

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 RAJSHAHI CITY CORPORATION



CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 27 April 2023)

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

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

Displaced Persons (DP) are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Project Affected Person (PAP) includes any person, affected households (AHs), firms, or private institutions which, on account of changes that result from the project, will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

Public Accounts of the Republic, it is mentioned in the Section-23 of the Land Acquisition Act, 2017 that the Deputy Commissioner shall keep the amount of the compensation in a deposit account in the Public Account of the Republic, which shall be deemed payment of the compensation for the requisitioned property without any prejudice to the claim of the parties to be determined by the Arbitrator.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tokai means waste picker.

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

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

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SECTION I: PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

I.1 BACKGROUND OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) has been prepared following the Government of Bangladesh's (GoB) legal policy and Environmental and Social Framework, May 2021 of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The proposed site for the integrated landfill and resource recovery facility is owned by Rajshahi City Corporation, and there is no occupancy with residences, shops, or other structures existing within the proposed landfill site. The site is currently used for solid waste disposal using the open dumping method. No adverse social impacts are also anticipated on the livelihoods of the surrounding communities if the proposed solid waste management subproject is implemented on this site. Eleven ponds are used for private fish farming located 250m from the landfill site. As per the provision of Solid Waste Management Rules 2021 of Bangladesh,¹ this pond will be compensated and relocated. However, as the site is currently being used as a waste disposal site, some waste pickers are working at the site and a few vangari shops² are also located at the proposed landfill site. Besides, some small shops, mills, and business enterprises are located along the two existing connecting roads (The road from Kristan Para to Paba and Road from Dabtol Mor to Bohorampur Nagar Nursing College More) proposed for improvement. The income of businesses along the roads will likely be temporarily impacted during the road improvement activities. The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is being prepared to provide measures to restore the livelihoods of the waste pickers and vangari shop owners located within the proposed landfill site and compensate for the loss of income of the small shops, mills as well as business enterprises located along two connecting roads. The project will also improve two existing roads connecting the landfill site. No land acquisition is required for the improvement of the roads.

This LRP deals with the provisions of livelihood restoration for the affected persons of the project as per the Resettlement Framework of the project prepared as per the AIIB Environmental and Social Standards-2 (ESF2). This LRP will be used as a guidance document of ISWMIP for providing livelihood restoration measures as per the Resettlement Framework (RF) and the subsequent implementation of the subprojects financed by the AIIB, implemented by Rajshahi City Corporation 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 Rajshahi. The facility will comprise of a composting plant, a MRF, a pyrolysis facility, leachate treatment facility as well as controlled landfilling of waste at the existing waste disposal site of Rajshahi City Corporation. The subproject will be able to recycle and treat solid wastes to the tune of 450 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. The existing waste will be disposed of and capped in a new cell. Apart from composting and waste recycling, the subproject will reduce GHG emission by avoiding landfilling a significant amount of biodegradable and recyclable waste. There is a medical waste management facility within the subproject site. The project is implemented by PRISM Bangladesh Foundation. The medical waste facility has obtained environmental clearance certificate from the Department of Environment (DoE). The facility has a medical waste incinerator, autoclave, and wastewater treatment plant. The medical waste management facility has a separate entrance from the access road.

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

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

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

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

The project by 2025 shall be able to divert 30% of the collected waste for recycling and resource recovery. In all 30% will be recycled in Material Resource Recovery (MRF), and 70% will be landfilled in 2025, and this recycling rate shall be increased to 50% by 2045. Using this percentage of waste recycling, the proposed landfill site can be used up to 2045. 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. The total area of the landfill site is 10.385 acres.

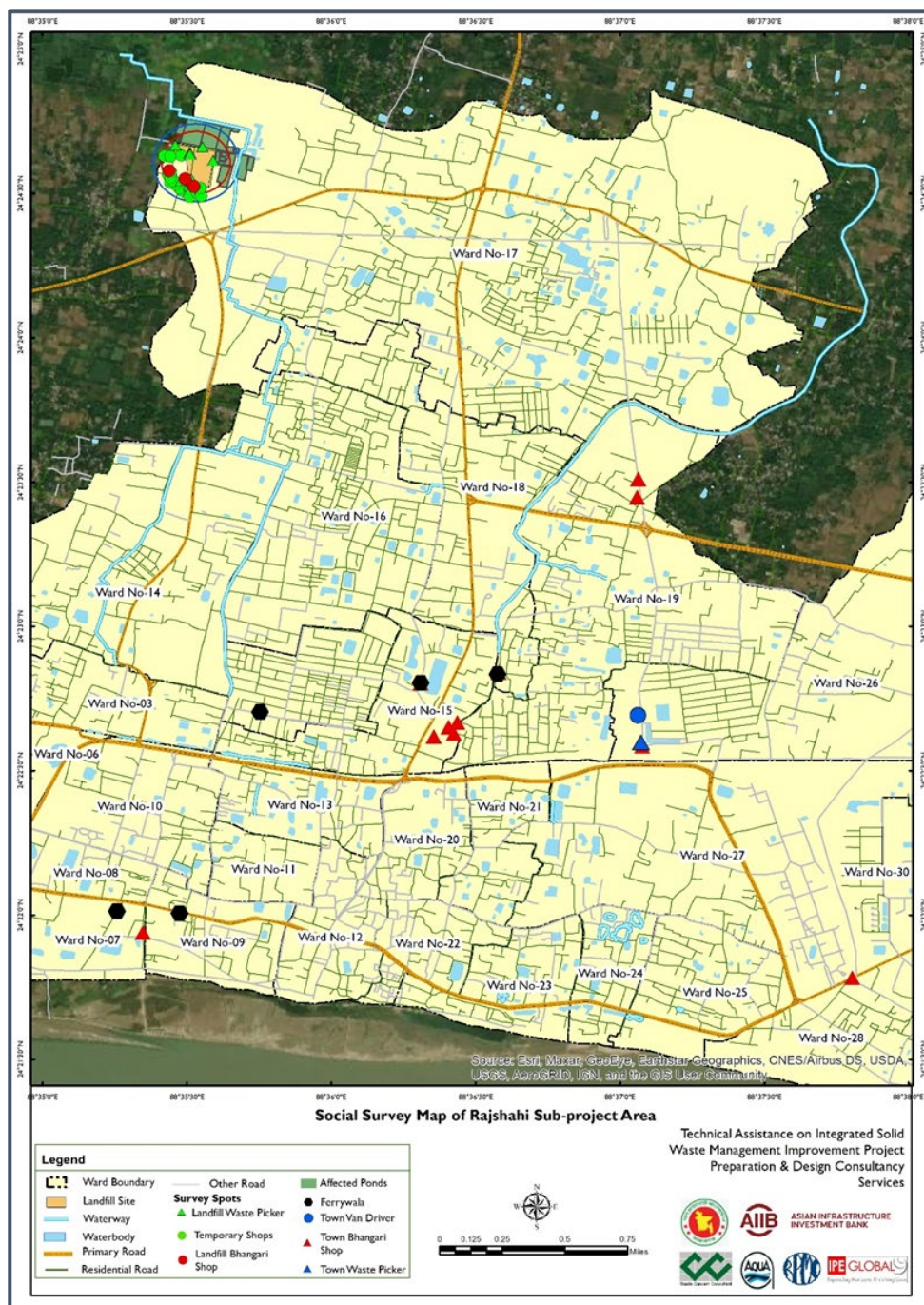


Figure I: Social Survey Map of Rajshahi City Corporation

I.3 DESCRIPTION OF MAIN PROJECT COMPONENTS

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

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

The ISWMIP has three components, as mentioned below:

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

I.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

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

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

I.5 SOCIAL POLICY FRAMEWORK OF AIIB

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

I.6 SCOPE OF WORK OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

The subproject aims to establish an integrated landfill and resource recovery facility, improve secondary storage of waste by introducing containerized storage system, and improve two existing roads in Rajshahi City Corporation (RCC) connecting the landfill site. The land for establishing the integrated landfill and resource recovery facility is owned by the City Corporation. This land was acquired by RCC in 2017. Currently, the land is free from any unauthorized occupancy. Two existing roads (Road from Kristan Para to Paba and Road from Dabtolia More to Bohorampur Nagar Nursing College More) of 5.460 km which are vital for the transportation of waste of the subproject area will be improved. These roads are also free from any unauthorized occupancy. No new STS will be constructed. Only improvement of the existing STSs has been proposed.

Social survey reveals that the establishment of proposed integrated landfill and resource recovery facility will impact the livelihood of i) Twenty-Seven (27) waste pickers working in the landfill area; ii) one (1) vangari shop located near the landfill area which are outside 250 m of the landfill site; iii) Eleven (11) ponds; iv) sixteen (16) restaurant/tea stalls/other shops. Ten ponds and all the restaurant/tea stalls are located within 200m of the landfill area, only one pond is located in between 200m and 250m of the landfill area. These restaurants and tea stalls remain opened at the time cattle market functioning. **Figure 2** shows the affected entities of the Rajshahi landfill area. However, the project will have no impact on the livelihood of the groups like waste pickers and vangari shops in town area, municipal waste collectors, whole sellers and brokers selling and buying inorganic waste from the generated solid waste in the town area. Besides, as per the social survey, there are 89 small shops, mills, and business enterprises located along the two sides of the two existing proposed roads for improvement. Incomes of the 89 businesses are likely to be directly impacted during the road improvement activities. At present, the roads are also free from any unauthorized occupancy. **Figure 3** shows the locations and alignments of the connecting roads. The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will address direct and indirect 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 roads.

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

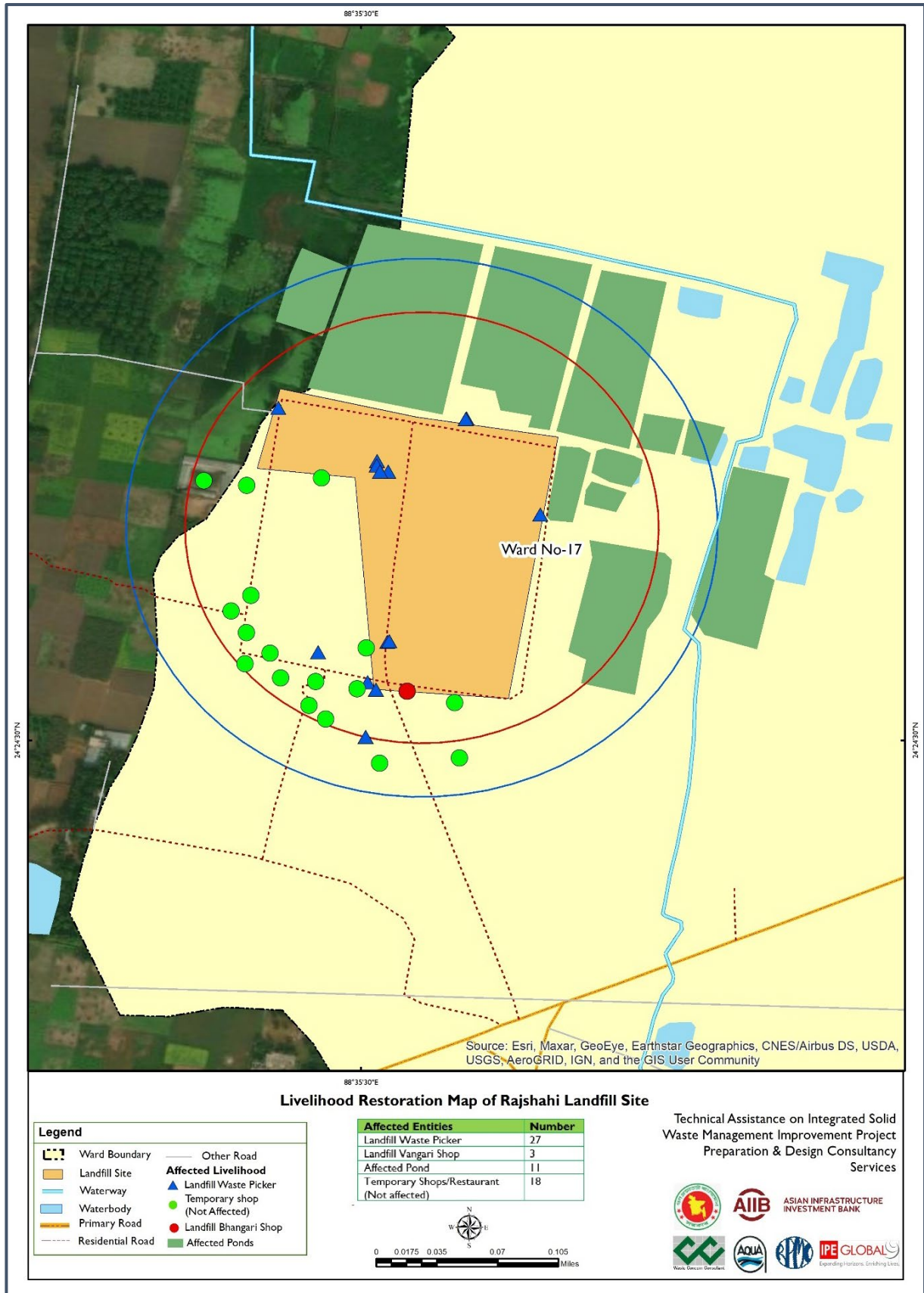


Figure 2: Affected Entities of the Rajshahi Landfill Area



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

SECTION 2: LIVELIHOOD IMPACT DUE TO SUB-PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 LIVELIHOOD & INCOME RESTORATION STRATEGY AS PER RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

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

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



Figure 4: Affected Entities and 200m/250m buffer zone of RCC landfill area

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

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

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

2.2 AFFECTED PERSONS WITH IMPACT ON LIVELIHOOD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sl. No.	Actor	No.	Type of Impact		Income / Livelihood Impact	Remarks
			Direct	Indirect		
A. Persons/Actors/Entities affected by improvement of Landfill/Dumpsite						
1.	Tokai (Waste Picker) at Landfill (Dumpsite)	27	Yes	-	Yes	Landfill tokai shall be affected during construction work.
2.	Tokai (Waste Picker) at Town-level	-	NA	NA	No	Has no direct/indirect impact as waste collection process will continue during the construction work.
3.	Vangari shops near the landfill area	1	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	Has no direct/indirect impact as they buy recyclables collected by the <i>feriwallas</i> , rickshaw van drivers and town level tokais.
5.	Rickshaw Van Collectors/Drivers	-	NA	NA	No	Will not be impacted because waste collection and disposal shall continue during the construction work.
6.	Waste Collection Truck Helpers	-	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.

7.	Pond	11	Yes	-	Yes	Within 200m of Landfill Area, 1 pond is in 250m of the landfill area
8.	Restaurants/tea stalls/other shops	16	Yes	-	Yes	Within 200m of Landfill Area
B. Persons/Actors/Entities affected by improvement of connecting roads to Landfill/Dumpsite						
9.	Commercial Establishments (Small shops, Mill & Business Enterprises) along the 2 roads	89	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 project in Rajshahi City Corporation will impact the livelihood of i) Twenty-Seven (27) waste pickers working in the landfill area; ii) one (1) vangari shop located near the landfill area which are outside 250 m of the landfill site; iii) Eleven (11) ponds; iv) sixteen (16) restaurant/tea stalls/other shops. Besides, improvement of the two existing roads will impact income of 89 small shops, mills and business enterprises those are located along the two sides of the roads. The pictures of affected entities are shown as below.

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



One of the landfill area waste pickers is in interview



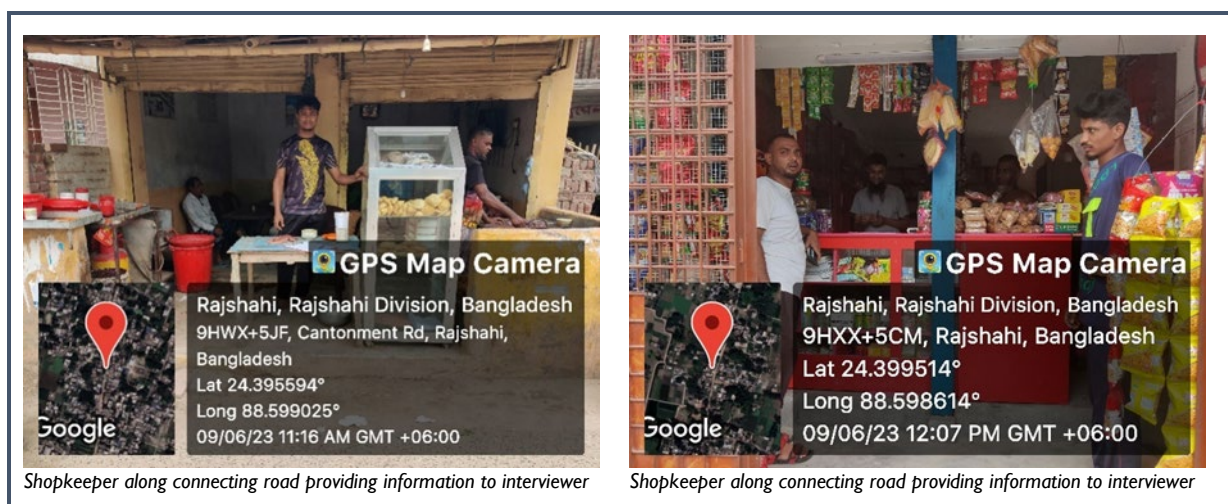
Vangari shop owner near landfill area providing information to enumerator



Affected pond located within 200m of landfill area



Affected restaurant within 250m of the landfill area.



The sub-project will directly impact the livelihood of total twenty-seven (27) waste pickers, one (1) vangari shop owners, two (2) vangari shop employees and sixteen (16) restaurant/tea stall/small shop owners within 250m of the landfill area. Detail of the affected persons is shown the table below.

Table 2: Demographic Status of Waste Pickers and Vangari Shops

Sl. No.	Total Number of Affected Persons	Male	Female	Total
1.	Landfill site Waste Pickers	11	16	27
2.	Landfill site Vangari shop	3	0	3
3.	Landfill site restaurant/tea stall/small shop	16	0	16
Total		30	16	46

Source: Social Survey, December 2022

The livelihood of total twenty-seven (27) waste pickers will be directly impacted by the implementation of the subproject. These waste pickers work in the proposed landfill area. Detailed information of eight waste pickers is shown in the table below.

Table 3: Detail of Waste Pickers of Landfill Area

Sl. No.	Name of Affected Persons	Address	Gender	Age	NID/Birth Certificate Number	Contact Number
1.	Mst. Sorifa Begum	Hogram, Rajshahi Court-6201	F	39	239 382 9052	013113275368
2.	Miss.Ranuka Bibi	Buruj, Kaliganj Hat-6230.	F	35	870 338 2823	01737298516
3.	Shree	Chalk Para, Sopura-6203.	M	23	735 814 3886	01307143958
4.	Salma	North Nowdapara, Sopura-6203.	F	38	148 694 4364	01767413087
5.	Mrs. Agata Biswas	Vugroil, Poba-6210.	F	45	281 263 9769	01310527059
6.	Atema	North Nowdapara	F	37	868 698 0700	01301189832
7.	Asma	North Nowdapara	F	55	238 696 6283	01773855679
8.	Shre Lalon Kumar	Hogram, Shekh Para	M	28	19948198502000205	01792528425
9.	Mst. Nazma Begum	North Nowda para	F	45	328 695 7091	01324094942
10.	Nazu Biswas	Boro Bongram,Chalk Para	M	38	868 588 6957	01731452989
11.	Munil Murmu	Mushroile, Bachchur Mor.	M	19	20048127505081208	01309625529 01301917543
12.	Swpon Biswas	Mushroil	M	28	826 151 6093	01790887657
13.	Sree Ranjit Kumar	Chalk Para	M	31	956 344 5122	01795529512
14.	Sundori Biswas	Soto Bongram, Mushroil	F	54	236 379 6026	01790887657
15.	Khokon Toppo	Bachchur Mor	M	26	196 165 3381	01985096153
16.	Simul Bissus	Christian Para, Mushroil	M	29	642 287 4468	01317225107

17.	Rotna Bishwas	Mushroil	F	35	686 406 3604	01307859468
18.	Sopon Biswas	Christian Para	M	41	911 408 4719	01779332236
19.	Uzzal Biswas	Mushroil	M	21	737 428 8806	01305491191
20.	Shrimoti Prathna Biswas	Christian Para	F	32	600 984 8299	01827111596
21.	Lusia Biswas	Vugroil	F	67	596 264 6211	01942142793
22.	Manik Biswas	Christian Para ,Mushroil	M	27	466 496 3602	01716751357
23.	Maini Biswas	Bongram, Christan Para	F	39	823 587 6730	01905294647
24.	MST. Rabeya Khatun	City Hat Area	F	55	598 678 1028	01752723147
25.	Sremoti Rumali Kumari	Boro Bongram, chalk Para	F	33	811722745859	01319327317
26.	Feroza Rani	Vugrol, Kanthalbaria	F	47	8113135546314	01727912689
27.	Sagori Biswas	Borobongram, Chalk Para	F	35	148 585 7450	01576618653

Source: Social Survey, December 2022

Detailed information of the 1 vangari shop owners, 2 employees and 16 restaurants/tea stalls/small shops are described below.

Table 4: Detail of Vangari Shops and restaurants/tea stalls/small shops Near Landfill Area

Sl. No.	Name of the Owners	Address	Area (sq.ft)	Gender	Age	Contact Number
A. Vangari Shop						
1.	Md. Aesh Uddin	Guabari, Dacra	1152	M	57	Cell: 01738674940 NID: 4636219554
2.	Md. Ashikur Rahman	Employee	NA	M	28	Cell: 01781645187 NID: 5952460219
3.	Md. Faruk Ahammad	Employee	NA	M	16	Cell: 01838944395 BRN: 20078117287100462
B. Restaurants/Tea stalls/Other shops						
1.	Md. Rocky	Landfill Site, Rajshahi	450	M	NA	01740121215
2.	Shishir Ahmed Rubel	Landfill Site, Rajshahi	280	M	NA	01915550473
3.	Nur Islam	Landfill Site, Rajshahi	560	M	NA	01733747050
4.	Md. Jony Ahmed	Landfill Site, Rajshahi	480	M	NA	01734780834
5.	Md. Moniruzzaman	Landfill Site, Rajshahi	120	M	NA	01828182345
6.	Md. Selim Islam	Landfill Site, Rajshahi	200	M	NA	01942142668
7.	Md. Jakir Hossain	Landfill Site, Rajshahi	450	M	NA	01747909449
8.	Md. Rakib	Landfill Site, Rajshahi	240	M	NA	01728842182
9.	Md Sajjad Hossain	Landfill Site, Rajshahi	30	M	NA	01757447907
10.	Ahsan Habib Jony	Landfill Site, Rajshahi	84	M	NA	01722858438
11.	Dr. Md. Tayeb Ali	Landfill Site, Rajshahi	80	M	NA	01796708720
12.	Shiplu	Landfill Site, Rajshahi	120	M	NA	01712130588
13.	Omor	Landfill Site, Rajshahi	180	M	NA	01835665901
14.	Azabul	Landfill Site, Rajshahi	180	M	NA	01761572975
15.	Tazuddin Poltu	Landfill Site, Rajshahi	320	M	NA	01714690263
16.	Md. Montaj	Landfill Site, Rajshahi	105	M	NA	01724051590

Source: Social Survey, December 2022

During the road survey in June 2023, information was collected from those commercial establishments located along the two sides of the roads that were operational/open at that time. Altogether 89 commercial establishments were surveyed. It was observed that the income of these eighty-nine (89) business entities (small shops, mills and business enterprises) located along the two sides of the two existing connecting roads proposed for improvement will be directly impacted due to the road improvement activities under the subproject. None of them has employee/staff. Detail information of the 89 small shop, mill and business enterprise owners are given in **Table 5**.

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

Sl. No.	Road ID	Name of the Owner	Age	Address	NID	Contact	Type	Income
1	2	Md.Sukbor Ali	54	Baharampur	4615323328	1771077608	Grocery Shop	15000
2	2	Md.Akkel Ali	44	Baharampur	1915321788	1758196964	Grocery Shop	9000
3	2	Md.Daud Hasan	21	Baharampur	3761663651	1782353806	Grocery Shop	25000
4	2	Md.Murad Ali	41	Basua	1465238317	1736845779	Grocery Shop	15000
5	2	Md.Rojjob Ali	55	Bosua	1465239877	1827804205	Electronics and Flexiload	22000
6	2	Md.Biplob Hossain	34	Bosua		1796618221	Small Restaurant	20000
7	2	Md.Nasir Hossain	35	Bosua	7013721527 978	1737294630	Grocery Shop	18000
8	2	Alema Begum	43	Bosua	8665328590	1736891446	Grocery Shop	20000
9	2	Md.Mijanur Rahman	17	Bosua	7369109645		Workshop	18000
10	2	Montu	40	Bosua	4185925916	1785261522	Workshop	18000
11	2	Md.Manik	39	Bosua	5515356094	1738444947	Workshop	35000
12	2	Mst.Sohely Akter	37	Bosua	9556186691	1742226563	Tailor and Pharmacy	10000
13	2	Arman	17	Bosua		1746988747	Small Restaurant	8000
14	2	Md.Sekender Mollah	58	Bosua	6430102803	1746988742	Small Restaurant	16000
15	2	Md.Azad Ali	43	Bosua	8117251528 452	1743629119	Tea Stall	10000
16	2	Md.Nasir Uddin	41	Bosua	6415235636	1590094545	Grocery Shop	60000
17	2	Nurul Islam	52	Bosua		1734987432	Grocery Shop	25000
18	2	Md.Shakil Ahammed	28	Bosua	6865317132	1314160439	Wiring	20000
19	2	Tohidul Islam	28	Bosua	5539958370	1742320989	Tailor	15000
20	2	Md.Arman Ali	42	Bosua	7765303297	1775074479	Grocery Shop	20000
21	2	Inzamul Houque	26	Bosua	1026788693	1788599927	Grocery Shop	15000
22	2	Md.Uzzal Hossain	40	Bosua Uttar Para	5965246696	1714706604	Grocery Shop	25000
23	2	Md.Babu	45	Bosua Kadamtola	3715314732	1718878736	Grocery Shop	50000
24	2	Arshad Mia	60	Bosua Kadamtola		1795625031	Mechanic	25000
25	2	Md.Nazmul Hossain	43		4187035862	1718219847	Grocery Shop	35000
26	2	Md.Abdur Rashid	56	Kristan Para More	2837137633	1304722893	Grocery Shop	10000
27	2	Md.Ali Azam	45		8215323737	1977245436	Grocery Shop	30000
28	2	Md.Saiful Islam	61	Basua Kadamtali	5526239990	1751582745	Grocery Shop	35000
29	2	Md.Arshad Ali Pramanik	54	Basua Kadamtoli	1918539055	1795625031	Cycle Repairing Garage	40000
30	2	Md.Moklasur Rahman	46	Basua Kadamtoli	7336144907	1932504164	Grocery Shop	20000
31	1	Md.Rajon Sha	29	Kayerdara Bilpara	1490042379	1757311310	Grocery Shop	12000
32	1	Md.Abdus Salam	41	Kayerdara Bilpara	5987206538	1327451999	Grocery Shop	40000
33	1	Md.Nuruzzaman Shaon	29	Kayerdara Katcha Bazar	6851217940	1751132091	Restaurant	20000
34	1	Md.Ahsan Ali	59	Kayerdara Katcha Bazar	6405029155	1720133270	Cloth Seller	15000
35	1	Md.Shapon Sarkar	34	Kayerdara	5082032052	1712338830	Computer Composition, Photocopy	13000
36	1	Aslam Sheikh	65	Kayerdara	1486024159	1924140755	Restaurant, Tea Stall	30000

Sl. No.	Road ID	Name of the Owner	Age	Address	NID	Contact	Type	Income
37	I	Md.Jafrul Islam	25	Kayerdara	3756323162	1737456336	Verities Store	60000
38	I	Nagera Begum	8	Kayerdara Sesh Matha	3287048338	1712512304	Grocery Shop	20000
39	I	Md.Omar Faruk	65	South Naodapara	2386771204	1778393307	Grocery Shop	20000
40	I	Md.Harun	51	Bashua	6886002333	1723967207	Furniture Shop	60000
41	I	Mst.Beli Begum	46	Bashua Moddho Para	8665261890	1890416410	Poultry Shop	20000
42	I	Mst.Beli Begum	46	Bashua Moddho Para	8665261890	1890416410	Poultry Shop	20000
43	I	Md.Naeem	21	Nawdapara	6910621033	1774427641	Grocery Shop	15000
44	I	Md.Hasinur Rahman	38	Dokkin Nawdapara	5536892499	1792310118	Dispensary, Rental	20000
45	I	Md.Dulal Ali	44	Dokkin Nawdapara	8199017272 760	1794171109	Restaurant, Tea Stall	15000
46	I	Md.SohelDo	35	Nawdapara	6886881363	1789144375	Tea Stall	15000
47	I	Md.Jamaluddin	55	Uttor Nawdapara	1486943135	1771070041	Shoe Selling Shop	30000
48	I	Mst.Parvin,Uttor Nawdapara	40		8199017282 548	1916792106	Grocery Shop	20000
49	I	Md.Tutul	25	Uttor Nawdapara		9139794431	Barber Shop	12000
50	I	Md.Rezaul Karim	42		5062566335	1710638930	Grocery Shop	30000
51	I	Md.Sadirul Islam	43	Moddo Nowdapara	2386912212	1710135811	Grocery Shop	30000
52	I	Md.Moksed Ali	60	Vugroil	5086560751	1752283446	Grocery Shop	20000
53	I	Md.Nazrul Islam	50	Vugroil	2839168784	1719823550	Grocery Shop	20000
54	I	Md.Basira	35	Vugroil	2362652303	1704728934	Tea Stall	40000
55	I	Md.Masud	29	Vugroil	7802443411	1301396842	Tea Stall	15000
56	I	Md.Shafiqul Islam	30	Vugroil	3251567057	1752145140	Pharmacy	20000
57	I	Ear Mohammad	66	Vugroil		1736750039	Tea Stall	10000
58	I	Mst.Rokeya Begum	42	Vugroil	8687215346	1911888311	Confectionary	20000
59	I	Md.Moniruzzaman	39	Moddo Nowdapara	7336935551	1718909344	Cement and Accessories	200000
60	I	Md.Selim Shake	50	Christian Para Mor	1487038281	1753521460	Grocery Shop	20000
61	I	Md.Abdul Hannan	39	Christian Para Mor	8687175920	1911539590	Sanitary Shop	100000
62	I	Md.Abdul Hannan	39	Christian Para Mor	8687175920	1911539590	Electronics	100000
63	I	Shabdul Islam	60	Christian Para Mor			Tea Stall	12000
64	I	Md.Mainul Islam	73	Christian Para Mor	5087116967	1736352411	Grocery Shop	25000
65	I	Mst.Shahina Akther	40	Christian Para Mor	6887078639	1783007536	Tailors	20000
66	I	Asif Hossain	26	Christian Para Mor	7802501366	1312949380	Shoe Shop	25000
67	I	Md.Sumon	26	Christian Para Mor	3752489074	1721388811	Saloon	15000
68	I	Md.Ali Imran	30	Christian Para Mor	1991819221 6000000	1319364860	Grocery Shop	15000
69	I	Mst.Maleka Bibi	60	Christian Para Mor	4187175056	1753119842	Small Shop	12000

Sl. No.	Road ID	Name of the Owner	Age	Address	NID	Contact	Type	Income
70	I	Md.Hashem Ali	68	Christian Para Mor	9658543616	1650103360	Grocery Shop	20000
71	I	Mst.Tazima Begum	61	Christian Para Mor	2386913095	1725018536	Tea Stall	10000
72	I	Md.Moteur Rahman	41	Moddo Nowdapara	9568412440	1942130167	Grocery Shop	15000
73	I	Md.Razu Ahmed	40	Kayerdara	8199017273106	1728459034	Hardware	50000
74	I	Md.Salim Reza	38	Christian Para Mor	6885958949	1706341322	Laundry Shop	15000
75	I	Nafes Islam Naeem	23	Christian Para Mor	2858295245	1716134249	Grocery Shop	12000
76	I	Pari	40	Christian Para Mor			Vegetable Shop	7000
77	I	Shohidul Islam	34	Christian Para Mor		1798999451	Poultry Shop	20000
78	I	Mst.Laily Begum	54	Kayerdara	4187169299		Grocery Shop	7000
79	I	Md.Rana Hossain	33	Kayerdara		1728203992	Saloon	15000
80	I	Md.Shamiul Islam	36		6887027594	1798333396	Verities Store	10000
81	I	Md.Rezaul Islam	35		4637202732	1739211331	Grocery Shop	10000
82	I	Md.Shamiul Islam	30	kayerdara	4639074527	1963618289	Saloon	18000
83	I	Md.Sadem Hossen	29	kayerdara	5559657274	171958366	Grocery Shop	20000
84	I	Md.Jahidul Islam	31	kayerdara	19928192216000000	1713801440	Grocery Shop	15000
85	I	Md.Akber Ali	60	Kayerdara Bilpara	9137142049	1767767566	Grocery Shop	50000
86	I	Md.Lalchan	43	Kayerdara Bilpara	7337212315	1784570447	Grocery Shop	20000
87	I	Shamim	42	Kayerdara		1712908581	Cement and Accessories	30000
88	I	Md.Jahidul Islam	44	Kayerdara		1719670487	Grocery Shop	30000
89	I	Mst.Ruksana Begum	50	Kayerdara	3286694165	1706785965	Chotpoti	10000

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

Eleven (11) ponds are located within 200m and 250m of the landfill area. The livelihood of the affected persons related to the ponds will also be compensated. Detailed information on the affected persons is shown in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Detail of Affected Pond Owners

SI No	Name and Mobile number, NID number and address of Pond Owner	Monthly Income	Name and Mobile number, NID number and address of Employee	Employee position and Salary (Monthly)	Area (Acres)	Type of Fish Cultured
1.	Foysal Islam, 01713734165 238 684 8069 Holding-132, Moddho Nowdapara, Sopura-6203.	2,00,000	Md. Akbor Ali,-/ 733 693 6096/ Holding-132, Moddho Nowdapara, Sopura-6203.	Guard 25,000	15	Rui, Katla, Mrigel, Japanees Carp, Silver Carp
2.	Md.Asaduzzaman, 01712506185 866 237 9364 Vugrail, Poba-6210, Naohata Pourashava. Rajshahi.	150,000	Md. Nur Hossain,- /1479312702/ Vugrail, Poba-6210, Naohata Pourashava. Rajshahi.	12,000	5.5	Rui, Katla, Mrigel, Japanees Carp, Silver Carp

3.	Md. Kurman Ali,01734919452 506 653 3976 Borjonpur, Aamgasihat- 6240, Durgapur, Rajshahi	50,000	NA	NA	1.5	Rui, Katla, Mrigel, Japanee Carp, Silver Carp
4.	Foimuddin, 01780140146	12,500	NA	NA	0.619	Rui, Katla, Mrigel, Japanee Carp, Silver Carp
5.	Shirajul, 01716133310/ Naodapara	12,500	NA	NA	0.619	Rui, Katla, Mrigel, Japanee Carp, Silver Carp

Source: Social Survey, February 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 80% of the waste pickers have a monthly income between Taka 5,000 to 10,000, and the rest 20% have a monthly income of between Taka 10,001 to 15,000 per month. At the same time, the vangari shop owners' monthly income is between Taka 20,001 to 35,000. 18.75% of the restaurant/tea stalls/ shops owners' monthly income is between Taka 5,000 to 10,000, 12.5% between Taka 10,001 to 15,000, 18.75% between Taka 15,001 to 20,000, 31.25% between Taka 20,001 to 35,000 and rest have 18.75% Taka 35,001 to 50,000. **Table 7** shows the income status in detail.

Table 7: Average Monthly Income of Landfill Waste Pickers, Vangari Shop, Restaurants/Tea Stalls/Shops

Income Range (BDT)	Landfill Waste Pickers (%)	Landfill Vangari Shops (%)	Restaurants/Tea stalls/Shops (%)
5000-10000	80	0	18.75
10001-15000	20	0	12.50
15001-20000	0	0	18.75
20001-35000	0	100	31.25
35001-50000	0	0	18.75
More than 50000	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Source: Social Survey, February 2023

The survey revealed that waste pickers spend a monthly minimum of Taka 5,000 and a maximum of Taka 15,000 from the total amount they earn. Different expenditure pattern was found for the vangari and restaurant/tea stall owners. They make monthly expenditures less than their earning and can make some savings. The table below shows the expenditure status in detail.

Table 8: Average Monthly Expenditure of Landfill Waste Pickers, Vangari Shop, Restaurants/Tea Stalls/Shops

Expenditure Range (BDT)	Landfill Waste Pickers (%)	Landfill Vangari Shops (%)	Restaurants/Tea Stalls/Shops (%)
5000-10000	80	0	6.25
10001-15000	20	0	50.0
15001-20000	0	0	12.5
20001-35000	0	100	31.25
35001-50000	0	0	0
More than 50000	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100

Source: Social Survey, February, 2023

During the survey, it was found that the average monthly income of the vangari shop owner is Taka 30,000 per month, and the income of the employees of the affected vangari shop is a maximum of Taka 12,000; the average income of the pond owner is Taka 1,03,000 per month, and employees of the affected pond are maximum 25,000 and minimum 12,000. Detail status is shown below.

Table 9: Average Monthly Income of Owner and Employees of Affected Entities

SI No	Affected Entity	Average Employee Salary (BDT)	Average Income of Lease holder/Owner (BDT)
1	Vangari Shop	12,000.00	30000
2	Pond	18500.00	1.03.000

Source: Social Survey, February 2023

The survey along both sides of the connecting roads reveals that the average monthly income of the business owners is Taka 25,551 where the lowest income is Taka 7,000 and the highest income is Taka 200,000. Detail status is shown in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Average Monthly Income of the Business Owners along the Connecting Roads

Income Range (BDT)	No. of the Owners	Percentage of the Owners
Up to 5000	0	0
5001-10000	12	13.47
10001-15000	21	23.60
15001-20000	27	30.33
20001-35000	17	19.10
35001-50000	6	6.74
More than 50000	6	6.76
Total	89	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 tokais based on the social survey findings. As mentioned earlier, the total number of landfill tokais is 27. The survey findings reveal that the tokais suffered from different diseases during the last year. A major portion of them (89%) suffered from fever and eye infections followed by about three-fourth from typhoid and paratyphoid, about half from malaria and dengue, more than one-tenth from scabies and other diseases, and less than one-tenth from diarrhea and dysenteries. **Table 11** shows the types of diseases affecting landfill waste pickers.

Table 11: Types of diseases suffered by the waste pickers in last one year

Sl. No.	Types of Diseases	% of the Waste Pickers
1	Fever	89
2	Eye infections	89
3	Typhoid, paratyphoid	74
4	Malaria, dengue	48
5	Scabies & other skin disease	15
6	Diarrhea, dysenteries	7

Source: Social Survey, December 2022

Apart from the diseases mentioned in **Table 11**, the waste pickers are exposed to occupational hazards as shown in **Table 12**.

Table 12: Types of health hazards faced by the waste pickers

Sl. No.	Types of Health Hazards	% of the Waste Pickers
1	Problem in taking breath	22
2	Get injured	44
3	Pain (Neck, backbone, hand, waist etc.)	4

Source: Social Survey, December 2022

Due to health issues, waste pickers cannot work on average for two days a month. Based on their average monthly income of BDT 9,000, it has been calculated that they are to lose an average income of BDT 643 for this two-day sickness. Moreover, in addition to their income loss for two days, they spend BDT 135 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 778. The maximum loss is BDT 1,206, which is 8.04% of their maximum monthly income of BDT 15,000, and 8.64% of their monthly average income of BDT 9,000, 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)

One Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with 17 sweepers in the sweeper colony of Sathmatha, Rangpur City Corporation, besides the landfill area. Among them, six were female, and 11 were male. All of them are from the Harizon community. Their age group is 23-65. The average family size is 4. They live in the city corporation's 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.
- Now a days the posterity of the community is getting an education. According to the female respondent, their descendants are deprived of getting a proper job. They requested job scope in the upcoming ISWMP based on competence. They added that it would change their livelihood.

SECTION 5: POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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

5.1 NATIONAL LAW AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH

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

5.2 AIIB ESS2: RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION PRINCIPLES

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

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

5.3 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX AS PER THE RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK OF THE PROJECT

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

Table 13: 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 AIIB

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 Rajshahi City Corporation 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 14: Estimated Entitlement Provision under Livelihood Restoration Program (entitlement figures to be updated during LRP update)

Sl. No.	Affected Entities	Entitlements	Responsibility	Reference
A	Compensation for Waste Pickers in Landfill Area			
1.	27 Waste Pickers during the entire construction period	income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business. Loss of Income for the entire construction period will be covered Will get employment in Material Recycling Facility (MRF) Will get work during Landfill Construction Work for 18 months		RPF: Table 7.1- Sl.# 4; LRP: Table 7 RPF: Table 10.1- IC 10 RPF: Table 10.1- IC 13
B	Compensation for Vangari Shops in Landfill Area			
1.	Vangari Shop (Owner Md. Aesh Uddin)	Replacement Value of Structure Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost	a. Fund Allocation: PD, ISWMIP;	RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#2; Table 10.1- IC 4
2.	Employee (2 persons)	Tk. 1,8000/Employee = Tk. 6,000 x 3 months	b. Compensation Disbursement: Respective Town Authority;	RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#2 RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#6
C	Compensation for Affected Ponds			
1.	Owner of Pond (5 Persons)	6-month income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business	c. Supervisory Role: Social Safeguard Consultants, ISWMIP.	RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#4; LRP: Table 6
2.	Employee (2 persons)	Tk. 1,8000/Employee = Tk. 6,000 x 3 months		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#6
D	Compensation for Restaurants/Tea-stalls/small shops			
1.	Restaurants/Tea-stalls/small shops (16 nos.)	Replacement Value of Structure Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#2; Table 10.1- IC 4 RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#2
F	Compensation for Commercial Establishments along the 2 connecting roads			
1.	Compensation for Small shops, Mill & Business Enterprises (89 owners)	6-month income @ net income (Taka)/month of the individual owner from the respective business		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#4

* RPF – Draft Resettlement Planning Framework of ISWMIP.

*** IC – Impact Category.

Table 15: Compensation Provision under Livelihood Restoration Program

Sl. No.	Affected Entities	Entitlements	Quantity / Rate/No.	Rate (BDT)	Amount in (BDT)
A Compensation for Waste Pickers in Landfill Area					
	27 Waste Pickers	During the entire construction period income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business	162	15,000	2,430,000
		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 (Owner Md. Aesh Uddin)	Replacement Value of Structure	1152 sq. ft.	837	964,224
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			241,056
2.	Employee (2 persons)	Tk. 1,8000/Employee = Tk. 6,000 x 3 months	2	18,000	36,000
C Compensation for Affected Ponds					
1.	Pond Owner-1 (Owner Foyzal Islam)	6-month income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business	6	200,000	1,200,000
2.	Pond Owner-2 (Owner Md. Asaduzzaman)	6-month income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business	6	150,000	900,000
3.	Pond Owner-3 (Owner Md. Kurman)	6-month income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business	6	50,000	300,000
4.	Pond Owner-4 (Owner Foimuddin)	6-month income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business	6	12,500	75,000
5.	Pond Owner-5 (Owner Shirajul)	6-month income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business	6	12,500	75,000
6.	Employee (2 Employees)	Tk. 1,8000/Employee = Tk. 6,000 x 6 months	6	18,000	36,000
D Compensation for Restaurants/Tea stalls/Other shops Owner in Landfill Area					
1.	Shop-1 (Owner Md. Rocky)	Replacement Value of Structure	450 sq. ft.	837	376,650
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			94,163
2.	Shop-2 (Owner Shishir Ahmed Rubel)	Replacement Value of Structure	280 sq. ft.	837	234,360
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			58,590
3.	Shop-3 (Owner Nur Islam)	Replacement Value of Structure	560 sq. ft.	837	468,720
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			117,180
4.	Shop-4 (Owner Md. Jony Ahmed)	Replacement Value of Structure	480 sq. ft.	837	4,01,760
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			100,440
5.	Shop-5 (Owner Md. Moniruzzaman)	Replacement Value of Structure	120 sq. ft.	837	100,440
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			25,110
6.	Shop-6 (Owner Md. Selim Islam)	Replacement Value of Structure	200 sq. ft.	837	167,400
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			41,850
7.	Shop-7 (Owner Md. Jakir Hossain)	Replacement Value of Structure	450 sq. ft.	837	376,650
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			94,163
8.	Shop-8 (Owner Md. Rakib)	Replacement Value of Structure	240 sq. ft.	837	200,880
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			50,220
9.	Shop-9 (Owner Md Sajjad Hossain)	Replacement Value of Structure	30 sq. ft.	837	25,110
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			6,278

Sl. No.	Affected Entities	Entitlements	Quantity / Rate/No.	Rate (BDT)	Amount in (BDT)
10.	Shop-10 (Owner Ahsan Habib Jony)	Replacement Value of Structure	84 sq. ft.	837	70,308
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			
11.	Shop-11 (Owner Dr. Md. Tayeb Ali)	Replacement Value of Structure	80 sq. ft.	837	66,960
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			
12.	Shop-12 (Owner Shiplu)	Replacement Value of Structure	120 sq. ft.	837	100,440
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			
13.	Shop-13 (Owner Omor)	Replacement Value of Structure	180 sq. ft.	837	150,660
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			
14.	Shop-14 (Owner Azabul)	Replacement Value of Structure	180 sq. ft.	837	150,660
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			
15.	Shop-15 (Owner Tazuddin Poltu)	Replacement Value of Structure	320 sq. ft.	837	267,840
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			
16.	Shop-16 (Owner Md. Montaj)	Replacement Value of Structure	105 sq. ft.	837	87,885
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			
Total					10,315,684

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

Table 16: Estimated Compensation for Road Improvement

Sl. No.	Road ID	Name of the Owner	Address	NID	Contact	Entitlements	Quantity/ Rate/No.	Rate (BDT)	Amount (BDT)
1	2	Md.Sukbor Ali	Baharampur	46153233 28	17710776 08	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90,000
2	2	Md.Akkel Ali	Baharampur	19153217 88	17581969 64	6-month income @ BDT 9000/month	6	9000	54,000
3	2	Md.Daud Hasan	Baharampur	37616636 51	17823538 06	6-month income @ BDT 25000/month	6	25000	150,000
4	2	Md.Murad Ali	Basua	14652383 17	17368457 79	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90,000
5	2	Md.Rojjob Ali	Bosua	14652398 77	18278042 05	6-month income @ BDT 22000/month	6	22000	132,000
6	2	Md.Biplob Hossain	Bosua		17966182 21	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
7	2	Md.Nasir Hossain	Bosua	70137215 27978	17372946 30	6-month income @ BDT 18000/month	6	18000	108,000
8	2	Alema Begum	Bosua	86653285 90	17368914 46	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
9	2	Md.Mijanur Rahman	Bosua	73691096 45		6-month income @ BDT 18000/month	6	18000	108,000
10	2	Montu	Bosua	41859259 16	17852615 22	6-month income @ BDT 18000/month	6	18000	108,000
11	2	Md.Manik	Bosua	55153560 94	17384449 47	6-month income @ BDT 35000/month	6	35000	210,000
12	2	Mst.Sohely Akter	Bosua	95561866 91	17422265 63	6-month income @ BDT 10000/month	6	10000	60,000
13	2	Arman	Bosua		17469887 47	6-month income @ BDT 8000/month	6	8000	48,000
14	2	Md.Sekender Mollah	Bosua	64301028 03	17469887 42	6-month income @ BDT 16000/month	6	16000	96,000
15	2	Md.Azad Ali	Bosua	81172515 28452	17436291 19	6-month income @ BDT 10000/month	6	10000	60,000

Sl. No.	Road ID	Name of the Owner	Address	NID	Contact	Entitlements	Quantity/Rate/No.	Rate (BDT)	Amount (BDT)
16	2	Md.Nasir Uddin	Bosua	6415235636	1590094545	6-month income @ BDT 60000/month	6	60000	360,000
17	2	Nurul Islam	Bosua		1734987432	6-month income @ BDT 25000/month	6	25000	150,000
18	2	Md.Shakil Ahammed	Bosua	6865317132	1314160439	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
19	2	Tohidul Islam	Bosua	5539958370	1742320989	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90,000
20	2	Md.Arman Ali	Bosua	7765303297	1775074479	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
21	2	Inzamul Houque	Bosua	1026788693	1788599927	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90,000
22	2	Md.Uzzal Hossain	Bosua Uttar Para	5965246696	1714706604	6-month income @ BDT 25000/month	6	25000	150,000
23	2	Md.Babu	Bosua Kadamtola	3715314732	1718878736	6-month income @ BDT 50000/month	6	50000	300,000
24	2	Arshad Mia	Bosua Kadamtola		1795625031	6-month income @ BDT 25000/month	6	25000	150,000
25	2	Md.Nazmul Hossain		4187035862	1718219847	6-month income @ BDT 35000/month	6	35000	210,000
26	2	Md.Abdur Rashid	Kristan Para More	2837137633	1304722893	6-month income @ BDT 10000/month	6	10000	60,000
27	2	Md.Ali Azam		8215323737	1977245436	6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180,000
28	2	Md.Saiful Islam	Basua Kadamtali	5526239990	1751582745	6-month income @ BDT 35000/month	6	35000	210,000
29	2	Md.Arshad Ali Pramanik	Basua Kadamtoli	1918539055	1795625031	6-month income @ BDT 40000/month	6	40000	240,000
30	2	Md.Moklasur Rahman	Basua Kadamtoli	7336144907	1932504164	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
31	1	Md.Rajon Sha	Kayerdara Bilpara	1490042379	1757311310	6-month income @ BDT 12000/month	6	12000	72,000
32	1	Md.Abdus Salam	Kayerdara Bilpara	5987206538	1327451999	6-month income @ BDT 40000/month	6	40000	240,000
33	1	Md.Nuruzzaman Shaon	Kayerdara Katcha Bazar	6851217940	1751132091	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
34	1	Md.Ahsan Ali	Kayerdara Katcha Bazar	6405029155	1720133270	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90,000
35	1	Md.Shapon Sarkar	Kayerdara	5082032052	1712338830	6-month income @ BDT 13000/month	6	13000	78,000
36	1	Aslam Sheikh	Kayerdara	1486024159	1924140755	6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180,000
37	1	Md.Jafrul Islam	Kayerdara	3756323162	1737456336	6-month income @ BDT 60000/month	6	60000	360,000
38	1	Nagera Begum	Kayerdara Sesh Matha	3287048338	1712512304	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
39	1	Md.Omar Faruk	South Naodapara	2386771204	1778393307	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
40	1	Md.Harun	Bashua	6886002333	1723967207	6-month income @ BDT 60000/month	6	60000	360,000
41	1	Mst.Beli Begum	Bashua Moddho Para	8665261890	1890416410	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
42	1	Mst.Beli Begum	Bashua Moddho Para	8665261890	1890416410	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
43	1	Md.Naeem	Nawdapara	6910621033	1774427641	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90,000
44	1	Md.Hasinur Rahman	Dokkin Nawdapara	5536892499	1792310118	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
45	1	Md.Dulal Ali	Dokkin Nawdapara	8199017272760	1794171109	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90,000
46	1	Md.SohelDo	Nawdapara	6886881363	1789144375	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90,000

Sl. No.	Road ID	Name of the Owner	Address	NID	Contact	Entitlements	Quantity/Rate/No.	Rate (BDT)	Amount (BDT)
47	I	Md.Jamaluddin	Uttor Nawdapara	1486943135	1771070041	6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180,000
48	I	Mst.Parvin,Uttor Nawdapara		8199017282548	1916792106	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
49	I	Md.Tutul	Uttor Nawdapara		9139794431	6-month income @ BDT 12000/month	6	12000	72,000
50	I	Md.Rezaul Karim		5062566335	1710638930	6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180,000
51	I	Md.Sadirul Islam	Moddo Nowdapara	2386912212	1710135811	6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180,000
52	I	Md.Moksed Ali	Vugroil	5086560751	1752283446	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
53	I	Md.Nazrul Islam	Vugroil	2839168784	1719823550	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
54	I	Md.Basira	Vugroil	2362652303	1704728934	6-month income @ BDT 40000/month	6	40000	240,000
55	I	Md.Masud	Vugroil	7802443411	1301396842	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90,000
56	I	Md.Shafiqul Islam	Vugroil	3251567057	1752145140	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
57	I	Ear Mohammad	Vugroil		1736750039	6-month income @ BDT 10000/month	6	10000	60,000
58	I	Mst.Rokeya Begum	Vugroil	8687215346	1911888311	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
59	I	Md.Moniruzzaman	Moddo Nowdapara	7336935551	1718909344	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	1,200,000
60	I	Md.Selim Shake	Christian Para Mor	1487038281	1753521460	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
61	I	Md.Abdul Hannan	Christian Para Mor	8687175920	1911539590	6-month income @ BDT 10000/month	6	10000	600,000
62	I	Md.Abdul Hannan	Christian Para Mor	8687175920	1911539590	6-month income @ BDT 10000/month	6	10000	600,000
63	I	Shabdul Islam	Christian Para Mor			6-month income @ BDT 12000/month	6	12000	72,000
64	I	Md.Mainul Islam	Christian Para Mor	5087116967	1736352411	6-month income @ BDT 25000/month	6	25000	150,000
65	I	Mst.Shahina Akther	Christian Para Mor	6887078639	1783007536	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
66	I	Asif Hossain	Christian Para Mor	7802501366	1312949380	6-month income @ BDT 25000/month	6	25000	150,000
67	I	Md.Sumon	Christian Para Mor	3752489074	1721388811	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90,000
68	I	Md.Ali Imran	Christian Para Mor	1991819221600000	1319364860	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90,000
69	I	Mst.Maleka Bibi	Christian Para Mor	4187175056	1753119842	6-month income @ BDT 12000/month	6	12000	72,000
70	I	Md.Hashem Ali	Christian Para Mor	9658543616	1650103360	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
71	I	Mst.Tazima Begum	Christian Para Mor	2386913095	1725018536	6-month income @ BDT 10000/month	6	10000	60,000
72	I	Md.Moteur Rahman	Moddo Nowdapara	9568412440	1942130167	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90,000
73	I	Md.Razu Ahmed	Kayerdara	8199017273106	1728459034	6-month income @ BDT 50000/month	6	50000	300,000
74	I	Md.Salim Reza	Christian Para Mor	6885958949	1706341322	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90,000
75	I	Nafes Islam Naeem	Christian Para Mor	2858295245	1716134249	6-month income @ BDT 12000/month	6	12000	72,000

Sl. No.	Road ID	Name of the Owner	Address	NID	Contact	Entitlements	Quantity/Rate/No.	Rate (BDT)	Amount (BDT)
76	I	Pari	Christian Para Mor			6-month income @ BDT 7000/month	6	7000	42,000
77	I	Shohidul Islam	Christian Para Mor		17989994 51	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
78	I	Mst.Laily Begum	Kayerdara	41871692 99		6-month income @ BDT 7000/month	6	7000	42,000
79	I	Md.Rana Hossain	Kayerdara		17282039 92	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90,000
80	I	Md.Shamiul Islam		68870275 94	17983333 96	6-month income @ BDT 10000/month	6	10000	60,000
81	I	Md.Rezaul Islam		46372027 32	17392113 31	6-month income @ BDT 10000/month	6	10000	60,000
82	I	Md.Shamiul Islam	kayerdara	46390745 27	19636182 89	6-month income @ BDT 18000/month	6	18000	108,000
83	I	Md.Sadem Hossen	kayerdara	55596572 74	17195836 6	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
84	I	Md.Jahidul Islam	kayerdara	19928192 21600000 0	17138014 40	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90,000
85	I	Md.Akber Ali	Kayerdara Bilpara	91371420 49	17677675 66	6-month income @ BDT 50000/month	6	50000	300,000
86	I	Md.Lalchan	Kayerdara Bilpara	73372123 15	17845704 47	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120,000
87	I	Shamim	Kayerdara		17129085 81	6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180,000
88	I	Md.Jahidul Islam	Kayerdara		17196704 87	6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180,000
89	I	Mst.Ruksana Begum	Kayerdara	32866941 65	17067859 65	6-month income @ BDT 10000/month	6	10000	60,000
		Compensation for the van collectors/drivers near landfill area				During the entire construction period, income @ net income (Taka)/month of the individual owner from the respective business			
Total									13,644,000

6.1 COMPENSATION PAYMENT DISBURSEMENT

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

6.2 ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR TRAINING AND HEALTH CAMP

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

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.

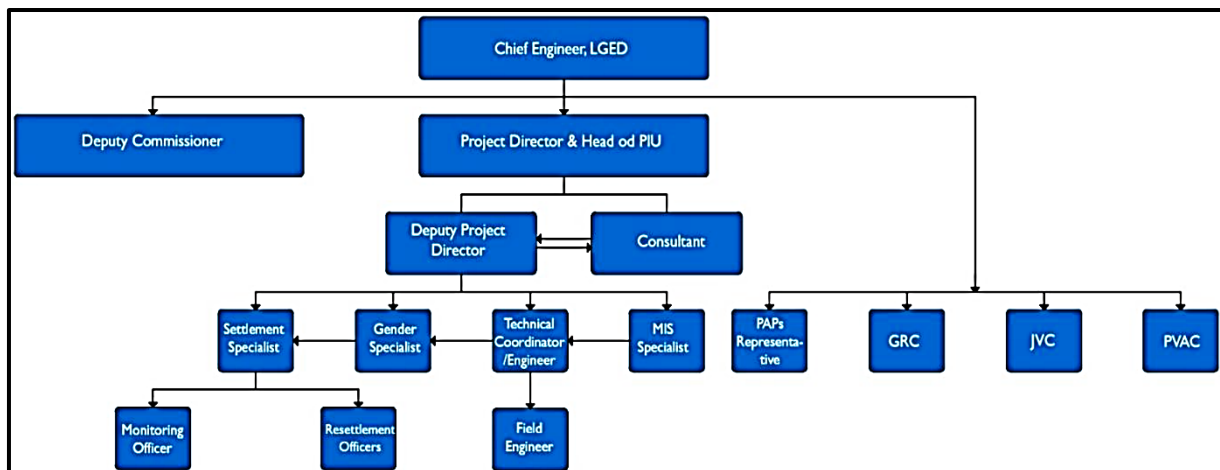


Figure 6: Organogram for RP Implementation

7.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (LGED)

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

7.3 PROJECT DIRECTOR/PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

At the project level, ISWMIP will exercise its functions through a PIU. The PIU will be responsible for the general project execution of the project and streamline the safeguards-related tasks of different sub-projects headed by the PD. The PIU is responsible for ensuring compliance with the national and AIBB 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 AIBB 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 AIBB for review, clearance, and disclosure.

7.4 RAJSHAHI CITY CORPORATION

The functions of the city corporation in Bangladesh have been spelled out in the Local Government (City Corporation) Act, 2009 (Amended in 2011). Section 41 (1) of the Act of 2009 specifies the duties and responsibilities of the city corporation. city corporation's 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 the grievance redress procedure is given in the following table.

Table 17: 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 18: Proposed Implementation Schedule for the Rajshahi City Corporation 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																																					■		

Others			
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15. What do you do with the recyclable?

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

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

17. How many actors there are in your area?

Actor	Male	Female
Landfill Tokai		
Town Area Tokai		
Ferrywala		
Van Driver/Collector		
Landfill Vangari Shop		
Town Area Vangari Shop		
Whole Seller		
Broker		

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

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

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

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

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

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	
Cool & Cough	
Others.....	

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

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

others.....

23. How many days you do not work in a month for health problemDays

24. Do you get any health care service: Yes / No
If yes, from where (Government / Work site / Organization/ Others.....)
25. Monthly Expenditure of professional health problemTaka
26. Do you have any kind of registration? Y / N
If yes, what type of registration.....
27. How much money do you earn per month from municipalities and recycling waste?
a. Municipality----- b. Recycling-----
28. How many people work in Vangari shop? Male.....Female.....
Avg. monthly wages/personTk/month

29. What is the price of recyclables per kg?

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

30. Are you using plastic material? Y / N

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

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

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

32. Do you face any health hazard while doing your work? Y / N

If yes, what type of (Multiple answer)

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

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

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 SHEET AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF FGD
Attendant Sheet of FGD

Integrated Solid Waste Management Improvement Project, LGED

CONSULTATION MEETING

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Location	Date	Time
Hetem Kha, Sweepers Colony, Ward-11	07-02-2023	5.00 PM

SL No.	Name of Participant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
1	Sri. Raju Babu	M	31	Sweeper	01751525860	[Signature]
2	[Signature]	m	32		01734-681648	[Signature]
3	শ্রী প্রদেব কুমার দাস	M	37		01687791617 01687791617	[Signature]
4	শ্রী দিবাকর বসু	M	36		01735637092	[Signature]
5	শ্রী দিবাকর বসু	M	37		01863879632	[Signature]
6	শ্রী অরুণ	M	34		01776833373	[Signature]
7	শ্রী কুমার দাস	M	55		01731910631	[Signature]
8	শ্রী বাবু বসু	M	61	"	01716388786	[Signature]
9	শ্রী-সুধাকর	M	62		01764003599	[Signature]
10	শ্রী কান্ত	M	48		01709647592 7592	[Signature]
11	শ্রী অরুণ (স্ব)	M	65		—	[Signature]
12	শ্রী অরুণ	M	48		—	[Signature]
13	শ্রী অরুণ	M	45		01753738115	[Signature]
14	শ্রী সৌন্দর্য	M	63	"	01935889752	[Signature]
15	শ্রী অরুণ (স্ব)	M	50		01729340163	[Signature]

Photographs of Focus Group Discussion (FGD)



ANNEX-C: PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOCIAL SURVEY OF AFFECTED PERSONS



ANNEX-D: 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	27	53	30	2	6,000.00	318,000.00
		Vangari shops near the landfill area	3					
		Restaurants /tea stalls/other shops	16					
		Pond owner	5					
		Pond employee	2					
		Pond Owner						
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	27	53	30	2	6,000.00	318,000.00
		Vangari shops near the landfill area	3					
		Restaurants /tea stalls/other shops	16					
		Pond Owner	5					
		Pond employee	2					
3	Health camp - Provide health care facilities and first aid facilities	Landfill Tokai	27	53	30	8 nos (2 batch per quarter)	50,000.00	400,000.00
		Vangari shops near the landfill area	3					
		Restaurants /tea stalls/other shops	16					
		Pond Owner	5					
		Pond employee	2					
Grand Total								1,036,000.00