will altogether affect 266 households and an estimated population of 1,183. Of the households able to be located for surveying, 91% (138 households/552 persons) will lose more than 10% of their productive assets.

2.2.1 Gopalganj (North) 400/132 kV Substation

20. The extent of land to be acquired for the construction of the Gopalganj (North) 400/132 kV substation is 24 ha. The acquisition process is in progress. As per the communications received from the Deputy Commissioner's office in Gopalganj which is responsible for the acquisition of the Gopalganj land, the Section 3 Notice indicating the intension of acquisition of the land for a public purpose as required by the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) of 1982 had been issued to 204 land owning households with an estimated population of 810 affected persons. Not all the 204 households could be reached. The census survey conducted for the preparation of the resettlement plan could trace only 90 landowners who received the Section 3 Notice from the office of the DC and lived in four villages surrounding the Gopalganj land identified for acquisition. It is also reported that around 60% of the landowners recorded in the documents may have deceased by now and that their inheritors do not live in the original villages of their ancestors. Or else, the ownership status would have transferred to others without being recorded in the official records. The Project will continue its efforts to trace the missing landowners with the assistance of the office of the DC and update the census survey. During a meeting with the DC, it was confirmed that the land acquisition process has begun and land surveys, and site inspections have already been concluded. The records can be shared with the ADB consultant after verification by the DC's team. In addition, it was informed that compensation for landowners who did not appear for the inquiry will be deposited in the Public

Account by the DC and will remain until such time the landowners appear before him and re-claim their entitlements.

Profile of the Gopalganj Landowners/Claimants

21. The 90 landowners covered in the census survey included 89 households and one mosque. The mosque altogether owned 20 decimal (0.08 ha) of land of which 13 decimal (0.05 ha) had been identified for acquisition. Thus, the land acquisition may cause a loss of 63% of the land owned by the mosque. The mosque land is utilized for the cultivation of paddy and jute and the income from cultivations is used for the management of the mosque. The annual income that the mosque received from the cultivations is estimated at Tk150,000. The management committee of the mosque does not have any objections to the acquisition of their land provided they are paid proper compensation and/or alternate land for relocation.

22. The composition of the 89 households includes 75 nuclear families⁸ and 14 extended families. Of them, 83 households are male headed and 6 are female headed. The total household population in the 89 households is reported as 476 of whom males constitute 51.7%. The proportion of females is 48.3%. The economically active population is 165 of whom 30.3% are engaged in small and medium scale businesses as their primary source of livelihood. A similar proportion is engaged in paddy and highland cultivation. Those employed in the government and private sector jobs account for 4.8%. Drivers and transport workers constitute 3.6% of the working population. The employees in foreign countries are 10.9% whereas another 12% is self-employed. The rest include those who are engaged in agriculture and fishery related labor work (4.3%), large-scale businesses (1.2%), retail trade (1.2%), pensioners (0.6%) and armed services (0.6%). The estimated average monthly income of the landowning households is Tk16,844 (Tk202,133 per annum). The vulnerable households are 20 among 89.

23. Of the 89 households covered in the census, 32 (36%) claimed having single ownership to their land whereas the rest 57 (64%) reported that they hold co-ownership to the land. The number of persons who hold co-ownership was reported as 174, of whom 94.7% constitute the siblings. The rest include the children (3.5%) and parents (1.8%). Among the landowners are 86.5% who had inherited the land from their ancestors and 13.5% who had purchased the land on their own. The total extent of land owned by the landowners varied. The extent of agricultural and non-agricultural land owned by 83.2% landowners exceeded 50 decimal (0.2 ha). This followed 5.6% with 41–50 decimal (0.16–0.20 ha); 9% with 31–40 decimal (0.13–0.16 ha); and 2.3% with 21–30 decimal (0.08–0.12 ha). The land has been utilized for cultivation purposes by 91.1% of the landowners whereas the rest 8.9% used the land for aquaculture ponds. Apart from the single and co-owners who account for 204 (among the 90 landowning households), land has been cultivated by 2 tenants and 4 share-croppers. The number of laborers employed by the landowners accounted for 19. None of the landowners claimed any other immovable properties other than their residential dwellings.

2.2.2 400/230 kV Bogra (West) GIS Substation

24. The extent of land required for the construction of the 400/132 kV GIS substation is 8 ha. However, the census survey was conducted with the landowners who claimed their ownership rights to 10 ha of land as the government's decision to reduce the extent of land to 8 ha was communicated only after the census survey was concluded. Therefore, PGCB will screen, revise and update the census data once the final survey maps are completed.

⁸ Families that constitute the immediate family members such as the parents and unmarried children.

Profile of the Bogra (West) Landowners/Claimants

25. The number of landowners who claimed their ownership rights to the identified 10 ha of land is 49 as reported by the community members. However, not all the 49 landowners could be traced or reached as they were either living elsewhere or the ownership status has transferred to others, details of which are unknown to the local community. The Project will continue to trace the missing landowners during the land acquisition process and with the assistance of the office of the DC to update the census survey. Compensation for landowners unable to be contacted will be deposited in the Public Account by the Deputy Commissioner and will remain until such time the landowners appear before the officer and claim their entitlements. The census survey covered 23 landowners who were traceable.⁹ Of the 23 landowners, one is a mosque¹⁰ which claims to have 98 decimal (0.4 ha) of land. The extent of land identified for acquisition is 82 decimal (0.33 ha) which would lead to a loss of 83% of the mosque's land. The land is currently used for cultivation of paddy and mustard generating an annual income of about Tk120,000. The management of the mosque does not have any objections to the acquisition of their land but anticipates compensation at current market price, so that they can buy another land. There will be no impact on the main structure of the mosque and its adjacent land.

26. All the 22 households are nuclear families and male headed. The total household population in the 22 households is reported as 88 of whom males constitute 54.6%. The proportion of females is 45.4%. The economically active population is 25 of whom 44% is engaged in paddy cultivation. Another 32% is conducting small and medium scale businesses. The rest includes those employed in the private sector jobs (8%), a government sector employee (4%), a female highland cultivator (4%), a pensioner (4%) and an agricultural laborer (4%). The estimated average monthly income of the landowning households is Tk18,725 (Tk 224,696 per annum). The affected population included 02 vulnerable households of whom one is a poor household living below the official poverty line of Tk7,500 income a month whereas the second is a household headed by an elderly person over 70 years of age.

27. Of the 22 households covered in the census, 15 (68.2%) claimed having single ownership to their land whereas the rest 7 (31.8%) reported that they hold co-ownership. The number of persons who hold co-ownership was reported as 7, of whom 57.1% constitute siblings. The rest include the children (28.6%) and a spouse (14.3%). Among the landowners are 63.6% who had inherited the land from their ancestors and 36.4% who had purchased the land on their own. The total extent of agricultural and non-agricultural land owned by the landowners exceeds 50 decimal (0.20 ha). The land has been exclusively utilized for cultivation purposes by all the households. Apart from the single and co-owners, land has been cultivated by 2 tenants and 1 share-cropper. None of the landowners claimed owning any other immovable properties other than their residential dwellings.

2.2.3 400/132 kV Rohanpur GIS Substation

28. The extent of land required for the construction of the 400/132 kV GIS substation is 8 ha. However, the census survey was conducted with the landowners who claimed their ownership rights to 10 ha of land as the government's decision to reduce the extent of land to 8 ha was communicated only after the census survey was concluded. Therefore, PGCB will screen, revise

⁹ Data analysis of the census survey appears in Annex 2.

¹⁰ Uttarpara Jame Mosjid.

and update the census data once the final survey maps are completed. The number of landowners who claimed their ownership rights to the identified 10 ha of land was 40.¹¹

Profile of the Rophanpur Landowners/Claimants

29. All the 40 land owning households are nuclear families and male headed. The total household population in the 40 households is reported as 157 of whom males constitute 56%. The proportion of females is 44%. The economically active population is 49 of whom 75.5% is engaged in paddy cultivation as their primary source of livelihood. The rest includes those who are engaged in agriculture related labor work (10.2%), private sector jobs (6.1%), small and medium scale businesses (6.1%) and retail trade (2%). The estimated average monthly income of the landowning households is Tk15,770 (Tk189,250 per annum). There are 3 vulnerable households among the 40 households who are living below the official poverty line of Tk7,500 monthly income.

30. Of the 40 households covered in the census, 38 (95%) claimed having single ownership to their land whereas the rest 2 (5%) reported that they hold co-ownership to the land. The co-owners included a spouse and siblings. The number of persons who held co-ownership was reported as 6. Among the landowners are 90% who had inherited the land from their ancestors and 10% who had purchased the land on their own. The total extent of agricultural and non-agricultural land owned by 95% landowners exceeds 50 decimal (0.20 ha). The rest 5% owns land extents varying from 31–40 decimal (0.13–0.16 ha). The land has been exclusively utilized for cultivation purposes by the landowners. Apart from single and co-owners, land has been cultivated by 5 share-croppers. The number of laborers employed by the landowners accounted for 14. None of the landowners claimed any other immovable properties.

2.3 Right-of-Way (RoW) of Transmission Lines

31. The installation of transmission lines does not require land acquisitions as per the Electricity Act of Bangladesh (1910) as there are no provisions in this Act for acquiring land for the RoW of the transmission lines. However, the establishment of the RoW for transmission lines of different capacities can cause resettlement impacts. The construction of the transmission lines will affect 919 households and an estimated population of 3,676 living within the clearing width of the transmission lines (for 400 kV 11.5 m, for 230 kV 10 m, for 132 kV 7m respectively). Of the 919 households, 77 households together with their 89 residential structures may be affected whereas the rest (842 households) will be affected by the loss of their trees and crops cleared for construction work. The survey indicates that 89 residential structures belonging to 77 households lie along the preliminary trace. Furthermore, the project will cause permanent loss of 0.223 ha of land for the transmission tower footings at ground level.

32. The RoW for the 400 kV transmission lines is established at 23 m either way from the center of the line/tower whereas it is 20 m for 230 kV lines. The RoW for 132 kV transmission lines is 14 m either way from the centre of the line/tower. However, the clearing width which is affected by installation and construction will be one-fourth of the total width of RoW as shown in the Table 2.1. In addition, no land will be acquired for the RoW as per the laws of Bangladesh.

¹¹ Data analysis of the census survey appear in Annex 2.

Table 2.1 - Land Under the Right-of-Way of the Transmission Lines

Transmission Line	Line Length (km)	RoW (meters)	Clearing Width in RoW (m)	Land to be Cleared in the RoW (ha)
Barisal (North) – Gopalganj (North) - Faridpur 230 kV Transmission Line	126	40	10	126.0
Bogra (West) – Rohanpur 400 kV Transmission Line	104	46	11.5	119.6
Rohanpur - Chapainawabganj 132 kV Transmission Line	26	28	7	18.2
LILO from Niamatpur–Chowdala 132 kV Transmission Line to Rohanpur Substation	1	28	7	0.7
LILO from Barapukuria–Bogra (South) 230 kV Transmission Line to Bogra (West) Substation	11	40	10	11.0
TOTAL	268			275.5

Source: Based on standards provided by PGCB.

33. The number of transmission towers required for the construction of the five transmission lines is estimated at 691 which include 277 angle towers and 414 suspension towers. The line span (tower to tower distance) for 132 kV is 330 m; 380 m for 230 kV; and 420 m for 400 kV lines. The ratio between angle/tension towers and suspension towers for all voltages is 40:60. The number of towers required for the five transmission lines and the land area required for their installation are shown in Table 2.2. The total extent of land required for the tower footings at ground level of 277 angle towers and 414 suspension towers is 0.223 ha. The land area used for the tower footings will be a permanent loss to their respective landowners. The landowners will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix in the RP. As per the practice, people will be allowed to cultivate underneath the tower area.

Table 2.2 - Land Requirements for Installation of Transmission Towers

Transmission Line	Estimated No. Towers		Total Land Area Required for Tower Footings (ha)
	Angle	Suspension	
Barisal (North) – Gopalganj (North) - Faridpur 230 kV Transmission Line	133	199	0.072
Bogra(West) – Rohanpur 400 kV Transmission Line	99	149	0.127
Rohanpur - Chapainawabganj 132 kV Transmission Line	32	47	0.017
LILO from Niamatpur–Chowdala 132 kV Transmission Line to Rohanpur Substation	1	2	0.001
LILO from Barapukuria – Bogra (South) 230 kV Transmission Line to Bogra (West) Substation	12	17	0.006
TOTAL	277	414	0.223

Source: Based on standards provided by PGCB.

Profile of Each Transmission Line

34. **Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur 230 kV Transmission Line:** The total length of the transmission line is estimated at 126 km as reported in the Development Project

Proposal of PGCB in January 2018.¹² The proposed line route passes through 4 zilas, 16 upa zilas, 84 villages and 38 unions. The RoW for the 230 kV transmission line is established at 20 m either way from the center of the line/tower, and the width of the clearing corridor is 10 m in total in the middle of the RoW. The land under the RoW is both private and government land which is utilized for settlements as well as for cultivation purposes. A variety of crops such as paddy, jute, garlic, mustard, onion, vegetables, wheat and potato are cultivated in both homesteads and open agricultural fields and the total length of the area under cultivations is estimated at 99 km. Apart from these agricultural activities, the project impact area also contains a number of built structures. Altogether, 81 residential structures belonging to 70 households and situated under the clearing width of the proposed transmission line may be partially affected and require their relocation.

35. Bogra (West)-Rohanpur 400 kV Transmission Line: The total length of the transmission line is estimated at 104 km as reported in the Development Project Proposal of PGCB in January 2018. The entire length was covered in the social assessments. The proposed line route passes through 4 zilas, 9 upa zilas, 73 villages and 22 unions. The RoW for the 400kV transmission line is established at 23 m either way from the center of the line/tower, and the width of clearing corridor is 11.5 m in total in the middle of the RoW. The land under the RoW is largely used for cultivation purposes and a few settlements. A variety of crops such as paddy, potato, mustard and vegetables are cultivated in both homesteads and open agricultural fields and the total length of the area under cultivations is estimated at 96 km. Apart from these agricultural activities, the project impact area also contains 7 structures belonging to 6 households which may be partially affected and require their relocation.

36. Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj 132 kV Transmission Line: The total length of the transmission line is estimated at 26 km as reported in the development project proposal of PGCB in January 2018.¹³ The proposed line route passes through 1 zila, 3 upa zilas, 15 villages and 5 unions. The RoW for the 132-kV transmission line is established at 14 m either way from the center of the line/tower, and the width of clearing corridor is 7 m in total in the middle of the RoW. The land under the RoW is both private and government land and largely utilized for cultivation of paddy and vegetables. The total length of the area under cultivations is estimated at 21km. Partial damages may cause 1 residential structure belonging to a single household and will potentially require its relocation.

37. Line-in Line-Out (LILO) Connection from Niamatpur-Chowdala 132 kV Transmission Line to Rohanpur Substation: The total length of the transmission line is estimated at 1 km as reported in the development project proposal of PGCB in January 2018.¹⁴ The proposed line route passes through 1 zila, 1 upa zila, 1 village and 1 union. The RoW for the 132-kV transmission line is established at 14 m either way from the center of the line/tower, and the width of clearing corridor is 7 m in total in the middle of the RoW. The land under the RoW is private land exclusively used for paddy cultivation. No built structures were found within the RoW.

38. Line-in Line-Out (LILO) Connection from Barapukuria-Bogra (South) 230 kV Transmission Line to Bogra (West) Substation: The total length of the transmission line is estimated at 11 km as reported in the development project proposal of PGCB in January 2018.¹⁵ The proposed line route passes through 1 zila, 1 upa zila, 5 villages and 3 unions. The RoW for the 230-kV transmission line is established at 20 m either way from the center of the line/tower,

¹² The length of the line covered for social assessments was 121.3 km.

¹³ The length of the line covered for social assessments was 24.4 km.

¹⁴ The length of the line covered for social assessments was 0.05 km.

¹⁵ The length of the line covered for social assessments was 10.6 km.

and the width of clearing corridor is 10 m in total in the middle of the RoW. The land under the RoW is private land exclusively used for paddy cultivation. The total length of the area under paddy cultivation is estimated at 10 km. No built structures were found within the RoW.

2.4 Resettlement Impact Analysis

2.4.1 Impacts of Substations

39. Acquisition of private land for the construction of the Gopalganj (North), Bogra (West) and Rohanpur substations will cause permanent economic displacements. The total extent of land to be acquired for the three substations is 40 ha. The number of households to be affected by land acquisitions is estimated at 266 with an estimated population of 1,183. Some of the landowners are either deceased or nontraceable as they no longer live in the vicinity of the land identified for acquisition. The project will continue its efforts to trace the unidentified landowners during land acquisition process and with assistance from the office of DC to update the census survey. The land identified for construction of substations is exclusively used for cultivation purposes and there are no settlements or human habitats found within the boundaries earmarked for acquisition. Therefore, land acquisition for these substations will not cause any physical displacements.

40. The acquisition of private land for substations however will cause permanent economic displacements to land owning households as well as others e.g. share-croppers, tenants, laborers who are dependent on this land for their livelihoods and household incomes. The impact of land acquisition on the total land assets of the landowners is presented in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 - Impact of Land Acquisition on the Total Land Assets of Landowners¹⁶

Proportion of the Extents of Land Loss (in decimal)	Gopalganj (North) Substation Land		Bogra (West) Substation Land		Rohanpur Substation Land		Total	
	No. Owners	%	No. Owners	%	No. Owners	%	Total	%
< 10%	5	5.62	2	9.09	6	15.00	13	8.6
11–20%	17	19.10	3	13.64	5	12.50	25	16.6
21–30%	18	20.22	3	13.64	9	22.50	30	19.9
31–40%	16	17.98	6	27.27	5	12.50	27	17.9
41–50%	6	6.74	6	27.27	7	17.50	19	12.6
>50%	27	30.34	2	9.09	8	20.00	37	24.4
Total	89	100.00	22	100.00	40	100.00	151	100.00

Source: Social Impact Assessment, November–December 2017.

41. Of the 151 land owners able to be surveyed, 138 households (91%) would lose more than 10% of their productive assets. As per the Table above, almost one-fourth of the landowners will lose more than 50% of their total land assets. The share of land losses to another 30% will range from 30% to 50%. The majority 37% will lose 10% to 30% of their land assets. It is only 9% of the landowners who will lose less than 10% of their land. In addition, the Mosque in Gopalganj will lose 63% of their land whereas the Mosque in Bogra will lose 83% of its land. Table 2.4 presents the impact of land acquisition on the *total agricultural land* owned by the landowners.

¹⁶ Covered in the census survey.

Table 2.4 - Impact of Land Acquisition on the Total Agricultural Land of Landowners

Proportion of the Extents of Land Loss (in decimal)	Gopalganj (North) Substation Land		Bogra (West) Substation Land		Rohanpur Substation Land		Total	
	No. owners	%	No. owners	%	No. owners	%	Total	%
< 10%	3	3.37	1	4.55	5	12.50	9	5.9
11–20%	13	14.61	4	18.18	5	12.50	22	14.6
21–30%	17	19.10	2	9.09	7	17.50	26	17.2
31–40%	17	19.10	6	27.27	5	12.50	28	18.5
41–50%	5	5.62	3	13.64	6	15.00	14	9.3
>50%	34	38.20	6	27.27	12	30.00	52	34.4
Total	89	100.00	22	100.00	40	100.00	151	100.00

Source: Social Impact Assessment, November–December 2017.

42. Similar to the impact of land acquisition on the total land assets of the affected persons, the impact of land acquisitions on agricultural land is also significant. Accordingly, one-third of the landowners will lose more than 50% of their agricultural land holdings. This follows another 32% who will lose 10% to 30% of their agricultural assets; 28% who will lose 10% to 20% and 6% who lose less than 10% of their agricultural holdings.

43. Resettlement impacts of land acquisitions on the economic assets of the affected persons are significant. The majority of the landowners own relatively small plots of land which are used for seasonal cultivations. Landowners ranging from 30% to 75% across the three sites are exclusively dependent on agricultural activities (30% in Gopalganj (North); 44% in Bogra (West); and 76% in Rohanpur) for their primary source of livelihood whereas the source of livelihood for others is non-agriculture-based livelihood activities. Their household incomes are mostly seasonal, unstable and fluctuating due to a variety of external factors. The project will ensure that landowners affected by land acquisitions including other dependents on the land are compensated at replacement cost together with Rehabilitation and Restoration (R & R) assistance so that they can replace their lost assets with alternate land and restore their livelihoods. The APs will also be assisted by the implementing NGO (INGO) to be appointed by PGCB to manage the resettlement process to find alternate land, utilize their compensation money for productive purposes etc. Additional livelihood restoration support is also provided as per the RP (see entitlement matrix and Chapter 8).

2.4.2 Impacts of Transmission Lines

44. The total length of the transmission lines is estimated at 268 km. The installation of 691 angle and suspension towers requires an estimated land area of 0.223 ha for their tower footings at ground level. The transmission lines will largely traverse rural areas and agricultural fields and over rivers. Given the average landholding size of 0.3 ha per project affected household, it is estimated that the transmission lines can affect on 919 households with 3,676 people.¹⁷

45. There will be temporary impacts during project construction due to removal of some trees and crops to facilitate the transportation of construction material and the movement of machinery. The crops cultivated in an area of approximately 234 ha within a clearing width¹⁸ of the transmission line corridor will be affected temporarily. The crops and trees affected due to

¹⁷ Estimated at an average household size of 4 per affected household.

¹⁸ The clearing width is directly affected are by transmission lines, which is estimated one-fourth of the total RoW width. For 400 kV 11.5 m, for 230 kV 10 m and for 132 kV 7 m are the clearing width respectively.

installation of towers and lines will be compensated at replacement cost to the affected persons which will also take into consideration the permanent impacts such as income losses from standing and commercial trees. The households who lose their crops for construction work will be paid the crop value of one year, as the different phases of construction work such as installation of towers and stringing conductors can spread over to several months with a time gap between different activities. The affected people by the lines can use the land for agricultural and cultivation purpose. Households to be affected due to transmission lines will be compensated for rebuilding their structures and provided transitional and shifting allowances. The permanent loss of land for tower foots of 691 transmission towers which is 0.223 ha will also be compensated by the project as per the entitlement matrix of the RP.

Table 2.5 - Affected Cultivation Area by Transmission Lines

Line	Voltage (kV)	Length (km) ¹⁹	Length Cultivated (m) ²⁰	RoW Width (m)	Clearing Width (m)	Area Cultivated (ha)
Barisal (North) – Gopalganj (North) - Faridpur 230 kV Transmission Line	230	121.3	99,070	40	10	99
Bogra (West) – Rohanpur 400 kV Transmission Line	400	104.0	95,828	46	11.5	110
Rohanpur - Chapainawabganj 132 kV Transmission Line	132	24.4	20,820	28	7	15
LILO from Niamatpur-Chowdala 132 kV Transmission Line to Rohanpur Substation	132	0.05	50	28	7	0.04
LILO from Barapukuria – Bogra (South) 230 kV Transmission Line to Bogra (West) Substation	230	10.6	10,323	40	10	10
Entire Line (with LILO)		260.4	226,091 (226 km)			234.04

46. There are a number of built structures within their respective RoWs of the Barisal (North) – Gopalganj (North) - Faridpur 230 kV Transmission Line, Bogra (West) – Rohanpur 400 kV Line and Rohanpur - Chapainawabganj 132 kV line. PGCB has conducted a survey of structures that will be potentially affected using the preliminary trace of the transmission lines' RoW. The survey indicates that 89 residential structures belonging to 77 households lie along the preliminary trace. All 77 households are title holders. PGCB has a track record of avoiding impacts on structures and physical displacement in final engineering design. In previous projects, the final number of impacted structures have been reduced by as much as 60 to 70 percent. PGCB will make utmost efforts that impacts on the 89 residential structures will be avoided or minimized.

¹⁹ The length of the lines refers only to the areas surveyed for the social impact assessment.

²⁰ As per the inventory prepared during social impact assessment.

Table 2.6 - Built Structures Affected within the RoW of Transmission Lines

Impact	Barisal (North) – Gopalganj (North) - Faridpur 230 kV Transmission Line	Bogra (West) – Rohanpur 400 kV Transmission Line	Rohanpur - Chapainawabganj 132 kV Transmission Line	Total
No. Residential dwellings	81	07	01	89
No. Households owning the residential dwellings	70	06	01	77
Affected household population	280	24	04	308

Source: Social Impact Assessment, November–December 2017.

Table 2.7 - Size of Land Owned by Potentially Displaced Persons

Size of Land Owned (in decimal)	Number of Households to be Affected by the Transmission Line
Less than 10 decimal	3
More than 10 decimal	74
Total	77

Source: Social Impact Assessment, November–December 2017.

47. If the complete avoidance is not possible, all residual impacts after minimization will be compensated. PGCB will consult with the affected households on the reconstruction of the residential structures and reorganization of the residential plots. The compensation method will be as follows and these are reflected in the entitlement matrix.

- (i) Of the 77 households, 74 have land plot large enough to reconstruct the affected structure within the same plot. In case impacts on these households cannot be avoided, PGCB will reconstruct the structure (or portion of the structure) before demolition and provide transition allowances. The plot will be reorganized such that the vacated portion under the RoW can be used for agriculture or for other similar purpose. For example, if there are a residential structure and a livestock rearing pen in the same plot, the residential structure is shifted to the livestock rearing area, and the pen is moved to the place where the structure used to be.
- (ii) For any affected household whose plot is not large enough to rebuild structures within the same plot (i.e., those that are less than 10 decimal or 0.04 ha), compensation will be provided for replacement land and structure. The survey suggests that there could be three households falling under (ii). The 3 households will be provided with assistance for site restoration and to find alternative land for housing.

48. Furthermore, the installation of the transmission lines will affect a number of standing trees of different varieties along the RoW which have to be removed to pave the way for the construction work of the transmission lines. The standing trees which are grown directly under the proposed conductors and falling within an estimated area of a clearing width²¹ of the respective RoWs will be removed. The total number of trees to be removed is estimated at 8,921 which include 4,040 timber trees, 4,386 fruit-bearing trees and 495 medicinal plants. Table 2.8 presents a summary of the trees that will be affected by the project and their current market value. Details of the trees

²¹ The clearing width is the affected area by transmission lines and towers, which is estimated one-fourth of the total width of RoW. For 400 kV 11.5 m, for 230 kV 10 m and for 132 kV 7 m are the clearing width respectively.

to be affected appear in Annex 3. The total market value of the affected trees is estimated at Tk123,204,675. The average number of trees lost per kilometer is estimated at 33. Cash compensation at replacement cost will be paid by the project for the affected trees as determined by the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC) to be appointed by the executing agency.

Table 2.8 - Trees Affected by the Transmission Lines

Transmission Line	No. Trees to be Affected			Total Value (Tk)		
	Fruit-Bearing Trees	Non-Fruit-Bearing Trees	Medicinal	Fruit-Bearing Trees	Non-Fruit-Bearing Trees	Medicinal
Barisal (North) – Gopalganj (North) - Faridpur 230 kV Transmission Line	4,256	3,871	493	59,864,000	55,048,500	3,985,750
Bogra (West) – Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj (with LILO)	130	169	2	1,812,675	2,475,750	18,000
TOTAL	4,386	4,040	495	61,676,675	57,524,250	4,003,750

Source: Social and Environmental Impact Assessment, November–December 2017.

2.4.3 Alternatives

49. Efforts had been made to minimize the impacts of land acquisitions for the three substations by considering alternative options. PGCB first explored the availability of state owned land for the construction of the three substations. However, no such state land with sufficient space for the construction of substations in Gopalganj and Bogra was available. The only available land for substations was private land. Though there had been a state-owned land available for the construction of the Rohanpur substation, communities surrounding the land during consultations strongly objected to the use of this land for the substation, as several poor landless farmers, sharecroppers, and laborers are dependent on this land for both cultivations and aquaculture. Thus, taking over this government land could have affected the livelihoods and incomes of a significant population. In the circumstances, PGCB opted for the acquisition of private land for the Rohanpur substation as well. The majority of the landowners for land acquisition expressed their support during consultations in all three sites subject to the payment of compensation at full replacement cost. Land identified for the three substations is exclusively used for agricultural purposes and thus land acquisition for these substations will not cause any physical displacements of the affected persons. Only permanent economic displacements are anticipated.

50. Several alternatives had been considered particularly for the two longest transmission lines mainly to avoid/minimize impacts on residential dwellings, other built structures, trees and people's livelihoods. The initial line route identified for the Barisal (North) – Gopalganj (North) - Faridpur 230 kV transmission line (121.3 km) was abandoned after surveying 101 km of the line as the resettlements impacts were found to be highly significant. The RoW of the line had potential impacts on 893 residential dwellings, 1 residential cum commercial structure, 2 commercial structures, 9 common property resources and 3 auxiliary structures. The second line route proposed thereafter had 271 residential dwellings and 4 common property resources within its RoW. The survey teams on ground proposed alternatives to the second line route to further reduce the impacts on built structures within its RoW. This third line route was further modified to select a route which has the least resettlement impacts. Similar efforts had been made in the selection of line routes for Bogra (West) – Rohanpur 400 kV line (104 km) and Rohanpur - Chapainawabganj 132 kV line (26 km). The topography of the area was closely screened using

google maps to identify the most appropriate line route that would have minimal resettlement impacts. Meanwhile, survey teams proposed further modifications to the line route. As a result, the number of residential structures to be potentially affected and located within the RoW could be reduced 89 in total.

2.4.4 Vulnerable Households

51. Vulnerable households under this project include those that are: (i) households headed by women; (ii) household headed by persons with disabilities; (iii) households whose annual incomes are lower than Tk90,000; (iv) elderly headed households, (v) households who are landless, and (vi) who are without legal title to land. The vulnerable status for persons without legal title is determined based on the social impact assessment/survey.

52. The vulnerability assessment was based on 151 households affected by land acquisition for 3 substations who could be traced during the census survey. The categories of vulnerable households identified are presented in Table 2.9. They altogether account for 25 households.

Table 2.9 - Vulnerable Households Affected by Substations

No	Type of Household	Total
1	Women headed households above the official poverty line	06
2	Women headed households below the official poverty line	04
3	Households below the official poverty line	09
4	Households headed by elderly (above 70) persons	06
5	Households headed by disabled persons	00
6	Non-titled households	00
	Total	25

Source: Social Impact Assessment, November–December 2017.

53. The upper poverty line for the project region is based on the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) 2011 survey was Tk1,125.3 per capita. Adopting the national inflation rates by BBS based on consumer prices for Bangladesh (6.2% for 2012, 7.5% for 2013, 7.0% for 2014, 6.2% for 2015 and 5.7 for 2016 & 2017), the upper poverty line has been updated to current levels at Tk1,489.3 per month per capita (i.e., Tk7,446.5 per household/month, for an average household size of 4.4 in Bangladesh as per the BBS). Accordingly, Tk7,500 has been adopted as the poverty line for the project. Based on this $Tk7,500 \times 12 = Tk90,000$ is calculated as poverty line].

54. The construction of transmission lines will also permanently and temporarily impact on 919 households whose land is located within the RoW. Of them, the following categories constitute the vulnerable households (see Table 2.10). The total vulnerable population accounts for 130 households.²²

²² Among the 77 households whose structures are potentially to be affected, 13 households are vulnerable and this number is included.

Table 2.10 - Vulnerable Households Affected by Transmission lines

No.	Type of Household	Total
1	Women headed households above the official poverty line	36
2	Women headed households below the official poverty line	11
3	Households below the poverty line	69
4	Households headed by elderly persons (above 70 years)	08
5	Households headed by persons with disabilities	00
6	Non-titled households	06
	Total	130

Source: Social Impact Assessment, November–December 2017

2.4.5 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

55. Land acquisitions for substations will cause permanent economic displacements to 266 households with an estimated population of 1,183 due to loss of their cultivable land. Of the 266 households, 138 will lose more than 10% of their land assets and are considered as severely affected households.

56. The construction of the transmission lines will cause both permanent and temporary economic displacements to 919 households comprising an estimated population of 3,676 who are living within the clearing width of the RoW. Of the 919 households, 77 may have impacts on their residential structures while the rest (842) will be temporarily affected by the loss of their cultivated crops. Of the affected households, 3 households own land less than 10 decimal (0.04ha) and thus may require additional site restoration assistance to find alternate land for their resettlement as they are unable to shift within the same land. The total number of vulnerable households comprising women headed households, households living below the official poverty line, households headed by persons of old age and those with disabilities and non-titled households account for 155.

57. Table 2.11 and 2.12 summarize the resettlement impacts of the project causing from both land acquisitions and the establishment of the RoWs.

Table 2.11 - Summary Resettlement Impacts of the Substations

SL	Impacts/Types of Losses	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Bogra (West) Substation	Rohanpur Substation	Total
1	Impacts of Land Acquisitions for Substations				
1.1	Total land required for the Substations (in ha)	24	8	8	40
1.2	Number of affected households	204 ²³	22 ²⁴	40 ²⁵	266
1.3	Estimated affected population	938	88	157	1,183
1.4	No. Vulnerable households	20	02	03	25
1.5	No. severely affected households who would lose more than 10% of their land	84	20	34	138

²³ As reported by DC's office in Gopalganj.

²⁴ Covered in the census.

²⁵ Covered in the census.

Table 2.12 - Summary Resettlement Impacts of Transmission Lines

SL	Impacts/Types of Losses	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur	Bogra (West)-Rohanpur	Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj	LILO from Niamatpur - Chowdala	LILO from Barapukuria - Bogra (South)	Total
2	Impacts of Transmission Lines and their Corridors						
2.1	Total length of transmission line (in km)	126	104	26	1	11	268
2.2	Extent of land under the clearing area of RoW (in ha)	126.0	119.6	18.2	0.7	11.0	275.5
2.3	Extent of land required for tower foots at ground level	0.072	0.127	0.017	0.001	0.006	0.223
2.4	Extent of cultivations within RoW (In meters)	99,070	95,828	20,820	50	10,323	226,091
2.5	Extent of cultivations within clearing area of RoW (In ha)	99	110	15	0.04	10	234.04
3	Estimated Number of Households to be Affected by Transmission Line RoW						
3.1	No. households to be affected by the clearing area of the RoW (based on land area described in 2.3 above)	420	399	61	2	37	919
3.2	Total population to be affected by RoW	1,680	1,596	244	8	148	3,676
3.3	No. vulnerable households to be affected by RoW	100	16	12	02	0	130
3.4	No. residential dwellings to be affected within the clearing area of the RoW	81	7	1	0	0	89
3.5	No. households to be affected within the clearing area of the RoW	70	6	1	0	0	77
3.6	Total population (persons) to be displaced	280	24	4	0	0	308
4	Total Number of Structures Within Extended RoW						
4.1	Number of pucca structures	07		03	00	00	10
4.2	Number of semi pucca structures	13	04	01	01	00	19
4.3	Number of tin made structures	48	02		03	00	53
4.4	Kutchha	04	03		00	00	07
Total Structures		72	09	04	04	00	89

SL	Impacts/Types of Losses	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur	Bogra (West)-Rohanpur	Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj	LILO from Niamatpur –Chowdala	LILO from Barapukuria – Bogra (South)	Total
5	Total Number of Affected Trees Under Transmission Line						
5.1	Fruits trees	4,256	126	0	4	4,386	
5.2	Non-fruits	3,871	168	0	1	4,040	
5.3	Medicinal trees	493	02	0	0	495	
Total Trees		8,620	296	0	5	8,921	

3. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

58. The project and its subcomponents cover a wide geographical area in the southern and western regions of the country. The 126 km Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur 230 kV transmission line and its substations spread over four zilas (divisions), namely Barisal, Gopalganj, Faridpur and Madaripur. Similarly, the 104 km Bogra (West)-Rohanpur 400 kV transmission line and its associated line-in line-out connections and substations pass through four other zilas, namely Bogra, Noagam, Rajshahi and Chapainawabganj. The sub components of the project also cut-across a large number of upa zilas, villages and unions as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 - Geographical Spread of Subprojects

Subproject	No. Zilas	No. Upa Zilas	No. Villages	No. Unions
Barisal (North) – Gopalganj (North) - Faridpur 230 kV Transmission Line	4	16	84	38
Bogra (West) – Rohanpur 400 kV Transmission Line	4	9	73	22
Rohanpur - Chapainawabganj 132 kV Transmission Line	1	3	15	5
LILO from Niamatpur–Chowdala 132 kV Transmission Line to Rohanpur Substation	1	1	1	1
LILO from Barapukuria – Bogra (South) 230 kV Transmission Line to Bogra (West) Substation	1	1	5	3

Source: Socioeconomic survey, November–December 2017.

59. A socioeconomic household survey was conducted with a sample of 355 households living in different subproject impact areas during the period November to December 2017.²⁶ The sample included 155 households²⁷ and another 200 households [that lived within the RoW of the Bogra (West) – Rohanpur 400 kV Line (130), landowners/claimants of Bogra (West) substation land (15), landowners/claimants of Rohanpur substation land (20), households that lived within the RoW of the 2 LILO connections (15) and households that cultivated a state land and were located adjacent to the Rohanpur substation (20)].

3.1 Demographic Characteristics

60. The total population of the 355 households accounted for 1,391. The average household size is 4. The male population exceeds their counterpart females with 54.4% and 45.68% respectively. The children below the age of 6 years are 6.2% of the population. Both children and adolescents in the age group of 6 to 15 years constitute 16.8% of the population. The rest 77% represents the population over and above 15 years of age. The married population is 59% against an unmarried population of 39.8%. Persons who are widows and divorced from their spouses are 1.2%. The majority of the households are nuclear families with 96.6% while the extended families account for only 3.4%. The proportion of households that has a male head is 99.1% and the households headed by women are 0.9%. In terms of ethnicity, the entire sample household

²⁶ Data analysis of the socioeconomic survey appears in Annex 4.

²⁷ That lived within the RoW of the Barisal (North) – Gopalganj (North) - Faridpur 230 kV transmission line (117), landowners/claimants of Gopalganj (North) substation land (33) and households that lived within the RoW of the 2 LILO connections (5).

population is Bengali. The religious composition of the households is 94% of Islamic and 6% Hindu.

3.2 Education

61. Around 37% of the population had education only up to grade 5. Another 23.3% had completed 6–10 years of schooling. The population that attained senior school certificate or higher school certificate or equivalent is 11.5% and 7.2% respectively. The graduates and those with postgraduate qualifications constitute 3.2%. A significant number (8.8%) could only write their names and signatures. The population that never had schooling and are considered illiterate is 4.7%. Those who had pursued only the Islamic education (*hafej*) are 0.2% while another 4% are those below the age of 5 years. The student population comprises 28.8% of the population.

62. Children receive their education from multiple educational institutions such as kindergartens, primary schools, middle schools, high schools and colleges, English medium schools, vocational training institutions, polytechnic institutions, medical colleges and universities. However, there are no universities in Goplaganj, Faridpur, Bogra or Chapainawabganj. Students who desire to pursue university have to enter universities in Dhaka, Chittagong or Barisal, which most families would not be able to afford. Families would encourage their children irrespective of gender to pursue education and almost all the children are admitted to a school at the age of 5 years. Many families are unable to sustain their aspirations to educate the children primarily because of the household poverty. The number of children who drop out of school at primary level is rather negligible compared to the drop-out rates at secondary level. The boys would drop-out primarily to find employment preferably as an immigrant worker either in a major city like Dhaka or else in a foreign country. Or else they would engage in agricultural work or in daily paid labor work which are locally available. The factors that trigger girls to drop-out of school includes household poverty (equally applies to boys as well), long distances to schools and early/child marriages arranged by the families. Girls are keener to pursue education compared to boys.

3.3 Housing Infrastructure

63. The majority of the households live in tin shed and *kutcha* (temporary structure made of mud, bamboo, iron sheets) houses. The occupants of such tin shed and *kutcha* houses account for 42% and 26.8% respectively. Another one-fourth of the households (25.6%) lived in *semi-pucca* (semi-permanent structure where some walls/flooring is cemented) houses. The households that lived in *pucca* (permanent structure, with brick walls/ roofs of concrete) houses comprised only 5.6%. The number of rooms, including the kitchen available in a house also varied. The households that have three rooms comprise 43.1% while four-rooms are available for 22.5%. Two-room houses are occupied by 14.4% and single room houses by 7.6%. The rest 12.4% had houses with more than five rooms.

64. A majority of the households (94.1%) claimed singular ownership to the house they live in which belonged to either of the spouses. Households that live in a house belonging to their parents or children are 4.8% and 1.1% respectively.

3.4 Household Amenities

65. Households collect water from multiple sources. A private tube well is the main source of water for 80.8% of the households. Another, 18.3% of the households collected their water from a public tube well installed by the government. The rest 0.8% accessed pipe borne water from a government water scheme. Electricity is available for 84.5% of the households. The rest 15.5%

are not connected to electricity. Individual toilets are available for 98.3% of the households. Of them, 77% had water seal toilets whereas flush toilets with commodes are used by 12%. Households that used pit toilets are 10.9%. The households that shared a toilet with another household accounted for 1.1%. Another 0.6% did not have a toilet. Mobile telephones are available for 97.8% of the households whereas 0.3% have fixed land telephones.

3.5 Household Assets

66. The movable assets available in a household are limited only to a few items. Almost one-third of the households (32.1%) have a push bicycle. Motor bicycles are available in 12.7% of the households. Water motors that are used for pumping water from deep and shallow tube wells are available in 10.1% and 2.3% of the households respectively. The rest of household assets include rickshaws (2.8%), CNG/auto rickshaw (1.1%) and water pumps (2%). However, the electrical appliances used in households are quite significant. Among the main electrical appliances used by households are televisions in 67.3%; electric fans in 80.3%; refrigerators in 15.8%; telephone charges in 80%; rice cookers in 12.1%; and electric irons in 6.8% of the households.

3.6 Land Ownership

67. Households have a combination of user rights to the land on which they either live or cultivate. The land occupied by 96.6% of the households or cultivated is claimed as private property. Leaseholders of government land constitute 0.3%. Households that live/cultivate on encroached land are 1.7%. The land has been taken in for share-cropping by 1.4%. The majority of the households (92.7%) claimed singular ownership to the land they live/cultivate which belonged to either of the spouses. Households that live on land belonging to their parents are 5.9%. Government lands are occupied by 1.4%.

68. Of the 355 households, 266 households (74.9%) claimed having paddy land. The total extent of paddy land claimed by these households is estimated at 17,972 decimal (72.7 ha). Highlands are owned by 348 households (98%) and the estimated land area is reported as 6,786 decimal (27.5ha). The size of paddy land owned by the households ranged from 900 decimal (3.6 ha) to 4 decimal (0.02 ha). Similarly, the highland plots also varied between 135 decimal (0.6 ha) to 3 decimal (0.01 ha). Accordingly, the average land holding size of an individual household is 67.6 decimal (0.28 ha) for paddy and 19.5 decimal (0.08 ha) for highlands. Altogether the average landholding size is 69.7 decimal (0.28 ha).

3.7 Livelihoods

69. Households in the subproject impact areas are dependent on multiple sources of livelihoods. Households have more than a singular source of livelihood. The livelihoods include agriculture, marine fishing, labor work, employment in government and private sector, business activities and foreign employment. Of the 355 households surveyed, the economically active population is estimated as 456, of whom women constitute only 2%. Women are mostly engaged in household labour. Agricultural activities are the main source of livelihood for 23.2% of the labor force. Various forms of labor-based work provide a source of livelihood for 24.6%. Those employed in government and private sector jobs are 9.4%. Small and medium scale businesses and retail trade are sources of livelihood for 22.4%. Drivers and transport workers constitute 5% whereas those employed in foreign countries represent 7.2% of the active labor force.

70. Table 3.2 presents the primary source of livelihoods of the labor force.

Table 3.2 - Primary Source of Livelihoods of the Households

Source of Livelihood	Count	Percentage (%)
Paddy cultivation	100	21.9
Highland cultivation	6	1.3
Marine fishing	9	2
Agriculture laborer	91	20
Non-agriculture laborer	17	3.7
Fishery laborer	4	0.9
Employee in government sector	2	0.4
Employee in private sector	41	9
Large scale business	10	2.2
Small & medium scale business	83	18.2
Retail trade	19	4.2
Driver/transport worker	23	5
Employee in a foreign country	33	7.2
Pensioner	2	0.4
Armed services	1	0.2
Others (Self Employed)	15	3.3
TOTAL	456	100%

Source: Household socioeconomic survey, November–December 2017.

71. Some of the household members are also engaged in supplementary livelihood activities. The numbers recorded are 242 persons of whom women comprised 28.9%. Animal husbandry is the supplementary livelihood source for 63.6%. Women are proactively engaged in animal husbandry activities and they constitute 45.5% of the population engaged in animal husbandry work. Table 3.3 presents the supplementary livelihood activities of the 242 persons.

Table 3.3 - Supplementary Sources of Livelihoods of the Households

Source of Livelihood	Count	Percentage (%)
Agriculture laborer	6	2.48%
Animal husbandry	154	63.64%
Fishery laborer	2	0.83%
Highland cultivation	17	7.02%
Marine fishing	5	2.07%
Non-agriculture laborer	6	2.48%
Paddy cultivation	45	18.60%
Retail trade	3	1.24%
Skilled/semi-skilled worker	1	0.41%
Small & medium scale business	3	1.24%
Total	242	100.00%

Source: Household socioeconomic survey, November–December 2017.

72. A variety of crops are cultivated by the households in different seasons of the year. Rice is cultivated by 255 households (71.8%) of whom the majority (81.6%) cultivates them in the Boro season followed by 15.7% in Irri and 2.7% in Rupa seasons. Mustard and vegetables are cultivated in the winter season by 25.9% and 27.6% households respectively. Other crops cultivated by households in the winter season include onion (4.5%) and garlic (4.8%). In the rainy season, 35 households (9.9%) cultivate jute and 13 households (3.7%) cultivate sugar cane. Farm produce is used for both family consumption and marketing. Households also use hired labor to assist them in cultivations in addition to the use of their family labor.

3.8 Household Income and Expenditure

73. The average monthly incomes of 38.9% households are less than Tk10,000. Another 42% have monthly incomes ranging from Tk10,000–Tk20,000. Another 14.1% of households generate monthly incomes between Tk20,000 to Tk30,000. Monthly incomes of the rest 5.1% exceed Tk40,000. The average monthly income per households is estimated at Tk17,544.

74. The socioeconomic survey observed the presence of 138 households (39%) in the entire project area whose monthly incomes are less than Tk10,000. Of them, monthly household incomes of 10% are less than Tk7,500 and considered the households living below the official poverty line of Bangladesh.

Table 3.4 - Monthly Income of the Households

Monthly Household Income (Tk)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
< 7,500	34	9.58
7,500–10,000	104	29.30
10,001–20,000	149	41.97
20,001–30,000	50	14.08
30,001–40,000	7	1.97
>40,000	11	3.10
TOTAL	355	100.00

Source: Household socioeconomic survey, November–December 2017.

75. The monthly household expenditure incurred by 43.1% of households is less than Tk10,000. Household expenditure of the majority households (50.1%) varies between Tk10,000 to Tk20,000. Households that incur monthly expenditure of Tk20,000 to Tk30,000 are 4.2%. The monthly expenditure of the rest 2.5% exceeded Tk30,000 in their household expenditures. The average monthly expenditure of a household is estimated at Tk12,007.

Table 3.5 - Monthly Expenditure of Households

Monthly Expenditure (Tk)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<10,000	153	43.10
10,001–20,000	178	50.14
20,001–30,000	15	4.23
30,001–40,000	5	1.41
40,001–50,000	2	0.56
>50,000	2	0.56
TOTAL	355	100.00

Source: Household socioeconomic survey, November–December 2017.

3.9 Official Valuation for Assets

76. According to the land acquisition process and practice in Bangladesh, the Deputy Commissioner (DC) determines cash compensation based on market price of the affected land, and structures, trees, crops, and fish stocks identified on the private land. The market value of the property will be determined at the date of publication of the section 3 notice under ARIPO or section 4 (1) under ARIPA. In determining such market value, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into account the average value of the properties of similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity during the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the notice under section 3 (ARIPO)/section 4 (1) under ARIPO. Furthermore, DC will seek information from

various departments such as sub-registrars' offices, Public Works Department (PWD), Forest Department, Department of Agriculture Extension and Marketing Department and Department of Fisheries to determine the value of land, structures, trees, crops and fish stocks respectively. The ARIPO provides for additional 50% premium (except for crops and some particular categories of trees) to the compensation whereas the provision is 200% under the ARIPA.

3.10 Methodology for Assessment of Current Market Price

77. The current market price (CMP) of land has been assessed through a land and property valuation survey which administered a questionnaire to a cross-section of informed and knowledgeable persons about prices of land, structures, trees and other assets in the project impact area. The respondents included potential buyers or sellers of land, deed writers, religious leaders, teachers, etc. Around 40 persons of different occupational groups in 8 mouzas in the project impact areas were interviewed. All respondents were over and above 18 years of age.

78. **Land:** The recorded and actual transacted price of the land was also reviewed during determination of the current market prices of land. Furthermore, land values assessed by Mouza (revenue village), as per GoB law and the actual transacted prices in the land market were also compared. Land prices varied with locational advantages and its land use pattern.

79. **Structures:** The market value of structures of different types and costs of construction materials was elicited from people engaged in selling iron rods, cement, wood, bamboo, GI sheets, etc. Contrary to the variations observed in land values across different mouzas, construction costs of different types of structures remained similar across Mouzas and districts. Depreciation value of the structures has not been considered to assess CMP.

80. **Crops:** The CMP for affected crops has been determined based on secondary information collected from the Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) and Marketing Department. Taking into account the practices followed in other recent externally funded development projects, the compensation assessed by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) for trees, crops and fish stock based on information obtained from concerned departments/agencies usually reflects the current market price.

3.11 Indebtedness

81. Loans have been obtained by 16.6% of households during the past 12 months. The source of loans for the majority of households (81.4%) was an NGO or a CBO followed by 13.4% from a bank and 5.1% from a private moneylender. The widespread operations of micro-credit institutions in Bangladesh such as BRAC, Grameen Bank etc. may be one of the reasons for rural communities to access loans from NGOs and CBOs. The annual interest rates charged on the loans varied from 10% to 25% with an average of 17%. The loans have been accessed by the majority 64.9% to invest in agricultural activities; 14% to spend on a family event; 7% for the educational purposes of their children; 5.3% to build a house; 3.5% to invest in an industry; and 5.3% for medical treatment and family consumption purposes such as to buy household goods. Almost all the indebted households reported their ability to repay the loans.

3.12 Unemployment

82. The number of unemployed persons in the sample is relatively small and represented only 3.3% of the household population. This may be due to the engagement of many household members in a variety of seasonal and casual employment such as in daily paid labor work.

Employment opportunities in the project impact areas are rather negligible as there are no industrial or commercial ventures that can absorb the unemployed. Due to a lack of employment opportunities in the surrounding areas, most of the unemployed people find work in seasonal agricultural activities or in daily paid casual labor work as a source of livelihood to support their families. Some unemployed persons will operate as tenant farmers, cultivating the land belonging to another party and sharing part of the produce with the landowner. A fair number of children also work in various factories to find extra incomes for their families despite child labor being illegal. Agricultural laborers and sharecroppers in Bogra and Chapainawabganj suffer from lack of work and inability to engage in cultivations due to regular flooding in the area. Most of the women are engaged in household labour and in agriculture, livestock farming, tailoring and manufacture of handicrafts to earn a supplementary income for their families. In some communities, women would also engage in casual daily paid labor work whereas in other communities they would not go for such labor work. Many rural women are deprived of working outside due to customary and social beliefs and taboos. Many youth aspire to find employment in a foreign country.

3.13 Health and Services

83. No major chronic illnesses are reported from the subproject impact areas. However, incidence of water borne diseases and skin ailments were frequently reported during consultations. People approach multiple institutions for medical care and treatment. Government hospitals, private clinics and pharmacies are the medical/health care institutions that are frequently accessed by the households. Distance from the households to such institutions varied from 2 km to 7 km across the project impact areas. The average number of visits that a household made to a pharmacy over the past 12 months ranged from 16–19; and 2–4 visits to a hospital or a private clinic. Medical services at private clinics are expensive and unaffordable to many families. Government hospitals in local areas lack sufficient medicine, diagnostic facilities and staff. Patients have to wait in long queues. For serious illnesses, people have to go to Dhaka for treatment. People sometimes travel more than 100 km to get their medical tests done.

3.14 Energy Use

84. Electricity is the main source of lighting for the grid connected households. The non-connected households (91%) use kerosene and the solar power (9%). Some people living closer to urban areas would use LP gas for cooking purposes, but it is only about 1% of the total population. Firewood is the main source of energy used by a majority of the households (91.8%) for cooking purposes. However, electricity is used by 7.9% in combination with firewood and kerosene by 0.3% for cooking purposes. Using gas is also costly.

85. The electrified households, apart from household lighting, use electricity for a variety of other purposes. Electricity is used by 92% for operating fans, 91.7% for charging their mobile telephones, 78.7% for operating televisions, 18.7% for refrigerators, 14.3% for rice cookers, 8% for electric irons and 11.3% for boiling water and heating food. Electricity use by households for operating computers, water pumps and deep freezers is only 4%.

86. Solar power and dry batteries are also used by households for operating various electrical appliances. The majority of the solar users (90%) use solar power for lighting. Among the other users are 2% who operate televisions, 6% for fans, 50% for telephone charging and 2% for running other electrical appliances. Some of the people in the area use solar for irrigation purpose which accounted for only 1%.

87. The average household monthly expenditure on electricity for the connected households is Tk404. The average monthly cost on firewood is Tk645 per household. Households that use kerosene as a source of energy bear an average monthly cost of Tk200 whereas the households with solar system spend Tk350 per month on average. The cost of solar is for using two lights and one fan, which has to be paid to the private company that supplies solar power to them. Among the households are 14.4% who owned energy-operated vehicles such as motor bicycles. Of them, 88.2% used petrol for their vehicles at an average monthly cost of Tk982.

3.15 Role of Women and Gender Issues

88. Women in the project impact areas are engaged in multiple activities. Apart from their household roles such as household cooking, cleaning, fetching water, feeding children, helping in children's studies and looking after the in-laws (particularly those living in extended families), women across the project areas also make a significant contribution to the household economy. Despite strong pressures from the families to dissuade women finding employment, they take a lead role in livestock farming and take care of the feeding of their cattle, goats and poultry. Home gardening is another important economic activity of women, produce of which is used for both household consumption and marketing. Other forms of economic activities conducted by women include agricultural labor work, dressmaking, handicraft-making, employment in apparel industries etc. Educated women are employed in both government and private sector jobs. Women's earnings are mainly used for children's education and clothes, to supplement the households' consumption needs, and to repay the past debts. Some women would also save some money to be used in emergencies or for their children's future. In some communities, however, it has been reported that women have to hand over their earnings to husbands or else get prior consent of the husband to spend their earnings. Women also participate in the activities of NGOs like BRAC and Grameen Bank to access micro-credit which they would use to buy cattle, goats and poultry.

89. Women who engage in daily paid labor work are paid less compared to their counterpart men. For example, when a man is paid Tk300 a day, a woman would get only Tk150 or Tk200 though there is not much difference in the work load that both groups carry out and the duration of work. Excess of labor available and social attitudes towards women are also reported as factors that influence to pay lower salaries for women.

90. Household level decision-making is largely vested with the husband. A few instances of joint decision making by both men and women were reported. Women also perform a significant role in managing household assets despite the key immovable assets like land and house are owned by men. Physical assets such as land and jewelry received by women as part of their dowry remain in her possession but in some occasions they are transferred to the ownership of men as part of matrimonial agreements. Women are discouraged from participating in social and political activities mostly by their male counterparts. However, many women struggle to change this situation.

91. During consultations, women expressed concerns over the loss of their fruit-bearing trees, livestock farming activities, household incomes and their social networks as a result of their potential displacements. As women play a major role in these household level activities. However, as the majority of the displaced households are able to remain within the remaining portion of their land and continue to engage in their routine activities, thus the impacts in terms of gender are likely to be minimal. The project will pay compensation for all their economic losses and will encourage their participation in livelihood restoration activities such as tree planting programs.

Female headed households, will receive additional cash allowances as vulnerable households. Consultation will continue to pay attention to women's concerns throughout the project lifecycle.

3.16 Awareness on HIV

92. Not all men and women in the communities across the subproject areas are equally aware of the root causes of HIV, how the disease is communicated and the preventive measures that people should adopt to avoid the spread of HIV. In a few communities, awareness has been raised through educational programs conducted by NGOs over a period of almost two decades. However, not all the villagers have participated in those programs. People who claimed to have some knowledge on HIV acquired such awareness through media such as television, newspapers and the brochures and leaflets distributed by NGOs. It is the estimation of the villagers that around 50% to 70% of the villagers in their respective communities are not knowledgeable of the disease.

3.17 Indigenous Peoples

93. There are no indigenous peoples settlements in the impact area of the southwest transmission grid expansion project. Therefore, no permanent or temporary and direct or indirect impacts on indigenous peoples communities are anticipated. The project has taken necessary steps to avoid the indigenous peoples communities and their properties and other social and cultural activities from the areas identified for project implementation.

4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 Consultations

94. Public consultations were carried out with groups of men and women and their community-based organizations in the project impact areas for the purpose of disclosing information about the proposed project and its various subcomponents and eliciting their views and concerns. The persons to be affected by land acquisitions were also consulted during project preparation. The feedback received from consultations will be used by the project executing agency to carryout necessary revisions to the technical designs in order to minimize the resettlement impacts. Furthermore, consultation outcomes were also helpful in establishing appropriate safeguards measures including the preparation of the entitlement matrix in the resettlement plan.

95. Community level public consultations were conducted in 14 locations in the different project impact areas with the participation of 414 community members who included 368 men and 46 women. Participants at consultations included owners of the lands to be acquired for substations, sharecroppers, squatters on land, vulnerable groups and members of civil society organizations. Furthermore, separate consultations were conducted in 9 other locations mainly to discuss gender-related issues. These gender consultations were attended by 11 men and 169 women. The consultations with women were focused on understanding women's socioeconomic conditions and their worldviews, their perceptions on the project and the possibilities of how women could be involved in the project implementation and benefit sharing. Such consultations also led to identifying the special safeguard measures that need to be adopted to secure the rights of women and children during project construction and operation. The locations and the number of participants in public and gender consultations are summarized in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 with details given in Annex 5 and 6. In addition to community level consultations, interviews were also conducted with local level politicians and administrators including the district level officers responsible for land acquisitions.

Table 4.1 - Locations and the Number of Participants at Public Consultations

Location	Date	No. Participants		Total No. Participants
		Male	Female	
Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur 230 kV Transmission Line (TL) and 400 kV Gopalganj (North) Substation				
1. Shikarpur, Ujirpur, Barisal (TL)	25.11.17	6	11	17
2. Chandrapara, Khanpura, Madhobpasha, Barisal (TL)	24.11.17	3	10	13
3. Fulsuti Union Parishad, Fulsuti, Nagorkanda, Faridpur (TL)	27.11.17	34	0	34
4. Talma Union Parishad, Talma, Nagorkanda, Faridpur (TL)	30.11.17	29	5	34
5. Chagolchira, Raghdi, Muksudpur, Gopalganj (Substation)	24.11.17	33	1	34
Bogra (West)-Rohanpur 400 kV Transmission Line (TL) and 400 kV Bogra (West) Substation				
6. Nurul Islam House, Magura, Maloncha, Kahalu, Bogra (Substation)	15.12.17	13	0	13
7. Nazrul Islam House, Magura, Maloncha, Kahalu, Bogra (Substation)	16.12.17	15	0	15
8. Ratnagari, Jamgram, Kahalu, Bogra (Substation)	15.12.17	13	3	16
9. Md. Kuddus House, Magura, Maloncha, Kahalu, Bogra (Substation)	22.12.17	29	0	29
10. Gangjuar, Chundipur, NawgaSadar, Nawga (TL)	19.12.17	18	16	34

Location	Date	No. Participants		Total No. Participants
		Male	Female	
Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj 132 kV Transmission Line (TL) and 400 kV Rohanpur Substation				
11. Belpukur, Kashba, Nachol, Chapainawabganj (TL)	23.12.17	37	0	37
12. Noagola, Pourashava, Chapaisadar, Chapainawabganj (TL)	18.12.17	28	0	28
13. Chandana, Kashba, Nachol, Rohanpur, Chapainawabganj (Substation)	15.12.17	36	0	36
14. Chandana, Kashba, Nachol, Rohanpur, Chapainawabganj Substation	23.12.17	74	0	74
Total No. Participants		368	46	414

Source: Public consultations conducted from November–December 2017.

Table 4.2 - Locations and the Number of Participants at Gender Consultations

Location	Date	No. Participants		Total No. Participants
		Male	Female	
Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur 230 kV Transmission Line (TL) and 400 kV Gopalganj (North) Substation				
1. Birpasha, Babuganj, Madhobpasha, Barisal (TL)	23.11.17	1	11	12
2. Mondrupasha, Shikarpur, Ujirpur, Barisal (TL)	26.11.17	5	9	14
3. Baroikhali, Madhobpasha, Babuganj, Barisal (TL)	24.11.17	3	7	10
4. Fulsuti Union Parishad, Fulsuti, Nogarkanda, Faridpur (TL)	27.11.17	2	23	25
5. Talma Union Parishad, Talma, Nogarkanda, Faridpur (TL)	30.11.17	0	23	23
6. ChagolchiraAdarsha High School, Chagolchira, Ragdhi, Moksudpur (Gopalganj Substation)	24.11.17	0	17	17
Bogra (West)-Rohanpur 400 kV Transmission Line (TL) and 400 kV Bogra (West) Substation				
7. Gangjuar, Chundipur, NawgaSadar, Nawga (TL)	18.12.17	0	31	31
Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj 132 kV Transmission Line (TL) and 400 kV Rohanpur Substation				
8. Manpur, Kashba, Chapaisadar, Chapainawabganj TL	18.12.17	0	17	17
9. Chandana, Kasba, Nachol, Chapainawabganj, Substation	14.12.17	0	31	31
Total No. Participants		11	169	180

Source: Gender consultations conducted from November–December 2017.

96. Communities anticipated that the project would contribute to overcome one of their critical power related issues, namely load shedding and that communities will also have stable power supply particularly during dry seasons. Farmer communities expected to use electricity for irrigation purposes so that they would be able to avoid crop losses, increase productivity and generate higher incomes. Women aspired better lighting for their households and particularly for their children to engage in studies at night.

97. Communities did express concerns over the potential loss of their land, trees and crops and the adverse consequences that such losses can have on their livelihoods and incomes. They emphasized that the project follows adequate measures to avoid/minimize any adverse impacts on their private properties, residential dwellings, public infrastructure, livelihoods and personal security. If subprojects caused any adverse impacts on individual properties, valuable tree species and cultivations, people requested that such losses irrespective of whether they are permanent or temporary should be compensated adequately and timely. Consultations also highlighted that compensation for any of their losses should be paid at current market rates to

enable them to buy alternate land, find alternate livelihoods or to invest in other productive activities in order to avoid their impoverishment.

98. The key issues raised and discussed during consultations are presented in Table 4.3. Issues discussed mainly evolved around perceived and potential impacts of the project, and issues related to land acquisition and payment of compensation, grievance redress, project benefits, and environmental and safety related issues.

Table 4.3 - Key Issues Raised and Discussed During Consultations

Key Issue	Details	Response to Key Issues Raised
General Perceptions of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the benefits and adverse impacts of the construction of the substation? • There is no regular supply of electricity in this area. People experience load shedding and during summer time, electricity is available only for 6 hours a day. • Country will benefit from the project in numerous ways. It will contribute to improve power supply in the country; to reduce load shedding; adequate power supply for farmers to irrigate their cultivations and thereby to increase their production and incomes; children will be able to do their studies in the night without disturbances; and people will invest in industries and mills. • Already there are 3 electricity lines traversing this area. Why do you want to have a 4th line? • A majority of the landowners support the Gopalganj (North) subproject • 60% of the landowners of the Bogra (West) land support the substation project. • About 25% of the landowners in Bogra (West) and Rohanpur land requested considering an alternate land for substations • What is the purpose of conducting a survey? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed project will have both positive and negative consequences. Country will benefit from increased and reliable power supply and reduced load shedding and power disruptions. Negative consequences are that some people will have to sacrifice their land, trees and crops. However, project will compensate their losses at replacement cost. • The other three lines are power distribution lines. This is a transmission line used to evacuate power from one place to another. • Surveys are conducted to assess the potential impacts of the project on people's land, assets, livelihoods, incomes etc. and to identify mitigation measures to avoid/minimize adverse impacts. The survey will identify and enumerate all affected persons.
Project Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40% of the Gopalganj (North) landowners are exclusively dependent on this land for their livelihoods whereas others have land elsewhere. • Acquisition of government land for Rohanpur substation will affect 70% of the sharecroppers in the area who cultivate the government <i>khash</i> land in a single season of the year and use the same land for inland fishing in the rest of the year. • Around 65% of the people in Rohanpur are generally poor and they cultivate their land for 3 seasons a year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project will acquire private land which is used for cultivation purposes. Thus, acquisitions can affect the livelihoods and incomes of the people. But land acquisitions (substations) will not affect any population displacements or relocation. • Project will reconsider its choice to acquire the government land as a significant number of poor farmers and sharecroppers are dependent on such land

Key Issue	Details	Response to Key Issues Raised
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 15% of the landowners will lose their entire land that their families own if the Bogra (West) land was acquired for the project • Around 7% of the landowners in all the three sites reported that lands identified for acquisition are the only land available to them. • Acquisition of land will adversely affect the sharecroppers and laborers as they are exclusively dependent on land for their livelihoods. Most of the laborers are vulnerable and poor and they will lose their daily incomes. Sharecroppers will lose their livelihoods. • Around 80% of the households living within the RoW of transmission lines feared that they will not be able to construct a new house if they were displaced, because they have spent all their wealth to construct the present dwellings. • Felling of trees and particularly the fruit-bearing trees will adversely affect the livelihoods and incomes of the households. Chapainawabganj area is popular for mangoes and mango trees generate substantial incomes to people. Project should not cut down mango trees • When towers are erected, people cannot use the land for any other purpose except for farming • Will the erection of towers affect the built structures in the surroundings? • Women (living within the RoW of the transmission lines) feared of losing their livelihoods, residential dwellings, home gardens, fruit trees, livestock etc. and getting poor if they were evacuated from the boundaries of the RoW • Women headed households (living within the RoW of the transmission lines) will not leave their land and houses (if they were asked to relocate) until they are provided with alternate land by the project. They feared becoming squatters. • Way leaves are cleared every year when there are electricity lines. This affects the growth and productivity of the trees. Can the project pay compensation for such trees and totally remove them at the beginning instead of clearing way leaves from time to time which affects the growth of the trees? • During construction period, contractors damage properties, trees and crops that are 	<p>(later a decision was taken by PGCB not to use the government land for the substation given impacts on poor families).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project will pay compensation at replacement cost for acquired land which will enable the affected persons to buy alternate land or invest in other forms of productive activities. • Project will pay compensation to sharecroppers, tenants etc. for the loss of their cultivations, crops and trees (this was included in the entitlement matrix and the budget of the RP). • Adverse impacts on people living within the RoW of the transmission lines will be minimized and they will be mostly temporary and confined to project construction period. • Land within the RoW of the transmission lines will not be acquired. People can continue to cultivate their land. However, planting of trees over a certain height and building structures under the towers will be disallowed. • As the transmission lines traverse over cultivation fields, transmission towers will not affect built structures. • Project will try to avoid/minimize the number of valuable trees to be affected during its final design. Compensation will be paid for any affected trees at replacement cost considering the value of timber, productivity and the lost incomes. • Contractors will be responsible to pay compensation or restore any damaged properties to their original state or better level

Key Issue	Details	Response to Key Issues Raised
	<p>situated along the access roads when they transport their construction materials. They do not compensate such losses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would the construction of the substation restrict communities' access and mobility to outside/other villages? • Will the substation generate noise and disturb people's sleeping and day today lives? • The poor people who own only small plots of land will lose their entire land due to towers. What would the project do to secure such poor farmers who have only small plots of land? • Ensure that potential adverse impacts on people and their communities are avoided/minimized • If there are any houses within the RoW of the transmission lines, (i) try to avoid such houses; (ii) if not possible, compensation should be provided for their relocation and livelihood restoration • What would happen to the trees located within the RoW? • If the contractors bring laborers from outside, there will be impacts on environment and communities. There will be environmental pollution, and social issues. Prices of good in the village will increase because of the new demand 	<p>and this obligation of the contractor will be included in his contractual agreement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the substations will not impose any restrictions on people's access or mobility. Contractor will use barricade tapes to indicate the work sites and to ensure the safety of people during construction work. • Substations will not generate noise and disturb the lives of people. • In the final engineering designs, PGCB will ensure that built structures within the RoW are avoided. If unavoidable, PGCB will pay compensation for their relocation and resettlement at full replacement cost. • The project will avoid relocations as much as possible. Impacts if any are anticipated to be partial damages. The project will hold consultations with APs including those to be relocated (if necessary) and inform and discuss the project related impacts, resettlement options and entitlements before they are relocated. • Project will provide cash compensation or else alternate land for such poor farmers who have small plots of land. In addition, they would be provided additional resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. • Project will try to plan the construction work during off-seasons of the agricultural work so that potential damages to crops could be avoided/minimized • Any losses during project construction and maintenance will be compensated. Communities

Key Issue	Details	Response to Key Issues Raised
		<p>will be informed of the construction plans once they are finalized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees with a height of less than 5 meters will not be cut-down. • Compensation for trees to be removed will be paid according to their market value. • Project will ensure that contractors have a code of conduct for their labour teams, maintain harmony with host communities, that their labour teams do not engage in unacceptable behaviors, and that they do not cause any environmental pollution. Project will closely monitor the performance of contractors and their labor teams.
Land Acquisitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of owners of the Rohanpur is reported as 20. • 60% of the landowners of Rohanpur prefer if private land is acquired for the substation whereas the rest 40% proposed taking the government land (<i>Khash</i>) for the project, which is about 1km away from the private land identified for acquisition. This <i>Khash</i> land is occupied by about 40 landowners and 100 sharecroppers from the adjoining villages. There are also a large number of laborers employed by the farmers who work on the <i>Khash</i> land. • What would be the status if land plots to be acquired have title disputes? • Some leaseholders and sharecroppers do not have legal contracts with their respective landowners. But people in the area are aware of their engagement in cultivations. If such leaseholders and sharecroppers are excluded from compensation, they would become more vulnerable. • If the project acquired only a portion of a land, the remaining portion could become nonviable for the use of any productive purpose. In such situations, can the project acquire the entire land instead of a portion? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will study the technical, economic, financial, social and environmental suitability of the private land and the <i>Khash</i> land and select the least impact site. (later a decision was taken by PGCB not to use the Rohanpur government land for the substation given impacts on poor families). • Deputy Commissioner will deposit the compensation money in the Public Account until the title disputes are resolved in courts. APs can recover their due compensation once the court decisions on title disputes are over. • The law provides compensation only for the leaseholders/ sharecroppers who have formal contracts. However, project will consider compensation for affected persons not covered by the law and compensate

Key Issue	Details	Response to Key Issues Raised
		<p>them according to the entitlement matrix.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project will consider the acquisition of the remaining portion of the land, if it is nonviable to be used for any productive purpose but subject to the willingness of the landowner to surrender such land to the project
Compensation for Lost/Affected Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners in general will not object to land acquisitions provided they are paid the compensation at current market price • Landowners of Gopalganj (North), Rohanpur and Bogra (West) expect three times of the mouza rate as compensation for the land to be acquired. • Sharecroppers in the land to be acquired requested compensation to restore their livelihoods • Laborers working on land to be acquired requested compensation for the loss of their employment and incomes • Households living within the RoW of the transmission lines required compensation for shifting, land development and house construction, if they were displaced. They also demanded compensation for the trees if they were removed and additional compensation for fruit-bearing trees as they are dependent on such trees for incomes. • As per the laws of Bangladesh, households living within the RoW of the transmission lines are pessimistic whether they would be paid compensation for their losses • Will compensation be paid for the land under the towers? [they knew that government would not pay compensation] • Compensation payment process at DC office is complex and inconvenient to people. It should be made easier and simple • PGCB should not take over the land until compensation is fully paid to the affected people. • Compensation for the damaged crops should be calculated according to the current market rates. Crop damages should be compensated for one full year. Same should apply for trees as well. • What is the procedure to pay compensation for affected fish stocks in the ponds? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PGCB will study all the adverse impacts and losses due to project and they will prepare an entitlement matrix to provide adequate compensation to off-set the losses to the affected persons. • Cash compensation will be provided for the land areas permanently lost for the tower footings • Cash compensation will be paid for the trees and crops removed/damaged during the construction work of the transmission lines. Additional compensation will be paid for the fruit-bearing trees to be removed. • Compensation will be paid for both land and assets acquired for the substations at replacement cost. • Compensation for the affected trees will be calculated on the basis of the rates obtained from the Forest Department. Tree owners will be allowed to take away the timber. However, project will ensure replacement cost for the affected trees. • Compensation for the damaged crops will be paid based on reports obtained from the department of agriculture and the entire crop losses for the season will be considered. • Compensation will be paid if fish stocks are affected. But it

Key Issue	Details	Response to Key Issues Raised
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government should amend the Electricity Act, which is outdated and pay compensation to the affected persons (concern of an NGO) If the project provided sufficient compensation for the land acquired, they can buy alternate land. If the compensation paid for acquired land is three times of the market value, acquisition will not adversely affect the livelihoods of the people Compensation money should be relived from taxes 	is unlikely that fish stocks and ponds under the transmission lines are affected.
Grievance Redress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the mechanisms and the procedure for people to lodge complaints about the project or compensation payments? There should be an office closer to their communities to report their grievances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will establish a grievance redress mechanism that is easily accessible to people. Details of the GRM will be shared with community members.
Project Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community members, particularly the unemployed youth should be employed in the project construction work Will the project provide employment for poor people who would lose their land? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project will request the contractors to give priority to local communities in recruiting labor teams. Project cannot assure permanent employment. However, project will pay additional compensation for the affected poor people and assist them in the restoration of their livelihoods
Environment & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an irrigation channel closer to the Rohanpur land. This channel should not be disrupted. There are several lakes around the project area (Chapanawabganj). These lakes help to retain water during rainy season. Project should not disturb the lakes. Would there be safety issues for people living under the transmission line when stringing the conductors? Will people living closer to transmission lines be affected due to lightening during rainy season and cause threats to their lives? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction work will be guided by recognized environmental standards and measures will be taken not to disrupt the irrigation channels, lakes and other natural resources Required safety measures will be taken during the stringing of transmission lines. People will be informed prior to the commencement of construction work Modern technology will be used to avoid lightening impacts

4.2 Information Disclosure

99. During the due diligence conducted for the project, information related to preliminary engineering designs and line routes of the project, land requirements and acquisition procedures, potential impacts of the project, both positive and negative and direct and indirect, entitlements of the affected parties and grievance redress procedures were shared with affected persons during

consultations. The PMU and its Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) of the executing agency will continue their communications with the affected persons and other stakeholders and disclose information such as the dates of final surveys and census of affected households, valuation procedures, project related impacts, specific entitlements of the affected persons, compensation procedures, grievance redress procedures and dates of the commencement of civil works. The executing agency will engage an implementing nongovernment organization to assist the ESU in the implementation of the resettlement plan. Brochures and posters containing relevant information will be printed in Bengali and they will be made available/displayed at places easily accessible to affected persons and other interested parties. A copy of the draft resettlement plan will be disclosed on ADB's website as well as on the website of the executing agency. A translation of the resettlement plan in Bengali will be made for public scrutiny. Once the draft resettlement plan was finalized with updated information, the same procedure of disclosure will be followed.

4.3 Continued Consultation and Participation

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

- The PMU of the executing agency directs their project directors, engineers, ESU and the INGO to engage in continuous consultations with the affected persons to minimize/avoid adverse impacts of the project emanating from final engineering designs.
- The ESU and the INGO organize and conduct periodic meetings with affected persons and other stakeholders to inform them the status of final engineering designs, land acquisition process and entitlements and payment of compensation to affected persons.
- The ESU, engineers and INGO engage the affected persons and other stakeholders to review the final engineering designs, and entitlements and other benefits to affected persons.
- The ESU and INGO liaise with the office of the Deputy Commissioner to verify the status of land acquisitions and communicate the same information to the affected persons.
- The ESU and INGO conduct consultations with affected persons and other stakeholders to elicit their views and suggestions to revise and to update the resettlement plan.
- The ESU and INGO share the final resettlement plan with the affected persons and other stakeholders.
- The ESU and INGO hold periodic meetings with the affected persons and other stakeholders to review any unanticipated or indirect consequences of the implementation of safeguard plans.
- The INGO assists the affected persons to access necessary information, prepare documentation related to land acquisitions and receive compensation and other resettlement assistance and other project related benefits.
- The ESU and INGO organise public meetings and appraise the communities about the progress of project implementation and the implementation of social safeguards such as payment of compensation and other assistance to be provided.
- A regular update of the progress of the resettlement component of the project is placed for public display at the offices of the executing agency and its PMU.
- All monitoring reports of the resettlement components of the project are disclosed in the same manner as that of the resettlement plan.
- The INGO conducts information dissemination sessions at major locations and solicits

the help of the local community leaders to encourage the participation of the affected persons in resettlement plan implementation.

- The INGO places special attention to assist the vulnerable groups to understand the process and to help them in getting the compensation and other assistance.

5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

101. The impacts of the project may raise numerous grievances and complaints on the part of affected persons. Among them would be the exclusion of the landowners/claimants from eligibility lists, nonavailability of title documents, disputes related to land titles, lower valuation of properties and other assets and inadequate compensation, longer delays in the payment of compensation, exclusion of non-titleholders like squatters, share-croppers and tenants etc. from statutory compensation entitlements, and severance and disturbances caused to remaining land and properties. Resolution of such grievances within the legal framework of Bangladesh largely rests with the Deputy Commissioner who is responsible for land acquisitions. Affected parties can submit their grievances and complaints to the Deputy Commissioner for redress. The land acquisition law also provides for the affected parties recourse to the country's judicial system in case the Deputy Commissioner has not resolved the issue or else the parties are dissatisfied with the decision of the Deputy Commissioner. Meanwhile, there will be several other non-land acquisition-based grievances and complaints. The clearance of standing trees and way-leaves within the RoW of the transmission lines can adversely affect the livelihoods and incomes of households; civil construction works can cause destructions to standing crops; stringing of transmission lines over private properties can lead to property devaluation and raise people's concerns over their personal safety; and construction work of the project could also result in various inconveniences to the general public such as access difficulties, restrictions to public places, damages to privately owned built structures and common property resources, disturbances causing from noise and dust, and issues related to labour influx etc. On the other hand, relocation of households may also lead to a range of issues such as land availability, reconstruction of houses, loss of livelihoods, access to services such as schools, health services etc.

102. The legal framework of the country may not have all-inclusive provisions nor the institutional mechanisms to effectively address all the grievances mentioned above. The Deputy Commissioner may not have the legal provisions to resolve all the issues arising from land acquisitions. On the other hand, not all the project affected parties will be able to resort to legal action which is costly, time consuming and non-affordable to the poor segments of the population. Therefore, the project will establish a project-based grievance redress mechanism (GRM) which is easily accessible to the aggrieved parties, transparent and accountable in grievance handling and responding both effectively and efficiently to the grievances reported by the affected parties while winning the confidence of the complainants. A well-established and well-functioning GRM would be able to resolve the grievances locally and avoid lengthy court procedures which on the other hand could generate adverse implications on the timely implementation of the project together with reputational risks to key stakeholders.

103. The project will establish a three-tier GRM, details of which are described in the sections to follow. The GRM will function throughout the life cycle of the project implementation. However, it will not deal or interfere with any matters which are already placed before the country's courts of law. The project will provide wider publicity for the GRM established using a variety of media such as brochures and leaflets printed in Bengali and through community level awareness raising programs. The roles and functions of the GRM and its different tiers, specific locations where the different tiers are established, grievance reporting procedures, time frames for grievance resolution at each level etc. will be disseminated to the affected persons as well as the general public using the above-mentioned modes of communication. Furthermore, the project will provide orientation and training to the members of the GRM on effective grievance handling procedures.

104. **GRM – Level 1:** Level 1 of the GRM will be the project officer appointed by PGCB to a specific construction site to supervise and monitor the civil works of the contractor. He can be the line engineer, or any other officer appointed by PGCB to a specific site. In case of grievances that are urgent and minor, aggrieved parties can easily approach PGCB's field officer. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned field officer will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations. The field officer will record the complaint, name of the complainant and the date of complaint. The field officer will communicate with the relevant persons and agencies implicated in the complaint including the contractor and will try to reach an amicable settlement within a period of two weeks.

105. **GRM – Level 2:** Level 2 of the GRM will be the Local Grievance Redress Committee (LGRC) chaired by the Project Director appointed for individual subprojects. The project will appoint two project directors, one for Gopalganj (North) substation subproject, and the second for the transmission lines of Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur and Bogra (West) and Rahanpur substation together with Bogra (West)-Rahanpur-Chapainwabganj grid line construction. The rest of the members of the GRC will include (i) the executive engineer of the project; (ii) contractor or his representative; (iii) a male and a female member of the concerned Union; (iv) a representative of the DC; and (iv) a representative of the aggrieved party (the representative should be a female if the aggrieved party is a female). Grievances that cannot be resolved at GRM-Level 1 or else if the affected persons were dissatisfied with the Level 1 resolution can submit their grievances to LGRC. The LGRC can convene the affected person to explain his/her grievance at its meeting. During the committee deliberations, LGRC will clarify the issues involved and would try its best to reach a settlement acceptable to both the affected person and the PMU within a period of two weeks. The GRC will be located at the local office of the PGCB in the respective project site. If an agreement or resolution is reached, the key points of the agreement/resolution will be summarized, documented and signed by both the affected person and the members of the GRC.

106. **GRM – Level 3:** Level 3 of the GRM will be the Project Management Unit of PGCB. The GRC at the PMU will comprise (i) Chairman of PGCB; (ii) Project Director of the relevant subproject; (iii) Resettlement Specialist of the environmental and social unit (established by PGCB); (iv) Team Leader of the contractor; (v) the DC responsible for land acquisition; (vi) a representative of the aggrieved party; and (vii) a representative of the civil society. The complainant and/or his representative will be called to appear before the Level 3 GRC and explain his/her grievance. If necessary, GRC members will undertake field inspections to verify the issues reported. Level 3 GRC will reach a settlement through consensus among its membership, failing which the decision may be taken on a majority vote. GRC decisions will be bound by the safeguards policy framework and the prescribed entitlement matrix. The GRC located at PGCB Headquarters will conclude its proceedings within a period of one month since the submission of the grievance.

107. The GRM does not impede access to the legal system. Affected persons can resort to legal action through the country's judiciary system at any time. They can also submit their grievances to ADB's Accountability Mechanism, which has both a problem-solving function to respond to concerns of project affected people and a compliance review function where there is discrepancy with implementation of ADBs operational policies.

6. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 Introduction

108. The Government of Bangladesh does not have a national policy on involuntary resettlement. The law of eminent domain is applied for the acquisition of land for infrastructure projects of public interest. The legal and policy framework for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for the Southwest Transmission Grid Expansion Project will be based on: (i) The Government of Bangladesh's Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance (ARIPO) 1982; (ii) Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act (ARIPA) 2017 (ii) the Electricity Act of 1910; (iii) the Bangladesh Telegraph Act of 1885 and (vi) ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, which applies to all ADB financed and/or administered projects, regardless of the country of where the project is located or the financing modality (i.e. loan, a grant, or other means).

6.2 Legal Framework for Land Acquisitions in Bangladesh

109. The principal legal instrument governing land acquisition in Bangladesh was the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance 1982. This ordinance was repealed by the newly passed act under the name of Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act of 2017. Land acquisitions for the Bogra (West) and Rohanpur substations will be carried out in accordance with the provisions in the ARIPA 2017 whereas the acquisition process for Gopalganj (North) substation land will be regulated under the ARIPO 1982.²⁸ The ARIPA 2017 requires that compensation be paid for (i) land and assets permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, houses); and (ii) any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Act also provides for the acquisition of properties belonging to religious organizations like mosques, temples, pagodas and graveyards if they are acquired for public interest. The ARIPO, however, excluded the acquisition of properties used by the public for the purpose of religious worship, graveyards and cremation grounds. The Act stipulates certain safeguards for the landowners and provides for payment of "fair value" for the properties acquired.

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

111. Under the ARIPA 2017, The Deputy Commissioner determines the value of the acquired assets as at the date of issuing the notice of acquisition under section 4(1) of the Act. The DCs thereafter enhance the assessed value by 200% and another 100% premium for loss of standing crops, structures and income due to compulsory nature of the acquisition. The compensation such

²⁸ Land acquisition process for the Gopalganj land was initiated prior to the introduction of ARIPA in September 2017, thus ARIPO applies to Gopalganj.

determined is called the Cash Compensation under Law (CCL). If the land acquired has standing crops cultivated by a tenant (Bargadar) under a legally constituted written agreement, the law requires that compensation money be paid in cash to the tenants as per the agreement. The previous ARIPO of 1982 did not prescribe the acquisition of officially registered places of worship, graveyards and cremation grounds for any purpose. However, the new Act of 2017 under section 4 (13) permits the acquisition of those properties if it is for a public purpose provided the project for which the land is acquired provides for similar types of assets in some other appropriate place. Households and assets moved from land already acquired in the past for project purposes and/or government khas land are not included in the acquisition proposal and therefore excluded for considerations for compensation under the law. Lands acquired for a particular public purpose cannot be used for any other purpose. The new Act under section 4 (2) also facilitates the private organizations to request from the government to acquire the land for their development activities. Furthermore, the new Act under its section 15 provides for the acquisition of entire houses/buildings if their owners request to acquire the entire house or building against partial acquisition.

112. The government is obliged to pay compensation for the assets acquired. The previous Ordinance of 1982 did not address social and economic impacts resulting from land acquisition such as compensation and other assistance for non-titleholder project-displaced persons such as informal settlers (squatters), occupiers, and informal tenants and lease-holders without registration document. Furthermore, the Ordinance did not provide for compensation for loss of livelihoods and incomes. The new Act of 2017 has incorporated certain provisions to address the above gaps and therefore it would reduce the gaps between the national legislative framework of the government and ADB policies.

113. Table 6.1 and Table 6.2 describe the land acquisition process under ARIPO 1982 and ARIPA 2017.

Table 6.1 - Land Acquisition Process under ARIPO, 1982

Section	Procedure	Time Frame
Section 3	Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of property for a public purpose by DC	
Section 4 (1)	Objections to acquisition by interested parties	Within 15 days of the issue of section 3 Notice
Section 4 (2)	Hearing by DC into objections	
Section 4 (3)	DC submits his report to the (i) Government (for property that exceeds 50 standard bighas); (ii) Divisional Commissioner (for property that does not exceed 50 standard bighas);	Within 30 days of inquiry
	DC makes the final decision If no objections were raised	Within 7 days but not exceeding 30 days
Section 5	Government or the Divisional Commissioner makes the final decision on acquisition	Divisional Commissioner within 15 days since the submission of DC's report Government within 90 days since the submission of DC's report
Section 6 (1)	Publication of the Notice of final decision to acquire the property and notifying the interested parties to submit their claims for compensation	
	Interested parties submit their interests in the property and claims for compensation	Within 15 days of issuing Section 6 Notice

Section	Procedure	Time Frame
Section 7 (1)	DC makes a valuation of the property to be acquired as at the date of issuing Section 3 Notice; determine the compensation; and apportionment of compensation among parties interested	
Section 7 (3)	DC informs the award of compensation to the interested parties and sends the estimate of compensation to the requiring agency/person	Within 7 days of making the compensation decision
Section 7 (4)	The requiring agency/person deposits the estimated award of compensation with the DC	Within 60 days of receiving the estimate
Section 10 (1)	DC awards the compensation to entitled parties	Within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency/person
Section 10 (2)	If an entitled person does not consent to receive compensation, or if there is no competent person to receive compensation, or in the case of any dispute with the title to receive compensation, DC deposits the compensation amount in a deposit account in the Public Account of the Republic	
Section 10A	When the property acquired contains standing crops cultivated by bargadar (shareholders), such portion of the compensation as may be determined by the DC for the crops will be paid to the bargadar in cash	
Section 11 (1)	When the compensation mentioned in the award has been paid or is deemed to have been paid, the property shall stand acquired and vest absolutely in the Government free from all encumbrances, and the Deputy Commissioner takes over the possession of the property.	

Table 6.2 - Land Acquisition Process under ARIPA, 2017

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the Process	Responsibility
Section 4 (1)	Publication of preliminary notice of acquisition of property for a public purpose	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (3) (1)	Prior to the publication of section 4(1) notice; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the present status of the land, structures and trees through videography, still pictures or appropriate technology. 	Deputy Commissioner
	After the publication of the section 4(1) notice a joint verification should be conducted with potentially affected households and relevant organizations.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (7)	After publication of preliminary notice under the section 4(1), if any household has changed the status of the land for beneficial purposes, changed status will not be added to the joint verification notice.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 4 (8)	If the affected person is not happy with the joint verification assessment, he/she can complain to Deputy Commissioner within seven days of issuing sec 4(1) notice.	Affected Person
Section 4 (9)	Hearing by Deputy Commissioner within 15 working days after receiving the complaints. In case of government priority projects, hearing will be within 10 working days.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 5 (1)	Objections to acquisition by interested parties, within 15 days of the issue of section 4 (1) Notice	Affected Person
Section 5 (2)	Deputy Commissioner submits hearing report within 30 working days after the date of the sec 5(1) notice. In the case	Deputy Commissioner

Relevant Section under ARIPA, 2017	Steps in the Process	Responsibility
	of government priority projects, it will be within 15 working days.	
Section 5 (3)	DC submits his report to the (i) government (for properties that exceed 16.50 acres; (ii) Divisional Commissioner for properties that do not exceed 50 standard bighas. Deputy Commissioner makes the final decision If no objections were raised within 30 days of inquiry. In case of government priority project, it will be 15 days	Deputy Commissioner
Section 6 (1) (1)	Government makes the final decision on acquisition within 60 working days after receiving report from the Deputy Commissioner under sec 5(3) notice.	Government
Section 6 (1) (2)	Divisional Commissioner makes the decision within 15 days or with reasons within 30 days since the submission of the report by Deputy Commissioner under sec 5(3) notice.	Divisional Commissioner
Section 7 (1)	Publication of the Notice of final decision to acquire the property and notifying the interested parties to submit their claims for compensation	Deputy Commissioner
Section 7 (2)	Interested parties submit their interests in the property and claims for compensation within 15 working days (in case of priority project 7 days).	Affected Person
Section 7 (3)	Individual notices have to be served to all interested persons including the shareholders within 15 days of issuing Section 7(1) notice	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (1)	Deputy Commissioner makes a valuation of the property to be acquired as at the date of issuing Section 4 Notice; determine the compensation; and apportionment of compensation among parties interested.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (3)	DC informs the award of compensation to the interested parties and sends the estimate of compensation to the requiring agency/person within 7 days of making the compensation decision	Deputy Commissioner
Section 8 (4)	The requiring agency/person deposits the estimated award of compensation with the Deputy Commissioner within 120 days of receiving the estimate.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (1)	During valuation of assets, Deputy Commissioner will consider the following: (i) Average market price of land of the same category in the last 12 months; (ii) Impact on existing crops and trees; (iii) Impact on other remaining adjacent properties; (iv) Impact on properties and income; and (v) Relocation cost for businesses, residential dwellings etc.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (2)	Additional 200% compensation on current mouza rate is added to the estimated value. If private organizations acquire, added compensation will be 300%.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (3)	Additional 100% compensation on top of the current market price for impacts mentioned under sec 9(1) and (2)	Deputy Commissioner
Section 9 (4)	Appropriate action should be taken for relocation on top of the above-mentioned subsections.	
Section 11 (1)	Deputy Commissioner awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency/person.	Deputy Commissioner
Section 10 (2)	If an entitled person does not consent to receive compensation, or if there is no competent person to receive compensation, or in the case of any dispute with the title to	Deputy Commissioner

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

6.3 Valuation of Assets and Payment of Compensation

114. Both ARIPO and ARIPA provide for the payment of compensation for land and other assets permanently acquired, including standing crops, trees, and houses and any other damages caused by such acquisition. The Deputy Commissioner determines the market value of acquired assets as per its value on the date issue of the notice of acquisition (Section 3 Notice under ARIPO or Section 4 (1) Notice under ARIPA), based on the registered value of similar property bought and/or sold in the area over the preceding 12 months. The market value of the property determined by the Deputy Commissioner is reinforced with additional 50% premium (other than crops) under the ARIPO or by 200% under the ARIPA due to compulsory nature of acquisition. The law specifies methods for calculation of market value of property based on recorded prices obtained from relevant Government departments such as Registrar (for land), Public Works Department (for structures), Department of Forests (for trees), Department of Agriculture (for crops) and Department of Fisheries (for fish stock). The following factors will be considered by the Deputy Commissioner in determining the market value of the property to be acquired.

- a. The market value of the property at the date of publication of the notice under Section 3 under ARIPO or section 4 (1) under ARIPA. (In determining such market value, the Deputy Commissioner shall take into account the average value of the properties of similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity during the twelve months preceding the date of publication of the notice under section 3 (ARIPO)/section 4 (1) under ARIPO;
- b. Damages caused to any standing crops or trees on the property as a result of acquisition;
- c. Any severance of the property from other property held by the interested parties;
- d. Any injurious affection on other properties, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or the earnings of the interested parties;
- e. Any possibilities that compel the person interested in the property (to be acquired) to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change; and
- f. Any damages that may result from diminution of the profits of the property between the date of serving the notice under section 6 (ARIPO) or section 7 (ARIPA) and the date of taking possession of the property by the Deputy Commissioner.

6.4 The Electricity Act, 1910

115. The Electricity Act was enacted in 1910 to amend the laws relating to the supply and use of electrical energy. Under this Act, any person can get a license to supply energy and to lay down or place electric supply lines for the conveyance and transmission of energy. The licensee can

open and break up the soil and pavement of any street, railway or tramway and can lay down any line or do other work near other utility services (like gas, water, sewer, etc.), provided prior permission is taken from the respective authority, as stated in Section 12 – 18 of this Act. According to Section 19 (1) of this Act, the licensee shall pay full compensation to the interested parties for any damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by him or by anyone employed by him. Subsection (1) of Section 51 of the Electricity Rules, 1937 advise that the licensee should take precautions in laying down electric supply lines near or where any metallic substance or line crosses in order to avoid electrocution. The Act also provides for a grievance redress mechanism. Disputes arising from compensation for damages causing from laying electricity lines will be determined by arbitration according to Section 10 (2).

6.5 The Bangladesh Telegraph Act, 1885

116. The Telegraph Act, 1885 does not have any provision for permanent land acquisition for construction of transmission pillars and lines. The Act provides for the payment of compensation for temporary impacts resulting from construction of lines and towers. The Act allows for the removal of any trees that interrupt the transmission lines and would pay compensation only if those trees existed prior to the installation of the telegraph lines. The Government shall not acquire any right other than that of user in the property under, over, along, across, in or upon which the telegraph authority places any telegraph line or posts. Any damages caused to property during construction, operation and maintenance will be compensated in full to all persons interested in those properties.

6.6 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009

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

118. Both ARIPO 1982 and ARIPA of 2017 provides for the payment of compensation at 'market value' for the properties acquired for development projects. In contrary, the policy principles of SPS recommend prompt compensation at "full replacement cost" for the lost assets that cannot be restored. As such, there is a gap between the safeguard requirements of ADB and the national regulatory framework of Bangladesh. It has been also shown that despite the payment of 200% (a remarkable increase compared to the provisions in the ARIPO of 1982 which stipulated only a premium of 50%) premium over and above the market value of the property together with additional 100% premium compensation for any severance and injurious affection

causing from land acquisition, statutory compensation (cash compensation under law-CCL) paid for land is lower than the 'market value' as landowners customarily report lower values during registration to avoid and/or pay only lower taxes. There are no other national legal or regulatory instruments that stipulate compensation payments at replacement cost. The gap between the market value and the replacement value therefore will be filled by the project as provided for in the entitlement matrix of the resettlement plan.

119. The involuntary resettlement policy of ADB emphasizes that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets. However, both ARIPO and ARIPA recognize only the entitlements of the legal titleholders who are capable of establishing their ownership rights. The Acts do not address the losses of the project-affected persons who do not have titles or ownership records to their properties such as informal settlers, squatters and occupiers, nor the informal tenants and lease-holders who are unable to produce any documentary evidence in support of their properties. Neither Acts provide for any resettlement assistance nor transitional allowances for restoration of the livelihoods of non-titled affected persons. The only exception is for *bargadar* (sharecroppers/tenants) who have cultivated standing crops under a legally constituted written agreement. These sharecroppers/tenants are entitled to a part of the compensation money as provided for in the written agreement. Therefore, any payment of compensation for project affected non-titleholders will be in accordance with the provisions in the entitlement matrix of the resettlement plan, the cost of which will be entirely borne by the project executing agency.

120. ADB's involuntary resettlement policy recognizes the need for resettlement of physically and economically displaced persons providing them with needed assistance including secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities and civic infrastructure and community services, as required. The regulatory framework in Bangladesh does not provide for such resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for displaced persons. It only provides for cash compensation for properties acquired. This gap between the safeguards requirements of ADB and the national regulatory framework will be bridged through a series of project specific measures built into the resettlement plan such as provisions to pay compensation for non-titleholders who as per SPS are entitled to compensation at replacement cost for assets other than land affected by the project; and extend special assistance to restore and improve the livelihoods of the affected persons including the vulnerable groups such as elderly and women headed households.

121. The involuntary resettlement policy of ADB recommends adequate and appropriate replacement land or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land. Neither the Telegraph Act of 1885 nor the Electricity Act of 1910 have any provisions to pay compensation for the land used for the erection of tower footings of the transmission lines. The Telegraph Act provides for compensation for the trees fell if those trees were in existence before the telegraph line was erected. The Electricity Act recognizes full compensation for damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by the project. In the circumstances, the project ensures cash compensation for the land lost for the foot areas of the transmission towers as well as permission for the landowners to cultivate the land under the transmission towers after they are erected. However, erecting any structures or planting any tall trees under the towers will be disallowed.

122. Carrying out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations and establishing a grievance redress mechanism that would receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of the affected persons are key principles

of the involuntary resettlement policy of ADB. The ARIPO or the ARIPA do not make any provisions for stakeholder consultations or to establish a project-based grievance redress mechanism. The law provides only a limited space for the affected persons to raise objections to land acquisition (after section 4 (1) Notice under ARIPO and section 5 Notice under ARIPA are issued) while disputes over land acquisition have to be settled through an arbitrator or the courts of law. Therefore, the vacuum for stakeholder consultations and grievance redress procedures observed in the regulatory framework will be addressed through the resettlement plan.

Table 6.3 - A Compliance Review of the Legal Framework of Bangladesh and the Safeguard Principles of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009

No	ADB Safeguard Policy Principles (2009)	Legal Framework of Bangladesh (ARIPO 1982 & ARIPA 2017)	Degree of Compliance or Gaps and Proposed Action to Address Gaps
1	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.	Deputy Commissioner conducts a joint verification with PGCB and categorizes land by types and any assets thereon and identifies owners of physical assets prior to issue of section 4(1) notice.	<i>Partially complied.</i> PGCB & consultants will conduct an independent assessment & prepare an Inventory of Losses and identify resettlement issues.
2	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations.	Affected persons are allowed to raise objections under section 4(1) (ARIPO) and section 4(7) of ARIPA if they disagree with joint verification assessment and under section 5(1) of ARIPA against land acquisition. Deputy Commissioner hears the complaints and grievances under section 4(2) of ARIPO and section 4(9) of ARIPA.	<i>Partially complied.</i> PGCB will initiate a comprehensive process of consultation with affected persons and others during resettlement plan preparation and implementation, to inform them of their entitlements and resettlement options, to ensure their participation in resettlement planning and to address the needs of vulnerable groups.
3	Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns.	Affected persons are allowed to raise objections under section 4(1) of ARIPO and section 4(7) if they disagree with joint verification assessment and under section 5(1) against land acquisition. Deputy Commissioner hears the complaints and grievances under section 4(9).	<i>Partially complied.</i> PGCB will establish a project based GRM through resettlement plan to address grievances.
4	Provide cash compensation at replacement cost.	DC enhances the compensation by 50% premium (ARIPO) and 200% premium on top of current mouza rate (market value) of the land and another 100% premium to address other resettlement impacts (ARIPA).	<i>Partially complied.</i> PGCB will appoint a Property Assessment and Valuation Committee to recommend replacement cost and pay additional compensation directly to the affected persons, if they are entitled through the entitlement matrix and if the CCL paid by Deputy Commissioner is lower than the replacement cost or if not covered by CCL. PAVC will also recommend additional resettlement and

No	ADB Safeguard Policy Principles (2009)	Legal Framework of Bangladesh (ARIPO 1982 & ARIPA 2017)	Degree of Compliance or Gaps and Proposed Action to Address Gaps
			rehabilitation assistance to relevant affected persons.
5	Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons.	Deputy Commissioner will consider the impact of land acquisition on livelihoods and incomes of affected persons during the valuation under sections 8(1) & 9(1).	<i>Partially complied.</i> PGCB through the Entitlement Matrix of the resettlement plan will provide additional compensation for loss of trees and crops, transitional allowances, shifting costs, reconstruction assistance, livelihood training, access to credit & grants, employment during project construction period, special assistance to women headed households and vulnerable groups and other R & R assistance
6	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	When the property acquired contains standing crops cultivated by bargadar (shareholders), such portion of the compensation will be determined by the Deputy Commissioner and will be paid to the bargadar in cash under section 12. No provision of compensation for Bargdar who cultivate on government land.	<i>Partially complied.</i> Provisions are included in the Entitlement Matrix of the resettlement plan to pay compensation to the non-titleholders (informal and unregistered) for their lost assets and to provide other R & R benefits assistance.
7	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	Legal framework does not make provisions to support poor and vulnerable groups	<i>Non-complied.</i> Additional compensation and R & R assistance for poor and vulnerable groups is included in the Entitlement Matrix and the resettlement budget of the RP.
8	Prepare a Resettlement Plan	Legal framework does not make provisions	<i>Non-complied.</i> PGCB will prepare the RP and obtain the approval of GoB and ADB.
9	Disclose the draft resettlement plan	Legal framework does not make provisions	<i>Non-complied.</i> PGCB will disclose the draft RP in their official website and share the draft with affected persons and other stakeholders including a translation of the executive summary and the entitlement matrix in Benglai. The draft and final RPs will also be disclosed on the ADB website.
10	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program	Legal framework does not make provisions	<i>Non-complied.</i> PGCB will include the full resettlement cost in its total budget and commits to make available the required funds in time. PGCB will also establish a separate unit (ESU) and recruit an NGO to implement the involuntary resettlement component.

No	ADB Safeguard Policy Principles (2009)	Legal Framework of Bangladesh (ARIPO 1982 & ARIPO 2017)	Degree of Compliance or Gaps and Proposed Action to Address Gaps
11	Pay compensation prior to physical or economic displacement	Legal framework does not allow the taking over the possession of the acquired land prior to the payment of compensation. However, this applies only to the land acquired from titleholders. Deputy Commissioner awards the compensation to entitled parties within 60 days of receiving the deposit from the requiring agency under section 11(1).	<i>Partially complied.</i> PGCB will ensure that all affected persons, irrespective of their titles following the entitlement matrix and ensure that they are paid compensation prior to displacement. PGCB and the External Monitor will monitor the compensation payment procedure. The NGO to be appointed by PGCB to implement the resettlement plan will ensure additional support and guidance required by affected persons during their resettlement and relocation.
12	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, and impacts and the achievement of the objectives of the resettlement plan and disclose monitoring reports.	Legal framework does not make provisions	<i>Non-complied.</i> PGCB will institute both internal and external monitoring mechanisms to monitor the processes, outputs, outcomes and impacts of resettlement plan implementation and share the monitoring reports with affected persons and other stakeholders including ADB. Biannual reports will be submitted and disclosed on the ADB website.

6.7 Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles Applicable to the Project

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

- Adverse impacts arising from project design, planning and implementation including involuntary resettlement would be avoided, minimized and mitigated by exploring design alternatives.
- Project related information including entitlements to affected persons will be disclosed in a timely manner and will be made available in places easily accessible to them and in local languages.
- Consultations will be carried out with the affected persons and their communities to elicit their views and suggestions on project design and implementation procedures and to ensure their participation in project planning, implementation and monitoring.
- Permanent and temporary loss of crops, standing trees and commercial trees due to project constructions will be compensated at replacement value determined by the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee to be established by the executing agency.
- Civil construction works will be scheduled for off-farming seasons to minimize adverse impacts on crops and cultivations.
- Vulnerable persons/households affected by economic displacement will be provided with special assistance.
- All entitlements and compensation will be paid to the affected persons prior to the commissioning of the civil construction work.
- Livelihoods and incomes of all displaced persons will be restored and improved.

- Affected households will be eligible for compensation irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and any such factors that discriminate against achievement of the resettlement objectives. Lack of legal rights to lost assets, tenure, social or economic status will not bar the affected households from entitlement to compensation and assistance.
- A grievance redress mechanism will be established at different levels from construction sites to the executing agency level to receive and resolve any grievances from affected persons and to be resolved within a reasonable time frame.
- Contractual agreements with construction companies will ensure that contractors adopt adequate safety measures and avoid accidents and disturbances causing from noise, dust etc.
- A resettlement plan will be developed incorporating affected persons entitlements, compensation procedures, plans for livelihood and income restoration and improvement, grievance redress mechanisms etc. will be disclosed in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to the affected persons and other stakeholders.
- Compliance with the safeguards policies and principles by the executing agency and the outcomes and impacts of resettlement will be monitored both internally and externally.

7. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

7.1 Introduction

124. The Southwest Transmission Grid Expansion Project will provide cash compensation at replacement cost²⁹ as well as other resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to persons affected by the project. The affected persons will include both legal titleholders, and non-titleholders. Among them are landowners/claimants affected by land acquisitions, and the tenants and share-croppers' dependent on such land. The corridors earmarked for transmission lines will also affect a number of persons such as those who would lose their land for tower foot area at ground level of the transmission towers, and households whose residential dwellings, standing trees and crops are located within those boundaries due to impacts imposed on land use. Furthermore, both land acquisitions and transmission corridors can also affect peoples livelihoods and incomes. Though the legal and regulatory framework of Bangladesh does not recognize non-titleholders and their rights to compensation, this resettlement plan advocates compensation and/or rehabilitation and resettlement assistance to all persons affected by the project irrespective of their title in order to offset such losses and enabling restoration of living conditions to a state better or equal to the pre-project situation. All affected persons who are identified in the project-impacted areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures. The legal cut-off date will be the date of issuing of Section 3 notice (ARIPO 1982) and Section 4 notice (ARIPA 2017) by the DC for title holders affected by the three substations. The social cut-off date is the final date of the census survey conducted based on the final design and detailed measurement survey of nontitle holders affected by the three substations and titled and nontitle holders affected by the transmission lines. The legal cut off date for Gopalganj substation is 6 March 2017. The legal cut off date for Rohanpur and Bogra substations have not been announced yet. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to receive compensation or any other assistance.

7.2 Entitlement Matrix

125. This chapter presents an entitlement matrix that provides for compensation and other R & R assistance for different losses of the affected persons depending on the type and scope of the losses, its impact, and status of ownership to the affected assets and the social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. The land acquired for the project as well as the land, residential dwellings, trees and crops that would be affected by impacts imposed on land use during the construction of the transmission towers and lines will be compensated. Furthermore, the land owners will be allowed to continue to use the land falling within the RoW of the transmission lines and under the transmission towers (except for planting of tall trees and erecting structures) after the completion of construction work. Apart from the statutory compensation/cash compensation under the law (CCL) paid for the land acquired for the project, the executing agency will ensure that parties affected by land acquisition are paid compensation at replacement cost. Furthermore, affected parties who are not eligible to receive compensation under the land acquisition regulations of Bangladesh will also be compensated by the executing agency for their losses. All affected persons will be entitled to receive compensation for their losses at

²⁹ The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements as per the ADB SPS: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Furthermore, replacement cost of the land, strcures, trees and crops affected had been assessed during consultations conducted with APs, and information elicited through a rapid market survey conducted with key stakeholders in the land market and other relevant government departments such as forest, agriculture, marketing and public works. In calculating the replacement cost, depreciation of built structures and other assets will not be taken into account.

replacement cost. The executing agency will establish an independent Property Assessment and Valuation Committee to assess all losses to the affected persons and advise on the replacement cost for all such losses. All entitlements of compensation will be paid to the affected persons prior to their displacement and handing over the construction sites to the contractor. The entitlement matrix was prepared taking into consideration the provisions in the national regulatory framework of Bangladesh and in compliance with ADB's SPS 2009. The good practices that Bangladesh followed in externally funded development projects that involved involuntary resettlement impacts have also been incorporated into the entitlement matrix. If the entitlement matrix has not covered any particular impact or the valuation rates set in the resettlement plan do not correspond to the replacement cost, the entitlement matrix will be updated after the final census of the affected persons to include entitlements that have not been covered and to adjust the rates to match the replacement cost, however the entitlement matrix will not be downgraded.

126. The entitlement matrix (Table 7.1) summarizes the main types of losses and the corresponding entitlements in accordance with the policies and legal framework of the government and ADB safeguard policies.

Table 7.1 - Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of Loss	Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsibility
1	Agricultural land acquired for substations	Legal Titleholders	Cash compensation at replacement cost and R&R assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation under the law (CCL) including additional premium prescribed in the land acquisition acts³⁰ • Additional compensation if CCL is lower than the market/replacement cost as recommended by PAVC • Cash compensation for the residual land if the remaining portion is a nonviable entity and the willingness of the land owner to surrender that land • Stamp duty and registration cost if 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy Commissioner • Executing Agency

³⁰ The applicability of ARIPO 1982 and ARIPA 2017 is subject to interpretation of the new law by Bangladesh Government. The premium will be 50% of the market value determined by Deputy Commissioner under the ARIPO 1982 or 200% of the market value under the ARIPA 2017.

No.	Type of Loss	Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsibility
				<p>replacement land is purchased within the project's life cycle (for an estimated 20% of affected persons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severely affected allowance of Tk15,900 per household equivalent to 3 months minimum wage. 	
2	Agricultural land acquired for substations	Registered tenants	Cash compensation at replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of cash compensation under the law (CCL) Repayment of all liabilities by the landowner/lessor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy Commissioner Landowner/lessor Executing Agency
3	Land for four tower foot areas at ground level of the transmission towers	Legal titleholders	Cash compensation at replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for the affected four tower footing land as recommended by PAVC 60 days of advance notice to the affected persons to harvest standing seasonal crops Land underneath can be cultivated under the tower area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executing Agency
4	Trees within the land acquired for substations	Legal titleholders, non-titleholders, sharecroppers, tenants, & socially recognized tree growers	Cash compensation at replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCL paid as provided for in ARIPO 1982 and ARIPA 2017³¹ Additional compensation recommended by PAVC based on the type, age, productivity and lost income during the life cycle of the trees if the CCL is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy Commissioner Executing Agency

³¹ Based on applicable rates obtained from the Forest Department.

No.	Type of Loss	Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsibility
				<p>lower than the replacement cost or affected persons are not covered by legal provisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days of advance notice to the affected persons to cut-down standing trees and the right to possess the timber and any other produce. 	
5	Trees within the RoW of the transmission lines	Legal titleholders, non-titleholders, sharecroppers, tenants, & socially recognized tree growers	Cash compensation at replacement cost and R & R assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation recommended by PAVC based on the type, age, productivity and lost income during the life cycle of the trees including additional compensation for fruit bearing trees. • 60 days of advance notice to the affected persons to cut-down standing trees and the right to possess the timber and any other produce. • Linkages with relevant agencies which can support tree planting programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executing Agency
6	Standing crops and fish stocks (in aquaculture ponds) within the land acquired for substations	Legal titleholders, non-titleholders, sharecroppers and tenants	Cash compensation at replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For loss of crops, an amount equivalent to replacement cost taking into account the market value of a given variety of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy Commissioner • Executing Agency

No.	Type of Loss	Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsibility
				<p>crop, average seasonal production of the cultivated land and the number of seasons lost to the farmer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance for sharecroppers and tenants to identify and move into alternate land • 60 days of advance notice to the affected persons to harvest standing seasonal crops 	
7	Standing crops and fish stocks (in aquaculture ponds) within the RoW of the transmission lines	Legal titleholders, non-titleholders, sharecroppers and tenants	Cash compensation at replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation recommended by PAVC based on market value of a given variety of crop, average seasonal production of the cultivated land and the number of seasons lost to the farmer not exceeding a period of one year • Assistance for restoration of the land and ponds to its previous state or better level • Assistance for sharecroppers and tenants to identify and move into alternate land • 60 days of advance notice to the affected persons to harvest standing seasonal crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executing Agency • Contractor

No.	Type of Loss	Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsibility
8	Residential dwellings within the RoW (if partially or fully affected and displaced) ³²	Legal titleholders & non-titleholders	Cash compensation at replacement cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation recommended by PAVC based on replacement value. • Reconstruction cost calculated at Tk10 per square feet for the affected shiftable structure • Dismantling and Reconstruction cost of the non-shiftable structure (Pucca & Semipucca) @ 10% of the structure value • Shifting allowance @5% of the structure value • Transitional allowance for affected structures @ Tk7/sft • Right to take away the salvage material free of cost on or before a date announced by the executing agency • Site restoration grant for households who do not have any other land except for the affected land by transmission line @7 decimal land per hhs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executing Agency
9	Vulnerable Allowances	Vulnerable Households	R & R assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time grant of Tk10,000 per 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executing Agency

³² Physical displacement is not anticipated, however, it is considered here in the event the project is unable to avoid impacts on the structures during construction.

No.	Type of Loss	Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsibility
				vulnerable household ³³ .	
10	Livelihood Allowances	Vulnerable Households and severely affected households	R & R assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihoods restoration grants of Tk20,000 (Tk5,000 for training and Tk15,000 grant for tree planting, other livelihood restoration activities etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executing Agency
11	Disruptions to utility services (electricity, water etc.) within households	Titleholders and nontitleholders	R & R assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor to restore the service facilities Compensation for costs incurred by households due to disruption of services as determined by PAVC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executing Agency
12	Unforeseen adverse impacts on properties and livelihoods during project construction	Legal titleholders, nontitleholders, sharecroppers, tenants, daily wage laborers and vulnerable households	R & R assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full cash compensation at replacement cost as provided in the Electricity Act of 1910 and the Bangladesh Telegraph Act of 1885 for any damages caused to movable and immoveable properties and livelihoods and determined by PAVC A written agreement between the landowner and the contractor for the temporary use of land for construction related activities Full restoration of the land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executing Agency Contractor

³³ Vulnerable households include those that are: (i) households headed by women; (ii) household headed by persons with disabilities; (iii) households whose annual incomes are lower than Tk90,000; (iv) elderly headed households, (v) households who are landless; and (vi) who are without legal title to land. The vulnerable status for persons without legal title is determined based on the social impact assessment/survey.

No.	Type of Loss	Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details	Responsibility
				temporarily used for construction related activities to its original condition before returning to their respective owners	
13	Unforeseen other impacts	Affected persons	Will be assessed and determined based on safeguards principles and incorporated into the entitlement matrix		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executing Agency

8. RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

127. The project will cause permanent and temporary displacement. The permanent economic displacements are anticipated due to acquisition of 40 ha of private land for the construction of three substations. Land acquisitions will affect 266 households and an estimated population of 1,183. Of them, 138 households will be severely affected as they would lose more than 10% of their land assets. Land acquisitions will also impact on 25 vulnerable households. Furthermore, acquisition of private land for the three substations will adversely affect the livelihoods of 30% to 75% of the landowners across the three sites who are exclusively dependent on agricultural activities.

128. The construction of transmission lines will cause both permanent and temporary resettlement impacts. The permanent impacts include the 89 residential dwellings belonging to 77 households potentially requiring their reconstruction due to full or partial impacts; loss of 0.223 ha of land for transmission tower footings at ground level; and loss of an estimated 8,921 standing trees comprising 4,040 timber trees, 4,386 fruit-bearing trees and 495 medicinal plants. The temporary economic displacements will cause loss of crops cultivated in an area of 234 ha of land. The total affected population within RoW of the transmission lines is estimated at 919 households and 3,676 persons. Of them, 130 households fall into the vulnerable category. Moreover, both land acquisitions and related impacts imposed on land use by the project will also adversely affect the livelihoods and incomes of a significant number of tenants, sharecroppers and laborers who are dependent on such land.

129. Given the magnitude of the anticipated impacts on the livelihoods and incomes of the affected population, the project will ensure to avoid any form of impoverishment on the part of affected persons.

130. The project proposes to implement the following measures (see Table 8.1) to restore and improve the livelihoods and incomes of the affected households/persons. Provisions for payment of compensation and other R & R assistance have been included in the entitlement matrix as well as in the resettlement budget.

Table 8.1 – Livelihood and Income Restoration Plan

Affected Persons	Livelihood and Income Restoration Measures	Responsibility
Households/persons affected by land acquisitions	Cash compensation for acquired land at replacement cost to enable them to buy alternate land or invest in other productive activities. Plus severely affected allowance equivalent to three months minimum wage.	DC Executing agency
	Additional Livelihood restoration grants for vulnerable and severely affected households for training and restoration of their livelihoods and incomes	Executing agency
	Provide stamp duty and registration fees payable for alternate land purchased by affected persons during the project cycle period as an incentive for them to invest their compensation money in productive purposes.	Executing agency
	Assistance and guidance for the affected persons to identify suitable alternate land and to use their compensation money in productive ventures	Implementing NGO (INGO)
	Help arranging credit/grants to the affected persons for income generation or livelihood restoration.	INGO

	Facilitating linkages with relevant agencies such as the department of agriculture or department of agricultural extension services for affected persons to participate and benefit from tree planting programs or programs that introduce alternate crop varieties including related training programs conducted by those agencies	INGO
Households/persons affected by the construction of transmission lines	Cash compensation at replacement cost for affected trees and crops to off-set their losses as well as to invest part of the compensation money in tree planting and crop cultivations.	Executing agency
	Permission for affected persons to use the land which was cleared for the installation of the towers for the same purpose for which it has been used earlier after the completion of the construction work	Executing agency
	Temporary employment at project construction sites for affected men and women with equal wages as per the contractual agreement reached with respective contractors	Executing agency INGO Contractor
	Help arranging credit/grants to the affected persons for income generation or livelihood restoration.	INGO
	Additional Livelihood restoration grants for vulnerable households for training and restoration of their livelihoods and incomes	Executing agency
	Full restoration of the land temporarily affected by construction related activities to its original condition before returning to their respective owners	Contractor
	Facilitating linkages with relevant agencies such as the department of agriculture or department of agricultural extension services for affected persons to participate and benefit from tree planting programs or programs that introduce alternate crop varieties including related training programs conducted by those agencies	INGO
Tenants and Sharecroppers	Cash compensation at replacement cost to off-set their loss of trees and crops as well as to invest part of the compensation money in tree planting and crop cultivations in alternate land	Executing agency INGO
	Assistance for sharecroppers and tenants to identify and move into alternate land	INGO
	Help arranging credit/grants to the affected persons for income generation or livelihood restoration.	INGO
	Temporary employment at project construction sites for affected men and women with equal wages as per the contractual agreement reached with respective contractors	Executing agency INGO Contractor
	Facilitating linkages with relevant agencies such as the department of agriculture or department of agricultural extension services for affected persons to participate and benefit from tree planting programs or programs that introduce alternate crop varieties including related training programs conducted by those agencies	INGO

131. PGCB has conducted a survey of structures that will be potentially affected using the preliminary trace of the transmission lines' RoW. The survey indicates that 89 residential structures belonging to 77 households lie along the preliminary trace. All 77 households are title holders. PGCB has a track record of avoiding impacts on structures and physical displacement in

final engineering design. In previous projects, the final number of impacted structures have been reduced by as much as 60 to 70 percent. PGCB will make utmost efforts that impacts on the 89 residential structures will be avoided or minimized. If the complete avoidance is not possible, all residual impacts after minimization will be compensated. PGCB will consult with the affected households on the reconstruction of the residential structures and reorganization of the residential plots. The compensation method will be as follows and these are reflected in the entitlement matrix.

- (i) Of the 77 households, 74 have land plot large enough to reconstruct the affected structure within the same plot. In case impacts on these households cannot be avoided, PGCB will reconstruct the structure (or portion of the structure) before demolition and provide transition allowances. The plot will be reorganized such that the vacated portion under the RoW can be used for agriculture or for other similar purpose. For example, if there are a residential structure and a livestock rearing pen in the same plot, the residential structure is shifted to the livestock rearing area, and the pen is moved to the place where the structure used to be.
- (ii) For any affected household whose plot is not large enough to rebuild structures within the same plot (i.e., those that are less than 10 decimal or 0.04 ha), compensation will be provided for replacement land and structure. The survey suggests that there could be three households falling under (ii). The 3 households will be provided with assistance for site restoration and to find alternative land for housing.

132. An implementing NGO will be engaged to collect baseline data of the current land use and help affected households reorganize the land use and resume their current activities. PGCB with assistance from the implementing NGO will consult closely with affected households on their resettlement options and disclose relevant information ahead of any impacts. PGCB will ensure that a grievance redress mechanism is in place to address affected household concerns regarding plot reorganization and/or relocation. All plot reorganization and/or relocation will be monitored by PGCB and the external monitor engaged for the Project. This monitoring will include the quality of any reconstruction implemented by PGCB and monitoring of land use post reconstruction.

Table 8.2 – Mitigation Measures for Residential Structures

No.	Activity	Responsibility
1.	Determine the exact number of households whose structures to be affected.	ESU of PMU
2.	Consult the affected households on the impacts of transmission lines and options for relocation	ESU of PMU INGO
3.	Conduct a full census of displaced households identified. Collect baseline data on their current land use and photograph all affected structures within the proposed RoW.	ESU of PMU INGO
4.	Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the losses caused to the affected households in terms of land use, built structures, trees and crops, livelihoods etc.	PAVC
5.	Prepare an inventory of losses for compensation payable at replacement cost (guided by the entitlement matrix of the RP)	PAVC
6.	Consult the affected households on the entitlement matrix and agree on compensation entitlements and a timeframe for relocation	ESU INGO
7.	Arrange to pay compensation as per the entitlement matrix	Executing agency
8.	Motivate and extend support to the affected persons to shift their structures and other assets from the proposed RoW after receipt of compensation	INGO

No.	Activity	Responsibility
	and assistances (if required). The structures affected are only demolished when the new residential structures are constructed.	
9.	Assist affected persons in identifying and selection of alternative places/land/location for resettlement.	INGO
10.	Assist the vulnerable households in the relocation process to identify land for relocation, construction of houses and in the transitional period and during shifting	ESU INGO
11.	Provide livelihood support allowances to vulnerable households	INGO
12.	Monitor the relocation process and land use status comparing before and after the project.	PMU, INGO External monitor

9. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

133. The resettlement budget Table 9.1 is indicative. It was prepared based on several technical assumptions, current market values of land, trees and crops, built structures of different types as reported by community members during consultations, and information elicited through a rapid market survey conducted with key stakeholders in the land market and other relevant government departments such as forest, agriculture, marketing and public works (see Annex 7) and other previous project experiences. The average unit rates for land, structures, trees and crops were established taking into consideration a number of criteria that are applied in the different open markets across the project impact area.

134. The budget will be revised and updated after completion of the final engineering designs, final inventory of losses and a systematic valuation of the losses by the executing agency. The preparation of the budget was guided by the entitlement matrix which provides for payment of compensation at replacement cost and includes compensation for both temporary and permanent loss of land and the other assets. The budget also makes provisions for additional resettlement assistance for non-titleholders, vulnerable and severely affected households and particularly for their livelihood restoration. Furthermore, provisions have been made to cover the costs of hiring the services of an NGO to implement the resettlement plan and an external monitoring team (as required by ADB SPS for category A projects), conducting consultations, updating the resettlement plan, grievance redress and monitoring. A contingency provision of 5% of the total resettlement budget is set aside to cover the unanticipated costs which may have to be incurred after final engineering designs, detailed measurement surveys and inventory of losses are concluded. The executing agency will disburse the necessary funds through its PMU to cover the land acquisition and resettlement costs.

135. The summary resettlement budget is presented in with details presented in Tables A-I that follows immediately after the summary table.

Table 9.1 - Resettlement Budget (Summary)

SL.	Category of losses	Substation	TL Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur	TL Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj	Total Budget (Tk)	Budget (\$) (\$1= Tk83)
A	Compensation for land acquired for Gopalganj (North), Bogra (West) and Rohanpur Substations [see Table A below for details]	354,850,000	0	0	354,850,000	4,275,301
B	Compensation for resettlement for affected persons affected by land acquisition for Bogra (West), Rohanpur & Gopalganj (North) substations [see Table B below for details]	14,097,000	0	0	14,097,000	169,843
C	Cash compensation for land and crops affected by transmission lines and towers [see Table C below for details]	0	17,342,800	23,662,300	41,005,100	494,037
D	Compensation for structures within the RoW (if affected and dislocated in commensurate with impact) [see Table D below for details]	0	21,060,000	2,655,000	23,715,000	285,723
E	Additional compensation for structures within the RoW (if affected and dislocated in commensurate with impact) [see Table E below for details]	0	2,344,730	373,391	2,718,121	32,748
F	Compensation for affected trees [see Table F below for details]	0	118,898,250	4,306,425	123,204,675	1,484,394
G	Additional allowances for fruit bearing trees [see Table G below for details]	0	17,959,200	543,803	18,503,003	222,928
H	Livelihood, vulnerable and severity allowances due to land acquisitions and transmission lines [see Table H below for details]	0	0	0	13,803,200	166,304
I	Resettlement plan update, plan implementation & Monitoring [see Table I below for details]	0	9,969,500	9,969,500	19,939,000	240,229
	Total of A to I (Tk)	368,947,000	187,574,480	41,510,419	611,835,099	7,371,507
	Contingency 5% of the total	18,447,350	9,378,724	2,075,521	30,591,755	368,575
	Grand Total	387,394,350	196,953,204	43,585,940	642,426,854	7,740,083

Table A: Compensation for Land Acquisitions for Substations

SL	Area	Category of loss	Unit (ha)	Unit Rate (Tk/ha)	Estimated budget (Tk)	Estimated budget (\$) (\$1=Tk83)
A	Compensation for land					
1	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Crop Land/Pond/Wet Land	24	10,677,083	256,250,000	3,087,350
2	Bogra (West) Substation	Crop Land	8	5,825,000	46,600,000	561,445
3	Rohanpur Substation	Crop Land	8	6,500,000	52,000,000	626,506
Total			40		354,850,000	4,275,301

Table B: Compensation for Resettlement of Affected Persons by Land Acquisitions for Substations

Sl. No.	Category of loss	Rate Tk per Acre/sft/no	Gopalganj (North) Substation		Bogra (West) Substation		Rohanpur Substation		Total Estimated Budget (Tk)	Estimated Budget (\$) (\$1=Tk83)
			Unit	Estimated Budget (Tk)	Unit	Estimated Budget (Tk)	Unit	Estimated Budget (Tk)		
B	Additional compensation for land acquired for Substations									
1	Stamp duty and registration cost 10% of the replacement value to 20% of the land owners to facilitate them to purchase alternative lands.	10.00%								
		20%	256,250,000	5,125,000	46,600,000	932,000	52,000,000	1,040,000	7,097,000	85,506
2	Compensation for standing crops/vegetables and fish stocks for one-time cash grants @ Tk175,000/ ha	175,000	24	4,200,000	8	1,400,000	8	1,400,000	7,000,000	84,337
Subtotal of B				9,325,000	46,600,020	2,332,000	52,000,020	2,440,000	14,097,000	169,843

Table C: Compensation for Land and Crops Affected by Transmission Lines and Transmission Towers

C	Category of Loss	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur			Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj (with LILO)		Total Estimated Budget (Tk)	Estimated Budget in (\$) (\$1=Tk83)
		Unit	Rate in Tk per ha/sft/no	Estimated Budget (Tk)	Unit	Estimated Budget (Tk)		
C	Compensation for Land Affected by Transmission Lines and Towers							
1	Compensation for land lost for tower foot areas at ground level of the transmission towers - one-time cash grant @ Tk247,100/ha	0.072	247,100	17,800	0.151	37,300	55,100	664
2	Compensation for standing crops and fish stocks (in aquaculture ponds) within the RoW of the transmission lines for one-time cash grant @ Tk175,000/ha	99	175,000	17,325,000	135	23,625,000	40,950,000	493,373
	Total	99.072		17,342.800	135.151	23.662.300	41.005.100	474.037

Table D: Compensation for Structures within the RoW (if Affected and Dislocated in Commensurate with Impacts)

D	Category of Loss	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur			Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total Estimated Budget (Tk)	Estimated Budget (\$) (\$1=Tk83)
		Unit	Rate Tk per acre/sft/no	Estimated Budget (Tk)	Unit	Estimated Budget (Tk)		
	Compensation for Structure							
1	Pucca (sqft.)	2,250	1,800	4,050,000	450	810,000	4,860,000	58,554
2	Semi Pucca (Sqft.)	4,388	1,100	4,826,250	1,125	1,237,500	6,063,750	73,057
3	Tin made (Double Barreled House) (sqft.)	19,575	600	11,745,000	563	337,500	12,082,500	145,572
4	Katcha (sft.)	1,463	300	438,750	900	270,000	708,750	8,539
	Total	27,675		21,060,000	3,038	2,655,000	23,715,000	285,723

Note: Rates shown herein are based on a rapid market survey conducted with key stakeholders in the land market, December 2017.

Table E: Additional Compensation for Structures within the RoW (if Affected and Dislocated in Commensurate with Impacts)

E	Category of Loss	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur			Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total Estimated Budget (Tk)	Estimated Budget (\$) (\$1=Tk83)
		Unit	Rate (% / Tk per sft)	Estimated Budget (Tk)	Unit	Estimated Budget (Tk)		
	Other Resettlement Benefits for Structure							
1	Dismantling and Reconstruction cost of the non-shiftable structure (Pucca & Semipucca) @ 10% of the structure value	8,876,250	10%	887,625	2,047,500	204,750	1,092,375	13,161
2	Shifting allowance @5% of the structure value	21,060,000	5%	1,053,000	2,655,000	132,750	1,185,750	14,286
3	Transitional allowance for structures @ Tk7/sft	27,675	7	193,725	3,038	21,266	214,991	2,590
4	Reconstruction grant for shiftable structures @ Tk10/sft	21,038	10	210,380	1,463	14,625	225,005	2,711
Total of E				2,344,730	-	373,391	2,718,121	32,748

Table F: Compensation for Trees

F	Category of Loss	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur			Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj (with LILO)		Total Estimated budget (Tk)	Estimated budget (\$) (\$1=Tk83)
		Unit	Rate in Tk per acre/sft/no	Estimated budget (Tk)	Unit	Estimated budget (Tk)		
	Compensation for Trees							
1	Compensation for Fruits Trees	4,256		59,864,000	130	1,812,675	61,676,675	743,092
2	Compensation for Non-Fruits Trees	3,871		55,048,500	169	2,475,750	57,524,250	693,063
2	Compensation for Medicinal Trees	493		3,985,750	2	18,000	4,003,750	48,238
Total of F		8,620		118,898,250	301	4,306,425	123,204,675	1,484,394

Table G: Additional Allowances for Fruit-Bearing Trees

G	Category of Loss	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj(North)-Faridpur			Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total Estimated Budget (Tk)	Estimated Budget (\$) (\$1=Tk83)
		Unit	Rate in Tk per acre/sft/no	Estimated Budget (Tk)	Unit	Estimated Budget (Tk)		
1	Value of fruits @ 30% of timber value for each grown up trees	59,864,000	30%	17,959,200	1,812,675	543,803	18,503,003	222,928
Total of G		59,864,000		17,959,200	1,812,675	543,803	18,503,003	222,928

Table H: Livelihood, Vulnerable and Severity Allowances

c	Category of Loss	No. of HHs/Total Hectare	Rate in Tk per Hectare/sft/no	Estimated Budget (Tk)	Estimated Budget (\$)(1=Tk83)
1	Livelihoods restoration grants for poor, vulnerable and severely affected households	293	20,000	5,860,000	70,602
2	One-time vulnerable grant of Tk10,000	155	10,000	1,550,000	18,675
3	Severely affected allowance of Tk15,900 per household equivalent to 3 months minimum wage	138	15,900	2,194,200	26,436
4	Site restoration grant equivalent to the market value of 7 decimal land for households losing their entire land for RoW (21 decimal or 0.085 ha for 3 haouseholds @ TK200,000/ decimal or TK49,400,000 per hectare)	0.085	49,400,000	4,199,000	50,590
Total of H				13,803,200	166,304

Table I: Resettlement Plan Update, Implementation & Monitoring

I	Category of Loss	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur			Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total Estimated Budget (Tk)	Estimated Budget (\$) (\$1=Tk)
		Unit	Rate Tk per Acre/sft/no	Estimated Budget (Tk)	Unit	Estimated Budget (Tk)		
	Resettlement Plan Update, Implementation & Monitoring							
1	Hiring of the services of an INGO for resettlement plan update & implementation for 2 years	LS	0	8,000,000	LS	8,000,000	16,000,000	192,771
2	Operations of PAVC and grievance redress	LS	0	600,000	LS	600,000	1,200,000	14,458
3	External Monitor (for 66 days @ Tk41,500 per day	33	41,500	1,369,500	33	1,369,500	2,739,000	33,000
Total				9,969,500		9,969,500	19,939,000	240,229

10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

136. The Power Grid Company of Bangladesh (PGCB) will be the executing agency of the overall project. The executing agency will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) for the overall implementation and coordination of the project related activities. The PMU with two of its Project Directors appointed to be in-charge of different components of the project will be responsible for overall project planning and implementation, including procurement, accounting, quality assurance, social and environmental issues, coordination with concerned agencies, supervising, monitoring, and auditing. It is also the responsibility of PMU to report to ADB on the implementation of the resettlement plan on a semiannual basis during construction and on annual basis during operation.

137. PGCB has an environmental and social unit (ESU) composed of two engineers in headquarters, and they will be involved in the project implementation. In addition, a dedicated staff member at PMU level will be appointed to the ESU to coordinate functions related to land acquisition and resettlement. Furthermore, the services of a nongovernment organization will be obtained to implement the RP and where necessary, the expertise of resettlement specialists to guide and supervise the resettlement process. The duties of PMU at field level include:

- (i) Conduct overall coordination, preparation, planning, and implementation of all field level activities;
- (ii) Implement Environmental Management Plan and the environment and social policy guidelines and environmental and social good practices at the project site;
- (iii) Undertake and supervise compensation to the affected persons based on the entitlement matrix in the resettlement plan;
- (iv) Oversight of construction contractor(s) on monitoring and implementing mitigation measures during design, construction and operation phases of the project;
- (v) Advise and coordinate within the PMU to finalize survey and detailed design and update that safeguard documents following detailed design;
- (vi) Engage in grievance redress and ensure the prompt resolution of complaints.
- (vii) Set up appropriate record keeping system;
- (viii) Disclose relevant information to the affected people and continue consultations;
- (ix) Provide training and awareness on environmental and social issues and safeguards to the project staff and engineering-procurement contractor(s), if necessary with assistance from resettlement experts;
- (x) Engage the services of an implementing nongovernmental organization to implement the resettlement plan;
- (x) Engage the services of an external monitor;
- (xi) Preparation of environmental monitoring reports on a regular basis and semiannual social monitoring reports (see chapter 11 for monitoring items).

10.1 Environmental and Social Unit (ESU)

138. The Environmental and Social Unit is responsible for the overall planning, management and monitoring of the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan and this resettlement plan. The specific functions and responsibilities of the ESU in resettlement plan implementation include:

- i. Maintaining relevant files of the affected persons;
- ii. Monitoring the timely disbursement of compensation and other entitlements;
- iii. Establishing the GRM and ensuring its effective and efficient functioning;

- iv. Assisting the PMU to appoint an INGO for the proper implementation of the resettlement plan including relocation and livelihood restoration activities and monitor the performance of the INGO in the implementation of the plan;
- v. Liaison with the Property Assessment and Valuation Committee to ensure that the affected persons are compensated for their property losses at replacement cost;
- vi. Plan and implement necessary resettlement measures including negotiations with the contractors to offer employment for the affected persons;
- vii. Monitor the unforeseen project impacts and plan and implement necessary mitigation measures;
- viii. Ensure and provide necessary funds for the implementation of resettlement activities;
- ix. Preparation of periodic progress reports to the project management.

10.2 Implementing NGO (INGO)

139. The PMU will engage the services of a nongovernment organization to implement the resettlement plan including the livelihood restoration program. The INGO will be responsible for mobilization of communities to participate in the process of resettlement plan implementation, conducting the relevant socioeconomic surveys, project impact assessments and enumeration of the affected persons, preparation of inventory of losses, dissemination of relevant information including entitlements to affected persons, assisting and guiding the affected persons in the process of preparing their title documents, appearing before inquiries and compensation procedures, facilitation of the proper functioning of the GRM, ensuring timely payment of compensation from both Deputy Commissioner and PGCB, implementation of the relocation and livelihood restoration and improvement program and implementing all other safeguard measures to secure the rights of all affected persons including women and vulnerable groups. The specific tasks of the INGO will be as follows:

- i. Reconciliation of census and joint verification data of each affected household within the land acquired for substations and the proposed RoW as per the final alignment and the corresponding resettlement plan prepared by the consultant.
- ii. Develop rapport with affected persons.
- iii. Participate with Deputy Commissioner and PGCB for carrying out Joint Verification Survey or Joint On-Site Inventory verification of the actually affected assets of affected persons following final resettlement plan.
- iv. Collect land acquisition plans and land schedule/plot index approved by Deputy Commissioner.
- v. Prepare profile of affected persons.
- vi. Photograph all affected structures within the proposed RoW of grid lines along with the owner.
- vii. Help land acquisition officers to publicize notifications under sections of ARIPO 1982/ARIPA 2017.
- viii. Educate affected persons about their rights and entitlements of Rehabilitation and Restoration package and mechanism of payments mentioned in the entitlement matrix policy.
- ix. Carry out information dissemination activities to create awareness about the project, prepare and disseminate booklet and poster in the affected areas and communities. Assist in valuation of properties/assets for finalization of replacement cost. Preparation and approval of micro plan for disbursement of R&R assistances.
- x. Ensure delivery of full entitlements to affected persons.

- xi. Ensure proper utilization of compensation and resettlement assistance available under the R&R package.
- xii. Motivate and extend support to the affected persons to shift their structures and other assets (houses, shops, etc.) from the proposed RoW after receipt of compensation and assistances (if required).
- xiii. Assist affected persons in identifying and selection of alternative place/land/location for resettlement.
- xiv. Give advice to and guide affected persons on relative benefits of each option as mentioned in the R&R policy.
- xv. Help affected persons interested in purchasing land.
- xvi. Monitor regularly the progress of CCL payments to the affected persons.
- xvii. Issue identity card to entitled persons.
- xviii. Help affected persons in opening of their bank accounts.
- xix. Collect Award list from office of the Deputy Commissioner.
- xx. Assist providing special allowances to women headed households.
- xxi. Assist formation of GRC, Property Assessment and Valuation Committee, etc.
- xxii. Help affected persons in redressing their grievances through Grievance Redress Committee.
- xxiii. Distribute Notice for vacating land.
- xxiv. Consultation with and assessment of host community capacity in resettling displaced persons, if required.
- xxv. Liaise with various officials with regard to implementing the R&R programs.
- xxvi. Identify vulnerable entitled persons for providing additional assistances.
- xxvii. Help arrange credit/grants to the affected persons for income generation or livelihood restoration. Also supervise and monitor utilization of credit or grant by the affected persons.
- xxviii. Assist PGCB in making arrangements for the smooth relocation of the displaced persons (if required).
- xxix. Prepare resettlement implementation plan timeline as per ground situation.
- xxx. Collect data as required to assist PGCB to monitor and assess progress.
- xxxi. Prepare and submit various reports from time to time with regard to implementation of resettlement plan as per the terms of reference.
- xxxii. Collect and computerize all resettlement related data, including land acquisition and census to prepare a resettlement databank.

10.3 Property Assessment and Valuation Committee (PAVC)

140. The PMU will establish Property Assessment and Valuation Committees at the district level through a gazette notification to be issued by the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MPEMR). The PAVC is a five-member committee comprising the assistant field engineer of PGCB in the respective district (convener), a representative of the Deputy Commissioner, a ward member/councilor of the Union Parishad, a representative of the INGO and a representative of the affected persons. The PAVCs will assess and propose the replacement cost of the properties affected by the project. Furthermore, the PAVC will verify the inventory of losses (IoL) prepared by the INGO and will carry out independent assessments based on field inspections and consultations with the affected persons.

11. MONITORING AND REPORTING

141. The project executing agency will have overall responsibility for monitoring the project processes, outputs, outcomes and impacts in periodic intervals. The project will be monitored both internally and externally as required by ADB's SPS 2009 for projects classified for A category. The executing agency will establish the necessary institutional arrangements required for monitoring of the implementation of the resettlement plan. The two project directors who will be in-charge of the different project subcomponents will coordinate and appoint competent staff to their respective Project Implementation Units (PIUs) to carry out the internal monitoring activities. Biannual reports will be submitted to ADB and disclosed on the ADB website.

11.1 Internal Monitoring

142. The resettlement specialist of the Environmental and Social Unit of the PMU in consultation with the monitoring officers at PIU level will design a monitoring framework which will include the key areas for monitoring, methodologies and relevant indicators and plans for disclosure of monitoring results well in advance of the project implementation. The monitoring system will also focus on engaging all the relevant stakeholders in the monitoring processes and adopt participatory processes. The methodologies would include review of documents produced by the PIUs, contractors etc., individual/group meetings with affected persons and other stakeholders and surveys and studies. The resettlement specialist will maintain a database of all the relevant information such as baseline survey/census data, profiles of affected persons and information related to resettlement. He will also provide necessary training and orientation to the PIU level monitoring officers prior to the commencement of the monitoring process.

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

144. The monitoring officers will systematically document the monitoring results and quarterly reports will be produced. The executing agency will submit consolidated biannual reports for review by ADB on the progress of the safeguards implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions adopted. These reports will closely follow the involuntary resettlement monitoring indicators agreed at the time of resettlement plan approval.

145. The indicators for safeguards monitoring will include the following:

- a. *Status of the resettlement plan* – conduct of surveys and census after the completion of the final engineering designs and updating the plan, disclosure to the affected persons and other stakeholders and obtaining approval.
- b. *Public consultations and information disclosure* – type of consultations conducted, participation of the affected persons and other stakeholders, issues discussed and addressed, status of information disclosure, outcomes of consultations and measures adopted to address them in the updated and final resettlement plan.

- c. *Payment of compensation* – status of compensation paid.
- d. *Mitigation of adverse impacts arising from construction work* – progress of construction work and any adverse effects on adjacent communities.
- e. *Grievance redress* –status of handling grievances and grievance redress.

11.2 External Monitoring

146. In parallel to the internal monitoring exercises, the executing agency will appoint an Independent External Monitor (IEM) to review and evaluate the social safeguards management in the project and its compliance with the safeguards policies of ADB and the government. The Terms of Reference for the IEM is as follows.

Objective and Purpose of the Assignment

147. An independent external expert will be engaged to carry out external monitoring and to verify monitoring information for the project. The external expert will be retained on behalf of PGCB, executing agency. The external expert will be responsible for reviewing resettlement monitoring reports and providing guidance in accordance with resettlement plan, loan agreements, project administration manuals and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

Scope of Work

148. The external expert will be responsible for periodic monitoring of the progress and status of the resettlement plan implementation with regard to achieving objectives of the ADB's Safeguard Policy on involuntary resettlement. Independent evaluation will be done twice for the first three years of implementation period when the resettlement is being undertaken and subsequently once a year of project implementation as may be required.

Detailed Tasks and/or Expected Outputs

149. The activities of this position include, but are not limited to the following:

- (i) To review the progress and status of the resettlement plan implementation and internal monitoring reports. Identification of the key issues that need to be addressed.
- (ii) To review compensation and entitlement policy compliance; adequacy of organizational mechanism for implementing the resettlement plan; settling complaints and grievances; and provisions for adequate budgetary support for implementing the plan.
- (iii) To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly vulnerable group assistance and restoration of livelihoods and living standard of the affected persons have been fulfilled (i.e. have incomes increased against baseline information).
- (iv) To assess resettlement efficiency, its effectiveness, impact and sustainability in relation to policy and practices and to suggest any corrective measures.
- (v) To appraise the accounting documents used in recording the payments of compensation to affected people by PGCB. In addition to this at least once a year an annual impact evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the work being undertaken and level of results achieved.
- (vi) To provide inputs into the resettlement plan and assist plan update, if necessary.
- (vii) The external monitoring should make necessary field visits and activities such as conducting formal and informal surveys/interviews/public consultations/focus group discussions and in-depth case studies to assess impact of resettlement.

Minimum Qualification Requirements

150. The specialist should have an advance degree in environmental studies, social science or other related disciplines and with at least 7 years of related work experience in resettlement. The specialist should have an expert on resettlement and social issues especially in preparation of resettlement and social monitoring reports.

Minimum General Experience: 7 years

Minimum Specific Experience: 5 years (relevant to assignment)

Regional/Country Experience: Required

Deliverables

Estimated Submission Date

Type

External Resettlement Monitoring Report

biannually

Report

Final Evaluation Report

Total No. Days – 66 (intermittent) 3 years from the loan effective date

12. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

151. Activities related to social safeguards management will go through different phases which include preparation of draft and final resettlement plan, public consultations and information disclosure, and disclosure of resettlement plans, land acquisition and payment of compensation and other assistance, grievance redress etc. The resettlement related activities will be completed prior to the commencement of civil works. The implementation schedules for each substation and transmission line vary, and therefore finalizing RP encompassing all project components and their implementation schedules into one single framework prior to the award of the first contract is not feasible. Meanwhile, implementation schedules for transmission lines are difficult to finalize prior to the award of contract as the design will be finalized by the contractor. Therefore the team will finalize the RP by component by component. For example, implementation schedule for Gopalganj substation will be finalized prior to the award of its contract, while implementation schedules for the rest will be updated subsequently.

152. However, all activities related to assessment of losses and payment of compensation will be completed before subproject sites are handed over to the contractor and the commencement of the civil work constructions. No physical or economic displacement of the affected persons will occur until full compensation is paid to the affected persons at replacement cost and the executing agency will ensure that compensation is paid prior to the start of civil works. All land will be freed from its encumbrances before they are handed over to the contractor. The public consultations, information disclosure, grievance redress processes and monitoring will continue on an intermittent basis for the entire duration of the project which is now considered to be five years. Table 12.1 presents an implementation schedule for resettlement activities. The timeframe planned for the completion of resettlement activities will vary from 6 months to 1 year, preceding the implementation of each project component. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities are tentative and subject to modification based on the actual progress of work.

Table 12.1 - Implementation Schedule

[illegible]

[illegible]

Annex 1: Inventories of the Transmission Line Routes

Annex 1A: Inventory of the Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur 230 kV Transmission Line

SI No.	Kilometer		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazila	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Ownership of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivation (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures						No of Structure Type					No of affected IP Households	No of Affected Household				
	from	to							Residential	Residential cum commercial	Commercial	Agriculture	Trees	Pond	water bodies	Fallow land				residential dwellings	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial dwelling	CP R	Secondary Structure only	Total	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Total		Residential HH	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial HH	CP R	Total
1	0	1	1 km	Barisal	Barisal Sadar	Koladema	30 No Ward	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	600	6752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	2	1 km	Barisal	Babuganj	Birpasha	Madhabpasha	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	400	4130	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	No	1	0	0	1	2
3	2	3	1 km	Barisal	Babuganj	Birpasha	Madhabpasha	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	Paddy	600	9130	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	No	1	0	0	0	1
4	3	4	1 km	Barisal	Babuganj	Iafadi	Madhabpasha	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	900	780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
5	4	5	1 km	Barisal	Babuganj	Baraikhali	Madhabpasha	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	700	950	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	No	1	0	0	0	1
6	5	6	1 km	Barisal	Babuganj	Candrapara	Madhabpasha	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	600	2650	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	7	No	6	0	0	0	6
7	6	7	1 km	Barisal	Babuganj	Dehergoti	Dehergoti	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	800	9050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
8	7	8	1 km	Barisal	Babuganj	Dehergoti	Dehergoti	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	850	1130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
9	8	9	1 km	Barisal	Babuganj	Narenda	Dehergoti	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	900	860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
10	9	10	1 km	Barisal	Babuganj	Narenda	Dehergoti	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy	500	8100	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	No	4	0	0	0	4
11	10	11	1 km	Barisal	Kharpara	Rakutia	Dehergoti	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	700	7410	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
12	11	12	1 km	Barisal	Kharpara	Rakutia	Dehergoti	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	800	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
13	12	13	1 km	Barisal	Kharpara	Rakutia	Dehergoti	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	980	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
14	13	14	1 km	Barisal	Wazirpur	Sikerpur	Sikerpur	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	200	6850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
15	14	15	1 km	Barisal	Wazirpur	Sikerpur	Sikerpur	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	500	6150	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	3	No	3	0	0	0	3

SI No.	Kilometer		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazila	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Ownership of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)							Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivation (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures							No of Structure Type					No of affected IP Households	No of Affected Household						
	from	to							Residential	Residential cum commercial	Commercial	Agriculture	Trees	Pond	water bodies				Fallow land	residential dwellings	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial dwelling	CP R	Secondary Structure only	Total	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Total		Residential HH	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial HH	CP R	Total		
16	15	16	1 km	Barisal	Wazirpur	Mundopasha	Sikerpur	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	700	950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	16	17	1 km	Barisal	Wazirpur	Mundopasha	Bamrui	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	900	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	17	18	1 km	Barisal	Wazirpur	Atipara	Bamrui	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	700	900	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	3	0	4	No	4	0	0	0	0	4
19	18	19	1 km	Barisal	Wazirpur	Atipara	Bamrui	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	980	440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	19	20	1 km	Barisal	Wazirpur	Hostisurida	Bamrui	Private	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	500	7850	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	No	1	0	0	0	0	1
21	20	21	1 km	Barisal	Wazirpur	Hostisurida	Bamrui	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	950	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	21	22	1 km	Barisal	Wazirpur	Kochua	Solok	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	650	7400	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	No	2	0	0	0	0	2
23	22	23	1 km	Barisal	Wazirpur	Jugihati	Solok	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	900	5590	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	No	2	0	0	0	0	2
24	23	24	1 km	Barisal	Gouranadi	Guyaghat	Batajor	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	950	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	24	25	1 km	Barisal	Gouranadi	Lakkhan Kathi	Batajor	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	900	950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	25	26	1 km	Barisal	Gouranadi	Uttar Solok	Batajor	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	700	27350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	26	27	1 km	Barisal	Gouranadi	Hapania	Mahilara	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	Paddy	700	6850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0		
28	27	28	1 km	Barisal	Gouranadi	Billobgram	Mahilara	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	800	8198	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	No	1	0	0	0	0	1
29	28	29	1 km	Barisal	Gouranadi	Pathihara	Goyachha	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	Paddy	800	780	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	No	1	0	0	0	0	1
30	29	30	1 km	Barisal	Gouranadi	Narsinghapur	Chadsi	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	700	950	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	3	No	3	0	0	0	0	3
31	30	31	1 km	Barisal	Gouranadi	Naithe	Rajihar	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	Paddy	600	2650	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	No	2	0	0	0	0	2
32	31	32	1 km	Barisal	Agailjara	Chargutia	Rajihar	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	700	9130	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	3	0	6	No	6	0	0	0	0	6
33	32	33	1 km	Barisal	Agailjara	Chargutia	Rajihar	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	500	23360	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	3	7	0	10	No	7	0	0	0	0	7
34	33	34	1 km	Barisal	Agailjara	Chargutia	Rajihar	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	800	1540	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	7	0	9	No	8	0	0	0	0	8

SI No.	Kilometer		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazila	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Ownership of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivation (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures							No of Structure Type					No of affected IP Households	No of Affected Household					
	from	to							Residential	Residential cum commercial	Commercial	Agriculture	Trees	Ponds	water bodies	Fallow land				residential dwellings	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial dwelling	CP R	Secondary Structure only	Total	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Total	Residential HH		Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial HH	CP R	Total		
35	34	35	1 km	Barisal	Agoiljara	Chargutia	Rajihar	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy	980	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	35	36	1 km	Barisal	Agoiljara	Kandirpar	Rajihar	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	36	37	1 km	Barisal	Agoiljara	Kandirpar	Rajihar	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy	980	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	37	38	1 km	Barisal	Agoiljara	Uttar Sajuria	Rajihar	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	38	39	1 km	Barisal	Agoiljara	Uttar Sajuria	Rajihar	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	39	40	1 km	Barisal	Agoiljara	Valuksi	Rajihar	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	850	970	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	12	No	3	0	0	0	0	3
41	40	41	1 km	Barisal	Agoiljara	Valuksi	Rajihar	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	850	7410	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	3	0	4	No	4	0	0	0	0	4
42	41	42	1 km	Barisal	Gouranadi	Magura	Khanjapur	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	42	43	1 km	Barisal	Gouranadi	Pochim Boysa	Khanjapur	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	700	8100	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	3	0	6	No	6	0	0	0	0	6
44	43	44	1 km	Barisal	Gouranadi	Purba Boysa	Khanjapur	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	400	28725	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	10	No	8	0	0	0	0	8
45	44	45	1 km	Barisal	Gouranadi	Echagura Bakait	Khanjapur	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	800	500	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	5	No	5	0	0	0	0	5
46	45	46	1 km	Madaripur	Kalkini	Dashkin Khilgram	Dasar	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	46	47	1 km	Madaripur	Kalkini	Dashkin Khilgram	Dasar	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	700	6785	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	5	0	6	No	5	0	0	0	0	5
48	47	48	1 km	Madaripur	Kalkini	Uttar Khilgram	Dasar	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	48	49	1 km	Madaripur	Kalkini	Uttar Shashikar	Nabogram	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	980	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	49	50	1 km	Madaripur	Kalkini	Uttar Shashikar	Nabogram	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	50	51	1 km	Madaripur	Madaripur Sadar	Poschim Shahikar	Mostafapur	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	950	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	No	2	0	0	0	0	2
52	51	52	1 km	Madaripur	Madaripur Sadar	Borobadda	Mostafapur	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	900	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	No	1	0	0	0	0	1

SI No.	Kilometer		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazila	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Ownership of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivation (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures							No of Structure Type					No of affected IP House holds	No of Affected Household					
									Residential	Residential cum commercial	Commercial	Agriculture	Trees	Pond	water bodies	Fallow land							residential dwellings	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial dwelling	CP R	Secondary Structure only	Total	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made		Katcha	Total		Residential HH	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial HH
53	52	53	1 km	Madaripur	Madaripur Sadar	Borobadda	Mostafapur	Private	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	900	250	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	No	2	0	0	0	0	2
54	53	54	1 km	Madaripur	Madaripur Sadar	Borobadda	Dattakendua	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	950	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
55	54	55	1 km	Madaripur	Madaripur Sadar	Borobadda	Dattakendua	Private	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	950	240	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	No	1	0	0	0	0	1
56	55	56	1 km	Madaripur	Madaripur Sadar	Kamlapur	Bajitpur	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	56	57	1 km	Madaripur	Madaripur Sadar	Kamlapur	Bajitpur	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	850	2650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	57	58	1 km	Madaripur	Rajoir	Molladi	Bajitpur	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	58	59	1 km	Madaripur	Rajoir	Molladi	Bajitpur	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	59	60	1 km	Madaripur	Rajoir	Molladi	Bajitpur	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	60	61	1 km	Madaripur	Rajoir	Sutakandi	Bajitpur	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	950	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	61	62	1 km	Madaripur	Rajoir	Sutakandi	Bajitpur	Private	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	Paddy	750	30250	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	4	2	7	No	6	0	0	0	0	6	
63	62	63	1 km	Madaripur	Rajoir	Sutakandi	Bajitpur	Private	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	Paddy	700	27850	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	3	6	No	6	0	0	0	0	6	
64	63	64	1 km	Madaripur	Rajoir	Gorgaboti	Bajitpur	Private	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	700	25450	10	0	0	0	0	10	1	2	7	0	10	No	9	0	0	0	0	9	
65	64	65	1 km	Madaripur	Rajoir	Gorgaboti	Badharpara	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	980	24890	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	65	66	1 km	Madaripur	Rajoir	Gopalganj	Badharpara	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	66	67	1 km	Madaripur	Rajoir	Machkandi	Badharpara	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	980	20940	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	67	68	1 km	Madaripur	Rajoir	Nawanagar	Badharpara	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	950	7072	15	0	0	0	0	15	1	2	10	2	15	No	13	0	0	0	0	13	
69	68	69	1 km	Madaripur	Rajoir	Sarkandi	Badharpara	Private	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	700	5859	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	No	2	0	0	0	0	2	

SI No.	Kilometer		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazila	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Ownership of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivation (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures							No of Structure Type					No of affected IP House holds	No of Affected Household					
	from	to							Residential	Residential cum commercial	Commercial	Agriculture	Trees	Ponds	water bodies	Fallow land				residential dwellings	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial dwelling	CP R	Secondary Structure only	Total	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Total			Residential HH	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial HH	CP R	Total	
70	69	70	1 km	Madaripur	Rajoir	Goyalbathan	Haridasdi	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	650	8100	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	2	7	3	13	No	11	0	0	0	11	
71	70	71	1 km	Madaripur	Rajoir	Dashkin Biddanondi	Hosainpur	Private	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	900	4500	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	3	No	3	0	0	0	3		
72	71	72	1 km	Madaripur	Rajoir	Nagardi	Hosainpur	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	950	6310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0		
73	72	73	1 km	Madaripur	Moksudpur	Dmrakandi	Ragdi	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0		
74	73	74	1 km	Madaripur	Moksudpur	Chagol Chora	Ragdi	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	950	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0		
Subtotal								0	35	0	0	74	65	47	61	4		60250	388,676	163	0	0	2	0	165	13	19	121	12	165		140	0	0	2	142		
1	0	1	1 km	Gopalganj	Muksudpur	Chagolchira Sosir Kandi	Ragdi Diganagor	Private & Government	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	Jute, Rice and Garlic	700	177	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	5	no	5	0	0	0	5		
2	1	2	1 km	Gopalganj	Muksudpur	Chandra Khola Bagat	Diganagor	Private	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Jute, Rice	700	169	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	7	no	6	0	0	0	6		
3	2	3	1 km	Gopalganj	Muksudpur	Kanoria	Diganagor	Private	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	Jute, Rice and Wheat	950	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0		
4	3	4	1 km	Gopalganj	Muksudpur	Kanoria Borni	Diganagor	Private	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	Jute, Rice	800	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0		
5	4	5	1 km	Gopalganj	Muksudpur	Koholdia Batikandi Paddo Kanda	Diganagor	Private & Government	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	Jute, Rice, Wheat	900	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0		
6	5	6	1 km	Gopalganj	Muksudpur	Poddokanda Batikamari	Batikamari	Private	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Jute, Rice and Garlic	800	183	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	3	no	3	0	0	0	3		
7	6	7	1 km	Gopalganj	Muksudpur	Kohaladia	Batikamari	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Jute, Rice and Garlic	700	239	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	no	3	0	0	0	3		
8	7	8	1 km	Gopalganj	Muksudpur	Alipur	Batikamari	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Jute, Rice and Garlic	800	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0		

SI No.	Kilometer		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazila	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Ownership of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivation (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures							No of Structure Type					No of affected IP House holds	No of Affected Household				
	from	to							Residential	Residential cum commercial	Commercial	Agriculture	Trees	Ponds	water bodies	Fallow land				residential dwellings	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial dwelling	CP R	Secondary Structure only	Total	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Total	Residential HH		Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial HH	CP R	Total	
9	8	9	1 km	Gopalganj Faridpur	Muksudpur	Jalal Matbahare	Batikamari	Private	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Jute, Rice and Vegetables	800	271	7	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	6	0	7	no	6	0	0	0	6	
10	9	10	1 km	Gopalganj Faridpur	Muksudpur/ Vanga	Talkanda	Algi	Private & Government	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Jute and Rice	500	1,439	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	2	0	4	no	4	0	0	0	4	
11	10	11	1 km	Faridpur	Vanga	Talkanda	Algi	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Jute and Rice	900	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	
12	11	12	1 km	Faridpur	Vanga	Talkanda/ Baliachar	Algi	Private	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	Jute, Rice and Vegetables	900	116	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	3	no	3	0	0	0	3	
13	12	13	1 km	Faridpur	Vanga	Baliarchara Balia	Algi	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Jute and Rice	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	
14	13	14	1 km	Faridpur	Vanga	Majirdia	Algi	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Jute, Rice and Garlic	900	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	
15	14	15	1 km	Faridpur	Vanga	Majirdia	Kandi	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Jute, Rice and Garlic	900	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	
16	15	16	1 km	Faridpur	Vanga	Kandi	Kandi	Private & Government	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Jute, Rice and Vegetables	900	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	
17	16	17	1 km	Faridpur	Vanga/ Nagorkanda	kandi	Kandi	Private & Government	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Jute and Rice	700	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	
18	17	18	1 km	Faridpur	Vanga/ Nagorkanda	Sutarkanda	Sutarkanda	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Jute and Rice	500	1,027	11	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	10	0	11	no	9	0	0	0	9	

SI No.	Kilometer		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazila	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Ownership of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivation (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures						No of Structure Type					No of affected IP House holds	No of Affected Household							
	from	to							Residential	Residential cum commercial	Commercial	Agriculture	Trees	Ponds	water bodies	Fallow land				residential dwellings	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial dwelling	CP R	Secondary Structure only	Total	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Total		Residential HH	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial HH	CP R	Total			
19	18	19	1 km	Faridpur	Vanga	Boro Muskuai	Hamid di	Private & Government	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Jute, Rice and Garlic	800	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	19	20	1 km	Faridpur	Vanga	Boro Muskuai	Hamid di	Private & Government	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Jute, Rice and Garlic	700	42	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	no	0	0	0	0	1	1
21	20	21	1 km	Faridpur	Vanga	Fulsoti	Fulshuti	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Jute and Rice	980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	21	22+121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Nagorkanda	Fulsoti Doyakandi	Fulshuti/Dangi	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Jute and Rice	800	208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	22+121.76	23+121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Nagorkanda	Fulsoti Doyakandi	Fulshuti/Dangi	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Jute, Rice and Garlic	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24	23+121.76	24+121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Nagorkanda	Boyakandi	Dangi	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Jute, Rice and Onion	950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	24+121.76	25+121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Nagorkanda	Bashkhali	Dangi	Private & Government	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	Jute, Rice and Garlic	950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	25+121.76	26+121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Nagorkanda	Sonkarpol	dangi/ Talma	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Jute, Rice and Garlic	700	105	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	no	1	0	0	0	0	1	
27	26+121.76	27+121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Nagorkanda	Sonkarpol	Talma	Private	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Jute, Rice and Vegetables	950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	27+121.76	28+121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Nagorkanda	Talma	Talma	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Jute, Rice and Onion	850	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Sl No.	Kilometer		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazila	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Ownership of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivation (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures							No of Structure Type					No of affected IP House holds	No of Affected Household				
	from	to							Residential	Residential cum commercial	Commercial	Agriculture	Trees	Pond	water bodies	Fallow land				residential dwellings	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial dwelling	CP R	Secondary Structure only	Total	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Total	Residential HH		Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial HH	CP R	Total	
29	28+1 21.76	29+121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Nagorkanda	Talma	Talma	Private & Government	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Jute, Rice and Vegetables	700	1,298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	29+1 21.76	30+121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Nagorkanda	Manikandi	Talma	Private	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy and Mustard	980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	30+1 21.76	31+121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Nagorkanda	Manikandi	Talma	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy and Mustard	950	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	31+1 21.76	32+121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Nagorkanda	Manikandi	Talma	Private	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Jute and Rice	850	33	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	no	1	0	0	0	0	1
33	32+1 21.76	33+121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Saltha	Naharpara	Gohi	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy and Potato	850	110	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	no	1	0	0	0	0	1
34	33+1 21.76	34+121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Saltha	Haturia	Gohi	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy and Mustard	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	34+1 21.76	35+121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Saltha	Awarakandi	Gohi	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy and Potato	700	54	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	no	1	0	0	0	0	1
36	35+1 21.76	36+121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Saltha	Vabukdia	Gohi	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy and Mustard	600	385	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	7	no	5	0	0	0	0	5
37	36+1 21.76	37+121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Saltha	Vabukdia	Gohi	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy and Mustard	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	37+1 21.76	38+121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Saltha	Kanaipur	Kanaipur	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy and Mustard	1000	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0

SI No.	Kilometer		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazila	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Ownership of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivation (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures							No of Structure Type					No of affected IP House holds	No of Affected Household				
	from	to							Residential	Residential cum commercial	Commercial	Agriculture	Trees	Pond	water bodies	Fallow land				residential dwellings	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial dwelling	CP R	Secondary Structure only	Total	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Total	Residential HH		Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial HH	CP R	Total	
39	38+1 21.76	39+1 121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Faridpur Sadar	Sholakunda	Kanai pur	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Jute, Rice and Vegetables	980	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	
40	39+1 21.76	40+1 121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Faridpur Sadar	Sholakunda	Kanai pur	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Jute and Rice	800	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	
41	40+1 21.76	41+1 121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Faridpur Sadar	Roshiknoga	Kanai pur	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Jute, Rice and Vegetables	800	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0		
42	41+1 21.76	42+1 121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Faridpur Sadar	Srifaltoli	kanai pur/ Kaijuri	Private & Government	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Jute, Rice and Vegetables	950	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0		
43	42+1 21.76	43+1 121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Faridpur Sadar	Dignagar	kanai pur	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Jute, Rice and Garlic	500	808	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	4	6	0	10	no	7	0	0	0	7	
44	43+1 21.76	44+1 121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Faridpur Sadar	Poschim Gongabardi	Krisna nagar	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Jute, Rice and Vegetables	600	951	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	3	no	3	0	0	0	3	
45	44+1 21.76	45+1 121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Faridpur Sadar	Poschim Gongabardi	Krisna nagar	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Jute, Rice and Vegetables	980	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	
46	45+1 21.76	46+1 121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Faridpur Sadar	Parchara	Krisna nagar	Private	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Jute and Rice	800	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	0	
47	46+1 21.76	47+1 121.76	1 km	Faridpur	Faridpur Sadar	Komarpur	Ambikapur	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Jute, Rice and Garlic	700	658	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	3	6	0	9	no	8	0	0	0	8	

SI No.	Kilometer		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazila	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Ownership of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivation (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures						No of Structure Type					No of affected IP Households	No of Affected Household				
	from	to							Residential	Residential cum commercial	Commercial	Agriculture	Trees	Pond	water bodies	Fallow land				residential dwellings	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial dwelling	CP R	Secondary Structure only	Total	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Total		Residential HH	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial HH	CP R	Total
48	47	Sub station	350 Meter	Faridpur	Faridpur Sadar	Roghunandapur	Ambikapur	Private	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Jute, Rice and Vegetables	150	346	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	3	0	4	no	4	0	0	0	4
Subtotal									22	0	0	48	37	20	24	2		38,820	10,812	80	0	0	1	0	81	7	20	53	1	81		70	0	0	1	71
Total									57	0	0	122	102	67	85	6		99,070	399,488	243	0	0	3	0	246	20	39	174	13	246		210	0	0	3	213

Annex 1B: Inventory of Bogra (West)-Rohanpur 400 kV Transmission Line

SI No .	Kilometere		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazi la	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Owners hip of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivatio n (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures					No of Structure Type					No of affected IP Hous eholds	No of Affected Household					
	from	to							Resi denti al	Resi denti al cum com mercial	Com merci al	Agric ultur e	Tre es	Po nd	wat er bod ies	Fall ow Lan d				resid entia l dwell ings	Resi denti al Cum Com merci al	Com merci al dwelli ng	CP R	Tot al	Puc ca	Se mi Puc ca	Tin Ma de	Kat cha	Tot al		Resi denti al HH	Com merci al HH	Resi denti al Cum Com merci al	CP R	Total	
1	0	1	1 km	Bogra	Kahal o	Magura	Malanch a	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy & Potato	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	2	1 km	Bogra	Kahal o	Bagura	Jamgram	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy & Potato	990	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0
3	2	3	1 km	Bogra	Kahal o	Ratargiri	Jamgram	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
4	3	4	1 km	Bogra	Kahal o	Goyalap ara	Jamgram	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
5	4	5	1 km	Bogra	Nodig ram	Majh Fram	Majh Gram	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	995	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	

Sl No	Kilometere		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazila	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Owners hip of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivation (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures					No of Structure Type					No of affected IP Households	No of Affected Household				
	from	to							Residential	Residential cum commercial	Commercial	Agriculture	Trees	Pond	water bodies	Fallow Land				residential dwellings	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial dwelling	CP R	Total	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Total		Residential HH	Commercial HH	Residential Cum Commercial	CP R	Total
6	5	6	1 km	Bogra	Nodigram	Nisirdar	Majh Gram	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
7	6	7	1 km	Bogra	Nodigram	Vadra Nisirdara	Alta Majhram	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
8	7	8	1 km	Bogra	Nodigram	Bisapara	Alta Majhram	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
9	8	9	1 km	Bogra	Nodigram	Bisapara	Alta Majhram	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
10	9	10	1 km	Bogra	Nodigram	Bisapara	Alta Majhram	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
11	10	11	1 km	Bogra	Adomdighi	Palurkuri	Chapapur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	995	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
12	11	12	1 km	Bogra	Adomdighi	Palurkuri	Chapapur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	950	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
13	12	13	1 km	Bogra	Adomdighi	Chapapur	Chapapur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	970	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
14	13	14	1 km	Bogra	Adomdighi	Chapapur	Chapapur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
15	14	15	1 km	Bogra	Adomdighi	Vairalla	Chapapur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	990	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
16	15	16	1 km	Bogra	Adomdighi	Bihigram	Chapapur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	995	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
17	16	17	1 km	Bogra	Adomdighi	Bihigram	Chapapur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	995	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
18	17	18	1 km	Bogra	Adomdighi	Vatali	Chapapur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
19	18	19	1 km	Noagao n	Ranirgar	Vandargram	Parail	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	400	3,355	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	No	1	0	0	0	1	
20	19	20	1 km	Noagao n	Ranirgar	Jagatpur	Parail	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	970	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
21	20	21	1 km	Noagao n	Ranirgar	Jagatpur	Parail	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	960	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
22	21	22	1 km	Noagao n	Ranirgar	Jagatpur	Parail	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
23	22	23	1 km	Noagao n	Ranirgar	Jagatpur	Parail	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
24	23	24	1 km	Noagao n	Ranirgar	Bilpalsha	Parail	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
25	24	25	1 km	Noagao n	Ranirgar	Bilpalsha	Parail	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	990	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
26	25	26	1 km	Noagao n	Ranirgar	Bilpalsha	Parail	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	980	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	

SI No	Kilometere		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazila	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Owners hip of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivation (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures					No of Structure Type					No of affected IP Hous ehols	No of Affected Household				
	from	to							Residential	Residential cum commercial	Commercial	Agriculture	Trees	Pond	water bodies	Fallow Land				residential dwellings	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial dwelling	CP R	Total	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Total		Residential HH	Commercial HH	Residential Cum Commercial	CP R	Total
27	26	27	1 km	Noagao n	Ranir gar	Bolda	Parail	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	900	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
28	27	28	1 km	Bogra	Adom dighi	Dehra	Santahar	Own & Gov.	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Paddy	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
29	28	29	1 km	Bogra	Adom dighi	Dehra	Santahar	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	800	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
30	29	30	1 km	Bogra	Adom dighi	Palnla	Santahar	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
31	30	31	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Chakbila ki	Chundop ur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	700	3335	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	No	1	0	0	0	1
32	31	32	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Garjura	Chundop ur	Own	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy & Potato	980	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
33	32	33	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Garjura	Chundop ur	Own	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	750	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
34	33	34	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Chak Chapari	Soilgachi	Own	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy	950	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
35	34	35	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Chak Chapari	Soilgachi	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy & Potato	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
36	35	36	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Dighirpar	Soilgachi	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy & Potato	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
37	36	37	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Vobanipur	Ayanpur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy & Potato	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
38	37	38	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Vobanipur	Ayanpur	Own	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy	950	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
39	38	39	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Shekerpur	Ayanpur	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	950	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
40	39	40	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Shekerpur	Ayanpur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
41	40	41	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Shekerpur	Ayanpur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	

Sl No	Kilometere		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazi la	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Owners hip of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivatio n (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures					No of Structure Type					No of affected IP Hous ehols	No of Affected Household				
	from	to							Resi denti al	Resi denti al cum com mercial	Com mercial	Agric ulture	Trees	Pond	water bodies	Fallow Land				resid entia l dwell ings	Resi denti al Cum Com mercial	Com mercial dwelli ng	CP R	Tot al	Puca	Se mi Puc ca	Tin Ma de	Kat cha	Tot al		Resi denti al HH	Com mercial HH	Resi denti al Cum Com mercial	CP R	Total
42	41	42	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Uttar Barakhol	Barakhol	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy & Mustar d	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
43	42	43	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Barakhol	Barakhol	Own	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy & Potato	950	3200	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	No	1	0	0	0	1
44	43	44	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Namapara	Mithapukur	Own	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy & Mustar d	900	250	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	No	2	0	0	0	2
45	44	45	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Keshobpur	Mithapukur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy & Potato	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
46	45	46	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Palashbari	13 No. Kasab	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy & Potato	980	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
47	46	47	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Koylabari	14 No. Bishnapur	Own	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Paddy & Mustar d	800	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
48	47	48	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Dashpara	14 No. Bishnapur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy & Mustar d	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
49	48	49	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Dashpara	14 No. Bishnapur	Own	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy & Mustar d	900	285	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	No	2	0	0	0	2
50	49	50	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Chakbalu	13 No. Kasab	Own	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy & Potato	950	120	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	No	1	0	0	0	1
51	50	51	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Borpura	13 No. Kasab	Own	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy & Mustard	900	195	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	No	1	0	0	0	1
52	51	52	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Borpura	13 No. Kasab	Own	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy & Mustar d	980	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
53	52	53	1 km	Noagao n	Naog aon Sadar	Nurullabad	10 No. Nurullabad	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy & Potato	980	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	

SI No	Kilometere		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazila	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Owners hip of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivation (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures					No of Structure Type					No of affected IP Hous ehols	No of Affected Household				
	from	to							Residential	Residential cum commercial	Commercial	Agriculture	Trees	Pond	water bodies	Fallow Land				residential dwellings	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial dwelling	CP R	Total	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Total		Residential HH	Commercial HH	Residential Cum Commercial	CP R	Total
54	53	54	1 km	Noagao n	Naogaon Sadar	Par-Nurullabad	10 No. Nurullabad	Own	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy & Mustard	800	400	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	No	1	0	0	0	1
55	54	55	1 km	Noagao n	Manda	Nurullabad	10 No. Nurullabad	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy & Potato	800	410	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0
56	55	56	1 km	Noagao n	Manda	Kodomtoli	10 No. Nurullabad	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy & Potato	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
57	56	57	1 km	Noagao n	Manda	Barilla	10 No. Nurullabad	Own	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy & Mustard	950	235	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	No	2	0	0	0	2
58	57	58	1 km	Noagao n	Manda	Chahumed	10 No. Nurullabad	Own	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy & Potato	750	2440	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	3	0	4	No	3	0	0	0	3
59	58	59	1 km	Noagao n	Manda	Ramnagar	10 No. Nurullabad	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy & Potato	980	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0
60	59	60	1 km	Noagao n	Manda	Chokuolai	10 No. Nurullabad	Own	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Vegetable & Paddy	850	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0
61	60	61	1 km	Noagao n	Manda	Dodangi	10 No. Nurullabad	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Vegetable & Paddy	950	413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0
62	61	62	1 km	Noagao n	Manda	Kaligram	10 No. Nurullabad	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	995	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0
63	62	63	1 km	Noagao n	Manda	Mohammadpur	Varsho	Own	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Vegetable & Paddy	930	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0
64	63	64	1 km	Noagao n	Manda	Balicha	Varsho	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
65	64	65	1 km	Noagao n	Manda	Varsho	Varsho	Own	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	Paddy	700	35	6	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	5	6	No	5	0	0	0	5
66	65	66	1 km	Noagao n	Manda	Shaldoh	Tetulia	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	Paddy	600	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
67	66	67	1 km	Noagao n	Manda	Shaldoh	Tetulia	Own & Gov.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	Paddy	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
68	67	68	1 km	Noagao n	Manda	Shaldoh	Tetulia	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	Paddy	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	

SI No	Kilometere		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazi la	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Owners hip of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivatio n (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures					No of Structure Type					No of affected IP Hous eholds	No of Affected Household				
	from	to							Resi denti al	Resi denti al cum com mercial	Com mercial	Agric ultur e	Tre es	Pond	wat er bod ies	Fall ow Lan d				resid entia l dwell ings	Resi denti al Cum Com mercial	Com mercial dwelli ng	CP R	Tot al	Pucc a	Semi Pucc a	Tin Ma de	Kat cha	Tot al		Resi denti al HH	Com mercial HH	Resi denti al Cum Com mercial	CP R	Total
69	68	69	1 km	Rajshah i	Tanor	Mohamm adpur	Kamarga on	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	995	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
70	69	70	1 km	Rajshah i	Tanor	Mohamm adpur	Kamarga on	Own	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Paddy	990	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
71	70	71	1 km	Rajshah i	Tanor	Madaripu r	Kamarga on	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	998	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
72	71	72	1 km	Rajshah i	Tanor	Madaripu r	Kamarga on	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
73	72	73	1 km	Noagao n	Niama tpur	Jonaki	Bahadur pur	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	850	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
74	73	74	1 km	Rajshah i	Niama tpur	Nakoil	Bahadur pur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	996	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
75	74	75	1 km	Rajshah i	Niama tpur	Latifpur	Bahadur pur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	Paddy	980	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
76	75	76	1 km	Rajshah i	Niama tpur	Mohisho	Bahadur pur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Paddy	995	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
77	76	77	1 km	Rajshah i	Niama tpur	Korimpur	Bahadur pur	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	950	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
78	77	78	1 km	Rajshah i	Niama tpur	Korimpur	Bahadur pur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	965	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
79	78	79	1 km	Rajshah i	Niama tpur	Adompur	Bahadur pur	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	995	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
80	79	80	1 km	Rajshah i	Niama tpur	Adompur	Bahadur pur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Paddy	990	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
81	80	81	1 km	Rajshah i	Niama tpur	Satghora	Paroil	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	900	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
82	81	82	1 km	Rajshah i	Niama tpur	Sabilpur	Paroil	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	950	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
83	82	83	1 km	Rajshah i	Niama tpur	Sabilpur	Paroil	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1,000	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
84	83	84	1 km	Rajshah i	Niama tpur	Raotal	Paroil	Own	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Paddy	990	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
85	84	85	1 km	Chapai Nowabg anj	Nacol	Sahanap ara	Nachol	Own	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Paddy	990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
86	85	86	1 km	Noagao n	Niama tpur	Krisnakh ali	Paroil	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
87	86	87	1 km	Noagao n	Niama tpur	Krisnakh ali	Paroil	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
88	87	88	1 km	Noagao n	Niama tpur	Mirapara	Paroil	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	950	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	

SI No	Kilometere		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazila	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Owners hip of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivation (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures					No of Structure Type					No of affected IP Hous eholds	No of Affected Household				
	from	to							Residential	Residential cum commercial	Commercial	Agriculture	Trees	Pond	water bodies	Fallow Land				residential dwellings	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial dwelling	CP R	Total	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Total		Residential HH	Commercial HH	Residential Cum Commercial	CP R	Total
89	88	89	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nacol	Dulahar	Nachol	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	800	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
90	89	90	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nacol	Mirzapur	Nachol	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
91	90	91	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nacol	Andhrail	Nachol	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
92	91	92	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nacol	Konnara gar	Nachol	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	950	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
93	92	93	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nacol	Konnara gar	Nachol	Own	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy	800	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
94	93	94	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nacol	Makhtarpur	Nachol	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	900	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
95	94	95	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nacol	Shiala	Nachol	Own	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy	900	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
96	95	96	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nacol	Khesba	Kosba	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	600	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
97	96	97	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nacol	Kazla	Kosba	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	950	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
98	97	98	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nacol	Sabatara	Kosba	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	950	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
99	98	99	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nacol	Kaloir	Kosba	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	800	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
100	99	100	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nacol	Kaloir	Kosba	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	950	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
101	100	101	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nacol	Lahabari	Fatehpur	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	800	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	
102	101	102	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nacol	Bishnopur	Fatehpur	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	900	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	

Sl No .	Kilometere		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazila	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Owners hip of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivation (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures					No of Structure Type					No of affected IP Households	No of Affected Household						
	from	to							Residential	Residential cum commercial	Commercial	Agriculture	Trees	Pond	water bodies	Fallow Land				residential dwellings	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial dwelling	CP R	Total	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Total		Residential HH	Commercial HH	Residential Cum Commercial	CP R	Total		
103	102	103	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nacol	Chalshundi	Fatehpur	Own & Gov.	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	Paddy	600	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	
104	103	104	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nacol	Chandora	Kosba	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	Paddy	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	
105	104	104 +.104	0.104 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nacol	Chandora	Kosba	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Subtotal (Bogra (West)-Rohanpur)									8	0	0	105	39	22	15	5		95828	20868	22	0	0	0	0	22	0	9	5	8	22	0	20	0	0	0	0	20

Annex 1C: Inventory of Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj 132 kV Transmission Line

SI No	Kilometere		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazila	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Own ershi p of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivati on (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures					No of Structure Type					No of affected IP Hous eholds	No of Affected Household				
	from	to							Resi denti al	Resi denti al cum com mercial	Com merc ial	Agri cultu re	Tre es	Po nd	water bod ies	Fall ow Lan d				resid entia l dwell ings	Resi denti al Cum Com mercial	Com merc ial dwell ing	CP R	Tot al	Puc ca	Se mi Puc ca	Tin Ma de	Kat cha	Tot al		Resi denti al HH	Com merci al HH	Resi denti al Cum Com mercial	CP R	Total
1	0	1	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nachol	Chandora	Kosba	Own & Gov.	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	Paddy	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	2	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Gomostapur	Bishukhetor	Gomostapur	Own & Gov.	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	900	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0
3	2	3	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Gomostapur	Bishukhetor	Gomostapur	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	960	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0
4	3	4	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Gomostapur	Bishukhetor	Gomostapur	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	
5	4	5	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nachol	Mir Kadanga	Fatehpur	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	950	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	
6	5	6	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nachol	Mir Kadanga	Fatehpur	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	600	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0	

Sl No	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazila	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Ownership of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivation (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures						No of Structure Type						No of affected IP Households	No of Affected Household				
	from	to							Residential	Residential cum commercial	Commercial	Agriculture	Trees	Pond	water bodies	Fallow Land				residential dwellings	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial dwelling	CP R	Total	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Total	Residential HH	Commercial HH		Residential Cum Commercial	CP R	Total		
7	6	7	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nachol	Salalpur	Fatehpur	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	950	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0		
8	7	8	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nachol	Salalpur	Fatehpur	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	980	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0		
9	8	9	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nachol	Salalpur	Fatehpur	Own	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	Paddy	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0			
10	9	10	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Nachol	Paharpur	Fatehpur	Own	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy	750	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0			
11	10	11	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Chapai Nowabganj Sadar	Ghughudi ma	Gobartola	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	Paddy	950	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0			
12	11	12	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Chapai Nowabganj Sadar	Ghughudi ma	Gobartola	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0			
13	12	13	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Chapai Nowabganj Sadar	Golkul	Gobartola	Own	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Paddy	980	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0			
14	13	14	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Chapai Nowabganj Sadar	Golkul	Gobartola	Own	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Paddy	950	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0			
15	14	15	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Chapai Nowabganj Sadar	Amarok	Gobartola	Own	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy	850	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0			
16	15	16	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Chapai Nowabganj Sadar	Moyapur	Gobartola	Own	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy	900	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0			
17	16	17	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Chapai Nowabganj Sadar	Baliadanga	Baliadanga	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	950	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0			
18	17	18	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Chapai Nowabganj Sadar	Manpur	Chapai Pourosova	Own	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Paddy	950	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0			
19	18	19	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Chapai Nowabganj Sadar	Manpur	Chapai Pourosova	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	850	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0			

Sl No.	Kilometre		Distance (km)	Name of Zila	Name of Upazila	Name of Villages	Name of Union	Ownership of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Name of the Crops	Extent of Cultivation (in meters)	Total Trees	No of affected structures					No of Structure Type					No of affected IP Households	No of Affected Household				
	from	to							Residential	Residential cum commercial	Commercial	Agriculture	Trees	Pond	water bodies	Fallow Land				residential dwellings	Residential Cum Commercial	Commercial dwelling	CP R	Total	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Tin Made	Katcha	Total		Residential HH	Commercial HH	Residential Cum Commercial	CP R	Total
20	19	20	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Chapai Nowabganj Sadar	Noyagola	Chapai Pourosova	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	Vegetable & Paddy	700	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0
21	20	21	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Chapai Nowabganj Sadar	Shiropara	Chapai Pourosova	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Vegetable & Paddy	600	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0
22	21	22	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Chapai Nowabganj Sadar	Shiropara	Chapai Pourosova	Own & Gov.	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Paddy	900	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0
23	22	23	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Chapai Nowabganj Sadar	Isobnagar	Chapai Pourosova	Own	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Paddy	950	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0
24	23	24	1 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Chapai Nowabganj Sadar	Gabtolia	Chapai Pourosova	Own	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Paddy	800	152	4	0	0	1	5	4	1	0	0	5	no	4	0	0	1	4
25	24	24+0.456	0.456 km	Chapai Nowabganj	Chapai Nowabganj Sadar	Horipur	Chapai Pourosova	Own & Gov.	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	vegetables	100	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Ruhanpur-Chapainawabganj									0	0	0	25	18	8	6	2	0	20820	1088	4	0	0	1	5	4	1	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	1	4
Total (Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj)									0	8	0	130	57	30	21	7		116648	21956	26	0	0	1	27	4	10	5	8	27	0	24	0	0	0	24

Annex 1D: Inventory of Line-In Line-Out (LILO) Connection From Niamatpur-Chowdala 132 kV Transmission Line To Rohanpur Substation

Total length is 0.05 km. Only 0.69 acres of agricultural land will be affected.

S I N o.	Kilom ete re		Dist ance (km)	Nam e of Zila	Na me of Upa zila	Name of Village s	Name of Union	Own ership of Land	Use of Land (Yes=1, No=0)								Na me of the Cro ps	Extent of Cultivation (in meters)	Total Trees	No of Affected Structures					No Of Structure Type					No of affecte d IP House holds	No of Affected Household				
	from	to							Resid ential	Resid ential cum comm ercial	Comm ercial	Agric ulture	Tr ee s	Po nd	water bodies	Fallow land				resid ential dwelli ngs	Resid ential Cum Comm ercial	Comm ercial dwellin g	C P R	To tal	Pu cca	Se mi Pu cca	Tin Ma de	Kat cha	To tal		Resid ential HH	Resid ential Cum Comm ercial	Comm ercial HH	C P R	Total
1	0	1	1 km	Bogra	Kahalo	Magura	Malancho	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Pad dy	998	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	2	1 km	Bogra	Kahalo	Magura	Malancho	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Pad dy	800	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	2	3	1 km	Bogra	Kahalo	Magura	Malancho	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Pad dy	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	3	4	1 km	Bogra	Kahalo	Magura	Malancho	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Pad dy	950	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	4	5	1 km	Bogra	Kahalo	Dumur Gram	Murail	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Pad dy	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	5	6	1 km	Bogra	Kahalo	Dumur Gram	Murail	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Pad dy	1000	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	6	7	1 km	Bogra	Kahalo	Ulahari	Murail	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Pad dy	900	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	7	8	1 km	Bogra	Kahalo	Ulahari	Murail	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Pad dy	1000	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	8	9	1 km	Bogra	Kahalo	Chang uria	Fapor	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Pad dy	820	1537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	9	10	1 km	Bogra	Kahalo	Chang uria	Fapor	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Pad dy	980	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	10.6	1 km	Bogra	Kahalo	Kaichar	Fapor	Private	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Pad dy	875	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total									0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0		10323	1835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annex 2: Data Analysis of the Census Survey

1. Landowners and Occupants Covered in the Census Survey

Sl. No.	Area	Subproject	Number
1	Barisal-Gopalganj-Faridpur	Gopalganj (North) Substation	89
Subtotal			89
2	Bogra-Rohanpur-Chapai	Bogra (West) Substation	22
4		Rohanpur Substation	40
Subtotal			82
Grand Total			151

2. List of Affected Landowners Including 2 CPR

ID Number	Subproject Name	Name of Owner	Village	Union	Upazila	District	Affected Land Quantity (Dec.)
1	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Samrat Fakir	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	20
2	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Rejaul Khan	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	11
3	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Batu Sheikh	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	76
4	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Ajjul Matubbar	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	18
5	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Anayet Hossain	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	18
6	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Kalam Hossain	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	13
7	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Sirajul Islam	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	138
8	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Mahbub	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	52
9	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Alauddin	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	13
10	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Jaku Matubbar	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	102
11	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Sadek Molla	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	17
12	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Abdul Jalil Muns	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	15
13	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Sarwar Hossen	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	31
14	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Korom Ali Muns	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	30
15	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Dabir Molla	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	75
16	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Mst. Nayon Tara	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	32
17	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Sulaiman Matubbar	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	26
18	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Abdul Haque	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	72
19	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Faruk Bepari	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	17
20	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Sohel Rana Fakir	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	36
21	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Mahon Bepari	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	13

ID Number	Subproject Name	Name of Owner	Village	Union	Upazila	District	Affected Land Quantity (Dec.)
22	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Delwar Hossain	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	13
23	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Edris Matubbar	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	149
24	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Siraj Bepari	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	25
25	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Najrul Majumder	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	22
26	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Dolna Akter	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	36
27	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Kader Fakir	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	6
28	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Ebrahim Fakir	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	13
29	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Bappi Matubbar	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	22
30	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Juwel Munsu	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	22
31	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Amura Sheikh	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	35
32	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Motleb Molla	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	30
33	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Elias	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	23
34	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Elias Matubbar	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	7
35	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Sarwar Khan	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	40
36	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Eyad Ali Matubbar	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	36
37	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Kamrul Sheikh	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	22
38	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Lal Sheikh	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	36
39	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Haji Md. Arob Ali Matubbar	Sharsa Kandi	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	264
40	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Sirajul Islam	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	792
41	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Mst. Runa Akter	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	45
42	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Yousuf Molla	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	103
43	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Ahsan Habib Matubbar	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	15
44	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Mamun Molla	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	26
45	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Mijanur Rahman Khan	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	44
46	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Afjal Sheikh	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	53
47	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Alomgir Matubbar	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	25
48	Gopalganj (North) Substation	A. Mannan Matubbar	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	38
49	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Nahiyen Khan	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	72
50	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Meraj Khan	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	15
51	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Shahid Molla	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	25
52	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Emran Hossain	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	45
53	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Mokter Hossain Khan	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	20
54	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Juwel Fakir	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	20

ID Number	Subproject Name	Name of Owner	Village	Union	Upazila	District	Affected Land Quantity (Dec.)
55	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Zhuntu Fakir	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	138
56	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Anayet Hossain Khan	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	33
57	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Sumila Begum	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	34
58	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Rowshanara Begum	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	34
59	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Shawkot Molla	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	72
60	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Jakir Sheikh	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	130
61	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Sagolsara Modhopara Jame Masque	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	13
62	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Jahangir Hossain Khan	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	6
63	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Abul Kalam Molla	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	49
64	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Jahid	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	130
65	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Mst. Farida Begum	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	130
66	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Mst. Sabina Begum	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	130
67	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Mst. Aisha Begum	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	130
68	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Akher Ali	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	130
69	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Lili Begum	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	56
70	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Fazlul Haque Matubbar	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	19
71	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Jalil Sheikh	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	19
72	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Mst. Sahida Begum	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	26
73	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Chand Mia	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	23
74	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Diroj Khan	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	27
75	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Fuljan Begum	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	10
76	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Alomgir	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	6
77	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Hasmot Fakir	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	10
78	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Lambu Khan	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	13
79	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Shah Ali	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	10
80	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Abul Hossain Matubbar	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	28
81	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Dabir Sheikh	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	14
82	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Firoja Khatun	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	89
83	Gopalganj (North) Substation	A. Jabbar Molla	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	43
84	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Abdus Samad Sheikh	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	63
85	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Rasel Matubbar	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	52
86	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Alomgir	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	16
87	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Hannan Khan	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	6

ID Number	Subproject Name	Name of Owner	Village	Union	Upazila	District	Affected Land Quantity (Dec.)
88	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Md. Golam Hossain Rijwan	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	16
89	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Nur Uddin Molla	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	12
90	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Hanif Munsu	Sagol Sira	Raghdi	Maksedpur	Gopalganj	10
91	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Md. Mostofa	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	22
92	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	A. Rosid	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	15
93	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Md. Julfiker	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	15
94	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Siddique Ali	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	15
95	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Monirul Islam	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	14
96	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Ajabul Haq Jaru	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	15
97	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Saidul Islam	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	22
98	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Anjer Ali	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	23
99	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Md. Anisur Rahman	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	7
100	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Sikender Ali	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	66
101	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Nd. Nasir	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	33
102	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Md. Ebrahim	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	16
103	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Kolilur Rahman	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	16
104	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Toymur Islam	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	13
105	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Md. Abed Ali	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	38
106	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Vadu Mia	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	38
107	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Kalu Mia	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	38
108	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Md. Nur Ali	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	38
109	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Md. A. Kalek	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	56
110	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	A. Malek	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	56
111	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Atiur Rahman	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	66
112	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Md. Alauddin	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	106
113	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Md. Bisu	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	231
114	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Md. Abu Taheb	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	182
115	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Md. Mostofa	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	100
116	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Hazi Antaz Ali	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	41
117	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Saiful Islam	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	9
118	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Md. Emran Ali	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	36
119	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Md. Baniyamin	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	36
120	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Taijul Islam	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	41
121	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Md. Mokter Ali	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	100
122	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Md. Bokter Ali	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	100

ID Number	Subproject Name	Name of Owner	Village	Union	Upazila	District	Affected Land Quantity (Dec.)
123	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Md. A. Hai	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	133
124	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Abu Alo	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	200
125	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Md. Nozrul Islam	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	12
126	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Mostofa Kamal	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	13
127	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Md. Sentu	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	52
128	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Tajmun Islam	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	120
129	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Rejaul Karim	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	135
130	Rohanpur Substation For Private Land	Monirul Islam	Chandona	Kasba	Nachol	Chapai Nowabganj	89
131	Bogra (West) Substation	Uttor Para Jame Mosjid	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	82
132	Bogra (West) Substation	Beli Akter	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	38
133	Bogra (West) Substation	Monsur Mir	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	18
134	Bogra (West) Substation	Abdul Rosid Mir	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	20
135	Bogra (West) Substation	Billal Hosain	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	40
136	Bogra (West) Substation	Rofikul Islam	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	99
137	Bogra (West) Substation	Sahidul Islam	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	99
138	Bogra (West) Substation	Rosidul Islam Babu	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	41
139	Bogra (West) Substation	Maharun	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	36
140	Bogra (West) Substation	Nakibul Hasan	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	82
141	Bogra (West) Substation	Golam Azom Tikul	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	30
142	Bogra (West) Substation	Esmul Nahar	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	38
143	Bogra (West) Substation	Rohima Begum	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	40
144	Bogra (West) Substation	Rejaul Islam	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	39
145	Bogra (West) Substation	Mast. Roisun Bibi	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	20
146	Bogra (West) Substation	Rahman Akondo	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	30
147	Bogra (West) Substation	Alhaz Azhar Ali	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	15
148	Bogra (West) Substation	Md. Aulad Hosain	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	14
149	Bogra (West) Substation	Md. Nozrul Islam	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	42
150	Bogra (West) Substation	Nur Islam Jorder	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	542
151	Bogra (West) Substation	Amowara Begum	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	87
152	Bogra (West) Substation	Abdul Mannan	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	40
153	Bogra (West) Substation	Md. Ali Sha	Magura	Maloncha	Kahalu	Bogra	66

3. Availability of Land Title Documents

Sl. No.	Subproject	Deed Document Available		Deed Document Not Available		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Gopalganj (North) Substation	84	94.38%	5	5.62%	89	100.00%
2	Bogra (West) Substation	22	100.00%	0	0.00%	22	100.00%
3	Rohanpur Substation	40	100.00%	0	0.00%	40	100.00%
	Total	146	96.69%	5	3.31%	151	100.00%

4. Reasons for Nonavailability of the Land Title Documents

Sl. No.	Subproject	Paternal Property		Occupancy		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Gopalganj (North) Substation	5	100.00%	0	0.00%	5	100.00%
2	Bogra (West) Substation	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
3	Rohanpur Substation	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	Total	5	100.00%	0	0.00%	5	100.00%

5. Type of Ownership of the Land Without 2 CPR Landowners

Sl. No.	Subproject	Single		Joint		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Gopalganj (North) Substation	32	35.96%	57	64.04%	89	100.00%
2	Bogra (West) Substation	15	68.18%	7	31.82%	22	100.00%
3	Rohanpur Substation	38	95.00%	2	5.00%	40	100.00%
	Total	85	56.29%	66	43.71%	151	100.00%

6. Number of Joint Owners

Sl. No.	Subproject	Total No. of Owners	%
1	Gopalganj (North) Substation	173	86.07%
2	Bogra (West) Substation	22	10.95%
3	Rohanpur Substation	6	2.99%
	Total	201	100.00%

7. Category of Joint owners

Joint owners	Gopalganj (North) Substation		Bogra (West) Substation		Rohanpur Substation for Private land		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Spouse	0	0.00%	1	14.29%	1	50.00%	2	3.03%
Children	2	3.51%	2	28.57%	0	0.00%	4	6.06%
Siblings	54	94.74%	4	57.14%	1	50.00%	59	89.39%
Parents	1	1.75%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	1.52%
Total	57	100.00%	7	100.00%	2	100.00%	66	100.00%

8. Landownership Transfer Pattern

Subproject	Inherited from Family		Bought by Self		Other (specify)		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gopalganj (North) Substation	77	86.52%	12	13.48%	0	0.00%	89	100.00%
Bogra (West) Substation	14	63.64%	8	36.36%	0	0.00%	22	100.00%
Rohanpur Substation	36	90.00%	4	10.00%	0	0.00%	40	100.00%
Total	127	84.11%	24	15.89%	0	0.00%	151	100.00%

9. Land Required for the Project from Each Landowner

Ownership of Land	Gopalganj (North) Substation		Bogra (West) Substation		Rohanpur Substation for Private land		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Up to 10	9	10.11%	0	0.00%	2	5.00%	11	7.28%
11 to 20	23	25.84%	5	22.73%	10	25.00%	38	25.17%
21 to 30	16	17.98%	2	9.09%	3	7.50%	21	13.91%
31 to 40	12	13.48%	7	31.82%	7	17.50%	26	17.22%
41 to 50	5	5.62%	2	9.09%	2	5.00%	9	5.96%
Above 50	24	26.97%	6	27.27%	16	40.00%	46	30.46%
Total	89	100.00%	22	95.65%	40	100.00%	151	100.00%

10. Land Use Pattern of the Land to be Acquired

Subproject	Cultivation		Pond		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gopalganj (North) Substation	81	91.01%	8	8.99%	89	100.00%
Bogra (West) Substation	22	100.00%	0	0.00%	22	100.00%
Rohanpur Substation	40	100.00%	0	0.00%	40	100.00%
Total	143	94.70%	8	5.30%	151	100.00%

11. Dependents on the Land to be Acquired

Sl. No.	Subproject	No. of Owners	No. of Tenants/Lesseees	No. of Sharecroppers	Total No. of Laborers /employees	Total	%
1	Gopalganj (North) Substation	204	2	4	19	229	69.18%
2	Bogra (West) Substation	37	2	1	0	40	12.08%
3	Rohanpur Substation	43	0	5	14	62	18.73%
	Total	284	4	10	33	331	100.00%
	%	79.11%	1.11%	2.79%	9.19%	100.00%	

12. Number of Fish Pond Owners

Subproject	Yes		No.		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gopalganj (North) Substation	8	8.99%	81	91.01%	89	100.00%
Bogra (West) Substation	0	0.00%	22	100.00%	22	100.00%
Rohanpur Substation	0	0.00%	40	100.00%	40	100.00%
Total	8	5.30%	143	94.70%	151	100.00%

13. Fish Pond Area and Use

Sl. No.	Subproject	Area (Dec.)	Fish Cultivation (nos.)
1	Gopalganj (North) Substation	386	8
2	Bogra (West) Substation	0	0
3	Rohanpur Substation for Private land	0	0
	Total	386	8

14. Access Roads to the Land

Subproject	Yes		No.		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gopalganj (North) Substation	3	3.37%	86	96.63%	89	100.00%
Bogra (West) Substation	1	4.55%	21	95.45%	22	100.00%
Rohanpur Substation	40	100.00%	0	0.00%	40	100.00%
Total	44	29.14%	107	70.86%	151	100.00%

15. Number of Tube Wells on the Land

Sl. No.	Subproject	Number	% (n=173)
1	Gopalganj (North) Substation	0	0.0
2	Bogra (West) Substation	0	0.0
3	Rohanpur Substation	40	23.1
	Total	40	23.1

16. Type of Household

Subproject	Male Headed		Women Headed		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gopalganj (North) Substation	83	93.26%	6	6.74%	89	100.00%
Bogra (West) Substation	22	100.00%	0	0.00%	22	100.00%
Rohanpur Substation	40	100.00%	0	0.00%	40	100.00%
Total	145	96.03%	6	3.97%	151	100.00%

17. Composition of the Household

Subproject	Nuclear		Extended		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gopalganj (North) Substation	75	84.27%	14	15.73%	89	100.00%
Bogra (West) Substation	22	100.00%	0	0.00%	22	100.00%
Rohanpur Substation	40	100.00%	0	0.00%	40	100.00%
Total	137	90.73%	14	9.27%	151	100.00%

18. Information on CPRs

Subproject	Name of the CPR	Type of Land	Total Amount of Land (in Dec.)	Amount of Land to be Acquired (in Dec.)	Total Yearly Income	Yearly Income from this Land
Gopalganj (North) Substation	Chagol Chira Moddapara Jame Masjid's Land	Agriculture	20.00	13.00	96,000	20,000
Bogra (West) Substation	Uttarpara Jame Masjid's Land	Agriculture	98.00	82.00	1,20,000	16,000

19. No. Persons with Disabilities in the Household

Sl. No.	Subproject	Total Number	%
1	Gopalganj (North) Substation	2	100.00%
2	Bogra (West) Substation	0	0.00%
3	Rohanpur Substation	0	0.00%
	Total	2	100.00%

20. No. Dependents on the Landowner/Claimant

Sl. No.	Subproject	No. of Dependents	%
1	Gopalganj (North) Substation	466	65.63%
2	Bogra (West) Substation	90	12.68%
3	Rohanpur Substation	154	21.69%
	Total	710	100.00%

21. Extent of Other Land Owned by the Landowner/Claimant

Ownership of Land	Gopalganj (North) Substation		Bogra (West) Substation		Rohanpur Substation		Total			
	Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Irrigated	%	Nonirrigated	%
Up to 10	1	49	0	8	1	16	2	1.27%	73	48.34%
11 to 20	9	19	0	9	3	16	12	7.59%	44	29.14%
21 to 30	9	12	5	2	1	8	15	9.49%	22	14.57%
31 to 40	17	2	0	0	6	0	23	14.56%	2	1.32%
41 to 50	8	2	1	1	1	0	10	6.33%	3	1.99%
Above 50	33	4	15	3	28	0	76	48.10%	7	4.64%
Total	77	88	21	23	40	40	138	87.34%	151	100.00%

22. Other Properties Owned by the Landowner/Claimant

Sl. No.	Subproject	Houses	Commercial/Business Units	Industrial Units	Others	Total	%
1	Gopalganj (North) Substation	89	0	0	0	89	58.94%
2	Bogra (West) Substation	22	0	0	0	22	14.57%
3	Rohanpur Substation	40	0	0	0	40	26.49%
	Total	151	0	0	0	151	100.00%
Total	%	88.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	

23. Estimated Annual Income of the Landowner/Claimant from All Sources

Particulars	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Bogra (West) Substation	Rohanpur Substation	Total
Number of HHs	89	22	40	151
Total annual income	18,102,000	5,048,000	7,570,000	35,268,000
Maximum annual income	540,000	420,000	360,000	360,000
Minimum annual income	24,000	90,000	24,000	90,000
Average annual income	203,393	229,455	189,250	206,246

24. Willingness of the Landowner/Claimant for Acquisition of the Land

Sl. No.	Subproject	Willing	Not willing	Needs Consent of Co-owners	Needs Time to Decide	Total	%
1	Gopalganj (North) Substation	88	1	0	0	89	58.94%
2	Bogra (West) Substation	21	1	0	0	22	14.57%
3	Rohanpur Substation	30	6	1	3	40	26.49%
Total		139	8	1	3	151	100.00%
%		81.29%	4.68%	0.58%	1.75%	100.00%	

25. Perceived Impact of Land Acquisition on the Livelihoods/Incomes of the Landowner/Claimant

Sl. No.	Subproject	No Impact (no)	Marginal Impact (Average)		Substantial Impact (Average)		Total
			No.	Average Impact (%)	No.	Average Impact (%)	
1	Gopalganj (North) Substation	0	89	26	0	0	89
2	Bogra (West) Substation	0	22	7	0	0	22
3	Rohanpur Substation	0	36	10	4	85	40
Total		0	147	0	4	0	151
%		0.00%	85.96%		2.34%		100.00%

26. Types of Impacts Due to Acquisition

Sl. No.	Impacts	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Bogra (West) Substation	Rohanpur Substation	Total	%
		n=90	n=23	n=40	n=94	
1	Full loss of livelihoods	3	0	3	6	3.47%
2	Partial loss of livelihoods	83	22	30	135	78.03%
3	Full loss of incomes	14	0	0	14	8.09%
4	Partial loss of incomes	61	11	6	78	45.09%
5	Loss of property	46	9	1	57	32.95%

27. Amount of Compensation Requested

Sl. No.	Subproject	Land Purpose		Crops		Livelihoods	
		No. of HHs	Average Land Per Decimal (Tk)	No. of HHs	Total Compensation Amount (Tk)	No. of HHs	Total Compensation Amount (Tk)
1	Gopalganj (North) Substation	89	64,322	77	5,298,500	9	666,000
2	Bogra (West) Substation	22	35,413	20	1,687,000	0	
3	Rohanpur Substation	40	57,725	0		0	

28. Resettlement Assistance Expected from Project

Sl. No.	Subproject	Alternate Land	Employment in Construction Work	Vocational Training	Total	%
1	Gopalganj (North) Substation	27	47	15	89	58.94%
2	Bogra (West) Substation	6	16	0	22	14.57%
3	Rohanpur Substation	24	0	16	40	26.49%
Total		57	63	31	151	100.00%
%		33.33%	36.84%	17.92%	100.00%	

29. Population of the Households of the Landowners

Subproject	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gopalganj (North) Substation	246	51.68%	230	48.32%	476	100.00%
Bogra (West) Substation	48	54.55%	40	45.45%	88	100.00%
Rohanpur Substation for Private land	88	56.05%	69	43.95%	157	100.00%
Total	382	52.98%	339	47.02%	721	100.00%

30. Distribution of Household Members by Age and Sex

Subproject	Gender	Upto 6 Years		6 + and 15 Years		15 Years and Above		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gopalganj (North) Substation	Male	10	2.10%	31	6.51%	205	43.07%	246	51.68%
	Female	15	3.15%	41	8.61%	174	36.55%	230	48.32%
	Total	25	5.25%	72	15.13%	379	79.62%	476	100.00%
Bogra (West) Substation	Male	1	1.14%	5	5.68%	42	47.73%	48	54.55%
	Female	1	1.14%	6	6.82%	33	37.50%	40	45.45%
	Total	2	2.27%	11	12.50%	75	85.23%	88	100.00%
Rohanpur Substation	Male	2	1.27%	25	15.92%	61	38.85%	88	56.05%
	Female	4	2.55%	9	5.73%	56	35.67%	69	43.95%
	Total	6	3.82%	34	21.66%	117	74.52%	157	100.00%
Total	Male	13	1.60%	61	7.49%	308	37.84%	382	46.93%
	Female	20	2.46%	56	6.88%	263	32.31%	339	41.65%
	Total	33	4.05%	117	14.37%	571	70.15%	721	88.57%

31. Marital Status of Household Members

Subproject	Gender	Married		Single		Divorced		Widow		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gopalganj (North) Substation	Male	120	25.21%	124	26.05%	0	0.00%	2	0.42%	246	51.68%
	Female	120	25.21%	87	18.28%	2	0.42%	21	4.41%	230	48.32%
	Total	240	50.42%	211	44.33%	2	0.42%	23	4.83%	476	100.00%
Bogra (West) Substation	Male	23	26.14%	23	26.14%	0	0.00%	2	2.27%	48	54.55%
	Female	24	27.27%	13	14.77%	2	2.27%	1	1.14%	40	45.45%
	Total	47	53.41%	36	40.91%	2	2.27%	3	3.41%	88	100.00%
Rohanpur Substation	Male	45	28.66%	43	27.39%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	88	56.05%
	Female	48	30.57%	21	13.38%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	69	43.95%
	Total	93	59.24%	64	40.76%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	157	100.00%
Total	Male	188	26.07%	190	26.35%	0	0.00%	4	0.55%	382	52.98%
	Female	192	26.63%	121	16.78%	4	0.55%	22	3.05%	339	47.02%
	Total	380	52.70%	311	43.13%	4	0.55%	26	3.61%	721	100.00%

32. Educational status of household members aged above 15 Years

Item	Gopalganj (North) Substation			Bogra (West) Substation			Rohanpur Substation			Total			%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
No Schooling (Below age of 5 years)	5	7	12	1	1	2	2	3	5	8	11	19	2.33%
Upto Class 5	93	110	203	7	8	15	31	26	57	131	144	275	33.78%
6 to 10	60	43	103	6	11	17	29	27	56	95	81	176	21.62%
SSC or Equal	40	35	75	9	4	13	17	9	26	66	48	114	14.00%
HSC or Equal	11	6	17	7	8	15	2		2	20	14	34	4.18%
Honors or Equals	11	7	18	6	3	9	3	1	4	20	11	31	3.81%
Masters or Equals	2	2	4	1	2	3	1		1	4	4	8	0.98%
literate	20	14	34	9	2	11	1	2	3	30	18	48	5.90%
Hafej (Islamic Education)	1	1	2			0	1	1	2	2	2	4	0.49%
Illiterate (Above age of 5 and 5 years)	3	5	8	2	1	3	1		1	6	6	12	1.47%
Total	246	230	476	48	40	88	88	69	157	382	339	721	88.57%
%	51.68%	48.32%	100.00%	54.55%	45.45%	100.00%	56.05%	43.95%	100.00%	46.93%	41.65%	88.57%	

33. Occupational Structure of Household Members by Sex

Item	Gopalganj (North) Substation			Bogra (West) Substation			Rohanpur Substation			Total			%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Paddy cultivation	47	2	49	11		11	33	0	33	91	2	93	12.90%
Highland cultivation	0	1	1	0	1	1	4	0	4	4	2	6	0.83%
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Agriculture laborer	6	0	6	1	0	1	5	0	5	12	0	12	1.66%
Fishery laborer	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.14%
Employee in government sector	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.28%
Employee in private sector	7	0	7	1	1	2	3	0	3	11	1	12	1.66%
Large scale business	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.28%
Small & medium scale business	49	1	50	8	0	8	3	0	3	60	1	61	8.46%
Retail trade	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	3	0.42%
Driver/transport worker	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0.83%
Employee in a foreign country	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18	2.50%
Pensioner	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0.28%
Armed services	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.14%
House-wife	0	130	130	0	23	23	0	46	46	0	199	199	27.60%

Item	Gopalganj (North) Substation			Bogra (West) Substation			Rohanpur Substation			Total			%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Student	53	69	122	20	12	32	32	18	50	105	99	204	28.29%
Unemployed	21	10	31	1	0	1	3	0	3	25	10	35	4.85%
Aged Person	8	8	16	3	0	3	2	2	4	13	10	23	3.19%
Child	5	7	12	1	1	2	2	3	5	8	11	19	2.64%
Self Employed	19	1	20	2	0	2	0	0	0	21	1	22	3.05%
Total	246	230	476	48	40	88	88	69	157	382	339	721	100%
%	51.68%	48.32%	100.00%	54.55%	45.45%	100.00%	56.05%	43.95%	100.00%	46.93%	41.65%	88.57%	

Annex 3: Details of Trees Affected for the Right-of-Way of the Transmission Lines

Annex 3A: Standing Trees Affected for Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur 230 kV Transmission Line

SL	Local Name of Trees	Scientific Name of Trees	Type of Trees	Maximum Height (m)	Total Affected Trees Within 10m RoW	Value of Tree	Total Compensation (Tk)	Total Compensation (\$) (\$1=Tk83)
1	Akashmoni	(<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>)	Non-Fruits	30	541	16,000	8,660,000	104,337
2	Amra	(<i>Spondias mombin</i>)	Fruits trees	22	133	2,000	265,000	3,193
3	Arjun	(<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>)	Medicinal	25	162	5,000	808,750	9,744
4	Banyan Tree	(<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>)	Non-Fruits	30	336	17,000	5,712,000	68,819
5	Betel Nut	(<i>Areca palm</i>)	Fruits trees	20	323	11,000	3,553,000	42,807
6	Blackberry	(<i>Syzygium cumini</i>)	Fruits trees	25	466	15,000	6,982,500	84,127
7	Chalta	(<i>Dillenia indica</i>)	Fruits trees	10	18	17,000	297,500	3,584
8	Chambol	(<i>Artocarpus chama Buch-Ham</i>)	Non-Fruits	40	641	18,000	11,542,500	139,066
9	Chestnut	(<i>Castanea</i>)	Fruits trees	35	155	18,000	2,794,500	33,669
10	Coconut	(<i>Cocos nucifera</i>)	Fruits trees	30	764	18,000	13,752,000	165,687
11	Date	(<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>)	Fruits trees	30	257	18,000	4,617,000	55,627
12	Deuya	(<i>Phaleria macrocarpa</i>)	Fruits trees	18	51	18,000	922,500	11,114
13	Devdaru	(<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>)	Non-Fruits	20	133	15,000	1,991,250	23,991
14	Ipilipil	(<i>Intsia bijuga</i>)	Non-Fruits	50	3	13,000	32,500	392
15	Fir tree	(<i>Abies grandis</i>)	Non-Fruits	70	1	13,000	16,250	196
16	Gab	(<i>Psidium guajava</i>)	Fruits trees	10.73	128	13,000	1,660,750	20,009
17	Jack Fruit	(<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>)	Fruits trees	21	633	13,000	8,225,750	99,105
18	Jarul	(<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>)	Non-Fruits	20	99	14,000	1,389,500	16,741
19	Jujube	(<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>)	Fruits trees	12	1	14,000	7,000	84

SL	Local Name of Trees	Scientific Name of Trees	Type of Trees	Maximum Height (m)	Total Affected Trees Within 10m RoW	Value of Tree	Total Compensation (Tk)	Total Compensation (\$) (\$1=Tk83)
20	Koroi	(<i>Albizia procera</i>)	Non-Fruits	30	205	15,000	3,075,000	37,048
21	Krisnachura	(<i>Delonix regia</i>)	Non-Fruits	12	5	12,000	60,000	723
22	Latai		Non-Fruits	25	1	9,000	4,500	54
23	Mango	(<i>Mangifera indica</i>)	Fruits trees	35	497	9,000	4,468,500	53,837
24	Margosa	(<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Medicinal	40	298	9,000	2,682,000	32,313
25	Mehoguni	(<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>)	Non-Fruits	35	921	15,000	13,815,000	166,446
26	Myrobalan/ Amloki	(<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>)	Medicinal	20	33	15,000	495,000	5,964
27	Olive	(<i>Olea europaea</i>)	Fruits trees	30	211	15,000	3,165,000	38,133
28	Palm Tree	(<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>)	Fruits trees	20	431	15,000	6,465,000	77,892
29	Pitha Bora		Non-Fruits	30	1	8,000	4,000	48
30	Rain Tree	(<i>Samanea saman</i>)	Non-Fruits	50	526	12,000	6,309,000	76,012
31	Sajina	(<i>Moringa oleifera</i>)	Fruits trees	12	1	12,000	9,000	108
32	Shal	(<i>Shorea robusta</i>)	Non-Fruits	25	2	17,000	25,500	307
33	Shimul	(<i>Bombax ceiba</i>)	Non-Fruits	30	1	3,000	3,750	45
34	Shisu	(<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>)	Non-Fruits	30	12	16,000	184,000	2,217
35	Tamarind	(<i>Tamarindus indica</i>)	Fruits trees	24	160	16,000	2,560,000	30,843
36	Tectona	(<i>Tectona grandis</i>)	Non-Fruits	30	285	5,000	1,426,250	17,184
37	Trot/ Kodom	(<i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i>)	Non-Fruits	30	77	5,000	382,500	4,608
38	Eucalyptus	(<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>)	Non-Fruits	55	6	18,000	108,000	1,301
39	Wood		Non-Fruits	30	77	4,000	307,000	3,699
40	Wood Apple	(<i>Limonia acidissima</i>)	Fruits trees	15	30	4,000	119,000	1,434
Total Trees					8,619		118,898,250	1,432,509

Annex 3B: Standing Trees Affected for Bogra (West)-Rohanpur 400 kV Transmission Line & Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj 132 kV Transmission Line

SL	Local Name of Trees	Scientific Name of Trees	Type of Trees	Total Affected Trees Within 12m RoW	Value of Tree	Total Compensation (Tk)	Total Compensation (\$) (\$1=Tk83)
1	Akashmoni	(<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>)	Non-Fruits	39	16,000	616,000	7,422
2	Chambol	(<i>Artocarpus chama Buch-Ham</i>)	Non-Fruits	0	18,000	4,500	54
3	Date	(<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>)	Fruits trees	4	500	1,750	21
4	Eucalyptus	(<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>)	Non-Fruits	78	14,000	1,085,000	13,072
5	Jack Fruit	(<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>)	Fruits trees	34	19,000	641,250	7,726
6	Trot/Kodom	(<i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i>)	Non-Fruits	1	16,000	12,000	145
7	Koroi	(<i>Albizia procera</i>)	Non-Fruits	5	15,000	67,500	813
8	Lichi	(<i>Litchi chinensis</i>)	Fruits trees	2	8,000	14,000	169
9	Mango	(<i>Mangifera indica</i>)	Fruits trees	83	13,500	1,103,625	13,297
10	Mehoguni	(<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>)	Non-Fruits	37	15,000	558,750	6,732
11	Margosa	(<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Medicinal	2	9,000	15,750	190
12	Olive	(<i>Olea europaea</i>)	Fruits trees	1	8,500	4,250	51
13	Palm Tree	(<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>)	Fruits trees	5	5,200	23,400	282
14	Rain Tree	(<i>Samanea saman</i>)	Non-Fruits	5	12,000	60,000	723
15	Shisu	(<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>)	Non-Fruits	4	16,000	56,000	675
Total				296		4,263,775	51,371

Annex 3C: Standing Trees Affected for Line-In Line-Out (LILO) Connection from Barapukuria-Bogra (South) 230 kVB Transmission Line to Bogra (West) Substation

SL	Local Name of Trees	Scientific Name of Trees	Type of Trees	Total Affected Trees	Value of Tree	Total Compensation (Tk)	Total Compensation (\$) (\$1=Tk83)
1	Akashmoni	(<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>)	Non Fruits	1	16,000	16,000	193
4	Date	(<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>)	Fruits trees	1	500	500	6
6	Mango	(<i>Mangifera indica</i>)	Fruits trees	1	13,500	13,500	163
9	Palm Tree	(<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>)	Fruits trees	2	5,200	10,400	125
Total				5		40,400	487

Annex 4: Data Analysis of the Socioeconomic Survey

1: Households Covered in the Socioeconomic Survey

Sl. No.	Area	Location	Number
1	Barisal-Gopalganj-Faridpur	Gopalganj (North) Substation	33
2		Under Grid Line (Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur)	122
Subtotal			155
4	Bogra-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj	Bogra (West) Substation	15
5		LILO	15
6		Rohanpur substation	40
8		Under grid line (Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj)	130
Subtotal			200
Grand Total			355

2: Respondents of the SES

Area	Subproject	Number of Respondent		
		Male	Female	Total
Barisal-Gopalganj-Faridpur	Gopalganj (North) Substation	32	1	33
	Under Grid Line (Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur)	114	8	122
Subtotal		146	9	155
Bogra-Rohanpur-Chapai	Bogra (West) Substation	15	0	15
	LILO Bogra	14	1	15
	Rohanpur substation	40	0	40
	Under grid line (Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj)	122	8	130
Subtotal		191	9	200
Grand Total		337	18	355
%		94.93%	5.07%	100.00%

3: Household Population

Area	Subproject	Male	Female	Total
Barisal-Gopalganj-Faridpur	Gopalganj (North) Substation	92	62	154
	Under Grid Line (Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur)	253	219	472
Subtotal		345	281	626
Bogra-Rohanpur-Chapai	Bogra (West) Substation	32	24	56
	LILO Bogra	31	29	60
	Rohanpur substation	92	66	158
	Under grid line (Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj)	257	234	491
Subtotal		412	353	765
Grand Total		757	634	1,391
%		54.42%	45.58%	100.00%

4: Distribution of Household Members by Age and Sex

Item	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur			Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj			Grand Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Up to 6 Years	20	15	35	25	26	51	45	41	86
6 + and 15 Years	47	48	95	72	66	138	119	114	233
15 Years and Above	278	218	496	315	261	576	593	479	1,072
Total	345	281	626	412	353	765	757	634	1,391
%	55.11%	44.89%	100.00%	53.86%	46.14%	100.00%	54.42%	45.58%	100.00%

5: Marital Status of Household Members

Item	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur			Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj			Grand Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Married	184	188	372	224	225	449	408	413	821
Single	160	88	248	185	121	306	345	209	554
Divorced	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Separated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Widow	1	4	5	3	7	10	4	11	15
Total	345	281	626	412	353	765	757	634	1,391
%	55.11%	44.89%	100.00%	53.86%	46.14%	100.00%	54.42%	45.58%	100.00%

6: Educational Levels of Household Members

Item	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur			Bogra (West)-Rohanpur- Chapainawabganj			Grand Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Schooling (Below age of 5 years)	9	12	21	19	16	35	28	28	56
Up to Class 5	118	115		117	164		235	279	514
6 to 10	77	72	149	100	75	175	177	147	324
SSC or Equals	38	26	64	50	46	96	88	72	160
HSC or Equals	34	11	45	40	15	55	74	26	100
Honors or Equals	17	2	19	19	6	25	36	8	44
Masters or Equals	1		1			0	1	0	1
literate	28	31	59	45	19	64	73	50	123
Hafej (Islamic Education)	1		1	2		2	3	0	3
Illiterate (Above age of 5 and 5 years)	22	12	34	20	12	32	42	24	66
Total	345	281	393	412	353	484	757	634	1,391
%	87.79%	71.50%	100.00%	85.12%	72.93%	100.00%	54.42%	45.58%	100.00%

7: Distribution of Household Members by Occupation and Sex

Type	Occupation	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur			Bogra (West)-Rohanpur- Chapainawabganj			Grand Total			%
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
A	Paddy cultivation	32	1	33	65	2	67	97	3	100	7.19%
	Highland cultivation	1	0	1	4	1	5	5	1	6	0.43%
	Marine fishing	3	0	3	6		6	9	0	9	0.65%
	Agriculture laborer	40	0	40	51		51	91	0	91	6.54%
	Non-agriculture laborer	6	0	6	11		11	17	0	17	1.22%
	Fishery laborer	3	0	3	1		1	4	0	4	0.29%
	Employee in government sector	2	0	2			0	2	0	2	0.14%
	Employee in private sector	21	2	23	18		18	39	2	41	2.95%
	Large scale business	6	0	6	4		4	10	0	10	0.72%
	Small & medium scale business	48	1	49	34		34	82	1	83	5.97%
	Retail trade	6	0	6	13		13	19	0	19	1.37%
	Driver/transport worker	13	0	13	10		10	23	0	23	1.65%

Type	Occupation	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur			Bogra (West)-Rohanpur- Chapainawabganj			Grand Total			%
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	Employee in a foreign country	26	0	26	7		7	33	0	33	2.37%
	Pensioner	1	0	1	1		1	2	0	2	0.14%
	Armed services	1	0	1			0	1	0	1	0.07%
	Others (Self Employed)	6	1	7	7	1	8	13	2	15	1.08%
	Subtotal (A)	215	5	220	232	4	236	447	9	456	32.78%
B	Housewife		184	184		226	226	0	410	410	29.48%
	Student	88	70	158	138	104	242	226	174	400	28.76%
	Unemployed	22	7	29	16	1	17	38	8	46	3.31%
	Aged Person	11	3	14	7	2	9	18	5	23	1.65%
	Child (Below age of 5 years)	9	12	21	19	16	35	28	28	56	4.03%
	Subtotal (B)	130	276	406	180	349	529	310	625	935	67.22%
Grand Total (A +B)		345	281	626	412	353	765	757	634	1391	100.00%
%		55.11%	44.89%	100.00%	53.86%	46.14%	100.00%	54.42%	45.58%	100.00%	

8: Working Status of Household Members

Occupation	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur			Bogra (West)-Rohanpur- Chapainawabganj			Grand Total			%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Goes to School and also work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Work Only	215	5	220	232	4	236	447	9	456	32.78%
Goes to School Only	88	70	158	138	104	242	226	174	400	28.76%
Neither work nor goes to school	33	194	227	23	229	252	56	423	479	34.44%
Child (Below age of 5 years)	9	12	21	19	16	35	28	28	56	4.03%
Total	345	281	626	412	353	765	757	634	1,391	100.00%
%	55.11%	44.89%	100.00%	53.86%	46.14%	100.00%	54.42%	45.58%	100.00%	

9: Type of Housing

Type of House	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur	Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj	Total
Pucca	8	12	20
Semi-Pucca	33	58	91
Tin Shed	106	43	149
Kutcha	8	87	95
Total	155	200	355
%	43.66%	56.34%	100.00%

10: Source of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur	Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj	Total
Public Tube Well	16	49	65
Private Tube Well	137	150	287
Tap water from a government water scheme	2	1	3
Total	155	200	355
%	43.66%	56.34%	100.00%

11: Type of Toilets

Sanitation facility	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur	Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj	Total
Own flush toilet with commode	8	34	42
Own water seal toilet	125	144	269
Own pit toilet	19	19	38
Toilet shared with another HH	3	1	4
No toilet		2	2
Total	155	200	355
%	43.66%	56.34%	100.00%

12: Household Monthly Income (Tk)

Area	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	Frequency (No. HHs)	Percentage	Frequency (No. HHs)	Percentage	Frequency (No. HHs)	Percentage
Up to Tk10,000	46	29.68	92	46	138	38.87
Tk10,001 to Tk20,000	73	47.1	76	38	149	41.97
Tk20,001 to Tk30,000	22	14.19	28	14	50	14.08
Tk30,001 to Tk40,000	5	3.23	2	1	7	1.97
Tk40,001 to Tk50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above Tk50,000	9	5.81	2	1	11	3.1
Total	155	100.00	200	100.00	355	100.00

13: Gross Monthly Income by Source (in Tk)

Source of Income	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur	Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj	Total
Paddy cultivation	559,572	867,081	1,426,653
Highland crops	57,485	198,526	256,011
Marine fishing	2,500	0	2,500
Inlandfishing	56,000	46,417	102,417
Animal husbandry	304,135	366,918	671,053
Agricultural/ fishery laborer	156,417	140,450	296,867
Non-agricultural/non-fishery laborer	144,600	20,167	164,767
Skilled/semi-skilled worker	18,000	39,750	57,750
Government employee	40,000	0	40,000
Private sector employee	508,700	236,500	745,200
Employee in an NGO	195,000	0	195,000
Small & medium scale business	713,467	508,083	1,221,550
Retail trade	3,000	0	3,000
Driver/transport worker	140,000	95,000	235,000
Employee in a foreign country	462,250	89,917	552,167
Armed services (Police, army, navy etc.)	18,000	0	18,000
Other	121,917	118,375	240,292
Total Income by source	3,501,043	2,727,184	6,228,227
Number of HHs	155	200	355
Average Monthly Income per Household	22,587	13,636	17,544

14: Average Monthly Income by Source (in Tk)

Source of Income	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur	Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj	Total Average
Paddy cultivation	6,995	5,781	6,388
Highland crops	1,796	2,757	2,277
Marine fishing	2,500	0	1,250
Inland fishing	6,222	5,157	5,690
Animal husbandry	6,207	4,123	5,165
Agricultural/ fishery laborer	4,740	5,402	5,071
Non-agricultural/non-fishery laborer	28,920	6,722	17,821
Skilled/semi-skilled worker	6,000	3,975	4,988
Government employee	20,000	0	10,000
Private sector employee	25,435	13,139	19,287
Employee in an NGO	65,000	0	32,500
Small & medium scale business	13,990	10,585	12,287
Retail trade	3,000	0	1,500
Driver/transport worker	11,667	8,636	10,152
Employee in a foreign country	22,012	12,845	17,429
Armed services (Police, army, navy etc.)	18,000	0	9,000
Others (Self Employed)	10,160	10,761	10,461

15: Gross and Average Monthly Income by Source (in Tk)

Source of Income	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur			Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		
	No. Of HHs	Total Income	Average Income	No. Of HHs	Total Income	Average Income
	n=155	n=155	n=155	n=200	n=200	n=200
Paddy cultivation	80	559,572	6,995	150	867,081	5,781
Highland crops	32	57,485	1,796	72	198,526	2,757
Marine fishing	1	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
Inland fishing	9	56,000	6,222	9	46,417	5,157
Animal husbandry	49	304,135	6,207	89	366,918	4,123
Agricultural/fishery laborer	33	156,417	4,740	26	140,450	5,402
Non-agricultural/non-fishery laborer	5	144,600	28,920	3	20,167	6,722
Skilled/semi-skilled worker	3	18,000	6,000	10	39,750	3,975
Government employee	2	40,000	20,000	0	0	0
Private sector employee	20	508,700	25,435	18	236,500	13,139
Employee in an NGO	3	195,000	65,000	0	0	0

Source of Income	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur			Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		
	No. Of HHs	Total Income	Average Income	No. Of HHs	Total Income	Average Income
	n=155	n=155	n=155	n=200	n=200	n=200
Small & medium scale business	51	713,467	13,990	48	508,083	10,585
Retail trade	1	3,000	3,000	0	0	0
Driver/transport worker	12	140,000	11,667	11	95,000	8,636
Employee in a foreign country	21	462,250	22,012	7	89,917	12,845
Armed services (Police, army, navy etc.)	1	18,000	18,000	0	0	0
Other	12	121,917	10,160	11	118,375	10,761
Total	155	3,501,043	22,587	200	2,727,184	13,636

16. Household Monthly Expenditure (in Tk)

Area	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	Frequency (No. HHs)	Percentage	Frequency (No. HHs)	Percentage	Frequency (No. HHs)	Percentage
Up to Tk10,000	66	42.58	87	43.5	153	43.1
Tk10,001 to Tk20,000	84	54.19	94	47	178	50.14
Tk20,001 to Tk30,000	3	1.94	12	6	15	4.23
Tk30,001 to Tk40,000	1	0.65	4	2	5	1.41
Tk40,001 to Tk50,000	1	0.65	1	0.5	2	0.56
Above Tk50,000	0	0.00	2	1	2	0.56
Total	155	100.00	200	100.00	355	100.00

17: Gross Monthly Expenditure in by Source (in Tk)

Expenditure Source	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur	Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj	Total
Food	691,400	952,700	1,644,100
Clothes	142,100	221,184	363,284
Education	150,400	310,950	461,350
Health/ Medicine	138,650	142,460	281,110
Transport	110,100	146,500	256,600
Social events	49,400	56,092	105,492
Agricultural activities	142,215	287,268	429,483
Other income generating activities	49,800	102,340	152,140
Firewood	75,050	59,970	135,020
Electricity bill	59,482	77,754	137,236
Telephone bill	62,842	69,420	132,262

Expenditure Source	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur	Bogra (West)-Rohanpur- Chapainawabganj	Total
Alcohol and cigarettes	21,300	34,140	55,440
Repayment of loans	50,800	58,130	108,930
Total Expenditure by Source	1,743,539	2,518,908	4,262,447
Number of HHs	155	200	355
Average Monthly Expenditure per Household	11,249	12,595	12,007

18: Average Monthly Expenditure for Household Needs (in Tk)

Expenditure Source	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)- Faridpur	Bogra (West)-Rohanpur- Chapainawabganj	Total Average
Food	4,461	4,764	4,612
Clothes	1,292	1,177	1,234
Education	1,264	1,829	1,546
Health/Medicine	943	727	835
Transport	739	910	824
Social events	588	367	477
Agricultural activities	1,529	2,244	1,887
Other income generating activities	940	764	852
Firewood	2,274	594	1,434
Electricity bill	444	486	465
Telephone bill	422	354	388
Alcohol and cigarettes	484	975	730
Repayment of loans	1,693	3,419	2,556

19: Gross and Average Monthly Expenditure for Household Needs (in Tk)

Expenditure Source	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur			Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		
	No. Of HHs	Total Income	Average Income	No. Of HHs	Total Income	Average Income
	n=155	n=155	n=155	n=200	n=200	n=200
Food	155	691,400	4,461	200	952,700	4,764
Clothes	110	142,100	1,292	188	221,184	1,177
Education	119	150,400	1,264	170	310,950	1,829
Health/ Medicine	147	138,650	943	196	142,460	727
Transport	149	110,100	739	161	146,500	910
Social events	84	49,400	588	153	56,092	367
Agricultural activities	93	142,215	1,529	128	287,268	2,244

Expenditure Source	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur			Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		
	No. Of HHs	Total Income	Average Income	No. Of HHs	Total Income	Average Income
	n=155	n=155	n=155	n=200	n=200	n=200
Other income generating activities	53	49,800	940	134	102,340	764
Firewood	33	75,050	2,274	101	59,970	594
Electricity bill	134	59,482	444	160	77,754	486
Telephone bill	149	62,842	422	196	69,420	354
Alcohol and cigarettes	44	21,300	484	35	34,140	975
Repayment of loans	30	50,800	1,693	17	58,130	3,419
Total	155	1,743,539	11,249	200	2,518,908	12,595

20: Type of Household

Type	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male Headed	154	99.35%	198	99.00%	352	99.15%
Women Headed	1	0.65%	2	1.00%	3	0.85%
Total	155	100.00%	200	100.00%	355	100.00%

21: Composition of the Household

Type	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Nuclear	147	94.84%	196	98.00%	343	96.62%
Extended	8	5.16%	4	2.00%	12	3.38%
Total	155	100.00%	200	100.00%	355	100.00%

22: Indigenous Peoples

Type	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Indigenous People	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%

23: Religion of the Households

Religion	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Islamic	140	90.32%	194	97.00%	334	94.08%
Hindu	15	9.68%	6	3.00%	21	5.92%
Buddhist	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Catholic/Christian	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	155	100.00%	200	100.00%	355	100.00%

24: Households Who Receive Government/Public Assistance

Answer	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Yes	19	12.26%	47	23.50%	66	18.59%
No	136	87.74%	153	76.50%	289	81.41%
Total	155	100.00%	200	100.00%	355	100.00%

25: Households Who Receive Financial Assistance from Family Members or Others Working/Living Outside

Answer	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Yes	20	12.90%	6	3.00%	26	7.32%
No	135	87.10%	194	97.00%	329	92.68%
Total	155	100.00%	200	100.00%	355	100.00%

26: If Yes, How Much Would They Receive Per Month (in Tk)

Answer	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur	Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj	Total
Number of HHs	20	6	26
Total Received Amount	294,000	79,000	373,000
Maximum Received Amount	20,000	20,000	20,000
Minimum Received Amount	8,000	2,000	2,000
Average Received Amount Per HHs	14,700	13,167	14,346

27: Supplementary Sources of Livelihoods

Occupation	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur			Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj			Grand Total			%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Agriculture laborer	1	0	1	5	0	5	6	0	6	2.48%
Animal husbandry	35	19	54	49	51	100	84	70	154	63.64%
Fishery laborer	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	0.83%
Highland cultivation	3	0	3	14	0	14	17	0	17	7.02%
Marine fishing	4	0	4	1	0	1	5	0	5	2.07%
Non-agriculture laborer	4	0	4	2	0	2	6	0	6	2.48%
Paddy cultivation	12	0	12	33	0	33	45	0	45	18.60%
Retail trade	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	3	1.24%
Skilled/semiskilled worker	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.41%
Small & medium scale business	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	3	1.24%
Total	63	19	82	109	51	160	172	70	242	100.00%
%	76.83%	23.17%	100.00%	68.13%	31.88%	100.00%	71.07%	28.93%	100.00%	

28: House Ownership

House ownership	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Head of the HH	142	91.61%	187	93.50%	329	92.68%
Spouse of the head of HH	3	1.94%	2	1.00%	5	1.41%
Parents of the head of HH	8	5.16%	9	4.50%	17	4.79%
Children of the head of the HH	2	1.29%	2	1.00%	4	1.13%
Total	155	100.00%	200	100.00%	355	100.00%

29: No. Rooms in the House (Including Kitchen)

Number of Room	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	24	15.48%	3	1.50%	27	7.61%
2	23	14.84%	28	14.00%	51	14.37%
3	55	35.48%	98	49.00%	153	43.10%
4	45	29.03%	35	17.50%	80	22.54%
5	6	3.87%	28	14.00%	34	9.58%
6	1	0.65%	7	3.50%	8	2.25%
7	1	0.65%	1	0.50%	2	0.56%
Total	155	100.00%	200	100.00%	355	100.00%

30: Household Assets (Excluding Electrical Goods)

Household assets	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	N=155	%	N=200	%	N=355	%
Car	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.28%
Rickshaw/Van	4	2.58%	6	3.00%	10	2.82%
CNG/Auto Rickshaw	4	2.58%	0	0.00%	4	1.13%
Motor bicycle	11	7.10%	34	17.00%	45	12.68%
Push bicycle	40	25.81%	74	37.00%	114	32.11%
Water pumps	1	0.65%	6	3.00%	7	1.97%
Land telephone	1	0.65%	0	0.00%	1	0.28%
Mobile telephone	149	96.13%	198	99.00%	347	97.75%
Selo machine	6	3.87%	2	1.00%	8	2.25%
Deep machine	34	21.94%	2	1.00%	36	10.14%

31: Type of Land Owned/Occupied

Type	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Private land	154	99.35%	189	94.50%	343	96.62%
Government land taken on lease/permit	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.28%
Encroached land	1	0.65%	5	2.50%	6	1.69%
Sharecropping/tenant	0	0.00%	5	2.50%	5	1.41%
Total	155	100.00%	200	100.00%	355	100.00%

32: Ownership of Land

Ownership	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Head of the HH	143	92.26%	185	92.50%	328	92.39%
Spouse of the head of HH	1	0.65%	0	0.00%	1	0.28%
Parents	11	7.10%	10	5.00%	21	5.92%
Government	0	0.00%	5	2.50%	5	1.41%
Total	155	100.00%	200	100.00%	355	100.00%

33: Extent of Land Owned (in Dec.)

Answer	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur			Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj			Subtotal		
	Paddy land	Highland	Total	Paddy land	Highland	Total	Paddy land	Highland	Total
	N=155	N=155	N=156	N=200	N=200	N=200	N=355	N=355	N=355
Number of HHs	109	154	155	157	194	200	266	348	355
Total Land (Dec.)	6,194	2,648	8,842	11,778	4,138	15,916	17,972	6,786	24,758
Maximum Land (Dec.)	340	100	350	900	135	1,000	900	135	1,000
Minimum Land (Dec.)	4	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
Average Land (Dec.)	57	17	57	75	21	80	68	20	70

34: Land Use Pattern

Crops Cultivated	Use Family Labor (no.)	Use Hired Labor (no.)	Production (in kg)/year	Use Domestic Consumption (no.)	Use Commercial (no.)
Rice	180	194	585,030	253	139
Jute	31	19	20,520	33	31
Wheat	2	2	900	2	1
Corn	5	5	2,100	4	4
Mustard	76	73	23,920	84	68
Onion	12	16	11,340	16	15
Garlic	15	8	4,560	17	13
Chili	1	0	400	1	1
Nuts	1	1	400	1	1
Vegetable	88	73	29,930	97	68
Sugar cane	12	13	8,080	12	13
Other	18	17	40,940	18	19

35: Type of Crops Cultivated in Different Seasons by Households (Multiple Answers)

Crops Cultivated	Boro	Irri	Rupa	Winter Season	Rainy Season	Summer Season	Total
Rice	208	40	7	0	0	0	255
Jute	0	0	0	0	35	0	35
Wheat	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Corn	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Mustard	0	0	0	92	0	0	92
Onion	0	0	0	16	0	0	16
Garlic	0	0	0	17	0	0	17
Chili	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Nuts	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Vegetable	0	0	0	98	0	0	98
Sugar cane	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
Other	0	0	0	10	2	9	21
Total Cultivator	208	40	7	237	50	14	556

36: Access to Services

Institution/Person	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj	
	Average KM	Average No. Visits	Average KM	Average No. Visits
Village Headman	3	2	1	3
Banks	6	7	6	3
NGO office	7	3	6	1
Hospitals	6	3	7	4
Private Clinic	7	2	7	3
Pharmacy	3	16	2	19
Post office	5	1	5	1
Police station	7	2	9	0
Union/Parshad chairman	4	3	5	3
Land office	4	1	6	1
Market	5	8	7	31

37: Loans Taken by Households During the Past 12 Months

Answer	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Yes	29	18.71%	30	15.00%	59	16.62%
No	126	81.29%	170	85.00%	296	83.38%
Total	155	100.00%	200	100.00%	355	100.00%

38: Source of Loans

Source of Loans	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Private money lender	3	10.34%		0.00%	3	5.08%
Bank	2	6.90%	6	20.00%	8	13.56%
NGO/CBO	24	82.76%	24	80.00%	48	81.36%
Total	29	100.00%	30	100.00%	59	100.00%

39: Interest Rate Charged on those Loans (Annual)

Answer	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur	Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj	Total
Number of HHs	29	30	59
Maximum interest rate	25	15	25
Minimum interest rate	10	10	10
Average interest rate	22	12	17

40: Reasons for Taking Loans

The reasons for taking loans	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
To invest in agriculture	16	55.17%	21	70.00%	37	64.91%
To invest in an industry	2	6.90%	0	0.00%	2	3.51%
To build a house	2	6.90%	1	3.33%	3	5.26%
To meet the cost of a family event	5	17.24%	3	10.00%	8	14.04%
For the education of children	1	3.45%	3	10.00%	4	7.02%
To repay a past debt	1	3.45%	1	3.33%	0	0.00%
To take medical treatment	0	0.00%	1	3.33%	1	1.75%
Family consumption/to buy HH goods	2	6.90%	0	0.00%	2	3.51%
Total	29	100.00%	30	100.00%	57	100.00%

41: Ability to Repay the Debts

Answer	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Yes	29	100.00%	30	100.00%	59	100.00%
No	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	29	100.00%	30	100.00%	59	100.00%

42: Energy Usage

Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur								
SL	Purpose and Appliances for which Energy is Used	Type of Energy Used						Total
		Electricity	Firewood	Gas	Kerosene	Solar	Dry battery	
		N=150	N=150	N=150	N=150	N=150	N=150	
1	Lighting	141	0	0	11	3	0	155
2	Cooking	5	150	0	0	0	0	155
3	Boiling water/heating food	7	37	0	0	0	0	44
4	Refrigerator	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
5	Electric fan	128	0	0	0	7	0	135
6	Radio /Cassette recorder	9	0	0	0	2	0	11
7	Television	91	0	0	0	2	0	93
8	Computer /internet	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
9	Telephone charger	124	0	0	0	8	0	132
10	Rice cooker	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
11	Electric iron	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
12	Water pumps	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Subtotal (Barisal-Gopalganj-Faridpur)		549	187	0	11	22	0	769
Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj								
SL	Purpose and Appliances for which Energy is Used	Type of Energy Used						Total
		Electricity	Firewood	Gas	Kerosene	Solar	Dry battery	
		N=200	N=200	N=200	N=200	N=200	N=200	
1	Lighting	159	0	0	38	2	0	199
2	Cooking	23	176	0	1	0	0	200
3	Boiling water/heating food	27	7	0	0	0	0	34
4	Refrigerator	40	0	0	0	0	0	40
5	Electric fan	149	0	0	0	1	0	150
6	Television	145	0	0	0	1	0	146
7	Computer /internet	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
8	Telephone charger	151	0	0	0	1	0	152
9	Rice cooker	30	0	0	0	0	0	30

SL	Purpose and Appliances for which Energy is Used	Type of Energy Used						Total
		Electricity	Firewood	Gas	Kerosene	Solar	Dry battery	
		N=200	N=200	N=200	N=200	N=200	N=200	
10	Electric iron	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
11	Deep freezer	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
12	Water pumps	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Subtotal (Bogra-Rohanpur-Chapai)		745	183	0	39	5	0	972
Grand Total								

SL	Purpose and Appliances for which Energy is Used	Type of Energy Used						Total
		Electricity	Firewood	Gas	Kerosene	Solar	Dry battery	
		N=355	N=355	N=355	N=355	N=355	N=355	
1	Lighting	300	0	0	49	5	0	354
2	Cooking	28	326	0	1	0	0	355
3	Boiling water/heating food	34	44	0	0	0	0	78
4	Refrigerator	56	0	0	0	0	0	56
5	Electric fan	277	0	0	0	8	0	285
6	Radio/Cassette recorder	9	0	0	0	2	0	11
7	Television	236	0	0	0	3	0	239
8	Computer/internet	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
9	Telephone charger	275	0	0	0	9	0	284
10	Rice cooker	43	0	0	0	0	0	43
11	Electric iron	24	0	0	0	0	0	24
12	Deep freezer	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
13	Water pumps	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total		1,294	370	0	50	27	0	1,741

43: Access to Electricity

Source of Lighting	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur	Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj	Total
Yes	141	159	300
No	14	41	55
Total	155	200	355
%	43.66%	56.34%	100.00%

44: Use of Energy for Economic Purposes

Source of Lighting	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur	Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj	Total
Yes	16	70	86
No	139	130	269
Total	155	200	355
%	43.66%	56.34%	100.00%

45: Type of Energy Used for Economic Purposes

Source of Lighting	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur	Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj	Total
Electricity	8	35	43
Gas	2	3	5
Firewood	6	29	35
Kerosene	0	3	3
Total	16	70	86
%	18.60%	81.40%	100.00%

46: Use of Energy (Multiple Answers)

Source of Lighting	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur	Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj	Total	%
	n=150	n=200	n=355	
Lighting	141	195	336	94.65%
Cooking	150	195	345	97.18%
Heating/Cooling	5	9	14	3.94%
Boiling	9	18	27	7.61%
Irrigation	0	7	7	1.97%
Operating machines	1	0	1	0.28%
Entertainment	48	35	83	23.38%
Chargeable Device (Mobile Phone, Labtop etc.)	54	74	128	36.06%

47: Household Monthly Kerosene Consumption for Lighting

Answer	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur	Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj	Total
Number of HHs	14	41	55
Maximum Liters	6	20	20
Minimum Liters	2	2	2
Average Liters per HHs	3.29	3.56	3.49

48: Peak Times that Electricity is Used by Households

The Reasons for Taking Loans	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
4 am to 6 am	3	2.13%	0	0.00%	3	1.00%
6 am to 8 am	25	17.73%	0	0.00%	25	8.33%
12 pm to 2 pm	2	1.42%	0	0.00%	2	0.67%
2 pm to 4 pm	5	3.55%	1	0.63%	6	2.00%
4 pm to 6 pm	3	2.13%	15	9.43%	18	6.00%
6 pm to 8 pm	91	64.54%	123	77.36%	214	71.33%
8 pm to 10 pm	12	8.51%	20	12.58%	32	10.67%
Total	141	100.00%	159	100.00%	300	100.00%

49: Household Monthly Expenditure for Energy Use

Energy Type	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur			Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		
	No. of HHs	Total Monthly Expenditure (Tk)	Average Monthly Expenditure (Tk)	No. of HHs	Total Monthly Expenditure (Tk)	Average Monthly Expenditure (Tk)
Electricity	141	48,030	341	159	73,260	461
Gas	8	5,750	719	3	2,900	967
Firewood	45	34,250	761	109	65,000	596
Kerosene	14	2,930	209	41	8,120	198
Battery	3	355	118	0	0	0
Solar	2	700	350	0	0	0

50: Household Ownership of Vehicles

Answer	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Yes	15	9.68%	36	18.00%	51	14.37%
No	140	90.32%	164	82.00%	304	85.63%
Total	155	100.00%	200	100.00%	355	100.00%

51: Type of Energy Used for Vehicles

Type of Energy	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur		Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Petrol	14	9.03%	31	15.50%	45	12.68%
Kerosene	1	0.65%	5	2.50%	6	1.69%
Total	15	9.68%	36	18.00%	51	14.37%

52: Household Expenditure on Petrol/Diesel per Month

Answer	Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur	Bogra (West)-Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj	Total
Number of HHs	15	36	51
Total spend Amount	15,800	34,300	50,100
Maximum spend Amount	3,000	2,000	3,000
Minimum spend Amount	300	300	300
Average spend Amount per HHs	1,053	953	982

Annex 5: List of Names of the Participants at Consultations

Annex 5A: List of Participants at Public Consultations

Annex 5A1: Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur 230 kV Transmission Line(TL) and 400 kV Gopalganj (North) Substation

Location: Shikarpur, Ujirpur, Barisal TL, Date: 25.11.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	MD.SENTU	FARMER	01936065660
2.	MD.SOHEL HAWLADAR	JOB HOLDER	01722541735
3.	MD.ZAKIR HAWLADAR	BUSINESS	01725255120
4.	MD.MALEK	FARMER	
5.	MD.ASHRAB	FARMER	
6.	SHAHINUR	HOUSEWIFE	
7.	HENA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01717470505
8.	SALMA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01724916186
9.	SUFIA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	
10.	TANIA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	
11.	SHAJEDA	HOUSEWIFE	
12.	SHAHINURI	HOUSEWIFE	
13.	LAL BANU BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	
14.	FARIDA	HOUSEWIFE	
15.	PARVEEN	HOUSEWIFE	
16.	MALEK	FARMER	
17.	JAHANARA	HOUSEWIFE	

Location: Chandrapara, Khanpura, Madhobpasha, Barisal TL, Date: 24.11.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	SULTANA YEASMIN	HOUSEWIFE	01736025902
2.	TANIA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01731704023
3.	SALEHA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	
4.	REBA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01754263165
5.	REISONA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01732623358
6.	RUBINA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	
7.	REHENA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01738108670
8.	NURJAHAN BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01732733372
9.	JHORNA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01732623358

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
10.	RUKHSANA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01717362885
11.	AJHAR ALI HAWLADAR	FARMER	
12.	KHALEK HAWLADAR	FARMER	01717362885
13.	ABUL HOSSEN	FARMER	

Location: Fulsuti Union parishad, Fulsuti, Nagorkanda, Faridpur TL. Date: 27.11.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	RAMJAN	FARMER	01759791078
2.	HUMAYUN SHEIKH	FARMER	01798485451
3.	SHAYON	FARMER	
4.	MD.RAJU MUNSHI	FARMER	01753548311
5.	MD. HELAL MRIDHA	FARMER	01774114157
6.	AL AMIN MULLA	FARMER	01776270722
7.	DENAR	FARMER	01733088970
8.	MD. FAHIM MIA	PRIVATE SERVICE HOLDER	01999861712
9.	TALEB ALI	STUDENT	01743454331
10.	MD.SHIHAB MIA	FARMER	01775958565
11.	MD. NAEEM KAZI	FARMER	01786612681
12.	MD. ENAMUL HASAN CHOWDHURY	FARMER	01763220330
13.	MD. ABUL HASAN	FARMER	01779168782
14.	MD. SAIDUL ISLAM	FARMER	
15.	MD. JUBAYER	FARMER	01776393864
16.	ANIS	FARMER	01779164610
17.	HASAN CHOWDHURY	FARMER	01768126707
18.	MD.MASUD BILLAH	PRIVATE SERVICE HOLDER	01758572574
19.	MD. KAIKOBAD CHOWDHURY	U.P. MEMBER	01735805324
20.	KARTIK CHANDRA SHARKAR	PRIVATE SERVICE HOLDER	01729541651
21.	MD. ABDUL KUDDUS	PRIVATE SERVICE HOLDER	01722555274

Location: Talma Union Parishad, Talma, Nagorkanda, Faridpur TL. Date: 30.11.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	ABDUR RASHD MULLA	FARMER	01795450712
2.	ALIM SHEIKH	FARMER	
3.	FAYJUDDIN	FARMER	
4.	MOKBUL FAKIR	AGED PERSON	01774112836
5.	LIMON	STUDENT	01794350853
6.	AMINUR ISLAM	STUDENT	01794350853
7.	YEAKUB MULLA	VAN DRIVER	01720254105
8.	SHEIKH SHIRAJ	BUSINESS	
9.	SATHI RANI DAS	HOUSEWIFE	
10.	MOMOTAJ BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01731659758
11.	JAHEDA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01731659758
12.	JYOTSNA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	
13.	KAZI AKIBUL	STUDENT	01756218321
14.	NASIMA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01960696432
15.	RASEL MULLA	BUSINESS	01793429774
16.	MD.CHAN MIA	FARMER	01789536938
17.	BIKASH BISWAS	DAY LABOR	01792341776
18.	ABDUL KADER SHEIKH	FARMER	
19.	MD. MOJIBUR RAHMAN	FARMER	
20.	MD.JALAL KHAN	BUSINESS	01922756887
21.	MD. JAFOR	DAY LABOR	
22.	MD.RUBEL SHEIKH	JOB HOLDER	01954767094
23.	ABDUL ALIM	BUSINESS	
24.	RUBAYET	STUDENT	01724766029
25.	ABDUR RAHIM MULLA	JOB HOLDER	01726766923
26.	ABDUL MANNAN	JOB HOLDER	01718171975
27.	MD.JIYAT	BUSINESS	01743141977

Location: Chagolchira, Raghdhi, Muksudpur, Gopalganj (North) Substation Date: 24.11.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	MD.SHIRAJUL ISLAM MATUBBOR	BUSINESS	01716898483
2.	ABDUL MANNAN	BUSINESS	01756727383
3.	MD. DELWAR MATUBBOR	RETIRED PERSON	01778559850
4.	ELIAS MATUBBOR	BUSINESS	01762308183
5.	GOLAM MOSTOFA MULLA	FARMER	
6.	MD. BABUL MULLA	FARMER	01924730176
7.	MUTALEB MATUBBOR	FARMER	
8.	MD.SADEK MULLA	FARMER	
9.	MD.RAKIB SHEIKH	STUDENT	01719957336
10.	MD.ABUL KALAM MULLA	FARMER	01920306909
11.	AHSAN HABIB	IMMIGRANT	01966767925
12.	MD. JAMAL	FARMER	01749095360
13.	MD. YEAD ALI	FARMER	01994030123
14.	MD. SORWAR HOSSEN	TEACHER	01724576584
15.	MOST. TASLIMA	HOUSEWIFE	01923732792
16.	MD. EMDAD	FARMER	01729691479
17.	MD. ALOMGIR KHAN	FARMER	
18.	MD. SHAGOR MATUBBOR	BUSINESS	01758901826
19.	MD. AL AMIN	MASON	01744362520
20.	MD. AMIN UDDIN	UNEMPLOYED	
21.	MD.DELWAR KHAN	BUSINESS	01938070547
22.	MD.ASHU MATUBBOR	BUSINESS	01712825265
23.	MD. KAWSAR MATUBBOR	FARMER	01775819451
24.	MD. KAMAL HOSSEN	BUSINESS	01712953665
25.	MD.JAKIR MATUBBOR	FARMER	01912834746
26.	MD.JHONTU FAKIR	FARMER	

Annex 5A2: Bogra (West)-Rohanpur 400 kV Transmission Line(TL) and 400 kV Bogra (West) Substation

Location: Nurul Islam House, Magura, Maloncha, Kahalu, Bogra (West) Substation Date: 15.12.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Gender	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	NURUL ISLAM	MALE	FARMER	01713939631
2.	ABDUL RASHID	MALE	FARMER	
3.	RAFIQUL ISLAM	MALE	BUSINESS	01716528577
4.	SUMON JAIDER	MALE	FARMER	01762499205
5.	ARSHAD	MALE	FARMER	

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Gender	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
6.	MAHABUB	MALE	FARMER	01747832343
7.	MAHFUJAR	MALE	FARMER	
8.	TUHIN	MALE	FARMER	01726661969
9.	LOKMAN	MALE	FARMER	
10.	HARUNUR RASHID	MALE	FARMER	01788135728
11.	SALIM	MALE	FARMER	01735237030
12.	MD.SAYED NUR	MALE	FARMER	01714676899
13.	AWLAD HOSSEN	MALE	BUSINESS	01719026247

Location: Nazrul Islam House, Magura, Maloncha, Kahalu, Bogra (West) Substation Date: 16.12.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Gender	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	MD.NAZRUL ISLAM	MALE	FARMER	0173626745
2.	ABDUR RAHMAN	MALE	FARMER	01780967749
3.	MD.HAZRAT ALI	MALE	FARMER	
4.	MD.KAMAL	MALE	FARMER	01726316549
5.	ABU JAFAR MONDOL	MALE	FARMER	01726234416
6.	TUHIN KHAN	MALE	FARMER	01726661969
7.	MD.MANIK	MALE	FARMER	01767542536
8.	MD.ERSHAD	MALE	DAY LABOR	
9.	ABU TALEB	MALE	DAY LABOR	
10.	ABDUL MOMIN	MALE	DRIVER	018131502033
11.	MD.MASUD	MALE	BUSINESS	01843250606
12.	ABU SAYEEM	MALE	FARMER	01795883985
13.	MIRAJ	MALE	BUSINESS	01777148733
14.	MD.SADDAM(MEHEDI)	MALE	MASON	
15.	MD.MOTIUR RAHMAN	MALE	DAY LABOR	01771503692

Location: Ratnagari, Jamgram, Kahalu, Bogra (West) Substation Date: 15.12.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Gender	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	MD.MUKSED	MALE	FARMER	
2.	RABEYA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
3.	MD.POLASH	MALE	BUSINESS	01995964742
4.	MD.ZAHID HASAN	MALE	FARMER	01744535738
5.	SAIFUL	MALE	BUSINESS	01766479753
6.	ASHRAF ALI	MALE	FARMER	
7.	ABDUL KHALEK	MALE	BUSINESS	01867456393
8.	HABIBA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Gender	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
9.	KAWSAR	MALE	FARMER	01911726914
10.	BELLAL	MALE	FARMER	
11.	HAMED ALI	MALE	LABOR	01779118590
12.	MUKTAR ALI	MALE	LABOR	
13.	ABDUL HAKIM	MALE	VAN DRIVER	01736581506
14.	MD. ABUL	MALE	FARMER	
15.	MD. HABUL	MALE	VAN DRIVER	
16.	HALIMA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	

Location: Md. Kuddus House, Magura, Maloncha, Kahalu, Bogra (West) Substation Date: 22.12.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Gender	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	HASEN	MALE	FARMER	1783112313
2.	HAZRAT OMAR	MALE	FARMER	
3.	ABDUL MANNAN	MALE	FARMER	1729313614
4.	ABU JAFOR MANDAL	MALE	FARMER	1736506581
5.	MD.NAZRUL ISLAM	MALE	FARMER	1736267145
6.	MD.ZAHURUL ISLAM	MALE	IMMIGRANT	1757955030
7.	ABDUL HAI SARKAR	MALE	BUSINESS	1711123741
8.	GOLAM AZAM TIKUL	MALE	BUSINESS	1712558773
9.	GOLAM MAHBUB	MALE	BUSINESS	1716153315
10.	HAZRAT ALI	MALE	FARMER	1780834774
11.	ERSHAD MULLA	MALE	BUSINESS	1838078274
12.	MEHEDI	MALE	FARMER	1752760051
13.	ABDUL AHAD	MALE	LABOR	1748995951
14.	NAEEM	MALE	UNEMPLOYED	1723262150
15.	MD.FARUK	MALE	UNEMPLOYED	1749738023
16.	ABU HURAIRA	MALE	BUSINESS	1760286573
17.	AJGAR ALI	MALE	FARMER	1724844014
18.	MD.RAIHAN	MALE	FARMER	1796965026
19.	AWLAD HOSSEN	MALE	BUSINESS	1719026247
20.	BAYZID MANDAL	MALE	BUSINESS	1775254208
21.	BADSHA	MALE	FARMER	
22.	MAHBUB	MALE	FARMER	1867506508
23.	ATAUR	MALE	FARMER	1921263857
24.	MD. SELIM	MALE	FARMER	1713939631
25.	MD. GULZAR	MALE	FARMER	1729447563
26.	ABDUR RAHIM	MALE	BUSINESS	1735793955

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Gender	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
27.	MD. NURUL ISLAM	MALE	FARMER	1713939631
28.	SHARIFUL ISLAM	MALE	CONSULTANT	1778580756
29.	CHAMINDRA WEERACKODY	MALE	CONSULTANT	94777517361

Location: Gangjuar, Chundipur, NawgaSadar, Nawga TL. Date: 19.12.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Gender	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	MD.AFIR PRAMANIK	MALE	FARMER	01759478936
2.	NARGIS	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	01765574297
3.	SHAHIDUL ISLAM	MALE	LABOR	01734443671
4.	MD.SUMON	MALE	MASON	01704510365
5.	MD. KAJOL	MALE	LABOR	01760282369
6.	MD.GOLAM	MALE	LABOR	01798183524
7.	MOST.KOHINUR	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	01711412318
8.	MD.ZIARUL	MALE	BUSINESS	01771820819
9.	HASNA BEGUM	FEMALE	LABOR	
10.	BABUL PRAMANIK	MALE	BUSINESS	01813121144
11.	SALMA PARVEEN	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	01704008816
12.	ANJU	MALE	LABOR	01773898858
13.	ABDUR RAZZAK	MALE	BUSINESS	01760907920
14.	MD.ALAUDDIN	MALE	LABOR	
15.	MOST.NAZMA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	01768677301
16.	MD.RAIHAN	MALE	LABOR	01788708053
17.	MD.SAZZAD	MALE	LABOR	01744194738
18.	FATEMA	FEMALE	LABOR	01793064608
19.	BELLY BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
20.	JEMY BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	01765574297
21.	MOST.MILI	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
22.	MOST.ROZIA	FEMALE	AGED PERSON	
23.	AKTARUN BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	01765398232
24.	MD.BIPLOB	MALE	LABOR	01745107550
25.	MD.MUKUL	MALE	BUSINESS	

Annex 5A3: Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj 132 kV Transmission Line (TL) and 400 kV Rohanpur Substation

Location: Belpukur, Kashba, Nachol, Chapainawabganj TL Date: 23.12.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Gender	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	A.B.M. HARUNUR RASHID	MALE	CONSULTANT	01711352022
2.	MAHESH RATHNAYAKE	MALE	CONSULTANT	+94718493942
3.	MD. AMRAN ALI	MALE	SERVICE	01913735650
4.	CHAMINDRA WEERACKODY	MALE	CONSULTANT	
5.	SHARIFUL ISLAM	MALE	CONSULTANT	01778580756
6.	AZHAR ALI	MALE	FARMER	
7.	MD. ALFAZ UDDIN	MALE	FARMER	01787574617
8.	SUBUR RAHMAN	MALE	FARMER	01733264347
9.	MD.SALAUDDIN	MALE	BUSINESS	01736236974
10.	ABUL KALAM	MALE	BUSINESS	01729124674
11.	MD.BADOL	MALE	BUSINESS	01761700684
12.	SANOAR	MALE	FARMER	01722623727
13.	ABDUL HAMID	MALE	FARMER	01727972175
14.	MD.ARIF	MALE	FARMER	01733127062
15.	HUSSEN	MALE	FARMER	01740953675
16.	TOFAZZOL HOSSAIN	MALE	FARMER	
17.	SAMAD	MALE	FARMER	01790839880
18.	MD.BABU	MALE	FARMER	01733178331
19.	MD.ROBU	MALE	FARMER	01774983000
20.	MD.JASHIM	MALE	FARMER	01737096348
21.	MD. UZZAL	MALE	FARMER	01740445625
22.	MD.ZABBAR	MALE	FARMER	01743980909
23.	ZOHIRUL	MALE	FARMER	01756911729
24.	MORTUZA	MALE	FARMER	
25.	EBRAHIM	MALE	FARMER	01740867726
26.	ABBAS	MALE	STUDENT	01775251031
27.	IRFAN	MALE	FARMER	
28.	JAKIR	MALE	FARMER	01765075212
29.	MD.SHARIFUL ISLAM	MALE	TEACHER	01730926468
30.	JAHANGIR ALAM	MALE	FARMER	01745739513
31.	MD.ASADUL SUMON	MALE	LABOR	01746026276
32.	MD.ROBIUL	MALE	FARMER	
33.	MD.ABU SAYED	MALE	FARMER	
34.	MD. ROCKET	MALE	FARMER	01767162209

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Gender	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
35.	MD.SHAHJAHN ALI	MALE	FARMER	01752586109
36.	MD.ABDUL KHALEK	MALE	FARMER	
37.	MD.HABIBUR RAHMAN	MALE	FARMER	

Location: Noagola, Pourashava, Chapaisadar, Chapainawabganj TL Date: 18.12.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Gender	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	MD. SHOPON ALI	MALE	STUDENT	01746337580
2.	MD.ZAKIR HOSSEN	MALE	STUDENT	01721355414
3.	MD.ROBIRUL ISLAM	MALE	STUDENT	01756196676
4.	ALMAS	MALE	FARMER	01755356610
5.	SHAHIN ALAM	MALE	FARMER	01786841182
6.	MD.HOZROT ALI	MALE	FARMER	01768801744
7.	MD.SALMAN SHAH	MALE	FARMER	01734396847
8.	MD.KABIL UDDIN	MALE	FARMER	01745578237
9.	ABDUL JABBAR	MALE	FARMER	01773721511
10.	MD.HABIL UDDIN	MALE	FARMER	01758453082
11.	MD.ALAMGIR HOSSEN	MALE	FARMER	01729754722
12.	ALAMGIR	MALE	FARMER	01737712504
13.	BASHIR UDDIN	MALE	BUSINESS	01725820964
14.	MD.MUKUL HOSSEN	MALE	BUSINESS	01738206328
15.	MD.JEWEL RANA	MALE	BUSINESS	01744645203
16.	ASHIK	MALE	BUSINESS	01704671275
17.	SAKIR AHMED	MALE	BUSINESS	01781032009
18.	SAIFUL ISLAM	MALE	FARMER	
19.	TAREK	MALE	FARMER	01752400810
20.	ABDUL MATIN	MALE	STUDENT	01759022483
21.	MD. SHAHIN REZA	MALE	STUDENT	01707487994
22.	MD.HASAN ALI	MALE	STUDENT	01763552376
23.	MD.BASHIR	MALE	STUDENT	01718728059
24.	MOBARAK ALI	MALE	DRIVER	01730855103
25.	MOZLU	MALE	FARMER	
26.	SUJAD ALI	MALE	FARMER	
27.	SETABUR	MALE	FARMER	
28.	ABDUR RAZZAK	MALE	FARMER	01751244413

Location: Chandana, Kashba, Nachol, Rohanpur, Chapainawabganj Substation Date: 15.12.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Gender	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	MD. BAZLUR RASHID	MALE	BUSINESS	01733136942
2.	MD. ZAHURUL ISLAM	MALE	FARMER	01732054503
3.	MD.MOHIBUL HAQUE	MALE	BUSINESS	01713991053
4.	MD.TAKIUR RAHMAN	MALE	FARMER	01799342650
5.	MD.ABDUL HALIM	MALE	FARMER	01761868079
6.	MD.NASIR UDDIN	MALE	FARMER	01739616813
7.	MD.HASAN	MALE	FARMER	01792040233
8.	MD.SARWAR HOSSEN	MALE	FARMER	01733136943
9.	MD.RAJIB HASAN RONY	MALE	PRIVATE SERVICE	01723636616
10.	RAMJAN ALI	MALE	FARMER	01733131476
11.	MOSHIUR RAHMAN	MALE	FARMER	01744483598
12.	MD.SALAUDDIN	MALE	STUDENT	01737165074
13.	SAIF UDDIN	MALE	STUDENT	
14.	MD.BABOR ALI	MALE	STUDENT	01746337203
15.	MD.ROCKY UDDIN	MALE	TEACHER	01733896331
16.	MD.REZAUL KARIM	MALE	FARMER	01747479894
17.	RAFIQUL ALAM	MALE	FARMER	
18.	ABU TAHER	MALE	FARMER	01740932037
19.	ABDUL MAZID	MALE	FARMER	
20.	MD.ROBIUL ALAM	MALE	STUDENT	01740043526
21.	MD.TOIMUR RAHMAN	MALE	BUSINESS	01740975063
22.	MONIRUL ISLAM	MALE	FARMER	
23.	MD.JAHANGIR KABIR	MALE	FARMER	01721767080
24.	MD.RAFIQUL	MALE	FARMER	01727943205
25.	MD.MIZANUR RAHMAN	MALE	FARMER	01713732116
26.	MD.ZAHANGIR ALAM	MALE	TEACHER	01733130206

Location: Chandana, Kashba, Nachol, Rohanpur, Chapainawabganj Substation Date: 23.12.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Gender	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	MD.RAKIB	MALE	STUDENT	1739566882
2.	MD.ALMAS	MALE	STUDENT	1755356610
3.	MD.AMIRUL	MALE	STUDENT	1788016672
4.	MD.SHOPON ALI	MALE	STUDENT	1746337580
5.	MD. SHAHIN ALAM	MALE	STUDENT	1786841182
6.	MD.ROBIUL ISLAM	MALE	STUDENT	1756196676
7.	MD.NASIM	MALE	BUSINESS	1730194662

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Gender	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
8.	MD.FAZLUL HAQUE	MALE	TEACHER	1724910285
9.	ABDUL BASHIR	MALE	STUDENT	1768659635
10.	MD. MUKHLESUR RAHMAN	MALE	TEACHER	
11.	MD. ALAUDDIN	MALE	FARMER	1719862594
12.	MD.ABU MOHSIN	MALE	FARMER	
13.	MD. SATTAR	MALE	FARMER	
14.	MD.MANNAN	MALE	FARMER	
15.	MD.MOKIT	MALE	FARMER	
16.	MD.ANTAJ ALI	MALE	FARMER	1755335992
17.	MD.LAL CHAN	MALE	FARMER	1785323391
18.	MD.MANIRUL	MALE	FARMER	1725433105
19.	MD.MOIMINUL	MALE	STUDENT	1706840987
20.	MD.DULAL	MALE	STUDENT	1733130210
21.	MD.DABIR ALI	MALE	STUDENT	1728718687
22.	MD.KAMRUL	MALE	FARMER	1736405795
23.	MD.TIPU	MALE	FARMER	1763188495
24.	MD.MOMINUL ISLAM	MALE	FARMER	1740458086
25.	MD.ATAUR	MALE	FARMER	1733135003
26.	MD.AKTARUL4	MALE	STUDENT	1755199320
27.	MD.BULBUL	MALE	STUDENT	1784951007
28.	MD.BABUL	MALE	FARMER	1745353810
29.	MD.REZAUL	MALE	FARMER	1757023474
30.	MD.RAISUL	MALE	FARMER	1785323664
31.	MD. RAFIQ	MALE	FARMER	1784886762
32.	MD.MALIK	MALE	FARMER	1767162263
33.	MD. AKBAR	MALE	STUDENT	1733178096
34.	MD. TUTA	MALE	FARMER	1724523789
35.	MD. AZIZUL	MALE	FARMER	1751314579
36.	MD. MUKUL	MALE	FARMER	1731480030
37.	MD. BORKUL	MALE	STUDENT	1743326336
38.	MD. LUTU	MALE	FARMER	1725619973
39.	MD. SHUMON	MALE	STUDENT	1768495950
40.	MD.TOUFIK	MALE	FARMER	1730985294
41.	MD.RAKIB	MALE	STUDENT	1794584223
42.	MD.RAHIM	MALE	STUDENT	1792761768
43.	MD.HASAN	MALE	FARMER	1751472233
44.	MD.ZAKARIA	MALE	STUDENT	1785322650

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Gender	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
45.	MD.RUHUL	MALE	STUDENT	1796793985
46.	MD.RAHUL	MALE	STUDENT	1738612236
47.	A.B.M. HARUNUR RASHID	MALE	CONSULTANT	1711352022
48.	MAHESH RATHNAYAKE	MALE	CONSULTANT	94718493942
49.	MD. AMRAN ALI	MALE	SERVICE	1913735650
50.	CHAMINDRA WEERACKODY	MALE	CONSULTANT	94777517361
51.	SHARIFUL ISLAM	MALE	CONSULTANT	1778580756
52.	MD. MOIMUL	MALE	FARMER	1713991053
53.	MD.SHAFIQUL	MALE	FARMER	1728403804
54.	MOJIBUR	MALE	FARMER	1740107002
55.	MD.BABAR ALI	MALE	STUDENT	1746337203
56.	MD.TUAF	MALE	FARMER	1764273607
57.	MD.BABUR ALI	MALE	STUDENT	
58.	MD.AYESH ALI	MALE	FARMER	
59.	MD.IDRIS	MALE	FARMER	1746757680
60.	MD.MIZAN	MALE	FARMER	1713732116
61.	MD.ZAHANGIR KABIR	MALE	FARMER	1721767080
62.	TOJAMMEL	MALE	FARMER	1714460112
63.	MOMIN	MALE	FARMER	1762726127
64.	JOHIRUL	MALE	STUDENT	1757011543
65.	SALIM	MALE	FARMER	1710140558
66.	MD.SOLAIMAN HOSSEN	MALE	STUDENT	1753616908
67.	MD.A.B. KAIUM	MALE	STUDENT	1779245331
68.	MD.MOSTOFA KAMAL	MALE	STUDENT	1792908011
69.	SIDDIK ALAM	MALE	FARMER	1745615006
70.	ABDUR SATTAR	MALE	FARMER	
71.	MONJUR	MALE	FARMER	
72.	MD.NUR-E SARWAR	MALE	FARMER	1761868091
73.	MD.KAMAL	MALE	FARMER	
74.	MD.MAMUN	MALE	UNEMPLOYED	1768999128

Annex 5B: List of participants at Gender consultations

Annex 5B1: Barisal (North)-Gopalganj (North)-Faridpur 230 kV Transmission Line(TL) and 400 kV Gopalganj (North) Substation

Location: Birpasha, Babuganj, Madhobpasha, Barisal TL Date: 23.11.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Occupation/Status	Mobile Number
1.	PUTUL RANI	HOUSEWIFE	
2.	ONIMA RANI	HOUSEWIFE	01916621899
3.	SHIMA	HOUSEWIFE	
4.	PARUL BALA	HOUSEWIFE	
5.	ONJONA RANI	HOUSEWIFE	
6.	ASHALOTA HALDAR	HOUSEWIFE	01706106989
7.	KOMOLA	HOUSEWIFE	
8.	MOUMITA HALDAR	STUDENT	
9.	SHREE ORUNA	HOUSEWIFE	
10.	MITU HAWLADAR	HOUSEWIFE	01726519041
11.	TASLIMA	HOUSEWIFE	01779459794
12.	UTTAM KUMAR	FARMER	

Location: Mondrupasha, Shikarpur, Ujirpur, Barisal TL Date: 26.11.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	SUFIA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	
2.	PARVEEN AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	
3.	MIM AKTER	STUDENT	01733488955
4.	TASMIA AKTER	STUDENT	
5.	SOIYODA SHUMONA	HOUSEWIFE	
6.	KOLI AKTER	STUDENT	
7.	ASMA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01749282350
8.	FATEMA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01917487422
9.	DULA AKTER	STUDENT	
10.	MD.MAHFUZ MIA	BUSINESSMAN	01711152400
11.	ABU BOKOR MIA	FARMER	01749282350
12.	MD.RASHID MIA	RETIRED PERSON	
13.	ABDUL HALIM MIA	FARMER	
14.	SHULTAN SHARIF	FARMER	01711576609

Location: Baroikhali, Madhobpasha, Babuganj, Barisal TL Date: 24.11.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	MD.FARIDUL ISLAM	DRIVER	01931690605
2.	MD. BACHCHU BEPARI	MECHANICS	
3.	SHAJAHAN HAWLADER	AGRICULTURE	01772794093
4.	MONWARA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01741011406
5.	MOST.AMENA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01746318495
6.	RUHKSANA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01742487358
7.	MOST. RUSIA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	
8.	MOST. SELINA	HOUSEWIFE	01742487358
9.	MOST. RUMANA	HOUSEWIFE	01760678092
10.	SHAHNAZH	HOUSEWIFE	

Location: Fulsuti Union Parishad, Fulsuti, Nogarkanda, Faridpur TL Date: 27.11.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	ZHUMUR AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01821178430
2.	HABIBA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	
3.	RIKTA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01736151598
4.	RUMA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01790530487
5.	SHABANA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01708603964
6.	SONIA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01736225739
7.	SHUHAGI AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01731277182
8.	SONIA AKTERI	HOUSEWIFE	01920121271
9.	MD. HELALUR RAHMAN	JOB HOLDER	01756788501
10.	MD.LITON LOSHKOR	DAY LABOR	01712647413
11.	PROVATI RANI MONDOL	HOUSEWIFE	01779015788
12.	SALMA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01703572937
13.	SHARMIN AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01785978147
14.	RABEYA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01778789441
15.	SUMAIYA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01706245064
16.	RITU	HOUSEWIFE	01767751903
17.	SHABNAZ	HOUSEWIFE	
18.	ROWSHON ARA	HOUSEWIFE	01761434091
19.	MISHTI	HOUSEWIFE	01779824212
20.	ROHIMA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01753934748
21.	JOYOTSNA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01921892996
22.	LIZA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01725429603
23.	NASIMA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01778571755

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
24.	RITU AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01790530472
25.	FATEMA AKTER	STUDENT	01727303048

Location: Talma Union Parishad, Talma, Nogarkanda, Faridpur TL Date: 30.11.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	KHADIZA AKTER	STUDENT	01719957336
2.	RIA AKTER	STUDENT	01719957336
3.	MABIA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01983290371
4.	SHORNA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01913617682
5.	RUPA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01760324854
6.	JAMILA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01744187090
7.	HENORA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01749612926
8.	FERDOUSI BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01778821541
9.	SHOHOR BANU	HOUSEWIFE	01734628754
10.	NADIRA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01744187090
11.	MOMOTAJ BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01913617682
12.	SALMA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01953778859
13.	SHATHI KHATUN	HOUSEWIFE	01740167600
14.	BITHI KHATUN	HOUSEWIFE	01740167600
15.	TASLIMA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01762182961
16.	MOMOTAJ BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01704423761
17.	KOMOLA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01753358548
18.	LIPI BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01778591130
19.	NURJAHAN BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	
20.	HOSNEARA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01798263053
21.	JANU BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01953181706
22.	RASHIDA	HOUSEWIFE	
23.	REKHA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	

Location: Chagolchira Adarsha High School, Chagolchira, Ragdhi, Moksudpur, Gopalganj (North) Substation Date: 24.11.17

S.N.	Name of the Participant	Occupation/Status	Mobile No.
1.	MUKTI	HOUSEWIFE, UP MEMBER	01719957336
2.	ASMA	HOUSEWIFE	01748599677
3.	TASLIMA	HOUSEWIFE	01923732792
4.	ROUSHON ARA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01716305472
5.	FATIMA	HOUSEWIFE	01771890708
6.	SHOHITON	HOUSEWIFE	01765625525

S.N.	Name of the Participant	Occupation/Status	Mobile No.
7.	DALIA AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01758901826
8.	RAHIMA BIBI	HOUSEWIFE	01741551873
9.	ALEYA	HOUSEWIFE	01776154215
10.	DULA	HOUSEWIFE	01724955765
11.	NASIMA	HOUSEWIFE	01742526110
12.	MOST.ETI	HOUSEWIFE	01784055835
13.	MOST. KHADIZA	HOUSEWIFE	
14.	MOST.MOMOTA BEGUM	HOUSEWIFE	01712215697
15.	MOST.FULZAN	HOUSEWIFE	01783906121
16.	MOST.PARVEEN AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01719799149
17.	LUTFUN AKTER	HOUSEWIFE	01784444429

Annex 5B2: Bogra (West)-Rohanpur 400 kV Transmission Line (TL) and 400 kV Bogra (West) Substation

Location: Gangjuar, Chundipur, NawgaSadar, Nawga TL Date: 18.12.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Gender	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	MOST.ASHA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1752401767
2.	MOST.RIVA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1791286950
3.	MONJILA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1771820819
4.	ASMA BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1704510365
5.	NAZMA BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1765290872
6.	SUJINA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1744194738
7.	NURJAHAN	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1764393638
8.	MOST.RASHU	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1740442822
9.	MOST.RIVA AKTER	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1794602319
10.	MOST.SHOVEJAN	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1771820819
11.	MOST.PARVEEN	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1719550492
12.	SONIA AKTER	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1959010286
13.	MOST.TARA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1753266964
14.	KEYA	FEMALE	HANDICRAFTS	1704013119
15.	MOST.RIPA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1917443632
16.	MOST.SUMI AKTER	FEMALE	HANDICRAFTS	1712949949
17.	MOST.FANCY	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1874018082
18.	MOST.ADURI	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1798183524
19.	ANJUARA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1712949949
20.	REBEKA BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1734443671
21.	SHEWLY BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1760282369

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Gender	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
22.	MORSHEDA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1779308240
23.	RANI AKTER	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1748361024
24.	BULUN BIBI	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1770465278
25.	MAHFUJA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1918042482
26.	MITU	FEMALE	HANDICRAFTS	1745107550
27.	RITA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1752401767
28.	NAZMA BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1783515316
29.	MINUKA BIBI	FEMALE	HANDICRAFTS	1739409262
30.	REHENA	FEMALE	HANDICRAFTS	1749602319
31.	CHAYNA	FEMALE	HANDICRAFTS	1749602319

Annex 5B3: Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj 132 kV Transmission Line (TL) and 400 kV Rohanpur Substation

Location: Manpur, Kashba, Chapaisadar, Chapainawabganj TL Date: 18.12.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Gender	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	SHAHIDA KHATUN	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1798719690
2.	SADEKA BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
3.	SARIFUN BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
4.	SHIRIN BEGUM	FEMALE	STUDENT	
5.	FIRUZA BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
6.	YEASMIN BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
7.	WAHIDA BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
8.	PARVIN BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1795639388
9.	ARFATUN BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1739882725
10.	AYSHA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1724605879
11.	JESMIN BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
12.	NAYEMA KHATUN	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
13.	DILU BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
14.	TANJILA KHATUN	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
15.	KHADIJA BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
16.	ROKEYA BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
17.	MORJINA BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	

Location: Chandana, Kasba, Nachol, Chapainawabganj, Substation Date: 14.12.17

S.N.	Name of the Participants	Gender	Occupations/Status	Mobile Number
1.	MRS. SHEWLY BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1798719690
2.	SHREEMOTI RUPALI	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1723853734
3.	MRS. FARIA BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1786927063
4.	SHREEMOTI SUSMITA	FEMALE	STUDENT	1723853734
5.	SHREEMOTI SEBANI	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1734306192
6.	SHREEMOTI SUMI	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1791052792
7.	SHREEMOTI PONUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1791052792
8.	KUSUM AKTER	FEMALE	STUDENT	
9.	MRS. ANGURI BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1750867265
10.	SHREEMOTI RANI	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1779080059
11.	MRS. YEASMIN BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1781094560
12.	SHREEMOTI TOGORI	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
13.	SHREEMOTI SONEKA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1737085814
14.	PROVATI DATTA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1737085814
15.	MRS. SHARIFA BEGUM	FEMALE	STUDENT	1733453900
16.	MRS. REHANA BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1786988330
17.	MRS.ONTORA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1731080177
18.	MRS. UMMETON	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	1797863807
19.	MRS.ROJENA BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
20.	MRS.NOBIJA BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
21.	MRS. DIPALI BEGUM	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
22.	ARJUDA BANU	FEMALE	AGED PERSON	
23.	SHREEMOTI SONICA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
24.	MRS. MARINA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
25.	MRS.FATEMA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
26.	MRS.ANNGURA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
27.	MRS.DOLLY	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
28.	MRS.MAHMUDA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
29.	MRS. HALIMA	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
30.	MRS. MOUSUMI	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	
31.	MRS.POPI	FEMALE	HOUSEWIFE	

Annex 6: Photographs of the Participants at Consultations

Annex 6A: Public Consultations







PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AT TALMA UNION, FARIDPUR





PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AT ROHANPUR







Annex 6B: Photographs of The Participants at Gender Consultation

PARTICIPANTS AT GENDER CONSULTATION, ROHANPUR





Annex 6C: Photographs of Conducting Socioeconomic Survey

PICTURE OF SES





Annex 7: Results of the Current Market Price Survey

Annex 7A: Average CMP of Land

Type of Land	Unit Rate in Tk (Per Decimal)		
	Gopalganj (North) Substation	Bogra (West) Substation	Rohanpur Substation
Home Stead			
Commercial used			
Vita/High Land			
Crop Land	83,792	26,000	23,300
Bamboo Thicket			
Orchard			
Pond	29,208		
Wet Land/Ditch	15,125		
Fallow Land			
Average	42,708	26,000	23,300

Annex 7A1: Individual Rate for Bogra (West) Substation

Mouza Magura, Union: Malancha, upazila: Kahalo

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Magura	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Magura	0	0
3	Crop Land	Magura	23,000	2,300,000
4	Orchard	Magura	0	0
5	Bush	Magura	0	0
6	Pond	Magura	0	0
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Magura	0	0
8	Fallow Land	Magura	0	0
9	Commercial used	Magura	0	0
10	Road side	Magura	0	0
Respondent Name: Shamim Prodhan				
SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Magura	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Magura	0	0
3	Crop Land	Magura	20,000	2,000,000
4	Orchard	Magura	0	0
5	Bush	Magura	0	0

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
6	Pond	Magura	0	0
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Magura	0	0
8	Fallow Land	Magura	0	0
9	Commercial used	Magura	0	0
10	Road side	Magura	0	0
Respondent Name: MD. Rasel				
SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Magura	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Magura	0	0
3	Crop Land	Magura	27,000	2,700,000
4	Orchard	Magura	0	0
5	Bush	Magura	0	0
6	Pond	Magura	0	0
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Magura	0	0
8	Fallow Land	Magura	0	0
9	Commercial used	Magura	0	0
10	Road side	Magura	0	0
Respondent Name: MD. Masud Rana				
SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Magura	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Magura	0	0
3	Crop Land	Magura	23,000	2,300,000
4	Orchard	Magura	0	0
5	Bush	Magura	0	0
6	Pond	Magura	0	0
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Magura	0	0
8	Fallow Land	Magura	0	0
9	Commercial used	Magura	0	0
10	Road side	Magura	0	0
Respondent Name: MD. Shohag Rana				
SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Magura	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Magura	0	0

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
3	Crop Land	Magura	23,500	2,350,000
4	Orchard	Magura	0	0
5	Bush	Magura	0	0
6	Pond	Magura	0	0
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Magura	0	0
8	Fallow Land	Magura	0	0
9	Commercial used	Magura	0	0
10	Road side	Magura	0	0
Respondent Name: MD. Saiful Islam				

Annex 7A2: Individual Rate for Rohanpur Substation

Purbo chandana mouza, upazila: Nachol, Union: kasba

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (per decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Purbo Chanda	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Purbo Chanda	0	0
3	Crop Land	Purbo Chanda	25,000	2,500,000
4	Orchard	Purbo Chanda	0	0
5	Bush	Purbo Chanda	0	0
6	Pond	Purbo Chanda	0	0
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Purbo Chanda	0	0
8	Fallow Land	Purbo Chanda	0	0
9	Commercial used	Purbo Chanda	0	0
10	Road side	Purbo Chanda	0	0
Respondent Name: MD ABU TAHER				

Purbo chandana mouza, upazila: Nachol, Union: kasba

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (per decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Purbo Chanda	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Purbo Chanda	0	0
3	Crop Land	Purbo Chanda	23,000	2,300,000
4	Orchard	Purbo Chanda	0	0
5	Bush	Purbo Chanda	0	0
6	Pond	Purbo Chanda	0	0
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Purbo Chanda	0	0

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (per decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
8	Fallow Land	Purbo Chanda	0	0
9	Commercial used	Purbo Chanda	0	0
10	Road side	Purbo Chanda	0	0
Respondent Name: MD Bazlur Rahman				

Purbo chandana mouza, upazila: Nachol, Union: kasba

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Purbo Chanda	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Purbo Chanda	0	0
3	Crop Land	Purbo Chanda	290,00	2,900,000
4	Orchard	Purbo Chanda	0	0
5	Bush	Purbo Chanda	0	0
6	Pond	Purbo Chanda	0	0
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Purbo Chanda	0	0
8	Fallow Land	Purbo Chanda	0	0
9	Commercial used	Purbo Chanda	0	0
10	Road side	Purbo Chanda	0	0
Respondent Name: MD Mahibul Haque				

Purbo chandana mouza, upazila: Gomostapur, Union: Gomostapur

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Purbo Chanda	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Purbo Chanda	0	0
3	Crop Land	Purbo Chanda	26,000	2,600,000
4	Orchard	Purbo Chanda	0	0
5	Bush	Purbo Chanda	0	0
6	Pond	Purbo Chanda	0	0
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Purbo Chanda	0	0
8	Fallow Land	Purbo Chanda	0	0
9	Commercial used	Purbo Chanda	0	0
10	Road side	Purbo Chanda	0	0
Respondent Name: MD Rezaul Karim				

Purbo chandana mouza, upazila: Nachol, Union: kasba

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Purbo Chanda	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Purbo Chanda	0	0
3	Crop Land	Purbo Chanda	25,000	2,500,000
4	Orchard	Purbo Chanda	0	0
5	Bush	Purbo Chanda	0	0
6	Pond	Purbo Chanda	0	0
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Purbo Chanda	0	0
8	Fallow Land	Purbo Chanda	0	0
9	Commercial used	Purbo Chanda	0	0
10	Road side	Purbo Chanda	0	0
Respondent Name: MD Ramzan Ali				

Purbo chandana mouza, upazila: Gomostapur, Union: Gomostapur

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (per decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Purbo Chanda	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Purbo Chanda	0	0
3	Crop Land	Purbo Chanda	28,000	2,800,000
4	Orchard	Purbo Chanda	0	0
5	Bush	Purbo Chanda	0	0
6	Pond	Purbo Chanda	0	0
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Purbo Chanda	0	0
8	Fallow Land	Purbo Chanda	0	0
9	Commercial used	Purbo Chanda	0	0
10	Road side	Purbo Chanda	0	0
Respondent Name: MD Hasan Ali				

Annex 7A3: Individual Rate for Gopalganj (North) Substation

Shasrikandi mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Dignogor

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (per decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Shasrikandi	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Shasrikandi	0	0
3	Crop Land	Shasrikandi	65,000	6,500,000
4	Orchard	Shasrikandi	0	0
5	Bush	Shasrikandi	0	0
6	Pond	Shasrikandi	13,000	1,300,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Shasrikandi	9,000	900,000
8	Fallow Land	Shasrikandi	0	0
9	Commercial used	Shasrikandi	0	0
10	Road side	Shasrikandi	0	0
Respondent Name: Ekhlas Sheikh				

Shasrikandi mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Raghdi

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Shasrikandi	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Shasrikandi	0	0
3	Crop Land	Shasrikandi	40,000	4,000,000
4	Orchard	Shasrikandi	0	0
5	Bush	Shasrikandi	0	0
6	Pond	Shasrikandi	30,000	3,000,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Shasrikandi	15,000	1,500,000
8	Fallow Land	Shasrikandi	0	0
9	Commercial used	Shasrikandi	0	0
10	Road side	Shasrikandi	0	0
Respondent Name: Razzak Hawladar				

Shasrikandi mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Batikamari

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Shasrikandi	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Shasrikandi	0	0
3	Crop Land	Shasrikandi	70,000	7,000,000
4	Orchard	Shasrikandi	0	0
5	Bush	Shasrikandi	0	0
6	Pond	Shasrikandi	35,000	3,500,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Shasrikandi	15,000	1,500,000
8	Fallow Land	Shasrikandi	0	0
9	Commercial used	Shasrikandi	0	0
10	Road side	Shasrikandi	0	0
Respondent Name: Siddik Ali				

Shasrikandi mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Dignogor

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Shasrikandi	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Shasrikandi	0	0
3	Crop Land	Shasrikandi	55,000	5,500,000
4	Orchard	Shasrikandi	0	0
5	Bush	Shasrikandi	0	0
6	Pond	Shasrikandi	35,000	3,500,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Shasrikandi	15,000	1,500,000
8	Fallow Land	Shasrikandi	0	0
9	Commercial used	Shasrikandi	0	0
10	Road side	Shasrikandi	0	0
Respondent Name: Abdul Zabbar Ali				

Shasrikandi mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Dignogor

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Shasrikandi	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Shasrikandi	0	0
3	Crop Land	Shasrikandi	750,000	75,000,000
4	Orchard	Shasrikandi	0	0
5	Bush	Shasrikandi	0	0
6	Pond	Shasrikandi	35,000	3,500,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Shasrikandi	15,000	1,500,000
8	Fallow Land	Shasrikandi	0	0
9	Commercial used	Shasrikandi	0	0
10	Road side	Shasrikandi	0	0
Respondent Name: Md Saidul Islam				

Shasrikandi mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Dignogor

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (per decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Shasrikandi	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Shasrikandi	0	0
3	Crop Land	Shasrikandi	60,000	6,000,000
4	Orchard	Shasrikandi	0	0
5	Bush	Shasrikandi	0	0
6	Pond	Shasrikandi	35,000	3,500,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Shasrikandi	15,000	1,500,000
8	Fallow Land	Shasrikandi	0	0
9	Commercial used	Shasrikandi	0	0
10	Road side	Shasrikandi	0	0
Respondent Name: Shanto Shikdar				

Shasrikandi mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Raghdi

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Shasrikandi	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Shasrikandi	0	0
3	Crop Land	Shasrikandi	65,000	6,500,000
4	Orchard	Shasrikandi	0	0
5	Bush	Shasrikandi	0	0
6	Pond	Shasrikandi	35,000	3,500,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Shasrikandi	15,000	1,500,000
8	Fallow Land	Shasrikandi	0	0
9	Commercial used	Shasrikandi	0	0
10	Road side	Shasrikandi	0	0
Respondent Name: MD Ziaur Rahman				

Shasrikandi mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Dignogor

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (per decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Shasrikandi	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Shasrikandi	0	0
3	Crop Land	Shasrikandi	65,000	6,500,000
4	Orchard	Shasrikandi	0	0
5	Bush	Shasrikandi	0	0
6	Pond	Shasrikandi	25,000	2,500,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Shasrikandi	18,000	1,800,000
8	Fallow Land	Shasrikandi	0	0
9	Commercial used	Shasrikandi	0	0
10	Road side	Shasrikandi	0	0
Respondent Name: Ali Imran				

Shasrikandi mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Dignogor

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Shasrikandi	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Shasrikandi	0	0
3	Crop Land	Shasrikandi	70,000	7,000,000
4	Orchard	Shasrikandi	0	0
5	Bush	Shasrikandi	0	0
6	Pond	Shasrikandi	35,000	3,500,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Shasrikandi	15,000	1,500,000
8	Fallow Land	Shasrikandi	0	0
9	Commercial used	Shasrikandi	0	0
10	Road side	Shasrikandi	0	0
Respondent Name: S.M. Toufiq				

Shasrikandi mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Raghdi

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Shasrikandi	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Shasrikandi	0	0
3	Crop Land	Shasrikandi	6,000	600,000
4	Orchard	Shasrikandi	0	0
5	Bush	Shasrikandi	0	0
6	Pond	Shasrikandi	30,000	3,000,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Shasrikandi	15,000	1,500,000
8	Fallow Land	Shasrikandi	0	0
9	Commercial used	Shasrikandi	0	0
10	Road side	Shasrikandi	0	0
Respondent Name: Sazzad Hossen				

Shasrikandi mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Dignogor

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Shasrikandi	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Shasrikandi	0	0
3	Crop Land	Shasrikandi	65,000	6,500,000
4	Orchard	Shasrikandi	0	0
5	Bush	Shasrikandi	0	0
6	Pond	Shasrikandi	25,000	2,500,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Shasrikandi	12,000	1,200,000
8	Fallow Land	Shasrikandi	0	0
9	Commercial used	Shasrikandi	0	0
10	Road side	Shasrikandi	0	0
Respondent Name: MD. Anwar Sheikh				

Shasrikandi mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Dignogor

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Shasrikandi	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Shasrikandi	0	0
3	Crop Land	Shasrikandi	60,000	6,000,000
4	Orchard	Shasrikandi	0	0
5	Bush	Shasrikandi	0	0
6	Pond	Shasrikandi	30,000	3,000,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Shasrikandi	10,000	1,000,000
8	Fallow Land	Shasrikandi	0	0
9	Commercial used	Shasrikandi	0	0
10	Road side	Shasrikandi	0	0
Respondent Name: Haydar Ali Matubbor				

Chagolchira mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Raghdi

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Chagolchira	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Chagolchira	0	0
3	Crop Land	Chagolchira	65,000	6,500,000
4	Orchard	Chagolchira	0	0
5	Bush	Chagolchira	0	0
6	Pond	Chagolchira	35,000	3,500,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Chagolchira	45,000	4,500,000
8	Fallow Land	Chagolchira	0	0
9	Commercial used	Chagolchira	0	0
10	Road side	Chagolchira	0	0
Respondent Name: Lutfur Rahman				

Chagolchira mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Dignogor

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Chagolchira	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Chagolchira	0	0
3	Crop Land	Chagolchira	55,000	5,500,000
4	Orchard	Chagolchira	0	0
5	Bush	Chagolchira	0	0
6	Pond	Chagolchira	35,000	3,500,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Chagolchira	13,000	1,300,000
8	Fallow Land	Chagolchira	0	0
9	Commercial used	Chagolchira	0	0
10	Road side	Chagolchira	0	0
Respondent Name: Abdul Hannan Mia				

Chagolchira mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Dignogor

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Chagolchira	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Chagolchira	0	0
3	Crop Land	Chagolchira	45,000	4,500,000
4	Orchard	Chagolchira	0	0
5	Bush	Chagolchira	0	0
6	Pond	Chagolchira	15,000	1,500,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Chagolchira	8,000	800,000
8	Fallow Land	Chagolchira	0	0
9	Commercial used	Chagolchira	0	0
10	Road side	Chagolchira	0	0
Respondent Name: MD Ishak Sheikh				

Chagolchira mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Batikamari

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Chagolchira	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Chagolchira	0	0
3	Crop Land	Chagolchira	65,000	6,500,000
4	Orchard	Chagolchira	0	0
5	Bush	Chagolchira	0	0
6	Pond	Chagolchira	40,000	4,000,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Chagolchira	14,000	1,400,000
8	Fallow Land	Chagolchira	0	0
9	Commercial used	Chagolchira	0	0
10	Road side	Chagolchira	0	0
Respondent Name: Hemayet Mia				

Chagolchira mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Raghdi

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Chagolchira	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Chagolchira	0	0
3	Crop Land	Chagolchira	60,000	6,000,000
4	Orchard	Chagolchira	0	0
5	Bush	Chagolchira	0	0
6	Pond	Chagolchira	20,000	2,000,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Chagolchira	10,000	1,000,000
8	Fallow Land	Chagolchira	0	0
9	Commercial used	Chagolchira	0	0
10	Road side	Chagolchira	0	0
Respondent Name: MD Jamal Matubbor				

Chagolchira mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Raghdi

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Chagolchira	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Chagolchira	0	0
3	Crop Land	Chagolchira	50,000	5,000,000
4	Orchard	Chagolchira	0	0
5	Bush	Chagolchira	0	0
6	Pond	Chagolchira	40,000	4,000,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Chagolchira	10,000	1,000,000
8	Fallow Land	Chagolchira	0	0
9	Commercial used	Chagolchira	0	0
10	Road side	Chagolchira		0
Respondent Name: Fazlul Haque Matubbor				

Chagolchira mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Raghdi

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Chagolchira	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Chagolchira	0	0
3	Crop Land	Chagolchira	55,000	5,500,000
4	Orchard	Chagolchira	0	0
5	Bush	Chagolchira	0	0
6	Pond	Chagolchira	25,000	2,500,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Chagolchira	15,000	1,500,000
8	Fallow Land	Chagolchira	0	0
9	Commercial used	Chagolchira	0	0
10	Road side	Chagolchira	0	0
Respondent Name: Abdul Zabbar				

Chagolchira mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Raghdi

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Chagolchira	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Chagolchira	0	0
3	Crop Land	Chagolchira	45,000	4,500,000
4	Orchard	Chagolchira	0	0
5	Bush	Chagolchira	0	0
6	Pond	Chagolchira	18,000	1,800,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Chagolchira	8,000	800,000
8	Fallow Land	Chagolchira	0	0
9	Commercial used	Chagolchira	0	0
10	Road side	Chagolchira	0	0
Respondent Name: MD Sohel Khan				

Chagolchira mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Dignogor

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Chagolchira	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Chagolchira	0	0
3	Crop Land	Chagolchira	40,000	4,000,000
4	Orchard	Chagolchira	0	0
5	Bush	Chagolchira	0	0
6	Pond	Chagolchira	15,000	1,500,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Chagolchira	8,000	800,000
8	Fallow Land	Chagolchira	0	0
9	Commercial used	Chagolchira	0	0
10	Road side	Chagolchira	0	0
Respondent Name: MD Jahangir Alam				

Chagolchira mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Dignogor

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Chagolchira	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Chagolchira	0	0
3	Crop Land	Chagolchira	40,000	4,000,000
4	Orchard	Chagolchira	0	0
5	Bush	Chagolchira	0	0
6	Pond	Chagolchira	10,000	1,000,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Chagolchira	8,000	800,000
8	Fallow Land	Chagolchira	0	0
9	Commercial used	Chagolchira	0	0
10	Road side	Chagolchira	0	0
Respondent Name: MD Rafiqul Islam				

Chagolchira mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Raghdi

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Chagolchira	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Chagolchira	0	0
3	Crop Land	Chagolchira	50,000	5,000,000
4	Orchard	Chagolchira	0	0
5	Bush	Chagolchira	0	0
6	Pond	Chagolchira	25,000	2,500,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Chagolchira	10,000	1,000,000
8	Fallow Land	Chagolchira	0	0
9	Commercial used	Chagolchira	0	0
10	Road side	Chagolchira	0	0
Respondent Name: Awal Matubbor				

Chagolchira mouza, upazila: Muksudpur, Union: Raghdi

SI No	Category of Land	Location of Land (Mouza)	Present Market Price (Per Decimal)	Present Market Price (Acre)
1	Home land	Chagolchira	0	0
2	Vita/High land	Chagolchira	0	0
3	Crop Land	Chagolchira	70,000	7,000,000
4	Orchard	Chagolchira	0	0
5	Bush	Chagolchira	0	0
6	Pond	Chagolchira	60,000	6,000,000
7	Wet Land/Ditch	Chagolchira	45,000	4,500,000
8	Fallow Land	Chagolchira	0	0
9	Commercial used	Chagolchira	0	0
10	Road side	Chagolchira	0	0
Respondent Name: MD. Muktar Hossen Khan				

Annex 7B: Average structure rate (in Tk) per square feet by category of structures

	Category of Structure	Unit	Structural Volume	Rate of Structure/Tk
Primary Structure				
1	Pucca (Floor Pucca)	Sft	1	1,650
2	Semi Pucca	Sft	1	1,100
3	Tin Made	Sft	1	600
4	Katcha	Sft	1	300

Annex 7C: Average Market Price of Trees (Per Number)

Category of Tree	Average Rate of Tree (Per Number)/Tk
	Large
Fruit-Bearing	7,500
Timber Type	13,000
Medicinal Plant	6,000

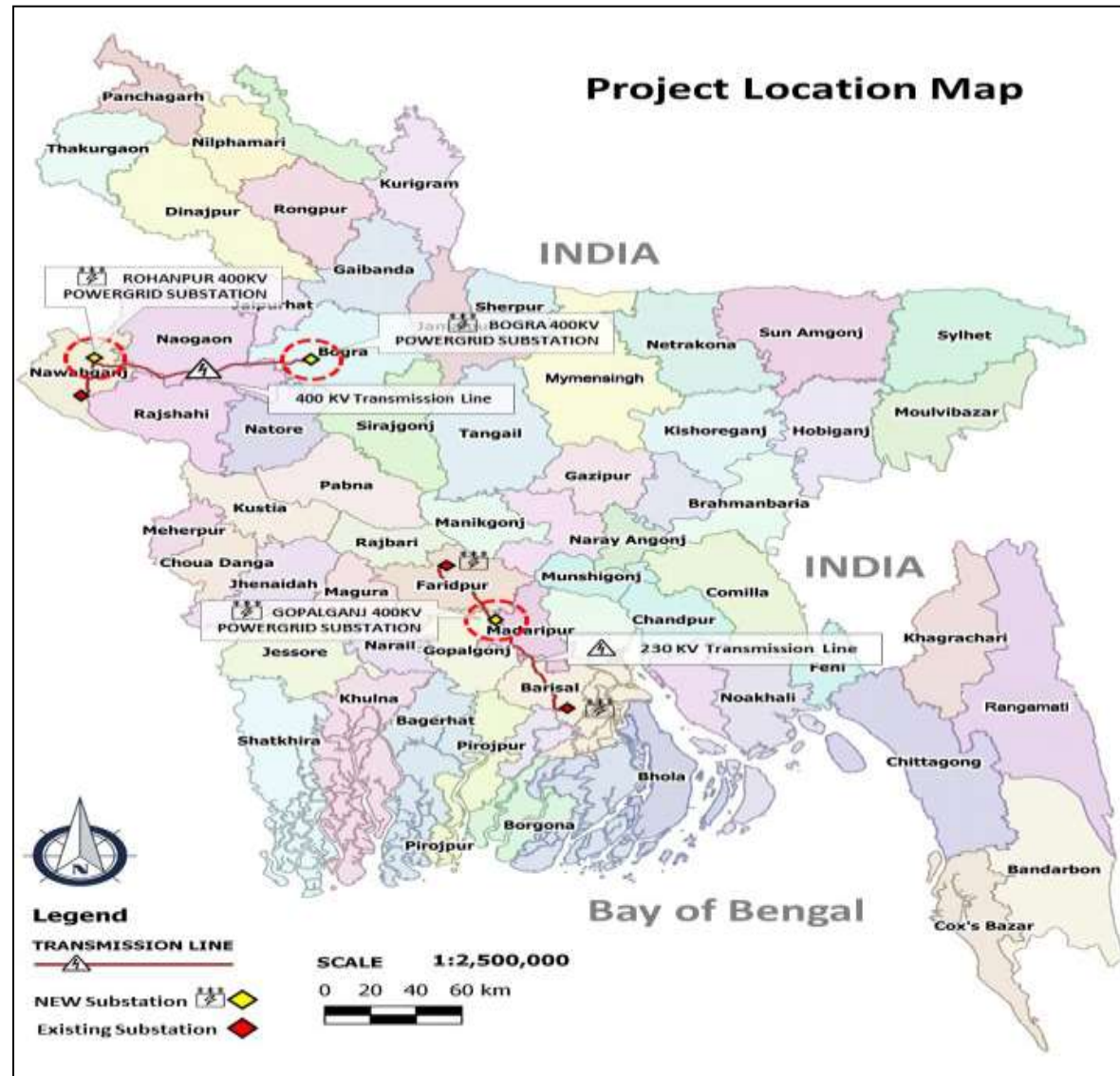
Annex 7C1: Average Market Price of Trees by Name

SL	Local Name of Trees	Scientific Name of Trees	Maximum Height (m)	Average Value of Trees in Tk	Average Value of Trees (\$) (\$1= Tk83)
1	Amra	(<i>Spondias mombin</i>)	22	2,000	24
2	Betel Nut	(<i>Areca palm</i>)	20	11,000	133
3	Blackberry	(<i>Syzygium cumini</i>)	25	15,000	181
4	Chalta	(<i>Dillenia indica</i>)	10	7,000	84
5	Chestnut	(<i>Castanea</i>)	35	6,500	78
6	Coconut	(<i>Cocos nucifera</i>)	30	4,000	48
7	Date	(<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>)	30	500	6
8	Deuya	(<i>Phaleria macrocarpa</i>)	18	12,100	146
9	Gab	(<i>Diospyros discolor</i>)	10.73	9,000	108
10	Jack Fruit	(<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>)	21	19,000	229
11	Jujube	(<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>)	12	4,000	48
12	Kamranga	(<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>)	12	8,000	96
13	Mango	(<i>Mangifera indica</i>)	35	13,500	163
14	Olive	(<i>Olea europaea</i>)	30	8,500	102
15	Palm Tree	(<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>)	20	5,200	63
16	Pomegranate	(<i>Punica granatum</i>)	8	1,000	12
17	Pomelo	(<i>Citrus maxima</i>)	15	1,200	14
18	Sajina	(<i>Moringa oleifera</i>)	12	1,500	18
19	Tamarind	(<i>Tamarindus indica</i>)	24	15,000	181

SL	Local Name of Trees	Scientific Name of Trees	Maximum Height (m)	Average Value of Trees in Tk	Average Value of Trees (\$) (\$1= Tk83)
20	Wood Apple	(<i>Limonia acidissima</i>)	15	6,000	72
21	Akashmoni	(<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>)	30	16,000	193
22	Banyan Tree	(<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>)	30	17,000	205
23	Chambol	(<i>Artocarpus chama Buch-Ham</i>)	40	18,000	217
24	Devdaru	(<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>)	20	15,000	181
25	Epilpil	(<i>Intsia bijuga</i>)	50	18,000	217
26	Fir tree	(<i>Abies grandis</i>)	70	13,000	157
27	Jarul	(<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>)	20	14,000	169
28	Koroi	(<i>Albizia procera</i>)	30	15,000	181
29	Krisnachura	(<i>Delonix regia</i>)	12	12,000	145
30	Latai		25	9,000	108
31	Mehoguni	(<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>)	35	15,000	181
32	Pitha Bora		30	8,000	96
33	Rain Tree	(<i>Samanea saman</i>)	50	12,000	145
34	Shal	(<i>Shorea robusta</i>)	25	17,000	205
35	Shimul	(<i>Bombax ceiba</i>)	30	3,000	36
36	Shisu	(<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>)	30	16,000	193
37	Tectona	(<i>Tectona grandis</i>)	30	5,000	60
38	Trot/Kodom	(<i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i>)	30	16,000	193
39	Eucalyptus	(<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>)	55	14,000	169
40	Wood		30	7,000	84
41	Arjun	(<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>)	25	5,000	60
42	Margosa	(<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	40	9,000	108
43	Myrobalan/Amloki	(<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>)	20	4,000	48

Annex 8: Maps of the Project Implementation Sites

Annex 8A: Project Location Map in Bangladesh



Annex 8C: Map of Bogra (West)-Rohanpur 400 kV Transmission Line and Rohanpur-Chapainawabganj 132 kV Transmission Line

