



MAHARASHTRA RESILIENCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (MRDP)

(Draft version 24.02.2026)



RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

For

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF STORM WATER WORKS FOR URBAN FLOOD MITIGATION IN SANGLI-MIRAJ-KUPWAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (SMKMC)

(COMPONENT 2.2 of MRDP)



MAHARASHTRA INSTITUTION FOR TRANSFORMATION


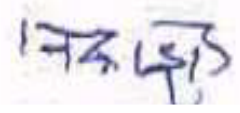

Document Verification

Project Title: Consultancy Services for Re-Validation of Stormwater Drainage Master Plan & Preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for Urban Flood Management in Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad

Document Title: Resettlement Action Plan (Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation)

Task Reference: Stage 18- Task 1 Draft DPR

Document Reference: PRI/MITRA_GOM/Task 11/24-25 File Reference (one may include an internal storage link):

Revision	Date	File name	Remarks
R6	20/11/2025	Resettlement Action Plan (Sangli – Miraj -Kupwad Municipal Corporation)	Draft Report
	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
Name & Signature	 Mr. Aditya Wathodkar	 Mr. Nitin Shitole	 Mr. Satish Kulkarni
	Approved by	Approved by	
	City Engineer (SMKMC)	Commissioner (SMKMC)	

Team Members involved:

Name & Designation	Title on the project
Mr. Satish Kulkarni	Team Leader
Mr. Deepak Muley	Hydraulic Design Engineer
Mrs. Supriya Deshpande	Sr. Design/ Drainage Specialist
Mr. Sushil Chakrupe	Estimation Engineer
Mr. Siddhivinavak Chougule	GIS Expert
Mr. Mahesh Borate	GIS Expert
Mr. Sunil Warade	Watershed Management Expert cum NBS Expert
Mrs. Prajкта Kulkarni	Environmental Safeguard Specialist
Mr. Nitin Shitole	Social Safeguards Specialist
Non-Key Experts: Junior Engineer-3 Nos., AutoCAD Draughtsman- 3 Nos., Survey Engineer- 2 Nos.	

PROJECT DATA

Client : Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA), Government of Maharashtra, 'Nirmal', 5th floor, Next to Inox cinema (CR2), Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400 021

Project : Maharashtra Resilience Development Program (MRDP)

Sub-Project : Construction and Implementation of Stormwater Works for Urban Flood Mitigation in Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation (SMKMC)

Document : Draft Resettlement Action Plan (Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Context and Rationale

During the past 50 years, the State of Maharashtra has witnessed a seven-fold increase in the frequency of droughts and six-fold increase in the frequency of flood events. The situation has been further intensified due to climate change phenomenon. Since 2000, frequency of Tropical Cyclonic Storms on Arabian Sea has been increased by about 52%. The State has faced recurring flood events in 2005, 2006, 2019 and 2021. On this background, the State has taken up Maharashtra Resilience Development Project (MRDP).

MRDP, supported by the World Bank, is a strategic initiative aimed at strengthening climate and disaster risk management across Maharashtra, with a particular focus on the flood and landslide-prone Kolhapur and Sangli districts of southern Maharashtra. The project seeks to build resilience through a multi-pronged approach that includes improved flood risk management, enhanced emergency response systems, multi-hazard mitigation strategies, and mobilization of private capital for disaster-related financing. The total cost of MRDP is INR 32,000 million (US\$ 400 million).

The Project has five main components and include activities such as Development of climate informed integrated reservoirs operation system, River training works in river Krishna and Panchaganga, Urban flood mitigation works in Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad, Kolhapur and Ichalkaranji municipal corporation area, Landslide risk assessment, mitigation and monitoring, Upgradation of emergency preparedness and response capabilities at district level in the State, Private capital mobilization for risk financing, Skill development, public awareness building, Capacity building and Knowledge management.

Within the Component 2, of the MRDP, Storm water works for urban flood mitigation in Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation (SMKMC) area have been planned.

Flood impact in SMKMC

SMKMC with a geographical area of 118.28 sq.km and a population of 0.73 million, is recurrently affected by both pluvial as well as fluvial floods. During 2019 floods, 10 administrative wards (seven in Sangli city and three in Miraj city) were affected. Ward number 14 to 19 are particularly vulnerable due to flooding due to their low-lying topography. Geographical area of 15.83 sq.km (13.38%) was inundated, affecting 42,631 families and 1,70,631 individuals. Approximately, 1802 houses were impacted and 19,144 people had to be relocated. Compensation payments totalled of INR 6.5 million.

Status of Existing Storm Water Drainage System (SWDs)

The existing storm water drainage system, within SMKMC is outdated and inadequate to manage the surface runoff. Deficiencies in the present SWDs contribute significantly to urban flooding, resulting in forced displacement of citizens, disruption of economic activities, losses to infrastructure and increased risk of vector-borne diseases. This underscores the urgent need for implementation of robust storm water drainage master plan, which can address the challenges of flood risks.

Scope of Proposed Interventions

Based on the flood hazard assessment, with 1D and 2D flood modelling and adaptive strategies, **a suit of various grey, blue & green infrastructure solution** has been designed to reduce disaster risks and economic losses, within SMKMC jurisdiction.

The grey infrastructure solutions include desilting of the existing drains, fixing missing links, along the primary drains, rejuvenation of secondary and tertiary drains particularly, in the flood prone area of Shamraonagar and Vijaynagar, replacement of damaged drain lines with pre-cast drains, construction of new roadside pre-cast drains, construction of flood walls, upgradation of inefficient pipe culverts to box culverts, enhancement of capacity of Shehri Nalla.

Within the green solutions, plantation of 45,800 trees is proposed.

Non-structural interventions include capacity building of the administration & stakeholders and advocacy on policy reforms to promote rainwater harvesting. The total cost of this sub-project is **INR 6110 million (US\$ 76.375 million)**, and the implementation period will be of 3 years.

Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Having recognized the importance of stakeholder consultation and with an objective of ensuring inclusivity and transparency, extensive stakeholder consultations were conducted during the project planning stage (October 2024 to December 2024 and on March 7, 2025), with the affected people, experts in the field, NGOs, volunteers and the administration.

Engineering Alternatives

Based on the extensive stakeholder consultation done during the project preparation, alternative alignment studies were done to avoid land acquisition and to minimise the social impacts. The alignment is so finalised that the proposed SWD works do not require acquisition of private land; also, there is no displacement and any impact on structures would be of temporary nature and limited to the construction period only.

Potential Social Impact

Project will have minor impact, of temporary nature on 81 structures, which include 32 residential, 45 commercial, 2 community property resources (CPRs) structures and 2 squatters. The impact is reckoned as a minor, because the main structures are unaffected, while only the appurtenant components, of the structures such as compound wall, doorsteps, fencing etc are impacted. **These properties can be continued to be used for intended purposes, even during implementation phase. Hence, there is no loss of livelihood.**

Further, the impact is considered as temporary because, the drainage system, at structure location is underground and the impacted elements, of the structure can be restored after construction activity, at that particular location is completed i.e. within a period of couple of months.

Implementation will require cutting of 723 trees; to mitigate this the project authorities have planned plantation of 45,800 plants.

Positive Impacts of the Project

The post implementation advantages of the project, as perceived by the stakeholders are:

- Positive long- term impact on city storm water management;

- Reduced risk of recurrent flood related damages;
- Improvement in hygienic conditions, living standards and quality of life of the citizens particularly in flood prone areas;
- Valuation of the properties would be increased;
- Project will have employment opportunities, in both construction and operation phases;

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

In view of addressing the social impacts, in a fair, transparent, and systematic manner a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared. The RAP addresses the impacts through payment of compensation, restoration measures, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring to ensure compliance with social safeguard standards.

Procedure adopted for Preparation of RAP

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared following a structured process, consistent with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and World Bank ESS5 standards. The process followed includes:

- Stakeholder identification and stakeholder consultations;
- Transect walks through project area;
- Assessment of likely environmental and social impacts;
- Finalisation of alignment,
- Census Survey (100%) and Baseline Socio Economic Study;
- Inventory to identify losses suffered by PAPs;
- Defining eligibility and entitlements;
- Valuation of affected assets using PWD Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) without depreciation to ensure replacement cost.
- Defining implementation, monitoring and GRM evaluation methodologies;
- Formulation Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM);
- Budgeting of all planned activities.

RAP includes

- Overview of the project;
- Perceived Positive Impact;
- Perceived Negative Impact;
- Objective and methodology adopted for preparation of RAP;
- Overview of applicable legal framework;
- Gist of the feedback received during Stakeholder Consultation;
- Cut-off-dates;
- Findings of the household level Census Survey and Inventory of affected structures;
- Socio-economic profile of affected families and information on vulnerable groups and persons which need special assistance;
- Eligibility and Entitlement definitions;
- Methodology to be used for valuation and compensation for losses;
- Entitlement matrix;
- Discloser policy;
- Procedures for Delivering Compensation
- Institutional arrangements for implementation of RAP;

- Implementation Planning and schedule;
- Grievance redressal mechanism;
- Methodology for internal monitoring & external evaluation.
- Budget provisions for implementation of RAP;

Disclosure of RAP

The RAP will be disclosed to all stakeholders, including Project Affected Persons (PAPs), through multiple channels to ensure transparency and accessibility. The full RAP document will be made available on the official websites of SMKMC, MITRA, and the World Bank. Public consultations have already been conducted, and disclosure will continue throughout implementation to maintain stakeholder engagement and trust.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

A robust Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) has been established to redress the grievances promptly and transparently. The GRM will operate at the PIU and will be monitored by PMU. **The contact information of the officers responsible for the grievance redressal are disclosed in the RAP document.**

Implementation Arrangements

PMU will oversee compliance, monitor and provide guidance through a Social Development Specialist for the implementation of RAP. SMKMC's PIU will be responsible for overall implementation of the RAP. An experienced NGO will support PIU in implementation.

Monitoring and Evaluation

An external monitoring agency will look the non-biased implementation of the RAP. All actions of RAP implementation will be aligned with the civil works schedule to ensure timely assistance before displacement.

RAP Budget

The total R&R budget is of **INR 2,09,18,208/- (20.91 million)** which will ensure full compliance with safeguard requirements and effective RAP implementation. Key components include:

- **Compensation for impacted structures:** Replacement cost determined using PWD Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) 2024 without depreciation but including 100% solatium for 81 structures: INR 65,75,610/-.
- **R&R Assistance:** Vulnerability allowance payable to 26 vulnerable families. Total: INR 18,34,300.
- GRM provision INR 5,00,000/-, PIU Human Resource INR 36,00,000/-
- Hiring NGO for implementation INR 30,00,000/-, Stakeholder engagement INR 10,00,000/-, and independent M&E agency INR 12,00,000/-;
- Contingency provision INR 5,31,300/-.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT.....	17
1.1	BACKGROUND	17
1.2	PROJECT COMPONENTS	17
1.3	SWD FOR SANGLI-MIRAJ-KUPWAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION	18
1.4	SUB-PROJECT LOCATION	18
1.5	NEED OF THE PROJECT.....	18
2	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS.....	21
2.1	OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS	21
2.1.1	<i>Grey interventions.....</i>	21
2.1.2	<i>Green interventions.....</i>	22
2.1.3	<i>Non-structural interventions.....</i>	22
3	METHODOLOGY ADOPTED FOR PREPARATION OF RAP	23
3.1	OBJECTIVES OF THE RAP	23
3.2	METHODOLOGY ADOPTED FOR PREPARATION OF RAP	23
3.2.1	<i>Stakeholders Consultation:.....</i>	23
3.2.2	<i>Alternative alignment study and finalisation of alignment.....</i>	24
3.2.3	<i>Census survey & baseline socio-economic survey on final alignment.....</i>	24
3.2.4	<i>Mapping of impacts.....</i>	24
3.2.5	<i>Review of legal framework & framing entitlement matrix</i>	24
3.2.6	<i>Valuation of compensations.....</i>	24
3.2.7	<i>Framing Grievance redressal arrangement.....</i>	24
3.2.8	<i>Implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation arrangements.....</i>	25
3.2.9	<i>Budgeting for RAP implementation</i>	25
4	SOCIAL IMPACT.....	26
4.1	METHODOLOGY USED FOR ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS	26
4.2	OVERVIEW OF SUB-PROJECT IMPACT.....	26
4.2.1	<i>Impact on Residential structures</i>	27
4.2.2	<i>Impact on Commercial Structures</i>	27
4.2.3	<i>Impact on Community Property Resource (CPR) Structures.....</i>	27
4.2.4	<i>Affected squatters</i>	27
	SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION.....	27
4.3	CATEGORY OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES & AFFECTED STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS	27
4.4	IMPACT ON VULNERABLE PEOPLE:.....	28
4.5	FINANCIAL PROVISIONS FOR IMPACT MITIGATION	29
5	SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS (PAHS)	30
5.1	INTRODUCTION	30
5.2	OVERVIEW OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE CORRIDOR OF IMPACT (CoI)	30
5.3	MIGRATION DETAILS OF PAH'S	33
6	RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION FRAMEWORK POLICY	34
6.1	RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)	34
6.2	OVERVIEW OF THE APPLICABLE POLICY FRAMEWORK	34

6.2.1	<i>World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5)</i>	34
6.2.2	<i>Applicable National legislature</i>	35
6.2.3	<i>Applicable State legislatures</i>	36
6.3	COMPARISON OF NATIONAL POLICIES AND WORLD BANK ESF	36
6.4	APPLICABILITY OF LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	36
6.5	WORLD BANK ESF AND ITS APPLICABILITY	38
6.6	COMPARISON OF NATIONAL POLICIES AND WORLD BANK ESF	39
7	RESETTLEMENT PLANNING: ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS	47
7.1	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	47
7.2	ENTITLEMENT MATRIX	47
7.3	PROCEDURE FOR LAND ACQUISITION	55
7.4	VALUATION OF LOST AND AFFECTED ASSETS	55
7.5	REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT AWARD	55
7.6	COORDINATION WITH CIVIL WORKS	55
8	CONSULTATIONS AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	56
8.1	OBJECTIVES	56
8.2	POSITIVE IMPACTS DISCUSSED WITH THE STAKEHOLDERS	56
	POTENTIAL	57
8.3	NEGATIVE IMPACTS	57
8.4	METHOD OF CONSULTATION	57
8.5	FINDINGS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	66
8.6	DISCLOSURE OF PROJECT INFORMATION	67
9	COST AND BUDGET	69
9.1	SUMMARY OF SUB-PROJECT IMPACT	69
9.2	ITEMS INCLUDED IN BUDGET	69
9.2.1	<i>Compensation for the Loss of Structure</i>	69
9.2.2	<i>R&R Assistance to Project Affected Families</i>	69
9.2.3	<i>Item wise RAP budget</i>	69
10	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	71
10.1	GENERAL	71
10.2	PROJECT PREPARATORY PHASE	71
10.3	IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	71
10.3.1	<i>PAP Verification & Micro Planning</i>	71
10.3.2	<i>Disclosure, Dissemination, and Meetings</i>	71
10.3.3	<i>Notices for Commencement of Civil Works</i>	72
10.3.4	<i>Site Handover</i>	72
10.4	MONITORING AND EVALUATION PHASE	72
11	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	75
11.1	INTERNAL MONITORING	75
11.2	EXTERNAL EVALUATION	77
12	GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM	79

12.1	TYPES OF GRIEVANCES	79
12.2	PRINCIPLES OF GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL	79
12.3	PROCEDURE FOR GRIEVANCE RESPONSE.....	80
12.4	SEPARATE ARRANGEMENT TO HANDLE COMPLAINTS RELATED TO WORKPLACE SEA/SH	82
12.5	SERVICE STANDARDS FOR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND RESOLUTION	82
12.6	RECORD KEEPING	82
12.7	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PIU	82
12.8	MONITORING OF GRM	83
13	INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT	84
13.1	STATE STEERING COMMITTEE (SSC) AND PROJECT COORDINATION COMMITTEE (PCC)	84
13.2	PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU).....	84
13.3	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (PIU)	84
13.4	RAP IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT AGENCY (NGO)	85
13.5	R&R COMMITTEE FOR OVERSEEING THE RAP IMPLEMENTATION	86
13.6	COMPENSATION DELIVERY MECHANISM	87
14	ANNEXURES	88
	ANNEXURE I : CENSUS SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE.....	88
	ANNEXURE II : PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION OF THE CENSUS SURVEY	93
	ANNEXURE III: CUT-OFF DATE NOTIFICATION FOR SWD WORKS IN SMKMC IN ENGLISH AND MARATHI LANGUAGE AND NEWSPAPER NOTIFICATION	95
	ANNEXURE IV : INDICATIVE TOR FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY / NGO	98
	ANNEXURE V : INDICATIVE TOR FOR EXTERNAL MONITORING AGENCY.....	102
	ANNEXURE VI: CONTACT DETAILS OF THE OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL.....	105

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1	Gist of the proposed grey interventions	21
Table 4-1	Summary of Project Impacted structures and Affected CPR.....	26
Table 4-2	Summary of Construction Category of affected Structures & affected structural elements.....	28
Table 4-3	Summary of Vulnerable people	28
Table 5-1	socio-cultural characteristics of the project-affected households	31
Table 6-1	Applicability of ESS 5.....	34
Table 6-2	Applicability of Legal and Regulatory Framework.....	36
Table 6-3	Comparison of National Policies and World Bank ESF	39
Table 7-1	Entitlement Matrix	48
Table 8-1	Stakeholders identified and methods used	57
Table 8-2	Summary of Community consultation during Census Survey	59
Table 8-3	Location specific summary of concerns and findings	66
Table 8-4	: Communication channels for information dissemination	67
Table 9-1	RAP implementation Budget	70
Table 10-1	Proposed Resettlement Implementation Schedule.....	74
Table 11-1	Indicative monitoring indicators for physical progress	75
Table 11-2	Indicative monitoring indicators for financial progress	76

Table 11-3 Monitoring of grievances received and redressed	76
Table 11-4 Indicative Impact Evaluation Indicators	78
Table 12-1 Summary of GRM Timeline	82

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Project Location	18
Figure 2 Inundation in the city area during 2019 flood event	19
Figure 3 Stagnation of water in Gangotri Colony in Shamraonagar	20
Figure 4 Map of Proposed Interventions in SMKMC	22
Figure 5: Procedures in GRM	80

ABBREVIATION

AF	:	Affected Families
AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
COI	:	Corridor of Impact
CPR	:	Common Property Resources
DPR	:	Detailed Project Report
ESF	:	Environment and Social Framework
GBVC	:	Gender Based Violence Consultations
GoI	:	Government of India
GoM	:	Government of Maharashtra
GRC	:	Grievances Redress Committee
HIV	:	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
LA	:	Land Acquisition
MRDP	:	Maharashtra Resilience Development Project
M&E	:	Monitoring And Evaluation
PIU	:	Project Implementation Unit
PAPs	:	Project Affected Persons
R&R	:	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAP	:	Resettlement Action Plan
RFCTLARR	:	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
RoW	:	Right of the Way
SC	:	Schedule Caste
ST	:	Schedule Tribe
SIA	:	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	:	Social Impact Management Plan
SEP	:	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SMKMC	:	Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation
SWD	:	Strom Water Drainage
RPF	:	Resettlement Policy Framework
RCC	:	Reinforced Cement Concrete
TH	:	Title Holders
VG	:	Vulnerable Group
WB	:	World Bank

DEFINITIONS

Affected family: As defined in RFCTLARR Act 2013 and as identified from the Census-Socioeconomic survey carried for the specific locations within the boundary of the project.

Agricultural Land: land used for: (i) agriculture or horticulture; (ii) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming, breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs; (iii) raising of crops, trees, grass or garden produce; and (iv) land used for the grazing of cattle.

Agricultural labourer: People who are mainly taking part in agricultural activities like cultivating in soil, increasing harvesting, involving in horticultural commodity, management of live stocks, poultry, pisciculture and all other activities are considered as agricultural labours. Also, the people who don't have their own land and earning through working on other's land are known as Agricultural labours. All the agricultural labours in India have less income because of various reasons. This article will give detailed information about the Agricultural labours, types of Agricultural labours, categories of agricultural labours and growth of agriculture labours.

Assistance: All support mechanisms such as monetary help (R&R assistances), services, trainings or assets given to Project Affected Persons/Project Affected Families constitute assistance in this project.

Below poverty line (BPL) family means below poverty line families as defined by the Planning Commission of India, from time to time and those included in the BPL list for the time-being in force;

Commissioner means the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement appointed under sub-section (l) of section 44 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.

Compensation: Compensation refers to: i) amount negotiated with the landowner based on the private negotiation's method (under Standing order No 28); ii) restitution made to property under Sec 26-30 as per provisions laid down in RFCTLARR Act 2013.

Cut-off Date: For title holders, the date of first notification – Section 4 (1) under LA Act 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey for that sub-project will be the cut-off date. In case of acquisition by Private negotiations, cut-off date is the first date of notification shall be Section 11 (1) for Title holders.

The proposed work do not involve any land acquisition or displacement hence for this particular work the Cut-off date will be the date of commencement of the census survey.

Displaced family means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area.

Encroacher: Any person illegally occupying public property by extending their land boundary or a portion of their building onto the existing government land is an encroacher.

Entitled Person (EP): Entitled Person includes all those who qualify for, or are entitled to, compensation / assistance since being impacted by the project. The basis for identification of Entitled Persons (EP) in the project will be the cut-off date (for non-titleholders) and first notification for land acquisition (for Titleholder).

Landowner: A person who is an allottee or a grantee of any land under any scheme of the Government under which such allotment or grant is to mature into ownership, who has mortgaged his land (or any portion thereof) or who has permanent rights and interest in land.

Landless agricultural labourer: A person who does not hold any agricultural land and who has been deriving his main income by working on the lands of others as subtenant or as an agricultural labourer prior to the cut-off date.

Land Looser with Unclear Title: Land losers with unclear titles for the categories of PAPs whose ownership titles are not clear, like people residing in the lands, or where the land was given to a person/ group of persons under various government schemes or by the institution of local self-government (allotted/ leased/ land share etc), or allotted/ leased land transferred through power of attorney or any other legal instrument, but the ownership records are not clear; the replacement cost of the land would be provided in the form of replacement assistance. For such cases rehabilitation assistance would be provided as for the non-agricultural titleholders.

Non-agricultural labourer: means a person who is not an agricultural labourer but is primarily residing in the affected area for a period of not less than five years immediately before the declaration of the affected area and who does not hold any land under the affected area but who earns his livelihood mainly by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood mainly by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected area;

Major Impact: The DPs suffering the following impacts and requiring relocating are categorized as Major Impacted DPs: (i) loss of place of dwelling, (ii) loss of place of business; (iii) loss of livelihood; (iv) loss of agricultural productive land of marginal farmers those who become marginal farmers or landless after acquisition.

Minor Impact: A PAP suffering minor impact is one who is affected to a lesser degree than the major impacts defined above Marginal Farmer: A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to one-half hectare.

Market value means the value of land determined in accordance with section 26 of RFCLARR Act 2013.

Minimum Wages means the minimum wage given to a person for his/her services/labour by type of trade per day as stipulated by Department of Labor of the project state.

Non-Perennial Crop: Any plant species, either grown naturally or through cultivation that lives for a season and perishes with harvesting of its yields has been considered as a nonperennial crop in the project.

Non-titleholder: Affected persons/families/households with no legal title to the land, structures and other assets adversely affected by the project. Non-titleholders include encroachers, squatters, etc.

Notification: means a notification published in the Gazette of Maharashtra Occupier

Project displaced person (PDP): Any tenure holder, tenant, Government lessee or owner of other property, or non-titleholder who on account of the project has been involuntarily displaced from such land including plot in the or other property will be considered as PDP. A displaced will always be a PAP but all PAP may not be PDP.

Project affected household (PAH): A social unit consisting of a family and/or non-family members living together, and is affected by the project negatively and/or positively

Project affected area: Refers to the area of village or locality under a project for which land will be acquired under RFCLARR Act 2013 through declaration by Notification in the Official Gazette by the appropriate Government or for which land belonging to the Government will be cleared from obstructions

Project Affected person (PAP): Any tenure holder, tenant, Government lessee or owner of other property, or non-titleholder who on account of the project has been affected from such land including plot in the or other property in the affected area will be considered as PAP

Project: Project refers to the Maharashtra Resilience Development Project -MRDP

Perennial Crop: Any plant species that live for years and yields its products after a certain age of maturity is a perennial crop. Generally, trees, either grown naturally or horticulturally and yield fruits or timber have been considered as perennial crop in the project. For example, tamarind, coconut, mango, teak, neem etc. are perennial crops.

Persons losing their livelihood: Persons losing their livelihood are individual members of the DHs, who are at least 18 years of age and are impacted by loss of primary occupation or source of income.

Private Property Owners: Private property owners are persons who have legal title to structures, land or other assets.

Permanent Buildings or Pucca Structure: Buildings of a permanent construction type with reinforced concrete.

Replacement Cost: A replacement cost/value of any land or other asset is the cost/value equivalent to or sufficient to replace/purchase the same land or other asset; and has been provided in the Entitlements.

Resettlement Area means an area where the affected families who have been displaced because of land acquisition, are resettled by the project authority/appropriate Government

Residual Land: Residual land can be defined as the remaining portion of land left with the owner of the holding after acquisition of land by the project.

Sharecroppers: Persons who cultivate land of a titleholder on terms of sharing income there from with the titleholder.

Small Farmer: A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.

Semi-Permanent Building or structure: Buildings of a semi-permanent type with tiled roof and walls not of concrete or permanent brickwork.

Scheduled Areas means the Scheduled Areas as defined in section 2 of the Provisions of the panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996

Squatter: A person who has settled on public/government land, land belonging to institutions, trust, etc. and or someone else's land illegally for residential, business and or other purposes and/or has been occupying land and building/asset without authority.

Subtenants: Persons, who not being tenants, can cultivate land on certain terms and conditions.

Tenant: A person who holds/occupies land/structure of another person and (but for a special contract) would be liable to pay rent for that land/structure. This arrangement includes the predecessor and successor-in-interest of the tenant but does not include mortgage of the rights of a landowner or a person to whom holding has been transferred; or an estate/holding has been let in farm for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue; or of a sum recoverable as such an arrear or a person who takes from Government a lease of unoccupied land for the purpose of subletting it.

Temporary Building/Kutcha structure: Temporary building or structure means a temporary type of structure, which includes buildings with roofs constructed of thatch, galvanized iron or asbestos

Women Headed Household (WHH): A women headed household is a household where and adult woman is a primary or soul earner or decision maker.

Vulnerable group: This includes Scheduled Caste. ST, family/household headed by women/female, disabled, handicapped, Below Poverty Line (BPL) families; widows; and persons above the age of 65 years irrespective of their status of title (ownership). Vulnerable groups would also include those farmers who (after acquisition of land) become small/marginal farmers. For such cases, total land holding of the landowner in that revenue village will be considered in which land has been acquired.

Wage earner: Wage earners are those whose livelihood would be affected due to the displacement of the employer. The person must be in continuous employment for at least six months prior to the cut-off date with the said employer and must have reliable documentary evidence to prove his/her employment.

1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

1.1 Background

During the past 50 years, the State of Maharashtra has witnessed a seven-fold increase in the frequency of droughts and six-fold increase in the frequency of flood events. The situation has been further intensified due to climate change phenomenon. Since 2000, frequency of Tropical Cyclonic Storms on Arabian Sea has been increased by about 52%. The State has faced recurring flood events in 2005, 2006, 2019 and 2021.

On this background, the State has taken up Maharashtra Resilience Development Project (MRDP). MRDP, supported by the World Bank, is a strategic initiative aimed at strengthening climate and disaster risk management across Maharashtra, with a particular focus on the flood and landslide-prone Kolhapur and Sangli districts of southern Maharashtra. The project seeks to build resilience through a multi-pronged approach that includes improved flood risk management, enhanced emergency response systems, multi-hazard mitigation strategies, and mobilization of private capital for disaster-related financing. The total cost of MRDP is INR 32,000 million (US\$ 400 million).

The development objective of MRDP is to enhance resilient development in Maharashtra through mitigating flood and developing state capacity for climate-informed disaster risk management by 2030. The multi-sectoral project activities toward an enhanced institutional capacity for climate-informed and integrated risk management aim at reducing the loss of lives and economic damages from disasters in Maharashtra. It will improve climate resilience through feeding downscaled state-of-the-art climate models into decision-making systems for risk management.

1.2 Project Components

The Project has five components:

Component 1: Climate Informed Flood Risk Management, Implementing Agency: Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation (MKVDC).

Component 2: Multi-hazard resilience in districts and cities Implementing Agency: Kolhapur Municipal Corporation (KMC) and Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation (SMKMC) & Department of Disaster Management, Relief, and Rehabilitation.

Component 3: Upgrading emergency operations capacities Implementing Agency: Department of Revenue and Rehabilitation.

Component 4: Private capital mobilization for risk financing and fiscal resilience Implementing Agency: Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA).

Component 5: Implementation support and knowledge management Implementing Agency: Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA)

1.3 SWD For Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation

Under the component 2, urban flood risk mitigation in the jurisdiction of Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation (SMKMC) is planned through implementation of Storm Water Drainage system (SWDs). The interventions planned under this sub-project are discussed in section 2.

1.4 Sub-Project Location

Sangli and Miraj are the twin cities located, in the southern part of Maharashtra, in K1 sub-basin of river Krishna. Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad (SMKMC) is the local self-government administering these twin cities. The city is located on the bank of river Krishna, just on the upstream of the confluence of river Warna and river Krishna. SMKMC with total area of 118.28 sq.km has population of 0.73 million.

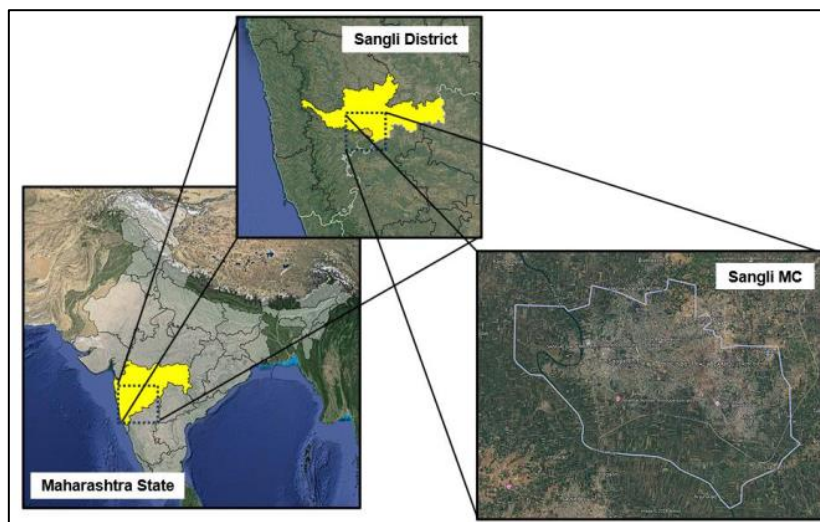


Figure 1 Project Location

1.5 Need of the Project

SMKMC area is recurrently affected by both pluvial as well as fluvial floods. In recent past, the city has faced flood events in 2005, 2006, 2019 and 2021. The 2019 flood event was the most severe one. The most devastating one, in a century was the 2019 flood. In 2019 flood event, 15.83 sq.km (13.38%) of the area of the SMKMC was inundated, affecting 42,631 families and 1,70,631 individuals. Approximately, 1802 houses were impacted and 19,144 people had to be relocated. Compensation payments totalled of INR 658 million.

During 2019 floods, 10 administrative wards (seven in Sangli city and three in Miraj city) were affected. Ward number 14 to 19 are particularly vulnerable due to flooding due to their low-lying topography.

The population of the city and hence the settlement areas are grown significantly during last few decades. The existing storm water drainage system, within SMKMC is outdated and inadequate to manage the surface runoff. Identified missing links in the drainage system are of 30.56 kms and most of the drainage system is heavily silted. Additionally, the discharge carrying capacity of 62 culverts out of 80 is inadequate. These deficiencies contribute significantly to urban flooding, resulting in prolonged stagnation of water, unhygienic conditions and mosquito-borne diseases, in many places. This underscores the urgent need for a robust storm water drainage master plan, which will address the challenges of flood risks.



Figure 2 Inundation in the city area during 2019 flood event



**Figure 3 Stagnation of water in Gangotri Colony in Shamraonagar
due to absence of proper storm water drainage system**

Thus, implementing a robust drainage master plan is critical for SMKMC to mitigate flooding risks, protect lives, and minimize economic losses. By investing in sustainable stormwater infrastructure and adopting proactive measures, the city can enhance its resilience to floods while safeguarding its economic and cultural significance.

2 PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

2.1 Overview of proposed interventions

Based on the flood hazard assessment, with 1D and 2D flood modelling and adaptive strategies, **a suit of various grey, blue & green infrastructure solution** has been designed to reduce disaster risks and economic losses, within SMKMC jurisdiction. Storm Water Drainage System (SWDS) is designed, as per CPHEEO manual, for 5-year return flood, with climate change factor. Based on the flood hazard assessment, with 1D and 2D flood modelling and adaptive strategies, **a suit of various grey, blue & green infrastructure solution** has been designed to reduce disaster risks and economic losses, within SMKMC jurisdiction. Storm Water Drainage System (SWDS) is designed, as per CPHEEO manual, for 5-year return flood, with climate change factor. The total cost of this sub-project is **INR 6110 million (US\$ 76.375 million)**, and the implementation period will be of 3 years.

2.1.1 Grey interventions

The grey infrastructure solutions include desilting of the existing drains, fixing missing links, along the primary drains, rejuvenation of secondary and tertiary drains particularly, in the flood prone area of Shamraonagar and Vijaynagar, replacement of damaged drain lines with pre-cast drains, construction of new roadside pre-cast drains, construction of flood walls, upgradation of inefficient pipe culverts to box culverts and enhancement of capacity of Shehri Nalla.

These grey interventions are designed for 5-year return period with climate change factor except Shehri nalla which is designed for 25 year return period with climate change factor as Sheri nalla carries stormwater from the city catchment and people close to this nalla are affected every year during rainy season; further this Shehri main source of pollution;

Gist of the proposed grey interventions is provided in the table 1 and presented in figure 2 below.

Table 2-1 Gist of the proposed grey interventions

Sr. No.	Interventions	Activities Proposed	Scale / Area	Location
1	Increasing discharge carrying capacity of existing nallas.	Desilting	3.550 km	Bhobe Nalla within SMKMC limit
			1.200 km	Shehri Nalla within SMKMC limit
			3.268 km	Miraj Odha – 2 within SMKMC limit
			4.352 km	Desilting Ankali Nalla - Pumping Station Culvert to Outfall outside SMKMC Limit
			4.338 km	Dhamani Nalla to Outfall outside SMKMC Limit
2	Construction of secondary and tertiary stormwater drains	Box drains and Open drains along the road	113.280 km	Shamrao Nagar (ward no. 14 to 18) and Vijay Nagar (ward no.19) within SMKMC Limits
			6.942 km	Shamrao Nagar within SMKMC Limit
		Construction and Nalla Development	7.985 km	Kalika Nagar within SMKMC Limit
			6.845 km	Shehri Nalla within SMKMC Limit

Sr. No.	Interventions	Activities Proposed	Scale / Area	Location
		RCC Channel	4.155 km	Dhamani Nalla within SMKMC Limit
			2.745 km	Miraj Odha – 2 within SMKMC Limit
			1.430 km	Chikku Baug (Vijay Nagar) within SMKMC Limits
			2.448 km	Ambedkar Nagar
3	Upgradation of existing pipe culverts of inadequate waterways	Construction of RCC Box of adequate waterway	11 Nos.	Shehri Nalla within SMKMC Limit
			1 Nos.	Juni Dhamani Nalla within SMKMC Limit
			9 Nos.	Miraj Odha within SMKMC Limit
			1 Nos.	Shamrao Nagar within SMKMC Limit
			1 Nos.	Bhobe Nalla within SMKMC Limit

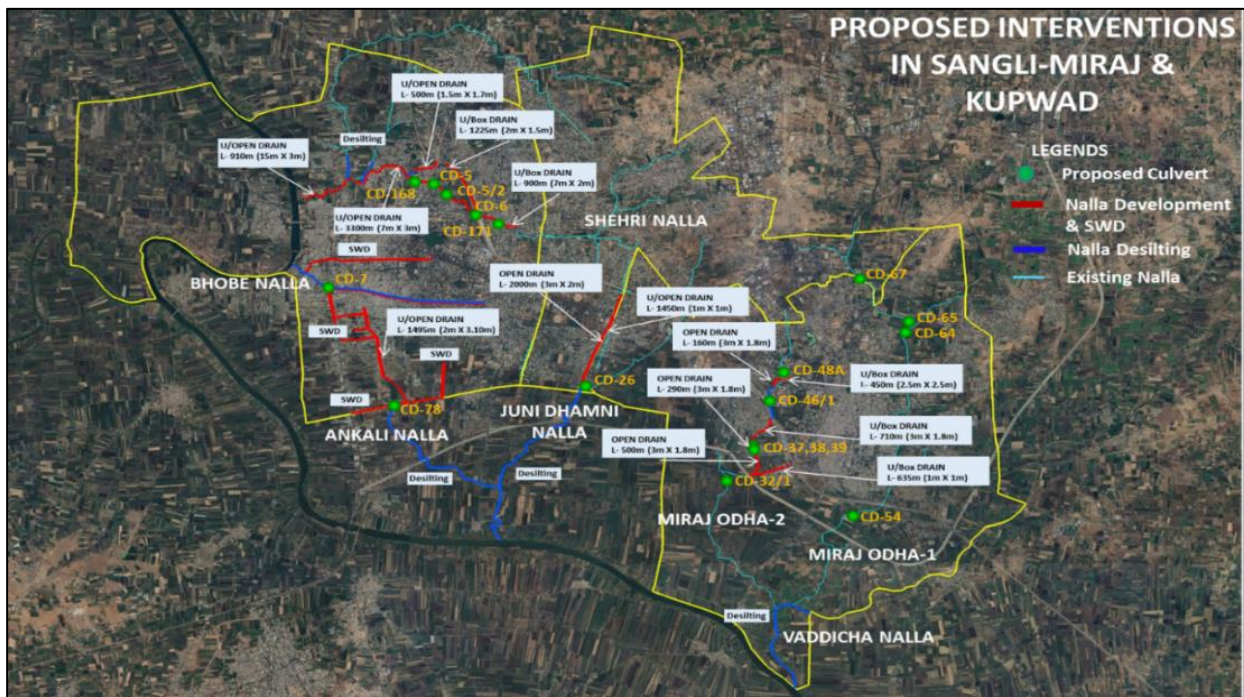


Figure 4 Map of Proposed Interventions in SMKMC

2.1.2 Green interventions

The project implementation requires cutting of 723 trees against this the project authorities within the green interventions 45,800 indigenous trees will be planted on 42 ha of land in the SMKMC jurisdiction.

2.1.3 Non-structural interventions

These includes capacity building program for administration and stakeholders, advocacy on policy reforms to promote rainwater harvesting.

3 METHODOLOGY ADOPTED FOR PREPARATION OF RAP

3.1 Objectives of the RAP

Implementation of proposed interventions, while essential for flood mitigation in SMKMC, it involve some impacts. The primary objective of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to avoid or minimize, if total avoidance is not possible, the impacts of implementation, of the proposed interventions and to ensure that the living standards and livelihoods, of affected persons are restored to at least their pre-project levels or improved, in a fair, transparent, and systematic manner.

3.2 Methodology adopted for Preparation of RAP

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared by SMKMC (PIU) with the assistance of the consultant, following a structured process, consistent with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and World Bank ESS5 standards. Thereafter, the document is reviewed by the MITRA (PMU). As per the discloser policy of the World Bank, this RAP document is being disclosed, after formal consent of the World Bank.

The process followed for the preparation of RAP is:

- i. Stakeholder identification and stakeholder consultations;
- ii. Transect walks through project area;
- iii. Assessment of potential social impacts;
- iv. Finalisation of alignment,
- v. Census Survey (100%) and Baseline Socio Economic Study;
- vi. inventory to identify losses suffered by PAPs;
- vii. Defining eligibility and entitlements;
- viii. Methodology used for valuation of affected assets;
- ix. Budgeting;
- x. Defining roles and responsibilities pertaining to implementation;
- xi. Defining roles and responsibilities pertaining to monitoring;
- xii. Formulation Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM);
- xiii. Implementation planning and schedule.

3.2.1 Stakeholders Consultation:

In order to engage, with the community and enhance public understanding on the Project and address the issues pertaining to resettlement, series of consultations are held with communities, in the project influence zone and stakeholders through focus group discussions (FGD), meetings and individual interviews during the RAP preparation. The opinions of the stakeholders and their concerns have been gathered during these consultations and integrated into the Project planning and implementation.

Details regarding methodology used for identification of stakeholders, techniques used for consultations, summary of consultations held, and location specific issues captured and channels of information dissemination that would be used are provided in Section 8.

3.2.2 Alternative alignment study and finalisation of alignment

On the basis of walkthrough survey and stakeholder consultations, alignment modifications have been done with an objective to minimize the social impacts. Final alignment there is no permanent impact on private, government, or community land. **Also, there is no displacement of persons or there is no permanent loss of livelihood. These properties can be continued to be used for intended purposes, even during implementation phase.** However, the proposed project will have minor impact of temporary nature on 81 structures.

3.2.3 Census survey & baseline socio-economic survey on final alignment

The census survey is conducted, during April and May 2025, within the Direct Project Impact with following objectives:

- To identify the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Families (PAFs);
- To establish cut-off date;
- To make the inventory of negative impacts of the sub-project;
- To capture socio-economic baseline profile of the PAFs;
- To identify vulnerable groups in the sub-project impact corridor.

The tools used for the census survey are:

- Structure questionnaire (attached as [Annexure I](#));
- Door to door interactions;
- Focus group discussions;
- Photographic and video documentation.

Census survey done has covered 100% of properties and vendors located within the Right of Way (ROW) of the sub-project. An asset inventory is prepared to document, the type and extent of property loss, including enumeration of structures and assets within the corridor of impact, along with details such as area, construction type, land use, and ownership status. Also, the socio-economic profile of the affected families has been mapped.

3.2.4 Mapping of impacts

Based on the census survey and socio-economic survey, household specific (PAF specific) impact of the sub-project is mapped and presented in section 4 of this document.

3.2.5 Review of legal framework & framing entitlement matrix

The review of policy framework applicable to this sub-project is done and the details regarding the applicable laws, for identifying the affected persons and their entitlements for compensation are provided in section 6 and 7 of this document.

3.2.6 Valuation of compensations

During the census survey all data required for valuation of the affected structures such as type of construction, its dimensions etc. has been captured. The valuation is done as per the Schedule of Rate of Public Works Department, without applying depreciation due to age of the structure (i.e. on replacement cost principle) but with 100 % solatium amount. The applicable rates as per the category of structure (permanent / semi-permanent / kuccha), from PWD schedule of rates have been considered for structure specific valuation.

3.2.7 Framing Grievance redressal arrangement

In view of the ESS1 and ESS5, a Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) is framed at the project level for addressing the grievances of the stakeholders and project affected persons. The details of the GRM are discussed in section 12 of this document.

3.2.8 Implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation arrangements

To ensure the effective implementation of the RAP, necessary implementation, monitoring & evaluation framework is established which is discussed in section 10 and 11 of this documents.

3.2.9 Budgeting for RAP implementation

Considering the impact of the project mapped in section-4 and provisions entitlement matrix, provided in section 9, detailed item wise budget has been prepared for the implementation of RAP. Total RAP implementation budget is for **INR 1,82,41,210/- (18.24 million)** which includes provisions for following key items such as compensation for impacted structures, vulnerability allowance, provisions for stakeholder engagements, grievance redressal, PIU human resource, NGO for the RAP implementation support and that for external monitoring & evaluation of RAP implementation. The details of item wise budget provisions are provided in section 9 of this document.

4 SOCIAL IMPACT

4.1 Methodology used for Assessment of Impacts

Based on the data captured during impact assessment and considering the views expressed by the stakeholders during consultation process, alternatives alignments were studied and the alignment having the minimum impact is finalised.

The census survey is conducted within the Direct Project Impact Area, using a structured questionnaire (attached as [Annexure I](#)), covering 100% of properties and vendors located within the Right of Way (ROW) of the sub-project. An asset inventory is prepared to document, the type and extent of property loss, including enumeration of structures and assets within the corridor of impact, along with details such as area, construction type, land use, and ownership status.

4.2 Overview of Sub-Project Impact

There is no permanent impact on private, government, or community land under this sub-project. Any impact on SMKMC land is temporary and limited to the construction period of the drainage works. No agricultural land within the SMKMC area is affected by the project. The partial impacts on SMKMC and private land are temporary in nature and confined to the duration of civil works. Following completion of the drainage construction, temporarily affected structures such as compound walls and access arrangements will be reconstructed at their original locations.

Also, there is no displacement of persons or there is no permanent loss of livelihood.

However, the proposed project will have minor impact on owners of 81 structures. Some of them are residential, some are commercial including two community property resources (CPRs) structures. The impact is reckoned as a minor because the main structures are unaffected while only the appurtenant components, of the structures such as compound wall, doorsteps, fencing etc are impacted. The information of impacted elements of the structures is given in Table no. 2, below. **These properties can be continued to be used for intended purposes, even during implementation phase.**

Further, the impact is considered as temporary because, the drainage system at structure location is underground and the impacted elements of the structure can be restored after construction at that particular location is completed i.e. within a period of couple of months. **The impacted person will be eligible for replacement cost compensation, prior to its demolition. The compensation amount will be determined on the basis of joint measurements and the prevailing schedule of rates.**

Micro plan will be prepared with the assistance of NGO and disclosed. Such master plan will include the list of PAPs, its category, description of asset impacted, its measurements, unit rate considered for valuation, compensation amount and any other applicable entitlements and assistance.

Summary of the project impacted structures and common property resources is presented in Table 2 below; whereas summary of category of structures (permanent / semi- permanent / Kuccha) and affected elements of the structures is given in Table No. 3 below.

Table 4-1 Summary of Project Impacted structures and Affected CPR

Sr. No	Impact Category & type				Total
1	Residential				
	Title Holders	Non-title Holders	Tenants	Encroachers	
	6	3	Nil	23	32
2	Commercial				
	Title Holders	Non-title Holders	Tenants	Encroachers	

	15	2	9	19	45
3	Squatter				
	Title Holders	Non-title Holders	Tenants	Encroachers	
	-	-	-	2	2
4	Community Property Resources				
	Title Holders	Non-title Holders	Tenants	Encroachers	
	1	-	-	1	2
Total					81

Source: Census Survey, April and May – 2025

4.2.1 Impact on Residential structures

All 32 residential structures are partially affected, limited to elements such as compound walls, bathrooms, parking sheds, tin sheds, canopies, arrangements, while the main residential structures remain unaffected. These properties can be continued to be used for residential purposes, as there is no permanent impact on any structure.

Out of these 32 residential, construction category of 10 structures is permanent, that of 17 is semi-permanent and remaining 5 are Kuccha are of category.

Among these 32 likely impacted residential structures only 6 are titleholders, while 26 are non-title holders including encroachers.

One residential structure that was previously assessed to be impacted by approximately 75% has been fully avoided by alignment modification.

4.2.2 Impact on Commercial Structures

It has been identified from the census survey that a total of 45 commercial structures have minor impact of temporarily nature. These minor elements of these structures such as compound walls, access steps, canopies, parking sheds, tin sheds, canopies are temporarily impacted during project implementation and will be restored after project works at that particular location are completed. Even these properties can be continued to be used for intended purposes, even during implementation phase.

Out of these 45 commercial structures, construction category of 8 is permanent, that of 23 is semi-permanent and remaining 14 of are Kuccha category. Socio-economic census data have been collected for all affected commercial structures. Of these, 15 are titleholders, 19 are encroachers, and 9 are tenants. The commercial tenants will not be displaced, and they can continue to perform their business activities. Through alignment modification, impact on eight commercial structures, including public library has been avoided, resulting in a reduction in the overall number of affected commercial structures.

4.2.3 Impact on Community Property Resource (CPR) Structures

Two Common Property Resources (CPRs) are affected temporarily, with impacts confined to compound walls and net-shed structures; both will be reconstructed at the same locations.

Alignment modifications led to the avoidance of sixteen CPRs, significantly reducing the total number of affected community assets.

4.2.4 Affected squatters

The project-affected area also includes two identified squatters.

The squatters utilize their structures for commercial purposes, such as operating food and tea stalls.

4.3 Summary of Construction Category of affected Structures & affected structural elements

Affected structures are classified, based on their construction type, into three categories viz. permanent, semi-permanent and kuccha. Further, for better understanding the of the extent

impact, the information related to elements of impacted structures such as boundary walls, bathrooms, parking sheds, tin sheds, canopies, and other ancillary components etc. has been summarised in table no. 3 below.

Table 4-2 Summary of Construction Category of affected Structures & affected structural elements

4.4 Impact on Vulnerable People:

Sr.No.	Item		No.	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Kuccha
1	Residential Structure	Bathroom	3		2	1
		Compound wall	19	9	7	3
		Net Compound	1			1
		Parking Shed	1		1	
		Canopy (Teen shed)	4	1	3	
		Steel Gate	1		1	
		Toilet	3		3	
	Total	32	10	17	5	
2	Commercial Structure	Access Step	1	1		
		Canopy (Teen shed)	29	2	17	10
		Counter	1	1		
		Compound wall	5	4	1	
		Grill Compound	1		1	
		Iron Doorstep	1		1	
		Parking Shed	1			1
		Shop Hording	1		1	
		Steel Gate	1		1	
		Teen Shed	3			3
	Total	45	8	23	14	
3	CPR	Wire fencing	1		1	
		Compound wall	1	1		
	Total	2	1	1		
	Grand Total	79	20	41	19	

Within the project-affected area, a total of 26 households fall under the vulnerable category, a summary of which is presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4-3 Summary of Vulnerable people

Sr. No	Vulnerable Category	Number
1	Elderly people and/or veterans of war;	11
2	Persons with disabilities and their careers;	1
3	Low-income family's dependent on state support;	Nil
4	Women-headed households or single mothers with underage children;	1
6	Scheduled Tribe (ST)	-
7	Scheduled Caste (SC)	13
	Total	26

*** Source: Census Survey, conducted by Primove, April and May -2025**

4.5 Financial provisions for impact mitigation

During the census survey all data required for valuation of the affected structures such as type of construction , its dimensions etc. has been captured. The financial provision for restoration of these structures has been made in the RAP budget. The valuation is done as per the Schedule of Rate of Public Works Department, without applying depreciation due to age of the structure (i.e. on replacement cost principle) but with 100 % solatium amount.

Similarly, provision for one time vulnerability allowance for affected vulnerable 26 families is also made in the overall RAP budget which is provided in Chapter 9.

5 SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS (PAHs)

5.1 Introduction

The socio-economic profile, of the likely Project Affected Households (PAHs) has been developed, based on data, generated through a census survey, conducted during April and May 2025. This census survey was done on the final alignment, finalised after the alternative studies, done with an objective to minimise the impacts. Information was collected by administering a structured census questionnaire to the Head of the Household or, where unavailable, to another adult household member. The survey provided insights, into the socio-economic conditions, of the affected households, including their priorities, expectations, and concerns. The format of the questionnaire is enclosed as [Annexure I](#).

The primary objectives of the census survey were to identify, all project-affected households and to assess the nature and extent of project impacts. The survey was carried out by a dedicated team, of surveyors in coordination with officials, from the Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation (SMKMC) and covered all affected households and business establishments within the corridor of impact. The census survey questionnaire ([Annexure I](#)) was designed, in line with the project objectives and baseline data requirements for socio-economic assessment, including identification of vulnerable groups. The questionnaire captured detailed information on demographic characteristics, education levels, occupational patterns, income sources, and other relevant socio-economic indicators of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

Based on the final technical designs, a 100 percent census survey of affected families was conducted, within the proposed Corridor of Impact (CoI). The survey identified 79 project-affected families and two Community Property Resources (CPRs). Total affected population is 395. Impact on all the families / structures is partial and temporary in nature. The elements of the structures affected, during the civil works, will be restored subsequently.

The socio-cultural characteristics of the project-affected households are summarized in Table 5. Photographs document the census survey and consultations with affected households are provided in [Annexure II](#).

5.2 Overview of the Socio-economic profile of the Corridor of Impact (CoI)

The sex composition of the project-affected households presents that the male population is 54 per cent and female population is 46 per cent.

The distribution of Project Affected Households (PAHs) shows that most are commercial structures, making up **56.96% (45)**, followed by residential structures at **40.50% (32)**, with only a small share being squatters at **2.53% (2)**. Altogether, this accounts for **100% (79 households)**, representing the full set of affected families.

When looking at the type of title, the majority are encroachers at **55.69% (44)**, while titleholders account for **26.58% (21)**, tenants for **11.39% (9)**, and non-title holders for **6.32% (5)**. This distribution also totals **100% (79 households)**, and it is important to note that Common Property Resources (CPRs) are excluded from this categorization, means the figures reflect only individual household titles.

As per the census survey, 57 % of the affected households belongs to the Hindu religion, Muslims is 24 % , Buddhist is 14 % , Jain is 4% and Christian 1 % . Regarding the type of families, data shows 25 % of the households are joint families remaining 75% families are nuclear families.

Within the project-affected area, 3 households (4%) belong to Nomadic Tribes (NTs). Additionally, 12 households (15%) fall under the Scheduled Caste (SC) category, while 12 households (15%) belong to the Other Backward Class (OBC) category. The remaining 52 households (66 %) belong to the General category.

With respect to the duration of stay, it is observed that 80% of households have been residing in the area for up to 10 years, 11% for 10–20 years, and the remaining 9% for 21–50 years. The age-group composition of the project-affected population indicates that the largest proportion, 120 individuals (30%) falls within the 31–50 years age group. This is followed by 103 individuals (26%) belonging to the above 51 years age group and 100 individuals (25) falls within 16-30 years of age.

As per the census survey, out of a total affected population of 395 persons, 12% are illiterate, while 2% are newly literate. Among the literate population, approximately 5% have education up to primary school, 20% have education up to secondary, 30% are up to graduate, 28% are graduates, and about 3% have education above the graduate level.

About 11% of the affected persons are engaged in government or private service. Approximately 24% are engaged in trade or business activities. Around 0.25% are involved in farming or agriculture, 23%, students, 24 % are homemakers, 3% are non-agricultural labour, 2% are unemployed and 10% are retired/ senior citizens .

Information gathered during house-house socio-economic survey is analysed. Analysis of household income levels indicates that 8% of households earn up to ₹50,000 annually, 18 % earn between ₹51,000 and ₹1,00,000, 57% fall within the income range of ₹1,00,000 to ₹5,00,000, and the remaining 8% have an annual income exceeding ₹5,00,000. 10 % families have not disclosed their family income. In case, any commercial structures are required to be closed temporarily during the construction period, it will be compensated on pro-rata basis, for loss of business.

Table 5-1 socio-cultural characteristics of the project-affected households

Item	Description	Number	Percentage
Population	Male	215	54.43
	Female	180	45.57
	Total PAFs	395	100
PAFs by Type of structure	Residential	32	40.50
	Commercial	45	56.96
	Squatter	2	2.53
	Total PAFs	79	100
PAFs by Type of Title	Titleholders	21	26.58
	Non-title holders	5	6.32
	Encroachers	44	55.69
	Tenants	9	11.39

Item	Description	Number	Percentage
	Total PAFs	79	100
Religious Group	Hindu	45	56.96
	Muslim	19	24.05
	Buddhist	11	13.92
	Jain	3	3.80
	Christian	1	1.27
	Total PAFs	79	100
Social Group	Schedules Tribe (ST)	0	0.00
	Scheduled Caste (SC)	13	16.45
	Other Backward Class (OBC)	12	15.19
	NT	3	3.80
	General	51	64.55
	Total PAFs	79	100
Family Type	Joint	20	25.32
	Nuclear	59	74.68
	Total PAFs	79	100
Years of stay	Up to 10 Year	63	79.75
	10 – 20 Years	9	11.39
	21 – 50 Years	7	8.86
	50 and above	0	0.00
	Total PAFs	79	100.00
Age Group composition	0-4	15	3.80
	5-15	57	14.43
	16-30	100	25.32
	31-50	120	30.38
	Above 51	103	26.08
	Total PAPs	395	100
Literacy Levels	Illiterate	48	12.15
	New Literate / literate	8	2.03
	Primary Schooling	20	5.06
	Secondary Schooling	80	20.25
	Up to Graduate	117	29.62
	Graduate	109	27.59
	Above Graduate	13	3.29

Item	Description	Number	Percentage
	Total PAPs	395	100
Occupational Background	Service	42	10.63
	Trade/Business	93	23.54
	Farming/ Agriculture	1	0.25
	Students	91	23.29
	Homemaker	93	23.54
	Non- agriculture Labour	12	3.04
	Unemployed	7	1.77
	Retired / senior citizen	41	10.38
	Not Applicable	15	3.54
		Total PAPs	395
Annual income of family (Rs)	Up to 50000	6	7.59
	50000-100000	14	17.72
	100000 – 500000	45	56.96
	Above 500000	6	7.59
	Data not available	8	10.13
		Total PAFs	79

Source: Census Survey by Primove April-May 2025.

5.3 Migration details of PAH's

Based on the census survey data collected from the project-impacted area, no migration trend has been observed among the Project Affected Households (PAHs) or Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

6 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION FRAMEWORK POLICY

6.1 Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

MITRA, the implementing authority for MRDP has adopted the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), that establishes the legal, institutional, and implementation framework for providing, compensation for loss of assets, livelihoods, and community property, as well as for resettlement and rehabilitation of project-affected person. This RPF is based the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) 2018, relevant legislations enacted by the Government of India and the State of Maharashtra, on Involuntary Resettlement.

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) establishes the legal, institutional, and implementation framework for providing compensation for loss of assets, livelihoods, and community properties, as well as for resettlement and rehabilitation of project-affected persons. This RPF will be applicable for the project affected persons of this sub-project including non-title holders.

This chapter details the eligibility criteria the project will follow to identify the affected persons and the entitlements for compensation and assistance the eligible affected persons.

6.2 Overview of the Applicable Policy Framework

6.2.1 World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5)

The World Bank has adopted the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) 2018, to ensure that projects are implemented in a socially inclusive and sustainable manner. Within this framework, Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) “Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement” is particularly relevant as it addresses the impacts of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The applicability of ESS5 in the project is given in the table below:

Table 6-1 Applicability of ESS 5

World Bank ESS Standards	Objective	Relevance	Applicability
ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives. • Avoid forced displacement. Mitigate unavoidable adverse impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by providing compensation at replacement cost. • Assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, livelihoods and living standards to pre-displacement levels or to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from different types of land acquisition and restrictions on access. Does not apply to voluntary market transactions, except which results in displacement of persons (third parties). • Provides criteria for “voluntary” land donations, sale of community land, and parties 	<p>This standard is applicable in respect of involuntary acquisition of land and resettlement.</p> <p>This standard also applies to physical/ economic displacement of temporary as well as permanent nature.</p>

World Bank ESS Standards	Objective	Relevance	Applicability
	<p>levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure. • Conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable • development programs. • Improve or restore the livelihoods of displaced persons. 	<p>obtaining income from illegal rentals.</p>	

6.2.2 Applicable National legislature

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013,”

All the involuntary displacement due to this sub-project will be governed by this act.

The aim and objectives of the Act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families; (ii) provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition; (iii) make adequate provisions for such PAPs for their rehabilitation and resettlement;

- Ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that PAPs become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
- Section 27 of the Act defines the method by which market value of the land shall be computed under the proposed law. Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II through VI outline the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to landowners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I.

6.2.3 Applicable State legislatures

- a) Government of Maharashtra Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Maharashtra) Rules, 2014
- b) Direct Land Purchase Policy of Maharashtra, 2015

The Government of Maharashtra has formulated and adopted the policy for direct purchase of land for various projects other than irrigation projects through the Government Decision (G.R. No.: Miscellaneous-03/2015/No.34/A-2, dated 12 May 2015). If the land required by Land Acquiring Institution is acquired by a direct purchase method instead of acquiring it as per Land Acquisition Act, which is not prohibited through direct purchase method, it shall be done considering the following directive principles:

The policy provides an additional ex-gratia 25% compensation on the market value calculated as per article 26 to 30 (read with THE FIRST SCHEDULE) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

However, the purchase policy doesn't consider the R&R assistance to be provided under THE SCHEDULE II of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

6.3 Comparison of National Policies and World Bank ESF

A comparison between the Government of India/Maharashtra statutes and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) that provides gap-filling measures is presented in the table below. The acquisition of private property and compensation under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR) and the Maharashtra Rules, 2014 may not, in all cases, reflect the replacement cost of lost land and assets as required under World Bank ESS5. Further, while the Act recognizes both titleholders and certain categories of non-titleholders, persons such as squatters, encroachers, and those residing or earning a livelihood on rights of way or public lands remain excluded from the purview of compensation under the statute.

Titleholders and certain categories of non-titleholders, persons such as squatters, encroachers, and those residing or earning a livelihood on rights of way or public lands remain excluded from the purview of compensation under the statute.

6.4 Applicability of Legal and Regulatory Framework

A review of the legal and regulatory framework in terms of their relevance and applicability to the project is presented below:

Table 6-2 Applicability of Legal and Regulatory Framework

Sr. No.	Act / Rules	Key Features	Applicability to the project
1.	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	The Act include the following key provisions related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory social assessments to determine whether the said acquisition serves a larger public purpose or not • Requirement to ascertain the minimum land requirements for the purpose for which land is being 	Yes, applicable in respect of involuntary acquisition of the land

Sr. No.	Act / Rules	Key Features	Applicability to the project
		<p>acquired</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the impact of land acquisition on life, livelihoods, public infrastructure, common properties, customary rights and community assets of impacted communities and areas • Identification of steps to minimize any adverse or negative impacts of the acquisition • Social and economic cost-benefit analysis of the land acquisition to ascertain those benefits outweigh the costs • Livelihoods support for affected persons, including compensation and support for permanent or temporary relocation using realistic assessments • Detailed census and social impact assessment of affected families to map their socio-economic profile, potential losses or impacts • Special provisions for disadvantaged and vulnerable persons and households; mandatory settlement of compensation and assistance before actual land acquisition; setting up of mechanisms for consultations, grievance redress and information disclosure. 	
2.	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Maharashtra) Rules, 2014 and its subsequent amendments.	The State Rules mirror the requirements under the national legislation and provides some additional provisions	<p>Applicable</p> <p>In case of involuntary acquisition of private land.</p>
3.	Maharashtra Direct Purchase Policy, 2016	As per this policy, if the land required by Land Acquiring Institution is acquired by direct purchase method instead of acquiring as per Land Acquisition Act which is not prohibited through direct purchase method. The Policy details out the principles and procedures for such direct purchase.	<p>Applicable</p> <p>In case of the landlord is willingly offering the land for the project.</p>
4.	The Right to Information Act, 2005	The Act provides for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information	<p>Applicable</p> <p>To ensure transparency</p>

Sr. No.	Act / Rules	Key Features	Applicability to the project
		under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority	of the project's stages for all stakeholders.

6.5 World Bank ESF and its applicability

The ESS 5 applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation:

- a) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law
- b) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures
- c) Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the project
- d) Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project specific cut-off date
- e) Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible
- f) Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas
- g) Land rights or claims to land, or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation and,
- h) Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

The applicability of ESS5 in the project is given in section 6.2.1 above.



6.6 Comparison of National Policies and World Bank ESF

A comparison of the provisions available in RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the requirement of WB ESS5 along with the measures to bridge the gap is presented in the below table:

Table 6-3 Comparison of National Policies and World Bank ESF

Sl. No.	World Bank ESF requirements	Provisions in RFCTLARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap between Policy/Acts and ESF, 2016 of World Bank
1.	Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible	Social Impact assessment (SIA) should include: (i) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project; (ii) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible [Ref: Section 4 sub-section 4(d) and 4(e)]	ESIA will be carried out.
2.	If unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	None	Analysis of alternatives to avoid/ minimize/ compensate or offset
3.	To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels	None	Would be ensured through suitable provisions in the RAP
4.	To improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.	None	Would be ensured through suitable provisions in the RAP
5.	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.	While the policy does not specify any requirement for screening of the project at an early stage for resettlement impacts and risks, it requires carrying out social impact	Screening of all sub-projects towards enabling identification of the potential resettlement impacts and associated risks will be carried out.



Sl. No.	World Bank ESF requirements	Provisions in RFCTLARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap between Policy/Acts and ESF, 2016 of World Bank
		assessment before any proposal for land acquisition (section-16).	
6.	Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks (ESS-1)	Carry out census of affected people and their assets to be affected, livelihood loss and common property to be affected; R&R scheme including timeline for implementation. (Section: 16. (1) and (2)).	The ESS-1 requirements will be followed based on which census and socio-economic will be carried out
7.	Carryout consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options (ESS- 10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with Panchayat, Municipality, to carry out SIA. (Section: 4. (1)) • Public hearing for Social Impact Assessment Section: 5. • Discussion on and public hearing for Draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme Section: 16. (4). and (5). 	All impacted persons – landowners and users of land (non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers) would be consulted. The ESS-10 requirements will be followed
8.	Establish grievance redressal mechanism (ESS-1 and ESS-5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority for disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement. Section: 51. (1). And Section: 64. • The Requiring Body or any person aggrieved by the Award passed by an Authority under section 69 may file an appeal to the High Court within sixty days 	A project level GRM will be included in the RAP and RPF/ESMF



Sl. No.	World Bank ESF requirements	Provisions in RFCTLARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap between Policy/Acts and ESF, 2016 of World Bank
		from the date of award. Section: 74. (1). and (2).	
9.	Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase. (ESS-1 and ESS-5)	Social Impact Assessment is must before taking final decision on acquisition of land followed by preparation of R&R Scheme	Social Impact Assessment, consultations with relevant stakeholders – affected and interested parties will be done
10.	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible. (ESS-5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for land in case of irrigation projects to the landowners losing agricultural land. Land for land in every project to landowners belong to SC and ST community up to 2.5 acres of land. Section: 31 and The Second Schedule • Provision of housing units in case of displacement. Offer for developed land. Section: 31 and The Second Schedule • Recognizes 3 methods and whichever is higher will be considered which will be multiplied by a factor given in The First Schedule. Compensation given earlier will not be considered; If rates not available floor price can be set; Steps to be taken to update the market value. <i>(Section 26 and The First Schedule) Provision for employment, fishing rights, annuity policy etc (Section: 31 and The Second Schedule)</i> 	Structure to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation, besides commensurate provisions to address livelihood issues. Specific provisions to address impacts on non-titleholders will be incorporated



Sl. No.	World Bank ESF requirements	Provisions in RFCTLARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap between Policy/Acts and ESF, 2016 of World Bank
11.	<p>If there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; provide transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required. (ESS-5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A family as a unit will receive R&R grant over and above the compensation and those who are not entitled to compensation. Section: 31 • Homeless entitled to constructed house, land for land in irrigation projects in lieu of compensation, in case of acquisition for urbanization 20% of developed land reserved for owners at prices equal to compensation' jobs or onetime payment or annuity for 20 years' subsistence grant, transportation, land and house registered on joint name husband and wife, etc. Second Schedule • Provision for infrastructural amenities in resettlement areas. Section: 32 and Third Schedule 	<p>Would be ensured through suitable provisions in the RAP</p>
12.	<p>Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. (ESS-5)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landless people are considered and eligible for R&R grants. <i>Section:16. (2).</i> • Widows, divorcees, abandoned women will be considered as separate family and entitled to R&R provisions <i>Section: 3. (m)</i> • Homeless entitled to constructed house and landless entitled to land in irrigation project. <i>Second Schedule</i> 	<p>Commensurate measures would be provided for in the RAP</p>



Sl. No.	World Bank ESF requirements	Provisions in RFCTLARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap between Policy/Acts and ESF, 2016 of World Bank
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special provision for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe; <i>Section: 41.</i> • Additional provisions for SC&ST for land for land in irrigation projects, additional sum over and above the subsistence grant. <i>Second Schedule</i> 	
13.	<p>If land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. (ESS-5)</p>	<p>R&R entitlements apply in case of land acquired/purchased for PPP projects and for Private Companies. <i>Section: 2. (2), and 46.</i></p>	<p>Provisions as applied in the RFTCLARR Act and Direct Purchase Policy (SANKIRNA-03/2015/Para. Kra. 34/A-2 dated 12th May 2015 Revenue & Forest Department, Govt. of Maharashtra.) will be used and additional measures where required will be used for vulnerable and disadvantaged persons.</p>
14.	<p>Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets. (ESS-5)</p>	<p>The Act recognizes: <i>Section: 3 (c)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a family which does not own any land but belong to the family of an agricultural labourer, tenant, sharecroppers, or artisans or working in affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land • the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dweller who have lost any of their forest rights • family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the 	<p>This provision will be applicable in case of involuntary land acquisition. The date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under Section 4.1 of the LAA will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters the start date of the project census survey.</p>



Sl. No.	World Bank ESF requirements	Provisions in RFCTLARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap between Policy/Acts and ESF, 2016 of World Bank
		<p>land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen a family residing or earning livelihoods on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land 	
15.	<p>Prepare a resettlement plan / indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. (ESS-5 and ESS-7)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including timeline for implementation. <i>Section: 16. (1) and (2).</i> Separate development plans to be prepared. <i>Section 41</i> 	<p>RAP is prepared. Under this sub-project indigenous people are not affected.</p>
16.	<p>Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders. (ESS-10)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme prepared shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and discussed in the concerned Gram Sabhas or Municipalities and in website. <i>Section: 16. (4)</i> The approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, 	<p>In addition to the publishing of the approved resettlement plan, the RAP and RPF includes provision for disclosure of the various documents pertaining to RAP implementation in accordance with Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF)</p>



Sl. No.	World Bank ESF requirements	Provisions in RFCTLARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap between Policy/Acts and ESF, 2016 of World Bank
		Municipality or Municipal Corporation and in website. <i>Section: 18.</i>	
17.	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts and / or indigenous peoples plan, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation. (ESS-5)	The requiring body shall bear the cost of acquisition covering compensation and R&R cost. <i>Section: 19. (2) and Section 95. (1)</i>	None
18.	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation. (ESS-5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid within three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements. <i>Section: 38. (1)</i> The Collector shall be responsible for ensuring that the rehabilitation and resettlement process is completed in all its aspects before displacing the affected families. <i>Section: 38. (2)</i> 	None
19.	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, to monitor and review the 	The ESS-5 requirements will be followed.



Sl. No.	World Bank ESF requirements	Provisions in RFCTLARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap between Policy/Acts and ESF, 2016 of World Bank
	displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports. (ESS-5)	progress of implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme and to carry out post-implementation social audits in consultation with the <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gram Sabha in rural areas and municipality in urban areas. <i>Section: 45. (1)</i> • Set up National and State level Monitoring Committee to review and monitor progress. <i>Section 48-50</i> 	

The comparative analysis of National policies and WB ESF identifies the gaps in procedures, provisions and entitlements. Based on the identified gaps and considering the measures to be taken up by the project to bridge the gap, the procedures and entitlements have been included in this RAP.

7 RESETTLEMENT PLANNING: ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

This chapter details the eligibility criteria, the project will follow to identify the affected persons and the entitlements for compensation and assistance the eligible affected persons.

7.1 Eligibility Criteria

Any person or company, whose assets and/or income is affected by the Project, whether permanently or temporarily, and regardless of whether they have legal title to the affected land or asset, is eligible to receive applicable compensation and other entitlements. If people or households reside in, occupy or use land needed for the Project prior to a determined cut-off date (that will be disclosed to all PAPs) then they will be considered affected and eligible for compensation and entitlements.

Provided further that the property owners whose properties were existing on the cut-off date but subsequently displaced for other development works, prior to commencement of work, under this sub-project will not be entitled for compensation.

The census survey was commenced on 9th April 2025 and conducted thereafter during April and May 2025. During census survey, the residential as well as commercial structures affected by the sub-project are identified. As per the census survey, the commercial structures will not be displaced, and they can continue to perform their business activities. In case, any commercial structures are required to be closed temporarily during the construction period, it will be compensated on pro-rata basis, for loss of business.

The cut-off date is clearly disclosed to PAPs, during consultation meetings and during one-on-one interviews for the census survey. Any person, including encroacher moving into the sub-project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled for compensation. **The cut-off-date is 9th April 2025.** Public notice regarding disclosure of the cut-off date for PAPs in SMKMC in English and Marathi language and newspaper notice published on February 10, 2026, in 'Dainik Pratinidhwani' is attached as [Annexure III](#).

7.2 Entitlement Matrix

Social impact of the project is mapped in Section 4 of this document. The census survey reveals that there is no permanent impact on private, government, or community land under this sub-project. Any impact on SMKMC land is temporary and limited to the construction period. **Also, there is no displacement of persons or there is no permanent loss of livelihood.**

However, the proposed project will have minor impact of temporary nature on 81 structures some residential and commercial structures and also on community property resources (CPRs) structures. The impact is reckoned as a minor because the main structures are unaffected while only the appurtenant components, of the structures such as compound wall, doorsteps, fencing etc are impacted. **These properties can be continued to be used for intended purposes, even during implementation phase. Hence, there is no case of loss of livelihood .** Further, the impact is considered as temporary because, the drainage system at structure location is underground and the impacted elements of the structure can be restored after construction at that particular location is completed i.e. within a period of couple of months.

Further, as per the census survey, the affected families include 26 vulnerable families.

Thus, prim facia, R&R entitlements, in this sub-project are limited to compensation of impacted structures and vulnerability allowance to vulnerable families. However,

considering any eventuality of acquisition of private land and or structure, the comprehensive entitlement matrix is developed and presented in table no.9. This entitlement matrix is aligned with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) adopted for the project.

Table 7-1 Entitlement Matrix

Sr. No.	Impact	Affected Entity	Entitlement Details
A. Loss of Private Agricultural, Homestead & Commercial Land			
1	Loss of Land Only	Title holder family or families with traditional land rights / occupiers	<p>i) Compensation/ lease amount shall be calculated and payable in accordance with Sections 26 to 30, First Schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013 and multiplication factors for market value as prescribed in Government of Maharashtra GR dated May 26, 2015;</p> <p>ii) Partial Impact on Land: In case only part of any land plot is affected, and its owner desires the whole plot be acquired on grounds that the plot has become uneconomic or has been severed due to LA (under Section 94 c), the competent authority, will decide the matter, on case to case basis, within the framework of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>iii) For all land acquired RFCTL&RR Act, 2013, Each affected family will be paid Rehabilitation and Resettlement Assurances, as per, Section 31 and SECOND SCHEDULE of Act 2013, which includes:</p> <p>a) In lieu of employment, each affected family will get one-time payment of Rs. 7,05,000/- OR, Annuity policies that shall pay not less than rupees two thousand per month per family for twenty years with with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers.</p>

Sr. No.	Impact	Affected Entity	Entitlement Details
			<p>b) Each affected family will be given a one-time "Resettlement Allowance" of Rs. 70,550/- only.</p> <p>c) Support for livelihood restoration/enhancement in the form of counselling, skill development/Training support will be imparted through by RAP implementing agency, based on needs assessments. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food. Project work opportunities too would be explored.</p> <p>d) In case of Direct purchase of land, the stamp duty and registration charges shall be borne by the acquiring body;</p> <p>e) In case of acquisition of land under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stamp duty and registration charges, incurred for purchase of replacement land shall be paid by, the project authorities; provided replacement land is bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation to project affected persons.</p>
B. Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)			
2	Loss of Structure within the Project Influence Area	Title holder or affected family which is without homestead land and has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area.	<p>i) Compensation in accordance with Sections 26 to 30 and First Schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013 and multiplication factors for market value as prescribed in Government of Maharashtra GR dated May 26, 2015;</p> <p>In case, the structure is partially impacted, the compensation shall be decided by the competent authority following the provisions of Section 94 of the RFCTLARR</p>

Sr. No.	Impact	Affected Entity	Entitlement Details
			<p>Act, 2013 and the owner opts to retain the balance of structure; 25% additional award to be paid on compensation award for the affected part of the structure to enable damage repair where the owner/occupier of his/her own will, interested to retain the remaining part of the structure, provided the unimpaired continuous use of the such structure is possible without hazards.</p> <p>Three months of notice advance to vacate structure.</p> <p>ii) Additionally applicable R &R benefits as provided in Second Schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013 such as:</p> <p>(a) Appropriate housing unit or cash in lieu of house as per provisions in SECOND SCHEDULE Sr. no. 1 of the Act.)</p> <p>Refund of stamp duty and registration charges for purchase of new alternative houses/shops at prevailing rates on the market value as determined; provided alternative houses/shops must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation</p> <p>(b) One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 50,996/- for each affected family who are displaced and require to relocate (THE SECOND SCHEDULE – Sr. No. 5 of the Act).</p> <p>(c)Transportation cost Rs. 70,550/- for each displaced family towards shifting/transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle (THE SECOND SCHEDULE – Sr. No. 6 of the Act).</p> <p>(d)For those losing cattle shed, one-time assistance of Rs. 35,275/-</p>

Sr. No.	Impact	Affected Entity	Entitlement Details
			<p>would be payable (THE SECOND SCHEDULE – Sr. No. 7 of the Act).</p> <p>(e) One time grant of Rs. 35,275/- to each affected family of artisan, small trader or self-employed person and certain others specified in Sr. No. 8 of the SECOND SCHEDULE of the Act.</p> <p>(f) One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 70,550/-</p> <p>(g) Right to salvage material from affected structures.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(h) Lump sum R&R entitlement, in lieu of R&R entitlements listed above at sr. no. ii (a) to ii(f), as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Maharashtra Amendment) Act, 2018, equal to 50% of the basic compensation, derived U/S 27 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>(iv) For commercial PAPs, Support for livelihood restoration/enhancement: Counselling, skill development/Training support shall be imparted through by RAP implementing agency, based on needs assessments. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food. Project work opportunities too would be explored.</p>
3	Structure within the Project Influence Area	Lease Holders/ Tenants	<p>i. Registered lessees will be entitled to get an apportionment of compensation payable to the structure owner as per applicable local laws.</p> <p>ii. One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 50,796/-</p> <p>iii. One-time financial assistance of Rs. 70,550/- as</p>

Sr. No.	Impact	Affected Entity	Entitlement Details
			<p>transportation cost for shifting of family, building materials, belongings and cattle etc. (THE SECOND SCHEDULE – Sr. No. 6 of the Act).</p> <p>iv. One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 70,550/-</p> <p>v. In case of tenants, three months written notice will be provided to vacate. In case three months' notice to vacate structures is not provided, then three months' rental allowance will be provided in lieu of notice.</p>
C. Loss of Trees and Crops			
4	Standing Trees, Crops within the Project Influence Area	Owners and beneficiaries (Registered/ Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders & sharecroppers	<p>(i) Three months advance notice will be to project affected persons to harvest fruits, standing crops and removal of trees,</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Cash compensation as estimated under Section 29 (3) of Act, based on the value of the trees / crop assessed by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture etc.</p> <p>(ii) Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders & sharecroppers will be eligible for compensation for trees and crops as per the agreement document between the owner and the beneficiaries.</p> <p>Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders & sharecroppers will be eligible for compensation for trees and crops as per mutual understanding between the owner and the beneficiaries.</p>
D. Loss of Residential/ Commercial Structures to Non-Title Holders			
5	Structures within the Project Influence Area or Govt. land	Occupants of structures including Encroachers and Squatters, identified as per Project Census Survey	<p>i. Compensation at PWD DSR without depreciation for structure with Right to salvage the affected materials.</p> <p>ii. One-time grant of Rs. 35,275/- for reconstruction of affected</p>

Sr. No.	Impact	Affected Entity	Entitlement Details
			<p>shop given to artisans (u/s THE SECOND SCHEDULE – 8 of the Act);</p> <p>iii. One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 50,796 or Rs. 50,796/- payable in installments over a period of 12 months (THE SECOND SCHEDULE – Sr. No. 5 of the Act).</p> <p>iv. Shifting/transportation assistance of Rs.70,550/- (THE SECOND SCHEDULE – Sr. No. 6 of the Act);</p> <p>v. Encroachers shall be given maximum of three months' notice to vacate occupied land after disbursement of compensation;</p> <p>vi. Support for livelihood restoration/enhancement: Counselling, skill development/Training support will be imparted through by RAP implementing agency, based on needs assessments. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food. Project work opportunities too would be explored.</p>
E. Loss of Livelihood			
6	Loss of employment in non- agricultural activities or daily agricultural wages or other wage earners	Livelihood loser	<p>i. Subsistence allowance equivalent to Minimum Wages/Minimum Agricultural Wages¹ for 3 months. (Only agricultural labours who are in full-time / permanent employment of the landowner, or those affected full-time employees of the business, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural labours will not be entitled for this assistance.)</p>
7	Temporary loss of income	Business owners (Squatters, street vendors)	<p>Compensation for temporary loss of income due to loss of access shall be determined as per data on income collected during SIA and</p>

¹ Maharashtra minimum wages rules, 1963

Sr. No.	Impact	Affected Entity	Entitlement Details
			paid commensurate to the period of loss of income.
F. Additional Support to Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes displaced from Schedule Areas			
8	Vulnerable affected families	Vulnerable affected families	i. One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 70,550/-; In addition to monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3000 per month for Three Years or ii. Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes families, displaced from Schedule Areas will get additional grant of Rs. 70,550/-. iii. Displaced vulnerable households will be linked to the government welfare schemes, if found eligible and not having availed the scheme benefit till date.
G. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources			
9	Structures & other resources (e.g. land, water, access to structures etc.) within the Project Influence Area	Affected communities and groups	Reconstruction of community structure and common property resources, will be done in consultation with community.
H. Temporary Impact During Construction			
10	Land and assets temporarily impacted during construction.	Owners of land and assets.	Temporary losses incurred during construction will be paid by the contractor as determined below: i. Damaged structure: Compensation will be estimated as per the latest Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) of Public Works Department, without depreciation. ii. Compensation for crops & tree damages will be estimated based on valuation done by the person experienced in the field of Agriculture and deputed by the Collector as per Section 29(3) of RFCTLARR Act² All temporary use of land outside ROW would be done based on

² RFCTLARR ACT, 2013 Section 28

Sr. No.	Impact	Affected Entity	Entitlement Details
			written / prior approval of landowners.

Source: MITRA RPF

Notes:

1. There shall be no income tax deductions in line with Section 96 of the RFCTLARR Act.
2. The decision of the District Collector shall be final in respect of the applicability of certain R&R benefits to the particular affected family.

7.3 Procedure for land acquisition

Based on observations made during the census survey, this sub-project do not require any land acquisition. Any eventual necessity of land acquisition will be dealt with by the Government of Maharashtra policy for acquisition of land by direct purchase (wilful transaction). The project will follow the procedure established for acquiring private land through direct purchase via private negotiation following the procedure in Government Resolutions dated 12.05.2015 and 30.05.2015.

7.4 Valuation of Lost and Affected Assets

Compensation for Land and Assets attached to the Land: Land will be acquired through Private Negotiations method with priority to direct negotiation method. The compensation for land and assets will be calculated as per the procedures laid down under Direct Purchase Policy, Government of Maharashtra, 2015.

7.5 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award

The PIU/District Administration will pass a separate Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award listing the names of affected and displaced persons and their entitlements in accordance with this RPF. The same will be displayed in prominent places such as the office of Panchayat Offices/ Urban Local Bodies, District Collector Offices, Block development Offices, District Public Relations Offices (at the state and district levels), Project office, and any other relevant offices, etc.

7.6 Coordination with Civil Works

The land acquisition and resettlement implementation will be co-coordinated with the timing of procurement and commencement of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be linked to procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared COI sections to the contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counselling and assistance to affected people so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation. The bid documents will specify the extent of unencumbered land to be handed over at the time commencement of works and subsequent milestones, and this will be strictly followed to ensure that land is provided on a timely basis to the contractors and also plan implementation of land acquisition and resettlement in line with procurement and civil work timetable.

8 CONSULTATIONS AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding on the Project and address the issues pertaining to resettlement, various of PAPs and other stakeholders have been consulted through focus group discussions (FGD), meetings and individual interviews during the RAP preparation. The opinions of the stakeholders and their perceptions have been gathered during these consultations and integrated into the Project planning and implementation.

8.1 Objectives

The stakeholders were consulted during the project preparation phase and this consultive approach will be continued throughout the project cycle with following objectives:

- to establish an informed systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help the Implementing Agency develop and maintain a constructive and responsive relationship with its stakeholders.
- to assess levels of stakeholder interest and support for a project through meaningful consultation and enable stakeholders' views to be considered in the project development process, and in the implementation and monitoring of E&S performance.
- to create project awareness among the affected population.
- to provide information to PAPs about the potential adverse impacts on private properties, economic resources, livelihoods and mitigation measures being considered.
- To capture views and suggestions of the PAP's and other stakeholder's which can help better design and implementation of the project;
- to promote and provide the means for effective and inclusive engagement with stakeholders on issues that could potentially affect them throughout the preparation and implementation phases of a project cycle.
- to ensure appropriate project information on E&S risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, and accessible manner and format.
- to ensure the needs and concerns of disadvantaged or vulnerable project-affected persons are recognized and accounted for in the stakeholder engagement and information disclosure process.
- to provide stakeholders with safe, accessible, and inclusive means to raise questions, proposals, concerns, and grievances, without threat of reprisal, and ensure that the Implementing Agency responds and manages them effectively.

During the stakeholder engagements the stakeholders were informed in detail regarding the scope of the project, need of the project and the potential positive as well as negative impacts of the project.

8.2 Positive Impacts discussed with the stakeholders

The post implementation advantages of the project, as perceived by the stakeholders are:

- positive long- term impact on city storm water management,;
- reduced risk of recurrent flood related damage to residential as well as commercial structures;
- project will improve in hygienic conditions, living standards and quality of life of the citizens particularly in flood prone areas. There would be reduction in mosquito-borne by elimination water stagnations;

- valuation of the properties would be increased;
- project will have employment opportunities, in both construction and operation phases;

8.3 Potential Negative Impacts

During the consultations following potential negative impacts of the project were captured.

- risk of losses to residential and commercial properties during construction;
- loss of livelihood;
- hardship to displaced and vulnerable people in the project influence zone;
- risk of disruption of traffic and other utility services such as electric supply, gas supply, water supply etc.
- risk of accidents during the increased construction vehicular traffic and excavations;
- risk of increased dust and sound pollution during implementation;
- risk of unplanned dumping of excavation material
- risk of tree cutting.
- Social problems due to labour influx.

8.4 Method of Consultation

Consultations related to R & R issues, in the project area, are held at various levels. Various techniques such as interviews, public meetings, group discussions etc. have been used during consultation.

The primary stakeholders that were identified for consultations are the PAPs and the direct beneficiaries. The secondary stakeholders include other individuals and groups, viz., the Urban Local Bodies, other Governmental departments like Irrigation Department, Disaster Management Unit etc. The stakeholders identified, the social survey methods followed for collecting primary data and disclosure of the project are presented in the table below Table 10 below.

Table 8-1 Stakeholders identified and methods used

Category of respondent	Type of respondents	Consultation method
Primary		
Project Affected Persons and Citizens.	PAPs /Citizens consultation was conducted at Municipal Ward level	Meetings with individual PAPs.
SMKMC stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioner / Add. Commissioners of SMKMC. • City Engineer. • Head of Disaster Management unit of SMKMC. • Public Health Department, SMKMC. • Sewerage Department, SMKMC 	Meetings and Interviews.
Private and community stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of SMKMC ward level Committee. • Local clubs / NGOs, Self Help Groups. 	Meetings / FGDs/ Depth Interviews.
Secondary		

Potential Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who are not impacted selected randomly. 	Meetings.
--------------------------------	---	-----------





Consultation with Additional Commissioner and key officials of SMKMC.

The summary of such consultations along with their suggestions and the output of the discussion relevant to the technical team of the project, if any, is presented in the below table 11 and table 12.



Table 8-2 Summary of Community consultation during Census Survey



Sr. No	Date	Location	Photo	Issues
1	09.04.2025	Siddhivinayak Colony, Sangli	<p>Latitude: 16.841 Longitude: 74.568839 Elevation: 551.93±6 m Accuracy: 3.8 m Time: 09-04-2025 10:31 Note: Siddhivinayak Colony Sangli</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no proper drainage system. • Sewerage, waste water & rain water flow over the road. • During rains, sewage, wastewater, and stormwater overflow into houses. • In some areas, drainage systems exist but lack proper maintenance, leading to frequent overflow of drainage water throughout the year.
2	09.04.2025	100 feet road, Sangli	<p>Latitude: 16.845718 Longitude: 74.582267 Altitude: 491.8±1 m Accuracy: 15.9 m Time: 10-04-2025 12:40 Note: 100 feet, Yashrajt enterprise, Main Chok</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no proper drainage system. • Existing Nalla is not cleaned regularly. • In few places drainage system is present, but there is no maintenance, due to that reason drainage water over flows around the year


Sr. No	Date	Location	Photo	Issues
3	11.04.2025	100 feet road, Sangli		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no proper drainage system. • Existing Nalla is not cleaned regularly. • In few places drainage system is present, but there is no maintenance, due to that reason drainage water over flows around the year
4	16.04.2025	Madrasi Colony, Sangli		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In few places drainage system is present, but there is no maintenance, due to that reason drainage water over flows around the year. • During heavy rain drainage water inters in houses. • As per attendants, regular cleaning & maintenance of drainage is required, not only drain.
5	22.04.2025	Sheri Nala		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheri Nalla is passing through the main city and carrying storm water from all over the city, therefore people close to the Sheri Nalla are affected every year during rainy session.

Sr. No	Date	Location	Photo	Issues
6	23.04.2025	Vijay Nagar, Sangli	 <p>Latitude: 16.833478 Longitude: 74.605762 Elevation: 563.6133 m Accuracy: 3.8 m Time: 23-04-2025 16:55 Note: Vijaynagar Sangli</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewerage, waste water & rain water flow over the road. • During rain, Sewerage, waste water & rain water inter in houses. • As per attendants, regular cleaning & maintenance of drainage is required, not only drain.
7	24.04.2025	Vijay Nagar, Sangli	 <p>Latitude: 16.836207 Longitude: 74.608326 Elevation: 561.1348 m Accuracy: 19.5 m Time: 24-04-2025 12:35 Note: Vijaynagar Sangli</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewerage, waste water & rain water flow over the road. • During rain, Sewerage, waste water & rain water inter in houses. • As per attendants, regular cleaning & maintenance of drainage is required, not only drain.

Sr. No	Date	Location	Photo	Issues
8	23.04.2025	Vijay Nagar, Sangli		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewerage, waste water & rain water flow over the road. • During rain, Sewerage, waste water & rain water inter in houses. • As per attendants, regular cleaning & maintenance of drainage is required, not only drain.
9	23.04.2025	Vijay Nagar, Sangli		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewerage, waste water & rain water flow over the road. • During rain, Sewerage, waste water & rain water inter in houses. • As per attendants, regular cleaning & maintenance of drainage is required, not only drain.

Sr. No	Date	Location	Photo	Issues
10	24.04.2025	Maruti Chouk		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drain line is passing through the open vegetable market. This drain line is not in working condition. During rainy session, it is very difficult to run our business.
11	25.04.2025	Suryawanshi Plot		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suryawanshi Plot is very close the Sheri Nalla and every year affected severely. Around 25 houses have to shift to the shelter camp. • There is no drainage system.

Sr. No	Date	Location	Photo	Issues
12	26.04.2025	Behand Uday Hotel.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrain of the area is soccer shape • Uncontrolled urban development without proper storm water drains and sewerage network • Septic tanks are constructed in the buildings which are not cleaned frequently • Water logged area is full of sewage and solid waste because of discharge of sewage and disposal of solid waste from outside societies • No active measures by SMKMC.
13	27.04.2025	Focus Group discussion with SHGs of Majid Mohala and Haripur Bridge.	 <p>Latitude: 16°50.227' Longitude: 75°34.425' Elevation: 550.2443 m Accuracy: 3.8 m Time: 27/04/2024 13:22 Note: Bachat Gat Sangli</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The residents, especially women of both the localities have experienced flood of 2005, 2019 and 2021. • Majority of residents of Jahir Masjid and Haripur Bridge area shift to the shelter home provided by SMKMC. Very few shift to the rented home for one month. The residents of Hari Pur area, majority people shift to the rented house. • During flood situation, the rent of single room goes up to Rs. 5000 to 6000. • It is difficult as well not possible to shift the immovable and heavy material (property) to the temporary shelter result into loss either by flood or increased robbery.

Sr. No	Date	Location	Photo	Issues
			 <p>Latitude: 16°51.045 Longitude: 74°33.529 Elevation: 533.7318 m Accuracy: 4.6 m Time: 27/12/2024 16:28 Note: Bachat Gat Meeting S</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many women are engaged in small business and working as house maids, during flood situation they loss income for at least two months. • Fungal infection, diarrhoea, Dengue are the main health issues during and after flood. • Women face problem in case of menstrual period. • In both the FGDs, women said they are safe but bathing and changing cloths is not possible due to common area and bathrooms. Women even no take bath during stay in the shelter home provided by the SMKMC. • All the women members of SHGs are willing to participate in planning, implementation and operation stage of the project.

8.5 Findings of Public Consultations

Location specific summary of concerns and findings of the consultation are tabulated in Table no. 12 below.

Table 8-3 Location specific summary of concerns and findings

Location	Summary of Consultation	Consensus
Siddhivinayak Colony, Sangli	A detailed public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, shopkeepers, businessmen, and others regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss. During discussion it has been observed that the benefits of the proposed project area were acknowledged by the local people but they stressed that the Executing Agency, need to incorporate proper traffic safety measures to reduce accidents, once the road is operational.	The SMKMC officials had agreed to take special care for traffic safety.
100 feet road, Sangli	The local people had agreed in the view of the proposed project which will solve the water logging in the area but apprehend to the pollution and traffic issues that may arise during the construction of the drainage.	The SMKMC officials had agreed to take special care for pollution control and traffic safety. There will be Traffic Management Plan.
100 feet road, Sangli	There is no proper drainage system. Sewerage, wastewater & rainwater flow over the road.	The upcoming project will solve the problem of drainage system.
Madraasi Colony, Sangli	In few places drainage system is present, but there is no maintenance, due to that reason drainage water over flows around the year.	The SMKMC officials had agreed to take special care of regular maintenance of drainage system.
Sheri Nala	Sheri Nalla is passing through the main city and carrying storm water from all over the city, therefore people close to the Sheri Nalla are affected every year during rainy session.	Sheri Nalla is the main target and will be developed in such a way to reduce loss of assets, property etc.
Vijay Nagar, Sangli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewerage, wastewater and rainwater flow over the road. • During rain, wastewater rainwater enter in houses. • As per attendants, regular cleaning & maintenance of drainage is required, not only drain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will be resolved by the project. • It will not happen in the future. • There will be regular cleaning and maintains.
Maruti Chouk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drain line passing through the open vegetable market. This drain line is not in working condition. During rainy session, it is very difficult to run our business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 300-meter drain line will be replaced with new line to resolve the issue.

Location	Summary of Consultation	Consensus
Suryawanshi Plot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suryawanshi Plot is very close the Sheri Nalla and every year affected severely. Around 25 houses have to shift to the shelter camp 	After development of entire Sheri Nalla, the problem will be resolved.
Behand Uday Hotel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterlogged area is full of sewage and solid waste because of discharge of sewage and disposal of solid waste from outside societies 	Well designed and planned drainage system will resolve the issue.
Focus Group discussion with SHGs of Majid Mohala and Haripur Bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fungal infection, diarrhoea, Dengue are the main health issues during and after flood. In both the FGDs, women said they are safe but bathing and changing cloths is not possible due to common area and bathrooms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMKMC Health Department will arrange special health services in case of flood. Separate bathrooms and accommodation for will be arranged.

8.6 Disclosure of Project Information

The impacts of the project, both positive and negative, have been discussed during consultation already held and will be disclosed to the public including the local people who will be affected. During public consultation sessions, the local people accepted that they are aware of the project as it was disclosed from time to time through local newspaper.

It has been informed to the people that a resettlement information leaflets, containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management, adopted for the project will be made available, in the local language (Marathi), before mobilization of the contractor. The detailed information would also be made available on the website of World Bank, MITRA and SMKMC.

The consultation with the stakeholders will be continued throughout the project cycle, from planning to implementation and operations and maintenance. Further, to maintain transparency, in planning and for active involvement of PAPs and other stakeholders, the project related information will be disseminated, through various means of information sharing as presented in table 13 below.

Table 8-4 : Communication channels for information dissemination

Project stage	Type of information and Reports	Medium/Channel	Target recipient
Design/Planning	Detailed project information, ESIA, ESMP, RPF and Executive Summary of ESMF in English and Marathi.	Website, television, print media, loudspeaker announcement, workshops, meetings and hard copy at Notice Board at designated places	PAPs and Beneficiaries, Government departments, NGOs and Associations
Sub project Implementation	Final design, ESIA-ESMP, RAP, construction plan, process of	Website, television, print media, loudspeaker announcement, workshops, meetings	PAPs and Beneficiaries., Government

Project stage	Type of information and Reports	Medium/Channel	Target recipient
	disbursement and GRC. Monthly, quarterly, Biannually and yearly reports, Safeguard Audit report.	and hard copy at Notice Board at designated places	departments, NGOs and Associations.
Operation	Environmental quality monitoring parameters and reports, benefits available under subproject, connection charges, etc	Website, television, print media, loudspeaker announcement, workshops, meetings and hard copy at notice board at designated places.	Beneficiaries and Government Departments.

As part of stakeholder information disclosure, the PIU will prepare and distribute, easy-to-understand information, leaflets in Marathi, to all Project Affected Persons (PAPs), prior to and during implementation of land acquisition (if any), relocation, and commencement of civil works. The leaflets shall include

- (i) Entitlement details applicable to each category of impact;
- (ii) Information pertaining to Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including contact details of Grievance Redressal Officers at site, PIU, and PMU levels;
- (iii) Project implementation schedule, including expected schedule for entitled compensation payments, displacement (if any), and commencement of construction activities.

Leaflets shall be distributed, through door-to-door outreach, site meetings, and community consultations, with additional assistance provided to vulnerable households to ensure comprehension and informed participation.

9 COST AND BUDGET

9.1 Summary of Sub-Project Impact

As provided in Section - 4 of this document, there is no permanent impact on private, government, or community land. Also, there is no displacement of persons or there is no permanent loss of livelihood. However, the proposed project will have minor impact of temporary nature on 81 structures. The impact is reckoned as a minor because the main structures are unaffected while only the appurtenant components, of the structures such as compound wall, doorsteps, fencing etc are impacted. These properties can continue to be used for intended purposes, even during implementation phase. Thus, there is no loss of livelihood. But out of 97 affected families, 26 are vulnerable families, which needs to be supported by providing vulnerability allowance.

9.2 Items included in budget

Considering the impact of the project mapped in section 4 and provisions entitlement matrix, provided in section 7.2, detailed item wise budget has been prepared for the implementation of RAP. Total RAP implementation budget is for **INR 2,09,18,208/- (20.91 million)** which includes provisions for following key items:

- Compensation for impacted structures, on principle of replacement cost basis;
- Vulnerability allowance payable to families identified as vulnerable;
- Provisions for stakeholder engagements;
- Grievance redressal;
- Provisions for PIU human resource;
- Provisions for availing the services of NGO for the RAP implementation support;
- Provisions for external monitoring & evaluation of RAP implementation.

Besides this, provision for contingent provision is also made.

9.2.1 Compensation for the Loss of Structure

The replacement cost of immovable properties has been determined following the principle of replacement cost, based on the applicable Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) as of 2024, without applying depreciation. The detailed sub-estimates for various categories of structures have been prepared for budgeting purpose. As a result of the project implementation, a total of 79 structures and 2 Common Property Resources (CPRs) are partially and temporarily affected. This compensation also, includes solatium amount equal to 100 % of the valuation of the impacted structure component. The total compensation calculated for the loss of structures, which will be provided to the affected families, including solatium amount is INR 63,75,610.

During the preparation of micro plan, the joint measurements shall be taken in the presence of PAPs, and the estimates will be revised if necessary for change in area / rate.

9.2.2 R&R Assistance to Project Affected Families

As this sub-project involves neither an acquisition of private land nor any displacement R&R assistance is limited only to allowance payable to vulnerable families only. As per the census survey, the affected families include 26 vulnerable families. Therefore, INR 18,34,300 is made towards payment of vulnerability allowance.

9.2.3 Item wise RAP budget



Table 9-1 RAP implementation Budget

Sr.No	Cost Items	Unit	Rate	Total Number	Amount (in INR)
Replacement cost of impacted structures					
	Structure Value Urban (Residential)				
1	Title holders	Nos	50996	06	3,05,976
2	Non-titleholder	Nos	35275	26	9,17,150
	Structure Value Urban (Commercial)				
3	Title holders	Nos	50996	24	12,23,904
4	Non-titleholder	Nos	35275	21	7,40,775
5	Total of Sr. No. 1+2+3+4				31,87,805
6	100% Solatium (on amount at Sr. No. 5)				31,87,805
7	CPR Rehabilitation Cost	Nos	100000	2	2,00,000
8	Total Provision for replacement cost of structures (5+6+7)				65,75,610
9	R & R Cost : Vulnerability Allowance	Nos	70550	26	18,34,300
10	Token provision for compensation for temporary loss of business due to sub-project impact (if any)	Nos	50,000	47	23,50,000
11	Token provision for providing temporary access		Lumpsum		2,50,000
12	Provision for PIU Human Resource (Social & Gender Expert)	Months	1,00,000	36	36,00,000
13	Provision for Grievance Redressal		Lump Sum		5,00,000
14	The hiring of NGO for Implementation (Team Leader-1@80,000 x 18 months) (Social Expert-1@40,000 x 18 months) (Gender Expert-1@40,000 x 18 months) (Transportation, stationary and other expenditure)				30,00,000
15	Stakeholders Engagement		Lump sum		10,00,000
16	Hiring of an Independent Agency for Monitoring and Evaluation		Lump sum		12,00,000
17	Total (8+9+10+11+12+13+14)				2,03,09,910
18	Add- 3% Contingency				6,09,298
19	Total RAP budget (17+18)				INR 2,09,18,208/-

Note:- Reconstruction of community structure and common property resources, will be done in consultation with community (Source: MRDP RPF)

10 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 General

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will implement the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in accordance with the schedule outlined in this chapter. The construction period for the project is planned for three years. All resettlement-related activities have been structured to ensure that compensation is fully paid prior to displacement and before the commencement of civil works. Public consultations, grievance redress and will continue throughout the project implementation period. The implementation schedule may be revised as necessary based on project progress. The proposed RAP activities are broadly categorized into three phases: (i) Project Preparation Phase, (ii) RAP Implementation Phase, and (iii) Monitoring and Evaluation Phase.

10.2 Project Preparatory Phase

PIU has engaged a social safeguard specialist for carrying out census survey, socio-economic survey, stakeholder engagements and RAP preparation of the RAP.

10.3 Implementation Phase

RAP will be disclosed to the affected persons. Thereafter, with the assistance of the NGO micro plans will be prepared. The R&R award will be prepared and approved by the competent authority. PIU will initiate all the activities for disbursement of compensation - payment of all PAPs, before commencement of the work. Any grievances regarding compensation will be promptly addressed, within the specified timelines. The implementation activities will proceed according to the following sequential steps:

10.3.1 PAP Verification & Micro Planning

As a part of census survey, PAFs are already identified. During the preparation of micro plans, the PAFs will be reconfirmed, and identity cards will be issued to them. The individual impact assessment will be done by the joint measurement (jointly by the affected person and the representative of the PIU and NGO). The valuations of the impacted properties will be revisited if required.

The statement of PAF specific entitled compensations will be prepared based on the extent of their losses, and the applicable entitlements. This stage ensures accuracy, transparency, and fairness in identifying beneficiaries before moving forward with subsequent activities.

10.3.2 Disclosure, Dissemination, and Meetings

The information such as impacted families, nature of impacts, entitled compensation and assistance will be disclosed / shared with affected families, in local language through community meetings, notice boards. Regular meetings will be organized to explain the compensation process, address grievances, and build trust among stakeholders. This step emphasizes transparency and community participation, ensuring that all PAPs are fully informed and consulted about their entitled compensations. Payments of Entitlements (Compensation and Allowances)

The payment of entitled compensation will be made to the PAPs bank accounts either through direct bank transfers or through cheques or other secure mechanisms to guarantee accountability. Importantly, the principle of “100% payment before commencement of works” will

be strictly followed. PIU will certify that, all the compensations are paid before the commencement of the works.

10.3.3 Notices for Commencement of Civil Works

Once payments are completed, formal notices will be issued to announce the commencement of civil works. These notices will be shared with contractors, local authorities, and community representatives, to ensure coordination and preparedness. The issuance of notices signals that the segment is cleared for construction. This step will ensure clarity to all stakeholders and prevents premature displacement or conflict.

10.3.4 Site Handover

After completing all the above mentioned pre-requisite activities, the site will be handed over to the contractor for execution.

Together, these steps form a **sequential and safeguard-compliant schedule**: starting with verification, moving through disclosure and payments, and culminating in notices and site handover — always adhering to the principle that **no work is undertaken before 100% payments are completed in each sub-project area**.

10.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Phase

PIU and the NGO will internally monitor the implementation of RAP. Monitoring will start when the implementation of RAP starts and will continue till the complementation of the project. The independent monitoring and evaluation by an independent monitoring agency will start immediately after the start of the construction and will be carried out intermittently on a half-yearly basis.



Table 10-1 Proposed Resettlement Implementation Schedule

Particulars of activity	2026				2027				2028			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Appointment of NGO & External Monitor												
Identification & Verification of PAPs by NGO												
Issuance of ID Cards												
Valuation of structure												
Preparation of Micro Plans for Rehabilitation & Resettlement by the NGO												
Disclosure of Micro Plans												
Update draft Resettlement Plan to reflect surveys, consultations, design changes, and due diligence results												
Meetings, Consultations disclosure & awareness generation												
Disbursement of R&R assistance amounts												
Restoration of CPRs												
Certification of full payment and completion of all R&R activities and notices for commencement of civil works												

11 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The objective of monitoring is assess the rehabilitation progress, identifying potential difficulties and problems areas and provide an early warning system for areas that need correction. Continuous supervision and periodic monitoring are an integral part of successful implementation. The project will be monitored both internally and externally.

11.1 Internal Monitoring

The Project Management Unit (PIU) will carry out internal monitoring of physical and financial progress of various RAP implementation activities with engagement of the services of NGOs/Consultancy firms, for entire sub-project implementation period of 36 months, having experience in resettlement and rehabilitation issues on indicators mentioned in Table No.16, 17 and 18. PIU will also prepare and submit monthly and quarterly progress reports and submit it to PMU. The monthly internal monitoring reports will be submitted to PMU by the end of 1st week of the subsequent calendar month. The progress report will be reviewed by the PMU and comments/ corrective actions required if any, will be communicated to PIU for immediate action.

PIU will timely identify the issues, cropped up if any, which are adversely affecting the progress of RAP implementation and communicate it to competent authority along with the necessary corrective action / decision.

A copy of the quarterly report will be made available to the World Bank by the PMU.

Table no 19, 20 and 21 provides the various monitoring indicators which may be reviewed and revised as necessary.

Table 11-1 Indicative monitoring indicators for physical progress

Monitoring Indicators	Implementation Target	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Month	% against Revised Implementation Target
Identification of PAPs				
Issuance of ID cards				
Opening of joint bank accounts				
Valuation of structures				
Preparation and approval of Micro-Plans				
Disclosure of micro plans				
Compensation for Structures, other assets (cattle sheds)				
Preparation and dissemination of leaflets to various stakeholders.				

Monitoring Indicators	Implementation Target	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Month	% against Revised Implementation Target
Submission of monthly progress Reports				
One time rehabilitation grant provided				
Livelihood Restoration Allowance for affected Categories				
Community Assets rehabilitated/ Restored				
No. of PAPs who have received training for Livelihood restoration / enhancement				
100% eligible business PAPs receive advance assistance for loss of livelihood				
Quarterly reporting to PMU				

Table 11-2 Indicative monitoring indicators for financial progress

Category	Estimated Cost (INR)	Progress this month
Payment of compensation for impacted structures (Nos.)		
Payment of vulnerability allowance (No. of PAFs)		
100% PAPs received compensation before commencement of civil work		

Table 11-3 Monitoring of grievances received and redressed

Particulars	Quarters			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4 Cumulative Total
No. of grievances received				
No. of grievances redressed				

Particulars	Quarters			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4 Cumulative Total
% of grievances resolved within 15 days				
No. of pending grievances				
Average time taken for redressal of grievances				
No. of PAPs moved to court				
No. of pending cases with the court				
No. of cases settled by the court				

11.2 External Evaluation

The PIU will engage the services of an independent agency, not associated with project implementation, to undertake external evaluation twice – at mid and at end term. The external agency, with previous experience, in resettlement activities and familiarity with Government and World Bank resettlement policy, will be engaged to monitor and verify RAP implementation, to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored, and provide recommendations for improvement.

The external monitoring will include but not limited to:

- i. review and verify the monitoring reports prepared by PIU;
- ii. monitor the work carried out by NGO;
- iii. provide training and guidance to PIU staff and NGO on implementation;
- iv. review the grievance redressal mechanism and report on its working;
- v. mid-term impact assessment through sample surveys amongst affected/ displaced persons and recommend midterm corrective action;
- vi. preparation of evaluation reports after consultation with PAPs, officials, community leaders;
- vii. assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness and efficiency of PIU, impact and sustainability, and drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

The external agency will undertake impact evaluation on a sample basis during mid-term and on project completion. It will record PAPs views, on resettlement issues; PAPs understanding of entitlement policies, options, and alternatives; site conditions; compensation valuation and disbursement; grievance redress procedures; and staff competencies. The indicative monitoring indicators for physical monitoring will be issue of ID cards, number of PAPs both title- holder and non-title holders received full compensation for impacted assets, number of vulnerable families

received vulnerability allowance and entitled additional support; number of CPRs restore and number of grievance received and resolved. The indicative monitoring indicators for financial monitoring will be amount paid towards structure compensation and amount paid towards vulnerability allowance.

In addition to the above, to judge social inclusion and gender mainstreaming in RAP implementation, monitoring agency will also track the proportion of women titleholders who received compensation for affected assets and number of women headed family who received vulnerability allowance.

The monitoring and evaluation agency will also evaluate the social impact of the project. Indicative indicators for the impact evaluation are provided in Table no. 19 below.

The indicative TOR for hiring of M&E agency is placed in [Annexure V](#).

Table 11-4 Indicative Impact Evaluation Indicators

Parameter	Breakup of parameter	Baseline (%)	Mid-Term (%)	End -Term (%)
Occupation of HH*	Trade/Business			
	Petty shop keeping			
	Agri labour			
	Non-Agri labour			
	Service			
Annual Income*	<75000			
	75001 – 1,00,000			
	1,00,001 – 2,50,000			
	2,50,001 – 5,00,000			

12 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) is essential for addressing stakeholders' concerns and dissatisfaction, regarding actual or perceived project impacts, and for facilitating satisfactory solutions. Grievances may emerge, during both the design and planning phases as well as during project implementation. To ensure timely and transparent resolution, the GRM will be kept operational, throughout the entire program cycle, enabling stakeholders to raise their grievances and ensuring its resolution in time bound manner.

The GRM will ensure that the stakeholders have access to legitimate, reliable, transparent, and efficient institutional mechanisms that are responsive to their complaints. The GRM will work within existing legal and cultural frameworks, providing an additional opportunity to resolve grievances at the local and sub-project level.

Currently, SMKMC has an online grievance submission system which can be accessed through the web portal. The system generates a docket no. for each complaint received. This portal will be configured to enable sub-project specific grievances. Also, the portal will be kept operational by deploying necessary staff at back end. Also, SMKMC Helpline no. will be provided for effective management of grievances.

12.1 Types of Grievances

GRM will receive and address following type of grievances:

- Non-payment, or inadequate compensation and/or due R&R assistances; wrong measurement of parcel
- Construction related impacts – damages to structures; dust damaging crops/trees
- Health and safety risks
- Adverse impacts on the environment
- Adverse impacts on communities, which may include, but not be limited to financial loss
- Physical harm and nuisance from construction or operational activities
- Impacts arising from migrant labour on local communities
- Exclusion from beneficiary lists
- Lack of information and opportunities for participation
- Complaint related to workplace SEA/SH

12.2 Principles of Grievance Redressal

GRM implementation will be guided by the following principles

- Easy accessibility;
- Inclusivity;
- Responsiveness;
- Trustworthiness;
- Transparency;
- Uniform approach;
- Special considerations towards vulnerable groups / people;
- Timeliness;

12.3 Procedure for Grievance Response

A dedicated GRM helpline will be provided with trained staff to provide real-time support, record grievances, and guide complainants through the process. The helpline will operate during standard working hours and provide multilingual (Marathi, Hindi, or English) support to cater to diverse communities. Information about the GRM—including contact details, procedures, and service standards will be prominently displayed at all project sites, PIU offices, and PMU offices through posters, noticeboards, and digital platforms. This visibility ensures that stakeholders are aware of their rights and the available grievance channels.

The steps to be taken by the SMKMC for receiving and handling grievances pertaining to the Project is outlined below and graphically presented in Figure 5.

The contact details of the officers responsible for the grievance redressal are provided in [Annexure VI](#).

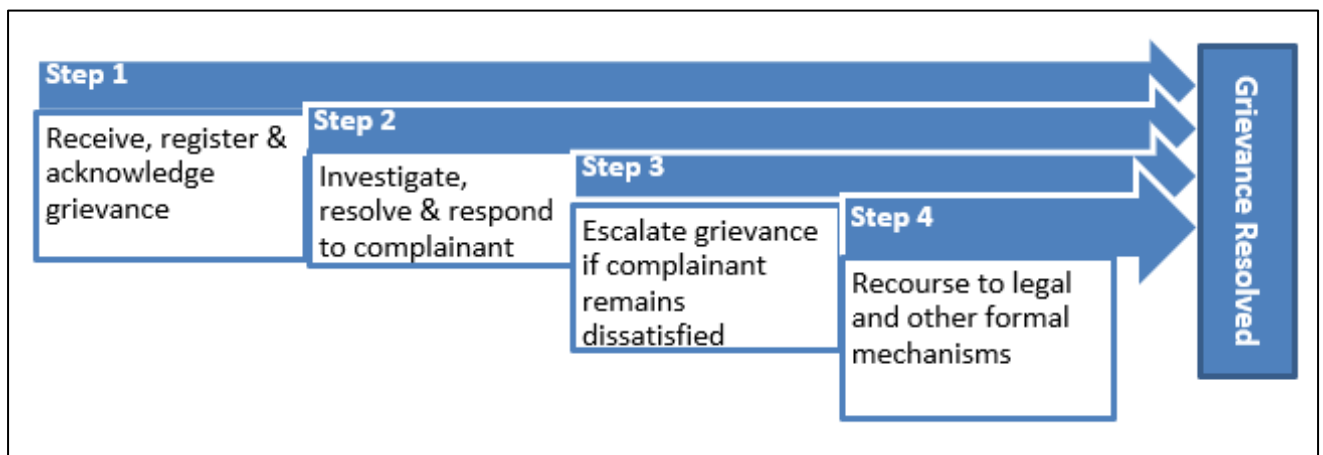


Figure 5: Procedures in GRM

STEP 1: Receive, register, and acknowledge the Grievances

A grievance can be submitted to the PIU through the following offline / online channels:

Offline Channels

1. During regular meetings held between communities and program stakeholders (field level staff, contractors, supervision consultants, etc.);
2. Writing directly to Grievance Redressal Officers at field level or PIU level ;
3. Placing a query in the community suggestion boxes in the Divisional offices and Sub-Divisional offices.
4. Submitting through Grievance Redressal Committees;

Online Channels

5. Directly by e-mail to PIU at official mail address.
6. Directly calling on toll free helpline number/telephone numbers assigned for grievances (which will be displayed at the sites).

7. Web portal which is disclosed in the official website of SMKMC
8. Through twitter, Facebook and other social media accounts.
9. Submitting complaints via CPGRAMS or the Chief Minister's Helpline (Toll-Free: 1800-120-8040).
10. The Aaple Sarkar Grievance Redressal Portal allows citizens to submit grievances without mandatory personal identification, enabling anonymous reporting.

Upon receipt of complaints, unique identification number will be issued to each grievance for easy tracking- once it is logged into the online grievance register.

In cases of complaints received through offline channels , the PIU personnel (field and PIU level staff) will log the complaint in the online grievance register and inform the Helpline call centre/ operators within 3 working days. The helpline operators on behalf of the PIU personnel will acknowledge the receipt of the complaint through a phone call or text message to the complainant. The acknowledgment will include the unique identification number so the complainant can use this as a reference to track the status of the complaint. If the grievance is not well understood or if additional information is required, the PIU personnel or the Helpline operator will contact the complainant during this step for further clarification.

If the complaint is received through online channels, the Helpline call centre / operator will log the complaint in the online grievance register and acknowledge its receipt immediately. The complaint will then be transferred to the SMKMC personnel for investigation and resolution.

STEP 2 & 3: Grievance Redressal Process

- The initial point of contact is often a field level GRO who will receive and register the complaints (oral / written / telephonic / received by post or email), in the register / MIS. Field Level GRO will acknowledge the complaints within 7 days from the date of receipt of the grievance.
- The Field Level GRO will categorize, prioritize and resolve the complaints within the framework and powers delegated to him within 3 weeks from the receipt of the grievance
- If the resolution of the grievance is not in purview of the powers delegated to the Field Level GRO, it will escalate the grievance, to PIU level GRO and GRC (if constituted), along with all the field data required for the decision making, within 3 weeks from the receipt of the grievance.
- GRC may undertake site visits, discuss them with PAPs, gather factual information and give solutions for the redressal of the complaint. GRC will give its recommendations to the PIU level GRO within 1 month from the date of referral of grievance to the GRC.
- GRO at PIU level will also maintain a log of grievances, documenting the nature of grievances, date of submission and date of resolution.
- PIU level GRO, on receipt of the recommendations of the Field Level GRO/ GRC place the matter promptly before the competent authority for decision and communicate the decision of the authority to the PAP who has raised the complaint,
- If the PIU Level GRO fails to redress the grievance and communicate the same to the PAP, within 4 months from the date of receipt of the grievance.

Step 4: Recourse to legal mechanisms

The decision of the Project level GRM will not be binding to PAPs, and they will have the option of taking recourse to a court of law, if she/he so desires, at his or her own expense.

12.4 Separate arrangement to handle Complaints related to Workplace SEA/SH

SMKMC is mandated by the Sexual Harassment at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH Act) to form an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) to address workplace related SEA/SH complaints. The SMKMC will ensure separate female focal points for receiving the grievances pertaining to SEA/SH. Survivor can report through:

- Female GRM focal point;
- Social/ Gender/ SEA-SH specialist;
- NGO/ CBO partner;
- Helpline/ toll-free number;
- Compliant box;
- Third party reporting with survivor consent

All matters related to such grievances shall be handled with observing following principles:

- Survivor centred;
- Confidentiality;
- Protection to survivor from retaliation;
- Informed consents for next steps;
- Non-discrimination- irrespective of Gender, Caste, Age, Disability

Regular trainings/orientation programs will be organized for capacity building of the staff and ICC members, for handling grievances pertaining to SEA/SH.

12.5 Service Standards for Acknowledgement and Resolution

Table 12-1 Summary of GRM Timeline

Stage	Timeline
Acknowledgement of Grievance	Within 7 working days from the date of receipt of the grievance
Field level resolution of Grievance	Within 3 weeks from the date of receipt of the grievance
PIU level resolution of Grievance	Within 4 month from the date of receipt of the grievance

12.6 Record Keeping

All queries and grievances are to be logged into the online grievance register. This includes details of the queries/ grievance, the complainant, and the steps taken to resolve the grievance. Any accompanying documentation e.g. written statements, photographic evidence, or investigation reports are to be filed along with the grievance log both in hard and soft copies.

12.7 Roles and Responsibilities of PIU

The Environmental and Social Management Unit in PIU will be responsible for ensuring that the grievance mechanisms are responsive to the needs of the affected individuals. A master database will be maintained by the PIU to record and track management of all queries and grievances that will be periodically audited by the PIU. This will serve to help monitor and improve performance of the grievance mechanism. The PIU will also supervise the functioning of the Helpline Call

Centre and undertake trainings of staff, consultants and contractors on the grievance redressal process. Further, escalated complaints will be handled by the PIU.

12.8 Monitoring of GRM

Project Director (PMU) will be responsible for overall grievance handling and it's monitoring. Project Director through Social Management Unit (SMU-PMU) comprising full-time Social Development Specialist (SDS), Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) Specialist and Grievance Redressal Officer (GRO) will assist the Project Director for grievance redressal management at PMU level. Project Director (PMU) will also give necessary guidance to the PIU and decision-making authorities on matters related to it. PMU will also ensure that the grievance is redressed within 4 months.

Grievance Redressal Officer (GRO) at PMU will be responsible for the overall management and monitoring of the grievance.

13 INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

As per the provisions in the section 43, of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the primary responsibility of formulation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme (R&R scheme), its execution and monitoring is on the Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation. Administrator is the officer, not below the of the rank of Additional Collector or Deputy Collector and who is empowered with necessary powers to perform assigned duties and responsibilities. Administrator R&R is expected to function, within the framework of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 with state specific amendments and guidelines issued by the State Government.

In addition to above mentioned statutory arrangements, following institutional arrangements are already in place, for seamless implementation, in definite time frame. The roles and responsibilities at various levels are already defined.

13.1 State Steering Committee (SSC) and Project Coordination Committee (PCC)

The State Steering Committee (SSC), constituted at apex level, for MRDP will take policy decisions and provide guidance, in respect of land acquisition and R&R activities while the State-level Project Coordination Committee (PCC) under the chairmanship of Joint Chief Executive Officer MITRA will ensure seamless implementation, by interdepartmental coordination, resolving high-level issues. PCC will also be responsible for capacity building of the officers involved in implementation.

13.2 Project Management Unit (PMU)

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation, of implementation at PIU level, including grievance redressal and ensuring compliance with World Bank safeguards. PMU will be supported by a Social Management Unit (SMU-PMU) comprising of full-time Social Development Specialist (SDS), Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) Specialist and Grievance Redressal Officer (GRO).

The roles and responsibilities of the SDS & R&R specialist at PMU level would broadly include the following:

- Guide and supervise RAP implementation at the sub-project level and ensure integration of social safeguards into project activities;
- Undertake regular field visits to monitor RAP implementation and directly interact with PAPs;
- Co-ordinate with various government departments in matters related to the implementation of RAP;
- ensure a well-functioning GRM, including “confidential” handling of complaints relating to Gender Based Violence;

13.3 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

PIUs will be responsible for, day-to-day implementation of the RAP with adherence to all Environmental and Social (E&S) requirements. PIU will appoint NGO agency for the implementation of RAP. Further, PIU will also appoint one full time Social and Gender Expert (SGE).

Roles & Responsibilities of PIU

- Implement the RAP with the assistance of NGO and the SGE;
- Oversee the RAP implementation with the assistance of SGE;
- Undertake field visits with implementation agency/ NGO and SGE from time to time;

- Co-ordinate with district administration and other departments in matters related to implementation of R&R;
- Ensure and facilitate consultation and its documentation including incorporating the inputs received from stakeholders in RAP implementation;
- Ensure preparation and distribution of photo identity cards;
- Ensure inclusion of PAPs, who could not be enumerated during census but have documentary evidence to be included in the list of PAPs;
- Ensure timely preparation of micro-plan, by RAP implementation agency and its approval;
- Ensure timely disbursement of compensation / R & R assistance, before the commencement of the work, in a transparent manner;
- Ensure relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of CPRs before dismantling through proper mechanism;
- Ensure a well -functioning GRM including “confidential” handling of complaints relating to Gender Based Violence;
- Prepare monthly progress report related to physical and financial progress of implementation of RAP & submit to PMU;
- Monitoring contractors obligations on implementation of ESMP, including dust / noise control, providing alternative access, signage boards etc. and taking penal actions, for non-compliance, as per the provisions in the contract.

13.4 RAP Implementation Support Agency (NGO)

PIU will engage the services of NGOs/Consultancy firms, having experience in resettlement and rehabilitation issues, for the effective implementation of RAP. Broad roles and responsibilities of implementation agency would be:

- The RAP implementation agency will serve as a main linkage between the Project Authority and PAPs;
- Responsible for verification of PAPs as per the final RAP;
- Undertake public information campaign along with RRO, PIU, at the commencement of the RAP;
- Develop rapport with PAPs and inform them about their eligibility for compensation and assistance as per RAP;
- Include PAPs who could not be enumerated during census cum socio-economic survey and certify from R&R Officer, PIU;
- Distribute identity cards for PAPs;
- Prepare and submit micro-plan to RRO (PIU) for approval from PMU;
- Organize consultations at regular interval with PAPs with regard to resettlement and rehabilitation;
- Organize training program for skill upgradation of the PAPs;
- Assist PAPs in all matters related to compensation and R&R;
- Assist and facilitate aggrieved PAPs (for compensation and assistance) by bringing their cases to GRC;
- Facilitate in opening of joint account of PAPs;
- Generate awareness about the alternative economic livelihood and enable PAPs to make informed choice;

- Consultations with PAPs regarding the choice of resettlement (i.e. self or assisted), development of resettlement site, participation of women, etc;
 - Identify training needs of PAPs for income generation and institutions for imparting training;
 - Hold consultations with local people with regard to relocation, rehabilitation, reconstruction of affected CPRs as well as provision of new facilities under the project;
 - Participate in various meetings relating to RAP preparation and implementation,
 - Submit monthly progress report, and
 - Undertake any other activities that may be required for the implementation of RAP etc.
- Indicative ToR for RAP Implementing Support Agency/ NGO is attached as [Annexure IV](#).

13.5 R&R Committee for Overseeing the RAP implementation

Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Committee under the chairmanship of Commissioner SMKMC will be established, for overseeing the RAP implementation.

Structure of the R&R Committee

- Commissioner SMKMC : Chairman;
- Members of legislative assembly (relevant to implementation area): Member;
- Additional Commissioner Sangli: Member;
- Additional Commissioner Miraj: Member;
- Chief Finance Officer: Member;
- Community Representative engaged in Social works: Member;
- Social Expert of PIU: Member;
- Team leader of appointed NGO: Member;
- Any other person to be appointed at the discretion of the commissioner: Independent member;
- City Engineer: Member Secretary;

Roles and responsibilities of the R&R committee

The R&R committee will have the following mandates:

- To take the policy decisions regarding R&R issues;
- To guide the implementation of RAP ;
- To monitor the timely implementation of RAP;
- To monitor the redressal of the grievances received;
- To ensure that the compensation / assistance amounts are paid before commencement of civil works in the area of impact;
- To ensure the compliance of provisions in RAP document.

R&R committee will function within the framework of the RAP document and the relevant laws mentioned in the RAP document. The Committee will function, as the central body, ensuring compliance with ESS5 and safeguarding the interests of Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

The R&R Committee will meet frequently but at least once in three months.

13.6 Compensation Delivery Mechanism

The Micro Plan will be prepared by the NGO and submitted to Project Authority for approval. The Project Authority, with or without involvement of the District Collector Office, as applicable will approve, the micro plan for the assessment of the compensation for impacted assets and R&R assistance to entitled persons. The compensation / assistance will be disbursed by cheque or by direct transfer to PAPs bank account. Any grievance, reported by the PAPs, regarding their eligibility, replacement cost of affected assets and any other entitlements shall be addressed, through the Grievance Redressal Committee. The structure and process of these committee is provided under section on Institutional arrangements. PIU will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for compensation and assistance to the affected households for smooth implementation of the Project R&R activities.

R&R activities will be deemed to be completed when all the compensations are paid, common property resource are restored and the grievances in respect of compensation are redressal.

14 ANNEXURES

Annexure I : Census Survey Questionnaire

(read with [section 3.2.3](#), [4.1](#), [5.1](#))

A. Name of the Project : B. Questionnaire No:

C. Name of the Municipal Ward: Ward Number

1. Ownership of the Land
 1. Private 2. Government 3. Religious 4. Community 5. Others

2. Type of Land
 1. Irrigated 2. Non-Irrigated 3. Barren 4. Forest 5. Other.....

3. Use of Land
 1. Cultivation 2. Orchard 3. Residential 4. Commercial
 5. Forestation 6. No Use/ Barren 7. Other (specify)

4. Affected area of the Land/Plot (in Square Meter):

5. Total Area of the affected Land/Plot (in Square Meter):

6. Total Land Holding of the Affected Person (in Square Meter)
 1. Irrigated: 2. Non-irrigated:
 3. Other: 4. Total:

7. Status of Ownership
 1. Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority
 4. Encroacher 5. Squatter 6. Other (specify):

8. Type of Private Ownership
 1. Individual/Single 2. Joint/Shareholders 3. Other (specify):

9. Name of the Owner/Occupier (s):

10. Father's Name:

10. (a) for women headed household collect details of her

11. Rate of the Land (Per Acre)

1. Market Rate: 2. Revenue Rate:

12. Any of the following people associated with the Land

A. Agricultural Laborer 1. Yes 2. No
 Name (i)..... (ii)

B. Tenant/Lessee 1. Yes 2. No
 Name (i)..... (ii)

C. Sharecropper
Name (i)..... (ii)

1. Yes 2. No

13. Any structure in the Affected Land 1. Yes..... 2. No.....

14. Distance of the main structure from Nalla bank or proposed interventions (in mtr.).....

16. Area of the affected structure (feet)
a) Length b) Width c) Height

17. Area of the boundary wall only (feet): a) Length b) Height

18. Type of boundary wall

A. Permanent
B. Semi Permanent
C. Kaccha

19. area of the total structure (feet)
a) Length b) Width c) Height

20. Scale of Impact on structure

a) 25% b) 50% c) 75% d) 100%

21. Type of Construction of the Structure

1. Temporary (buildings with mud/brick/wood made walls, thatched/tin roof)
2. Semi-Permanent (buildings, with tiled roof and normal cement floor)
3. Permanent (with RCC, Single/ Double storey building)

22. Age of the Structure (in years):

23. Market Value of the Structure (in Rs.):

24. Use of the Structure (select appropriate code from below)

A. Residential Category
1. House 2. Hut 3. Other (specify).....

B. Commercial Category
4. Shops 5. Hotel 6. Small Eatery 7. Kiosk 8. Farm House
9. Petrol Pump 10. Clinic 11. STD Booth
12. Workshop 13. Vendors 14. Com. Complex
15. Industry 16. Pvt. Office 17. Other (specify).....

C. Mixed Category
18. Residential-cum-Commercial Structure

D. Community Type
19. Community Center 20. Club 21. Trust 22. Memorials

23 Other (specify).....

E. Religious Structure

24. Temple 25. Church 26. Mosque 27. Gurudwara 28. Shrines
29. Sacred Grove 30. Other (specify).....

F. Government Structure

31. Government Office 32. Hospital 33. School 34. College
35. Bus Stop 36. Other (specify).....

G. Other Structure

37. Boundary Wall 38. Foundation 39. Cattle Shed
40. Other (specify).....

25. Type of Business/Profession by Head of Household:

26. Status of the Structure

1. Legal Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority
4. Encroacher 5. Squatter 6. Tenant

27. Any of the following people associated with the Structure?

A. Tenant in the structure 1. Yes 2. No
Name (i) (ii)
(iii) (iv)

B. Employee/ wage earner in commercial structure 1. Yes 2. No
Name (i) (ii)
(iii) (iv)

28. Number of trees within the affected area

1. Fruit Bearing.....2. Non-fruit Bearing.....3. Total.....

29. Social Category of AP

1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General
5. Others (specify).....

Religious Category

1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Buddhist
5. Jain 6. Other (specify).....

30. Number of family members Male.....Female.....Total.....

31. Number of family members with following criteria

1. Unmarried Son >21 years.....2. Unmarried Daughter/Sister >18 years.....
3. Divorcee/Widow.....4. Physically/Mentally Challenged Person
5. Minor Orphan.....

32. Vulnerability Status of the Household:

A. Is it a woman headed household? 1. Yes 2. No

- B. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? 1. Yes 2. No
C. Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL) 1. Yes 2. No

33. Annual income of the family Rs.....

34. If displaced, do you have additional land to shift? 1. Yes 2. No

35. Resettlement/ Relocation Option

1. Self Relocation 2. Project Assisted Relocation

36. Compensation Option for Land loser

1. Land for land loss 2. Cash for Land loss

37. Compensation Options for Structure loser

1. Structure for structure loss 2. Cash for Structure loss

38. Income Restoration Assistance (fill codes in preferred order)

1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work
2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme
3. Vocational Training
4. Others (specify)

39. Details of Family Members: (fill appropriate code)

Sr. No	Name of the Family Member	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Education	Occupation
		In years	1. Male	1. Married	1. Illiterate	1. Service
			2. Female	2. Unmarried	2. Literate	2. Business
				3. Widow	3. Up to middle	3. Agriculture
				4. Widower	4. Below metric	4. Study
				5. Others	5. Metric	5. Housewife
					6. Graduate	6. Labour
					7. Above Grad.	7. Unemployed
					8. Below 6 years	8. Professional
					9. Below 6 years	
					10. Old/inactive	
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

40. How does the River Nalla affect in your life?

41. Have you heard about the Storm Water Management project? If yes what you know about?

42. What are the risks during and after flood?

43. What mitigation measures you expect from the project?

44. Any suggestion to make the project successful? If yes, what?

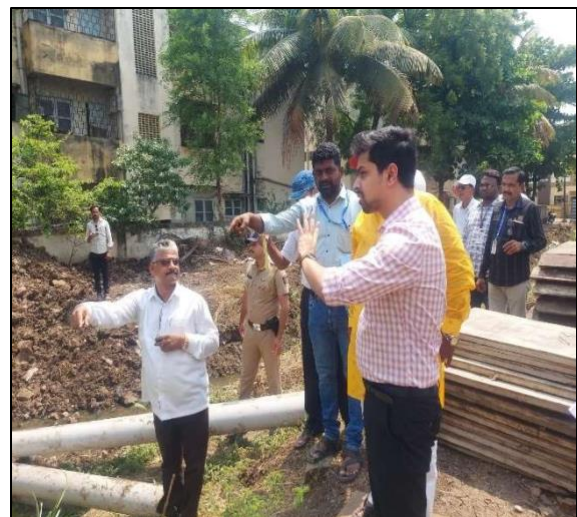
Annexure II : Photographic documentation of the Census Survey

(Read with [section 5.1](#))





Photograph of the Census Survey of the project-affected households at Sangli Miraj Kupwad Municipal Corporation area.



Mr. Satyam Gandhi Commissioner of SMKMC visited during census survey

**Annexure III: Cut-off date notification for SWD works in SMKMC in English and
Marathi language and Newspaper notification**

(Read with [Section 7.1](#))

PUBLIC NOTICE

WHEREAS, Sangli–Miraj–Kupwad Municipal Corporation has decided to implement Storm Water Drainage System, in the jurisdiction of corporation, with the financial assistance of the World Bank.

AND WHEREAS, the corporation having finalised the alignment of the said work, commenced the Census Survey on 9th April, 2025 and completed the same, in the months of April and May, 2025.

AND WHEREAS, appurtenant works of some private properties are expected to be impacted due to this work.

NOW THEREFORE, 9th April, 2025 is notified as the cut-off date, for ascertaining the Compensation / Assistance to the Project Affected Persons.

All the residential / commercial properties, on private land existing in the project area, on the above said cut-off date and likely to be impacted due to the project will be entitled to get applicable compensation / assistance.

However, the properties or its appurtenant works, constructed after the said cut-off date, will not be entitled for any compensation / assistance.

Valuation of the impact on affected properties will be done, on the basis of joint measurements, to be taken in the presence of the affected persons and payment of applicable compensation / assistance will be made, before commencement of the work.



Commissioner

Sangli–Miraj–Kupwad Municipal Corporation

जाहीर नोटीस

जागतिक बँकांमुळे सांगली मिरज आणि कुपवाड महानगरपालिकेने, जागतिक बँक अर्थसहाय्यातून, महानगरपालिका हद्दीत, पावसाच्या पाण्याचा निचरा प्रणालीचे काम हाती घेण्याचे ठरविले आहे;

आणि ज्याअर्थी महानगरपालिकेने सदर योजनेची संरेखा निश्चित करून त्या अनुषंगाने बाधित मालमत्तेचे सर्वेक्षण (Census Survey) कामास दिनांक ९ एप्रिल २०२५ रोजी सुरुवात करून एप्रिल ते मे, २०२५ महिन्यामध्ये पूर्ण केले आहे;

आणि ज्याअर्थी याकामामुळे काही खाजगी मालमत्तांच्या अनुषंगिक घटकास, काही अल्प प्रमाणात बाधा पोहोचण्याची शक्यता आहे;

त्याअर्थी, ९ एप्रिल २०२५ ही सदर प्रकल्पाच्या बाधित प्रकल्पग्रस्तांना अनुज्ञेय नुकसान भरपाईचा मोबदला परिमाणित करण्यासाठीची पात्रता तारीख (Cut-off-Date) म्हणून जाहीर करण्यात येत आहे.

या तारखेस, प्रकल्प क्षेत्रात अस्तित्वात असणाऱ्या व प्रकल्पामुळे बाधित होणाऱ्या खाजगी जमिनीवरील सर्व रहिवासी/व्यावसायिक मिळकतीमध्ये हितसंबंध असणाऱ्या व्यक्ती, अनुज्ञेय मोबदला / अर्थसहाय्य मिळणेस पात्र असतील.

मात्र या पायाभूत तारखेनंतर, प्रकल्प क्षेत्रात अस्तित्वात आलेल्या वास्तू किंवा त्यांचे घटक किंवा व्यापारी संकुल मोबदला मिळवण्यास पात्र असणार नाहीत;

प्रकल्पाचे काम हाती घेण्यापूर्वी, बाधित व्यक्तीच्या उपस्थितीत, बाधित मालमत्तेचे मोजमाप करून, त्या आधारे मूल्यांकन करून संबंधितांना मोबदला अदा करण्यात येईल.



आयुक्त
सांगली मिरज आणि कुपवाड शहर
महानगरपालिका

Newspaper notification published on February 10 2026, in 'Dainik Pratinidhwani'

**Sangli-Miraj & Kupwad
Municipal Corporation
PUBLIC NOTICE**

WHEREAS, Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation has decided to implement Storm Water Drainage System, in the jurisdiction of corporation, with the financial assistance of the World Bank.

AND WHEREAS, the corporation having finalised the alignment of the said work, commenced the Census Survey on 9th April, 2025 and completed the same, in the months of April and May, 2025.

AND WHEREAS, appurtenant works of some private properties are expected to be impacted due to this work.

NOW THEREFORE, 9th April, 2025 is notified as the cut-off date, for ascertaining the Compensation / Assistance to the Project Affected Persons.

All the residential / commercial properties, on private land existing in the project area, on the above said cut-off date and likely to be impacted due to the project will be entitled to get applicable compensation/ assistance.

However, the properties or its appurtenant works, constructed after the said cut-off date, will not be entitled for any compensation / assistance.

Valuation of the impact on affected properties will be done, on the basis of joint measurements, to be taken in the presence of the affected persons and payment of applicable compensation/ assistance will be made, before commencement of the work.

SD/-
Commissioner
Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation

**सांगली - मिरज आणि कुपवाड शहर
महानगरपालिका
जाहीर नोटीस**

जागतिक बँकांमुळे सांगली मिरज आणि कुपवाड महानगरपालिकेने, जागतिक बँक अर्थसहाय्यातून, महानगरपालिका हद्दीत, पावसाच्या पाण्याचा निचरा प्रणालीचे काम हाती घेण्याचे ठरविले आहे;

आणि ज्याअर्थी महानगरपालिकेने सदर योजनेची संरक्षा निश्चित करून त्या अनुषंगाने बाधित मालमतेचे सर्वेक्षण (Census Survey) कामास दिनांक ९ एप्रिल २०२५ रोजी सुरुवात करून एप्रिल ते मे, २०२५ महिन्यामध्ये पूर्ण केले आहे;

आणि ज्याअर्थी याकामामुळे काही खाजगी मालमतांच्या अनुषंगिक घटकस, काही अल्प प्रमाणात बाधा पोहोचण्याची शक्यता आहे;

त्याअर्थी, ९ एप्रिल २०२५ ही सदर प्रकल्पाच्या बाधित प्रकल्पग्रस्तांना अनुज्ञेय नुकसान भरपाईचा मोबदला परिमाणित करण्यासाठीची पात्रता तारीख (Cut-off-Date) म्हणून जाहीर करण्यात येत आहे.

या तारखेस, प्रकल्प क्षेत्रात अस्तित्वात असणाऱ्या व प्रकल्पामुळे बाधित होणाऱ्या खाजगी जमिनीवरील. सर्व रहिवासी/व्यावसायिक मिळकतीमध्ये हितसंबंध असणाऱ्या व्यक्ती, अनुज्ञेय मोबदला / अर्थसहाय्य मिळणेस पात्र असतील.

मात्र या पायाभूत तारखेनंतर, प्रकल्प क्षेत्रात अस्तित्वात आलेल्या वास्तू किंवा त्यांचे घटक किंवा व्यापारी संकुल मोबदला मिळवण्यास पात्र असणार नाहीत;

प्रकल्पाचे काम हाती घेण्यापूर्वी, बाधित व्यक्तीच्या उपस्थितीत, बाधित मालमतेचे मोजमाप करून, त्या आधारे मूल्यांकन करून संबंधितांना मोबदला अदा करण्यात येईल.

SD/- आयुक्त
सांगली मिरज आणि कुपवाड
शहर महानगरपालिका

Annexure IV : Indicative TOR for RAP implementation agency / NGO

(Read with [Section 13.4](#))

1. Background of the Project

During the past 50 years, the State of Maharashtra has witnessed a seven-fold increase in the frequency of droughts and six-fold increase in the frequency of flood events. The situation has been further intensified due to climate change phenomenon. Since 2000, frequency of Tropical Cyclonic Storms on Arabian Sea has been increased by about 52%. The State has faced recurring flood events in 2005, 2006, 2019 and 2021.

Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation (SMKMC) area is recurrently affected by both pluvial as well as fluvial floods. In 2019 flood event, 15.83 sq.km (13.38%) of the area of the SMKMC was inundated, affecting 42,631 families and 1,70,631 individuals. Approximately, 1802 houses were impacted and 19,144 people had to be relocated. Compensation payments totalled of INR 658 million.

On this background, the Government of Maharashtra, with the support of the World Bank has taken up Maharashtra Resilience Development Project (MRDP). MRDP has 5 components. Under the component 2, urban flood risk mitigation in the jurisdiction of Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation (SMKMC) is planned through implementation of Storm Water Drainage system (SWDs).

Based on the flood hazard assessment, with 1D and 2D flood modelling and adaptive strategies, **a suit of various grey, blue & green infrastructure solution** has been designed to reduce disaster risks and economic losses, within SMKMC jurisdiction. **The grey infrastructure solutions include** desilting of the existing drains, fixing missing links, along the primary drains, rejuvenation of secondary and tertiary drains particularly, in the flood prone area, replacement of damaged drain lines with pre-cast drains, construction of new roadside pre-cast drains, construction of flood walls, upgradation of inefficient pipe culverts to box culverts and enhancement of capacity of Shehri Nalla etc. The total cost of this sub-project is **INR 6110 million (US\$ 76.375 million)**, and the implementation period will be of 3 years.

Alignment of the proposed storm water drainage system is so finalised that there is no permanent impact on private land under this sub-project. Also, there is no displacement of persons or there is no permanent loss of livelihood. However, the proposed project will have minor impact of temporary nature on 81 structures which includes 32 residential, 45 commercial, 2 community property resources (CPRs) structures and 2 squatters.

Project Implementation Unit (PIU), on the basis of census survey and socio-economic survey has mapped the impact of the project and accordingly prepared Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). RAP has been prepared to address social issues, arising out of implementation of the proposed sub-project. This RAP document is in compliance with World Bank ESF and This RAP document is in compliance with World Bank ESF and relevant National and State laws.

PIU intends to appoint a local NGO, having experience, in implementation of RAP, as a RAP implementing agency. The recruited NGO shall associate with the Project Implementing Unit (PIU)

to implement the RAP. NGO should have adequate number of qualified domain experts and team composition should have adequate women participation.

2. Scope of Work

NGO shall serve as a main link between the Project Authority and PAPs and facilitate the land acquisition and Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) activities. It has been attempted to outline the scope of the services as precisely as possible. However, NGO should bear in mind that this list of tasks is bare minimum and indicative only and in no means be considered as complete and exhaustive description of duties. It is rather the agency's responsibility to apprise holistically and verify critically the scope of services using its professional experience, judgement and knowledge and quote the bid accordingly. Key tasks are outlined below.

2.1. Consultation

The NGO shall educate the PAPs on their rights, entitlements and obligations under the RAP. It shall disseminate information to the PAPs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant. It shall explain to the PAPs the potential positive as well as negative impacts due to the proposed project and also the provisions in the RAP for compensating their impacts. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroachers about the need for their eviction, the timeframe for their removal and their entitlements as per the RAP.

NGO shall develop rapport with PAPs and inform them about their eligibility for compensation and assistance as per RAP. NGO shall also hold consultations with local people with regard to relocation, rehabilitation, reconstruction of affected CPRs.

2.2. Valuation of impacted assets

NGO will facilitate PAPs, in proper valuation of their impacted assets and getting their entitled compensation cheques. NGO will support PAPs to complete the required documents to access compensation cheques. NGOs will facilitate disbursement of compensation cheques.

2.3. Verification

NGO shall undertake joint verification with the Field Offices of PIU of the project affected persons to identify PAFs, eligible as per the cut-off date, for R&R entitlement and shall update the database accordingly. The RAP implementing agency shall verify the information already contained in the RAP and the individual losses of PAPs and validate the same and suggest suitable changes if required. NGO shall include PAPs who could not be enumerated during census cum socio-economic survey with due verification and approval of PIU. During the identification and verification of the eligible PAPs and PAFs, the RAP implementing agency shall ensure that each of them are contacted and consulted. The RAP implementing agency shall conduct consultation with the women including women headed households.

2.4. Distribution of Identity Cards

After finalization of verification, the NGO shall distribute Identity Cards to all PAPs. The identity card should include a photograph of the head of the PAF, the extent of loss, and entitlement i.e.

compensation and assistance, as applicable. The Identity Cards are to be signed by the responsible person at the respective Field Offices of PIU.

2.5. Prepare Micro Plan

The NGO shall prepare Micro Plan using standard template which shall include all necessary details but not limited to;

- List of category wise PAFs;
- PAF specific, brief description of impact including details used for valuation such as type of structure, type of construction, measurements etc;
- Entitled compensation;
- List of vulnerable families and entitled assistance;
- List of PAFs whose livelihood is impacted (temporarily or permanent) & entitled compensation;

2.6. Training and Support for income restoration

In addition to providing assistance given in the entitlement package, the NGO shall be responsible for training and assistance of PAPs in establishing linkages with government programs.

The NGO shall train PAPs losing their livelihood for suitable income restoration programs, depending on the skills and interest of the PAPs. The NGO shall prepare individual Income Restoration Plan, as a part of the Micro Plan. The NGO shall assist the PAPs to establish linkages with Government departments, district administration, etc., and ensure that the PAPs are included in the development schemes, as applicable especially with reference to vulnerable groups, in pension schemes for senior citizens, widow pensions, schemes for women or women headed households, schemes for handicapped persons etc.

2.7. Disbursement of Assistance and delivery of entitlements

The NGO shall assist PIU in ensuring all the PAFs obtain their full entitlements under the RAP before being dispossessed; to ensure benefits due to the PAFs under the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) are provided to the PAFs. Where options are available, the NGO shall provide advice to PAPs on the relative benefits of each option. The NGO shall assist the PAPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how she/he can access the resources she/he is entitled.

2.8. Relocation

The NGO shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition guiding the PAFs through the resettlement period. In consultation with the PAFs, the NGO shall inform the PIU about the date of relocation as suggested by PAF within stipulated time given in notice.

The NGO shall advise the PAPs on utilization of R&R benefits to create productive asset. NGOs will verify and prepare utilization certificates for the assistance disbursed to PAFs. The funds will be disbursed against the approved plan for creating productive assets.

2.9. Grievance Redressal

The NGO shall make PAPs aware of the grievance mechanism set out in the RAP and shall assist them to resolve the grievances. The NGO shall help the PAPs to file a grievance application. Assist and facilitate aggrieved PAPs (for compensation and assistance) by bringing their cases to GRC.

Undertake a public information campaign along with the responsible representative of the PIU, at the commencement of the RAP;

Undertake any other activities that may be required for the implementation of RAP or as directed by the PIU.

3. Deliverables

NGO shall submit the monthly / Quarterly Progress Reports to PIU with all supporting documents such as photographs, video- graphs, primary and secondary information collected, etc., taken during the assignment shall be submitted in support of the reports, along with an electronic copy of the documents. The following deliverables has to be submitted.

3.1. Inception Report:

The NGO shall submit to the PIU an inception report detailing plan of action, manpower deployment, time schedule, and detailed methodology, within 21 days of the commencement of the assignment.

3.2. Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reports:

The NGO shall also submit monthly progress reports on the activities carried out during that month and proposed activities for the next month. The formats of the monthly and quarterly progress report shall be based on pre-identified parameters / indicators. NGO shall submit the templates for such progress reports in the inception report and get it approved from the Client. The monthly progress report shall have to be submitted on or before Third working day of every month. The quarterly progress report shall have to be submitted on or before 7th of the First month in the following quarter. Reports to PIU shall be accompanied by all supporting documents such as photographs, video- graphs, primary and secondary information collected, etc., taken during the assignment shall be submitted in support of the reports, along with an electronic copy of the documents.

Annexure V : Indicative TOR for External Monitoring Agency

(Read with [Section 11.2](#))

1. Project Description

During the past 50 years, the State of Maharashtra has witnessed a seven-fold increase in the frequency of droughts and six-fold increase in the frequency of flood events. The situation has been further intensified due to climate change phenomenon. Since 2000, frequency of Tropical Cyclonic Storms on Arabian Sea has been increased by about 52%. The State has faced recurring flood events in 2005, 2006, 2019 and 2021.

Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation (SMKMC) area is recurrently affected by both pluvial as well as fluvial floods. In 2019 flood event, 15.83 sq.km (13.38%) of the area of the SMKMC was inundated, affecting 42,631 families and 1,70,631 individuals. Approximately, 1802 houses were impacted and 19,144 people had to be relocated. Compensation payments totalled of INR 658 million.

On this background, the Government of Maharashtra, with the support of the World Bank has taken up Maharashtra Resilience Development Project (MRDP). MRDP has 5 components. Under the component 2, urban flood risk mitigation in the jurisdiction of Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation (SMKMC) is planned through implementation of Storm Water Drainage system (SWDs).

Based on the flood hazard assessment, with 1D and 2D flood modelling and adaptive strategies, **a suit of various grey, blue & green infrastructure solution** has been designed to reduce disaster risks and economic losses, within SMKMC jurisdiction. **The grey infrastructure solutions include** desilting of the existing drains, fixing missing links, along the primary drains, rejuvenation of secondary and tertiary drains particularly, in the flood prone area, replacement of damaged drain lines with pre-cast drains, construction of new roadside pre-cast drains, construction of flood walls, upgradation of inefficient pipe culverts to box culverts and enhancement of capacity of Shehri Nalla etc. The total cost of this sub-project is **INR 6110 million (US\$ 76.375 million)**, and the implementation period will be of 3 years.

Alignment of the proposed storm water drainage system is so finalised that there is no permanent impact on private land under this sub-project. Also, there is no displacement of persons or there is no permanent loss of livelihood. However, the proposed sub-project will have minor impact of temporary nature on 81 structures which includes 32 residential, 45 commercial, 2 community property resources (CPRs) structures and 2 squatters.

Project Implementation Unit (PIU), on the basis of census survey and socio-economic survey has mapped the impact of the project and accordingly prepared Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). RAP has been prepared to address social issues, arising out of implementation of the proposed sub-project. This RAP document is in compliance with World Bank ESF and relevant National and State laws.

The RAP document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline

socio- economic characteristics, entitlement based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

Thus, implementation of RAP is planned through RAP Implementing agency (NGO). Now the Client intends to appoint independent External Monitoring Agency, for monitoring and evaluation of the RAP implementation.

2. Scope of work:

External Monitoring Agency is expected to monitor the implementation of RAP. It has been attempted to outline the scope of the services as precisely as possible. However, External Monitoring Agency shall bear in mind that this list of tasks is bare minimum and indicative only and in no means be considered as complete and exhaustive description of duties. It is rather the External Monitoring Agency's responsibility to apprise holistically and verify critically the scope of services using its professional experience, judgement and knowledge and quote the bid accordingly. Key tasks are outlined as below.

2.1. Scope of work-Generic

To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the RAP;

- To monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of PIU, and NGO in RAP implementation;
- To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have been restored or enhanced;
- To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary; and
- To review the project impacts on vulnerable groups and assess the effectiveness of the mitigative actions taken.

2.2. Scope of work-Specific

The major tasks expected from the External Monitoring Agency:

- To develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring for RAP implementation;
- Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking by adopting suitable sampling method at the field level to assess whether land acquisition/resettlement objectives have been generally met;
- Involve the affected people and community groups in monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation and R&R assistances given to the PAPs;
- To evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultative process with PAPs, particularly those with vulnerable PAPs, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the displaced persons, and dissemination of information about these.

3. Reporting Obligation

The External Monitoring Agency will be responsible for overall monitoring of the RAP implementation and will submit quarterly review directly to PMU for onward transmission to World Bank with PMU's comments.

4. Qualifications & Experience

External Monitoring Agency should necessarily have previous experience in resettlement policy analysis and RAP implementation. Further, the team leader should satisfy following educational and work experience requirements. Further, the agency should have adequate support staff for completing the assignment and submit deliverables.

The Team Leader / Expert should have a. Further, the Team Leader / Expert should have:

Position	Minimum Educational Qualification	Experience
Team Leader	Postgraduate degree in social science	(i) 15 years' experience in R&R; (ii) Experience in World Bank funded R&R projects; (iii) R&R monitoring experience in World Bank funded projects.

The profile of agency/expert along with full CV of monitors to be engaged must be submitted along with the proposal. Further, External Monitoring Agency should have adequate number of qualified domain experts in the team, including women experts.

5. Budget and Logistics

Copies of the proposal - both technical and financial - should be submitted and the offer should include all cost and any other logistics details necessary for the assignment.

Annexure VI: Contact details of the officers responsible for the grievance redressal

(read with [Section 12.3](#))

The contact details of the officers responsible for the grievance redressal are provided below:

Sr. No.	Name of the Officer (R&R affected wards only)	Responsible for R&R affected wards only	Sub-Division	Contact Number	Email ID
1	Hon.Mr.Satyam Gandhi (Commisioner SMKMC)	Entire project area	-	-	smkcorporation@gmail.com
2	Hon.Mr.Rahul Rokade (Add.Commisioner SMKMC)	Entire project area	-	9403782816	Add.commi.2021@gmail.com
3	Hon.Mr.Akash Doiphode (Assi.Commisioner Prabhag no-1)	15,17	Prabhag no-1	7588419358	smkcorporation@gmail.com
4	Hon.Mr.Nagarjun Madarasi (Assi.Commisioner Prabhag no-2)	18,19	Prabhag no-2	7385399208	smkcorporation@gmail.com
5	Mr. Prithviraj Chauhan	Entire project area	Entire project area	9922112511	pwdhq@gmail.com
6	Mr.Ruturaj Yadav (Junior Engineer)	14	Prabhag no-1	8308423555	Yadavruturaj123@gmail.com
7	Mr.Shridhar Phadake (Junior Engineer)	16	Prabhag no-1	7218903251	-
8	Mr.Pranav Khot (Junior Engineer)	15,17	Prabhag no-2	9130570177	-
9	Mr.Deepak Patil (Junior Engineer)	18,19	Prabhag no-2	7271977711	-