

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 MUNSHIGANJ MUNICIPALITY



ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE
INVESTMENT BANK



Waste Concern Consultant



CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 28 December 2022)

Currency unit	–	Bangladeshi taka (BDT)
BDT1.00	=	\$0.0097
\$1.00	=	BDT102.71

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AP	Affected Person
ARIPA	Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Act
AiIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
CCL	Cash Compensation under Law
CPR	Common Property Resources
DDR	Due Diligence Report
EA	Executing Agency
EP	Entitled Person
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IoL	Inventory of Losses
ISWMIP	Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project (ISWMIP)
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPP	Indigenous People Plan
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
PVAC	Property Valuation Advisory Committee
PIC	Project Implementation Committee
PIA	Project Implementing Agency
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMO	Project Management Office
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RPF	Resettlement Planning Framework
RP	Resettlement Plan
RC	Replacement Cost
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
ROW	Right of Way
RV	Replacement Value
SES	Socio-economic Survey
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
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 Munshiganj Paurashava was acquired by the DC Munshiganj district and handed over to Munshiganj Paurashava. So, the land is owned by Munshiganj Paurashava and there is no occupancy with residences, shops or other structures exist in proposed landfill site. There is no waterbody located within 200m of the landfill area. However, as the site is currently being used as a waste disposal site, some waste pickers are working at the site and few vangari shops¹ are also located at proposed landfill site. Besides, there are some small shops, restaurants, and business enterprises located along the existing connecting road (Road from Munshirhat to Paurashava boundary via dumping station) 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 proposed landfill site and compensate for the loss of income of the small shops, restaurants as well as business enterprises located along the connecting road. The project will also improve one existing road 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 Munshiganj 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 Munshiganj. The facility will comprise of a composting plant, an MRF, leachate treatment facility as well as controlled landfilling of waste at the existing waste disposal site Baradi of Munshiganj Municipality. The subproject will be able to recycle and treat solid waste to the tune of 100 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 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 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 has recommended a phased increase in recycling with 34% in 2025, 44% by 2035 and 50% by 2045 for waste collected by the municipality. This percentage is linked with an increase in the

¹ Shops where sellable materials from the solid waste are purchased and sold

number of wards targeted for the source separation program. Moreover, in the new wards, which are rural type, on-site composting using the barrel method will be provided with incentive packages under the project. It is expected that by having a proper segregation program, 60% of waste diversion is possible by 2035. In addition to formal waste diversion at the landfill site, between 2025-2035, 20-35% additional waste shall be diverted towards resource recovery and recycling using community waste management and HH level composting as prescribed in the SWM Rules 2021.

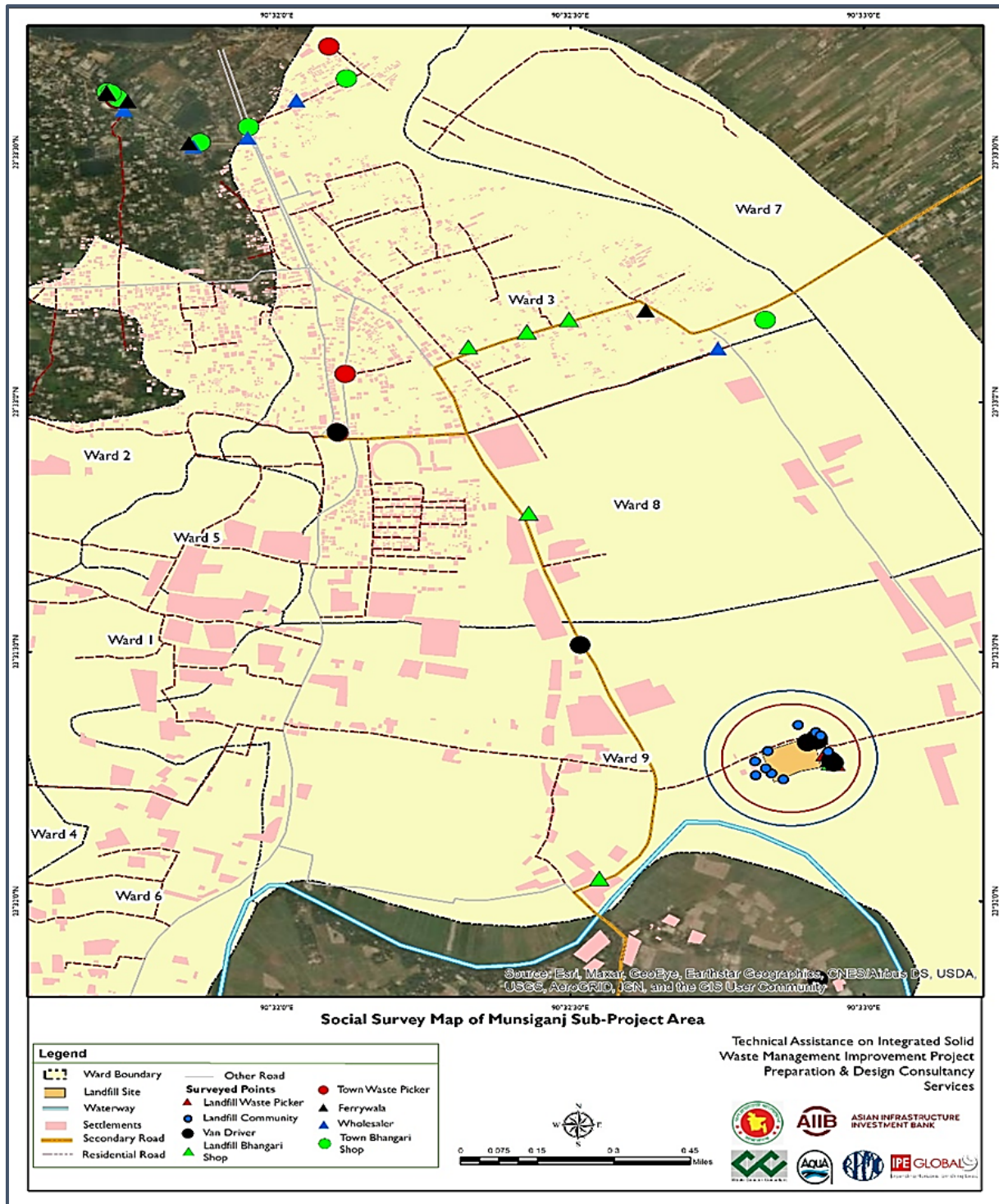


Figure 1: Social Survey Map of Munshiganj Paurashava

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 of support with respect to supervision and maintenance of infrastructure investments.

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 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 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 and tools of 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.

1.6 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 one existing road in Munshiganj Pourashava connecting the landfill site. The Pourashava authority owns the land for establishing the integrated landfill and resource recovery facility and is currently used as a waste disposal site. The current waste disposal site will be improved through the project intervention. The land for the integrated landfill and resource recovery facility is free from any unauthorized occupancy. One road (Road from Munshirhat to Pourashava boundary via dumping station including 36m long RCC bridge) of 1.85 km connected to the proposed landfill area will be improved. This road is also free from any unauthorized occupancy. No land acquisition is required for road improvement. The project plans to construct four STSs in four convenient locations within the municipal area. For the construction of STS, the Munshiganj municipal authority has selected four suitable locations. The selected locations are (i) Panchgharia Kandi (for STS-1), (ii) Purbo Dewbhog Bazar (for STS-2), (iii) Backside of Government Haraganga College (for STS-3), and (iv) Munshiganj Puratan Bus Stand (for STS-4). The selected locations for the STSs are also free from any unauthorized occupancy. All the sites chosen for STS belong to Pourashava. Focus group discussions were carried out separately at all four STS sites.

Social survey revealed that the establishment of the proposed integrated landfill and resource recovery facility will impact the livelihood of i) Five (5) waste pickers working in the landfill area; ii) Six (6) vangari shops located near the landfill area which are outside 250 m of the landfill site; iii) Seventeen (17) van collectors/drivers are working in the landfill area which is outside 250 m of the landfill site; iv) Twelve (12) households located near the landfill area. 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 Munshiganj landfill area. However, the project will have no impact on the livelihood of the groups like tokai/waste pickers, vangari shops, van collectors/drivers, households in the town area, municipal waste collectors, vangari shops selling and buying inorganic waste from the collected solid waste. Besides, as per the social survey, there are 15 small shops, restaurants, and business enterprises located along the two sides of the existing connecting road proposed for improvement. Incomes of the 15 businesses are likely to be directly impacted during the road improvement activities. At present, the roads are also free from any unauthorized occupancy. On the contrary, the construction of four STSs in the selected location will not have any negative impact on the livelihood/income of any entities. Refer to **Figure 3** for the locations of the proposed landfill site and STSs, and alignment of the connecting road proposed for improvement. The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will address direct and indirect social impact on the livelihood of the affected persons as a result of 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.

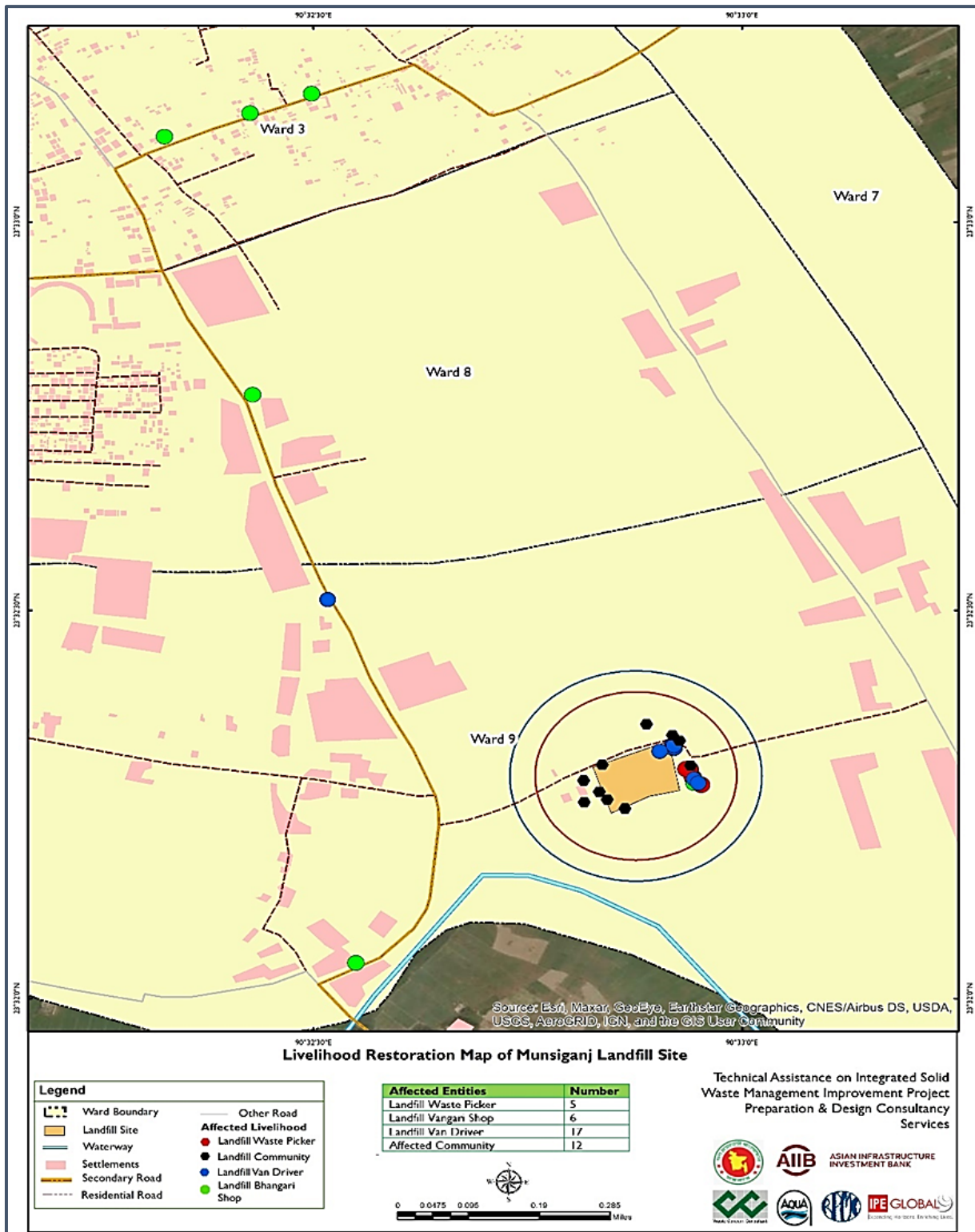


Figure 2: Affected Entities Munshiganj Landfill Area

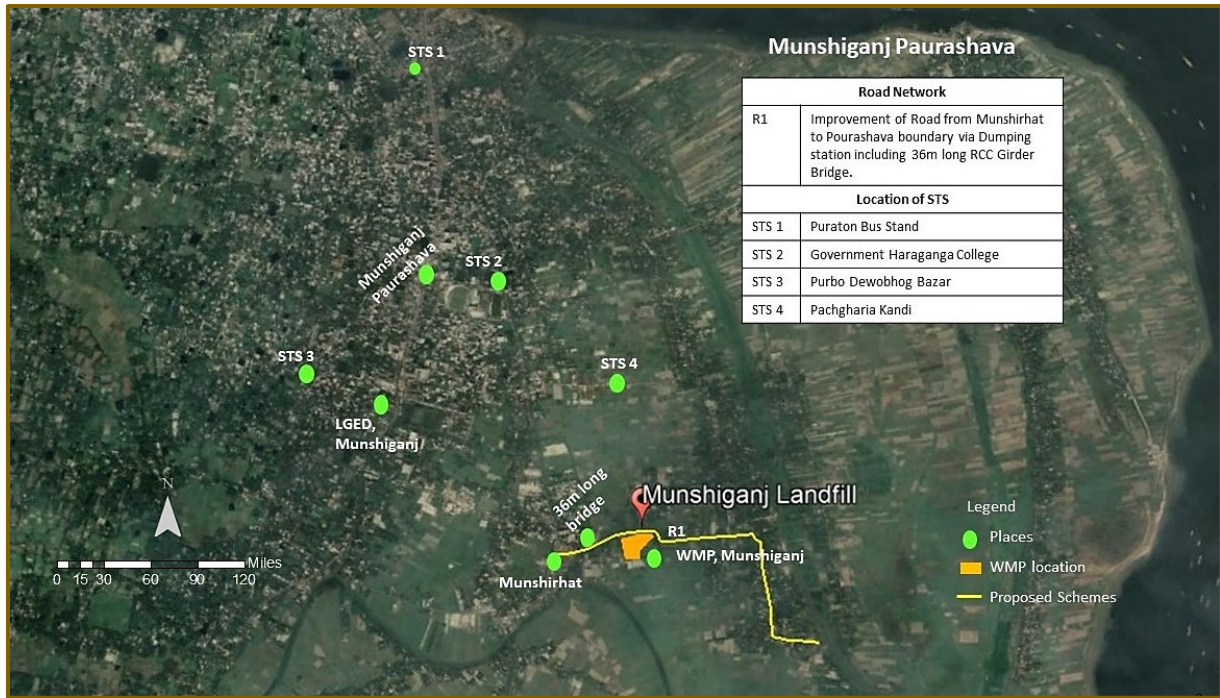


Figure 3: Locations of the landfill site and STSs and alignment of the connecting road for the landfill site

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.

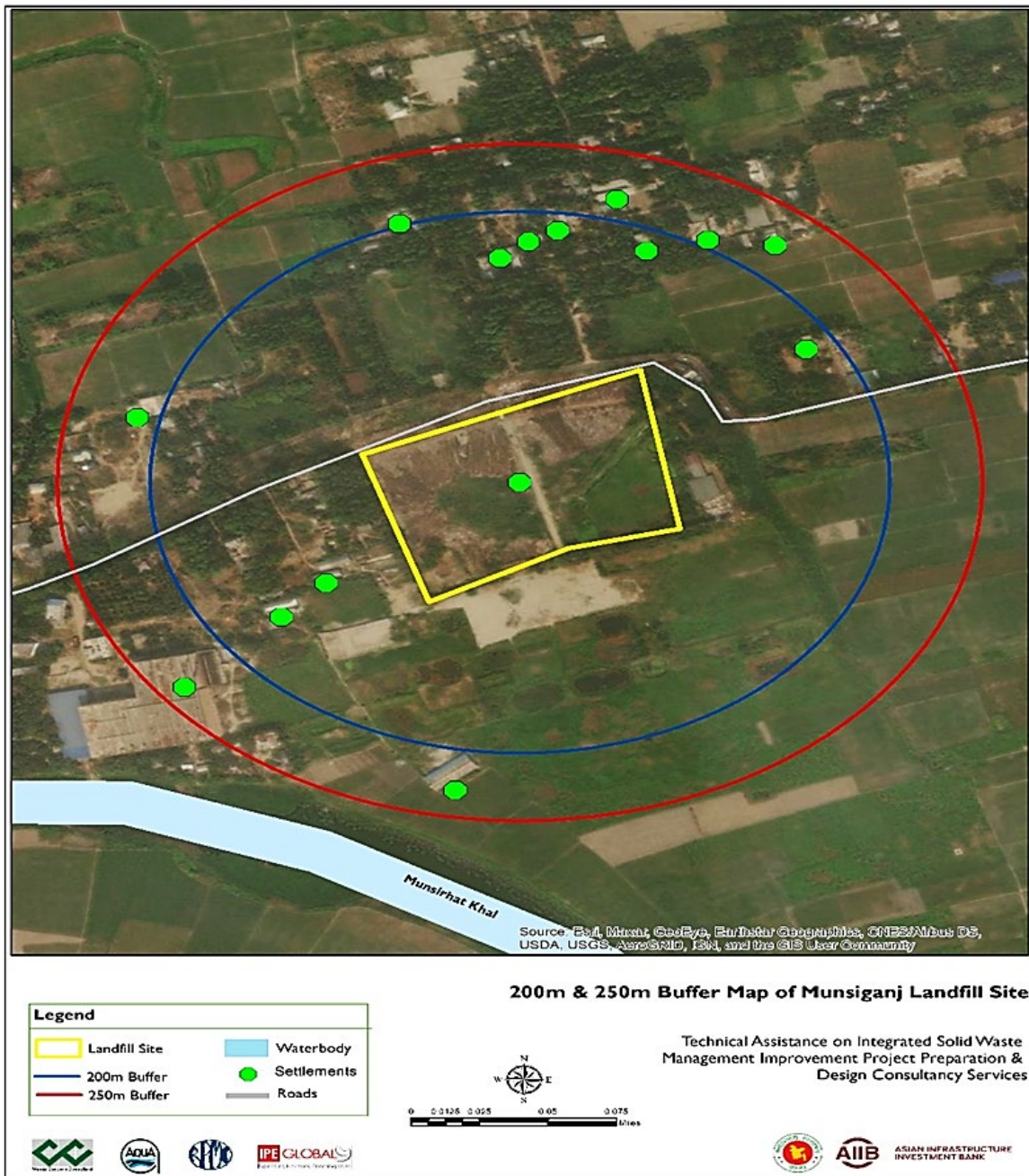


Figure 4: Affected Entities and 200m/250m buffer zone of Munshiganj

- 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 LRP 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 wastes. 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 (These estimated numbers will be updated)

Sl. No.	Actor	No.	Type of Impact		Income / Livelihood Impact	Remarks
			Direct	Indirect		
A. Persons/Actors/Entities affected by improvement of Landfill/Dumpsite						
1.	Tokai (Waste Picker) at Landfill (Dumpsite)	5	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 waste collection process will continue during the construction work.
3.	Vangari shops near the landfill area	6	Yes	-	Yes	Sales of vangari shops near landfill site will drop during 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	17	Yes	-	Yes	Rickshaw van drivers involved in the house-to-house waste collection from wards close to the landfill site bring waste directly to the landfill site. There is a risk that they might not be allowed to bring waste to the landfill site during the construction period due to safety issues. As such, their livelihood can be temporarily affected during construction.

6.	Households (Titled / Non-Titled)	12	Yes	-	Yes	Within 200m & 250m of landfill area
7.	Waste Collection Truck Helpers	6	NA	NA	Yes	Waste collection truck helpers' income are likely to be impacted as they may derive income through waste collection at the landfill or during transfer.
B. Persons/Actors/Entities affected by improvement of connecting road to Landfill/Dumpsite						
8.	Commercial Establishments (Small Shops, Restaurants & Business Enterprises) along 1 connecting road	15	Yes	-	Yes	Will be impacted in terms of temporary loss of income during the connecting road improvement activities.

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 eligible for compensation for the entire construction period. Implementation of the landfill project in Munshiganj Paurashava will impact the livelihood of i) Five (5) waste pickers working in the landfill area; ii) Six (6) vangari shops located near the landfill area; iii) Seventeen (17) van collectors/drivers working in the landfill area and iv) Twelve (12) households (Titled/Non-Titled) living in the landfill area. Besides, improvement of the existing connecting road will impact the income of 15 small shops, restaurants and business enterprises those are located along the two sides of the road. The pictures of affected entities are shown below.

Figure 5: Photos of the entities affected by the Munshiganj sub-project



One of the landfill area waste pickers is interviewed



Owner of the vangari shop near the landfill area is providing information to the enumerator



One of the landfill area van collector/drivers is interviewed



Titled affected person located within 200m & 250m of landfill area



Non-Titled affected person located within 200m and 250m of the landfill area



Non-Titled affected persons located within 200m and 250m of the landfill area



GPS Map Camera

Munshiganj, Dhaka Division, Bangladesh
GGPV+VR4, Munshir Hat Rd, Munshiganj, Bangladesh
Lat 23.537168°
Long 90.544449°
21/06/23 12:57 PM GMT +06:00

Google

Shops along the connecting road

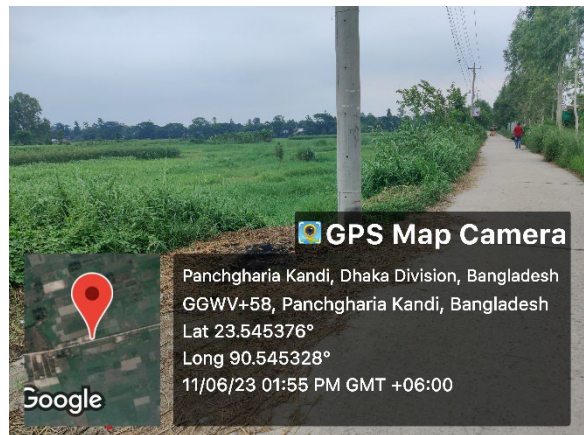


GPS Map Camera

Munshiganj, Dhaka Division, Bangladesh
GGPV+VP7, Munshir Hat Rd, Munshiganj, Bangladesh
Lat 23.537132°
Long 90.544146°
21/06/23 12:56 PM GMT +06:00

Google

Restaurant along the connecting road

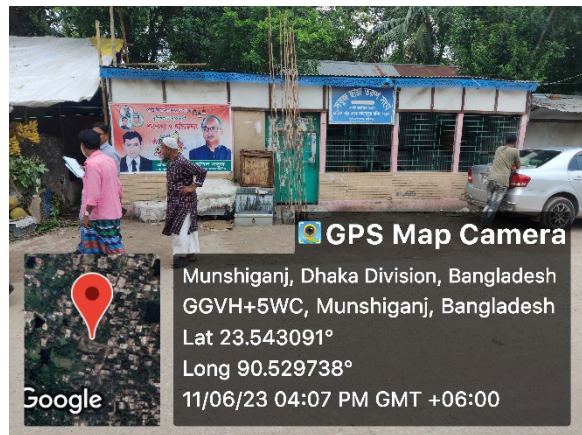


GPS Map Camera

Panchgharia Kandi, Dhaka Division, Bangladesh
GGWV+58, Panchgharia Kandi, Bangladesh
Lat 23.545376°
Long 90.545328°
11/06/23 01:55 PM GMT +06:00

Google

Proposed Location of STS-1 at Panchgharia Kandi



GPS Map Camera

Munshiganj, Dhaka Division, Bangladesh
GGVH+5WC, Munshiganj, Bangladesh
Lat 23.543091°
Long 90.529738°
11/06/23 04:07 PM GMT +06:00

Google

Proposed Location of STS-2 at Purbo Dewbhog Bazar



The sub-project will directly impact the livelihood of total Five (5) waste pickers, Six (6) vangari shop owners, Seventeen (17) van collectors/drivers and Twelve (12) households (Titled/ Non-Titled) located in the landfill area. Details of the affected persons is shown below:

Table 2: Demographic Status of Waste Pickers, Vangari Shops, Van Collector/Drivers and Households (Titled/ Non-Titled)

Sl. No.	Total Number of Affected Persons	Male	Female	Total
1.	Landfill Waste Pickers	2	3	5
2.	Landfill Vangari Shops	6	0	6
3.	Van Collector/Drivers	17	0	17
4.	Households (Titled/Non-Titled)	4	8	12
Total		29	11	40

Source: Social Survey, January 2023

Livelihood of total five (5) waste pickers will be directly impacted by the implementation of the subproject. These waste pickers work in proposed landfill area. Detailed information of five waste pickers is shown in the following table.

Table 3: Details of Waste Pickers Working in the Landfill Area

Sl. No.	Name of Tokai	Address	Gender	Age	NID/Birth Certificate Number	Contact Number
1.	Sobhan Ali Khan	Ramjanbeg Munshiganj Sadar	M	70	8652985089	01817465583
2.	Sayadon Nesa	Ramjanbeg Munshiganj Sadar	F	54	5952983087	01717244401
3.	Aleah begum	East Shil Mondhi, Ramjanbeg Munshiganj Municipality	F	30	7811427702	01939046877
4.	Rajeya Begum	Ramjanbeg, Munshiganj Sadar	F	40	8202800705	01918169102
5.	Md. Muslim	Ramjanbeg, Munshiganj Municipality	M	54	2692985965712	01615551326

Source: Social Survey, January 2023

Livelihood of six (6) 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. Details information of 6 vangari shop owners are described in below.

Table 4: Details of Vangari Shop Owners Near Landfill Area

Sl. No.	Name of the Vangari Shop Owner	Address	Area (sq.m)	Gender	Age	NID/Birth Certificate Number	Contact Number
1.	Md. Yousuf Gazi	South Islampur, Ward# 8	42	M	58	1965131229000011	0197555149

Sl. No.	Name of the Vangari Shop Owner	Address	Area (sq.m)	Gender	Age	NID/Birth Certificate Number	Contact Number
2.	Md. Hossain	South Islampur, Ward# 8	41	M	35	590478000017	01953627804
3.	Md. Abdul Mannan	South Islam	37	M	56	5915676210494	01750002229
4.	Sidam Mazi	Char Haiderabad, Ward# 9	48	M	40	6852745972	01908329537
5.	Md. Ful Babu Shekh	Ramjanbeg	32	M	40	-	01823978267
6.	Md. Jamal	Panch Gorla Kandi, Ward# 9	35	M	45	-	01303026169

Source: Social Survey, January 2023

Livelihood of seventeen (17) van collectors/drivers will be directly impacted due to the implementation of the subproject. Details information of 17 van collectors/drivers are described in Table-5.

Table 5: Details of Van Collectors/Drivers Near Landfill Area

Sl. No.	Name of the Van Collector/ Driver	Address	Gender	Age	NID/Birth Certificate Number	Contact Number
1.	Md. Abdul Hakim	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	M	22	2861699508	01749515432
2.	Md. Sohel Rana	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	M	22	2411474204	01814893445
3.	Md. Shahidul Islam	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	M	28	1031092925	01303909502
4.	Md. Rotun Ali	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	M	33	3299155667	01760636823
5.	Romjan	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	M	28	8214406160	01713266211
6.	Md. Shamim Hossain	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	M	31	3284231846	01742518468
7.	Md. Babu Sardar	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	M	31	2843850039	01742053904
8.	Md. Shofiquil Islam	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	M	35	5088600290	01706225467
9.	Md. Asadul Islam	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	M	22	8265977143	01704588167
10.	Md. Akram Pramanik	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	M	40	3716441997	01762329312
11.	Md. Alal PK	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	M	27	9156712995	01786195611
12.	Md. Amir Hamza	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	M	30	19927617217000153	01963958458
13.	Md. Saddam Hosen	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	M	32	7802119976	01888124880
14.	Md. Abdullah	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	M	27	4647573460	01717544357
15.	Md. Alamin Hossen	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	M	29	6401641607	01772699445
16.	Md. Laden	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	M	23	Not found	01984338343
17.	Md. Malek	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	M	30	Not found	01708544803

Source: Social Survey, January 2023

Income of fifteen (15) Small Shops, Restaurants, and Business Enterprises located along the two sides of the existing connecting road proposed for improvement will be directly impacted due to the road improvement activities under the subproject. Among them six shops have 11 employees/staffs. Detailed information of the 15 Small Shop, Restaurant and Business Enterprise owners are given below.

Table 6: Detail of Commercial Establishments (small shop, mill and business enterprise owners) along the connecting road

SI.#	Name of the Owner	Age	Gen der	Address	NID No.	Contact No.	Type of Shop	Monthly Income	Staff		Monthly Salary/ Staff
									M	F	
1.	Saiful Mreda	44	M	Munshirhat	5915628273625	01913799040	Animal Food & Grocery	50,000	1	-	10,000
2.	Md.Shahalam Dhali	42	M	Munshirhat	6852662292	01794621010	Oil Shop	30,000	-	-	
3.	Alam	46	M	Munshirhat	6007821348	01774666297	Grocery Shop	60,000	1	-	10,000
4.	Nuruddin Hossain	36	M	Munshirhat	9102671048	01922594028	Sound System Rent	15,000	-	-	
5.	Md.Saidul Islam	28	M	Munshirhat	4202083079	01928804394	Mobile Instrument	20,000	-	-	
6.	Emon Mizi	24	M	Munshirhat	4652152705	01855872782	Rice Shop	50,000	-	-	
7.	Md.Nurul Islam	50	M	Munshirhat	28026799773	01825847283	Chicken Meat	50,000	-	-	
8.	Mithu Saha	32	M	Munshirhat		01813095132		30,000	2	-	9,000
9.	Md.Sultan Bhuiya	82	M	Munshirhat	6852977526	01923977138	Confectionary	15,000	-	-	
10.	Bashu Dev Shaha	45	M	Munshirhat	7302333351	01917715982	Fertilizer & Dealer of Corn	120,000	1	-	10,000
11.	Md.Mizanur Rahman	40	M	Munshirhat	5502778060	01938947965	Fertilizer & Dealer of Corn	135,000	3	-	17,200
12.	Md.Lokman Dewan	61	M	Munshirhat	2352981589	01889007528	Tea Stall	15,000	-	-	
13.	Md. Idress Buiayan	50	M	Munshirhat	5952674744	01964388732	Grocery Shop	21,000	-	-	
14.	Alijjaman	32	M	Munshirhat	8210403971	01880118762	Grocery Shop	30,000	-	-	
15.	Nur Hossen	53	M	Munshirhat	5915628280168	01916354786	Small Restaurant	112,500	3	-	22,500

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

Detail information of the affected households is shown in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Details of Affected households located within 200m and 250m buffer zone

SI. No.	Name of the HH Head	Sex	NID Number	Mobile Number	Type of House	Measurement of House (sq.m)	Total Land Area (dec)	Duration of Stay	Monthly Income	Monthly Expenditure
1.	Zosna Begum	F	7357867048	01766181566	Floor-Pacca, Wall- Pacca, Roof-Tin	42	5	5 years	15,000	15,000
2.	Sherin Begum	F	8205599619	01855930717	Floor-Pacca, Wall- Tin, Roof-Tin	49.28	6	4 years	15,000	15,000
3.	Sanzida Akter	F	4611783251	01728162476	Floor-Pacca, Wall- Tin, Roof-Tin	24.20	6	10 years	12,000	12,000
4.	Md. Ramzan Ali Bapary	M	3255455879	01307293167	Floor-Pacca, Wall- Tin, Roof-Tin	70.00	8	11 years	10,000	10,000
5.	Md. Forid Mizi	M	3255360194	01993818476	Floor-Pacca, Wall- Pacca, Roof-Pacca	60.00	5	5 years	25,000	25,000
6.	Shahanaz Begum	F	5055454119	01715494943	Floor-Pacca, Wall- Pacca, Roof-Pacca	76.54	5	7 years	12,000	12,000
7.	Md. Saidul Islam	M	4202083079	01928804394	Floor-Pacca, Wall- Pacca, Roof-Pacca	42	10	15 years	20,000	20,000
8.	Razia Begum	F	3702863857	01833795314	Floor-Pacca, Wall- Pacca, Roof-Tin	40.96	8	7 years	12,000	12,000

Sl. No.	Name of the HH Head	Sex	NID Number	Mobile Number	Type of House	Measurement of House (sq.m)	Total Land Area (dec)	Duration of Stay	Monthly Income	Monthly Expenditure
9.	Md. Firoz Mia	M	4602874143	01930613908	Floor-Pacca, Wall- Tin, Roof-Tin	42	6	9 years	30,000	30,000
10.	Forida Sikder	F	9161311379	01848411095	Floor-Katcha, Wall- Bamboo and Polythene, Roof-Bamboo and Polythene	9	N/A	6 Months	7,000	7,000
11.	Rohima	F	1998511232 3005305	01795496505	Floor-Katcha, Wall- Tin, Roof-Tin	12.60	N/A	10 years	6,000	6,000
12.	Saidun Nasa	F	5952983087	01717244401	Floor-Katcha, Wall- Tin, Roof-Tin	56.70	N/A	8 years	5,000	5,000

Source: Social Survey, January 2023

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 100% of the waste pickers have a monthly income between Taka 5,000 to 10,000. At the same time, the vangari shop owners, van collectors/drivers, and affected households' monthly income start from Taka 5,000, and they earn up to Taka 50,000 per month. **Table 8** shows the income status in detail.

Table 8: Average Monthly Income of Landfill Waste Pickers, Vangari Shop Owners, Van Collector/Drivers and Households (Title/Non-Titled)

Income Range (BDT)	Landfill Waste Pickers (%)	Landfill Vangari Shops (%)	Van Collector/ Drivers (%)	Households (Titled/Non-Titled) (%)
5000-10000	100	25.0	26.1	33.33
10001-15000	0	37.5	73.9	41.67
15001-20000	0	12.5	0	8.33
20001-35000	0	25.0	0	16.67
35001-50000	0	0	0	0
More than 50000	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Social Survey, January 2023

The survey revealed that waste pickers spend a monthly minimum of Taka 5,000 and a maximum of Taka 10,000 from the total amount they earn. Different expenditure pattern was found for the vangari shop owners, van collectors/drivers, and households. They make monthly expenditures less than their earning and can make some savings. The table below shows the expenditure status in **Table 9**.

Table 9: Average Monthly Expenditure of Landfill Waste Pickers, Vangari Shop Owners, Van Collector/ Drivers and Households (Title/Non-Titled)

Expenditure Range (BDT)	Landfill Waste Pickers (%)	Landfill Vangari Shops (%)	Van Collector/ Drivers (%)	Households (Titled/Non-Titled) (%)
5000-10000	100	25.0	26.1	33.33
10001-15000	0	37.5	73.9	41.67
15001-20000	0	12.5	0	8.33
20001-35000	0	25.0	0	16.67
35001-50000	0	0	0	0
More than 50000	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Social Survey, January 2023

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 41,233 where the lowest income is Taka 15,000 and the highest income is Taka 135,000. Detail status is shown in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Average Monthly Income of Small Shop, Restaurant & Business Enterprise Owners along the Connecting Road

Income Range (BDT)	No. of the Owners	Percentage of the Owners
Up to 5000	0	0
5000-10000	0	0
10001-15000	3	20.00
15001-20000	1	6.66
20001-35000	4	26.67
35001-50000	3	20.00
More than 50000	4	26.67
Total	15	100.00

Source: Road Survey, June 2023

Altogether 11 employees/staff work in 6 shops out of the 15. Their average monthly income is Taka 15,191 where the lowest income is Taka 9,000 and the highest income is Taka 22,500. Detail status is shown in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Average Monthly Income of Small Shop, Restaurant & Business Enterprise Employees/Staff along the Connecting Road

Income Range (BDT)	No. of the Employee/Staff	Percentage of the Employee/Staff
Up to 5000	0	0
5000-10000	5	45.46
10001-15000	0	0
15001-20000	3	27.27
20001-35000	3	27.27
35001-50000	0	0
More than 50000	0	0
Total	11	100.00

Source: Road Survey, June 2023

3.2 HEALTH CONDITION OF THE LANDFILL WASTE PICKERS (TOKAI)

This section presents the health condition of the landfill tokai based on the social survey findings. As mentioned earlier, the total number of landfill tokais is five. The survey findings reveal that the tokais suffered from different types of diseases during the last one year. About 20% of them suffered from fever and 80% from typhoid and paratyphoid. **Table 12** shows the types of diseases affecting landfill waste pickers.

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

Sl. No.	Types of Diseases	% of the Waste Pickers
1	Fever	20
2	Typhoid, paratyphoid	80

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

Sl. No.	Types of Health Hazards	% of the Waste Pickers
1	Have skin disease	40
2	Problem in taking breath	40
3	Pain (Neck, backbone, hand, waist etc.)	20
4	Infection in any body part	60
5	Others	60

Source: Social Survey, December 2022

Due to health issues, waste pickers cannot work on average for two days in a month. Based on their average monthly income of BDT 8,000, it has been calculated that they are to lose an average income of BDT 571 for this two-day sickness. Moreover, in addition to their income loss for two days, they spend BDT 200 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 771. The maximum loss is BDT 914, which is 9.14% of their maximum monthly income of BDT 10,000 and 11.43% of their monthly average income of BDT 8,000, 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 32 sweepers. Among them, 15 was female and 17 was male. All of them are from the Harizon community (Subtitle- Balmiki). Their age group is 18-60. Average family size is 6. They live in the Paurashava sweeper colony.

Outcome from 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.
- Nowadays 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.

4.2 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGDs) FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SECONDARY TRANSFER STATIONS

Summary of Four FGDs in Munshiganj Municipality

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for four (4) Secondary Transfer Stations (STSs) were conducted at four different selected locations of Munshiganj Municipality on 11 June 2023. The Consultant's Team for ISWMIP Feasibility Study conducted the aforementioned FGDs with support from the municipality. The FGDs were conducted to collect the opinions and concerns of local people, ward councilors, and municipal officials in connection with the proposed locations for STS identified by the municipality.

Detail of the locations for four STSs are given below:

STS No.	GPS Coordinate (°)	Ward No.	Location	Date of FGD
STS-1	23.545371, 90.545328	9	Panchgharia Kandi	11 June 2023
STS-2	23.54305, 90.52978	4	Purbo Dewbhog Bazar	11 June 2023
STS-3	23.54906, 90.538699	2	The backside of Government Haraganga College	11 June 2023
STS-4	23.558532, 90.532191	3	Munshiganj Puratan Bus Stand	11 June 2023

Participant Demographics

Altogether, 64 participants attended the 4 FGDs, of which 47 were from the local communities and 02 officials from Munshiganj Municipality. Out of the total community participants, more than 19% were female. In all FGDs, the respective male and female ward councilors were actively present and played a vital role.

Discussion of the FGDs

The Consultant's Team of ISWMIP focused on and explained different issues regarding the STS (Secondary Transfer Station) to the participants that are highlighted below:

- Four STS have been selected tentatively considering the population and waste generation of the city's wards.
- Waste will be stored in the STS after door-to-door collection. Then the waste collecting truck will collect the STS and transport it to the integrated landfill and resource recovery facility.
- Reduction in the number of open collection points.
- More efficient in terms of transportation.
- Less environmental pollution compared to open concrete bins or open collection points and reduction of odor to the minimum.
- Less loading time for collection of waste and easy to unload.
- Avoid rainwater infiltration inside the storage container and hence less chance of leachate generation. and
- Less chance of attracting rodents and flies, etc.

Community Reflection

Knowing STS's importance and comparative advantages, the community participants expressed their satisfaction and welcomed the upcoming STSs in their areas. At the same time, they committed to providing the highest possible assistance for the construction and operation of the STSs from their side.

Figure 6: Focus Group Discussion with the community



Attendance of the FGDs

Attendances of the four (4) FGDs for the four (4) STSs are given in **ANNEX-D**.

SECTION 5: POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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 14: 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 AIB

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 Munshiganj 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 15: Estimated Entitlement Provision under Livelihood Restoration Program

Sl. No.	Affected Entities	Entitlements	Responsibility	Reference
A	Compensation for Waste Pickers in Landfill Area			
1.	5 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
		Suitable workers 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. Yousuf Gazi)	Replacement Value of Structure	a. Fund Allocation: PD, ISWMIP; b. Compensation Disbursement: Respective Paurashava Authority; c. Supervisory Role: Social Safeguard Consultants, 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. Hossain)	Replacement Value of Structure		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
3	Vangari Shop-3 (Owner Md. Abdul Mannan)	Replacement Value of Structure		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
4	Vangari Shop-4 (Owner Sidam Mazi)	Replacement Value of Structure		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
5	Vangari Shop-5 (Owner Md. Ful Babu Sheikh)	Replacement Value of Structure		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
6	Vangari Shop-6 (Owner Md. Jamal)	Replacement Value of Structure		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 Households within 200m			

Sl. No.	Affected Entities	Entitlements	Responsibility	Reference
	and 250m Buffer Zone			
Titled Households				
1	Household-1 (Owner Zosna Begum)	Replacement Value of Structure		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	Household-2 (Owner Sherin Begum)	Replacement Value of Structure		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
3	Household-3 (Owner Sanzida Akter)	Replacement Value of Structure		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
4	Household-4 (Owner Md. Ramzan Ali Bapary)	Replacement Value of Structure		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
5	Household-5 (Owner Md. Forid Mizi)	Replacement Value of Structure		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
6	Household-6 (Owner Shahanaz Begum)	Replacement Value of Structure		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
7	Household-7 (Owner Md. Saidul Islam)	Replacement Value of Structure		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
8	Household-8 (Owner Razia Begum)	Replacement Value of Structure		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
9	Household-9 (Owner Md. Firoz Mia)	Replacement Value of Structure		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
Non-Titled Households				
10	Household-10 (Owner Forida Sikder)	Replacement Value of Structure		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
11	Household-11 (Owner Rohima)	Replacement Value of Structure		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#2; Table 10.1- IC 4

Sl. No.	Affected Entities	Entitlements	Responsibility	Reference
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost		RPF: Table 7.1-SI.#2
12	Household-12 (Owner Saidun Nasa)	Replacement Value of Structure		RPF: Table 7.1-SI.#2; Table 10.1- IC 4
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost		RPF: Table 7.1-SI.#2
D	Compensation for Van Collectors/Drivers Near Landfill Area			
1.	Compensation for the van collectors/drivers near landfill area (17 van collectors/drivers)	During the entire construction period, income @ net income (Taka)/month of the individual owner from the respective business		RPF: Table 7.1-SI.#4
E	Compensation for Commercial Establishments along connecting road			
1.	Compensation for Small shop, Restaurant & Business Enterprise Owners (15 owners)	6-month income @ net income (Taka)/month of the individual owner from the respective business		RPF: Table 7.1-SI.#4
2.	Compensation for employees/staff (11 employees/staff)	. 6,000 x 6 months		RPF: Table 7.1-SI.#6

* RPF - Draft Resettlement Planning Framework of ISWMIP.

** FRKP - Feasibility Report for Munshiganj Municipality.

*** IC – Impact Category.

Table 16: Compensation Provision under Livelihood Restoration Program (numbers to be updated)

Sl. No.	Affected Entities	Entitlements	Quantity/ Rate/No.	Rate (BDT)	Amount in (BDT)
A Compensation for Waste Pickers in Landfill Area					
1.	5 Waste Pickers	Compensation to be provided for the entire construction period income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business	30	10,000	2,25,000
		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. Yousuf Gazi)	Replacement Value of Structure	452 sq. feet	837	378,324
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			94,581
2.	Vangari Shop-2 (Owner Md. Hossain)	Replacement Value of Structure	441 sq. feet	837	369,117
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			92,279
3.	Vangari Shop-3 (Owner Md. Abdul Mannan)	Replacement Value of Structure	398 sq. feet	837	333,126
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			83,282
4.	Vangari Shop-4 (Owner Sidam Mazi)	Replacement Value of Structure	517 sq. feet	837	432,729
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			108,182
5.	Vangari Shop-5 (Owner Md. Ful Babu Sheikh)	Replacement Value of Structure	344 sq. feet	837	287,928
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			77,982
6.		Replacement Value of Structure	377 sq. feet	837	315,549

Sl. No.	Affected Entities	Entitlements	Quantity/ Rate/No.	Rate (BDT)	Amount in (BDT)
	Vangari Shop-6 (Owner Md. Jamal)	Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			78,887
C Compensation for Affected Households within 200m and 250m Buffer Zone					
Titled Households					
1.	Household-1 (Owner Zosna Begum)	Replacement Value of Structure	452 sq. ft.	1466	662,632
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			165,658
2.	Household-2 (Owner Sherin Begum)	Replacement Value of Structure	530 sq. ft.	1466	776,980
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			194,245
3.	Household-3 (Owner Sanzida Akter)	Replacement Value of Structure	260 sq. ft.	1466	381,160
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			95,290
4.	Household-4 (Owner Md. Ramzan Ali Bapary)	Replacement Value of Structure	753 sq. ft.	1466	1,103,898
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			275,975
5.	Household-5 (Owner Md. Forid Mizi)	Replacement Value of Structure	646 sq. ft.	2942	1,900,532
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			475,133
6.	Household-6 (Owner Shahanaz Begum)	Replacement Value of Structure	824 sq. ft.	2942	2,424,208
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			606,052
7.	Household-7 (Owner Md. Saidul Islam)	Replacement Value of Structure	452 sq. ft.	2942	1,329,784
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			332,446
8.	Household-8 (Owner Razia Begum)	Replacement Value of Structure	441 sq. ft.	1466	646,506
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			161,627
9.	Household-9 (Owner Md. Firoz Mia)	Replacement Value of Structure	452 sq. ft.	1466	662,632
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			165,658
Non-Titled Households					
10.	Household-10 (Owner Forida Sikder)	Replacement Value of Structure	97 sq. ft.	560	54,320
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			13,580
11.	Household-11 (Owner Rohima)	Replacement Value of Structure	136 sq. ft.	920	125,120
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			31,280
12.	Household-12 (Owner Saidun Nasa)	Replacement Value of Structure	610 sq. ft.	920	561,200
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			140,300
Total					16,232,181

* PAVC=Property Valuation Advisory Committee under the supervision of PD, ISWIMP.

Table 17: Estimated Compensation for Van Collectors/Drivers Near Landfill Area

Sl. No.	Name of Van Collector/ Driver	Address	NID/Birth Certificate Number	Contact Number	Entitlements	Quantity / Rate/No.	Rate* (BDT)	Amount (BDT)
1.	Md. Abdul Hakim	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	2861699508	01749515432	6-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
2.	Md. Sohel Rana	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	2411474204	01814893445	-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
3.	Md. Shahidul Islam	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	1031092925	01303909502	-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
4.	Md. Rotun Ali	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	3299155667	01760636823	-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000

Sl. No.	Name of Van Collector/ Driver	Address	NID/Birth Certificate Number	Contact Number	Entitlements	Quantity / Rate/No.	Rate* (BDT)	Amount (BDT)
5.	Romjan	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	8214406160	01713266211	-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
6.	Md. Shamim Hossain	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	3284231846	01742518468	-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
7.	Md. Babu Sardar	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	2843850039	01742053904	-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
8.	Md. Shofiqul Islam	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	5088600290	01706225467	-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
9.	Md. Asadul Islam	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	8265977143	01704588167	-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
10.	Md. Akram Pramanik	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	3716441997	01762329312	-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
11.	Md. Alal PK	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	9156712995	01786195611	-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
12.	Md. Amir Hamza	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	19927617217000153	01963958458	-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
13.	Md. Saddam Hosen	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	7802119976	01888124880	-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
14.	Md. Abdullah	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	4647573460	01717544357	-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
15.	Md. Alamin Hossen	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	6401641607	01772699445	-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
16.	Md. Laden	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	Not found	01984338343	-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
17.	Md. Malek	South Islampur, Ward No 8, Munshiganj Municipality	Not found	01708544803	-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
Total								1,530,000

* Monthly maximum income range of the van collectors/drivers of RpCC is BDT 15,000.

Table I8: Estimated Compensation for Road Improvement

Sl.#	Name of the Owner	Address	NID No.	Contact No.	Entitlements	Quantity/ Rate/No. (BDT)	Amount (BDT)
1.	Saiful Mreda	Munshirhat	5915628273625	01913799040	6-month income @ BDT 50,000/month	6	300,000
	Employee (1 No.)				Tk. 1,8000/Employee = Tk. 6,000 x 3 months	1	18,000
2.	Md. Shahalam Dhali	Munshirhat	6852662292	01794621010	6-month income @ BDT 30,000/month	6	180,000
3.	Alam	Munshirhat	6007821348	01774666297	6-month income @ BDT 60,000/month	6	360,000
	Employee (1 No.)				Tk. 1,8000/Employee = Tk. 6,000 x 3 months	1	18,000
4.	Nuruddin Hossain	Munshirhat	9102671048	01922594028	6-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	90,000
5.	Md. Saidul Islam	Munshirhat	4202083079	01928804394	6-month income @ BDT 20,000/month	6	120,000
6.	Emon Mizi	Munshirhat	4652152705	01855872782	6-month income @ BDT 50,000/month	6	300,000
7.	Md. Nurul Islam	Munshirhat	28026799773	01825847283	6-month income @ BDT 50,000/month	6	300,000
8.	Mithu Saha	Munshirhat		01813095132	6-month income @ BDT 30,000/month	6	180,000
	Employee (2 Nos.)				Tk. 1,8000/Employee = Tk. 6,000 x 3 months	2	36,000
9.	Md. Sultan Bhuiya	Munshirhat	6852977526	01923977138	6-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	90,000
10.	Bashu Dev Shaha	Munshirhat	7302333351	01917715982	6-month income @ BDT 120,000/month	6	720,000
	Employee (1 No.)				Tk. 1,8000/Employee = Tk. 6,000 x 3 months	1	18,000

11.	Md.Mizanur Rahman	Munshirhat	5502778060	01938947965	6-month income @ BDT 135,000/month	6	135,000	810,000
	Employee (3 Nos.)				Tk. 1,8000/Employee = Tk. 6,000 x 3 months	3	18,000	54,000
12.	Md.Lokman Dewan	Munshirhat	2352981589	01889007528	6-month income @ BDT 15,000/month	6	15,000	90,000
13.	Md. Idress Buiayan	Munshirhat	5952674744	01964388732	6-month income @ BDT 21,000/month	6	21,000	126,000
14.	Alijjaman	Munshirhat	8210403971	01880118762	6-month income @ BDT 30,000/month	6	30,000	180,000
15.	Nur Hossen	Munshirhat	5915628280168	01916354786	6-month income @ BDT 112,500/month	6	112,500	675,000
	Employee (3 Nos.)				Tk. 1,8000/Employee = Tk. 6,000 x 3 months	3	18,000	54,000
Total								4,719,000

6.1 COMPENSATION PAYMENT DISBURSEMENT

Paurashava authority will disburse the compensation payment under the supervision of the social safeguard team of supervision consultant of the ISWIMP.

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 E.

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 of 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 and the road survey in June 2023, 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.

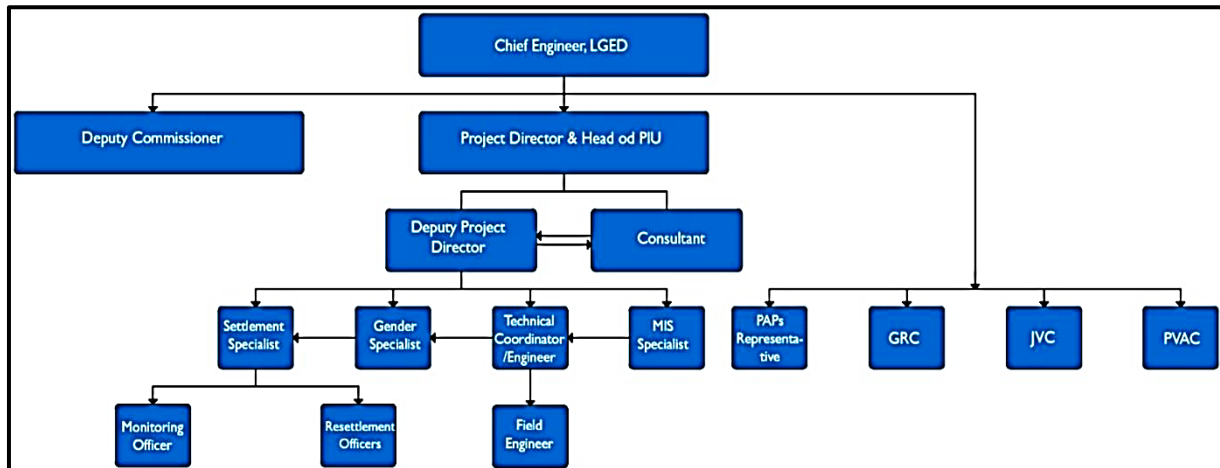


Figure 7: Organogram for RP Implementation

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 LRP. 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 MUNSHIGANJ POURASHVA

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 LRPs 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 Munshiganj 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																																						█		

ANNEX-A: QUESTIONNAIRE OF SOCIAL SURVEY

Questionnaire Survey for Informal Sector under the Project “Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project ISWMIP”

GPS Coordinate: N E

1. Responder Name and Address.....

2. Occupation:

Landfill Tokai	Town Area Tokai	Ferry Wala	Van Driver	Landfill Vangari Shop	Vangari Shop Town Area	Whole Seller	Broker
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3. Place of Survey:
4. Gender and Age: Male/FemaleYear
5. Education: Illiterate, Primary, JSC, SSC, HSC, Graduate, Masters
6. Number of Family Member: MalePerson, Female..... Person
7. Any other persons of the family are involve in waste recycling work? Y / N
 If yes, how many people, Maleperson, Female.....person
8. Why you take this work as an occupation? a) High income source b) Familiar work, c) Other work is not available, d) Other reason
9. How long are you in this profession: Month/Year
10. How many days you work in a week:Days
11. How long do you work in a day:hours
12. Monthly income/expenditure: IncomeTaka, ExpenditureTaka
13. Do you have any other work except this job: Y / N
 If yes, what is that job:
14. What type of recyclables item do you bought or collected everyday:

Type of Plastic	Collect	Buy	Amount (kg/day)
Metal			
Glass			
Rubber			
Paper			
Leather			
Others			
Plastics:			
PET			
HDPE			
PVC			
LDPE			
PP			

PS Others			
--------------	--	--	--

15. What do you do with the recyclable?

- Sell without washing
- Sell after washing
- Sell after chopping / grinding
- 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
Feriwalla		
Dustbin Tokai		
Dumpsite Tokai		
Van Collector		
Municipal Collector		
Vangari Dokandar		
Manufacturer		
Broker		
Wholesaler		
Importer		
Brand User		

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

21. Disease in last One Year

Health Problem	Tic mark
Scabies & other skin disease	
Eye infections	
Malaria, dengue	
Diarrhoea, dysenteries	
Fever	
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) Buy 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?

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

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

35. Do you know about the 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 the Surveyor.....

Date.....

ANNEX-B: ATTENDANCE LIST AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF FGD

Photographs of Female FGD



Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project (ISWMIP), LGED

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Location	Date	Time
N 23.553341 E 90.535934	12.01.2023	4:00 Pm
Group: Female group		

SL No.	Name of Participant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
01	মিঃসীমা রান্না		৬৫		১	Mithela
02	সীমা রান্না		৬০		১	সীমা
03	সুজাতা রান্না		৭০		১	সুজাতা
04	বসন্ত রান্না		৬০		১	বসন্ত
05	সুমন রান্না		৪০		০১৫৭০৭৩৩৬০	সুমন
06	মমতা রান্না		৪০		০১৪০৪৭৭৪৬৪৪	
07	সোহাগা রান্না		৬০		০১৭৩৫৫৫০৩২৪	সোহাগা
08	সোহাগা রান্না		২৭		১	সোহাগা
09	সীমা রান্না		২৬		০১০৫০৫০৭৫০৭	সীমা
10	সুজাতা রান্না		২৬		০১৭৩০৫৫৫৫৬৭	সুজাতা
11	সুমন রান্না		২০		০১৭৫০৫৫৫৫৬৭	সুমন
12	সীমা রান্না		৪০		১	সীমা
13	সোহাগা রান্না		২৬		০১৭০৪৪৪৫৬২০	সোহাগা
14	সীমা রান্না		২৬		০১৫৩৩৫৭৫৬১২	সীমা
15	সুজাতা রান্না		৪০		১	সুজাতা

Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project (ISWMIP), LGED

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Location	Date	Time
N 23.553341 E 90.535934	12.01.2023	2:50 Pm
Group: Male group		

SL No.	Name of Participant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
01	ଅମିତ ଦାସ		20		01915106344	ଅମିତ
02	ନୀଳମ ସାମଲ		10		"	ନୀଳମ
03	ଅକାଶ ଦାଶ		20		01601178666	ଅକାଶ
04	ଅକାଶ ଦାଶ		28		01402505397	ଅକାଶ
05	ଅକାଶ ଦାଶ		28		01311787636	ଅକାଶ
06	ଅକାଶ ଦାଶ		26		01833707675	ଅକାଶ
07	ଅକାଶ ଦାଶ		22		11	ଅକାଶ
08	ଅକାଶ ଦାଶ		29		01779518553	ଅକାଶ
09	ଅକାଶ ଦାଶ		20		01784220150	ଅକାଶ
10	ଅକାଶ ଦାଶ		20		01962728495	ଅକାଶ
11	ଅକାଶ ଦାଶ		22		01924859960	ଅକାଶ
12	ଅକାଶ ଦାଶ		29		0916185923	ଅକାଶ
13	ଅକାଶ ଦାଶ		20		11	ଅକାଶ
14	ଅକାଶ ଦାଶ		26		01970441792	ଅକାଶ
15	ଅକାଶ ଦାଶ		20		01626646528	ALON

Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project (ISWMIP), LGED

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Location	Date	Time
N 23.553341 E 90.535934	12.01.2023	2:50 Pm
Group: Male group		

SL No.	Name of Participant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
16.	ଅନିଲ କୁମାର		30		01679549728	anil
17	ଅନିଲ କୁମାର		20		01730853921	anil

ANNEX-C: PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOCIAL SURVEY OF AFFECTED PERSONS







ANNEX-D: ATTENDANCE OF FGDS FOR SECONDARY TRANSFER STATIONS

(I) Attendance Sheet of FGDS for STS-I:

LOCATION: PANCHGHARIA KANDI
 LAT: 23.545371° LONG: 90.545328° STS: 1

Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project (ISWMIP) 23.545371
Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Secondary Transfer Station 90.545328

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue : Munshiganj City Corporation / Paurashava Ward No. 09
 Date : 11.06.2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
1.	রুম্মা বেগম	৯.৬.০	মুন্সীগঞ্জ পৌরসভা	01727557530	Ruma
2.	সুজনী বেগম	৯.৬.০	"	0170559528	Sujan
3.	রীতা আক্তার	সমান্বয় কর্মী	মুন্সীগঞ্জ পৌরসভা	01965574289	Rita
4.	তুসন	"	"	01988297578	Tusna
5.	ফারুজা আক্তার	"	"	01962331555	Faruja
6.	প্রিয়া আক্তার	"	"		Priya

STS: 1

Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project (ISWMIP)
Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Secondary Transfer Station

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue : Munshiganj City Corporation / Paurashava Ward No. 09
 Date : 11.06.2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
7.	ডাঃ সুজন	সমান্বয় কর্মী	মুন্সীগঞ্জ পৌরসভা	0177027263	Sujan
8.	মাদিজা	"	"	01929969654	Madija
9.	ডাঃ সুমনীয়া হুসেইন	"	"	01874078089	Sumania
10.	সোফিয়া বিন্ত বেগম	"	"	-	Sofia
11.	ডাঃ বনি আক্তার	"	"	01908329996	Bani
12.	প্রিয়া আক্তার	"	"	01883067822	Priya

STS: 1

Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project (ISWMIP)
Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Secondary Transfer Station

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue : Munshiganj City Corporation / Paurashava Ward No. 09.
 Date : 11.06.2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
13.	সীত ইসলাম	সমন্বয় কর্মী	স্বাস্থ্যবিজ্ঞান	019977145843	সীত ইসলাম
14.	Md. Mostafaeur Rahman	FS, ISWMIP	Waste Concern Consultants	01721575733	MAR
15.	Md. Nasrul Islam	FS, ISWMIP	WCC	01716427237	NI

(2) Attendance Sheet of FGDs for STS-2:

②

LOCATION : PURBO DEWBHOG BAZAR
 LAT: 23.54305° LONG: 90.52978°

Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project (ISWMIP)
Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Secondary Transfer Station

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue : Munshiganj City Corporation / Paurashava Ward No. 4
 Date : 11.06.2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
1.	সুনীল কুমার	সিটি কর্পোরেশন	সি.সি.সি.	01795555255	SK
2.	সুমিত্রা চক্রবর্তী	সিনিয়র পরিচালক	স্বাস্থ্যবিজ্ঞান সেবা	01672300035	Sumita
3.	সুজাতা খান্না	নির্বাহী প্রোগ্রামার	স্বাস্থ্যবিজ্ঞান সেবা	01711114944	Mona
4.	সীতা	SDO	Munshiganj Paurashava	01965574389	SI
5.	সুজাতা চক্রবর্তী	সমন্বয় কর্মী	স্বাস্থ্যবিজ্ঞান সেবা	01885162982	SK
6.	সুজাতা চক্রবর্তী	"	"	01995084610	SI

Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project (ISWMIP)
Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Secondary Transfer Station

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue : Munshiganj City Corporation / Paurashava Ward No. 4
 Date : 11.06.2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
7.	সাইফুল্লাহ	প্রকল্প পরিচালক	সিটি কর্পোরেশন বাজার	০১৭৪৬৬৭৪০৭	সাইফুল্লাহ
৪.	মুন্সীর	"	"	০১৯২২২২২২২২	মুন্সীর
৯.	সাইফুল্লাহ	"	"	০১৭১৫১৬৭৬৪৪	সাইফুল্লাহ
১০.	সাইফুল্লাহ	"	"		সাইফুল্লাহ
১১.	সাইফুল্লাহ	"	"	০১৯২২২২২২২২	সাইফুল্লাহ
১২.	সাইফুল্লাহ	"	"		সাইফুল্লাহ

Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project (ISWMIP)
Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Secondary Transfer Station

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue : Munshiganj City Corporation / Paurashava Ward No. 4
 Date : 11.06.2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
13.	সাইফুল্লাহ	প্রকল্প পরিচালক	সিটি কর্পোরেশন বাজার	০১৬২৬০২৫২১৭	সাইফুল্লাহ
14.	সাইফুল্লাহ	"	"	০১৭২২১৬৭৭৬	সাইফুল্লাহ
15.	সাইফুল্লাহ	প্রকল্প পরিচালক	সিটি কর্পোরেশন বাজার	০১৭৬৭৭৭৭ ৫২৫	সাইফুল্লাহ
16.	Md. Nozrul Islam	FS, ISWMIP	WCC	০১৭১৬৭২৭২৩৭	সাইফুল্লাহ
17.	Md. Mostafizur Rahman	FS, ISWMIP	WCC	০১৭২১৫৭৫৭৩৩	সাইফুল্লাহ

(3) Attendance Sheet of FGDs for STS-3:

LOCATION: BACK SIDE OF GOVT. ~~HARANGA~~ HARANGA COLLEGE
 LAT: 23.54906° LONG: 90.536699°

③

Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project (ISWMIP)
Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Secondary Transfer Station

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) 23'
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) 30'
 Venue : Munshiganj City Corporation / Paurashava Ward No. 2
 Date : 11.06.2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
1.	Nargish Akter	councillor 1, 2, 3	Munshiganj Paurashava	01748061014	
2.	MD SOHEL RANA	Panel member Munshiganj Paurashava	"	01711730917	
3.	MD. ROBEL	Journalist Bangladesh Post	Munshiganj Sangbadik Union	01932471516	Robel
4.	Fahmida Akter	কমিউনিটি ওয়ার্ড	গনসংসদ	01990800453	
5.	MD Sohel	কমিউনিটি ওয়ার্ড	"	01765176954	
6.	শ্রী: সোহান	"	"	01813706491	

STS: 3

Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project (ISWMIP)
Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Secondary Transfer Station

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue : Munshiganj City Corporation / Paurashava Ward No. 2
 Date : 11.06.2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
7.	সবিন	কমিউনিটি ওয়ার্ড	গনসংসদ	0197444423 9	সবিন
8.	সোহান	"	"		সোহান
9.	সাজীয়া: আব্দুল আজিম	"	"	01812490422	
10.	শ্রী: সাদ্দাম হোসেন	"	"	01962492634	Saddam
11.	শ্রী: চান্না	"	"	01716375791	চান্না
12.	শ্রী: আব্দুল মুনীর	"	"	01924834320	

Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project (ISWMIP)
Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Secondary Transfer Station

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue : City Corporation / Paurashava
 Date :

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
13.	Md. Nazrul Islam	FS, ISWMIP	WCC	01716427237	
14.	Md. Mostafizur Rahman	FS, ISWMIP	WCC	01721575733	

(4) Attendance Sheet of FGDs for STS-4:

LOCATION: ~~MUNSHIGANJ~~ MUNSHIGANJ PURATAN BUS STAND
 LAT: 23.558532° LONG: 90.532191°

④

Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project (ISWMIP)
Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Secondary Transfer Station

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue : Munshiganj City Corporation / Paurashava Ward No. 3
 Date : 11/06/2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
1.	Nargish Akter	Councilour 4.2.3	মুন্সীগঞ্জ	01748061014	
2.	Mozammel Hossain Sajal	Journalist	"	01740922590	
3.	Barua	সংসদ সদস্য	"	01915392063	
4.	 	"	"	01980301088	
5.	শেখ মোঃ	"	"	01924388888 01924833682	
6.	শেখ মোঃ	"	"	0	

STS: 4

**Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project (ISWMIP)
Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Secondary Transfer Station**

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
Venue : Munshiganj City Corporation / Paurashava Ward No. 3
Date : 11.06.2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
7.	ইউজিএস	প্রশাসক	ইউজিএস	১৮৪৫২৬০ ০১৪০৫২৬০০৪৪	ইউজিএস
৪.	কোঃ সানিক চান	"	"	০১৭৯৪৪১৬২	সানিক চান
৭.	বৃহৎ প্রশাসক	"	"	০১	বৃহৎ প্রশাসক
১০.	সহকারী	"	"	০১৭২৪৭০৬৫০৪	সহকারী
১১.	সহকারী	"	"	০১৭২৬৪২৭৭৪৭	সহকারী
১২.	কোঃ কোকন	"	"	০১৭১৩৭১৪৭৭৩	কোঃ কোকন

STS: 4

**Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project (ISWMIP)
Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Secondary Transfer Station**

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
Venue : Munshiganj City Corporation / Paurashava Ward No. 3
Date : 11.06.2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
১৩.	কোঃ সানিক চান	প্রশাসক	ইউজিএস	০১৭১২৬৪২৭০২	সানিক চান
১৪.	কোঃ সানিক চান	"	"	০১৭১২২৪৪১০২	সানিক চান
১৫.	সহকারী	"	"	০১৭১৩৪৬০০১৭	সহকারী
১৬.	সহকারী	TP	Munshiganj Paurashava	০১৬৭২৩০০০৩৩	সহকারী
১৭.	Md. Dazzul Islam	FS, ISWMIP	WCC	০১৭১৬৪২৭২৩৭	Dazzul
১৮.	Md. Mostafizur Rahman	FS, ISWMIP	WCC	০১৭২১৫৭৫২৩৩	Mostafizur

ANNEX-E: ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR TRAINING AND HEALTH CAMP

SI No.	Topic of the Training	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	5	46	30	2	6,000.00	276,000.00
		Vangari shops near the landfill area	6					
		Waste Collection Truck Helpers	6					
		Rickshaw Van Collectors/D rivers	17					
		Households (Titled / Non-Titled)	12					
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	5	46	30	2	6,000.00	276,000.00
		Vangari shops near the landfill area	6					
		Waste Collection Truck Helpers	6					
		Rickshaw Van Collectors/D rivers	17					
		Households (Titled / Non-Titled)	12					
3	Health camp - Provide health care facilities and first aid facilities	Landfill Tokai	5	46	30	8 nos (4 batch per quarter)	50,000.00	400,000.00
		Vangari shops near the landfill area	6					
		Waste Collection Truck Helpers	6					
		Rickshaw Van Collectors/D rivers	17					
		Households (Titled / Non-Titled)	12					
Grand Total								952,000.00