

Government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh
Local Government Engineering Department

Technical Assistance on Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project

Preparation and Design Consultancy Services

Livelihood Restoration Plan KUSHTIA MUNICIPALITY



ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE
INVESTMENT BANK



CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 27 April 2023)

Currency unit	–	Bangladeshi taka (BDT)
BDT1.00	=	\$0.0094
\$1.00	=	BDT106.16

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AP	Affected Person
ARIPA	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
CPR	Common Property Resources
DDR	Due Diligence Report
DP	Displaced Person
EA	Executing Agency
EP	Entitled Person
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IoL	Inventory of Losses
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPP	Indigenous People Plan
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
ISWMIP	Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project (ISWMIP)
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAH	Project Affected Households
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PIA	Project Implementing Agency
PIC	Project Implementation Committee
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMO	Project Management Office
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PVAC	Property Valuation Advisory Committee
RC	Replacement Cost
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RpCC	Rangpur City Corporation
RPF	Resettlement Planning Framework
RV	Replacement Value
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
TOR	Terms of Reference
VLD	Voluntary Land Donation

GLOSSARY

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

Bargadar (Tenant), is a person who cultivates the owner's land. The Bargadar has to bear all expenses of cultivation, meaning he has to arrange for the cattle, seed, plow, manure, and irrigation. Based on the contract agreement with the land's owner, a Bargadar, in most cases, gets 50% of the total production of the crops.

Cash Compensation under Law (CCL) comprises all land acquisition compensation under The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017. The project, to meet the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB's) Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, also provides project resettlement grants in addition to CCL.

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

Cut-off Date refers to the date after which eligibility for compensation or resettlement assistance will not be considered. The date of service of notice under Section 4 of the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 is considered to be the cut-off date for recognition of legal compensation, and the start date of carrying out the census/inventory of losses is considered the cut-off date for eligibility of resettlement benefits.

Displaced Persons (DP) 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 or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Encroachers include those people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project. The term also refers to those extending attached private land into public land.

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

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

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

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

Project Affected Household (PAH) includes residential households and commercial & business enterprises except for CPRs.

Project Affected Person (PAP) includes any person, affected households (AHs), firms, or private institutions which, 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 or without displacement.

Public Accounts of the Republic, it is mentioned in the Section-23 of the Land Acquisition Act, 2017 that the Deputy Commissioner shall keep the amount of the compensation in a deposit account in the Public Account

of the Republic, which shall be deemed payment of the compensation for the requisitioned property without any prejudice to the claim of the parties to be determined by the Arbitrator.

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

Replacement Cost refers to the value of assets to replace the loss at the current market price or its nearest equivalent. It is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.

Replacement Land refers to land affected by the project that is compensated by providing alternative land, rather than cash, of the same size and/or productive capacity as the land lost and is acceptable to the AP.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) refers to a time-bound action plan with a budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation. RP is the public document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures it will follow and the actions it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate for losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

Resettlement Assistance refers to the support provided to people physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are needed for affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost workdays.

Squatters (Informal settlers) include non-titled households, businesses and common establishments on land owned by the Government.

Structures include all primary and secondary structures, houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls.

Tokai means waste picker.

Vangari shop is a shop of sells recyclable materials collected from solid waste.

Vulnerable Households include households that are (i) headed by single women or women with dependents and low incomes, (ii) headed by elderly/ disabled people without means of support, (iii) households that are below the latest nationally defined poverty line, and (iv) households of the indigenous population or ethnic minority.

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SECTION I: PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

I.1 BACKGROUND OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) has been prepared following the Government of Bangladesh's (GoB) legal policy and Environmental and Social Framework, May 2021 of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The land required for the 'Landfill Site' of Kushtia Paurashava was acquired by the DC Kushtia District and handed over to Kushtia Paurashava. So, the land is owned by Kushtia Paurashava and there is no occupancy with residences, shops or other structures existing in the proposed landfill site. No adverse social impacts are also anticipated on the livelihoods of the surrounding communities if the proposed solid waste management subproject is implemented in this land. There is a pond located within 200m of the landfill area. As per the provision of Solid Waste Management Rules 2021 of Bangladesh¹ this pond will be compensated and relocated. However, as the site is currently being used as a waste disposal site, some waste pickers are working at the site and a few vangari shops² are also located at the proposed landfill site. Besides, there are some small shops, mills, and business enterprises located along the two existing connecting roads (Muktijoddha Abul Hossain Road and Jugia Kadamtala Road) proposed for improvement whose incomes are likely to be impacted during the road improvement activities. The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is being prepared to provide measures to restore the livelihoods of the waste pickers and vangari shop owners located within the proposed landfill site and compensate for the loss of income of the small shops, mills as well as business enterprises located along two connecting roads. The project will also improve two existing roads connecting the landfill site. No land acquisition is required for the improvement of the roads.

This LRP deals with the provisions of livelihood restoration for the affected persons of the project as per the Resettlement Framework of the project prepared as per the AIIB Environmental and Social Standards-2 (ESF2). This LRP will be used as a guidance document of ISWMIP for providing livelihood restoration measures as per the Resettlement Framework (RF) and the subsequent implementation of the subprojects financed by the AIIB, implemented by Kushtia Paurashava and guided by a Project Director assigned by the LGED.

I.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed subproject has been designed to establish an Integrated Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (IL&RRF) in the existing landfill site of Kushtia. The facility will comprise a composting plant, a material recovery facility (MRF), a pyrolysis facility, leachate treatment facility as well as controlled landfilling of waste at the existing waste disposal site Baradi of Kushtia Municipality. The subproject will be able to recycle and treat solid waste to the tune of 185 tons/day by the year 2045 in an environmentally friendly manner. The subproject will also remove and cap the existing waste disposed of in the landfill site using the open dumping method. The existing waste will be disposed of and capped in a new cell. Apart from composting and waste recycling, the subproject will reduce GHG emissions by avoiding landfilling a significant amount of biodegradable and recyclable waste. There is a medical waste management project adjacent to the subproject site. The project is implemented by PRISM Bangladesh Foundation. The proposed facility has obtained a site clearance certificate from the Department of Environment (DoE). The facility will have a medical waste incinerator, autoclave, and wastewater treatment plant. The medical waste management facility has a separate entrance from the access road.

The primary objective of the proposed Landfill with Resource Recovery Facility is as follows: to provide adequate control measures to prevent (or reduce as far as possible) adverse effects on the environment, in particular, the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil, and air, as well as the

¹ Tafsil 3 [Rule 4 (Ka), Rule 10 (19) of Solid Waste Management Rules 2021 of Government of Bangladesh.

² Shops where sellable materials from the solid waste are purchased and sold.

resulting risks to human health arising from landfilling of waste. The fundamental objective of the proposed facility is to enhance sustainability and promote the 3Rs of waste (reduce, reuse, and recycle). The proposed design has considered the diversion and conversion of bulk waste into resources (compost, plastic waste to oil, and inorganic waste recycling).

The project by 2025 shall be able to divert 22% of the generated waste for composting, 15% of inorganic waste shall be recycled in the Material Recovery Facility (MRF), and 3% for pyrolysis (single-use plastic waste to oil). In all 40% will be recycled, and 60% will be landfilled in 2025, and this recycling rate shall be increased to 50% by 2045. Using this percentage of waste recycling, the proposed landfill site can be used up to 2045. The total area of the landfill site is 15.12 acres, out of which 2.714 acres are currently used for a medical waste management facility and a faecal sludge treatment plant.

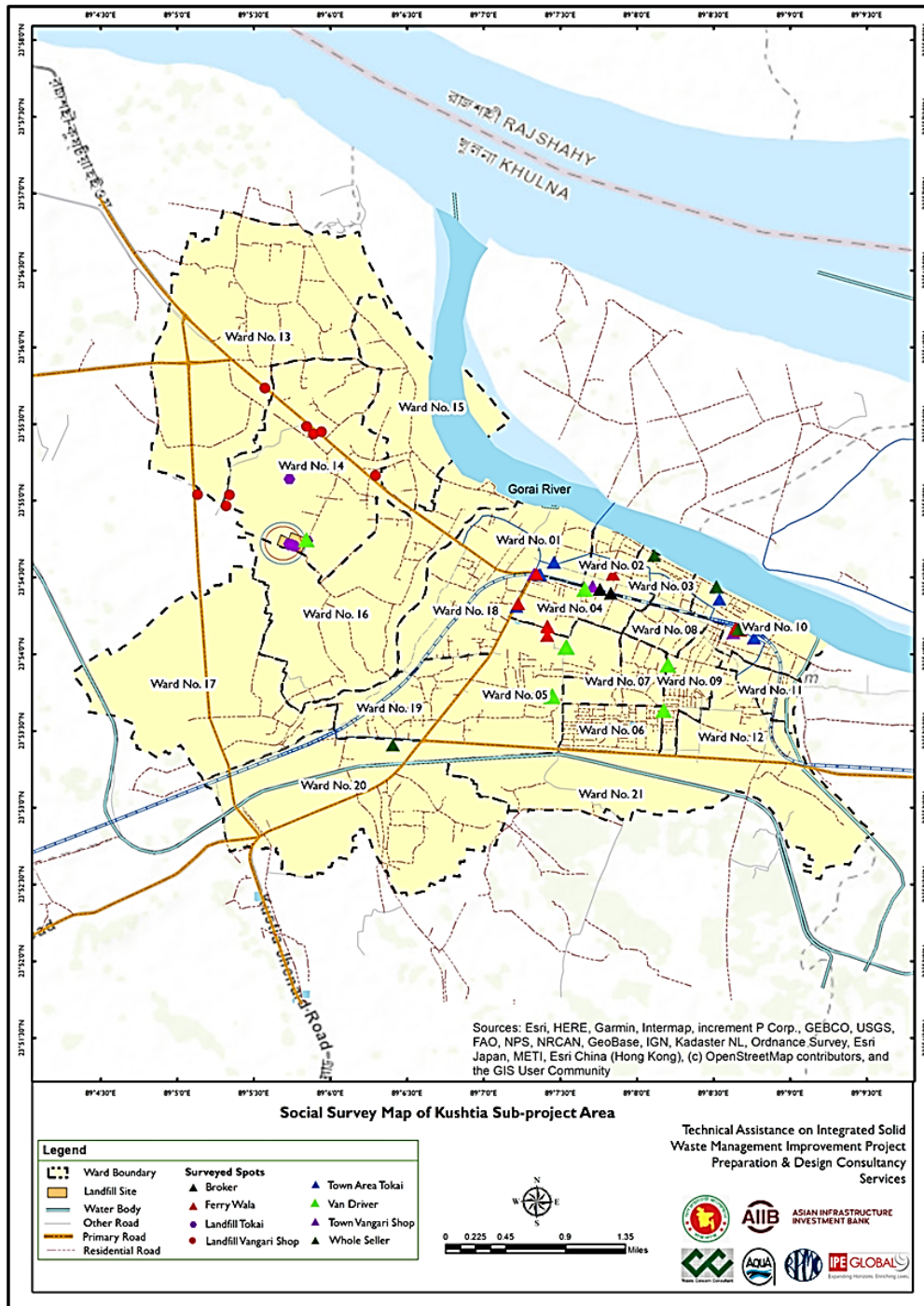


Figure I: Social Survey Map of Kushtia Paurashava

I.3 DESCRIPTION OF MAIN PROJECT COMPONENTS

AIIB is assisting the Government of Bangladesh in planning and implementing the proposed sub-projects under ISWMIP in the different city corporations and Paurashavas to address the critical issues of environmental hazards and to improve the provision of SWM services in the selected urban cities.

The GoB has received a Project Preparation Special Fund (PSF) from AIIB to support the preparation of the proposed ISWMIP considering USD 200 million in AIIB financing. The PSF is being implemented by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) under the Local Government Division (LGD), the Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Co-operatives (MLGRDC). The investment shall be undertaken in a phased manner. The project will function under the overall guidance of a Steering Committee (SC), which will be chaired by the Secretary, Local Government Division (LGD), the Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Co-operatives (MLGRDC). The SC will consist of representatives from various ministries. The SC will play a significant role in high-level decision-making, ensure seamless coordination among the different governmental actors, and accelerate the implementation of the proposed activities under various components.

The ISWMIP has three components, as mentioned below:

- **Component 1: Waste Collection and Transportation.** This will help improve and optimize solid waste collection and transport services in selected Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), including collection containers and fleets, mechanical cleaning equipment, transfer stations, etc.
- **Component 2: Waste Treatment and Disposal Systems.** This will finance prioritized waste processing and disposal infrastructure, including the closure of polluted landfill sites, construction and rehabilitation of engineered sanitary landfills (standalone or regional/clustered), and provision of facilities related to composting, resource recovery, and waste-to-energy.
- **Component 3: Institutional Development, Capacity Building and Project Management Support.** This will support (i) improvement of the SWM sector policy and legal framework; (ii) policy and guideline development related to waste minimization and recycling, private sector participation, the inclusion of informal workers, and multi-jurisdictional waste management; and (iii) institutional capacity strengthening for relevant central and local agencies in SWM. This component will also support project management, monitoring and evaluation, procurement, financial management, environmental and social safeguards (including public awareness campaigns and public consultation), and provision.

I.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

The objectives of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) are to provide guidelines and procedures to provide appropriate mitigation measures and provide compensation to the affected persons as per the requirements of the AIIB's ESS 2 who lost their livelihoods due to the implementation of the integrated landfill and resource recovery facility under the ISWMIP. Precisely, the LRP covers the following:

- It presents the legal and policy framework under AIIB's ESS 2 on Involuntary Resettlement and the existing national legal and regulatory framework of Bangladesh to implement the LRP.
- It defines and addresses the process for preparing LRP, cut-off dates, and valuation process of impacted assets/ properties, etc.
- It identifies the consultation mechanism and approaches adopted while preparing and implementing LRP, including public disclosure.
- It describes and defines the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders and monitoring tools for implementing the LRP.
- It summarizes the implementation arrangement and grievance redress mechanism.

I.5 SOCIAL POLICY FRAMEWORK OF AIIB

AIIB has disclosed the Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESF), 2021, which deals with its client/ borrower for the projects financed by it (AIIB). The Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESF) comprises each Project's mandatory environmental and social requirements. It is accompanied by: (a) the associated mandatory Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) setting out requirements applicable to AIIB Clients on Environmental and Social Assessment and Management; Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples; and (b) an Environmental and Social Exclusion List (ESEL). Thus, it is required to highlight the ESF as part of due diligence for AIIB. And the social safeguards issues of the Land Acquisition & Resettlement Plan (LARP) need to be addressed by following this Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) during the implementation of the sub-projects of solid waste management.

I.6 SCOPE OF WORK OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

The subproject aims to establish an integrated landfill and resource recovery facility, improve secondary storage of waste by introducing containerized storage system, and improve two existing roads in Kushtia Paurashava connecting the landfill site. The land for establishing the integrated landfill and resource recovery facility is owned by the Paurashava authority. This land was acquired by the government and handed over to Kushtia Paurashava. Currently, the land is free from any unauthorized occupancy. Two existing roads (Muktijoddha Abul Hossain Road and Jugia Kadamtala Road) of 2.91 km connected to the proposed landfill area will be improved. These roads are also free from any unauthorized occupancy. The project plans to construct five STSs if land can be made available by the Paurashava.

Social survey has revealed that the establishment of proposed integrated landfill and resource recovery facility will impact the livelihood of i) Eight (8) waste pickers working in the landfill area; ii) two (2) vangari shops located near the landfill area which are outside 250 m of the landfill site; iii) One pond; iv) One tobacco industry, and v) One cattle farm located near the landfill area. The pond and the tobacco industry are located within 200m of the landfill area. Whereas the cattle farm is located within 250m of the landfill. There is a small settlement located outside 250m of the landfill, as such, the livelihood of this settlement will not be affected by the project. **Figure 2** shows the affected entities of the Kushtia landfill area. However, the project will have no impact on the livelihood of the groups like waste pickers and vangari shops in town area, municipal waste collectors, whole sellers and brokers selling and buying inorganic waste from the generated solid waste in the town area. Besides, as per the social survey, there are 27 small shops, mills, and business enterprises located along the two sides of the two existing connecting roads proposed for improvement. Income of the 27 businesses are likely to be directly impacted during the road improvement activities. At present, the roads are also free from any unauthorized occupancy. **Figure 3** shows the locations and alignments of the connecting roads. The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will address all direct and indirect social impact linked to the project and provide guidelines and measures for payment compensation to restore the livelihood as well as compensate for the loss of income of the small shops, mills as well as business enterprises located along the two connecting roads.

The numbers quoted above regarding the affected categories are currently considered as an estimate, and this LRP will be updated six months before the commencement of civil works to reflect the fluidity of the waste-picking ecosystem and the change in the commercial establishments along the connecting roads. The cut-off date should be declared during updating of the LRP by LGED social experts. In addition, screening forms are to be prepared to cover land donations where applicable.

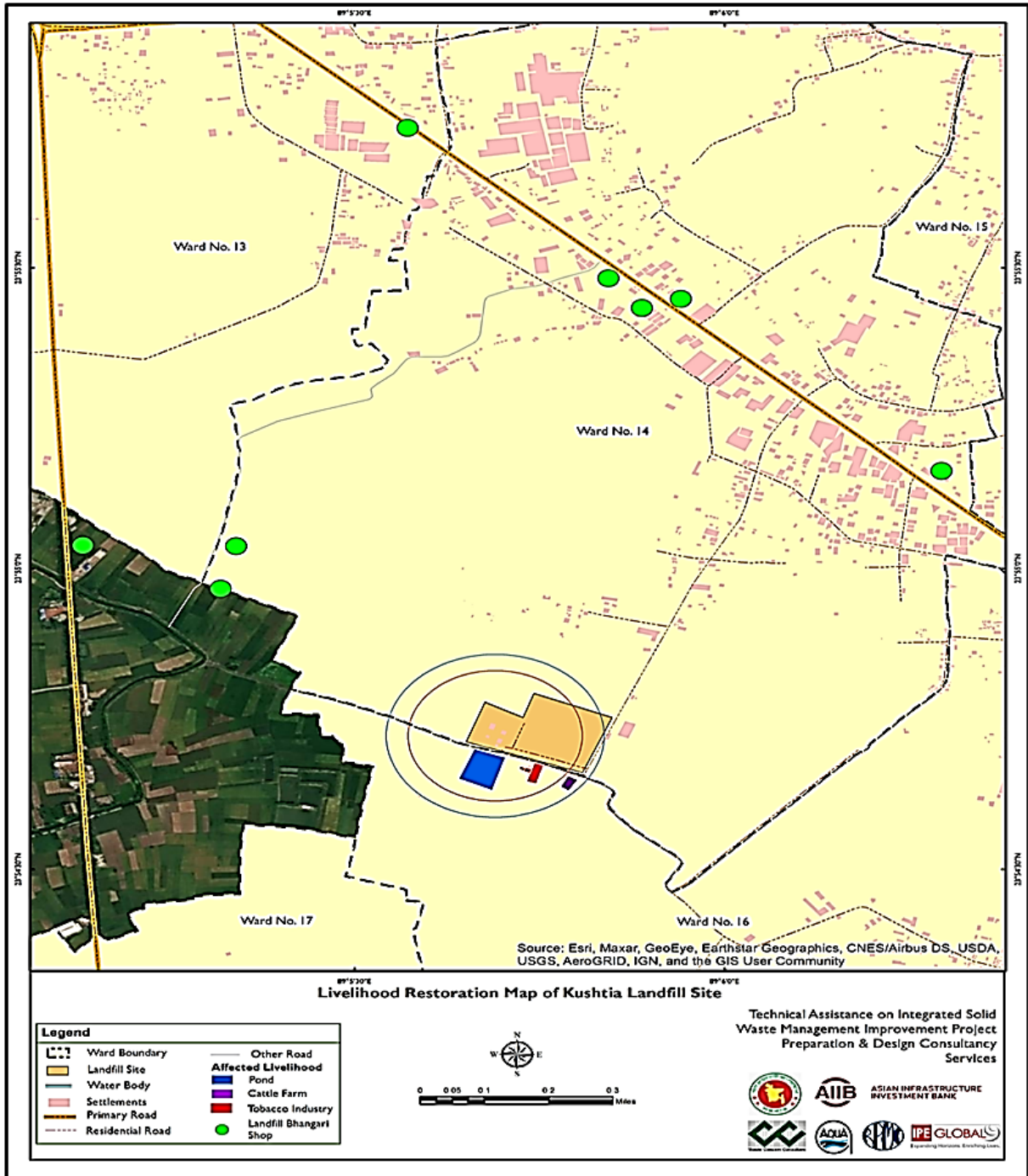


Figure 2: Affected Entities of the Kushtia Landfill Area



Figure 3: Location and Alignment of the Connecting Roads Proposed for Improvement for the Landfill Site

SECTION 2: LIVELIHOOD IMPACT DUE TO SUB-PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 LIVELIHOOD & INCOME RESTORATION STRATEGY AS PER RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

Livelihood Restoration dealing with income-generating assistance to the affected persons includes short- and medium-term strategies that must be taken. Short-term income restoration strategies are for immediate assistance during relocation and include the following:

- Compensation for land, structures, and all other affected/ lost assets is paid in full before a construction activity begins.
- PAPs losing entire structures are entitled to shifting and reconstruction allowance (cash) for moving to the alternative premise for re-establishing house/business.
- Shifting allowance for households based on the actual cost of moving/unloading.

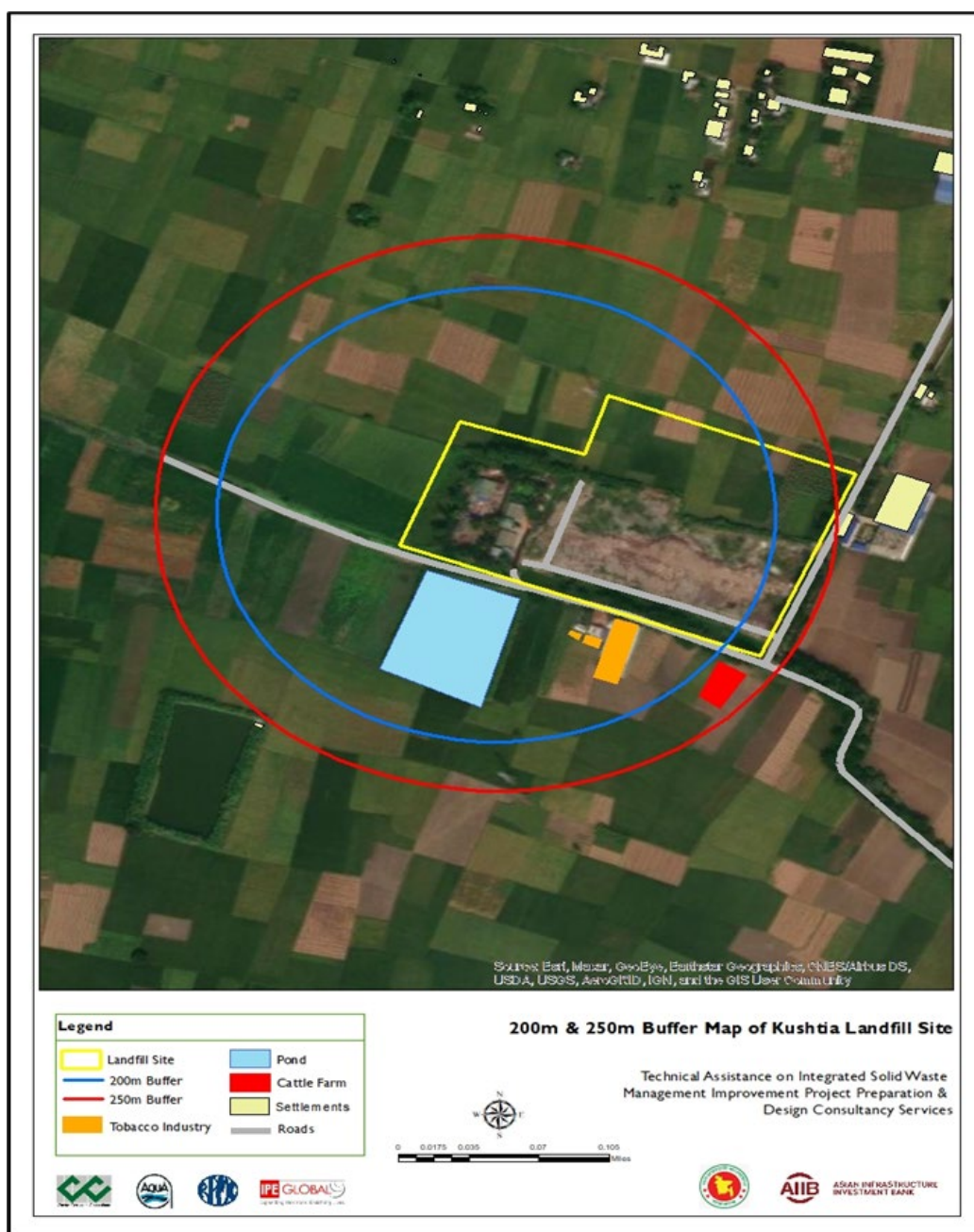


Figure 4: Affected Entities and 200m/250m Buffer Zone of Kushtia Landfill Site

- Sixty days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops, if harvest is not possible, compensation for a share of standing crops at market rates.
- Business owners/tenants including farmers earning a livelihood from crops and experiencing loss of income are entitled to a one-time lump sum grant of one-month income based on the nature and type of losses assessed on a case-to-case basis or on minimum wage rates, whichever is more.
- For vulnerable groups, additional subsistence allowance equal to their average three months income Tk. 15,000 per vulnerable household for restoring or enhancing their livelihood. Vulnerable households will be prioritized in any project employment.

Skill development training is required based on the need for medium-term income restoration activities. With the assistance of the respective city corporation/Paurashava, assigned NGOs, and consultants, the PMU/LGED will organize such training for the PAPs. The training may include (i) capacity building, enterprise training, and facilitating economic activities to landowners; (ii) training for self-employment for agricultural laborers. Training for self-employment and skill development which may include but not be limited to (i) cattle fattening, (ii) poultry and dairy, (iii) tailoring, handicrafts, and (iv) agriculture and kitchen gardening, etc. Training will be imparted to willing PAPs/DPs losing income or livelihood. Experts from government agencies like agriculture, fisheries, livestock, and youth development departments on different enterprises will be invited to provide training to the PAPs. It is expected that this training will help the DPs/PAPs to be self-employed in their respective field and will be able to earn more income to ensure their minimum living standard.

During the construction stage, the PAPs/DPs, especially vulnerable persons, will be given preference over others in being engaged in project activities by the contractors suitable to their skills. To make the APs employable, the EA/LGED will identify the required skills for the construction activities before the commencement of the construction and will provide the necessary training to the PAPs. Adequate budgetary provision of funds for the above training programs of the PAPs is to be kept in the RP to be prepared for the subprojects. During the update of the LRPs if any children are found to be working informally at the sites they will be connected to relevant NGOs and government agency programs focused on schooling, nutrition etc. The project will not employ any child labor nor will child labor be allowed during operation phase.

2.2 AFFECTED PERSONS WITH IMPACT ON LIVELIHOOD

In Bangladesh, the informal sector is playing an important role in the recycling of waste. The existence of waste, mainly inorganic, has opened extensive utilization possibilities for various community groups. The informal sector is also playing a prominent role in the collection of waste.

Although solid waste recycling is not included in the City Corporation/Paurashava Act, waste has become the main source of income for several informal sector groups. Comprising almost 85% of the total waste, organic wastes have no significant resale value to the actors involved in the recycling trade. Inorganic waste is the main source of income for their livelihoods, therefore creating a complex system with each actor having a self-functioning network.

This feasibility study found that different actors are involved in the solid waste recycling network. They may be divided into four categories, as follows:

<i>Category 1</i>	Source: Households, secondary transfer stations, containers, dump site;
<i>Category 2</i>	Collectors: <i>Waste pickers, Feriwallas/itinerant buyers, rickshaw van collectors, municipal/city corporation waste collection workers;</i>
<i>Category 3</i>	Buyers: <i>Vangariwala/Junk Shops, wholesalers, brokers; and</i>
<i>Category 4</i>	Recyclers/Informal Industry: <i>Manufacturers/recyclers, informal small industries producing plastic products and plastic products manufacturing industries (formal sector).</i>

In Bangladesh, materials are separated from wastes at different stages of the collection process, as given below:

- Stage 1 Between the source (household) prior to disposal by the households and *feriwallas*;
- Stage 2 Between source (household) after disposal by the households and rickshaw van collectors;
- Stage 3 Between the source (containers/secondary collection points/dump site) and the municipal truck helpers and *dump site tokais*;
- Stage 4 Between the collection process and buying process; and
- Stage 5 Between the buying and manufacturing process.

Initially, at stage 1, the primary source (households) generates waste. These end up in secondary waste collection stations (STS), waste bins, drains, roadsides, and ditches. The unsoiled portion of waste of economic value is separated for the purpose of sale to the *feriwallas by the households*. In stage 2, with the introduction of house-to-house waste collection system in municipalities, rickshaw van collectors retrieve soiled waste before disposal to containers, open bins or STS. In stage 3, *tokais* retrieve soiled plastic material from the *wastebins* or STS. Moreover, from *wastebins*/secondary collection points, municipal collectors again retrieve soiled plastic during transportation to the dumpsite. Lastly, at the dump site, *dump tokais* and municipal truck helpers collect some portion of the very soiled waste that retains some economic value. In stage 4, collected items from different sources are bought by different buyers (*vangariwala* and wholesale shops) of the informal sector. In stage 5, subsequent to washing, drying, and sorting, the collected materials are sold to the pellet/granule manufacturers (small and large manufacturers for formal and informal sector) by brokers or wholesalers.

Households, businesses, and individuals affected due to the implementation of the sub-project have been identified through social surveys, field visits, consultation meetings, and observations. The list of the affected entities with livelihood impact due to the implementation of integrated landfill and resource recovery project along with the improvement of access roads is shown below:

Table 1: Affected Persons/Actors/Entities of Direct Income/Livelihood Impact

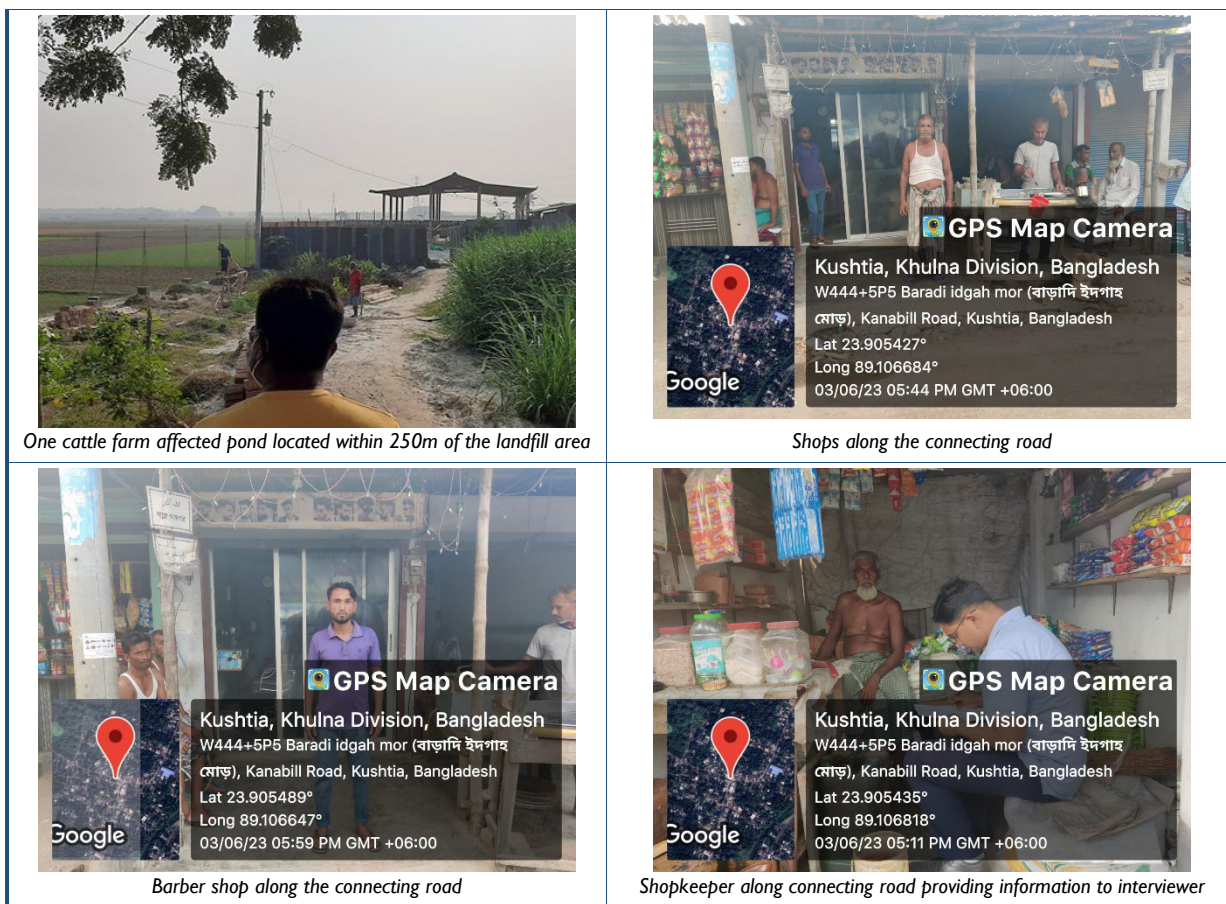
Sl. No.	Actor	No.	Type of Impact		Income / Livelihood Impact	Remarks
			Direct	Indirect		
A. Persons/Actors/Entities affected by the improvement of Landfill/Dumpsite						
1.	Tokai (Waste Picker) at Landfill (Dumpsite)	8	Yes	-	Yes	Landfill Tokai shall be affected during construction work.
2.	Tokai (Waste Picker) at Town-level	-	NA	NA	No	No direct/indirect impact as the waste collection process will continue during construction.
3.	Vangari shops near the landfill area	2	Yes	-	Yes	Sales of vangari shops near landfill site will drop during the construction period as they buy recyclables from landfill tokais.
4.	Vangari shops at town-level		NA	NA	No	No direct/indirect impact as they buy recyclables collected by the feriwallas, rickshaw van drivers, and town-level tokais.
5.	Rickshaw Van Collectors/Drivers	-	NA	NA	No	Will not be impacted because waste collection and disposal shall continue during the construction work.
6.	Waste Collection Truck Helpers	73	NA	NA	No	Waste collection truck helpers' income are likely to be impacted as they may derive income through waste collection at the landfill or during transfer.
7.	Pond	1	Yes	-	Yes	Within 200m of the Landfill Area
8.	Tobacco Factory	1	Yes	-	Yes	Within 200m of the Landfill Area
B. Persons/Actors/Entities affected by the improvement of connecting roads to Landfill/Dumpsite						

9.	Commercial Establishments (Small shops, Mill & Business Enterprises) along the two connecting roads	27	Yes	-	Yes	Will be impacted in terms of temporary loss of income during the connecting road improvement activities.
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It is to be noted that the total expected construction period of the subproject will range from 18 months to 24 months. All actors that derives income from the landfill sites as established through the updated LRP will be legible for compensation for the entire construction period. Implementation of the project in Kushtia Paurashava will impact the livelihood of i) Eight (8) waste pickers working in the landfill area; ii) two (2) vangari shops located near the landfill area; iii) one pond; iv) one tobacco factory and v) one cattle farm located near the landfill area. Eight (8) waste pickers, two (2) vangari shop owners located close to the landfill area but not within 250m and one pond lease holder located within 200m of the landfill area. Besides, the improvement of the two existing connecting roads will impact the income of 27 small shops, mills and business enterprises that are located along the two sides of the roads. The pictures of affected entities are shown as below.

Figure 5: Photos of entities affected by Kushtia sub-project





One cattle farm affected pond located within 250m of the landfill area

Shops along the connecting road

Barber shop along the connecting road

Shopkeeper along connecting road providing information to interviewer

The sub-project will directly impact the livelihood of total eight (8) waste pickers, two (2) vangari shop owners located in the landfill area and one pond lease holder located within 200m of the landfill area as well as the income of 27 small shops, mills and business enterprises located along the two sides of the connecting roads. Detail of the affected persons is shown the table below.

Table 2: Demographic Status of Waste Pickers and Vangari Shops

Sl. No.	Total Number of Affected Persons	Male	Female	Total
1.	Landfill site Waste Pickers	7	1	8
2.	Landfill site Vangari shop	2	0	2
Total		9	1	10

Source: Social Survey, December 2022

The livelihood of total eight (8) waste pickers will be directly impacted by the implementation of the subproject. These waste pickers work in the proposed landfill area. Detailed information of eight waste pickers is shown in the table below.

Table 3: Detail of Waste Pickers of Landfill Area

Sl. No.	Total Number of Affected Persons	Present Address	Sex	Age	NID/Birth Certificate Number	Contact Number
1.	Md. Shukur Ali	Kamalpara, Jugia, Kushtia	M	54	8204325131	01918510084
2.	Rabi Banshfor	Rail Line, Horijon Colony, Kushtia	M	30	102 767 0486	01758502439
3.	Md Mokbul Hossain	Barkhada Uttarpara, Kushtia	M	60	5027903116099	01782098581
4.	Badsa Pramanik	Barkhada, Uttarpara, Kushtia	M	60	5017925240601	01768685517

Sl. No.	Total Number of Affected Persons	Present Address	Sex	Age	NID/Birth Certificate Number	Contact Number
5.	Dipok	Barkhada Uttarpara, Kushtia	M	24	20095026001282547	01764454898
6.	Md. Sujan Ali	Thanapara, Kushtia	M	28	375 956 2113	01758502439
7.	Md. Rubel Hossain	Kamalpara, Jugia, Kushtia	M	33	19895026001263776	01765205111
8.	Mst Akhlima Khatun	Thanapara, Kushtia	F	45	5011527197291	01782322364

Source: Social Survey, December 2022

Livelihood of two (2) vangari shop owners will be directly impacted due to the implementation of the subproject. These shops are located near proposed landfill area where the waste pickers sell the retrieved inorganic materials. Detailed information of the 2 vangari shop owners are described below.

Table 4: Detail of Vangari Shop Owners Near Landfill Area

Sl. No.	Name of the Vangari Shop Owner	Present Address	Area (sq.ft)	Gender	Age	NID/Birth Certificate Number	Contact Number
1.	Md. Khokon Ali	Jufia Palpara, Kushtia	240	M	42	9103027547	01738744252
2.	Md. Jony	Thenmohene Bazar Road, Kushtia	263	M	28	4858274174	01780463992

Source: Social Survey, December 2022

Income of twenty-seven (27) small shops, mills and business enterprises located along the two sides of the two existing connecting roads proposed for improvement will be directly impacted due to the road improvement activities under the subproject. None of them has employee/staff. Detailed information of the 27 small shop, mill and business enterprise owners are described below.

Table 5: Detail of Commercial Establishments (small shop, mill and business enterprise owners) along the two connecting roads

Sl. No.	Road ID	Name of the Owner	Age	Gender	Present Address	NID No.	Contact No.	Type of Shop	Monthly Income (Tk.)
1.	I	Mohammad Ali	65	M	Baradi Eidgah Mor, Kushtia	1904494844	01745548817	Grocery Shop	6,000
2.	I	Md. Rahmate Ali	58	M	Baradi Eidgah Mor, Kushtia	3705165367	01795386425	Grocery Shop	4,500
3.	I	Md. Azgar Sheikh	66	M	Baradi Eidgah Mor, Kushtia	4604494924	01753545589	Tea Stall, Barber Shop & Dry Grain Business Shop	2,400
4.	I	Md. Samim Sheak	30	M	Baradi Eidgah Mor, Kushtia	7335300690	01757778645	Dry Grain Business	15,000
5.	I	Md. Mirajul Islam	36	M	Baradi Eidgah Mor, Kushtia	1454290600	01925075560	Tea Stall	12,000
6.	I	Md. Razib Hossain	32	M	Baradi Eidgah Mor, Kushtia	6447520732	01719626669	Barber Shop	12,000
7.	I	Md. Nazmul	28	M	Baradi Eidgah Mor, Kushtia	5101577137	01751277419	Barber Shop	15,000
8.	I	Sarowar Mondol	48	M	Baradi Khal Par, Kushtia	2354104008	01822398922	Light Food Business	12,000
9.	I	Md. Sahabub Alam Span	38	M	Baradi Khal Par, Kushtia	6904102425	01721191991	Grocery Shop	10,000
10.	I	Tahazzul Islam	26	M	Baradi Khal Par, Kushtia	1910741444	01885198441	Grocery Shop	12,000
11.	I	Abdul Ahad	22	M	Baradi Khal Par, Kushtia	59482036	01793955307	Light Food Business	15,000
12.	I	Ashraful Islam	52	M	Baradi Khal Par, Kushtia	5504662353		Tea Stall	18,000

Sl. No.	Road ID	Name of the Owner	Age	Gender	Present Address	NID No.	Contact No.	Type of Shop	Monthly Income (Tk.)
13.	2	Md Dulal Uddin	63	M	Jugia Sardar Para, Kushtia	8204510773	01712001415	Steel Mill	100,000
14.	2	Abu Shihab	31	M	Jugia Sardar Para, Kushtia		01722414354	Storage	100,000
15.	2	Md Harun Ar Rashid	51	M	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	2822726669	01753263520	Grocery Shop	30,000
16.	2	Abdur Rassak	52	M	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	8653339468		Barber Shop	12,000
17.	2	Md Aslam	66	M	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	5953093373	01762099511	Grocery Shop	25,000
18.	2	Akkache Ali Shordar	74	M	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	8653101967	01608211201	Tea Stall	8,000
19.	2	Md Amirul Islam	73	M	Jugia Sabji Farm, Kushtia	48603090046	01713913939	Fertilizer Dealer	30,000
20.	2	Hanif Mondol	36	M	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	3253098754	01981211970	Grocery Shop	30,000
21.	2	SM Jahidul Islam	45	M	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	9553241374	01721623959	Fertilizer Dealer	35,000
22.	2	Khukon	45	M	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	7305180759		Grocery Shop	15,000
23.	2	Md Amzad Mondal	62	M	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	1904100235	01735216458	Grocery Shop	15,000
24.	2	Md. Hasibul Islam	38	M	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	5017925256680	01772876887	Pharmacy	20,000
25.	2	Ratan Ali	45	M	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	8654308991	01731820019	Tea Stall cum Confectionery	25,000
26.	2	Md. Rafiuzzaman	30	M	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	1468738180	01837869286	Pharmacy	15,000
27.	2	Md. Anarul Biswas	26	M	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	2406236063	01720317234	Grocery Shop	35,000

2.3 DETAIL OF AFFECTED ENTITIES WITHIN 200M AND 250M BUFFER ZONE

One pond is located within 200m of the landfill area. The livelihood of the affected persons related to the pond will also be compensated. Detailed information of the affected persons is shown in the table below.

Table 6: Detail of Affected Pond located within 200m buffer zone

Sl. No.	Affected Settlement	Name of Lease Holder	Name of the Owner	Area (sq.ft)	Lease Period	Income of Lease holder Per Month (BDT)	Type of Fish Cultured
I.	Pond	Md. Tarek Aziz Turan GNM Road Komolapur, Kushtia Cell no. 01714662023	Md. Jahangir, Baradi, Kushtia Paurashava. Cell no. 01714592584	78750	10 years (June 2022 to May 2032)	From fish culture and sale of banana 30,000	1. Kathla 2. Rui 3. Mregal 4. Silver Carp 5. Glass Carp 6. Bata

Source: Social Survey, December 2022

Near the landfill site of Kushtia Paurashava, one cattle farm is located within 250m buffer zone and one tobacco processing factory is located within 200m buffer zone. Detail of these entities is shown in the following.

Table 7: Detail of Affected Entities located within 200m and 250 buffer zone

Sl. No.	Affected Settlement	Name of Owner	Area (sq.ft)	Number of Employees	Avg. Monthly Salary of Employees (BDT)	Avg. Monthly Income of the Owner (BDT)
I.	Cattle Farm	Shamsul Arifin	11733	3	16,500.00	35,000.00

Sl. No.	Affected Settlement	Name of Owner	Area (sq.ft)	Number of Employees	Avg. Monthly Salary of Employees (BDT)	Avg. Monthly Income of the Owner (BDT)
2.	HRS Industries Ltd. (Tobacco Processing Industry)	Md. Hafiz	22507	15 (10 Male & 5 Female)	Male: BDT 20,000 Female: BDT 10,000	50,000.00

Source: Social Survey, December 2022

SECTION 3: SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE AFFECTED PERSONS

3.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

This section presents the average income and expenditure status of affected persons, revealed from the social survey conducted by the consultant's team. It has been observed that about 50% of the waste pickers have a monthly income between Taka 5,000 to 10,000, and the rest have an income up to Taka 15,000 per month. At the same time, the vangari shop owners' monthly income starts from Taka 25,000 and they earn up to Taka 35,000 per month. Following table shows the income status in detail.

Table 8: Average Monthly Income of Landfill Waste Pickers and Vangari Shop Owners

Income Range (BDT)	Landfill Waste Pickers (%)	Landfill Vangari Shop (%)
5000-10000	50.0	0
10001-15000	50.0	0
15001-20000	0	0
20001-35000	0	100.0
35001-50000	0	0
More than 50000	0	0
Total	100	100

Source: Social Survey, December 2022

The survey revealed that waste pickers spend a monthly minimum of Taka 8,500 and a maximum of Taka 12,000 from the total amount they earn. Different expenditure pattern was found for the vangari shop owners. They make monthly expenditures less than their earning and can make some savings. The table below shows the expenditure status in detail.

Table 9: Average Monthly Expenditure of Landfill Waste Pickers and Vangari Shop Owners

Income Range (BDT)	Landfill Waste Pickers (%)	Landfill Vangari Shop (%)
5000-10000	50.0	0
10001-15000	50.0	0
15001-20000	0	0
20001-35000	0	100.0
35001-50000	0	0
More than 50000	0	0
Total	100	100

Source: Social Survey, December 2022

The survey along both sides of the connecting road reveals that the average monthly income of the owners of small shops, mills and business enterprises is Taka 23,293 where the lowest income is Taka 2,400 and the highest income is Taka 100,000. Detail status is shown below.

Table 10: Average Monthly Income of Small Shop, Mill & Business Enterprise Owners along Connecting Roads

Income Range (BDT)	No. of the Owners	Percentage of the Owners
Up to 5000	2	7
5000-10000	3	11
10001-15000	11	41
15001-20000	2	7
20001-35000	7	26
35001-50000	0	4
More than 50000	2	4
Total	27	100

Source: Social Survey, December 2022

During the survey, it was found that the monthly income of the employees of the affected pond is a maximum of Taka 7,000; employees of cattle farm receive monthly Taka 16,500 per month, and income of cattle farm owner is Taka 35,000 per month. Detail status is shown below.

Table 11: Average Monthly Income of Owner and Employees of other Affected Entities

SI No	Affected Entity	Employee Salary (BDT)	Income of Lease holder/owner per month (BDT)
1	Pond	Guard: 7000.00 Caretaker: 3000.00	30000.00
2	Cattle Farm	16,500.00	35,000.00
3	HRS Industries Ltd. (Tobacco processing Industry)	10000.00	Unknown

Source: Social Survey, December 2022

3.2 HEALTH CONDITION OF THE LANDFILL WASTE PICKERS (TOKAI)

This section presents the health condition of the landfill tokais based on the social survey findings. As mentioned earlier, the total number of landfill tokais is eight. The survey findings reveal that the takais suffered from different diseases during the last year. All of them suffered from scabies and other skin diseases, including fever, followed by more than one-third from eye infections, diarrhea, and dysenteries, one-fourth from typhoid and paratyphoid, and more than one-tenth from malaria, dengue, and jaundice. **Table 12** shows the types of diseases affecting landfill waste pickers.

Table 12: Types of diseases suffered by the waste pickers in the last one year

SI. No.	Types of Diseases	% of the Waste Pickers
1	Scabies & other skin diseases	100
2	Fever	100
3	Eye infections	38
4	Diarrhea, dysenteries	38
5	Typhoid, paratyphoid	25
6	Malaria, dengue	13
7	Jaundice	13

Source: Social Survey, December 2022

Apart from the diseases mentioned in **Table 12**, the waste pickers are exposed to occupational hazards, as shown in **Table 13**.

Table 13: Types of health hazards faced by the waste pickers

SI. No.	Types of Health Hazards	% of the Waste Pickers
1	Have skin disease	100
2	Problem in taking a breath	88
3	Get injured	75
4	Pain (Neck, backbone, hand, waist, etc.)	63
5	Irritation in eyes	50
6	Infection in any body part	50

Source: Social Survey, December 2022

Due to health issues, waste pickers cannot work on average for two days a month. Based on their average monthly income of BDT 8,777, it has been calculated that they are to lose an average income of BDT 702 for this two-day sickness. Moreover, in addition to their income loss for two days, they spend BDT 300 on average for their medical treatment purpose. Thus, their total average loss per month due to income loss plus expenditure for medical treatment is BDT 1002. The maximum loss is BDT 1,500, which is 10% of their maximum monthly income of BDT 15,000, and 11.42% of their monthly average income of BDT 8,777, respectively.

Under the project, a skill enhancement program for waste pickers shall be organized involving NGOs. It will help them to minimize occupational health hazards from their current occupation. The project plans to hire waste pickers to work in the MRF to be constructed under the project.

SECTION 4: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

4.1 STRATEGY AS PER RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

During the implementation of the Resettlement Plan (RP) with the assistance of the consulting team and LGED, city corporations/Paurashava will conduct meaningful consultations with PAPs, their host communities, and civil society for each sub-project identified as having involuntary resettlement impacts. Meaningful consultation is a process that will:

- Start beginning in the project preparation stage and be carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle.
- Provide timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people.
- Be undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion.
- Be gender-inclusive and responsive, tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.
- Incorporate all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision makings, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. And
- Share the anticipated impacts of the sub-project; the EA /LGED will pay particular attention to the need of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female-headed households, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land.

As the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is a part of the Resettlement Plan (RP), necessary consultation and information dissemination are also required during the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). During the preparation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) required number of focus group discussions and stakeholder consultation meetings were conducted by the consultant.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Two (2) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with 37 sweepers in and around the landfill area. Among them, 24 were female, and 13 were male. All of them are from the Horizon community. Their age group is between 21 and 55. The average family size is 5. They live in the Paurashava's sweeper colony.

The outcome of the FGDs

- During the discussion, the female FGD group discussed their daily expenditures, showing their everyday life challenges. Considering the price of the necessary goods, their earning needs to be increased.
- Female sweepers have dissatisfaction with getting PPEs. They need gloves, gumboot, musk, etc.
- They faced job-related health hazards. Cold, cough and minor injuries are regular phenomena of their life. They must spend expenditure on managing the risks. The FGD group claimed medical facilities for it.
- Now a days the posterity of the community is getting an education. According to the female respondent, their descendants are deprived of getting a proper job. They requested job scope in the upcoming ISWMP based on competence. They added that it would change their livelihood.

- The male sweepers are involved mainly in drain cleaning, office cleaning, sewerage line cleaning, safety tank cleaning, etc. For this job, Paurashava pays Taka 7800/ per month. Considering the price of the necessary daily goods, this amount is very nominal.
- The male sweepers are dissatisfied with Paurashava-supplied PPEs. They added that they get it irregularly and quantity needs to be increased.
- They faced job-related health hazards. Cold, cough, and minor injuries are a regular phenomenon in their life. They have to expend expenditure to manage the risks. The FGD group claimed medical facilities for it.

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting (SCM)

One Stakeholder Consultation Meeting (SCM) was conducted in Kushtia Paurashava Auditorium with an attendance of 44 persons. Among them, 25 persons were male, and 19 were female participants. The participants were from different groups like businessmen, NGOs, housewives, teachers, and service holders. Apart from the participants above, Paurashava officials and the members of the consultant team were present.

Information Shared by the Consultant Team

The meeting started with a speech from Md. Rafiqul Islam, Senior Engineer, ISWMIP, about the purpose and necessity of the project. He explained that the project is designed to include the entire value chain from collection to disposal and developing income generation for the sustainability of project operation. Waste will be collected from the source and transported to a secondary transfer station (STS) or directly to the solid waste management plant. At the source level, the collection will be made by rickshaw van. Waste collected by the rickshaw van will be transported to STS. It is recommended to practice source segregation at the source level. This project will provide the required number of rickshaw vans and trucks. Improvement of the access road and construction of required STSs will be undertaken by the proposed project.

The proposed project has been designed to establish an Integrated Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility (IL&RRF) in the existing landfill site of Kushtia. The facility will comprise a composting plant, an MRF, a pyrolysis facility, a leachate treatment facility, and controlled waste landfilling at the existing waste disposal site Baradi of Kushtia Municipality. The subproject will be able to recycle and treat solid waste to 185 tons/day by the year 2045 in an environmentally friendly manner. The subproject will also remove and cap the existing waste disposed of in the landfill site using the open dumping method. The existing waste will be disposed of and capped in a new cell. Apart from composting and waste recycling, the subproject will reduce GHG emissions by avoiding landfilling a significant amount of biodegradable and recyclable waste.

The project by 2025 shall be able to divert 22% of the generated waste for composting, 15% of inorganic waste shall be recycled in the MRF, and 3% for pyrolysis (single-use plastic waste to oil). In all, 40% will be recycled, and 60% will be landfilled in 2025, and this recycling rate shall be increased to 60% by 2045.

Md. Nurul Hoque Upal, Environment Specialist, ISWMIP described his observation during a field visit to Kushtia Paurashava. His main comment was that the current disposal practices lack sufficient covered vehicles, which causes foul odor spreading from waste and spillage of leachate during waste collection and transportation.

Mohammad Jobayer, Safeguard Supervisor, discussed GRM of the project. He added that there is no land acquisition issue. But as AIB is planning to finance the project, the potentially affected people and other stakeholders are to be consulted during the design and implementation of the project. People's opinions will be incorporated into the project design.

A stakeholder-level consultation meeting has been organized to disseminate information about the project and get broader community support. Mr. Mosharraf Hossain, a social consultant of LGED, wanted to know from the participants if they supported the implementation of the project. Participants warmly responded about their support.

After discussing the project, the floor was open for a question-and-answer session.

Question and Answer Session

Participants were requested to raise their issues/questions one by one on the proposed project. This session was moderated by Akhter Jahan, and the consultant's team answered questions.

Table 14: Issues Raised by the Participants

Sl. No.	Participant	Issues Raised	Response from the Consultants Team
1	Md. Selim Morol (Service holder) Ph.01715046056	The present waste Management under the Mayor is satisfactory but considering the rapid growth of the population we need a sustainable waste management system.	The team met the Mayor and the mayor also expressed his interest and the necessity for a modern and sustainable waste management system.
2	Md. Kamal Uddin (Service holder) Ph.01717126250	Kushtia Paurashava will be benefited if the waste is used as raw material for fuel production.	The proposal has been taken thankfully by the consultants. The team informed that ISWMMIP has a plan to produce fuel from the collected waste.
3	Md. Ysuf (Teacher) Ph.01717513164	Is there scope to prepare gas and different types of raw materials from the wastes?	The consultant's team informed that the project would produce compost and oil from the collected waste.
4	Nazia Akhter (Housewife) Ph.01715210875	Paurashava has many waste dumping points. But many of us dump waste here and there which causes waterlogging. What is the solution?	The project has an awareness-building component under the proposed project. Moreover, the project will implement source separation, and 100% of the waste shall be collected from the source.
5	Nahar Akhter (Service holder) Ph.01725475829	Job scope should be created for females and waste pickers.	The project will engage affected landfill waste pickers in the MRF as a formal staff.
6	Saiful Huque Murad (councilor) Ph.01711120946	Waste management has been one of the major challenges of Kushtia Paurashava for its rapid urban growth, but its waste collection and disposal capacity is still old and limited. It needs to be improved the system and at the same time collected waste needs to recycle. Need sufficient awareness programs for the local people to follow the waste management issues.	The Consultants have taken this proposal.
7	Md. Atiar Rahman (Teacher) Ph.01760212384	He proposed to clean the surrounding area of the Mohini Mohon School for a better healthy environment for the students.	Will be discussed with the AIB as well as LGED.

SECTION 5: POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) has been prepared as per the Resettlement Framework (RF) of the project and following the social safeguards and land acquisition policies of the government of Bangladesh, like the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act 2017 (ARIPA) of Bangladesh and AIIB's ESF, specifically ESS2.

5.1 NATIONAL LAW AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH

The current GoB legislation governing land acquisition for public purposes is the Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act of 2017. Under the law, the owners affected by the acquisition will be eligible for compensation for (i) land permanently acquired (including standing crops, trees, and houses); and (ii) any other impact and damages caused by such acquisition. In accordance with the ARIPA, 2017, the legal process is initiated by an application by the requiring agency or department to the DC of the District concerned with a detailed map of the proposed area. In determining the compensation, the DC considers the recorded price of land transacted during the past 12 months in the Project area, plus a 200% premium on the assessed value of the property for compulsory acquisition, which remains much below the replacement value. The ARIPA, 2017 made provisions for payment of crop compensation to tenant cultivators. The ARIPA, 2017, however, does not cover the project Affected Persons (APs), such as informal settlers/squatters and persons without titles or ownership records. The act has no provision for resettlement assistance and transitional allowances for the restoration of the livelihoods of the non-titled APs. The DC processes land acquisition

5.2 AIIB ESS2: RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION PRINCIPLES

AIIB ESF policy deals with the objectives of social safeguards are to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in comparison to pre-project levels, and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. Accordingly, in the case of implementing the sub-projects under ISWMIP, AIIB's ESS 2 will need to be applied to all sub-project components owing to involuntary resettlement being directly related to the sub-project activities. This LRP is fully adopted, dealing with the principle of AIIB's Environment and Social Standard 2 (ESS2), which are as follows in brief:

The social safeguard will cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The critical elements of social safeguards are (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income before displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including the provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. Due to project interventions, the EA will give attention to the poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved livelihoods.

5.3 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX AS PER THE RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK OF THE PROJECT

In integrating the key aspects, the Entitlement Matrix is prepared as part of the RF, which was prepared to accommodate the Resettlement Plan for each sub-project.

Table 15: Entitlement Matrix of Resettlement Framework

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
Impact category 1: Acquisition of agricultural, homestead, commercial, water bodies (ponds), land	
The legal owner(s) as identified by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) in the process of CCL payment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation under the law (CCL) which includes a 200% premium • Replacement Value (RV) and dislocation Allowance as recommended by PAVC. • If RV is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by LGED. • If the remaining land is unusable, the compensation provided will be calculated based on the total land affected (i.e., the actual land lost plus the remaining unusable land).
Impact category 2: Requisition of agricultural, homestead, commercial, water bodies (ponds) land	
Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
The legal owner(s) as identified by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) in the process of CCL payment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental price of land as determined by DC with consultation with the landowners and LGED following the guideline of ARIPA 2017 • Replacement Value (RV) and dislocation allowance as recommended by PVAC if any assets other than the land are affected and require relocation. • If the land or assets are leased to a third party, compensation to the third party and income loss to the owners will be paid as recommended by DC. • If the remaining land is unusable, the compensation provided will be calculated based on the total land requisitioned (i.e., the actual land required plus the remaining unusable land). • The requisition can be a maximum of 2 years The land must be returned to the owner in its original condition; otherwise, compensation has to be paid as decided by DC and the landowner.
Impact category 3: Loss of residential and commercial structures with title to land	
Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
The legal owner(s) as identified by DC in the process of CCL payment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL includes 100% premium or RV, whichever is higher • If RV is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by LGED as a top-up. • Transfer Grant at an actual cost which will include labour cost and transportation cost • Reconstruction Grant in actual cost, which will include land development, labour cost, and transportation cost • LGED, in collaboration with local government, city corporations, and Paurashavas will do its best to identify alternative residential or commercial sites for the affected HHs. • The owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials. • Dismantling costs for a non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs.
Impact category 4: Loss of residential and commercial structures without title to land (squatters/vendors/encroachers)	

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
<p>Non-titled person owners, vendors, and encroachers those own residential and commercial structures (movable and non-movable built on GoB land as found during the census</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement value of the structure as determined by PVAC in consultation with affected HHs. • Transfer Grant at an actual cost which will include labour cost and transportation cost • Reconstruction Grant in actual cost, which will include land development, labour cost and transportation cost • LGED, in collaboration with local government, city corporations, and Paurashavas, will do its best to identify alternative residential or commercial sites for the affected HHs. • The owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost. • Dismantling costs for a non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs.
Impact category 5: Loss of common property resources (CPR) with or without title to land	
Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owners (land, structures, trees, or any other assets) identified by DC in the process of CCL payment. • Socially recognized owners/ non-titled (structures, trees, or any other assets) affected on the ROW as identified by Census and verified by IVC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL which includes a 200% premium for land (title holder • If the RV of land is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by LGED as a top-up. • CCL which includes 100% premium for assets other than land (titleholder) • If the RV of assets other than land is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by LGED as a top-up (titleholder) • Replacement Value (RV) of structure, trees, or any other assets other than land for the non-titled holder • Transfer Grant at actual cost, which will include labour cost and transportation cost • Reconstruction Grant in actual cost, which will include land development, labour cost, and transportation cost • The owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost. • Dismantling costs for a non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs. <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will construct a new community property in consultation with the community and/or managing committee. • No community property cannot be demolished until a new one is constructed.
Impact category 6: Loss of timber and fruit-bearing trees, bamboo, and banana groves	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legal owner(s) as identified by the DC in the process of CCL payment. • Socially recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified by census, and verified by PVAC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber trees and bamboo: RV of trees and bamboo. • Fruit-bearing trees without timber: if the tree is at or near the fruit-bearing stage, the estimated current market value of the fruit. • Fruit-bearing trees with timber: RV for the timber and estimated current market value of the fruit. • Banana groves: RV of all trees and estimated current value of one-time crop of each full-grown tree. • Owners will be allowed to fall trees and take the timber, free of cost, after payment of CCL or RV as applicable.
Impact category 7: Loss of standing crops/fish stock	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner cultivators as identified in joint verification by DC and LGED. • Socially recognized owners of crops/fish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation under the law (CCL) which includes a 100% premium for title holders and sharecroppers • 100% top-up payment on DC's CCL for legal owners and sharecroppers • Replacement value of crops if planted on GoB land by squatters and /or sharecroppers

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
stock as identified by Census and verified by PVAC. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharecroppers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-month advance notice to be issued in time to harvest standing crops. If not possible, the value of standing crops at full harvest value will be paid. RV of existing standing crops/fish stock Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock.
Impact category 8: Loss of leased /mortgaged in land/ponds	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaseholder with legal papers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RV of crops/fish stock.
Impact category 9: Loss of income from displaced commercial/ industrial premises (owner-operated)	
Any proprietor or businessman or artisan operating in premises, at the time of issuance of Notice u/s 4 and/or during Census.	One-time assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month within the project influence area determined by PAVC and transitional allowance @ three months rental cost.
Impact category 10: Temporary loss of income (wage earners in agriculture, commerce & small business, and industry) for title and non-title	
Regular wage earners are affected by the acquisition. Also applicable for non-titled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income @ average wage/day in the locality for 30 days for wage labour or as determined by PVAC
Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income and livelihood restoration assistance to be created by the Project.
Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
Impact category 11: Loss of income from rented-out and access to rented-in residential/commercial premises	
Owner of the rented-out premises as identified by Census and verified by PVAC. Household/person rented in any such structure as identified by Census and verified by PVAC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month within the project influence area determined by PVAC and transitional allowance @ three months rental cost. Actual shifting assistance
Impact category 12: Adverse Impact on Host Population Due to Relocation of PAPs	
Households relocated to the host villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement of carrying capacity of common civic amenities/utilities of the host communities as per assessment by LGED.
Impact Category 12: Severally affected and Vulnerable HHs and livelihood assistance	
Persons losing more than 10% of their incomes from all sources as identified by census and verified by PVAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income restoration grants for three months based on the average monthly income loss skill training and credit support under the income generation program. Special Assistance of a one-time payment for vulnerable households as each female-headed, disabled-headed, elderly-headed, and poor household as decided by PAVC and the assigned NGO. All the vendors and squatters will be eligible for Skill training and credit support under the income generation program.
Impact category 14: Construction-induced impact	
Households/persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitlements will be determined as per the resettlement policy framework of AIBB

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
Title and non-title land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RV of damaged land, structure, tree, crops/fish stock structure, tree and /or any type and /or any type of assets owners as determined by PVAC and affected land / of assets owners The owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials
Impact category I 5: Voluntary land donation	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the potential donor or donors have been appropriately informed and consulted about the project and the choices available to them • potential donors are aware that refusal is an option and have confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation • the donor is expected to benefit directly from the project i.e., job opportunities etc. • For community or collective land, a donation can only occur with the consent of individuals using or occupying the land. LGED will maintain a transparent record of all consultations and agreements reached; and • All donation consultations and documentation procedures must be well documented and preserved.

CCL: Cash compensation under law (CCL); PVAC= Property Valuation Advisory Committee

SECTION 6: COMPENSATION UNDER LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

The provisional estimated budget for the LRP of Kushtia Paurashava spells out the estimated cost related to income and livelihood restoration for the affected households. The calculation and estimation of the cost will be finalized by the Project Director's (PD) office.

The PD will be responsible for allocating the funds on time to implement the LRP under each subproject included in the overall project estimate. Funds should be allocated for costs related to income and livelihood restoration of the affected persons and administrative expenses. Timely disbursement of funds will be required for efficient LRP implementation. The estimated budget is mentioned below:

Table 16: Estimated Entitlement Provision under Livelihood Restoration Program (estimated entitlements figures) to be updated during LRP

Sl. No.	Affected Entities	Entitlements	Responsibility	Reference
A Compensation for Waste Pickers in Landfill Area				
1.	8 Waste Pickers during entire construction period	income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business. Loss of Income for the entire construction period will be covered		RPF: Table 7.1- Sl.# 4; LRP: Table 8
		Will get employment in Material Recycling Facility (MRF)		RPF: Table 10.1- IC 10
		Will get work during Landfill Construction Work for 18 months		RPF: Table 10.1- IC 13
B Compensation for Vangari Shops in Landfill Area				
1.	Vangari Shop-1 (Owner Md. Khokon Ali)	Replacement Value of Structure	a. Fund Allocation: PD, ISWMIP;	RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#2; Table 10.1- IC 4
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#2
2.	Vangari Shop-2 (Owner Md. Jony)	Replacement Value of Structure	b. Compensation Disbursement: Respective Paurashava Authority;	RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#2; Table 10.1- IC 4
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#2
C Compensation for Affected Pond				
1.	Owner of Leased Pond	6-month income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business	c. Supervisory Role: Social Safeguard Consultants, ISWMIP.	RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#4
2.	Employee (2 Employees)	Tk. 1,800/Employee = Tk. 6,000 x 3 months		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#6
D Compensation for Tobacco Factory				
1.	Compensation for Owner	6-month income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#4
2.	Compensation for Employees	Tk. 1,8000/Employee = Tk. 6,000 x 3 months		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#6
E Cattle Farm				
1.	Compensation for Owner	6-month income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#4
2.	Compensation for Employees (3 employees)	Tk. 1,8000/Employee = Tk. 6,000 x 3 months		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#6
F Compensation for Commercial Establishments along the 2 connecting roads				
1.	Compensation for Small shops, Mill & Business	6-month income @ net income (Taka)/month of the individual owner from the respective business		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#4

Sl. No.	Affected Entities	Entitlements	Responsibility	Reference
	Enterprises (27 owners)			

* RPF - Draft Resettlement Planning Framework of ISWMIP.

** FRKP - Feasibility Report for Kushtia Municipality.

*** IC – Impact Category.

Table 17: Compensation Provision under Livelihood Restoration Program (entitlement related figures to be updated during LRP update)

Sl. No.	Affected Entities	Entitlements	Quantity/ Rate/No.	Rate (BDT)	Amount in (BDT)
A Compensation for Waste Pickers in Landfill Area					
1.	8 Waste Pickers during the entire construction period	During the entire construction period, income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business			7
		Will get employment in Material Recycling Facility (MRF)			
		Will get work during Landfill Construction Work for 18 months			
B Compensation for Vangari Shops in Landfill Area					
1.	Vangari Shop-1 (Owner Md. Khokon Ali)	Replacement Value of Structure	240 sq. ft.	837	2,00,880
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			50,220
2.	Vangari Shop-2 (Owner Md. Jony)	Replacement Value of Structure	263 sq. ft.	837	2,20,131
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			55,033
C Compensation for Affected Pond					
1.	Owner of Leased Pond	6-month income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business	6		
2.	Employee (2 Employees)	Tk. 1,8000/Employee = Tk. 6,000 x 6 months	2		
D Compensation for Tobacco Factory					
1.	Compensation for Owner	6-month income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business	6	50,000	3,00,000
2.	Compensation for Employees	Tk. 1,8000/Employee = Tk. 6,000 x 6 months	15		
E. Cattle Farm					
1.	Compensation for Owner	6-month income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business	6	35,000	2,10,000
2.	Compensation for Employees (3 employees)	Tk. 1,8000/Employee = Tk. 6,000 x 6 months	6		
Total					22,96,264

* PAVC = Property Valuation Advisory Committee (PVAC) under the supervision of PD, ISWMIP.

** It was confirmed during field visit and consultation that there are 2 employees engaged in pond, 15 employees in tobacco processing industry, and 3 employees in cattle farm. However, during the field no other information and document (e.g., copy of NID/Birth Registration Certificate, address, contract number, etc.) were given. Hence, during implementation, the Project Management Office will collect required and proper documents and information from the employees for verification and validation before releasing the fund.

Table 18: Estimated Compensation for Road Improvement

Sl. No.	Road ID	Name of the Affected Owners	Present Address of the Owners	NID No.	Contact No.	Entitlements	Quantity/ Rate/ No.	Rate (BDT)	Amount in (BDT)
1	1	Mohammad Ali	Baradi Eidgah Mor, Kushtia	1904494844	01745548817	6-month income @ BDT 6,000/month	6	6,000	36,000
2	1	Md. Rahmate Ali	Baradi Eidgah Mor, Kushtia	3705165367	01795386425	6-month income @ BDT 4,500/month	6	4,500	27,000
3	1	Md. Azgar Sheikh	Baradi Eidgah Mor, Kushtia	4604494924	01753545589	6-month income @ BDT 2,400/month	6	2,400	14,400
4	1	Md. Samim Sheak	Baradi Eidgah Mor, Kushtia	7335300690	01757778645	6-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
5	1	Md. Mirajul Islam	Baradi Eidgah Mor, Kushtia	1454290600	01925075560	6-month income @ BDT 12,000/month	6	12,000	72,000
6	1	Md. Razib Hossain	Baradi Eidgah Mor, Kushtia	6447520732	01719626669	6-month income @ BDT 12,000/month	6	12,000	72,000
7	1	Md. Nazmul	Baradi Eidgah Mor, Kushtia	5101577137	01751277419	6-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
8	1	Sarowar Mondol	Baradi Khal Par, Kushtia	2354104008	01822398922	6-month income @ BDT 12,000/month	6	12,000	72,000
9	1	Md. Sahabub Alam Span	Baradi Khal Par, Kushtia	6904102425	01721191991	6-month income @ BDT 10,000/month	6	10,000	60,000
10	1	Tahazzul Islam	Baradi Khal Par, Kushtia	1910741444	01885198441	6-month income @ BDT 12,000/month	6	12,000	72,000
11	1	Abdul Ahad	Baradi Khal Par, Kushtia	59482036	01793955307	6-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
12	1	Ashraful Islam	Baradi Khal Par, Kushtia	5504662353		6-month income @ BDT 18,000/month	6	18,000	108,000
13	2	Md Dulal Uddin	Jugia Sardar Para, Kushtia	8204510773	01712001415	6-month income @ BDT 100,000/month	6	100,000	600,000
14	2	Abu Shihab	Jugia Sardar Para, Kushtia		01722414354	6-month income @ BDT 100,000/month	6	100,000	600,000
15	2	Md Harun Ar Rashid	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	2822726669	01753263520	6-month income @ BDT 30,000/month	6	30,000	180,000
16	2	Abdur Rassak	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	8653339468		6-month income @ BDT 12,000/month	6	12,000	72,000
17	2	Md Aslam	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	5953093373	01762099511	6-month income @ BDT 25,000/month	6	25,000	150,000
18	2	Akkache Ali Shordar	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	8653101967	01608211201	6-month income @ BDT 8,000/month	6	8,000	48,000
19	2	Md Amirul Islam	Jugia Sabji Farm, Kushtia	48603090046	01713913939	6-month income @ BDT 30,000/month	6	30,000	180,000
20	2	Hanif Mondol	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	3253098754	01981211970	6-month income @ BDT 30,000/month	6	30,000	180,000
21	2	SM Jahidul Islam	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	9553241374	01721623959	6-month income @ BDT 35,000/month	6	35,000	210,000
22	2	Khukon	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	7305180759		6-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
23	2	Md Amzad Mondal	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	1904100235	01735216458	6-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
24	2	Md. Hasibul Islam	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	5017925256680	01772876887	6-month income @ BDT 20,000/month	6	20,000	120,000
25	2	Ratan Ali	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	8654308991	01731820019	6-month income @ BDT 25,000/month	6	25,000	150,000
26	2	Md. Rafiuzzaman	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	1468738180	01837869286	6-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
27	2	Md. Anarul Biswas	Jugia Kadamtola, Kushtia	2406236063	01720317234	6-month income @ BDT 35,000/month	6	35,000	210,000
		Compensation for Van Collectors/D rivers Near Landfill Area				During the entire construction period, income @ net income (Taka)/month of			

SI. No.	Road ID	Name of the Affected Owners	Present Address of the Owners	NID No.	Contact No.	Entitlements	Quantity/Rate/No.	Rate (BDT)	Amount in (BDT)
						the individual owner from the respective business			
Total									3,773,400

6.1 COMPENSATION PAYMENT DISBURSEMENT

Paurashava authority will disburse the compensation payment under the supervision of the social safeguard team of supervision consultants of the ISWMIP project.

6.2 ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR TRAINING AND HEALTH CAMP

In addition to payment of compensation to the affected persons, it is recommended to arrange capacity-building training for the affected persons along with the arrangement of health camps. The estimated budget for training and health camp is shown in Annexure I.

6.3 CUT-OFF DATE FOR COMPENSATION PAYMENT

The above calculations have been made based on a social survey conducted in December 2022 and the road survey conducted in May 2023. The numbers quoted above regarding the affected categories are currently considered an estimate, and this LRP will be updated six months before the commencement of civil works to reflect the fluidity of the waste-picking ecosystem and the change in the commercial establishments along the connecting roads. The cut-off date should be declared during updating the LRP by LGED social experts. In addition, Screening Forms are to be prepared to cover land donations where applicable. During the social survey in December 2022, GPS coordinate was taken for the affected entities. This GPS location will verify the affected persons while updating the LRP and compensation payment for livelihood restoration and income loss.

SECTION 7: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

7.1 ORGANOGRAM FOR RP IMPLEMENTATION

A RP implementation organogram, as proposed by the Draft Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) of ISWMIP, is given below in the figure that may be considered in consultation with PD, ISWMIP and other officials concerned as per the requirement of the implementation level.

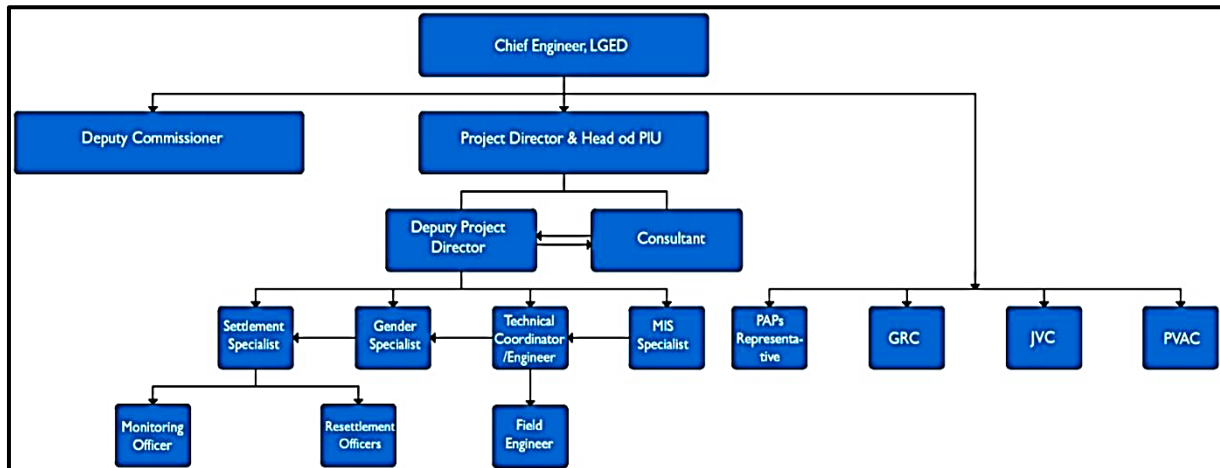


Figure 6: Organogram for RP Implementation

7.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (LGED)

The Local Government Engineering Development (LGED) under the Ministry of Local Government Rural Development & Cooperatives (LGRD&C), Local Development Division, will be the Executing Agency (EA) responsible for implementing the LRPs. LGED shall establish a PMU for the Project, headed by a PD responsible for the overall execution of the project. The EA also will set up a SMO headed by the Executive Engineer of the concerned Paurashava/ city corporation in the district, which will work under the PMU.

7.3 PROJECT DIRECTOR/PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

At the project level, ISWMIP will exercise its functions through a PIU. The PIU will be responsible for the general project execution of the project and streamline the safeguards-related tasks of different sub-projects headed by the PD. The PIU is responsible for ensuring compliance with the national and AIB environmental and social safeguard requirements, including preparing LRPs and other management plans.

The PD will implement the safeguards instruments for all sub-projects and maintain regular contact with the local community and authorities. The PD will collect information and progress on social safeguards compliance from the PIU, tasked with day-to-day project-related activities at the subproject level. The PIU will be established to serve as a central unit for providing technical backstopping regarding safeguards management for all sub-projects and has the overall responsibility for planning, implementation, and supervision of safeguard functions described in this Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). The PD will keep a close liaison with the AIB safeguards team to seek clarity and guidance on the safeguards requirements of the program and will oversee the supervisory consultants for the preparation of safeguard documents. PIU will ensure the quality of safeguards documents prepared by the consultants and shall endorse all safeguards-related documents to AIB for review, clearance, and disclosure.

7.4 KUSHTIA PAURASHVA

The functions of the Paurashava in Bangladesh have been spelled out in the Local Government (Paurashava) Act, 2009 (Amended in 2011). Section 41 (1) of the Act of 2009 specifies the duties and responsibilities of the Paurashava. Paurashavas functions continue to be considered mandatory. Mandatory functions are:

- Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and culverts.
- Removal, collection, and disposal of refuse.
- Provision and maintenance of public streets and street lighting, and trees
- Control over traffic and public vehicles.
- Provision and regulation of water supply.
- Establishment and maintenance of public markets.
- Regulation of unsanitary buildings and prevention of infectious diseases and epidemics.
- Registration of births, deaths, and marriages.
- Provision and maintenance of slaughterhouses.
- Provision and maintenance of drainage.

7.5 SUPERVISORY CONSULTANTS-MANAGEMENT SUPPORT UNIT

The EA will engage a Management Support Consultants (MSC) to assist in carrying out a range of activities, including implementing and monitoring the safeguards aspects of the project. The Resettlement Specialist (RS) of the MSC will be responsible for arranging or carrying out the activities of preparation/updating/finalizing the LRP for the sub-projects. The resettlement specialist will also oversee and monitor LRP Implementation in close liaison with the PIU, SMO, and other concerned agencies. The consultants having adequate human resources for project implementation will be engaged. Supervisory consultants will also assist the PMU in planning and preparation for the implementation and monitoring of the LRP in accordance with the RF.

7.6 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

GRC redress Committees (GRC) will be an instrument where the communities will exercise their basic rights of participation in the project cycle through suggestions and complaints. GRCs also be a para legal court of the sub-project at the ULB level to address local problems and complaints related to social and environmental impacts as well as procurement and construction quality issues. Based on consensus, the procedure will help to resolve issues/conflicts amicably and quickly without resorting to any expensive, time-consuming legal actions.

Project-affected-people for the AIIB funded construction activities in the ISWMIP project and any other stakeholder may submit comments or complaints at any time by using the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

The GRM will be accessible to all Internal, external, regional and international stakeholders, including affected people, community members, civil society, media, vulnerable people and other interested parties. External stakeholders can use the GRM to submit complaints, feedback, queries, suggestions, or even compliments related to the overall management and implementation of the ISWMI-AIIB project. The GRM is intended to address issues and complaints in an efficient, timely, and cost-effective manner. A snapshot of grievance redress procedure is given in the following table.

Table 19: Grievance Redress Procedures

Step of the procedures	Functions for determining the Resolve of Grievance
Step-1	An AP has a grievance about any part of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Process (LARP) and assumes/finds that it cannot be resolved.
Step-2	The AP can approach the assigned Resettlement Officer/NGO will provide clarification to the AP as per RP within one day.
Step-3	If not resolved or not satisfied with the clarification given by NGO/Resettlement Officer within two days, thus, the AP can approach to the issue before GRC in writing. Resettlement Officer/NGO staff assist the AP in producing the complains and organize hearing within 21 (twenty-one) days/ three weeks of receiving the complaints.
Step-4	GRC will scrutinize applications to resolve the complaints. And cases are referred to DC through EA (Executing Agency) if beyond their mandate.
Step-5	If within its mandate, GRC sessions will be held with the aggrieved AP, minutes are recorded. If resolved, the Project Director will approve it in writing.
Step-6	If not resolved, the AP may accept GRC decision, if not, he/she may file a case to the court of law for settlement.
Step-7	The GRC minutes, approved by the Project Director, are received at the Convener's Office. The approved verdict is communicated to the complaint AP in writing.

7.7 SUBPROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

Substantial time is required for spanning the continuum of subproject preparation, approval, survey, design & estimate, contract award and contract execution. Efforts need to be made to meticulously follow the work schedule for timely implementation of work. Normally the construction work season in Bangladesh runs from October through May (eight months). Construction works are sometimes impeded for the following reasons.

- Early floods in April/May,
- Late floods in September/October,
- Natural calamities (cyclone/tornado, excessive floods) occur in April/May and October/November.

Normally, the best construction period is only for 6 months a year (October to March). The construction period is sometimes squeezed to 4 months due to natural calamities. Based on time constraint or exigency, construction work may even need to be carried out in the monsoon. Besides, whenever possible, simultaneousness of activities can be ascertained and cashed in on and consequently, quantum of work can be maximized through efficient planning and adoption of best available practice. Summing up, over a 24-month period, major works are advisable to take place between September 2023 and August 2025. A tentative time schedule for implementation (only as an indication) is shown in the following table.

The primary objective of the Implementation Schedule in the context of LRP is to ensure the payment of compensation to all the PAPs in time in which they can re-establish their social and economic livelihoods, at least to the pre-project condition. Accordingly, the Project through the RAP for the subproject will provide arrangements for cash compensation and relocation of displaced persons along with their properties. The implementation of RP under the subproject will consist of:

- identification of cut-off date and notification,
- verification of losses and extent of impacts,
- finalization of entitlements and distribution of identity cards,
- consultations with DPs on their needs and priorities, and resettlement, provision of compensation, and
- assistance, and income restoration for DPs.

Table 20: Proposed Implementation Schedule for the Kushtia Sub-project

Month	2022			2023												2024												2025													
	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Pre-feasibility Report	█																																								
Feasibility Report	█																																								
Preparation of the bid documents			█																																						
Tendering of the sub-project and the work order					█																																				
Execution of the physical work										█																															
Final inspection and certification																																							█		

PS			
Others			

15. What do you do with the recyclable?

- a) Sell without washing
- b) Sell after washing
- c) Sell after chopping / grinding
- d) Others

16. Is there any price difference between cleaned and dirty recyclables? Yes / No

17. How many actors there are in your area?

Actor	Male	Female
Landfill Waste Picker		
Town Area Waste Picker		
Landfill Vangari Shop		
Town Area Vangari Shop		
Ferywala		
Van Driver		
Wholesaler		
Broker		

18. Do you aware about the health problem from the recycling of plastic or other waste? Yes / No

19. Do you know, what is the meaning of hygiene?

Wash the hand/face after work	Wash the hand/face before the take food	Take shower every day	Clean your cloth after work everyday	Take boiled/tube well water for drink	Wearing sandal for using latrine
Take home made food	Need perfect sanitation	Need latrine	Latrine has not available	After using toilet must wash hand by soap	Cut your nail regularly

20. Do you use anything, when you are collecting or recycling waste?

Gloves	Gumboot	Mask	Spectacle/Sunglass
Wood/Bamboo stick	Apron	Vaccine	Others

5.4.1.1 21. Disease in last One Year

Health Problem	Tic mark
Scabies & other skin disease	
Eye infections	
Malaria, dengue	
Diarrhea, dysenteries	
Fever	
Cold and cough	
Typhoid, paratyphoid	
Jaundice	
HIV/AIDS	
Others.....	

22. Do you wash your hand after working and before taking food: Yes / No

- If yes, what type of washing materials do you use? a) Soap b) water c) others.....

23. How many days you do not work in a month for health problemDays
24. Do you get any health care service: Yes / No
If yes, from where (Government / Work site / Organization/ Others.....)
25. Monthly Expenditure of professional health problemTaka
26. Do you have any kind of registration? Y / N
If yes, what type of registration.....
27. How much money do you earn per month from municipalities and recycling waste?
a. Municipality----- b. Recycling-----
28. How many people work in Vangari shop? Male.....Female.....
Avg. monthly wages/personTk/month

29. What is the price of recyclables per kg?

Type of recyclables	Purchase (Tk.)	Sell (Tk.)
Metal		
Glass		
Rubber		
Paper		
Leather		
Others		
Plastic:		
PET		
HDPE		
PVC		
LDPE		
PP		
PS		
Others		

30. Are you using plastic material? Y / N

If yes, Please mark the plastic items from the following list:

a) bucket / mug / bowl etc	b) melamine plate / glass / bowl / spoon etc.
c) plastic toy, plastic cover etc.	d) bag / suitcase / travel bag etc.
e) computer / TV / VCD / cassette player	f) chair / table / rack etc. (furniture)
g) food and beverage container / bottle / ice cream box	h) containers of cosmetics like shampoo / lotion/ oil etc.
i) containers of oil / Mobil / herpic / fennel etc.	j) pipe / bathroom fittings / shower parts etc.
k) sponge / sandal / shoe etc.	l) telephone / calculator / watch etc.
m) plastic containers	n) overhead tank
o) parts of vehicles	p) table cloth / table mat / floor mat etc.
q) Others	

31. How do you get the recyclables? a) Bye b) Collection c)

32. Do you face any health hazard while doing your work? Y / N
If yes, what type of (Multiple answer)

1= Problem in taking breath	4= Get injured
2= Have skin disease	5=Infection in any body part
3= Irritation in eyes	6= Pain (Neck, backbone, hand, waist etc.)
7=Others _____ (Please specify)	

33. Are you aware about implementation of solid waste resource recovery plant in the municipality/city corporation? Y/N

33. What do think about the threat on your livelihood/settlement if the project implemented? Y/N

If yes, please suggest any mitigating measures to mitigate the loss?

34. Do you know about GRM cell in the Municipality/City Corporation, where you will get help to resolve issues/conflicts amicably and quickly without any expense, time consuming legal actions? Y/N

Name of the Surveyor.....

Date.....

NID Number:.....Mobile
 Number:..... Religion: Monthly
 Income:

Monthly Expenditure:..... Age

20. Measurement(Sq.M):

21. Quantum of Land(Dec):

22. Number of Staff: MalePerson, Female..... Person

23. Monthly Salary:

24. Fish Culture:

- Since when staying in this area:
- What type of problem do you faced due to the existing landfill:
 - Odor
 - Rodent/Flies
 - Health problem.....
- Are you aware about implementation of solid waste resource recovery plant in the municipality/city corporation?
- What do think about the threat on your livelihood/settlement if the project implemented?
Y/N

If yes, please suggest any mitigating measures to mitigate the loss?

- Do you know about GRM cell in the Municipality/City Corporation, where you will get help to resolve issues/conflicts amicably and quickly without any expense, time consuming legal actions?

Name of Surveyor.....

Date:.....

ANNEX-C: SIGNATURE OF MALE PARTICIPANTS (FGD)

Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project, LGED
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION
ATTENDANCE SHEET

Location	Date	Time
Parajon Chaitano Pali Boro Station, Sweeper Colony Group: Sweeper	7/12/22	3:15 PM

SL No.	Name of Participant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
01	Topu Biswas	M	20	Sweeper	01793-724672	<i>[Signature]</i> 07.12.2022
02	Ajay Biswas	M	105	U	01731485 265	<i>[Signature]</i>
03	Bishnu kumar	M	28	U	013153564 80	<i>[Signature]</i>
04	সুজন কান্ত	M	28	U	01781575 706	<i>[Signature]</i>
05	সোহাগ কান্ত	M	28	U	0175848 5354	<i>[Signature]</i>
06	সুজন কান্ত	M	22	U	01242000 224	<i>[Signature]</i>
07	সুজন কান্ত	M	28	U	01250141085	<i>[Signature]</i>
08	সুজন কান্ত	M	20	U		<i>[Signature]</i>
09	সুজন কান্ত	M	28	U	01772842 814	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	সুজন কান্ত	M	20	U	0176116065	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	সুজন কান্ত	M	20	U	01735761095	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	সুজন কান্ত	M	26	U	01300-2164	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	সুজন কান্ত	M	26	U	01319-447152	<i>[Signature]</i>

ANNEX-D: SIGNATURE OF FEMALE PARTICIPANTS (FGD)

Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project, LGED
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION
ATTENDANCE SHEET

Location	Date	Time
Hortizon Chaitoano Pali, Barro Station, Sweepers Colony	7/12/22	2:30 PM
Group: Sweepers		

SL No.	Name of Participant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
1	Sushila	F	21	Sweepers	0131535 6480	সুশীলা রানী
2	Shika Rani	F	35	"		শীকা
3	Maya Rani	F	45	"		ময়া রানী
4	Rupa Rani	F	32	"	019214763 31	রুপা
5	Shekhi Rani	F	25	"	016453315 53	শেখি রানী
6	Kona Rani	F	24	"		কোনা
7	Shilpi Rani	F	22	"		শিল্পী
8	Kaloiga Rani	F	65	"		কালোয়া
9	Lakha Rani	F	55	"		লাখা
10	Shima Rani	F	38	"		শিমা
11	Gandia Rani	F	55	"	01783460 147	গান্দিয়া
12	Bali Rani	F	26	"	0185924 2536	বালী
13	Sonia Rani	F	54	"		সোনিয়া
14	Gita Rani	F	36	"		গীতা
15	Sita Rani	F	35	"		সিতা

Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project, LGED

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Location	Date	Time
Harejoni Chaitanya Palli Bara Station, Surajpur	7/12/22	2:30
Group: Sweeper		

SL No.	Name of Participant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
16	Ronjani Kani	F	26	"	0172090 9963	Handwritten signature
17	Janki Kani	F	38	"	01727861 038	Handwritten signature
18	Mukli Rani	F	25	"	01750-216 447	Handwritten signature
19	Shapna Rani	F	29	"	0151298 3985	Handwritten signature
20	Mangoya Rani	F	55	"		Handwritten signature
21	Malati Rani	F	48	"		Handwritten signature
22	Lalati Rani	F	52	"	0151298 3985	Handwritten signature
23	Priya Riya Rani	F	42	"		Handwritten signature
24	Mita Rani	F	25	"	0171644 3297	Handwritten signature

ANNEX-E: SIGNATURE OF MALE & FEMALE PARTICIPANTS (CONSULTATION MEETING)

Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project, LGED
 CONSULTATION MEETING
 ATTENDANCE SHEET

Location	Date	Time
Burashaka Hall Room, Kushtia.	8/12/2022	11.00 AM

SL No.	Name of Participant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
1	শ্রী: আমির হোসেন	M	৪০	সিসিআই	০১৭১৩২০২১	[Signature]
2	শ্রী: মাসুম হোসেন	M	৪১	চাকরি	০১৭২১২৬১৫০	[Signature]
3	শ্রী: জুবায়ের হোসেন	M	৩০	চাকরি	০১৭৬৩২১৪১১	[Signature]
4	শ্রী: মাহমুদ হোসেন	M	৪২	সিসিআই	০১৭১১১২০৯৭৬	[Signature]
5	শ্রী: সাজিদ হোসেন	M	৬৪	চাকরি	০১৭১৩৩৪৪০৫	[Signature]
6	Shamsul washe	M	৬০	Business	০১৭২০৫২৫৫৩৩	[Signature]
7	SHAMIMUR RAHMAN	M	৬২	Business	০১৭১১১১১১	[Signature]
8	শ্রী: জাহান্না আরা	F	৩৭	চাকরি	০১৭৫৪৬৭৩৭৬	[Signature]
9	শ্রী: জাহান্না আরা	F	৩৫	চাকরি	০১৭৩৫৫৪১৭৫৬	[Signature]
10	শ্রী: জাহান্না আরা	F	৩৬	চাকরি	০১৭২৬৩১৬৬৩	Aleya
11	শ্রী: জাহান্না আরা	F	৪২	স্বতন্ত্র	০১৭৩৫৭৪৫০১	[Signature]
12	শ্রী: জাহান্না আরা	F	৬২	চাকরি	০১৭৪০৩২৬৭৪৩	[Signature]
13	শ্রী: জাহান্না আরা	F	৪৪	স্বতন্ত্র	০১৭২৪০৬২০০	[Signature]
14	শ্রী: জাহান্না আরা	F	২৯	স্বতন্ত্র	০১৩১১৪২৫৭৯	[Signature]
15	শ্রী: জাহান্না আরা	F	৬০	স্বতন্ত্র	০১৭২০৫২৫৫৩৩	[Signature]

Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project, LGED

CONSULTATION MEETING

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Location	Date	Time
Pourashava Hall Room Kushtia.	8/12/2022	11.00 AM

SL No.	Name of Participant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
16	শ্রী: আবুল কালাম আজাদ	M	57	Agencies - Headman	01760217384	[Signature]
17	শ্রী: ইঞ্জিনিয়ার সৈয়দ	M	50	Agencies - Headman	01717513166	[Signature]
18	জনাব জাহাঙ্গীর	M	45	Aid F.S.M	01736181832	[Signature]
19	Md Masudul Rahman	M	46	Aid Founclt F.S.M. o	01733337402	[Signature]
21	শ্রী: সালিম মর্দ	M			0292226266	[Signature]
22	শ্রী: আবুল কালাম আজাদ	M	47	Jammedo	01738863961	[Signature]
23	Ajmy Biswas	M	35	"	01701435865	[Signature]
24	শ্রী: সালিম মর্দ (মাসিক)	M	30	শ্রী: সালিম মর্দ মাসিক	01738972523	[Signature]
25	Md. Salim Mord	M	46	Development Professional	01715046056	[Signature]
26	Ramzer Ahmad	M	40	Pourashava Service	01731-217239	[Signature]
27	Mahamud Reza Choudhury	M	41	A.O Kushtiapour	01915770568	[Signature]
28	শ্রী: নাজমা মায়দিন	F	31	শ্রী: নাজমা	01749893163	[Signature]
29	শ্রী: সালিম মর্দ	F	22	Student	0177244175	[Signature]
30	ফারিসা জাহান	F	16	Student	01790226769	[Signature]
31	শ্রী: সালিম মর্দ	F	42	C. D. C	0292226266	[Signature]

Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project, LGED

CONSULTATION MEETING

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Location	Date	Time
Pourashava Hall Room Kushlia	8/12/2022	11:00 AM

SL No.	Name of Participant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
32	শ্রীঃ প্রদীপ কুমার	M	৪৭	সি.পি.ও.	০১৭২৫০৭৭৪২	[Signature]
33	শ্রীঃ মোঃ সাঈদ	M	৪৫	সি.পি.ও.	০১৭৭-০০৬২৭	[Signature]
34	আবুল কালাম মোস্তাফিজ	M	৫৫	ই.বি.সি.	০১৭১৬১৭৭১	[Signature]
35	এ.কে.এম. মজিবুর রহমান	M	৪২	S.D.O	০১৭১৮৪৩০৭১৬	[Signature]
36	সীমিনা ইয়াসিন	F	৫০	AE(৬)	০১৭৩৩১৫৭০০০	[Signature]
37	সুজিতা	F	৫৪	গৃহিণী	০১৭২২৫০৫৯	[Signature]
38	সুজাহান্না বিনতিয়া	F	৩৩	C.F	০১৭৫০-৩০৩৩	[Signature]
39	নাহার আক্তার	F	৩২	C.F	০১৭২৫৪৭৫৪	[Signature]
40	আবতুল মনন আরা	F	৩৬	গৃহিণী	০১৭৩১৪৭৫	[Signature]
41	মুজিব কুমার হুসে	M	২৫	C.F.W	০১৭৩৩৪৭৭৭	[Signature]
42	নাজিয়া আক্তার	F	৩০	গৃহিণী	০১৭১৫২১০৪৭৫	[Signature]
43	সাদিয়া আফসার চিরা	F	২৬	গৃহিণী	০১৫৭১৭০৭	[Signature]
44	শ্রীঃ প্রদীপ কুমার	M	৪২	সি.পি.ও.	০১৭১১২৪৬৫৭	[Signature]

ANNEX-F: ATTENDANCE LIST AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF FGD

Photographs of Female FGD



Photographs of Male FGD





ANNEX-G: ATTENDANCE LIST AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF SCM





ANNEX-H: PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOCIAL SURVEY OF AFFECTED PERSONS





ANNEX-I : Estimated Budget for Training and Health Camp

SI No.	Topic of the Training and Health Camp	Actor	Number of Participants	Total Participant	Maximum No. of Participants per Batch	No. of Batch Required	Cost per Participant (Taka)	Total Cost (Taka)
1	Training for financial literacy (e.g. basic numeracy skill, money management and basic household budgeting, savings and strategic cash management, advisory services)	Landfill Tokai	8	101	30	3	6,000.00	606,000.00
		Vangari shops near the landfill area	2					
		Waste Collection Truck Helpers	73					
		Pond Owner	1					
		Pond employee	2					
		Tobacco Factory employee	15					
2	Training for self-employment and skill development which may include but not be limited to (i) cattle fattening, (ii) poultry and dairy, (iii) tailoring, handicrafts, and (iv) agriculture and kitchen gardening, etc.	Landfill Tokai	8	101	30	4	6,000.00	606,000.00
		Vangari shops near the landfill area	2					
		Waste Collection Truck Helpers	73					
		Pond owner	1					
		Pond employee	2					
		Tobacco Factory employee	15					
3	Health camp - Provide health care facilities and first aid facilities	Landfill Tokai	8	101	30	16 nos (4 batch per quarter)	50,000.0	8,00,000.00
		Vangari shops near the landfill area	2					
		Waste Collection Truck Helpers	73					
		Pond employee	2					
		Pond Owner	1					
		Tobacco Factory employee	15					
Grand Total								2,012,000.00