

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 RANGPUR CITY CORPORATION



CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 02 February 2023)

Currency unit	–	Bangladeshi taka (BDT)
BDT1.00	=	\$0.0095
\$1.00	=	BDT104.92

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tokai means waste picker.

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

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

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SECTION-I: PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

I.1 BACKGROUND OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) has been prepared following the Government of Bangladesh's (GoB) legal policy and Environmental and Social Framework, May 2021 of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The land required for the 'Landfill Site' of Rangpur City Corporation was acquired by the DC Rangpur district and handed over to Rangpur City Corporation. So, the land is owned by Rangpur City Corporation and there is no occupancy with residences, shops or other structures exist in proposed landfill site. No adverse social impacts were anticipated on the livelihoods of the surrounding communities if the proposed solid waste management subproject is implemented in this land. Five (5) ponds are located within 250m of the landfill area. As per the provision of Solid Waste Management Rules 2021 of Bangladesh,¹ these ponds 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 proposed landfill site. Besides, there are some small shops, restaurants, pharmacies, and business enterprises located along the four existing connecting roads (Road from Mahigonj Shahidminar to Gosaibari Road, Road from Bokhtiarapur Bridge to Kopat Bridge, Road from 20MW Power Plant to Morichtari, and Road from Kashbag Govt. Pry. School to Balatari Mosque) proposed for improvement. The income of businesses along the four roads will likely be temporarily impacted during the road improvement activities. No commercial establishments exist along one connecting road (Road from RK Road to Kolabari Dumping Yard) out of the five roads identified for improvement.

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is being prepared to provide measures to restore the livelihoods of the waste pickers and vangari shop owners located within proposed landfill site and compensate for the loss of income of the small shops, restaurants, pharmacies as well as business enterprises located along the four (4) connecting roads. The project will also improve the five 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 Rangpur 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 Rangpur. The facility will comprise of a composting plant, an MRF, a pyrolysis facility, leachate treatment facility as well as controlled landfilling of waste at the existing waste disposal site of Rangpur City Corporation. The subproject will be able to recycle and treat solid wastes to the tune of 230 tons/day by the year 2035 in an environmentally friendly manner. The subproject will also remove and cap the existing waste disposed of in the landfill site using the open dumping method. The existing waste will be disposed of and capped in a new cell. Apart from composting and waste recycling, the subproject will reduce GHG emission by avoiding landfilling a significant amount of biodegradable and recyclable waste.

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

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 2035 shall be able to divert 22% of the collected waste for composting, 6.5% of inorganic waste shall be recycled in the Material Recovery Facility (MRF), and 2% for pyrolysis (single-use plastic waste to oil). In all 31% will be recycled, and 69% will be landfilled in 2035, and this recycling rate shall be increased to 65% by 2045.



Figure 1: Social Survey Map of Rangpur City Corporation

1.3 DESCRIPTION OF MAIN PROJECT COMPONENTS

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

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

The ISWMIP has three components, as mentioned below:

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

I.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

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

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

I.5 SOCIAL POLICY FRAMEWORK OF AIIB

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

1.6 SCOPE OF WORK OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

The subproject aims to establish an integrated landfill and resource recovery facility, improve secondary storage of waste by introducing containerized storage system, and improve five existing roads in Rangpur City Corporation (RpCC) connecting the landfill site. The City Corporation authority owns the land for establishing the integrated landfill and resource recovery facility. This land was acquired by the government and handed over to RpCC. Currently, the land is free from any unauthorized occupancy. Five existing roads (Road from RK Road to Kolabari Dumping Yard, Road from Mahigonj Shahidminar to Gosaibari Road, Road from Bokhtiarpur Bridge to Kopat Bridge, Road from 20MW Power Plant to Morichtari, and Road from Kashbag Govt. Pry. School to Balatari Mosque) of 8.265 km connected to the proposed landfill area will be improved. These roads are also free from any unauthorized occupancy. The project plans to construct five STSs in five convenient locations within the city corporation area. RpCC authority has selected five locations through consultation with the local communities for five STSs. The selected locations are (i) New Jummapara in ward no. 23 (for STS-1), (ii) Mahadevpur (for STS-2) in ward no. 26, (iii) Satgara Masuapara in ward no. 17 (for STS-3), (iv) New Master Para in ward no. 25 (STS-4), and (v) Tajhat (STS-5) in ward no. 28. (for STS-5). The selected locations for the STSs are also free from any unauthorized occupancy. Land for the proposed STSs are owned by the RpCC.

Social survey revealed that the establishment of the proposed integrated landfill and resource recovery facility would affect the livelihood of i) twelve (12) waste pickers working in the landfill area, ii) two (2) vangari shops, and four (4) whole sellers located near the landfill area which is outside 250 m of the landfill site; iii) five (5) ponds located near the landfill area. The ponds are located within 250m of the landfill area. There is a small settlement located outside the 250m area of the landfill, so the livelihood of this settlement will not be affected by the project. **Figure 2** shows the affected entities of the Rangpur City Corporation landfill area. However, the project will not impact the livelihood of the groups like waste pickers, vangari shops in the town area, and city waste collectors. wholesaler and brokers of selling and buying inorganic waste from the generated solid waste.

During the road survey conducted in June 2023, information was collected from those commercial establishments located along the two sides of the roads that were operational/open at the time of the survey. Altogether 83 commercial establishments were surveyed. It was observed that the income of these eighty-three (83) business entities (small shops, restaurants, pharmacies, and business enterprises) located along the two sides of the existing connecting roads proposed for improvement are likely to be directly impacted due to the road improvement activities under the subproject. At present, the roads are also free from any unauthorized occupancy. On the contrary, the construction of five STSs in the selected locations will not negatively impact the livelihood/income of any entities. Refer to **Figure 3** for the locations of the proposed landfill site and STSs, and the alignments of the connecting roads proposed for improvement. The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will address direct and indirect social impact on the livelihood of the affected persons as a result of the project and provide guidelines and measures for payment compensation to restore the livelihood as well as compensate for the loss of income of the small shops, restaurants, pharmacies as well as business enterprises located along the connecting roads.

The numbers quoted above regarding the affected categories are currently considered as an estimate, and this LRP will be updated six months before the commencement of civil works to reflect the fluidity of the waste-picking ecosystem.

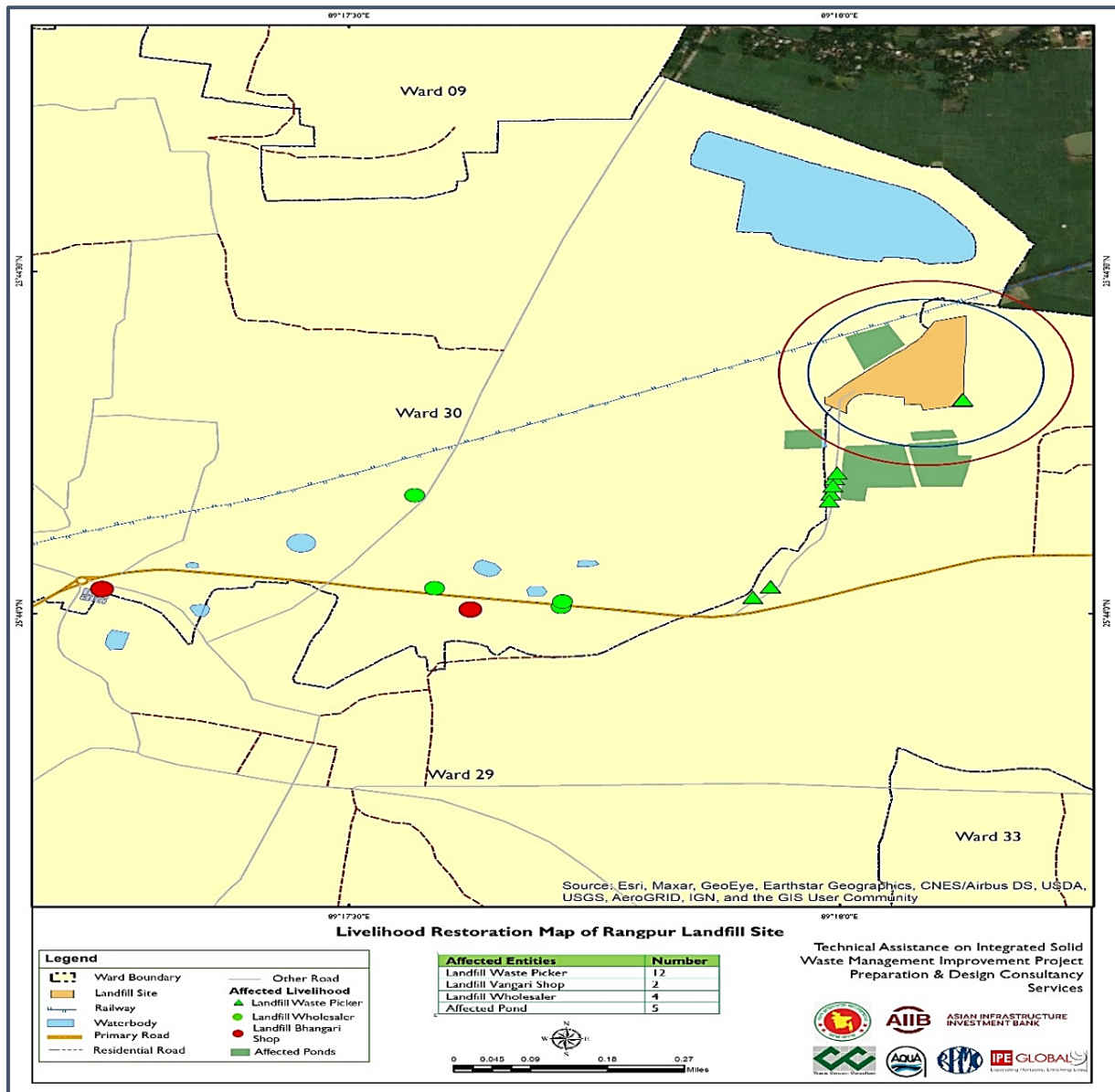


Figure 2: Affected Entities Rangpur City Corporation Landfill Area

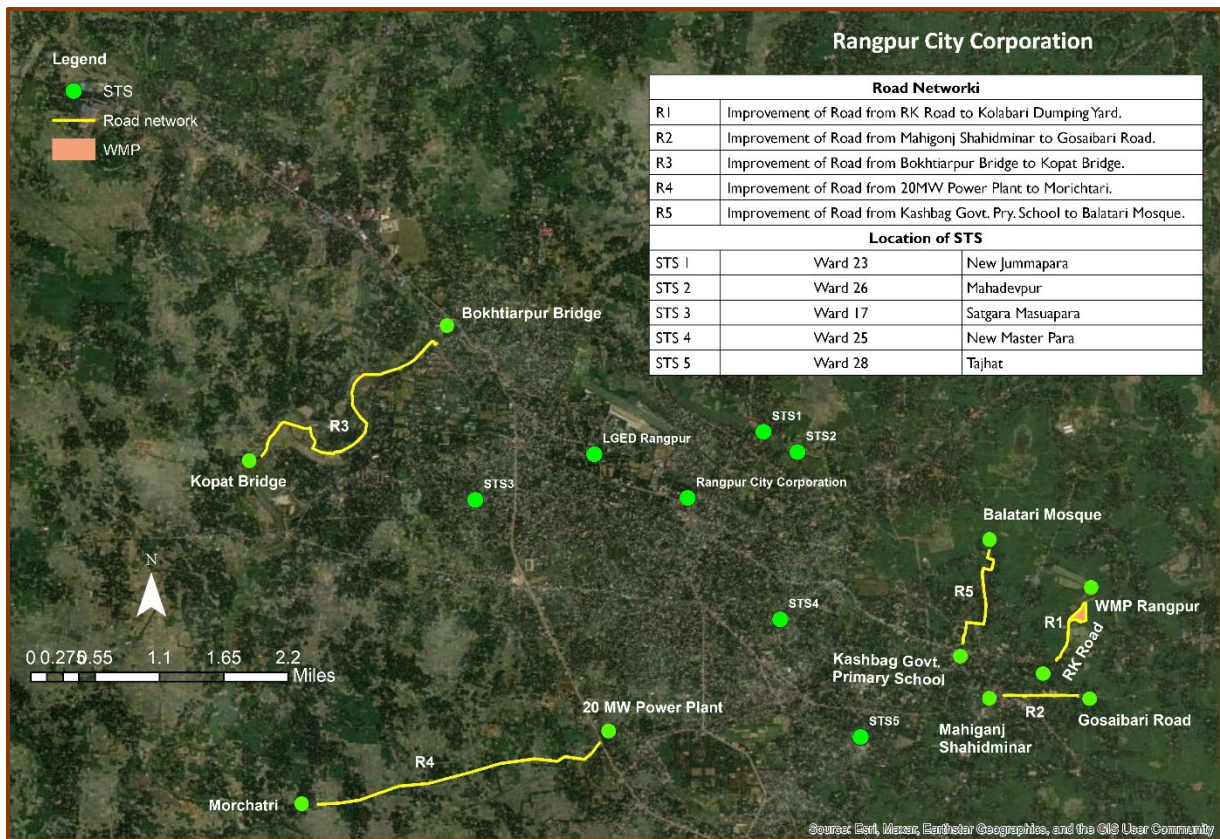


Figure 3: Locations of the landfill site and STSs and alignment of the connecting road for the landfill site

SECTION-2: LIVELIHOOD IMPACT DUE TO SUB-PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 LIVELIHOOD & INCOME RESTORATION STRATEGY AS PER RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

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

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

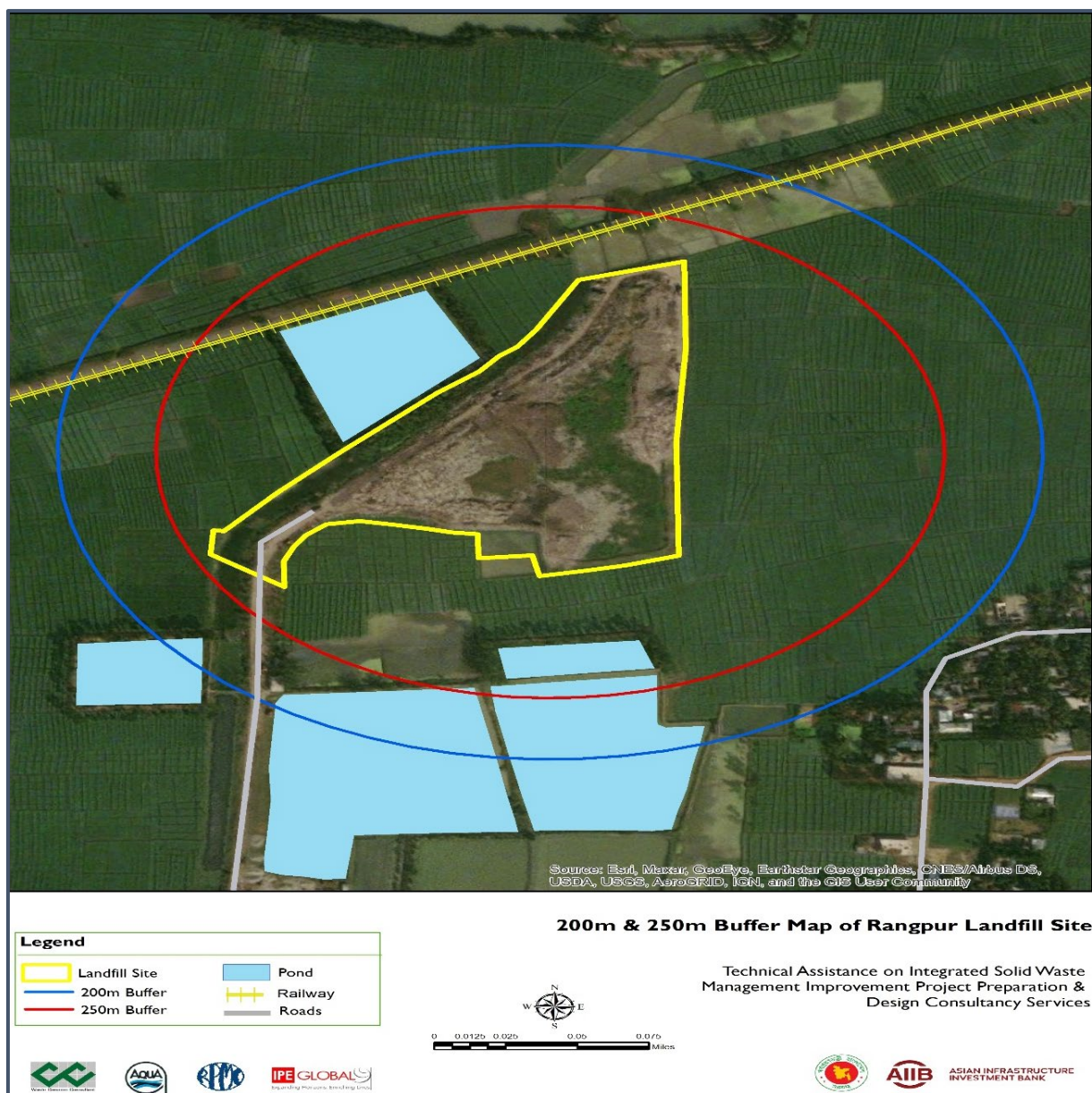


Figure 4: Affected Entities and 200m/250m buffer zone of Rangpur City Corporation landfill area

- 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 wastes. These end up in secondary waste collection stations (STS), waste bins, drains, roadsides, and ditches. The unsoiled portion of waste of economic value is separated for the purpose of sale to the *feriwallas* by the households. In stage 2, with the introduction of house-to-house waste collection system in municipalities, rickshaw van collectors retrieve soiled waste before disposal to containers, open bins or STS. In stage 3, *tokais* retrieve soiled plastic material from the *wastebins* or STS. Moreover, from *wastebins*/secondary collection points, municipal collectors again retrieve soiled plastic during transportation to the dumpsite. Lastly, at the dump site, *dump tokais* and municipal/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)	12	Yes	-	Yes	Landfill tokai shall be affected during construction work.
2.	Vangari shops near the landfill area	2	Yes	-	Yes	Sales of vangari shops near landfill site will drop during construction period as they buy recyclables from landfill tokais.
3.	Whole seller near the landfill area	4	Yes	-	Yes	Sales of whole sellers near landfill site will drop during construction period as they buy recyclables from the vangari shops.
4.	Pond	5	Yes	-	Yes	Within 250m of Landfill Area
5.	Waste Collection Truck Helpers	120	NA	NA	Yes	Waste collection truck helpers' income are likely to be impacted as they may derive income through waste collection at the landfill or during transfer.
B. Persons/Actors/Entities affected by improvement of connecting road to Landfill/Dumpsite						
6.	Commercial Establishments (Small Shops, Restaurants & Business Enterprises) along 4 connecting roads	83	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. Implementation of the landfill project in Rangpur City Corporation will impact the livelihood of (i) twelve (12) waste pickers, (ii) two (2) vangari shops, and (iii) four (4) whole seller shops located close to the landfill area but not within 250m and five (5) ponds located within 250m of the landfill area. Besides, improvement of the existing connecting road will impact the income of 15 small shops, restaurants and business enterprises those are located along the two sides of the road. The pictures of affected entities are shown as below.

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



One of the landfill area waste pickers is being interviewed



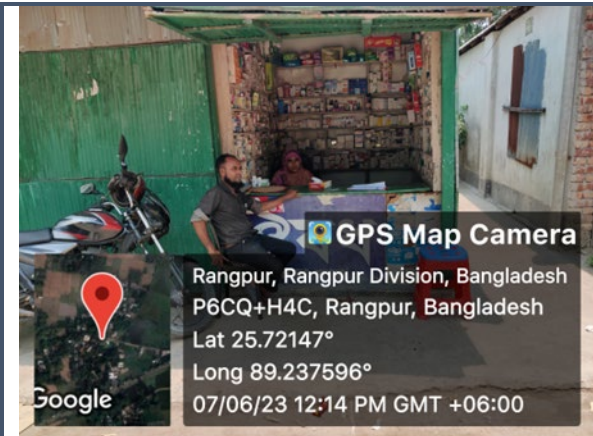
Owner of whole seller shop near landfill area is providing information to the enumerator



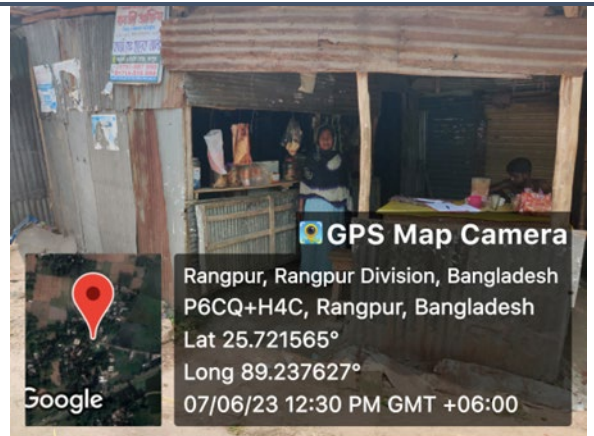
Owner of vangari shop near landfill area is providing information to the enumerator



Affected pond located within 250m of landfill area



Dispensary along the connecting road



Shops along the connecting road



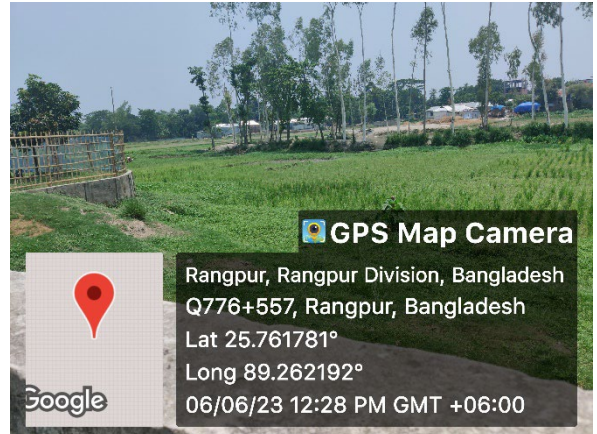
Barber shop owner is providing information



Computer shop owner is providing information



Grocery shop owner is providing information



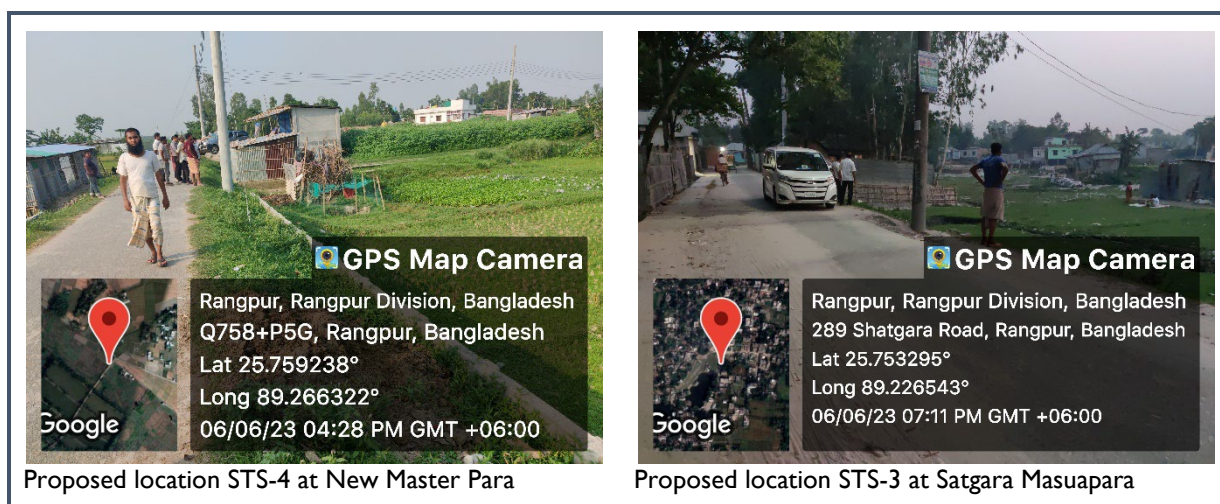
Proposed location STS-1 at New Jummapara



Proposed location STS-2 at Mahadevpur



Proposed location STS-5 at Tajhat



The sub-project will impact the livelihood of (i) twelve (12) waste pickers, (ii) two (2) vangari shops, and (iii) four (4) whole seller shops located close to the landfill area but not within 250m and five (5) ponds located within 250m of the landfill area. Detail of the affected persons is shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Demographic Status of Waste Pickers, Vangari and Whole Seller Shops

Sl. No.	Total Number of Affected Persons	Male	Female	Total
1.	Landfill site waste picker	5	7	12
2.	Landfill site vangari shop	2	0	2
3.	Landfill site whole seller shop	4	0	4
Total		11	7	18

Source: Social Survey, January 2023

The livelihood of total twelve (12) waste pickers will be directly impacted by the implementation of the subproject. These waste pickers work in the proposed landfill area. Detailed information of twelve waste pickers is shown in the table below.

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

Sl. No.	Name of Affected Persons	Address	Gender	Age	NID/Birth Certificate Number	Contact Number
1	Mst. Ratna Begum	Babupara, Helal Press, Rail Station, RpCC.	F	27	4203019379	01866117028
2	Mst Ranjina Begum	Babupara, Helal Press, Rail Station, RpCC.	F	37	4917731879351	01930131166
3	Rekha	Babupara, Helal Press, Rail Station, RpCC.	F	38	2828346946	01912341967
4	Mst Mina Begum	Babupara, Helal Press, Rail Station, RpCC.	F	34	2355220563	01831118396
5	Most Rosna	Babupara, Helal Press, Rail Station, RpCC.	F	41	2358468425	01721642196
6	Mst. Nur Naher	Babupara, Helal Press, Rail Station, RpCC.	F	25	8253028073	01963413469
7	Anowara Begum	Babupara, Helal Press, Rail Station, RpCC.	F	50	8227882100	01734740849
8	Md Sorab Ali	Babupara, Helal Press, Rail Station, RpCC.	M	37	9552697576	01991050543
9	Md Baten	Babupara, Helal Press, Rail Station.	M	65	8524911132782	01929870011
10	Md Lal Mia	Babupara, Helal Press, Rail Station, RpCC.	M	40	4917742866305	01988994809
11	Md. Lablu	Babupara, Helal Press, Rail Station, RpCC.	M	33	3313023737996	01818034601

Sl. No.	Name of Affected Persons	Address	Gender	Age	NID/Birth Certificate Number	Contact Number
12	Md. Nazmul Hossain	Babupara, Helal Press, Rail Station, RpCC.	M	28	1503033415	01866117028

Source: Social Survey, January 2023

The livelihood of two (2) vangari shop owners and four (4) whole seller shop owners will be directly impacted due to the subproject implementation. These shops are near the proposed landfill where waste pickers sell the retrieved inorganic materials. Detailed information of two (2) vangari shop owners and four (4) whole seller shop owners are described in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Detail of Vangari and Whole Seller Shop Owners Near Landfill Area

Sl. No.	Name of Shop Owner	NID No.	Address	Area (sq.ft)	Gender	Age	Contact Number
Vangari Shop							
1.	Alamin	1503044051	Nasnia Bosti, 30 no. ward	431	M	36	01732600983
2.	Nur Islam	9552687529	Nasnia Bosti, 30 no. ward	484	M	70	01892041211
Whole Seller Shop							
3.	Md. Aynal Haque	9130274167	Nasnia, RK Road, 30 no. ward	969	M	52	01712592611
4.	Akther Hossain	2358220498	Nasnia, 30 no. ward	1,076	M	35	01916690009
5.	Alamin	3342530241	Nasnia Bosti, 30 no. ward	1,023	M	40	01774383529
6.	Md. Hanif Mia	5528934120	Birbodro, Balatara, Rail Gate	861	M	65	01712247146

Source: Social Survey, January 2023

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 83 commercial establishments were surveyed. It was observed that the income of these eighty-three (83) business entities (small shops, restaurants, pharmacies, and business enterprises) located along the two sides of the existing connecting roads proposed for improvement would be directly impacted due to the road improvement activities under the subproject. Among them ten (10) shops have seventeen (17) employees/staff. Detailed information on the 83 small shop, restaurant, pharmacy and business enterprise owners are given in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Detail of Commercial Establishments (small shop, restaurant, pharmacy and business enterprise) along the connecting road

Sl.#	Road ID	Name of the Owner	Age	Gender	Address	NID No.	Contact No.	Type of Shop	Monthly Income	#Staff		Monthly Salary/ Staff
										M	F	
1.	4	Mst.Ruma Begum	37	F	Bokhtarpur	5210210488306	1705581875	Tea Stall	60000			
2.	4	Milan Chandra Roy	35	M	Bokhtarpur		171042970	Grocery Shop	20000			
3.	4	Md.Golzar Hossain	47	M	Bokhtarpur	5549617792	1648284486	Varities Shop	30000	1		8000
4.	4	Md.Momenul Islam	38	M	Bokhtarpur	1949527178	1716692588	Mattress pad	30000	2		9000
5.	4	Md.Dulal Hossain	27	M	Bokhtarpur	4172218804	1744678111	Cycle & Rickshaw Parts	35000	1		9000
6.	4	Ripon Ahmed	38	M	Bokhtarpur		1870137071	Grocery Shop	15000			
7.	3	Md.Shahin Mia	41	M	Mahigonj	7338250637	1865447457	Yarn Shop	15000			
8.	3	Khorshed	37	M	Mahigonj		1723639318	Grocery Shop	20000			
9.	3	Md.Ripul	33	M	Mahigonj		1739515966	Pan Masala	15000			
10.	3	Md.Golam Mostafa	41	M	Mahigonj	9127833839	1716601369	Grocery Shop	141000	4		15000
11.	3	Md.Abdur Rahim	36	M	Mahigonj	5970043559	1729775654	Tea Stall	30000			
12.	3	Md.Abdur Rab	61	M	Mahigonj	8524914176628	1716238416	Fertilizer Dealer	30000	1		15000
13.	3	Delip Chandra Monato	35	M	Mahigonj	6427834178	1722459175	Tea Stall	15000			
14.	3	Md.Ataur Rahman	37	M	Mahigonj	5528162075	1774051753	Small Restaurant	60000		1	13000
15.	3	Md.Jafor Ali	71	M	Mahigonj	5528163784	1849315445	Tea Stall	10000			
16.	3	Md.Hamidul	36	M	Gosaibari	198769426200004	1774462229	Grocery Shop	30000			
17.	6	Md.Shohidul Islam	64	M	Balatari	4643700174	1741289563	Grocery Shop	12000			
18.	6	Md.Hoque	54	M	Balatari	6893438561	1724563131	Agro Feed	20000			

Sl.#	Road ID	Name of the Owner	Age	Gender	Address	NID No.	Contact No.	Type of Shop	Monthly Income	#Staff		Monthly Salary/ Staff
										M	F	
19.	6	Md.Salam Mia	56	M	Kashbag	4193469683	1918041834	Grocery Shop	25000			
20.	6	Md.Rashed Mia	22	M	Kashbag	7364199021	1992994976	Grocery Shop	9000			
21.	6	Md.Uzman Goni	41	M	Balatari	5544129934	1983337519	Grocery Shop	10000			
22.	6	Md.Jahangir Hossain	65	M	Balatari	6444094194	1843328167	Tea Stall	7000			
23.	6	Jillur Rahman	34	M	Balatari	1493896086	1878726463	Tea Stall	30000			
24.	6	Joynal Abedin	66	M	Balatari	2394123505	1726703638	Tea Stall	7000			
25.	6	Rabiul Islam	34	M	Balatari	9143671379	1934664600	Grocery Shop	15000			
26.	6	Md.Abdul Hoque		M	Balatari		1984670837	Tailor	6000			
27.	5	Md.Mahbub Rahman	31	M	Morichtari	7785439212	1765889340	Stationary	15000			
28.	5	Md.Moklesur Rahman		M	Morichtari	7336776781	1727568931	Grocery Shop	20000			
29.	4	Md.Nazmul Islam Babu	45	M	Bokhtarpur	5099359241	1719546085	Grocery Shop	50000			
30.	4	Md.Arshadul Hoque	52	M	Bokhtarpur	8524901002181	1728398706	Dealership of Rice	100000			
31.	4	Nazmul Huda Manik	48	M	Bokhtarpur	1488250307	1301820290	Grocery Shop	60000	4		6000
32.	3	Md.Monuar	38	M	Mahigonj		1724720750	Grocery Shop	40000			
33.	3	Md.Aktar Hossain	56	M	Mahigonj	6426855190	1405624081	Tea Stall	7000			
34.	3	Tawhidul Islam	42	M	Mahigonj		1788264785	Grocery Shop	30000			
35.	3	Mrs.Nur Banu	55	M	Mahigonj	8238228616	1874048400	Tea Stall	6000			
36.	3	Binoy Barman	50	M	Gosaibari	1928043106	1745193173	Grocery Shop	6000			
37.	3	Md.GulshanMia	60	M	Gosaibari	4638246621	1792785164	Grocery Shop	100000			
38.	3	Md.Kamal Mia	50	M	Gosaibari	3727998647	1722618848	Tea Stall	6000			
39.	3	Gopal Chandra Mohanta	40	M	Gosaibari	2377988015	1713720320	Electronics	20000			
40.	3	Md.Riad	25	M	Mahigonj	6463809969	1850586384	Confectionary	25000			
41.	3	Md.Nasim	25	M	Mahigonj	1953090469	1933696672	Grocery Shop	50000			
42.	3	Habibbur Rahman	25	M	Gosaibari	3313817425	1774270550	Grocery Shop	120000			
43.	6	Nur Mohammad	45	M	Balatari	6443459430	1878927438	Grocery Shop	12000			
44.	6	Sirajul		M	Balatari			Grocery Shop	12000			
45.	6	Abdus Slam	40	M	Balatari		1740929495	Grocery Shop	8000			
46.	6	Rasel Mia	62	M	Balatari		192572561	Grocery Shop	5000			
47.	6	Rasel	22	M	Balatari		1987262092	Grocery Shop	12000			
48.	6	Md.Kamal Mia	55	M	Balatari	3743926226	1944399199	Grocery Shop	18000			
49.	5	Raza Mia	51	M	Binodpur	9186420925	1723706966	Banana store	20000			
50.	5	Md. Shafikul Islam	42	M	Binodpur	3287608206	1734769858	Repairing Shop	12000			
51.	5	Taslina Khatun	33	M	Binodpur	4637045925	1741699861	Pharmacy	30000			
52.	5	Md. Mahamud Hasan	46	M	Binodpur	1487733618	1731951512	grocery store	20000			
53.	5	Md. Obaidul Haque	40	M	Binodpur	1909909333	1777316378	Pharmacy	40000			
54.	5	Md. Hafizur Rahman	75	M	Binodpur	5086998860	1875621408	Fruit selling shop	6000			
55.	5	Tara Begum	53	F	Binodpur	2837011929	1854825320	tea stall	30000			
56.	5	Momtaj Uddin	64	M	Binodpur	5537751116	1723605161	grocery store	50000			
57.	5	Alam Mia	66	M	Binodpur	8238077328	1822899656	grocery store	12000			
58.	5	Moshiur Rahman	31	M	Dararpar	1957737032	1792083165	tea stall	30000	1		12000
59.	5	Mojaffar Hossain	58	M	Dararpar	4186405835	1761268220	Small Restaurant	15000			
60.	5	Motaleb Hossain	55	M	Dararpar	7336783712	1521552020	grocery store	10000			
61.	5	Shamsuddin	65	M	Morichtari	6886050886	1722891722	Poultry shop	20000		1	1000
62.	5	Rezaul Islam	52	M	Morichtari	2386425470	1708443909	Small Restaurant	25000			
63.	5	Md. Ershar	38	M	Morichtari	4636071591	1791806520	Sandle shop	15000	1		4000
64.	5	Ashadul Islam	43	M	Dararpar	9136421840	1777496924	hotel	30000			
65.	5	Monwar Hossain	28	M	Dararpar	5961068359	1796887896	saloon	20000			
66.	5	Rowshon Zamil	42	M	Dararpar	7336465054	1744451930	hardware shop	60000			
67.	5	Anwar Hossain	26	M	Dararpar	4637315211	1755463692	Electrician	12000			
68.	5	Mahmudul Hasan	32	M	Dararpar	9154660394	173624872	grocery store	25000			
69.	5	Rafikul Islam	58	M	Moritari Bazar	6886397683		Garage	10000			

Sl.#	Road ID	Name of the Owner	Age	Gender	Address	NID No.	Contact No.	Type of Shop	Monthly Income	#Staff		Monthly Salary/ Staff
										M	F	
70.	5	Aiub Ali	13	M	Moritari Bazar	6885948916	1963577090	Iron and poultry shop	25000			
71.	5	Abdur Rshid	76	M	Moritari Bazar	7336004606		tea stall	10000			
72.	5	Shahida Khatun	58	F	Dararpar	5986441987	1791393772	grocery store	30000			
73.	5	Manik Mia	43	M	Dararpar	8237392959		grocery store	30000			
74.	4	Mahabub	80	M	Kopat Bridge	6896192306	173492276	tea stall	15000			
75.	4	Anwarul Haque	52	M	Kellarbondho	6446980671		library shop	40000			
76.	4	Sohel Haque	40	M	Kellarbondho	5099568080	1945505775	grocery store	15000			
77.	4	Abdus Sattar	68	M	Kellarbondho	6449461075	1712769928	grocery store	20000			
78.	4	Saiful Islam	52	M	Kellarbondho		1765232962	hotel	40000			
79.	6	Mousumi Akter	28	M	Purbo Khashabor	8714240952	1980565500	grocery store	8000			
80.	6	Habib Mia	53	M	Khashabor	6443688715		hotel	12000			
81.	6	Dilu Begum	57	F	Khashabor	9143664739		grocery store	5000			
82.	6	Masud Rana	25	M	Purbo Khashabor	8703027808	1315715017	grocery store	15000			
83.	6	Irshad Hossain	39	M	Balatari		1773973973	grocery store	12000			

2.3 DETAIL OF AFFECTED ENTITIES WITHIN 250M BUFFER ZONE

Five (5) ponds are located within 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 Ponds Located within 250m Buffer Zone

Sl. No.	Name, Address, Mobile No. & NID No. of Pond Owner	Monthly Income (BDT)	Name, Address, Mobile No. & NID No. of Employee	Position & Monthly Salary of Employee	Area (Decimal)	Type of Fish Cultured
1.	Md. Masudur Rahman (Owner of Dolphin Agro Complex), Gotha Simla, Ward no. 29, Rangpur City Corporation. Mobile: 01716980067 NID: 5541555578	50,000	Md. Mofijul, Gotha Simla, Ward no. 29, Rangpur City Corporation. Mobile: 01933872274 NID No.: 7777645636	Guard BDT 10,000	106	Katol Rui Mrigel Silver Carp Grass Carp
		80,000	Md. Ilius Mia Gotha Simla, Ward no. 29, Rangpur City Corporation. Mobile: 01720999481 NID: 2390124754	Guard BDT 10,000	300	
2.	Md. Rafiq Mia Gotha Simla, Ward no. 29, Rangpur City Corporation. Mobile: 01723411021 NID: 554154368	40,000	NA	NA	70	Katol Rui Mrigel Silver Carp Grass Carp
3.	Md. Shahidullah Gotha Simla, Ward no. 29, Rangpur City Corporation. Mobile: 01774550066 NID: 553156268	35,000	NA	NA	60	Katol Rui Mrigel Silver Carp Grass Carp
4.	Md. Farid Hossain	25,000	NA	NA	50	Katol Rui Mrigel

	Gotha Simla, Ward no. 29, Rangpur City Corporation. Mobile: 01824576465 NID: 553150170					Silver Carp Grass Carp
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Source: Social Survey, January 2023

SECTION-3: SOCIO- ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE AFFECTED PERSONS

3.1 Socio-Economic Status

This section presents the average income and expenditure status of affected persons, revealed from the social survey conducted by the consultant's team. It has been observed that about 36.4% of the waste pickers have a monthly income between Taka 5,000 to 10,000, and the rest have a monthly income of 63.6% between Taka 10,001 to 15,000 per month. At the same time, 50% of the vangari shop owners' monthly income is between 10,001 to 15,000, and the rest have 50% starts more than 50,000. 33.3% of the whole seller shop owners' monthly income is between 15,001 to 20,000; the rest, 66.7%, start at more than 50,000. **Table 7** shows the income status in detail.

Table 7: Average Monthly Income of Landfill Waste Pickers, Vangari Shop Owners & Whole Seller Shop Owners

Income Range (BDT)	Landfill Waste Pickers (%)	Landfill Vangari Shop Owner (%)	Landfill Whole Seller Shop Owner (%)
5000-10000	36.4	0	0
10001-15000	63.6	50.0	0
15001-20000	0	0	33.3
20001-35000	0	0	0
35001-50000	0	0	0
More than 50000	0	50.0	66.7
Total	100	100	100

Source: Social Survey, January 2023

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

Table 8: Average Monthly Expenditure of Landfill Waste Pickers, Vangari Shop Owners & Whole Seller Shop Owners

Expenditure Range (BDT)	Landfill Waste Pickers (%)	Landfill Vangari Shop Owner (%)	Landfill Whole Seller Shop Owner (%)
5000-10000	81.8	0	0
10001-15000	18.2	50.0	0
15001-20000	0	0	0
20001-35000	0	0	0
35001-50000	0	50.0	0
More than 50000	0	0	100
Total	100	100	100

Source: Social Survey, January 2023

During the survey, it was found that the monthly income of the employees of the affected pond is a maximum of Taka 10,000.00 per month.

Table 9: Average Monthly Income of Employees of Ponds

Sl. No.	Affected Entity	No. of Total Employees	Designation	Average Monthly Salary/Employee (BDT)
I	Pond	2	Guard	10,000.00

Source: Social Survey, January 2023

The survey along both sides of the connecting roads reveals that the average monthly income of the business owners is Taka 26,361 where the lowest income is Taka 5,000 and the highest income is Taka 141,000. 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	2	2.41
5001-10000	16	19.28
10001-15000	20	24.10
15001-20000	11	13.25
20001-35000	19	22.89
35001-50000	7	8.43
More than 50000	8	9.64
Total	83	100.00

Source: Road Survey, June 2023

Altogether 17 employees/staff work in 10 shops out of the 83. Their average monthly income is Taka 15,191 where the lowest income is Taka 9,000 and the highest income is Taka 22,500. Detail status is shown in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Average Monthly Income of the Business Shop Employees/Staff along the Connecting Roads

Income Range (BDT)	No. of the Employee/Staff	Percentage of the Employee/Staff
Up to 5000	2	20
5000-10000	4	40
10001-15000	4	40
15001-20000	0	0
20001-35000	0	0
35001-50000	0	0
More than 50000	0	0
Total	10	100.00

Source: Road Survey, June 2023

3.2 HEALTH CONDITION OF THE LANDFILL WASTE PICKERS (TOKAI)

This section presents the health condition of the landfill tokai based on the social survey findings. As mentioned earlier, the total number of landfill tokais is twelve (12). The survey findings reveal that the tokais suffered from different types of diseases during the last one year. About 50% of them suffered from fever and more than 33% from other types of diseases. **Table 12** shows the types of diseases affecting landfill waste pickers.

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

Sl. No.	Types of Diseases	% of the Waste Pickers
1	Fever	50.00
2	Others	33.33

Source: Social Survey, December 2022

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

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

Sl. No.	Types of Health Hazards	% of the Waste Pickers
1	Have skin disease	17
2	Get injured	67
3	Pain (Neck, backbone, hand, waist etc.)	42

Source: Social Survey, December 2022

Due to health issues, waste pickers cannot work on average for two days in a month. Based on their average monthly income of BDT 6,800, it has been calculated that they are to lose an average income of BDT 486 for this two-day sickness. Moreover, in addition to their income loss for two days, they spend BDT 163 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 649. The maximum loss is BDT 1,234, which is 8.23% of their maximum monthly income of BDT 15,000 and 9.54% of their monthly average income of BDT 6,800, 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.

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

Summary of Five FGDs in Rangpur City Corporation

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for five proposed Secondary Transfer Stations (STs) were conducted at five different selected locations of Rangpur City Corporation (RpCC) from 6 to 7 June 2023. The Consultant's Team of ISWMIP Feasibility Study conducted the aforementioned FGDs with support from RpCC. The FGDs were conducted to collect the opinions and concerns of local people, ward councilors, and municipal officials concerning the proposed STS locations identified by the City Corporation.

Detail of the locations for five STs is given below:

STS No.	GPS Coordinate (°)	Ward No.	Location	Date of FGD
STS-1	25.761781, 89.262192	23	New Jummapara	6 June 2023
STS-2	25.738549, 89.264266	26	Mahadevpur	6 June 2023
STS-3	25.753322, 89.226504	17	Satgara Masuapara	6 June 2023
STS-4	25.759252, 89.266413	25	New Master Para	7 June 2023
STS-5	25.723962, 89.274225	28	Tajhat	7 June 2023

Participant Demographics

Altogether, 73 participants attended the 5 FGDs, of which 55 were from the local communities and 16 officials from RpCC. Out of the total community participants, more than 16% were female. In all FGDs, the respective ward councilors were actively present and played a vital role.

Discussion of the FGDs

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

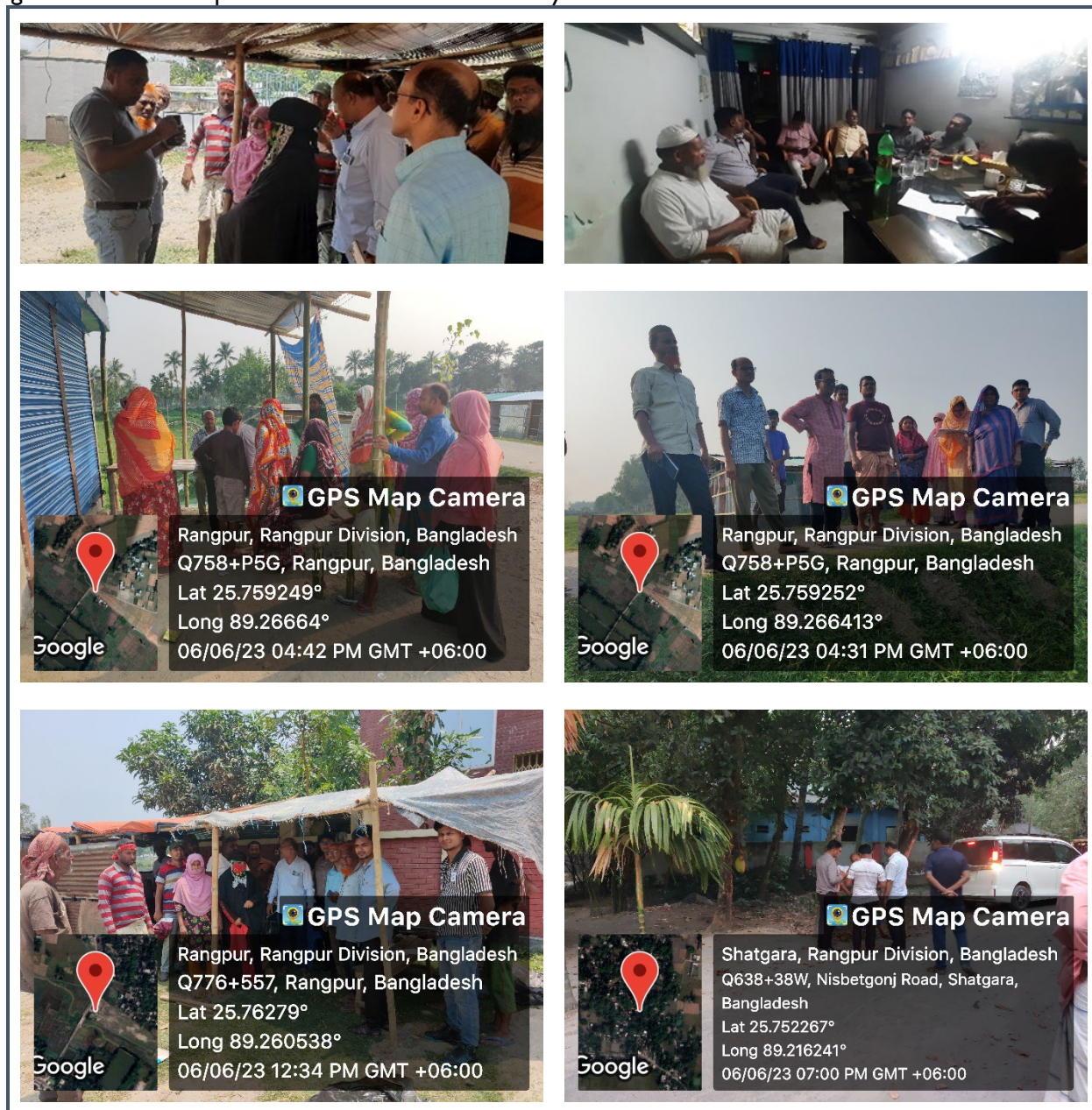
- Four STS have been selected tentatively considering the population and waste generation of the city's wards.
- Waste will be stored in the STS after door-to-door collection. Then the waste collecting truck will collect the STS and transport it to the integrated landfill and resource recovery facility.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

Community Reflection

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

Presence of the Communities in the FGDs

Figure 6: Focus Group Discussion with the community



Attendance of the FGDs

Attendances of the five (5) FGDs for the five (5) STSs are given in **ANNEX-D**.

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 14: Entitlement Matrix of Resettlement Framework

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

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
<p>Non-titled person owners, vendors, and encroachers those own residential and commercial structures (movable and non-movable built on GoB land as found during the census)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement value of the structure as determined by PVAC in consultation with affected HHs. • Transfer Grant at an actual cost which will include labour cost and transportation cost • Reconstruction Grant in actual cost, which will include land development, labour cost and transportation cost • LGED, in collaboration with local government, city corporations, and Paurashavas, will do its best to identify alternative residential or commercial sites for the affected HHs. • The owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost. • Dismantling costs for a non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs.
Impact category 5: Loss of common property resources (CPR) with or without title to land	
Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal owners (land, structures, trees, or any other assets) identified by DC in the process of CCL payment. • Socially recognized owners/ non-titled (structures, trees, or any other assets) affected on the ROW as identified by Census and verified by IVC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCL which includes a 200% premium for land (title holder • If the RV of land is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by LGED as a top-up. • CCL which includes 100% premium for assets other than land (titleholder) • If the RV of assets other than land is higher than CCL, the difference will be paid by LGED as a top-up (titleholder) • Replacement Value (RV) of structure, trees, or any other assets other than land for the non-titled holder • Transfer Grant at actual cost, which will include labour cost and transportation cost • Reconstruction Grant in actual cost, which will include land development, labour cost, and transportation cost • The owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost. • Dismantling costs for a non-shiftable structure will be determined by the PVAC based on the actual price and consultation with affected HHs. <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will construct a new community property in consultation with the community and/or managing committee. • No community property cannot be demolished until a new one is constructed.
Impact category 6: Loss of timber and fruit-bearing trees, bamboo, and banana groves	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legal owner(s) as identified by the DC in the process of CCL payment. • Socially recognized owners of trees grown on public or other land, as identified by census, and verified by PVAC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber trees and bamboo: RV of trees and bamboo. • Fruit-bearing trees without timber: if the tree is at or near the fruit-bearing stage, the estimated current market value of the fruit. • Fruit-bearing trees with timber: RV for the timber and estimated current market value of the fruit. • Banana groves: RV of all trees and estimated current value of one-time crop of each full-grown tree. • Owners will be allowed to fall trees and take the timber, free of cost, after payment of CCL or RV as applicable.
Impact category 7: Loss of standing crops/fish stock	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner cultivators as identified in joint verification by DC and LGED. • Socially recognized owners of crops/fish stock as identified by 	<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	
Census and verified by PVAC. • Sharecroppers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-month advance notice to be issued in time to harvest standing crops. If not possible, the value of standing crops at full harvest value will be paid. RV of existing standing crops/fish stock Owners will be allowed to harvest crops and fish stock. 	
Impact category 8: Loss of leased /mortgaged in land/ponds			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaseholder with legal papers. • 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RV of crops/fish stock. 	
Impact category 9: Loss of income from displaced commercial/ industrial premises (owner-operated)			
Any proprietor or businessman or artisan operating in premises, at the time of issuance of Notice u/s 4 and/or during Census.		One-time assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month within the project influence area determined by PAVC and transitional allowance @ three months rental cost.	
Impact category 10: Temporary loss of income (wage earners in agriculture, commerce & small business, and industry) for title and non-title			
Regular wage earners are affected by the acquisition. Also applicable for non-titled		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant to cover temporary loss of regular wage income @ average wage/day in the locality for 30 days for wage labour or as determined by PVAC 	
Unit of Entitlement		Entitlements	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income and livelihood restoration assistance to be created by the Project. 	
Unit of Entitlement		Entitlements	
Impact category 11: Loss of income from rented-out and access to rented-in residential/commercial premises			
Owner of the rented-out premises as identified by Census and verified by PVAC. Household/person rented in any such structure as identified by Census and verified by PVAC.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time Assistance for alternate rental based on the average rental rate/month within the project influence area determined by PVAC and transitional allowance @ three months rental cost. Actual shifting assistance 	
Impact category 12: Adverse Impact on Host Population Due to Relocation of PAPs			
Households relocated to the host villages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement of carrying capacity of common civic amenities/utilities of the host communities as per assessment by LGED. 	
Impact Category 12: Severally affected and Vulnerable HHs and livelihood assistance			
Persons losing more than 10% of their incomes from all sources as identified by census and verified by PVAC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income restoration grants for three months based on the average monthly income loss skill training and credit support under the income generation program. Special Assistance of a one-time payment for vulnerable households as each female-headed, disabled-headed, elderly-headed, and poor household as decided by PAVC and the assigned NGO All the vendors and squatters will be eligible for Skill training and credit support under the income generation program. 	
Impact category 14: Construction-induced impact			
Households/persons affected by any unforeseen impact identified during RP implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitlements will be determined as per the resettlement policy framework of AIB 	

Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
Title and non-title land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RV of damaged land, structure, tree, crops/fish stock structure, tree and /or any type and /or any type of assets owners as determined by PVAC and affected land / of assets owners The owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials
Impact category I5: 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 Rangpur 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 the allocation of the funds on time to implement the LRP under each subproject which is included in the overall project estimate. Funds should be allocated for costs related to income and livelihood restoration of the affected persons and administrative expenses. Timely disbursement of funds will be required for efficient LRP implementation. The estimated budget is mentioned below:

Table 15: Estimated Entitlement Provision under Livelihood Restoration Program (to be updated during the LRP update)

Sl. No.	Affected Entities	Entitlements	Responsibility	Reference
A Compensation for Waste Pickers in Landfill Area				
1.	12 Waste Pickers during the entire construction period	During the entire construction period income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.# 4; LRP: Table 8
		Will get employment in Material Recycling Facility (MRF)		RPF: Table 10.1-IC 10
		Will get work during Landfill Construction Work for 18 months		RPF: Table 10.1-IC 13
B Compensation for Vangari Shops in Landfill Area				
1.	Vangari Shop (Owner Alamin)	Replacement Value of Structure	a. Fund Allocation: PD, ISWMIP; b. Compensation Disbursement: Respective Paurashava Authority; c. Supervisory Role: Social Safeguard Consultants, ISWMIP.	RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#2; Table 10.1- IC 4
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#2
2.	Vangari Shop (Owner Nur Islam)	Replacement Value of Structure		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#2; Table 10.1- IC 4
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#2
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#2
C Compensation for Whole Seller Shops in Landfill Area				
1	Whole Seller Shop (Owner Md. Aynal Haque)	Replacement Value of Structure		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#2; Table 10.1- IC 4
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#2
2	Whole Seller Shop (Owner Akther Hossain)	Replacement Value of Structure		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#2; Table 10.1- IC 4
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#2
3	Whole Seller Shop (Owner Alamin)	Replacement Value of Structure		RPF: Table 7.1-Sl.#2; Table 10.1- IC 4

Sl. No.	Affected Entities	Entitlements	Responsibility	Reference
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost		RPF: Table 7.1-SI.#2
4	Whole Seller Shop (Owner Md. Hanif Mia)	Replacement Value of Structure		RPF: Table 7.1-SI.#2; Table 10.1- IC 4
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost		RPF: Table 7.1-SI.#2
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost		RPF: Table 7.1-SI.#2
D	Compensation for Affected Ponds			
1.	Owner of Pond (5 Ponds)	6-month income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business		RPF: Table 7.1-SI.#4
2.	Employee (2 Employees)	Tk. 1,8000/Employee = Tk. 6,000 x 3 months		RPF: Table 7.1-SI.#6
E	Compensation for Commercial Establishments along connecting road			
1.	Compensation for Small shop, Restaurant, Pharmacy & Business Enterprise Owners (83 owners)	6-month income @ net income (Taka)/month of the individual owner from the respective business		RPF: Table 7.1-SI.#4
2.	Compensation for employees/staff (17 employees/staff)	Tk. 1,8000/Employee = Tk. 6,000 x 6 months		RPF: Table 7.1-SI.#6

* RPF - Draft Resettlement Planning Framework of ISWMIP.

** IC - Impact Category.

Table 16: 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					
	12 Waste Pickers	During the entire construction period income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business		15,000	
		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 Alamin)	Replacement Value of Structure	431 sq. ft.	837	360,747
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			
2.	Vangari Shop (Owner Nur Islam)	Replacement Value of Structure	484 sq. ft.	837	405,108
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			
C Compensation for Whole Seller Shops in Landfill Area					
1.	Whole Seller Shop (Owner Md. Aynal Haque)	Replacement Value of Structure	969 sq. ft.	837	811,053
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			
2.	Whole Seller Shop (Owner Akther Hossain)	Replacement Value of Structure	1,076 sq. ft.	837	900,612
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			
3.	Whole Seller Shop (Owner Alamin)	Replacement Value of Structure	1,023 sq. ft.	837	856,251
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			
4.	Whole Seller Shop (Owner Md. Hanif Mia)	Replacement Value of Structure	861 sq. ft.	837	720,657
		Transfer Grant @ 12.5% and Reconstruction Grant @ 12.5% of the replacement cost			
D Compensation for Affected Ponds					
1.	Pond Owner-1 (Md. Masudur Rahman)	6-month income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business	6	130,000	780,000
	Employee (2 Employees)	Tk. 1,8000/Employee = Tk. 6,000 x 6 months	6	18,000	36,000
2.	Pond Owner-2 (Md. Rafiq Mia)	6-month income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business	6	40,000	240,000
3.	Pond Owner-3 (Md. Shahidullah)	6-month income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business	6	35,000	210,000
4.	Pond Owner-4 (Md. Farid Hossain)	6-month income @ net income (Tk.)/month from the business	6	25,000	150,000
Total					7,564,035

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

Table 17: Estimated Compensation for Road Improvement

Sl.#	Road ID	Name of the Owner	Address	NID No.	Contact No.	Entitlements	Quantity/ Rate/No.	Rate (BDT)	Amount (BDT)
1.	4	Mst.Ruma Begum	Bokhtarpur	5210210488306	1705581875	6-month income @ BDT 60000/month	6	60000	360000
2.	4	Milan Chandra Roy	Bokhtarpur		171042970	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120000
3.	4	Md.Golzar Hossain	Bokhtarpur	5549617792	1648284486	6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180000
	4	Employee (1 No.)				Tk. 1,8000/Employee =Tk. 6,000x3 months	1	18000	18000
4.	4	Md.Momenul Islam	Bokhtarpur	1949527178	1716692588	6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180000

	4	Employee (2 Nos.)				Tk. 1,8000/Employee =Tk. 6,000x3 months	2	18000	36000
5.	4	Md.Dulal Hossain	Bokhtarpur	4172218804	1744678111	6-month income @ BDT 35000/month	6	35000	210000
	4	Employee (1 No.)				Tk. 1,8000/Employee =Tk. 6,000x3 months	1	18000	18000
6.	4	Ripon Ahmed	Bokhtarpur		1870137071	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90000
7.	3	Md.Shahin Mia	Mahigonj	7338250637	1865447457	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90000
8.	3	Khorshed	Mahigonj		1723639318	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120000
9.	3	Md.Ripul	Mahigonj		1739515966	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90000
10.	3	Md.Golam Mostafa	Mahigonj	9127833839	1716601369	6-month income @ BDT 141000/month	6	141000	846000
	3	Employee (4 Nos.)				Tk. 1,8000/Employee =Tk. 6,000x3 months	4	18000	72000
11.	3	Md.Abdur Rahim	Mahigonj	5970043559	1729775654	6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180000
12.	3	Md.Abdur Rab	Mahigonj	8524914176628	1716238416	6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180000
		Employee (1 No.)				Tk. 1,8000/Employee =Tk. 6,000x3 months	1	18000	18000
13.	3	Delip Chandra Monato	Mahigonj	6427834178	1722459175	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90000
14.	3	Md.Ataur Rahman	Mahigonj	5528162075	1774051753	6-month income @ BDT 60000/month	6	60000	360000
		Employee (1 No.)				Tk. 1,8000/Employee =Tk. 6,000x3 months	1	18000	18000
15.	3	Md.Jafor Ali	Mahigonj	5528163784	1849315445	6-month income @ BDT 10000/month	6	10000	60000
16.	3	Md.Hamidul	Gosaibari	1987694262000 04	1774462229	6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180000
17.	6	Md.Shohidul Islam	Balatari	4643700174	1741289563	6-month income @ BDT 12000/month	6	12000	72000
18.	6	Md.Hoque	Balatari	6893438561	1724563131	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120000
19.	6	Md.Salam Mia	Kashbag	4193469683	1918041834	6-month income @ BDT 25000/month	6	25000	150000
20.	6	Md.Rashed Mia	Kashbag	7364199021	1992994976	6-month income @ BDT 9000/month	6	9000	54000
21.	6	Md.Usman Goni	Balatari	5544129934	1983337519	6-month income @ BDT 10000/month	6	10000	60000
22.	6	Md.Jahangir Hossain	Balatari	6444094194	1843328167	6-month income @ BDT 7000/month	6	7000	42000
23.	6	Jillur Rahman	Balatari	1493896086	1878726463	6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180000
24.	6	Joynal Abedin	Balatari	2394123505	1726703638	6-month income @ BDT 7000/month	6	7000	42000
25.	6	Rabiul Islam	Balatari	9143671379	1934664600	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90000
26.	6	Md.Abdul Hoque	Balatari		1984670837	6-month income @ BDT 6000/month	6	6000	36000
27.	5	Md.Mahbub Rahman	Morichtari	7785439212	1765889340	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90000
28.	5	Md.Moklesur Rahman	Morichtari	7336776781	1727568931	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120000
29.	4	Md.Nazmul Islam Babu	Bokhtarpur	5099359241	1719546085	6-month income @ BDT 50000/month	6	50000	300000
30.	4	Md.Arshadul Hoque	Bokhtarpur	8524901002181	1728398706	6-month income @ BDT 100000/month	6	100000	600000
31.	4	Nazmul Huda Manik	Bokhtarpur	1488250307	1301820290	6-month income @ BDT 60000/month	6	60000	360000

	4	Employee (4 Nos.)				Tk. 1,8000/Employee =Tk. 6,000x3 months	4	18000	72000
32.	3	Md.Monuar	Mahigonj		1724720750	6-month income @ BDT 40000/month	6	40000	240000
33.	3	Md.Aktar Hossain	Mahigonj	6426855190	1405624081	6-month income @ BDT 7000/month	6	7000	42000
34.	3	Tawhidul Islam	Mahigonj		1788264785	6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180000
35.	3	Mrs.Nur Banu	Mahigonj	8238228616	1874048400	6-month income @ BDT 6000/month	6	6000	36000
36.	3	Binoy Barman	Gosaibari	1928043106	1745193173	6-month income @ BDT 6000/month	6	6000	36000
37.	3	Md.GulshanMia	Gosaibari	4638246621	1792785164	6-month income @ BDT 100000/month	6	100000	600000
38.	3	Md.Kamal Mia	Gosaibari	3727998647	1722618848	6-month income @ BDT 6000/month	6	6000	36000
39.	3	Gopal Chandra Mohanta	Gosaibari	2377988015	1713720320	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120000
40.	3	Md.Riad	Mahigonj	6463809969	1850586384	6-month income @ BDT 25000/month	6	25000	150000
41.	3	Md.Nasim	Mahigonj	1953090469	1933696672	6-month income @ BDT 50000/month	6	50000	300000
42.	3	Habibbur Rahman	Gosaibari	3313817425	1774270550	6-month income @ BDT 120000/month	6	120000	720000
43.	6	Nur Mohammad	Balatari	6443459430	1878927438	6-month income @ BDT 12000/month	6	12000	72000
44.	6	Sirajul	Balatari			6-month income @ BDT 12000/month	6	12000	72000
45.	6	Abdus Slam	Balatari		1740929495	6-month income @ BDT 8000/month	6	8000	48000
46.	6	Rasel Mia	Balatari		192572561	6-month income @ BDT 5000/month	6	5000	30000
47.	6	Rasel	Balatari		1987262092	6-month income @ BDT 12000/month	6	12000	72000
48.	6	Md.Kamal Mia	Balatari	3743926226	1944399199	6-month income @ BDT 18000/month	6	18000	108000
49.	5	Raza Mia	Binodpur	9186420925	1723706966	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120000
50.	5	Md. Shafikul Islam	Binodpur	3287608206	1734769858	6-month income @ BDT 12000/month	6	12000	72000
51.	5	Taslina Khatun	Binodpur	4637045925	1741699861	6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180000
52.	5	Md. Mahamud Hasan	Binodpur	1487733618	1731951512	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120000
53.	5	Md. Obaidul Haque	Binodpur	1909909333	1777316378	6-month income @ BDT 40000/month	6	40000	240000
54.	5	Md. Hafizur Rahman	Binodpur	5086998860	1875621408	6-month income @ BDT 6000/month	6	6000	36000
55.	5	Tara Begum	Binodpur	2837011929	1854825320	6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180000
56.	5	Momtaz Uddin	Binodpur	5537751116	1723605161	6-month income @ BDT 50000/month	6	50000	300000
57.	5	Alam Mia	Binodpur	8238077328	1822899656	6-month income @ BDT 12000/month	6	12000	72000
58.	5	Moshiur Rahman	Dararpar	1957737032	1792083165	6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180000
	5	Employee (1 No.)				Tk. 1,8000/Employee =Tk. 6,000x3 months	1	18000	18000
59.	5	Mojaffar Hossain	Dararpar	4186405835	1761268220	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90000
60.	5	Motaleb Hossain	Dararpar	7336783712	1521552020	6-month income @ BDT 10000/month	6	10000	60000
61.	5	Shamsuddin	Morichtari	6886050886	1722891722	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120000

	5	Employee (I No.)				Tk. 1,8000/Employee =Tk. 6,000x3 months	1	18000	18000
62.	5	Rezaul Islam	Morichtari	2386425470	1708443909	6-month income @ BDT 25000/month	6	25000	150000
63.	5	Md. Ershar	Morichtari	4636071591	1791806520	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90000
	5	Employee (I No.)				Tk. 1,8000/Employee =Tk. 6,000x3 months	1	18000	18000
64.	5	Ashadul Islam	Dararpar	9136421840	1777496924	6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180000
65.	5	Monwar Hossain	Dararpar	5961068359	1796887896	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120000
66.	5	Rowshon Zamil	Dararpar	7336465054	1744451930	6-month income @ BDT 60000/month	6	60000	360000
67.	5	Anwar Hossain	Dararpar	4637315211	1755463692	6-month income @ BDT 12000/month	6	12000	72000
68.	5	Mahmudul Hasan	Dararpar	9154660394	173624872	6-month income @ BDT 25000/month	6	25000	150000
69.	5	Rafikul Islam	Moritari Bazar	6886397683		6-month income @ BDT 10000/month	6	10000	60000
70.	5	Aiub Ali	Moritari Bazar	6885948916	1963577090	6-month income @ BDT 25000/month	6	25000	150000
71.	5	Abdur Rshid	Moritari Bazar	7336004606		6-month income @ BDT 10000/month	6	10000	60000
72.	5	Shahida Khatun	Dararpar	5986441987	1791393772	6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180000
73.	5	Manik Mia	Dararpar	8237392959		6-month income @ BDT 30000/month	6	30000	180000
74.	4	Mahabub	Kopat Bridge	6896192306	173492276	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90000
75.	4	Anwarul Haque	Kellarbond ho	6446980671		6-month income @ BDT 40000/month	6	40000	240000
76.	4	Sohel Haque	Kellarbond ho	5099568080	1945505775	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90000
77.	4	Abdus Sattar	Kellarbond ho	6449461075	1712769928	6-month income @ BDT 20000/month	6	20000	120000
78.	4	Saiful Islam	Kellarbond ho		1765232962	6-month income @ BDT 40000/month	6	40000	240000
79.	6	Mousumi Akter	Purbo Khashabor	8714240952	1980565500	6-month income @ BDT 8000/month	6	8000	48000
80.	6	Habib Mia	Khashabor	6443688715		6-month income @ BDT 12000/month	6	12000	72000
81.	6	Dilu Begum	Khashabor	9143664739		6-month income @ BDT 5000/month	6	5000	30000
82.	6	Masud Rana	Purbo Khashabor	8703027808	1315715017	6-month income @ BDT 15000/month	6	15000	90000
83.	6	Irshad Hossain	Balatari		1773973973	6-month income @ BDT 12000/month	6	12000	72000
84.		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									13,434,000

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 E.

6.3 CUT-OFF DATE FOR COMPENSATION PAYMENT

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

SECTION 7: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

7.1 ORGANOGRAM FOR RP IMPLEMENTATION

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

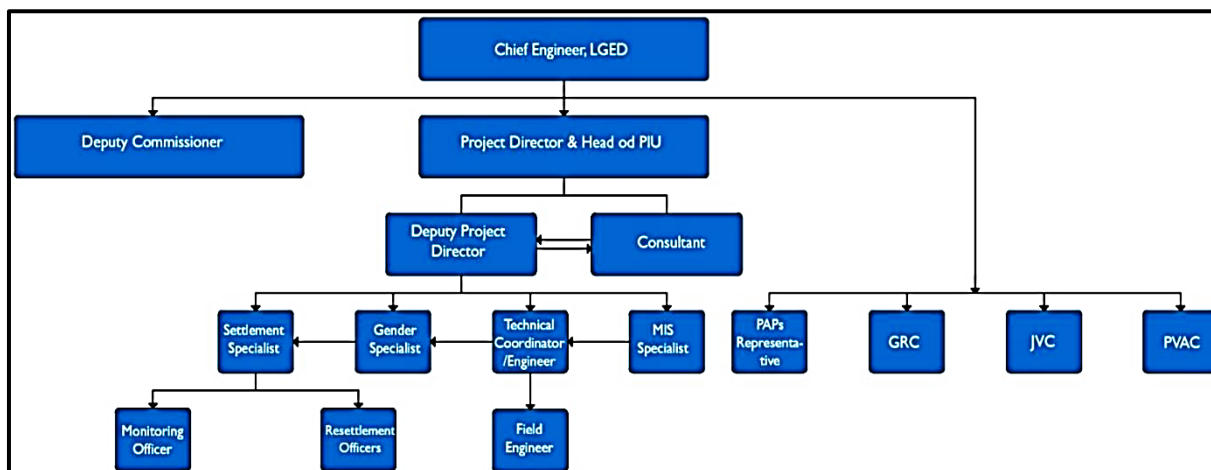


Figure 7: Organogram for RP Implementation

7.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (LGED)

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

7.3 PROJECT DIRECTOR/PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

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

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

7.4 RANGPUR 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 grievance redress procedure is given in the following table.

Table 18: 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 19: Proposed Implementation Schedule for the Rangpur 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																																						■		

ANNEX-A: QUESTIONNAIRE OF SOCIAL SURVEY

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

GPS Coordinate: N

E

1. Responder Name and Address.....
 Mobile No.....NID No.....

2. Occupation:

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

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

15. What do you do with the recyclable?
 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

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

ATTENDANCE SHEET

Location	Date	Time
Safmathg Horizon Colony	19/1/2023	1:38 PM
Group: Sweeper		

SL No.	Name of Participant	Gender	Age	Religion	Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
1.	Sr. Gopal Hara	M	65	Honigon	Service	01722652535	ਗੁਪਤ
2.	Shree Hridayalok	M	25	Honigon	Service	01796093662	ਠਿਕਾਣਾ
3.	ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਹਰਿਦੇਵੀ	M	33	Honigon	Service	0132447869	ਹਰਿਦੇਵੀ
4.	Shree Goutam Hani	M	27	Honigon	Service	01309539326	ਗੁੱਟਾਮ
5.	Shree Honi Hani	M	40	Honigon	Service	01926077951	ਹੋਨੀ
6.	Srimoti Asha Hani	F	23	Honigon	Service	01309539327	ਅਸ਼ਾ
7.	Shree Budua Bastone	M	35	Honigon	Service	01761680920	ਬੁਦੂਆ
8.	Shree Bikash	M	28	Honigon	Service	01921065393	ਬਿਕਾਸ਼
9.	Shree Ripan Hela	M	34	Honigon	Service	01701962998	ਰਿਪਾਨ
10.	Sondha Rani	F	29	Honigon	Service	01761680920	ਸੋਂਠਾ
11.	Shree Rajoni	F	30	Honigon	Service	01769777830	ਰਾਜੋਨੀ
12.	Sneemoti Sita	F	30	Honip	Service	01935945314	ਸੀਤਾ
13.	Aneti Rani	F	35	Honigon	Service	01794584632	ਅਨੇਤੀ
14.	Shree Kailash Hela	M	46	Honigon	Service	01921065393	ਕੈਲਾਸ਼
15.	Shree Mongal Das	M	60	Honigon	non service	01732755075	ਮੋਂਗਲ
16.	Srimoti Chandanani	F	40	Honigon	Service	01706061948	ਚੰਦਨਾਨੀ
17.	Sri Ponesh Hani	M	55	Honigon	Service	01706061948	ਪੋਨੇਸ਼

Photographs of Male and Female FGD



ANNEX-C: PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOCIAL SURVEY OF AFFECTED PERSONS



ANNEX-D: ATTENDANCE OF FGDS FOR SECONDARY TRANSFER STATIONS

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

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

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue : Rangpur City Corporation / Paurashava Ward : 23
 Date : 06/06/2023

Sl. No.	Name	Address Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
1.	শ্রী: বাবুল	নির্ভ জুম্মাপাড়া ঘাসনং: ৩৭		01710213120	
2.	শ্রী: জাহাঙ্গীর হোসেন	নির্ভ জুম্মাপাড়া		0176097821	
৩.	শ্রী: রাসমা	নির্ভ জুম্মাপাড়া		01581688083	
৪.	শ্রী: মুজিব	নির্ভ জুম্মাপাড়া ঘাসনং-৬৩/২		01318994447	
৫.	শ্রী: হালেব	নির্ভ জুম্মাপাড়া ঘাসনং-০৭		01709211792	
৬.	শ্রী: আমিন হোসেন	জুম্মাপাড়া ঘাসনং-১৬		01759963484	

Location : New Jummapura
 Coordinate : 25.761781, 89.262192°

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

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue : Rangpur City Corporation / Paurashava Ward : 23
 Date : 06/06/2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
৭.	শ্রী: রাসমা	নির্ভ জুম্মাপাড়া		01722063506	
৮.	শ্রী: মুনীর হোসেন	জুম্মাপাড়া		01737925154	
৯.	শ্রী: হিম্মত	নির্ভ জুম্মাপাড়া		01713711330	
১০.	শ্রী: মুনীর	"		01740140936	
১১.	শ্রী: মোহাম্মদ হোসেন	মুন্সিপুর জুম্মাপাড়া, W-23, PCC		01926419503	
১২.	শ্রী: মুনীর হোসেন	জুম্মাপাড়া W-23, PCC		01717416200	

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

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue :Rangpur..... City Corporation / Paurashava Ward: 23
 Date :06/06/2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
২০/	MD. Abu Jafar	Assistant Engr.	RPCC	01717607574	
২১/	MD. Nazrul Islam	FS, ISWMIP	WCC	01716427237	
২২/	M. Mostafaeur Rahman	FS, ISWMIP	WCC	01721575733	

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

Location: Mahadevpur
 Coordinate: 25.738549°, 89.264266°

②

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

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue :Rangpur..... City Corporation / Paurashava Ward: 26
 Date :06/06/2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
১/	MD. Shahajuda Aze	সহকারী উপায়ুক্ত - ২৬	RPCC	০১৭১৭০২০৭৯	
২/	Most. Sarjana Jaman	সহকারী উপায়ুক্ত - ২৬	মহাদেবপুর	০১৭৩৭৫২২৭০৬	
৩/	Most. Faiya Ashrifa	সহকারী উপায়ুক্ত - ২৬	মহাদেবপুর	০১৩১৭১৩৭৪২৬	
৪/	Md. Iqbal Hossain Labu	সহকারী উপায়ুক্ত - ২৬	মহাদেবপুর	০১৭২১৫১৭৭৬১	
৫/	সম: মতিন	সহকারী উপায়ুক্ত ২৬	মহাদেবপুর	০১৭১৪৭৪৩৪৫৫৫	
৬/	সম: মাহবুবুল হক	সহকারী উপায়ুক্ত - ২৬	মহাদেবপুর	০১৪৪১৬০৪৭৫৭	

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

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
Venue : Rangpur City Corporation / Paurashava Ward: 26
Date : 06/06/2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
৭/	স্বাঃ মাঃ হুমায়ুন কামাল (আইডিও)	কমান্ডার যোগা উপাঃ-২৬	কুমিল্লা	০১৫৭২৫৭২৪৪	(আইডিও)
৮/	স্বাঃ- হাজী	কমান্ডার উপাঃ-২৬	কুমিল্লা	০১৭২৭৭৫৫২৪৭	
৯/	স্বাঃ মোঃ হুমায়ুন	কমান্ডার উপাঃ-২৬	কুমিল্লা	০১৫৬৪৭৩৭০৬৬	
১০/	স্বাঃ আব্দুল্লাহ আল মামুন	কমান্ডার উপাঃ-২৬	কুমিল্লা	০১৭৫০ ৩৪৭৬৫৫	
১১/	স্বাঃ- জাকিরিয়া- হুসাইন বৈদ্য	কমান্ডার উপাঃ-২৬	কুমিল্লা	০১৭০০৭৭৫১৬৭	
১২/	স্বাঃ- জামাল হোসেন	উপাঃ-২৬	কুমিল্লা	০১৩২৪০০৫০৪	

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

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
Venue : Rangpur City Corporation / Paurashava Ward : 26
Date : 06/06/2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
১৩/	Mr. Nasrul Islam	FS, ISWMIP	WCC	০১৭১৬৪২৭২৩৭	
১৪/	Mr. Mostafizur Rahman	FS, ISWMIP	WCC	০১৭১১৫৭৫৭৩৩	

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

Location: Satpara Masuapara
 Coordinate: 25.753322°, 89.226504° (3)

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

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue : Rangpur City Corporation / Paurashava Ward : 17
 Date : 06/06/2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
১/	শ্রী: মোঃ মাহমুদ হামিদ	সিনিয়র ইঞ্জিনিয়ার	Rpcc	0173148138	
২/	শ্রী: সজ্জল	ইক-সহকারী প্রকৌশলী	Rpcc	01756-312285	
৩/	শ্রী: মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ হোসেন	সিনিয়র ইঞ্জিনিয়ার		01840606754	
৪/	শ্রী: মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ হোসেন	সিনিয়র ইঞ্জিনিয়ার		01722209493	
৫/	শ্রী: মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ হোসেন	সিনিয়র ইঞ্জিনিয়ার		0170077758	
৬/	শ্রী: মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ হোসেন	সিনিয়র ইঞ্জিনিয়ার		0177370647	

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

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue : Rangpur City Corporation / Paurashava Ward : 17
 Date : 06/06/2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
৭/	শ্রী: মুঃ মাহমুদ হামিদ	সিনিয়র ইঞ্জিনিয়ার (সে)		01774046781	
৮/	শ্রী: মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ হোসেন	সিনিয়র ইঞ্জিনিয়ার		01722055337	
৯/	শ্রী: মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ হোসেন	সিনিয়র ইঞ্জিনিয়ার		01714620301	
১০/	শ্রী: মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ হোসেন	সিনিয়র ইঞ্জিনিয়ার		01740652291	
১১/	শ্রী: মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ হোসেন	সিনিয়র ইঞ্জিনিয়ার		01709766224	
১২/	শ্রী: মোঃ মোস্তাফিজ হোসেন	সিনিয়র ইঞ্জিনিয়ার		01701985426	

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

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue : Rangpur City Corporation / Paurashava Ward: 17
 Date : 06/06/2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
১০/	স্ব. সৈয়দুল ইসলাম			০১৭৩১৭৪১৩৪৪	
১১/	Mr. Nazim Islam	FS, ISWMIP	WCC	০১৭৬১২৭২৫	
১২/	Mr. Mostafizur Rahman	FS, ISWMIP	WCC	০১৭২১৫৫৭৩৩	

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

Location: New Master Para
 Coordinate: 25.759252°, 89.266413°

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

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue : Rangpur City Corporation / Paurashava Ward: 25
 Date : 07/06/2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
১/	স্ব. সৈয়দুল ইসলাম	ফিল্ড ইন্সপেক্টর ২০১৭/১৩		০১৭২৫৩০১৯৪	
২/	স্ব. মোস্তাফিজুল হোসেন			০১৭৭৪৭০ ৭৭৬৬	
৩/	স্ব. মোস্তাফিজুল হোসেন	ফিল্ড ইন্সপেক্টর, ২০১৭/১৩		০১৭২৫৭৪৫১০২	
৪/	স্ব. মোস্তাফিজুল হোসেন	ফিল্ড ইন্সপেক্টর		০১৭৭৩১৬১৫৭০	
৫/	স্ব. মোস্তাফিজুল হোসেন	ফিল্ড ইন্সপেক্টর		০১৮১০৩৭২৬৫৭	
৬/	স্ব. মোস্তাফিজুল হোসেন	"		০১৭৬০৫৫৫৭১০	

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

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
Venue : Rangpur City Corporation / Paurashava Ward: 25
Date : 07/06/2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
৭/	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী সিটি কর্পোরেশন		০১৭৫২০৫৪০৯৫	আব্দুল হক
৮/	মদ. Nazrul Islam	Town planner	Rpcc	০১৭২২৩৪৬৪৭০	মদ. Nazrul Islam
৯/	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী সিটি কর্পোরেশন			আব্দুল হক
১০/	শেখ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	সিটি কর্পোরেশন		০১৭৭৭১৬৭৭৭৭	শেখ মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান
১১/	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী সিটি কর্পোরেশন			আব্দুল হক
১২/	আব্দুল হক	সহকারী সিটি কর্পোরেশন		০১৭২৭০০৫০২	আব্দুল হক

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

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
Venue : Rangpur City Corporation / Paurashava Ward: 25
Date : 07/06/2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
১৩/	MD. Abu Jafer	Asst. Engr. Rpcc	Rpcc	০১৭১৭-৬০৭৫৭৪	MD. Abu Jafer
১৪/	Md. Nazrul Islam	FS, ISWMIP	WCC	০১৭৬৪২৭২৫৭	Md. Nazrul Islam
১৫/	Md. Mostafizur Rahman	FS, ISWMIP	WCC	০১৭২১৫৭৫৭৩৩	Md. Mostafizur Rahman

(5) Attendance Sheet of FGDs for STS-5:

Location: Tajhat
 Coordinate: 25.723962°, 89.274225°

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

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue : Rangpur City Corporation / Paurashava Ward: 28
 Date : 07/06/2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
১	Eng. Shahadote Hossain	Councilor	R PCC	017590637 47	
২	স্বাস্থ্য-সংক্রান্ত		স্বাস্থ্য	01718910273	
৩	শ্রী: সফিকুল হক		"	017217016 52	
৪	শ্রী: সফিকুল হক		"	0298225 ০৬	
৫	শ্রী: সফিকুল হক		শ্রী: সফিকুল হক	017246589 65	
৬	শ্রী: সফিকুল হক		শ্রী: সফিকুল হক	01318973671	



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

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue : Rangpur City Corporation / Paurashava Ward : 28
 Date : 07/06/2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
১	শ্রী: সফিকুল হক	স্বাস্থ্য	শ্রী: সফিকুল হক	02929929825	
২	শ্রী: সফিকুল হক	স্বাস্থ্য	শ্রী: সফিকুল হক	02729285068	
৩	শ্রী: সফিকুল হক		শ্রী: সফিকুল হক	02282222 220	
৪	শ্রী: সফিকুল হক		শ্রী: সফিকুল হক	0172280920 7	
৫	শ্রী: সফিকুল হক		শ্রী: সফিকুল হক	02926699 ০৬০	
৬	শ্রী: সফিকুল হক		শ্রী: সফিকুল হক	01924877 488	

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

Organized by : Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
 Supported by : Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 Venue : Rangpur City Corporation / Paurashava Ward: 28
 Date : 07/06/2023

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Phone	Signature
20/	Mr. Abdul Islam	FS, ISWMIP	WCC	01716427297	
28/	Mr. Mostafizur Rahman	FS, ISWMIP	WCC	01721575733	

ANNEX-E: ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR TRAINING AND HEALTH CAMP

SI No.	Topic of the Training	Actor	Number of Participants	Total Participant	Maximum No. of Participants per Batch	No. of Batch Required	Cost per Participant (Taka)	Total Cost (Taka)
1	Training for financial literacy (e.g. basic numeracy skill, money management and basic household budgeting, savings and strategic cash management, advisory services)	Landfill Tokai	12	144	30	5	6,000.00	864,000.00
		Vangari shops near the landfill area	2					
		Waste Collection Truck Helpers	120					
		Pond Owner	4					
		Pond employee	2					
		Whole seller near the landfill area	4					
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	12	144	30	5	6,000.00	864,000.00
		Vangari shops near the landfill area	2					
		Waste Collection Truck Helpers	120					
		Pond Owner	4					
		Pond employee	2					
		Whole seller near the landfill area	4					
3	Health camp - Provide health care facilities and first aid facilities	Landfill Tokai	12	144	30	20 nos (5 batch per quarter)	50,000.00	1,000,000.00
		Vangari shops near the landfill area	2					
		Waste Collection Truck Helpers	120					
		Pond Owner	4					
		Pond employee	2					
		Whole seller near the landfill area	4					
Grand Total								2,728,000.00