Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP)

(Revised Draft Version 27.11.2025)

Maharashtra Resilience Development Project

(MRDP)

CLIMATE-INFORMED FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT

MULTI-HAZARD RESILIENCE IN DISTRICTS AND CITIES

ENHANCED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CAPACITIES

PRIVATE CAPITAL MOBILIZATION FOR RISK FINANCING

Maharashtra Institution for Transformation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Maharashtra Resilience Development Project (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 districts of Kolhapur and Sangli. 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 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.

MRDP team has developed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), in accordance with World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10), to ensure continuous, inclusive, and transparent engagement of stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle.

Features of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP):

This SEP provides systematic approach and methodology for identification of affected communities, interested parties, and vulnerable groups and outlines tailored engagement strategies and communication approaches.

This SEP has prioritized the voices and concerns of vulnerable and marginalized groups, ensuring that their participation is meaningful, inclusive, and impactful throughout the project lifecycle. To effectively engage vulnerable groups, the SEP has followed key principles such as Proactive Outreach, Accessibility & Inclusivity, Safe & Culturally Appropriate Spaces for consultation, Continuous Feedback & Grievance Redressal.

The project commits to proactive disclosure through multiple channels, including websites, workshops, media outreach, and public notices. All essential documents, including those related to environmental and social management, will be made publicly accessible and translated into local languages as needed.

SEP has a multi-tier Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) which will operate at the field level and monitored at PIU & PMU level. This GRM will be supported by existing state grievance systems to ensure timely response and accountability. This mechanism will provide stakeholders with legitimate, reliable, and efficient channels to raise concerns and seek resolution.

Implementation Arrangement

The implementation will be led by the Project Management Unit (PMU) at Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA), in collaboration with Project Implementation Units (PIUs) such as the Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation (MKVDC), the Relief and Rehabilitation Department, and Municipal corporations in the target cities.

Highlights of the feedbacks received during consultation:

Respective PIUs under the guidance of PMU has conducted various stakeholders consultations, at project planning stage during December 2024 to September 12, 2025. During these consultations stakeholders appraised the scope and objectives of the project and information related to the potential impacts has been captured. These consultations revealed strong community support for MRDP interventions, particularly those addressing recurrent flooding, inadequate drainage systems, and associated socio-economic disruptions.

Feedbacks gathered during these consultations has already been incorporated in project planning and design in view of minimizing negative impacts. Highlights of the feedbacks received, during consultation are:

- Existing automatic gates of Radhanagari dam have cultural heritage and hence they need to be preserved by proper maintenance.
- Strict prohibition of development within the flood lines and encroachments on the natural drains.

- Need for improved flood forecasting and early warning system.
- Restoration of paleo channels and natural drainage system which will moderate the flood severity. Further, sustainability of rejuvenated natural drainage system is linked to efficient solid waste management.
- Heavy approach embankments of the of the high-level bridges are obstructing the river flow and exacerbating flood risks. Additional waterways need to be provided by pushing the boxes through such embankments.
- Entry of backwater of the river, during flood in the city storm water drains, inadequate waterways of the culverts, missing links in the storm-water system, and blockage of natural drains, due to garbage dumping are the main reasons behind urban flooding.
- Need for complete transparency, continued consultation with stakeholders and feedback response discloser.
- Likely Social impacts, during construction such as disruption of traffic, risk of accidents noise and dust pollution, interruption in services during utility shifting, unplanned dumping of construction debris needs to be addressed by designing suitable mitigating measures.

Budget Provision for SEP implementation

The estimated budget for SEP implementation is INR 4.05 crore, covering staffing, stakeholder consultations, communication campaigns, grievance mechanisms, and capacity-building activities.

This investment underscores the project's commitment to inclusive development and participatory governance. By fostering collaboration among government agencies, local communities, and civil society, MRDP aims to create a robust framework for climate resilience that not only addresses immediate risks but also lays the foundation for sustainable development in Maharashtra.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AP	Affected Parties
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CIROS	Climate-Informed Reservoir Operation System
CPGRAMS	Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DDMO	District Disaster Management Officer
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning System
DPR	Detailed Project Report
E&S	Environmental and Social
EOC	Emergency Operating Centre
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environment and Social Framework
ESHS	Environment, Social, Health, and Safety
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FAP	Flood Affected People
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GO	Grievance Officer
GoI	Government of India
GoM	Government of Maharashtra
GP	Gram Panchayat
GRC	Grievance Redressal Committees
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
HFL	Highest Flood Level
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IEMS	Integrated Emergency Management System
IMC	Ichalkaranji Municipal Corporation
IMD	Indian Meteorological Department
INR	Indian Rupee
JE	Junior Engineer
KMC	Kolhapur Municipal Corporation
KYC	Know Your Customer (likely referring to standards in finance)
LAP	Loan Against Property
LFL	Lowest Flood Level
LMP	Labour Management Procedures
MARP	Establishing the Maharashtra Resilience Financing Program
MIS	Management Information System
MKVDC	Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation
MRDP	Maharashtra Resilience Development Project

MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NBS	Nature-Based Solutions
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PAI	Project Area of Influence
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PCC	Project Coordination Committee
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIU	Project Implementation Units
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PMC	Project Management Consultant
PMTC	Project Management and Technical Consultant
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institution
PVTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RTDAS	RealTime Data Acquisition System
RTSF	Real-Time Stream Forecast
SCC	State Steering Committee
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse / Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIT	Stakeholder Information Transparency
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SLBC	State-Level Bankers' Committee
SMKMC	Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SWD	Storm Water Drainage

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Maharashtra is one of India's economic growth engines, aiming for a US$1 trillion economy by 2027-28, while also facing increased frequency of extreme weather events and impact of climate change. Climate risks are an increasing threat to the state's development due to the growing exposure, frequency and severity of natural hazards resulting in losses across economic sectors. In addition to the rising frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, hazard characteristics are evolving and demand more sophisticated monitoring, management, and risk mitigation investments with strategic risk financing solutions.

The state has experienced a three-fold increase in extreme rain events between 1950 to 2015. Continuous rainfall events increasingly trigger mudflows and landslides which are not covered by existing early warning systems. There have been flooding events in the state almost every year since 2019 with 1,246 lives lost during 2019 to 2022. This period has also witnessed landslides, unseasonal rainfall, dry spells, droughts, heatwaves, lightning strikes, and rising frequency of Arabian Sea cyclones impacting the state.

In addition, urban flooding is a frequent and damaging climate change-related hazard in Maharashtra, disrupting lives and economic activity in cities. Many cities in Maharashtra increasingly face floods due to climate change, unplanned and unregulated urban development, inadequate river management, insufficient or absent storm water drainage, and encroachments on water bodies and in the flood zones. Climate-change induced increase of precipitation and settlement expansion also increased landslide risks, with significant risk for settlements and critical infrastructure, including those leading to heritage and religious sites.

Climate projections indicate the expected increasing impact of catastrophic events such as the 2019 floods, when the districts of Kolhapur and Sangli in Maharashtra received 1,918 mm of rainfall during a fortnight in August (6 to 18 times the normal). The estimated damage of 2019 flood was US$153 million in Sangli and US$359 million in Kolhapur.

Frequent hydro-meteorological hazards place an unprecedented burden on the state's otherwise stable fiscal position underscoring the need for concerted efforts by the government and private sector, including risk financing measures and private capital mobilization. Climate change projections also affirm the need for integrated water variability and disaster risk management approaches that enable economic growth and resilience. The expected amplification of variability requires robust plans for different climate scenarios and investments in data, digital infrastructure, and decision support systems.

The Govt. of Maharashtra (GoM) had constituted a high-level committee after the 2019 floods to understand its causes and make recommendations for future resilience-building. The proposed project, Maharashtra Resilience Development Project (MRDP), with funding support from the World Bank, will support GoM in implementing the recommendations of the said committee together with the resilience-building measures envisioned in the State's Disaster Management Plan (2023) and the State Action Plan on Climate Change. It will build upon Government of Maharashtra's efforts to enhance capacity for climate-informed planning,

decision making and investments, including by advancing integrated approaches to risk management and financing.

1.2 Project Description

The Maharashtra Resilience Development Project (MRDP) seeks to strengthen resilient development in Maharashtra by demonstrating an integrated climate and disaster risk management approach across levels. This includes strengthening overall risk governance and emergency management capacity at state level, flood hazard reduction activities in the upper Krishna River sub-basin, multi-hazard reduction in the downstream cities of Kolhapur, Sangli, and Ichalkaranji, and risk financing to mitigate residual risks at MSME- and household-level. The project components are as below:

1.2.1 Component 1

Climate-Informed Flood Risk Management (Total: US$130 million; IBRD: US$91 million; GoM: US$39 million)

This component will reduce the fluvial flood risk in the upper-Krishna sub-basin through the following hard and soft interventions:

A. **Enhancing Reservoir Operations and Flood Forecasting** (Total: US$5 million; IBRD: US$3.5 million; GoM: US$1.5 million): Enhancement of climate-informed reservoir operation system (CIROS) including the upgrade of the Real Time Data Acquisition System (RTDAS) and integration with reservoir operation system, Real-Time Stream Forecast (RTSF), and policy reforms for revision of the ROS operation manual towards better and efficient flood risk management. State-of-art digital technology integrating future climate change scenarios will be piloted in the Krishna basin for future scale-up to other states or other countries. Coordination mechanisms to feed the flood forecast information produced by WRD/MKVDC into the flood early warning issued by the Dept. of R&R will be established.

B. **River Training Works** (Total: US$122 million; IBRD: US$85.4 million; GoM: US$36.6 million): In planning the interventions the approach would be to reduce the flood peaks to the extent possible and then to increase the existing discharge carrying capacity of the river by resorting to minimum disruption approach.

   The interventions will be identified by rigorous survey and hydraulic modelling. The interventions for moderating the flood peaks would be such as:

   (i) Provision of additional spillway to the Radhanagari dam which will facilitate early depletion of dam in anticipation of floods. This will create a flood cushion in the dam and hence reduce the flood peaks substantially;
   (ii) Restoration paleo channels.
   (iii) Rejuvenation of existing natural drainage systems (nalas) to enhance flood retention capacity and early recession of flood;
   (iv) Nature based solutions;
   (v) Rejuvenation of storage capacity of old storage tanks and construction of detention tanks in free catchment.

The river training works for increasing the existing discharge carrying capacity of the river channels would be such as:

(i) Restoration of natural cross section of the river by removing man-made interventions;
(ii) Enlargement of cross sections in selective reaches, wherever it is absolutely necessary;
(iii) Removing rock outcrops in the river course;
(iv) Removing redundant structures in the river course;
(v) Modifying hydraulically inefficient structures such as Sangli K. T. Weir;
(vi) Installation of sluice gates or inflatable rubber dams at the confluence to prevent the backflow in tributaries;
(vii) Straightening the river meanders;
(viii) Construction of levees / flood embankments / flood walls.

Conducting Capacity Development and Feasibility Studies (Total: US$3 million; IBRD:US$2.1 million; GoM: US$0.9 million): Capacity development of WRD/MKVDC, integrated flood risk management plan and feasibility studies for proposals to moderate extremely high flood intensities and reduce drought risk, expected to increase due to climate change. Technical feasibility studies and capacity development of WRD/MKVDC and related institutes in areas such as flood planning and flood forecasting will also be implemented.

1.2.2 Component 2

Multi-Hazard Resilience in Districts and Cities (Total: US$186 million; IBRD: US$130.2 million; GoM contribution: US$55.8 million)

This component will undertake mitigation measures against urban flooding in Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad, Kolhapur and Ichalkaranji municipal corporation jurisdiction and landslide prone sites in ghat areas of Kolhapur district.

A. **Reducing Urban Flood Risk** (Total: US$168 million; IBRD: US$117.6 million; GoM: US$50.4 million): A program of mitigation measures will be developed for Kolhapur, Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad, and Ichalkaranji municipal corporation jurisdiction based on climate change-informed flood risk assessments and development of high-resolution flood maps with a focus on blue, green and grey measures that also offer co- benefits for extreme heat stress and air pollution reduction and the community. This will include upgrading of storm water drainage network, culverts, desilting measures, and nature-based solutions that integrate the city's parks, lakes, and other multi-use urban spaces. This data-enabled and analyses-based prioritization and design of resilience investments will inform the pilot cities' efforts in risk-informed development planning. A potential future scale-up of similar investments in other cities will be considered based on the demonstration effect in the three target cities of the MRDP.
B. **Reducing Landslide Risk** (Total: US$18 million; IBRD: US$12.6 million; GoM: US$5.4 million): This activity will include landslide risk assessments and a mix of mitigation, monitoring, and early warning related investments in selected landslide hotspots in Kolhapur district. Given the variance across these sites in terms of landslide triggers (e.g., increasingly extreme precipitation due to climate change), severity and size of slides, and exposed elements at risk (residential settlements, pilgrims, infrastructure, and agricultural land), a systematic approach to investment design will be adopted including the

development of Landslide Hazard Zonation Maps and Landslide Risk Assessment Maps, developing a catalogue of different treatment measures ranging from engineering, non-engineering measures, and bio-engineering measures / vegetative measures together with an evaluation of design alternatives for each site.

1.2.3 Component 3

Enhanced Emergency Management Capacities (Total: US$43 million; IBRD: US$30.1 million; GoM: US$12.9 million)

This component will strengthen multi-level emergency preparedness and response capabilities through the following:

A. **Upgrading District and City EOCs** (Total: US$33 million; IBRD: US$23.1 million; GoM: US$9.9 million): Non-structural upgrade of 36 districts and 3 city emergency operation centers with state-of-the-art command and control facilities for improved situational awareness and decision-making in addition to modernization of EOC infrastructure, IT Systems, and investments in resilient communication networks between the different EOCs. An Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS) will be deployed as a crucial element of the EOC operations to enhance emergency management capacities of a robust Multi-Hazard Impact- Based Early Warning System.

B. **Strengthening Early Warning and Risk Communication** (Total: US$10 million; IBRD: US$7 million; GoM: US$3 million): This will include investments in early warning for multiple hazards amplified by climate change (e.g., lightning, landslides, floods), dissemination (cell broadcasting) and action (community-based capacity building). This sub-component will also include the development of state-wide climate-informed multi-hazard risk assessments using innovative approaches such as earth observation, feeding into the systems developed in the EOCs as an integrated digital platform for resilience-building and resilient development planning.

1.2.4 Component 4

Private Capital Mobilization for Risk Financing (Total: US$19 million; IBRD: US$13.3 million; GoM: US$5.7 million; Commercial Financing: US$800 million)

This component will reduce the financial burden of increasingly frequent climate disasters on the state budget by mobilizing private capital for climate-proofing housing stock in disaster-prone areas and increasing the financial resilience of homeowners and MSMEs to climate risk through private insurance. The component will finance the following activities at the State and Pilot City levels:

A. **Conducting Analytics and Informing Government Policies on Private Capital Mobilization** (Total: US$0.9 million; IBRD: US$0.63 million; GoM: US$0.27 million), through development of analytical tools, guidelines, and technical studies (incl. demand assessments for the climate finance products to be supported under the project).

B. **Establishing the Maharashtra Resilience Financing Program** (MARP) (Total: US$17.3 million; IBRD: US$12.11 million; GoM: US$5.19 million; Commercial Financing: US$800 million) to provide financial incentives for homeowners and MSMEs to invest in climate-proofing their homes and businesses and increase their financial

resilience to disasters through insurance. The activities financed under this sub-component include but are not limited to:

(i) Provision of partial rebates to homeowners and MSMEs that took out home or property improvement loans from commercial banks (accredited financial institutions) to finance climate- proofing of housing and business assets. PCM of US$300 million is estimated based on 10,000 loan rebates of on average US$1,000 for loan sizes of US$30,000.

(ii) Insurance premium subsidies for qualifying catastrophe insurance products provided by accredited insurance companies (e.g., insurance coverage for climate hazards linked to mortgages or home-improvement loans or coverage against business interruption or damage to business inventories caused by climate disasters). PCM of US$500 million is estimated based on 20,000 insurance premium subsidies at an average of about US$50 premium, i.e. 0.2 percent of the average insured value.

(iii) Grants for homeowners and business associations to implement local climate-proofing projects (e.g., drainage improvements, retaining walls, slope stabilization).

C. **Developing Skills and Building Public Awareness** (Total: US$0.8 million; IBRD: US$0.56 million; GoM: US$0.24 million), through skill development activities at existing vocational training programs to ensure sufficient supply of qualified labour for green jobs (e.g., building climate-proofing) and increasing public awareness of climate finance products and structural improvements that can be financed to enhance the climate and disaster resilience of private dwellings.

1.2.5 Component 5

Implementation Support and Knowledge Management (Total: US$22 million; IBRD: US$15.4 million; GoM: US$6.6 million)

(i) This component includes project and knowledge management activities, i.e., Capacity building;

(ii) Coordination, financial management, procurement, environmental and social risk management, communication, monitoring and evaluation, and stakeholder engagement;

(iii) Development of a knowledge lighthouse for dissemination at state and country level. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements The proposed project implementation setup involves the establishment of a Project Management Unit (PMU) and several Project Implementation Units (PIUs). The PMU will be set up at MITRA, including a high-level Steering Committee for regular monitoring and coordination. A PIU for disaster risk management activities will be within the State Relief and Rehabilitation Department (R&R) and for activities at river basin level within the Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation (MKVDC) within the Water Resources Department. Both agencies have experience of implementing externally aided projects, including World Bank financed projects. Three PIUs will be set up at the municipal corporations of Kolhapur (KMC),

Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad City (SMKMC) and Ichalkaranji (IMC) respectively. MITRA will be responsible for the implementation of Component 5. Capacity constraints in PIUs with less experience handling externally aided projects will be addressed through pro-active training, support from MITRA, and hiring Project Management and Technical Consultancy firms.

1.3 Project Development Objective (PDO)

To strengthen multi-hazard climate and disaster risk management and institutional capacity for Maharashtra's resilient development. The project will measure progress toward the PDO via the following proposed indicators:

(i) People benefitting from climate resilient planning, preparation, surveillance, and/or response
(ii) People with access to information of improved early warning systems
(iii)People covered by risk finance and insurance

1.4 Implementation Area

The upper Krishna river sub-basin of the Krishna River Basin of Maharashtra is recurrently affected by the floods. The source of river Krishna is in Mahadev range of the Western Ghats, situated near Mahabaleshwar, at an elevation of 1337 meters above sea level in the Satara district of Maharashtra, India. Krishna basin span across multiple states such as Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

The project interventions will be undertaken in the upper Krishna sub-basin, including the municipal corporation areas of Kolhapur, Sangli, and Ichalkaranji, which faced unprecedented flooding in 2019 and is also likely to experience increased frequency and intensity of extreme hydro-meteorological events.

The map in figure 1 below shows the relative location of Kolhapur and Sangli districts in the state of Maharashtra and India whereas Map in figure-2 shows area of structural project interventions.

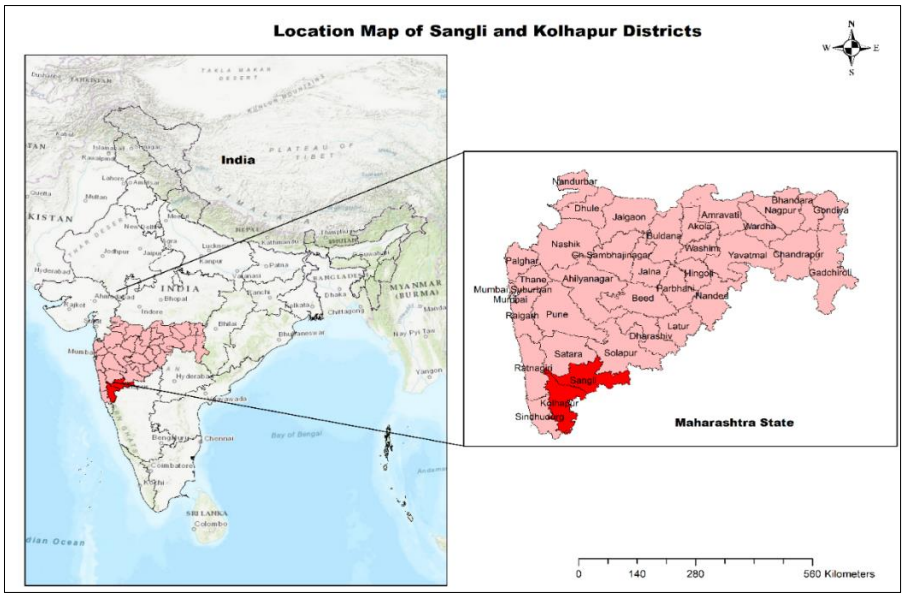


Figure 1: Relative location of Kolhapur and Sangli districts in the state of Maharashtra and India

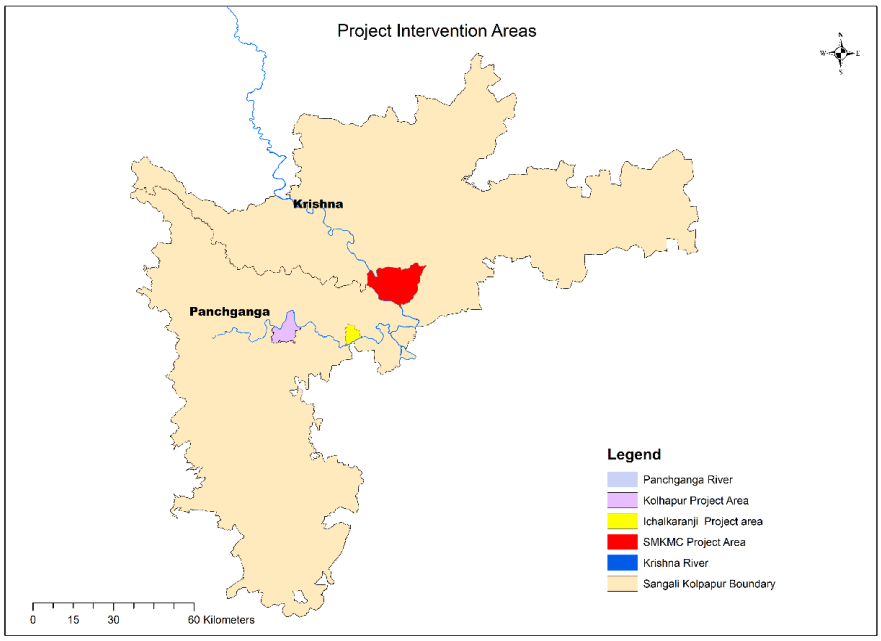


Figure 2: Location area of structural project interventions

Kolhapur Municipal Corporation (KMC)

The KMC is located in southern Maharashtra in Krishna River Basin, on the banks of River Panchaganga which is a tributary of Krishna River. The river Panchganga garlands the city in the north and forms the western, northern and Easter boundary of the city. In the south are Kalamba and Katyani hills that drain into the major natural streams (nalas) that pass through the city and join the Panchganga River.

Kolhapur is situated at 546-meter elevation from sea level and its proximity to the eastern slopes of the Sahyadri renders the greater part of the district almost immune from famine and even from scarcity. The topography of the city shows many undulations, and the ground is generally sloping from south to north towards River Panchaganga which flows along its northern and eastern boundary.

KMC jurisdiction is spread over 60.018 sq.km area and its population as per the 2011 census is 7.5 lakhs. KMC has total 77 wards and total ward wise population of 5.49 Lakhs as per 2011 Census & present population is around 7.50 Lakhs. KMC has 29 flood spots which are recurrently affected. The KMC is covered by natural and manmade drains. Some streets have drains on both sides and some streets have drains on one side and some streets do not have any drains / gutters.

Based on the data from the 2011 Census, Kolhapur City is divided into 77 wards, each with varying areas and populations, resulting in different population densities. The population density is calculated as the number of persons per hectare (ha). Below is a summary of the ward-wise population densities:

Table 1: Ward-wise Population Density in Kolhapur Municipal Corporation Area

Ward No.	Ward Name	Area (ha)	Population	Density (per ha)
1	Sugar Mill	777.89	7140	9
2	Kasaba Bawada, Ra. Shahu Mar. School	256.26	7742	30
3	Kasaba Bawada	16.67	6287	377
4	Kasaba Bawada Hanuman Talav	75.81	7201	95
5	Raman Mala	404.05	6809	17
6	Line Bazar	58.10	8779	151
7	Bhosalewadi, Kadamwadi	134.96	9229	68
8	Police Line	161.36	9082	56
9	Nagala Park	78.46	6120	78
10	Tarabai Park	49.53	6919	140
11	Sadar Bazar	20.45	6613	323
12	Vichare Mal	5.46	6069	1117
13	PatoleWadi	90.16	8062	89
14	Sant Gora Kumbhar Vasahat	229.01	6822	30
15	Shahu Market Yard	112.08	6894	62
16	Ruikar Colony	66.80	6619	109
17	Shivaji Park	65.08	6410	98
18	Kanan Nagar	37.54	7152	191
19	Shahupuri North	61.20	6529	107
20	Shidharth Nagar	25.47	5240	206
21	Toraskar Chowk	26.91	6291	234
22	Panchaganga Talim	18.81	6812	362
23	Mira Bagh	235.61	7657	32
24	Laxathirth Vasahat	243.04	9890	40
25	Phulewadi	61.13	5815	95
26	Rankala Talav	2112.07	6465	3
27	Dudhali Pavelean	22.08	6743	305
28	Sukrawar Gate	9.09	5754	633
29	Kholkhandoba	7.59	5890	776
30	Bazar Gate	9.52	5018	527
31	Treasury Office	20.24	5321	263
32	Shahupuri Kumbhar Vasahat	22.28	5411	243
33	Shahpuri Talim	42.34	5973	141
34	Syke's Extension	30.32	6279	207

Ward No.	Ward Name	Area (ha)	Population	Density (per ha)
35	Takala- Mali Colony	73.17	6315	86
36	Tembalai Mandir	46.83	6760	144
37	Vikram Nagar	27.32	6000	220
38	Tembalaiwadi	202.72	7718	38
39	Shivaji Vidyapeeth	468.33	7073	15
40	Rajarampuri Extension	45.44	6826	150
41	Tararani Vidyapeeth	27.90	7601	272
42	Rajarampuri	18.50	5818	314
43	Shivaji Udyamnagar	61.33	5863	96
44	Commerce College	13.26	6942	524
45	BinduChowk	18.05	5448	302
46	Mahalaxmi Mandir	20.62	5214	253
47	TatakadilTalim	17.16	6912	403
48	Chandreshwar	11.82	5876	497
49	Padmaraje Udyan	9.39	6813	726
50	Phirangai	20.11	6259	311
51	Khari Corner	15.84	6555	414
52	Shahu Maidan	19.18	6097	318
53	Mangeshkar Nagar	47.53	8279	174
54	Jawahar Nagar	61.32	7232	118

Localized solutions are developed through well designed Storm Water Drainage System

Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation (SMKC)

The Sangli Miraj Kupwad Municipal Corporation is located in southern Maharashtra in Krishna River Basin, on the banks of River Krishna. The Krishna River basin refers to the geographical area drained by the Krishna River and its tributaries. The entire Krishna basin is divided into 7 sub-catchments and the Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad MC falls under the Krishna upper sub catchment. SMKMC is situated at 549meter AMSL and its proximity to the eastern slopes of the Sahyadri renders the greater part of the district almost immune from famine and even from scarcity. The jurisdiction of SMKMC is spread over 118.28 sq.km. MKMC has total 20 wards and total ward wise population of 502,793 Lakhs as per 2011 Census. The current estimate population of Sangli Miraj Kupwad city in 2025 is 733,000 Lakhs. The SMKMC has 15 flood hotspots. The SMKMC is covered by natural and manmade drains. Some streets have drains on both sides and some streets have drains on one side and some streets do not have any drains / gutters.

The total length of natural drains and nalla is about 68.47 km in SMKMC. Sheri Nalla, Bhobe Nalla, Ankali Nalla, Juni Dhamani Nalla, Miraj Odha-1, Miraj Odha-2, Vaddi Odha are

the major natural drains passing through the city. The storm water due to precipitation in the project area goes to the above water ways. In addition to its natural drainage network, the city is home to two significant water bodies i.e., Kalikhan Lake in Sangli and Ganesh Talav in Miraj which play a role in water retention and flood mitigation. Krishna River flows along the southern and western boundary of SMKMC. All SWDs discharge the storm water in Krishna River at outfall locations.

Ichalkaranji Municipal Corporation (IMC)

Ichalkaranji Municipal Corporation is in Kolhapur district. IMC is located on the banks of river Panchaganga which is the tributary of river Krishna. Geographical area of IMC is 30.46 sq.km with population of 2,93,560 as per the census of 2011. The IMC area was highly impacted with floods of 2005, 2006, 2009, 2019, and 2024. In IMC jurisdiction there are 8 major flood hotspots. In MRDP, strong and sustainable Storm Water Drainage system for addressing the challenges of fluvial and pluvial flood risks.

1.5 Project Beneficiaries

As per the estimation of Maharashtra Irrigation Commission (1999), the flood prone area of the state is about 7%. Considering the climate change effect and thick population density along riverbanks, the Project is expected to benefit approximately 12 million people living in the State (of which 48% are women).The direct beneficiaries include the following groups:

(i) Residents and farmers along the river system will get enhanced protection from the recurrent losses due to floods.
(ii) Residents of Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur, and Sangli municipal corporations, after implementation of Storm Water Drainage System in its jurisdiction will get increased protection against urban flooding and get better hygienic conditions;
(iii) The people residing in landslide prone areas will get enhanced protection.
(iv) The early warning system will help the Disaster Mitigation Authorities to prepare in advance for meeting the incoming disasters. The communication in the flood prone area will be uninterrupted.
(v) People benefiting from enhanced emergency operations.
(vi) Owners and employees of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and households with increased access to insurance and credit products.

1.6 Project Implementing Arrangements

The proposed project implementation setup involves the establishment of a Project Management Unit (PMU) and several Project Implementation Units (PIUs). The PMU will be set up at MITRA, including a high-level Steering Committee for regular monitoring and coordination.

A PIU for disaster risk management activities will be within the State Relief and Rehabilitation Department (R&R) and for activities at river basin level within the Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation (MKVDC) within the Water Resources Department. Both agencies have experience of implementing externally aided projects, including World Bank financed projects. Three PIUs will be set up at the municipal corporations of Ichalkaranji (IMC), Kolhapur (KMC), and Sangli, Miraj and Kupwad City (SMKMC) respectively. MITRA

will be responsible for the implementation of Component 4. Capacity constraints in PIUs with less experience handling externally aided projects will be addressed through proactive training, support from MITRA, and hiring Project Management and Technical Consultancy firms. The detailed structure is attached in Annexure I.

The PMU will be headed by a Project Director (PD) as assigned by the state with responsibility for "day-to-day" management as well as monitoring of all physical and financial progress of the project activities and for coordination between involved parties and thus ensure that the overall objectives of the project are achieved. The project will be overseen by a state steering committee (SSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary (CS). The SSC is expected to meet every six months and provide approval for "all policy matters and all operational matters. PMU and PCC (Project Coordination Committee) will have overall responsibility for the implementation of the project [including] conformity with sound financial and technical practices in compliance with Environmental and Social standards and Sustainability". The constitution and Roles & Responsibilities of PCC and SSC are enclosed as Annexure I.

State Steering Committee (SSC): The State Steering Committee (SSC), constituted at the apex level for MRDP, will oversee a00000nd monitor the project's overall progress. The MITRA for MRDP will function as the Project Management Unit (PMU), responsible for overall coordination, planning, and implementation. The PMU will be supported by sectoral experts drawn from various Line Departments (LDs) involved in project execution. The Line Departments will be responsible for the on-ground implementation of project components and the long-term maintenance of the infrastructure created. Each Line Department will designate nodal officers and execute the project through their respective field offices to ensure smooth implementation. The SCC will formally approve the project investments and help coordinate the activities of various departments, including obtaining required approvals/clearances for the project. This shall be done through semi-annual review meetings, where the SCC shall: Review the budgets; Review progress against the defined milestones; Review critical findings of the audit and evaluation reports; Provide such guidance, as it may deem necessary for the project.

Project coordination committee (PCC): The project Coordination committee is the Submission of a detailed project plan (including financial implications) to the State Steering Committee through the respective administrative department. PCC will be responsible for the submission of project implementation reports from time to time to the State Steering Committee through the respective administrative department; Submission of an annual action plan (including financial implications) for the project to the State Steering Committee for approval through the respective administrative department; Submission of procurement proposals for necessary goods and services related to the project to the State Steering Committee for approval through the respective administrative department.

Project Management Unit (PMU): Maharashtra Institute for Transformation is the Project Management Unit for the MRDP. The PMU will be responsible for: Overall project management and reporting, coordination with PIUs and line departments for approval of designs, assisting the PIUs in preparation of: Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), bidding documents, tendering schedules, etc. Implementation of climate resilience strategies and project components; Appointment of technical assistance consultants and safeguard management support to the implementing agencies; Ensuring quality assurance through third-

party audits; Maintaining MIS and quarterly reporting; Progress reporting, financial management, monitoring, and reporting; Ensuring compliance with agreed implementation procedures and World Bank requirements; Grievance redressal.

Project Implementation Units (PIUs) MRDP will be implemented through MPIUs and will be responsible for; Preparation of DPRs, including technical designs, surveys, and investigations; Tendering, bid evaluation, contract award, contract management, financial management and safeguards compliance. Progress and expense reporting to the PMU; Coordination with line departments for design, implementation, and handover arrangements; Grievance redressal.

2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

2.1 Purpose

Government of Maharashtra recognizes the importance of transparent and open engagement with the project stakeholders. The purpose of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is to outline/define a program for stakeholder engagement, including public information disclosure and consultation throughout the project cycle for MRDP. The SEP outlines the ways in which the project team will communicate with stakeholders and includes a mechanism by which people can raise concerns, provide feedback, and/or share suggestions about activities and works related to the project.

2.2 Objectives and Approach

SEP has been developed in line with ESS 10 i.e. Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure'. The prime objective of SEP is to improve and facilitate decision making and create an atmosphere of understanding that actively involves likely project-affected people and other stakeholders in a timely manner, and that these groups are provided sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns that may influence decisions in project's design. With this overarching purpose, the SEP for MRDP seeks to serve the following objectives:

(i) Provide guidance for meaningful and timely stakeholder engagement.
(ii) Identify different categories of stakeholders i.e., individual or groups (a) affected or likely to be affected by the project (project-affected parties); (b) may have an interest in the project (other interested parties); and (c) other vulnerable groups
(iii) Understand the differentiated stakeholder engagement needs or requirements.
(iv) Identify the most effective methods, timing and structures through which project information can be shared.
(v) To ensure regular, accessible, transparent and appropriate methods/means for consultations.
(vi) Develop an engagement process that provides stakeholders with an opportunity to proactively participate and influence project/sub-project planning and design.
(vii) Define clear roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the SEP.
(viii) Establish/strengthen formal grievance/resolution mechanisms and,
(ix) Define reporting and monitoring measures and set up periodical review mechanism to ensure the effectiveness of the SEP.

2.3 Scope and Application

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan shall be disclosed and implemented in respect of all the sub-projects of MRDP from project design stage to implementation, monitoring and project evaluation. Further, as the SEP is dynamic document, it will be updated (when needed) during project's life cycle.

2.4 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

2.4.1 Approach and Methodology

Project stakeholders are individuals, groups, organizations, or governmental entities whose interests or rights may be affected by a project, either positively or negatively. They may have an interest in the project and the potential to influence its outcomes. Effective stakeholder engagement requires identifying these stakeholders and understanding their needs, expectations, priorities, and objectives.

To develop a tailored engagement strategy, stakeholders are identified through a continuous process that involves:

(i) **Stakeholder Categories:** Identifying various categories that may be affected by or interested in the project.

(ii) **Specific Stakeholders**: Naming specific individuals, groups, and organizations within these categories.

(iii)**Project Impact Area**: Determining the geographical area where the project may cause impacts over its lifetime.

(iv)**Types of Impacts:** Understanding the nature of potential impacts to identify relevant national or local government entities, civil society organizations (CSOs), academic institutions, and other bodies that may have an interest or influence.

(v) **Principles for Stakeholder Engagement:** The stakeholder engagement process in projects like the MRDP follows best practices based on the following principles:

- **Openness and Life-Cycle Approach.** Public consultations are conducted openly throughout the project lifecycle, free from external manipulation or coercion. This ensures that stakeholders are engaged at all stages of the project.
- **Informed Participation and Feedback**: Information is widely distributed among stakeholders in an accessible format. Opportunities are provided for stakeholders to communicate their feedback, which is then analyzed and addressed.
- **Inclusiveness and Sensitivity.** Stakeholder identification supports better communication and relationship-building. The consultation process is inclusive, encouraging all stakeholders to participate. Equal access to information is ensured for all stakeholders. Special attention is given to vulnerable groups, including women, youth, elderly, and diverse ethnic groups, to ensure their needs are considered in the selection of engagement methods.

By following these principles, stakeholder engagement can be tailored to meet the diverse needs and concerns of all stakeholders involved in the project.

2.4.2 Categories of Stakeholders

In accordance with ESS10, Project Stakeholder refers to individuals or groups who:

(i) Project Affected Parties:

The term “Project Affected Parties” include those who are affected or likely to be affected by the project because of actual impacts or potential risks to their environment, health, security, cultural practices, well-being or livelihoods. These stakeholders may include individuals or groups, including local communities.

For the MRDP, the following individuals and groups fall within the category of Project Affected Parties:

- Farmers and farmer groups and residents of urban settlements living in the PAI
- Community members accessing any impacted public utilities or cultural resources.
- Title Holders (landowners), non-title holders (squatters, encroachers, shopkeepers) and Tenants
- Resident Owners and families
- Resident lessees and families
- Squatters and homeless individuals/families
- Employees of residents
- Individuals and groups engaged with Commercial Entities in PAI
- Shops owners
- Owners of commercial offices
- Street vendors
- Employees and Workers
- Communities impacted by full/partial and permanent/temporary loss of common properties and amenities.
- Citizens affected by disruption of public utilities

(ii) Other Interested Parties

These are individuals/ groups who do not experience direct impacts from the project. However, they are interested in the project due to project location, its characteristics, its impacts, or matters related to the public interest. They need to be kept informed with regular communication and responses to queries. The stakeholders in this category are:

- Officials of KMC, SMKMC, IMC, MKVDC, R&R
- Elected Representatives from Gram Panchayats, Ward Committees, Districts and States
- Community Based Organization of farmers, women's savings and credit groups, shopkeepers,
- Community leaders from project areas
- Resident's Welfare Associations in urban areas
- Civil Society Organizations
- Contractors, Suppliers
- Project contractors/ Consultants
- Project PMU/PIU Staff associate directly or indirectly with the group.
- Local and State Media

(iii)Vulnerable/ Disadvantaged individuals and groups

Within the Project, vulnerable or disadvantaged groups may include but are not limited to the following:

- Communities in Flood Prone Areas

- Non-Title Holders include squatters, encroachers, homeless people living near rivers and urban drains.
- Households below poverty line.
- Scheduled Tribe Households, including particularly vulnerable tribes (PVTG)
- Scheduled Castes Households
- Elderly people
- Persons and Households with disabilities
- Women-headed households,
- Sexual orientation and gender minorities,
- Children Tenant Farmers
- Women Farmers
- Migrant Farm Labour working in agriculture and plantation
- Women led MSME.

2.5 Modes of Engagement with Stakeholders

- Different engagement methods will be used to cover varied needs of the stakeholders. Some of the key modes/tools of stakeholder engagement are listed below:
- Consultations during design as well as implementation of subprojects
- Focus Group Discussion with Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Groups
- Websites
- Public Enquiry and Right to Information Officers Dissemination of Information, Education and Communication Material (Print, AV, social media)
- Grievance Telephone Numbers, Emails and Grievance Redressal Officers
- Public Meetings, Consultations and Information Sharing Sessions.
- Press Releases (Print, Social Media, Cable TV and Radio, SMS)
- Public Notice Boards in Construction Sites and Project Areas
- Joint Site Visits for specific issues/locations, as needed.
- Coordination Committee involving PIU, Contractor, Key Stakeholders and NGOs

2.6 Ensuring meaningful participation of the identified vulnerable group

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is designed to prioritize the voices and concerns of vulnerable and marginalized groups, ensuring that their participation is meaningful, inclusive, and impactful throughout the project lifecycle. These groups often face barriers to participation, including limited access to information, economic constraints, social exclusion, and mobility challenges. To overcome these barriers, the SEP adopts targeted engagement strategies, tailored communication methods, and proactive grievance redress mechanisms. To effectively engage vulnerable groups, the SEP follows these key principles:

- **Proactive Outreach** → Engagement efforts must go beyond traditional consultation methods to actively reach marginalized communities through field visits, door-to-door campaigns, and community networks.

- **Accessibility & Inclusivity** → Information must be provided in local languages, accessible formats (Braille, audio messages, visual aids), and easy-to-understand materials.
- **Safe & Culturally Appropriate Spaces** → Engagement sessions must be gender-sensitive and socially inclusive, ensuring safe spaces for marginalized communities to express their concerns.
- **Continuous Feedback & Grievance Redressal** → Establish dedicated helplines, mobile grievance redress mechanisms, and legal aid support for marginalized groups.
- **Capacity Building & Empowerment** → Provide financial literacy programs, training on rights and entitlements, and access to government schemes to enhance self-reliance

2.7 Key Vulnerable Groups and Engagement Strategies

The following table outlines the key vulnerable stakeholder groups, the barriers they face, the engagement strategies and tools, and the responsible parties for ensuring their effective participation.

Table 2 Vulnerable Groups and Engagement Strategies

Vulnerable Group	Challenges/ Barriers to Participation	Engagement Strategies & Tools	Responsible Parties
Elderly People & Elderly Farmers	Mobility issues, lack of access to digital tools, limited awareness	Community meetings, Accessible information in local languages, Door-to-door outreach, Local helpline services	PMU, PIU, PMTC
Persons with Disabilities & Households Headed by Persons with Disabilities	Mobility challenges, lack of accessible communication	Accessible venues for meetings, Braille materials, Sign language interpreters, Mobile outreach	PMU, PIU, PMTC
Women-Headed Households & Women Farmers	Social and economic constraints, time limitations due to caregiving responsibilities	Women-only consultations, financial literacy programs, Skill-building workshops, Dedicated grievance redress channels	Women & Child Development Dept., PMU, PIU, PMTC
Sexual and Gender Minorities	Social stigma, discrimination, safety concerns	Safe spaces for discussion, Representation in decision-making bodies, Partnership with LGBTQ+ organizations	PMU, PIU, PMTC
The Unemployed & Migrant Contract Workers	Economic hardships, lack of access to information	Job fairs, Skill development training, Mobile information units, Dedicated support services	PMU, PIU, PMTC

Vulnerable Group	Challenges/ Barriers to Participation	Engagement Strategies & Tools	Responsible Parties
Tribal/ Indigenous Populations & Tribal Farmers (PVTG)	Language barriers, geographical isolation, lack of formal education	Culturally appropriate outreach, Tribal mediators, Use of traditional communication channels (community radios, storytelling)	PIU,
Children (especially from vulnerable families)	Limited representation, risk of exploitation	Child-friendly engagement formats, Involvement of child rights organizations, Schools as engagement hubs	PIU,
Tenant Farmers, Small and Marginal Farmers	Land tenure insecurity, lack of financial access	Legal awareness programs, Land rights consultations, Inclusion in farmer support schemes	PMU PIU, PMTC
Migrant Farm Labour in Agriculture & Plantations	Informal employment, lack of social security	Dedicated helplines, Worker unions, Access to social protection schemes	PMU, PIU, PMTC
Women-Led MSMEs	Financial constraints, market access barriers	Business development training, Credit linkages, Women entrepreneur networks	MSME Dept., PIU, Women Business Forums
Farmers from Scheduled and Other Backward Castes	Social discrimination, economic exclusion	Affirmative policies, Targeted financial assistance, Reserved representation in farmer organizations	PIUs PMTC, PMU
Anganwadi Workers Employed in PAI	Low wages, limited capacity-building opportunities	Skill enhancement programs, Improved wage structures, Representation in policy discussions	Women & Child Development Dept., PIU
Migrant Workers (across sectors)	Job insecurity, lack of grievance mechanisms	Labour rights awareness, Accessible redress mechanisms, Employment guarantee schemes	PMU, PIU, PMTC, Respective departments- Labour, PWD, Women and child health

2.8 Mechanism for Information disclosure

Stakeholders will be kept informed as the project develops, including reporting on project environmental and social performance and implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and Grievance Mechanism, and on the project's overall implementation progress. A summary of mechanisms for reporting back to stakeholders is summarized below.

Table 3 Mechanisms for Information Sharing and Process

Process	Mechanism/s to be Adopted
Correspondence (Phone, Emails)	Distribute Project brief/information to Government officials, NGOs, Local Government, and organizations /agencies. Invite stakeholders to meetings and follow-up
One-on-one meetings	Seeking views and opinions Enable stakeholders to speak freely about sensitive issues. Build personal relationships. Record meetings
Formal Meetings	Present the Project information to a group of stakeholders. Allow group to comment – opinions and views. Build rapport with stakeholders. Disseminate technical information (as required). Record discussions.
Public Meetings	Present Project information to a large group of stakeholders, especially communities. Allow the group to provide their views and opinions. Build relationships with the communities, especially those with likelihood of impact. Distribute non-technical information (as required). Facilitate meetings with presentations, posters, standees etc. Record discussions, comments and questions.
Focus Group Meetings	Present Project information to a group of stakeholders Allow stakeholders to provide their views on targeted baseline information. Build relationships with communities. Record responses
Disclosure on Project's Website	Present project information and progress updates Disclose ESIA, ESMP, RAP, SEP, ESCP, Contract Progress, RAP Implementation progress, Grievances and redresses of Grievances and other relevant project documentation.
Direct communication with people	Share information on timing of commencement of civil works. Agree on options for removing crops and relocation of fences/structures/sheds
Dynamic Road Signage	Share information on project activities. Reminders of potential impacts
Leaflet/Poster/ Brochure	Brief project information to provide regular update. Site specific project information. Information on disruption of power and water supply etc.

2.9 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The following table outlines the key stakeholder groups, the tools of engagement, the methods of information sharing, the timing and frequency of engagement, and the responsible parties for each

Table 4 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Target Stakeholders	Topic of Consultation/ Message	Method Used	Frequency	Responsibilities
Project Affected Persons (PAPs): Farmers, farmer groups, Title and non-title holder, Resident Owners and families, Resident lessees and families, Squatters and homeless individuals/families, Shops owners & Owners of commercial offices, Street vendors, Individuals engaged with Commercial Entities, Employees of such residents and commercial entities,Trustees/managers of religious shrines/structures, Staff of Hospitals/Health centres/and Utility services, Anganwadi workers employed in the PAI	Project scope and design details, Design alternatives for impact minimization, Baseline information on environmental and social aspects, Project's induced environmental and social risks, Land acquisition and Compensation process, Suggestions on Resettlement and Rehabilitation Provisions and conveying to PAPs the final provisions as approved by govt, Impact mitigation measures, Enhancement measures, Grievance mechanism process, Gender-related issues, GBV related issues	Household Surveys Consultations through focus group discussions, Written information (one pagers /flyers) in local language - Hindi Project details on PMU /PIU website GRM Helpline number through display at project locations and on flyers	At least twice during each preparatory phase, Preliminary Screening, Household Level Census Socio-Economic Survey Consultations during preparation of SIA and RAP	PMU through PIU Nodal Officers, E&S specialists and DPR consultants
Project Affected Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Households including Physically Challenged, Project Affected Women and Women Households, Squatters and homeless individuals/families, School Students	Land acquisition and Compensation process Impact mitigation and enhancement measures, Suggestions for Resettlement and Rehabilitation provisions and conveying to PAPs the final provisions as approved by govt, Grievance mechanism process,	Household surveys, consultations, Focus group Discussions Written information (one pagers/flyers) in local language Marathi,	At least twice Preliminary Screening Household Level Census Socio-Economic Survey Consultations	PMU through PIU Nodal officers, E&S specialists and DPR consultants

Target Stakeholders	Topic of Consultation/ Message	Method Used	Frequency	Responsibilities
People with disabilities, Elderly people, Households headed by people with disabilities, Sexual and gender minorities, Women Farmers, Tenant Farmers. Farmers with disability, Elderly farmers, Migrant Farm Labour working in agriculture and plantations, Women led MSME, Farmers from scheduled and other backward castes, Migrant contract workers	Gender-related issues, GBV related issues, Design intervention for Vulnerable, physically challenged particularly provision of access ramps to bus stops, Possible job opportunities	Project details on PMU /PIU website, GRM Helpline number through display at Project locations and on flyers, RAP implementation NGO comprising of Gender/GBV Expert FGDs with women SHGs	during preparation of EIA and SIA/RAP	o Additional specialized support from WB on GBV and Person with Disability issues (if needed)
Other Interested Parties Civil Society Organizations Officials of Municipal Corporations – KMC, SMKMC, IMC, MKVDC, R&R. Elected Representatives - VC/ ADC and Traditional leaders. Contractors, Suppliers , Shop Owners Associations CSOs Present and past Elected representatives Community leaders Media Groups, Project contractors/ Consultants, Project PMU/PIU Staff associated directly or indirectly with the group	Project information: scope and rationale and E&S principles. Training in ESMF, RAP, EMP/SMP requirements and other management plans if applicable Grievance mechanism process. ESHS, GBV, SEP, Labor Management procedures. Feedback on consultant /contractor reports, Orientation on ESHS provisions, Sexual harassment provisions Labor related aspects as provided in the Labor Management Procedures	Public Disclosure of the relevant documents and consultation meetings.	Project preparation stage.	PIU

3 LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The legal and regulatory framework that governs information disclosure and engagement with different communities are governed by following national and state provisions.

3.1 Regulatory acts and policies

(i) Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 is a progressive rights-based accountability and transparency enforcement mechanism available to citizens that allows them to seek information related to government programs in personal or larger public interest and mandates the provision of this information within a stipulated timeframe. The Act is implemented in states, through the office of the State Information Commissioners and Information officers, designated for each public office. It makes the public offices and duty- bearers liable to providing correct and detailed information demanded by the citizen within designated timeframe, with mechanisms for appeals and sanctions if information provided is inadequate or incorrect.

(ii) Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Act of 2013 also makes it imperative that in case of involuntary resettlement all project affected persons and families be duly consulted and engaged in the process of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and the process mandatorily include community consultations to assess the nature and magnitude of impact. The Act also provides for seeking inputs and concurrence from the affected families, communities, and Gram Sabha (village assembly) on the draft resettlement package prepared for them and incorporation of their suggestions and concerns in the final package.

(iii) Comprehensive guidelines for managing the Public Grievances- F. No. S-15/21/2021-(PG)-DARPG(e-7085) Government of India Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievance.

(iv) The Maharashtra Right to Public Service Act, 2015 This Act provides that the citizens shall be provided with services, by the State Government in a transparent, efficient and time bound manner.

(v) Panchayati Raj Act 1953, 73rd Amendment 1994: The act leads towards village governance and establishes the bottom-up approach. The Panchayati Raj Institutions, considered as Local Self Governments, for rural areas whether at the level of village / block / district. They are responsible for preparation of plans for the development programs include drinking water, minor irrigation, rural sanitation, natural resources management and other socio economic and so on, mobilization of resources for relief during natural calamities, removal of encroachments on public properties, organizing voluntary labour and contribution for community works and maintenance of essential statistics of villages.

(vi) Disaster Management Act 2005: The act is aimed towards the effective management of disasters and prescribes for setting up of authorities at national, state and district level. It

also prescribes measures to be taken by respective authorities in prevention, mitigation of effects of disaster.

(vii) **Maharashtra Infrastructure Development Enabling Authority Act, 2018:** This Act establishes the Maharashtra Infrastructure Development Enabling Authority to regulate and facilitate infrastructure projects, including those involving public-private partnerships. While not explicitly focused on stakeholder engagement, the Act promotes transparency and involves various government agencies and departments in project implementation, which indirectly supports stakeholder involvement.

(viii) **Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) Act, 1971**. Focuses on slum redevelopment and includes provisions for grievance redressal through the Apex Grievance Redressal Committee.

3.2 Other provisions under Government of Maharashtra and District administration

Aaple Sarkar Grievance Redressal Portal: A one-stop platform for citizens to file grievances related to various government services, including infrastructure projects.

Open house sessions: Known as Janta Darbaar are the grievance uptake mechanism available to citizens as offline mode of grievance uptake.

3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)

The World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) came into effect on October 1, 2018, and is applicable to all World Bank-financed operations in India that use Investment Project Financing (IPF) as a financing/lending instrument. The ESF includes ten standards, of which Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 10 on "Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure", recognizes "the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice".

3.4 Stakeholder Engagement Under ESF

ESS 10 emphasizes that effective stakeholder engagement can significantly improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project's acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. According to the World Bank's ESF, the key requirements set out by ESS 10 are as follows:

Borrowers will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design. The nature, scope and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts.

Borrowers will engage in meaningful consultations with all stakeholders. Borrowers will provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate manner, which is free of manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation.

The process of stakeholder engagement will involve the following, as set out with further details in the ESS: (i) stakeholder identification and analysis; (ii) planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place; (iii) disclosure of information; (iv) consultation with stakeholders; (v) addressing and responding to grievances; and (vi) reporting to the stakeholders.

The Borrower will maintain and disclose as part of the environmental and social assessment, a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received, and a brief explanation of how the feedback was integrated into the project, or the reasons why it couldn't be considered.

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts need to be developed by the Borrower. It must be disclosed as early as possible, and before project appraisal, and the Borrower needs to seek the views of stakeholders on the SEP, including on the identification of stakeholders and the proposals for future engagement. If significant changes are made to the SEP, the Borrower must disclose the updated SEP.

3.5 Disclosure of Information under ESMF

ESS 10 provides for open and transparent stakeholder engagement as an essential component in strengthening the environmental and social sustainability of the project. Stakeholder engagement must be a continuous and socially inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle.

For this purpose, draft versions of all project level documents that include Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Labour Management Procedures (LMP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) along with draft Environment and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) will be disclosed on the project's website and shared with all concerned field units and officials. The disclosed documents will be in English, and the executive summary will be available in vernacular (Marathi). These documents will remain in public domain throughout the project implementation period. All revised/updated versions (as and when finalized) will also be re-posted on the project portal replacing the previous draft documents.

Other disclosures will include sub-project specific Environment Assessment reports along with Environmental Management Plans (EMPs), Resettlement Plans, Key Project Information and Updates, Requests for Expression of Interest (REOIs), Contract Awards, Progress Reports and key deliverables of various studies/plans prepared under MRDP. Project information and updates will also be communicated to stakeholders through social media/ newsletters, workshops/round tables, discussion forums as well as any other platform inviting two-way communication and active participation during project's implementation. The project shall also publish, on its website any information required under the provisions of disclosure, as specified by the Right to Information Act of India.

4 SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS

Stakeholder consultation is an integral part of the environmental and social assessment which provides inputs for the preparation of Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF). During project preparation, MRDP preparation team and ESMF consultation team supported by district administrations of concerned PIUs teams undertook multiple rounds of public consultations which are summarized below. The overall objective of such consultations was to document the feedback, concerns and suggestions of the stakeholders with specific reference to the planned interventions of MRDP. The consultation meetings were organized basically to:

(i) share project objectives and proposed project interventions with the identified stakeholder groups and
(ii) to consult with the stakeholders and document their concern, with reference to project design and social & environmental impacts of the proposed project interventions.

4.1 Consultations during Project Preparation

MRDP PMU team along with the PIUs and PMTC team conducted initial consultations, FGDs and Key Informant Interviews with key implementing agencies at the state level, including the officials from Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation, Kolhapur Municipal Corporation officials, Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation Officials Ichalkaraji Municipal Corporations, Community leaders in PIA and Elected representatives.

4.1.1 Consultations under component 1

A stakeholders consultation meeting on Environment and Social aspects of the proposed work was arranged in Radhanagari on 12/09/2025. Stakeholder Consultation report is enclosed as Annexure VI.

In this stakeholder consultation the project authorities appraised the stakeholders regarding the brief description of the sub-project, activities involved and the necessity of intervention. The key inputs gathered during the consultation are:

- Existing automatic gates have cultural heritage and hence they need to be preserved by proper maintenance.
- The service gates need to be maintained and kept in operation.
- Old powerhouse should be made operational.
- Silt from the dam and rivers need to be removed.
- Diversion of excess water on westward side.
- During excavation proper care should be taken to avoid the vibrations which may create risks to the dam.

4.1.2 Consultations Under Component 2

4.1.2.1 Stakeholder consultation during Field Visits

Initially, The MRD PMU team, PMTC team and ESMF team consulted with the identified project PIUs to gain an understanding of the MRDP interventions. Subsequently, a

reconnaissance visit was conducted on 24th & 27th December 2024, to Kolhapur Sangli and identified Krishna River basin areas. During the visit, consultations were carried out with residents and farmers in the affected and Project Influence Areas. The details of consultation are enclosed as Annexure II.

Primary consultations with direct participation of 95 individuals from 6 identified project areas (subset of flood hotspots in the districts of Kolhapur and Sangli) were held from 24th to 27th December 2024 followed by reconnaissance meeting in February 2025. Primary objective of this public consultation was to engage key stakeholders such as local communities, local authorities and interest groups to provide their input in early planning stage of the project, especially on those impacts that directly or indirectly affect structures, land, livelihood, health and other physiological impacts

Community members were very welcoming with the initiative and participated with enthusiasm in the consultations. Many context- specific inputs regarding the impact of flood on their lives and likely impact of the project interventions elaborated in. Members also shown keen interest in participating and supporting the project activities and all possible manners Some of the Issues and problems faced due to Flood are common topics that were brought into discussion by stakeholders are listed below:

- In Sangli more than 42 feet water level rise is experienced in this area during rainy season which lasts for 20 days in 2019 to 2021. In 2024 the water level was observed at 39 feet.
- In vulnerable areas like Sutarwada in Kolhapur and Tahir Masjd in Sangli, flood affected families temporarily relocated in shelter homes almost every year due to flood situations.
- Lack of adequate drainage structures and quality results in higher risks of floods
- Major reason identified by the community members was illegal solid waste dumping and wastewater outlets, and encroachments in the drainage that escalates the problems faced during floods
- Loss of livelihood and structures are major economic losses faced by the community members.
- Increase in theft during the relocation period is major concern
- Community members experience loss of income for 1-3 months. Alteration in drainage by few private entities also impacts the flow severely and result in stagnation

4.1.2.2 Focus group discussions-5th to 8th February 2025

Focused Group discussions were held at two locations in Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Corporation jurisdiction one at Tahir Masjid Mohalla and another at Haripur bridge area. The details of Focused group discussions are enclosed in Annexure III.

4.1.2.3 Kolhapur Stakeholder Consultation (March 8, 2025)

The consultation in Kolhapur was held at the office of the District Collector, with participation from various stakeholders, including government officials, technical experts, NGOs, and community representatives. The discussion focused on the reasons for urban flood and potential solutions.

One of the key issues highlighted was the role of bridges in exacerbating flood risks. Several bridges, including the Shivaji Bridge, Shye Bridge, and Shiroli Bridge, were identified as bottlenecks due to inadequate waterway clearance, resulting in an increase in flood levels. Participants recommended structural interventions such as widening the waterway by pushing boxes through embankments and clearing construction debris from the riverbed. The automatic release of water from the Radhanagari Dam was also raised as a concern, with suggestions for gradual water release through sluices to prevent sudden flooding.

Encroachments and man-made alterations to the natural drainage system were identified as major contributors to urban flooding. Stakeholders emphasized the need to remove unauthorized structures along floodplains, including ghats, jack wells, and embankments that obstruct river flow. Additionally, the importance of restoring historical water channels and implementing rainwater harvesting was highlighted. The consultation also called for strict enforcement of blue-line restrictions to prevent further encroachment in flood-prone areas.

Environmental concerns raised during the session included water stagnation at culvert locations, pollution caused by construction activities, and inadequate waste management. Participants stressed the need for biodiversity protection, particularly for rare species found in Kolhapur district. Social aspects such as ensuring uninterrupted drinking water supply during floods, managing displacement of encroachers, and improving traffic management during project implementation were also discussed.

The session concluded with broad consensus on the necessity of the MRDP and stakeholder willingness to actively participate in future consultations. Participants underscored the importance of solid waste management, revival of silted rivers and water bodies, and the strict adherence to flood-line regulations. The detailed report on reasons of flooding and potential solutions in the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation area is attached in Annexure IV.

4.1.2.4 Sangli Stakeholder Consultation (March 7, 2025)

The consultation in Sangli was conducted with participation from government officials, former corporators, experts from Walchand College of Engineering, NGOs, and representatives of local environmental organizations. Discussions revolved around flood vulnerabilities in the Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad municipal area and effective flood mitigation measures.

Stakeholders highlighted the neglect of natural drainage systems, with significant blockages caused by unauthorized constructions, land development activities, and disposal of solid waste. There was strong support for restoring historical nallas using toposheet records and satellite imagery. Concerns were raised about cross-drainage inadequacies, particularly in Ward No. 10, where railway-constructed culverts were deemed insufficient. The consultation also emphasized the ineffective implementation of rainwater harvesting policies, despite their introduction in 2006.

Participants identified stormwater drainage as a critical issue, stating that its success was directly linked to efficient solid waste management. They recommended the installation

of public waste bins and a structured waste disposal plan. Environmental concerns included water stagnation due to inadequate drainage, pollution of the Shari Nalla from sewage mixing, and air pollution caused by construction activities. Stakeholders suggested biological treatment of wastewater to reduce pollution.

Social aspects discussed during the session included traffic management during construction, minimizing displacement impacts, and ensuring community awareness through public consultations. Health and safety concerns such as the risk of waterborne diseases, proper disposal of construction debris, and the necessity of health check-ups for laborers were also raised.

The consultation concluded with a strong endorsement of the MRDP, with stakeholders expressing willingness to engage in future participatory sessions. They emphasized the urgent need for solid waste management, enforcement of encroachment regulations, and the rejuvenation of historically significant nallas to improve flood resilience. Detailed Stakeholder Consultation Report is enclosed as Annexure V.

4.1.2.5 Ichalkaranji Stakeholder Consultation (July 11, 2025)

(i) A public consultation was conducted in Ichalkaranji city from 2nd July to 9th July 2025 to gather feedback from residents on the proposed project and to assess its potential impact on the local community. Consultations were held across various wards to understand the extent of the project's effects on the public. During the initial field visits, several temporary adverse impacts were identified for the construction phase:

(ii) **Livelihood Impact**: Temporary loss of income is anticipated for:

(iii) petty shop owners/kiosk operators

(iv) street vendors

(v) temporary vendors operating on the roadside

(vi) **Residential Impact**: Temporary access restrictions are expected for some residential structures during the construction period.

(vii) **Common Property Resources**: Access to six common property resources within the study area will be temporarily affected during construction.

Detailed report is attached in Annexure VII**.**

4.1.3 Consultations under component 3

The details of stakeholder consultations under component 3 will be updated subsequently, as they are yet to be conducted.

4.1.4 Consultations under component 4

Component 4 of the Maharashtra Resilience Development Project (MRDP) aims to mobilize private capital for risk financing and fiscal resilience, focusing on developing innovative financial tools to address climate risks in Maharashtra. With the state's economic ambitions increasingly threatened by climate hazards such as floods, droughts, landslides, and heatwaves, the project seeks to protect vulnerable stakeholders including homeowners, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and unregistered micro-units through climate risk financing mechanisms.

The initiative envisions launching pilot projects targeting 20,000 homeowners and 5,000 SMEs, supported by a dedicated working group comprising representatives from the Government of Maharashtra, World Bank, banks, and insurance agencies. The group is tasked with creating standard operating procedures (SOPs), policy guidelines, and governance frameworks for implementing climate-responsive financial instruments. A key focus area is the introduction of climate-proofing loans and insurance schemes tailored for diverse groups. This includes top-up loans for enhancing housing resilience and asset protection measures, as well as specialized products for cooperative societies and real estate developers. Insurance products under discussion cover both movable and immovable assets and include business interruption and wage-loss protection, especially targeting informal sector workers such as gig workers, shopkeepers, auto drivers, and construction laborers.

A meeting held with the Central Bank of India and Nuvama on 25th March 2025 highlighted the potential for leveraging existing housing loan infrastructure for climate-proofing initiatives. The Central Bank reported a ₹12,000 crore housing loan portfolio in Maharashtra, with an average loan size of ₹75 lakh and standard top-up loans ranging between ₹15 to ₹20 lakh. The discussions proposed the integration of a state-subsidized 5% rebate for top-up loans dedicated to climate-resilient upgrades. Additionally, the use of Loan Against Property (LAP) was explored for homeowners currently not covered under any existing schemes. It was also suggested that the State-Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) may play a key role in formalizing and rolling out such financial products.

In a separate high-level meeting chaired by the CEO of MITRA on 24th March 2025, the adoption of a digital and application-based insurance model, like the POCRA 2 framework, was proposed. This model would rely on direct benefit transfers (DBT), verification through photographic evidence, and a technology-driven disbursal platform. A total of US $16 million is earmarked for insurance subsidies and business interruption coverage for SMEs, women entrepreneurs, and startups. Additional support in the form of loan rebates for climate-proofing homes and grants for micro flood management projects is also included. These grants, ranging from $100,000 to $200,000, will be implemented at the district level with verification by local administration and supervision by MITRA.

The project also includes the establishment of a dedicated Project Implementation Unit (PIU) within MITRA for Component 4, with designated roles such as project coordinator, grants supervisor, and program review officer. Outsourced agencies will be responsible for developing the digital platform, processing applications, feasibility studies, and designing policy guidelines. Importantly, a statewide working group is being constituted with representation from public and private insurance companies, Directorate of Industries, and relevant welfare boards, to co-develop tailored insurance products for Maharashtra.

Lastly, the component emphasizes capacity building and outreach by offering financial literacy training and vocational skills development. This will target women entrepreneurs, startups, and green infrastructure workers involved in climate adaptation projects such as micro drainage and flood-resilient construction. The overall objective is to create a sustainable, inclusive, and scalable model for climate risk financing, aligning with global best practices while addressing the specific vulnerabilities and development needs of Maharashtra

4.1.5 Consultations Under Component 5

The details of stakeholder consultations under component 3 will be updated subsequently, as they are yet to be conducted.

5 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

To ensure the effective execution and sustainability of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), a well-defined governance and implementation structure is essential. This structure provides a systematic approach to stakeholder identification, engagement, communication, and grievance redressal, ensuring meaningful participation and alignment with project objectives. The proposed two-tier implementation structure provides a well-defined framework for achieving these objectives by leveraging strategic oversight, operational coordination, and localized execution. The implementation structure of SEP consists of PMU level and Project Implementation Units

5.1 Project Management Unit

The PMU is responsible for the overall coordination and management of project activities at state level, including physical and financial progress and compliance with fiduciary, stakeholders and safeguard requirements. The PMU is headed by the Joint Chief Executive Officer (CEO). Jt. CEO will provide overall guidance on SEP.

Implementation of SEP will be led by the Social Development Specialist in the PMU in coordination with the Communications Specialist, Grievance Officer and Communication Specialists in the PMU/PIU. Social Development Specialist, PMU will also arrange necessary training associated with the implementation of this SEP.

A broader project communication plan will also support the implementation of the SEP. The plan will guide implementation of communication activities covering a wider range of stakeholders and audience though a well-planned series of actions aimed at achieving the project objectives including public participation mechanism, multi-media information campaign, media engagement and capacity building.

5.2 Project Implementation Units

For Stakeholder Engagement major role will be played by the respective project implementation unit. MKVDC, KMC, SMKMC and IMC are the project implementation units responsible for overseeing implementation of SEP. At the PIU level, the Social Development and Communications experts will be responsible for implementing stakeholder engagement activities through IEC/PMTC consultant agencies contracted through PIUs at the community level who will be directly engaging with the key stakeholders throughout project implementation. The PIU Officials in charge of the project sites will play a key role in maintaining productive stakeholder engagement and smooth implementation of the SEP program.

6 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The establishment of a robust Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) is crucial for the successful implementation of the Maharashtra Resilience Development Project (MRDP). An effective GRM ensures that concerns and complaints raised by project-affected people and other stakeholders are addressed promptly, transparently, and fairly.

A Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) has been established to address stakeholders' grievances and dissatisfactions about actual or perceived impacts and to find a satisfactory solution. Some grievances may arise during the project design and planning stage, while others may come up during project implementation. The GRM will be implemented throughout the project cycle for use by stakeholders to address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently. 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.

This chapter outlines the comprehensive GRM framework for MRDP. The GRM for MRDP will be integrated within the overall project governance structure, with clear lines of responsibility and accountability at different levels:

6.1 The key objectives of the GRM

(i) Educate stakeholders on the GRM
(ii) Receive and record the grievances
(iii)Resolve and close the grievances
(iv)Escalate unresolved grievances to concerned authority
(v) Notify/ update the stakeholders of the solutions

6.2 Grievance Redressal Officers and Committees

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is structured across multiple levels to ensure timely resolution of grievances raised by stakeholders, beneficiaries, and affected communities. The GRM follows a hierarchical approach, with grievance redress committees (GRCs) at site-level and Grievance Officers in Project Implementation Units and Project Management Unit (PMU). This ensures an accessible, transparent, and structured process for grievance resolution.

MRDP will have multi-level grievance redress mechanism, PMU Level, PIU level and site level. The project level GRM will be headed by the Project Director (PMU), assisted by Grievance Officer (GO) at PMU who will be responsible for the overall management of the grievance redressal mechanism in MRDP. GO in PMU will be assisted by the social development specialist (PMU). PIU level GRM, middle-tier, Grievance Officer at PIU level GRM will directly address all grievances related to the project affected persons (PAPs), project workers and community members and all unresolved grievances will be escalated to the PMU level GRM. Site level Grievance Redressal Committees (GRCs) composed of Junior Engineers, community members, elected representatives as well as CSOs as the first level grievance redressal agency.

Additional to the dedicated grievance redress mechanism, MRDP will leverage the existing public grievance mechanism of the Government of Maharashtra, such as the **(i) Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) and (ii) Chief Minister's Helpline service which has the Toll Free (1800-120-8040) facility.** Each of the PIUs also have departmental grievance redressal and tracking mechanisms. However, stakeholder awareness of these mechanisms is low, and the reporting and tracking is weak. Information dissemination on GRMs will be a key activity during the initial phase of project implementation and continue throughout the implementation period. It is vital that appropriate signage for GRM is erected at the sites of all works providing the public with updated Project information and summarizing the GRM process, including contact details of the relevant nodal officer. Anyone shall be able to lodge a complaint and the methods (forms, in person, telephone, forms written in Hindi/local language/ English) should not inhibit registering any complaint.

6.2.1 PMU GRIEVANCE OFFICER (Top-Level Oversight)

PMU will assign a Grievance Officer; this will be an additional charge given to the Public Relation Officer at PMU. GO will work in close coordination with the E&S Nodal Officers and will be assisted by Social Development Expert (PMU)

Role & Responsibilities: Grievance Officer

(i) Provides final resolution (with consent of Project Director) for escalated grievances from PIU-level committees.
(ii) Monitors the overall effectiveness of the grievance redress process.
(iii)Ensures compliance with social safeguards and stakeholder engagement commitments.

Role & Responsibilities: Social Specialist (PMU)

(i) Compile and prepare monthly grievance reports
(ii) Status reports of all grievances pending
(iii)Maintains records and reports on grievance redress actions.

6.2.2 PIU Grievance Officer (Intermediate-Level Resolution)

Each Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be assigned Grievance officers who will handle grievances related to their respective jurisdiction. They will serve as the first point of escalation for grievances that cannot be resolved at the site level. Public Relations Officers will be given additional charge of Grievance officers MRDP at PIUs. GOs will be assigned in the following PIUs.

(i) Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation (MKVDC)
(ii) Kolhapur Municipal Corporation (KMC)
(iii)Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation (SMKMC)
(iv)Ichalkaranji Municipal Corporation GRC
(v) Revenue, Relief, and Rehabilitation Department, Government of Maharashtra (GoM)
(vi)Grievance officers will work closely with the Social Nodal Officers at PIU and will be assisted by Social Development specialists at PIUs.

Role & Responsibilities:

(i) Address grievances that cannot be resolved at the site level.

(ii) Provide solutions through departmental coordination.
(iii)Escalate complex cases to the PMU GO for further review.

6.2.3 Site-Level Grievance Redress Committees

At the ground level, Site-Level GRCs act as the first point of contact for grievances raised by affected individuals or communities. Junior engineer will be assigned as the convenor for the GRC and will be responsible for the overall coordination of the grievances at Project Works site.

Composition:

(i) Junior Engineers
(ii) Community members
(iii)Elected representatives
(iv)Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
(v) Contractors

Role & Responsibilities:

(i) Receive and document grievances from local communities.
(ii) Attempt to provide on-the-spot resolution whenever possible.
(iii)Refer unresolved cases to the PIU-level GOs
(iv)Engage with the local population through consultations and awareness programs.

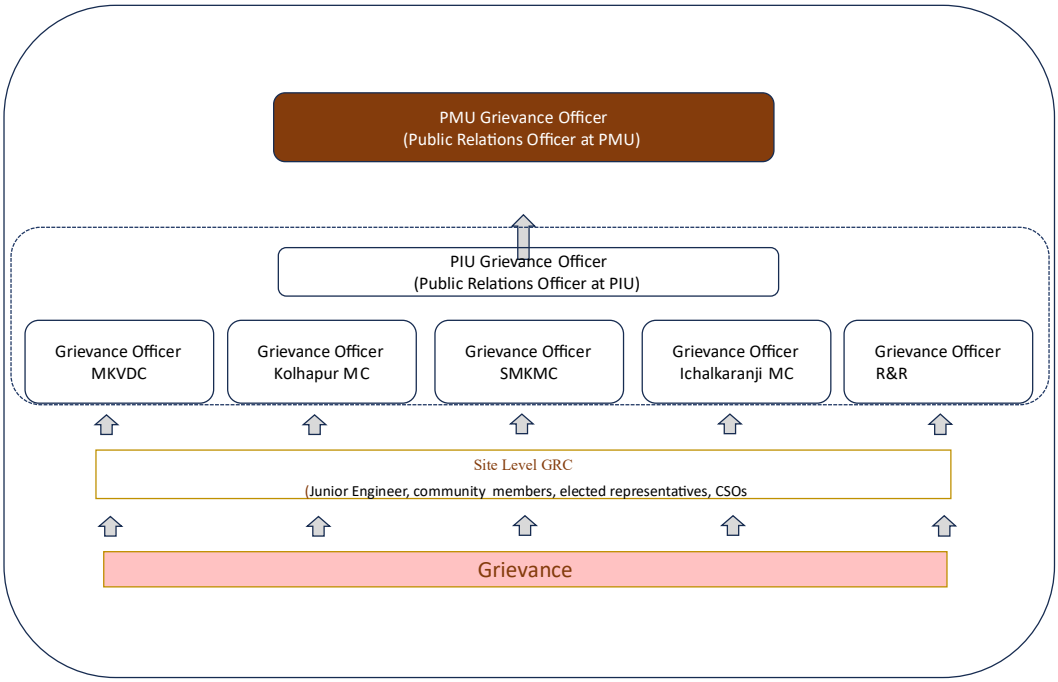


Figure 3 Representation of Project level Grievance redressal mechanism

Grievances related to GBV/ SEA. To address complaints related to GBV/ SEA, the implementing agencies are mandated to constitute Internal Committee (IC) as per provisions contained in Section 4 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act 2013, at headquarters as well as division / district level.

6.3 Channels for Submitting Grievances

Aggrieved stakeholders will be able to submit their grievances through the following project-specific channels

(i) Through dedicated helpline number under MRDP
(ii) Writing directly to Grievance Redressal Officers
(iii)Through PMU and PIU Grievance Telephone Numbers
(iv)Through PMU and PIU Websites and Emails
(v) Through Grievance Redressal Committees

6.3.1 EXISTING DISTRICT AND PIU LEVEL CHANNELS

Grievances could also be submitted to PIU's directly as per the table given below.

Table 5 Grievance Redressal Mechanism at PIU level

Steps	Description of process	Time frame	Responsibility
Grievance Uptake	grievances can be submitted via Toll-free - 14420 IVRS for streetlights - 8956161508 SMS - 7066040330 Email - smkcorporation@gmail.com, commissionerkmc@rediffmail.com Web portal - https://smkc.gov.in/index.aspx Letters addressing to Hon. Commissioner SMKC, KMC, IMC Complaint forms to be lodged via any of the above channels - PDF of Complaint (Online form Attached Annex-ABC) Walk-ins may register a complaint in a grievance logbook at (All Concern Department maintain Grievance Book) Sample attached	3 to 7 days	Public Relation Officers of concern PIU
Sorting and Processing	Any complaint logged is forwarded to (Concern Department) and categorized according to the following complaint types. 1. Department Type - Complaint	3 to 7 days	PRO Municipal Corporation

Steps	Description of process	Time frame	Responsibility
	Type - Area		
Acknowledgement and follow up	Receipt of grievance is acknowledged to the complainant by (modes of acknowledgement - SMS/email receipt etc) For online complaint SMS and email. For Letter - receipt / received copy	Same day	PRO Municipal Corporation
Verification, Investigation, Action	Investigation of complaint is led by (officers appointed), A proposed resolution is formulated by (nodal officer position), and communicated to the complainant by (mode of communication). 1. Site Visit 2. Tele communication 3. Reply online 4. Letter	3 to 7 days	Public Works Level 1 Junior Engineer Review and address the grievance, and provide an updated resolution report Level 2 Deputy Engineer Understand the issue from level and directed him to take action Level 3 Executive Engineer Final review and directed Jr. Engineer as well Dy. Engineer to take immediate action within given SLA period Health and Sanitation - Sanitation Inspector Water Supply and Drainage - Junior Engineer Electricity - Light Engineer Encroachment - Junior Clerk MC

Steps	Description of process	Time frame	Responsibility
			Commissioner is the final level of escalation in all areas
Monitoring and Evaluation	Data on complaints are collected in (description of format/ name of MIS tool) 1. Complaint Book – Offline 2. GRC sheet – Offline 3. Dashboard for online complaint online	Monthly – Ongoing process -	Commissioner office, PRO municipal corporation
Provision of feedback	Feedback from complainants regarding their satisfaction with complaint resolution is collected through (modes of collecting feedback on complaints) 1. Online 2. Complaint Book - offline	Ongoing process usually within a week of resolution provided	
Training	Training requirement (if any) at PIU Level	ESSA 10	PMU&PIU

Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS*)* under the aegis of Department of Administrative Reform and Public Grievances is an online platform available to citizens of India 24X7 to lodge their grievances to public authorities on matters regarding service delivery ***(https://pgportal.gov.in/). It is a single portal connected to all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India and States.*** Every Ministry and States have role-based access to this system. CPGRAMS is also accessible to the citizens through standalone mobile application downloadable through Google Play store and mobile application integrated with Unified Mobile Application for New-Age Governance (UMANG). The status of the grievance filed in CPGRAMS can be tracked with the unique registration ID provided at the time of registration of the complainant. CPGRAMS also provides an appeal facility to the citizens if they are not satisfied with the resolution by the Grievance Officer. After closure of grievance if the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, he/she can provide feedback. If the rating is 'Poor' the option to file an appeal is enabled. The status of the Appeal can also be tracked by the petitioner with the grievance registration number. A copy of Comprehensive guideline for handling the public Grievances published by MRDP will be attached.

Following are the implementing agencies working under the mandate of CAPGRAMS

(i) MITRA - PMU
(ii) Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation - PIU
(iii)Kolhapur Municipal Corporation - PIU
(iv)Sangli Miraj Kupwad Municipal Corporation

A copy of Comprehensive guideline for handling the public Grievances published by MRDP will be attached.

6.4 GRM Structure and Processes

The GRM will follow a systematic approach for receiving, processing, and resolving grievances:

(i) Multiple Intake Channels: Grievances can be submitted through various channels to ensure accessibility for all stakeholders:

- In-person submission at PIU offices or field offices
- Dedicated toll-free helpline
- Online portal integrated with the project management information system
- Written complaints via post or drop boxes at strategic locations
- Mobile application for smartphone users
- Email to designated grievance email address
- Through community facilitators during field visits

(ii) Registration and Acknowledgment: All grievances, regardless of intake channel, will be:

- Assigned a unique tracking number
- Recorded in a centralized database
- Acknowledged within 48 hours of receipt

(iii) Screening and Assessment: Grievances will be categorized based on:

- Nature of complaint (environmental, social, procurement, corruption, etc.)
- Severity (high, medium, low)
- Complexity (simple, moderate, complex)
- Jurisdiction (which entity is responsible for resolution)

(iv) Processing and Resolution:

- Simple grievances to be resolved within 7 working days at the first level
- Moderate grievances to be resolved within 15 working days
- Complex grievances requiring investigation to be resolved within 30 working days
- Clear timelines for each step in the process, with automatic escalation if timelines are not met

(v) Response and Closure:

- Written response to complainant explaining resolution
- Documentation of complainant's satisfaction/feedback
- Option for complainant to appeal if not satisfied with resolution
- Formal closure of grievance in the database
- Appeal Process:
- First appeal to next higher level if not resolved at initial level
- Second appeal to State-Level GRM Committee
- Final appeal to an independent entity (like Maharashtra Lokayukta or relevant court)

- This multi-tiered approach ensures that grievances are addressed at the appropriate level, with clear escalation pathways for unresolved issues.

6.5 Documentation and Reporting Protocol

Effective documentation and reporting are essential for tracking grievances and identifying systemic issues. The MRDP GRM will include:

(i) **Centralized Database:** An electronic database integrated with the project management information system to track all grievances from submission to resolution, including:

- Complainant details (with appropriate privacy protections)
- Nature of grievance
- Actions taken
- Resolution status
- Timeline compliance

(ii) **Regular Reporting:** The GRM will generate specific analytical reports:

- Monthly GRM Statistics: Quantitative data on grievances received, processed, and resolved, categorized by type, location, and complainant demographics1
- Quarterly GRM Analysis Reports: In-depth analysis of grievance patterns, root causes, resolution approaches, and implications for project implementation1
- Case Studies: Detailed documentation of significant grievances and their resolution processes.

(iii) **Geo-referenced Documentation:** Like the approach in the Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project, the GRM will incorporate spatial documentation to help visualize patterns of grievances across the project area

(iv)**Monitoring and Evaluation of GRM**

The effectiveness of the GRM will be regularly monitored based on key performance indicators:

- Processing time for grievances
- Resolution rates
- Stakeholder satisfaction with outcomes
- Quality of documentation for resolution processes
- Protection of complainant confidentiality when requested

(v) GRM Accessibility and Outreach

To ensure all stakeholders are aware of and can access the GRM following approach will be adopted:

(i) Awareness Campaigns: Information about the GRM will be disseminated through:

- Community meetings and consultations
- Information boards at project sites and public locations
- Brochures and pamphlets in local languages
- Social media and mass media campaigns
- Integration with existing community networks
- Gender-sensitive approaches for women complainants
- Assistance for persons with disabilities

- Use of local languages (primarily Marathi)

(ii) Training for Community Representatives: Community leaders, local government representatives, and community-based organizations will be trained on GRM procedures to help community members access the system.

6.6 Integration with Project-Specific GRM

The MRDP will establish clear protocols for integration with existing state mechanisms:

(i) **Coordination Mechanisms:** Formal agreements between the PMU and relevant state departments for:
- Sharing grievance data
- Defining jurisdiction and responsibility
- Establishing referral pathways
- Joint monitoring of resolution status

(ii) **Technology Integration:** Where feasible, the project GRM database will be interoperable with existing state systems to enable seamless transfer of grievances and tracking of resolution across platforms.

(iii) **Training for Government Officials:** Officials from relevant departments will receive orientation on the project GRM to facilitate integration and collaboration.

(iv) Unified Reporting: Consolidated reporting that captures grievances handled through both project-specific and existing government mechanisms to provide a comprehensive view of grievance management.

Integration with Stakeholder Engagement Plan: The GRM will be a central component of the project's overall stakeholder engagement plan, ensuring consistent messaging and approach.

The **Aaple Sarkar Grievance Redressal Portal** allows citizens to submit grievances without mandatory personal identification, enabling anonymous reporting.

SEA/SH-related grievances are treated with confidentiality and sensitivity and routed to appropriate authorities such as the District Women and Child Development Office, Police Protection Cells, and Legal Services Authorities.

Projects aligned with the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and World Bank safeguards are required to ensure that GRMs are SEA/SH-responsive, including:

- Dedicated focal points for SEA/SH.
- Survivor-centered protocols.
- Referral pathways to medical, legal, and psychosocial support.

7 MONITORING AND REPORTING

The PIUs will be providing regular monthly updates on implementation of the SEP to PMU. The PMU will send quarterly report on SEP implementation to the World Bank. The SEP will be periodically revised and updated as necessary in the course of project implementation in order to ensure that the information presented herein is consistent and is the most recent, and that the identified stakeholders and methods of engagement remain appropriate and effective in relation to the project context and specific stages of the implementation. Any major changes to the project-related activities and to its schedule will be duly reflected in the SEP.

7.1 Indicators

The following indicators will be monitored but not limited to:

(i) Number of grievance /complaints received
(ii) percentage of grievance resolved
(iii)percentage of grievance redressed within stipulated timeline
(iv)percentage of complainants satisfied with response and grievance redress process
(v) percentage of project beneficiaries and PAP that have access to GRM

7.2 Reporting

The main instrument for reporting on SEP implementation will be the regular monthly and quarterly reporting. The annual report will be based on regular monthly and quarterly updates from the district units, and these will include public grievances, enquiries and related incidents, together with the status of implementation of associated corrective/preventative. These periodic updates will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and the nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the Project's ability to address those in a timely and effective manner. The project will be using newsletters and communication campaigns/products on the GRM and the SEP status. The SEP update will cover key indicators related to stakeholder meetings, PIUs meetings, grievances received and resolved, enquiries received, feedback received, participation of vulnerable people in project activities, stakeholder-facing events and publications.

The progress on project activities will also be monitored through beneficiaries' satisfaction surveys to evaluate the impacts of the project interventions including RAP implementation.

8 BUDGET FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SEP

A tentative budget for implementation of SEP during the project life cycle is given in the Table below

Table 6 Tentative budget for implementation of SEP

Sr. No	Stakeholder Engagement Activities	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total cost (INR)
1	**Staffing**			
1a	Social Development Experts PMU	50 Man-months	3,00,000/month	1,50,00,000
1b	Social Development Experts PIU	75 Man-months	2,00,000/month	1,50,00,000
1c	Support staff	75 Man-months	30,000/month	22,50,000
1d	Logistics Expenses			4,00,000
2	**Stakeholder Engagement**			
2a	SE Workshops	12	50,000/workshop	6,00,000
2b	Public Consultation Meetings	56	25,000/consultation	14,00,000
3	**Communication and Disclosures**			
3a	IEC materials		Lump Sum	5,00,000
3b	Project website		Lump Sum	3,50,000
3c	Communications - Public Media		Lump Sum	4,55,000
4	Training/Capacity building		Lump Sum	30,00,000
5	Setting up GRM and its maintenance		Lump Sum	10,00,000
6	SEA/SH support agency		Lump Sum	5,00,000
			Total	**INR 4,04,55,000/-**

9 ANNEXURES

Annexure I : Constitution and Roles & Responsibilities of PCC and SSC

(Read with section 1.6)

A. Project Coordination Committee (PCC)

Sr. No.	Designation	Committee Position
1.	Chief Executive Officer, Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA)	Ex-officio Chairman
2.	Joint Chief Executive Officer, Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA)	Ex-officio Vice-Chairman
3.	Deputy Secretary, Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA)	Member
4.	Deputy Secretary, Planning Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai	Member
5.	Deputy Secretary, Water Resources Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai	Member
6.	Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai	Member
7.	Executive Director, Krishna Valley Irrigation Development Corporation	Member or their representative
8.	Director (Disaster Management), Relief and Rehabilitation Department, Mantralaya, or their representative	Member
9.	Commissioner, Kolhapur Municipal Corporation, or their representative	Member
10.	Commissioner, Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation, or their representative	Member
11.	Commissioner, Ichalkaranji Municipal Corporation, or their representative	Member
12.	Director (Administration), Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA)	Member
13.	Director (Finance), Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA)	Member
14.	Financial Advisor and Joint Secretary, Relief and Rehabilitation Department	Member
15.	Director (Finance), Maharashtra Krishna Valley Irrigation Development Corporation	Member
16.	Director (Research), Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA)	Member
17.	Director (Operations), Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA)	Member

Sr. No.	Designation	Committee Position
18.	Director (Technology), Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA)	Member Secretary
19.	Accounts Officer, Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA)	Member
20.	Under Secretary (Administration), Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA)	Member
21.	Desk Officer, Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA)	Member

Roles & Responsibilities of PCC:

(i) Submission of a detailed project plan (including financial implications) to the State Steering Committee through the respective administrative department.

(ii) Submission of project implementation reports from time to time to the State Steering Committee through the respective administrative department.

(iii) Submission of an annual action plan (including financial implications) for the project to the State Steering Committee for approval through the respective administrative department.

(iv) Submission of procurement proposals for necessary goods and services related to the project to the State Steering Committee for approval through the respective administrative department.

B. State Steering Committee (SSC):

Sr. No.	Name and Designation	Role in Committee
1.	Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra	Chairperson
2.	Additional Chief Secretary, Finance Department	Member
3.	Additional Chief Secretary, Planning Department	Member
4.	Principal Secretary, Relief and Rehabilitation Department	Member
5.	Principal Secretary, Urban Development Department	Member
6.	Principal Secretary, Water Resources Department	Member
7.	Chief Executive Officer, Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA)	Member
8.	Director, Disaster Management Unit	Member Secretary

Roles & Responsibilities of the State Steering Committee:

(i) Provide policy guidance and oversight for the implementation of the MRDP.

(ii) Approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPBs).

(iii) Review progress of the project at regular intervals.

(iv) Facilitate inter-departmental coordination and resolve issues arising during project implementation.

(v) Ensure compliance with World Bank and Government of India guidelines.

(vi) Review and approve modifications in project components, if required.

Meeting Frequency: The Committee shall meet at least twice a year or as required.

Tenure: The SSC will remain functional for the entire duration of the MRDP project implementation.

This resolution is issued with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its note dated 25 July 2024.

Annexure II : Field Visit Consultation Report of KMC and SMKMC

(Read with 4.1.2.1)

1. Field Visit Report of Kolhapur, December 24, To December 25, 2024

1.1. Purpose of the visit

The focus of field visit to Kolhapur Municipal Corporation area was to a) Consultation with key KMC officials and b) conduct Public Consultations and Focus Group Discussions (Pilot basis) to understand the experience, views and suggestions of local affected communities during and after flood. For Public Consultation two locations were identified a) Sutarwada and b) Vijay Apartment near Venus Talkies chowk. The objective of Public Consultation was to engage key stakeholders such as local communities, local authority and interest groups to provide their inputs in early planning stage of the project, especially on those impacts that directly or indirectly affects people's livelihoods, loss of property, damage to infrastructure, impact on health and physiological impacts. This Public Consultations and FGDs were conducted on pilot basis to understand local authorities and people's response to design PC and FGD questioner. The similar activity of PC and FGD will be conducted in all the affected wards (Localities). Due to non-availability of Self-Help Groups, FGD could not take place.

1.2. Stakeholders Consulted

(i) KMC key officials.

(ii) Households at potential risk of losing land, crops, structures.

(iii)Vulnerable Households.

1.3. Approach and Methodology

(i) Information of the meeting, time was provided to the local community.

(ii) Small group discussion.

(iii)All the issues, feedback and suggestion are documented.

(iv)Meeting photographs have been taken.

(v) List of the participants has been documented and attached with this report.

1.4. Departmental Meetings on 24th December 2024

A. Meeting with Additional Commissioner Kolhapur Municipal Corporation: 3.30 PM

Attendees:

- Additional Commissioner KMC
- Mrs. Pradnya Gaikwad (JE KMC, Nodal Officer for MRDP Project)
- Dr. Prajakta Kulkarni, Primove
- Mrs. Supriya Deshpande, Primove
- Mr. Sachin Hattalge, Primove
- Mr. Nitin Shitole, Primove
- Mr. Chinmay Kagalkar, PriMove
- Mr. Aditya Yejare, MITRA

Following updates were discussed with Additional Commissioner KMC:

(i) Programme about PC on 26th Decembre 2024 is discussed with AC.

(ii) Briefed about the findings of last site visit held on 11th and 12th December 2024 (Please refer last site visit report).

(iii)Inception report approval letter is requested which is submitted earlier.

(iv)Further programme about data collection and consultations is briefed and necessary assistance is requested as required during PCs and data collection.

B. Meeting with Medical Officer KMC: 4.30 PM

Attendees:

- Medical Officer KMC
- Mrs. Pradnya Gaikwad (JE KMC, Nodal Officer for MRDP Project)
- Dr. Prajakta Kulkarni, Primove
- Mrs. Supriya Deshpande, Primove
- Mr. Sachin Hattalge, Primove
- Mr. Nitin Shitole, Primove
- Mr. Chinmay Kagalkar, PriMove
- Mr. Aditya Yejare, MITRA
- Mr. Sachin Borse, MITRA

Following updates were discussed with Medical Officer KMC:

(i) Medical Officer briefed about the management of health practices for flood affected people (FAP) during and after flood being provided in shelter house.

(ii) It is noted that specific provisions of medical support and necessary measures for vulnerable groups especially, women, children, physically handicap and old age people are being provided in shelter houses.

(iii)All the basic arrangements like medicines, medical equipment in emergency for critical patients and hospital management are being provided by KMC for FAP in shelter house.

(iv)24/7 doctors do surveillance of health of FAP during emergencies.

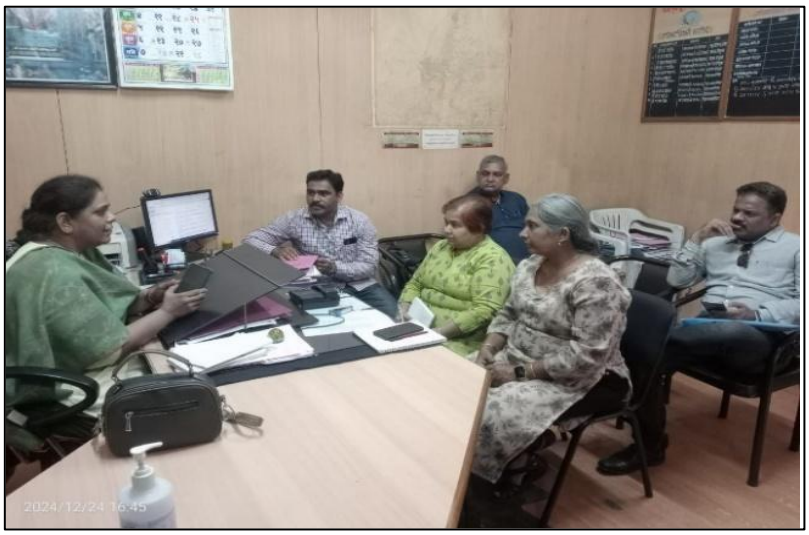
(v) The patients like pregnant women and with critical illness are shifted immediately to CPR, Savitribai Phule hospital and Corporation Hospital. It is noted that all the necessary arrangements for any kind of health emergency are well taken care of by KMC Health Department.

(vi)If COVID like situation arises, isolation hospital outside Kolhapur City is already equipped with necessary arrangements like oxygen plant is fully functional.

(vii) We requested Health Officer to provide the comparative details regarding

a. FAP illness and casualties during 2019 and 2021

b. Management measures framework during 2019 and 2021



Consultation with Medical Officer of KMC

Public Consultation in Flood Affected Area on 25th December 2024

Attendees:

- Yuvraj Jabade (Social Development Officer PMAY KMC)
- Dastagir Mulla, Fire Brigade Officer, KMC
- Mr. Aditya Yejare, MITRA
- Mr. Sachin Borse, MITRA
- Mr. Kshitij Desai, MITRA
- Harshwardhan T, MITRA
- Mr. Sachin Hattalge, Primove
- Mr. Nitin Shitole, Primove
- Mr. Chinmay Kagalkar, PriMove
- Dr. Prajakta Kulkarni, Primove
- Mrs. Supriya Deshpande, Primove
- Mr. Aditya Wathodkar, Primove

C. Public Consultation Sutarwada Area: 11.00 AM

Following Discussion is held during PC with direct affected families:

Issues

(i) Sutarwada is in the immediate impacted zone due to flood at 41 level of flood line as marked by KMC. There are about 40 to 50 houses affected in the area with nearly 200 people affected.

(ii) Jayanti nalla is just 200 meters from the Sutarwada.

(iii) The area is noted with mixed zone like residential and commercial structures. The commercial structures are mainly fabrication and welding and manufacture of bullock cart.

(iv) The residents and commercial workshop owners are not ready to relocate as they are dependent on the area for their livelihood.

(v) FAPs demand KMC to build pucca houses for them in the area in lieu of their own houses in case of relocation.

(vi) During rainy season flood water from near nalla enters in the houses and they have to relocate in the shelter like Islam Board, Jagadguru Jaydev (Chitra Durg Math) Ashram shelter houses. Most families are kept in the open hall and old people / sick people are provided rooms.

(vii) Fire brigade department is fully supportive in case of flood emergency.

(viii) 15 days the area is not usable due to stagnant flood water and sediment from Nalla in the area.

(ix) This is affecting the livelihood of the people and loss of property in the area.

(x) Snakes and other reptiles are often found in the houses due to the flood and especially during rainy season.

(xi) The reasons behind heavy floods are:

- The flood is immediately noted when Kalamba reservoir is overflowed
- Solid waste dumped in the nalla / drain illegally
- Big trees collapsed in the nalla and not removed timely
- Encroachment on the banks of nalla between HFL and LFL
- No sediment removal from long time from nalla
- No place for flood water flow due to urban development in the area

D. Public Consultation with the residents of Sutarwada

Suggestions received from the stakeholders are:

(i) Sutarwada is vulnerable area every year and needs relocation due to flood situation and not due to the project interventions. In this case, if KMC has any plan of relocation of the families and small businesses they have to find relocation place which according to the local people should have within this area.

(ii) The main concern of the community is livelihood and for that they are not willing to relocate. According to them, flooding is the part of their life, and they are used to facing it.
(iii) KMC should take strong action on dumping solid waste into the nallas and keep cleaning on regular basis.
(iv) After finalization of civil work interventions, it should be discussed with the affected people.

E. Public Consultation at Vijay Apartment, Venus Corner Area: 12.30 PM

Following Discussion is held during PC with direct affected shopkeepers and residents:

Issues

(i) The area is noted with mixed zones like residential and commercial structures.
(ii) Vijay Apartment is in the immediate impacted zone due to flood at 41 level of flood line as marked by KMC. There are about 22 shops in the apartment which are directly affected due to flooding.
(iii) Jayanti nalla is just 200 meters from the apartment.
(iv) More than 60 percent of residents and shopkeepers have been shifted to other safer locations
(v) Affected shopkeepers face Loss of property and income every year but do not get proper compensation.
(vi) Affected shopkeepers and residents suggested executing action plans of solid waste and sediment removal from drainage
(vii) Affected shopkeepers and residents also suggested preparing and implementing action plans against illegal solid waste dumping in the drainage. According to them, solid waste in nalla is the main reason for heavy flood. KMC should take strong action to keep all the nallas clean and waste free.
(viii) During rainy season flood water from Jayanti nalla enters the shops and they have to shut the shops for almost 6 months till the deposited sediment is removed by KMC. This is remarkably affecting the livelihood of the people in the area.
(ix) Snakes and other reptiles are often found in the area due to the flood nalla and especially during rainy season.
(x) The reason behind heavy flood is
    a. The flood is immediately noted when Kalamba reservoir is overflowed
    b. Solid waste dumped in the nalla / drain illegally
    c. Big trees collapsed in the nalla and not removed timely
    d. Encroachment on the banks of nalla between HFL and LFL
    e. No sediment removal from long time from nalla
    f. No place for flood water flow due to urban development in the area

Suggestions received from the stakeholders:

(i) The nalla should be cleaned on regular basis by the local authority concerned.

(ii) After finalization of civil work interventions, it should be discussed with the affected people.

Conclusion

Residents of Sutarwada and shop owners of Vijay Apartment are affected every year due to the flood. Sutarwada is a basically land of private trust and residents are tenants. There will be no impact of civil work interventions on residential and commercial structures of Sutarwada and Vijay Apartment. Only issue of Sutarwada and shopkeepers of Vijay Apartment is loss of income and livelihood during the flood. All the residents and shopkeepers and residents of Vijay Apartment are happy with the project and willing to give all kind of support to the project during planning, implementation and operation.

F. Visit to Chitra Durg Math Shelter House on 25th December 2024

Time: 1.30 PM

- Yuvraj Jabade (Social Development Officer PMAY KMC)
- Dastagir Mulla, Fire Brigade Officer, KMC
- Mr. Aditya Yejare, MITRA
- Mr. Sachin Borse, MITRA
- Mr. Kshitij Desai, MITRA
- Harshwardhan T, MITRA
- Mr. Sachin Hattalge, Primove
- Mr. Nitin Shitole, Primove
- Mr. Chinmay Kagalkar, PriMove
- Dr. Prajakta Kulkarni, Primove
- Mrs. Supriya Deshpande, Primove
- Mr. Aditya Wathodkar, Primove

Following Points are Observed during visit to Chitra Durg Math Shelter House:

Issues

(i) The Chitra Durg Math, which is hostel of Lingayat students, is used as Shelter House for affected families provided by KMC during flood emergencies.

(ii) The capacity is to accommodate about 200 affected families.

(iii)Sanitary facilities are provided but not separate for men and women.

(iv)During stay in shelter there are some conflicts that arise due to inadequacy in the facilities provided sometimes

(v) It is learned from the KMC officials that Alcohol intake is increased due to flood situation.

(vi)Medical service, food service along with basic facilities are being provided here by KMC.

(vii) People from Sutarwadi area are shifted here.

2. FIELD VISIT REPORT OF SANGLI, DECEMBER 26, 2024, TO DECEMBER 27, 2024

2.1. PURPOSE OF THE VISIT

The focus of field visit to Sangli Municipal Corporation area was to a) Consultation with key SMKMC officials and b) conduct Public Consultations and Focus Group Discussions (Pilot basis) to understand the experience, views and suggestions of local affected communities during and after flood. For Public Consultation two locations of Shamrao Nagar were identified. The objective of Public Consultation was to engage key stakeholders such as local communities, local authorities and interest groups to provide their inputs in early stage of the project, especially on those impacts that directly or indirectly affect people's livelihoods, loss of property, damage to infrastructure, impact on health and physiological impacts. These Public Consultations and FGDs were conducted on pilot basis to understand local authorities and people's response to design PC and FGD questioner. A similar activity of PC and FGD will be conducted in all the affected wards (Localities). After suggestions by the Additional Commissioner, five more Public Consultations were planned in a) Maruti Chowk b) Station Road c) Suryawanshi plot and d) two more in Shamrao Nagar area.

2.2. Stakeholders Consulted

(i) KMC key officials.
(ii) Households are at potential risk of losing land, crops, and structures.
(iii)Vulnerable Households.

2.3. Approach and Methodology

(i) Information of the meeting and time was provided to the local community.
(ii) Small group discussion.
(iii)All the issues, feedback and suggestions are documented.
(iv)Meeting photographs have been taken.
(v) List of participants has been documented and attached with this report.

Meeting with Additional Commissioner SMC: 4.30 PM

Attendees:

- Mr. Ravikant Dadaso Adsule, Additional Commissioner, SMC
- Mr. Pruthviraj Chavhan, City Engineer, SMC
- Mr. Kurne, Executive Engineer (City development and Health Department), SMC
- Mr. Amit Gujarati, Environmental Engineer, SMC
- Mr. Dipak Patil, Executive Engineer, SMC
- Mr. Mahesh Madne, Government Engineer, SMC
- Mr. Aditya Yejare, MITRA
- Mr. Sachin Borse, MITRA
- Mr. Kshitij Desai, MITRA
- Mr. Harshwardhan T, MITRA
- Mr. Sachin Hattalge, PriMove
- Mr. Nitin Shitole, PriMove
- Mr. Chinmay Kagalkar, PriMove

- Dr. Mrs. Prajakta Kulkarni, PriMove
- Mrs. Supriya Deshpande, PriMove
- Mr. Aditya Wathodkar, PriMove
- Mr. Shubham Chawhan, PriMove

Following updates were discussed with Additional Commissioner SMKMC:

(i) Program about PC from 26th to 27th Decembre 2024 is discussed with AC

(ii) Briefed about the findings of last site visit held on 13th December 2024

(iii) Further information about data collection and consultations is provided and necessary assistance is requested as required during PCs and data collection.

(iv) Task 2 report submission is discussed.

(v) It was instructed by AC that every Wednesday of each week the updates about work done in previous week will be presented to SMKMC by Team Leader or Coordinator.

(vi) It was suggested by AC that areas impacted under flood zone and water logging area are different. Reasons for flooding are also different. This aspect needs to be considered in strategy planning.

(vii) It was also instructed by AC that all surveys including DGPS survey, PCs for Environment and Social aspects and data collection should be carried out after consultation and prior permission with SMC in presence of SMC Officials only. Utility Shifting is to be incorporated in DPR as per instructions

(viii) The PC areas were suggested by AC as below to carry out PCs.

- Maruti Chawk, Shivaji Putala
- Station Road Near Head Post Office
- Suryawanshi Plot connected to Shahari Nalla
- Gangotri Nagar area, Shamrao Nagar
- Kalikanagar near Akashwani kendra, Shamrao Nagar
- Behind Uday Hotel, Shamrao Nagar
- Mahadev Mandir Colony, Shamrao Nagar Area

Consultation with Additional Commissioner and key officials of SMKMC.

A. Meeting with Chief Fire Officer SMKMC: 6.30 PM

Attendees:

- Mr. Sunil Mali, CFO, SMKMC
- Mr. Aditya Yejare, MITRA
- Mr. Sachin Borse, MITRA
- Mr. Kshitij Desai, MITRA
- Mr. Harshwardhan T, MITRA
- Dr. Prajakta Kulkarni, PriMove
- Mrs. Supriya Deshpande, PriMove
- Mr. Aditya Wathodkar, PriMove
- Mr. Shubham Chawhan, PriMove

  Mr. Akash Gore, PriMove

Following updates were discussed with CFO SMKMC:

(i) CFO briefed about the management of flood management practices for flood affected people (FAP) during and after flood along with facilities provided in shelter house.

(ii) It is noted that CFO office handles on ground operations during flood emergencies however, management is fully through DDMO. In DDMO all departmental representatives are seating to manage flood emergency. Per hour water level is monitored during flood emergencies.

(iii)It is briefed by CFO that Sangli experiences flood emergency just at 40 feet rise of water level. However, Miraj experiences flood emergency above 60 feet water level rise.

(iv)Generally, at 35 feet water rise during rainy season, flood alarm systems are operated and people in flood prone areas are intimated to relocate at shelter houses or safe places.

(v) Transportation facilities to shift the luggage and essentials to shelter houses or other relocation places are being provided by SMKMC.

(vi)It is noted during conversation that Hackers tried to misguide the people in flood prone area giving false information on flood.

(vii) Animals are also relocated at animal shelter houses by fire brigade officers.
(viii) Routine training, giving necessary instructions on monsoon is being given to people in flood areas by fire department with the help of NDRF using safety kits. Boats are also provided to societies and gram panchayats by SMC.
(ix) Firemen are well trained in rescue operations and boat riding in flood areas.
(x) Specific provisions of medical support and necessary measures for vulnerable groups especially, women, children, physically handicap and old age people are being provided in shelter houses.
(xi) All the basic arrangements like medicines, medical equipment in emergency for critical patients and hospital management are being provided by SMC for FAP in shelter house.
(xii) 24/7 doctors do surveillance of health of FAP during emergencies.
(xiii) CFO informed that loss of properties, structures in 2019 and 2021 can be collected from Collector office and DDMO.
(xiv) At present 4 fire stations exist in the city and 2 are under development.
(xv) The patients like pregnant women and with critical illness are shifted immediately to Corporation Hospital. It is noted that all the necessary arrangements for any kind of health emergency are well taken care of by SMC Health Department.

Consultation with CFO of SMKMC

Public Consultation in Flood Affected Area on 26th December 2024

Attendees:

- Mr. Nitin Shitole, Primove
- Dr. Prajakta Kulkarni, Primove
- Mrs. Supriya Deshpande, Primove
- Mr. Aditya Wathodkar, Primove
- Mr. Shubham Chawhan, PriMove
- Mr. Akash Gore, PriMove
- Mr. Aditya Yejare, MITRA

- Mr. Sachin Borse, MITRA
- Mr. Kshitij Desai, MITRA
- Harshwardhan T, MITRA
- Mr. Sachin Hattalge, Primove

B. Public Consultation at Maruti Chawk, Shivaji Putala Area: 13.20 PM

Following Discussion is held during PC with direct FAP:

(i) Maruti Chawk, Shivaji Putala is vegetable and other home goods market area in the immediate impacted zone due to flood and rainwater impoundment.

(ii) There are about 100 to 110 shops and more than 50 road vendors in the area who are getting affected due to flood thus livelihood of people is getting affected.

(iii) More than 10 feet water level rise is experienced in this area which lasts for 5 to 6 days.

(iv) Flood Water comes in the area just after first few rains before flood alarm

(v) Old age and physically handicapped vendors are facing difficulties due to flooding in the area.

(vi) More than 20 days the area is not usable due to stagnant flood water and sediment from Nalla in the area.

(vii) No compensation is being given to the poor vendors affected by SMC.

(viii) During rainy season flood water from drain enters in the shops and they have to close the shops.

(ix) This is affecting the livelihood of the people and loss of property in the area.

(x) The drain this area is closed bus has open chambers which is dangerous for locals during flood

(xi) No sewer drains and hence sewage water mixes with storm water

(xii) FAPs are very positive and ready to relocate during implementation of SWD interventions

(xiii) Snakes, rodents and other reptiles come inside houses during flooding and creating dangerous situations

(xiv) Fire brigade department is fully supportive in case of flood emergency.

(xv) The reason behind heavy flood is

- Uncontrolled urban development
- Almaty dams have not been cleaned for many years, and its height is not adequate to accommodate the rainwater from catchment area and thus are overflowing each year
- Gutter line is chocked because of illegal solid waste disposal
- Gutter line is not cleaned, and sediment/silt is not removed frequently
- Gutter lines are not repaired and in dismantled conditions at many locations
- Vendors in the area are throwing illegally solid waste like plastic waste, packing materials, vegetable waste, thermacol, plastic bottles in the drainage
- Width of gutters/drains is not adequate

(xvi) Suggestions given by FAP

- Solid waste should be removed from drains frequently

- Strong laws with continuous vigilance should be implemented against illegal solid waste disposal in the drains through solid waste execution by SMC
- Rehabilitation/reconstruction/widening of SWD is necessary
- Silt/sediment should be removed from drains

C. Public Consultation at Station Road Near Head Post Office Area (Police Chawk to Rajwada Chawk): 2.00 PM

Following Discussion is held during PC with direct FAP:

(i) The area is noted with mixed zones like residential and commercial structures.

(ii) 2 feet Water level is observed during floods which take about 4 to 5 hours to drain

(iii)The reason behind heavy flood is

- Gutter line is chocked because of illegal solid waste disposal
- Gutter line is not cleaned, and sediment/silt is not removed frequently
- Gutter lines are not repaired and in damaged conditions at many locations
- Width of gutters/drains is not adequate

(iv) We requested KMC to share the following details of this ward like

- Solid waste should be removed from drains frequently
- Strong law with continuous vigilance should be implemented against illegal solid waste disposal in the drains through solid waste execution by SMC
- Rehabilitation/reconstruction/widening of SWD is necessary
- Silt/sediment should be removed from drains
- Sewer Drain should be constructed separately

D. Public Consultation at Suryavanshi Plot (Connected to Shahari Nalla): 2.30 PM

Following Discussion is held during PC with direct FAP:

(i) Suryavanshi Plot area is residential area and in the immediate impacted zone due to flood and rainwater impoundment because of Shahari Nalla abutting the plot at 200 meters.

(ii) There are about 80 houses in the area who are affected due to flood.

(iii)Each year flood water comes, and residents are getting affected.

(iv)More than 42 feet water level rise is experienced in this area during rainy season which lasts for 20 days in 2019 to 2021. In 2024 the water level was observed at 39 feet.

(v) Flood Water comes in the area just after first few rains before flood alarm

(vi)Flood alarm system is operated by SMC when water level is at 25 feet being in low lying

(vii) FAPs has to relocate in Mahanagar palika schools

(viii) Heavy property loss, economic loss is experienced by FAP

(ix)No compensation is being given to the poor vendors affected by SMC.

(x) FAPs are not interested to relocate at another place permanently. They are willing to relocate in the same area.

(xi)Mental illness, heart issues, is experienced by People because of flood threat

(xii) Mosquito born and insect borne diseases are frequently noted

(xiii) SMC used to apply insecticides / pesticides in the area

(xiv) Snakes, rodents and other reptiles come inside houses during flooding and creating dangerous situations.

(xv) No sewer drains and hence sewage water mixes with storm water

(xvi) FAPs are very positive and ready to relocate during implementation of SWD interventions

(xvii) Fire brigade department is fully supportive in case of flood emergency.

(xviii) The reason behind heavy flood is

- Encroachment
- Gutter line is chocked because of illegal solid waste disposal
- Gutter line is not cleaned, and sediment/silt is not removed frequently
- Gutter lines are not repaired and in dismantled conditions at many locations
- Width of gutters/drains is not adequate

(xix) Suggestions given by FAP

- Solid waste should be removed from drains frequently

- Strong laws with continuous vigilance should be implemented against illegal solid waste disposal in the drains through solid waste execution by SMC
- Rehabilitation/reconstruction/widening of SWD is necessary
- Silt/sediment should be removed from drains
- Sewer Drain should be constructed separately
- Compensations should be given to FAPs as per loss

Public Consultation in Flood Affected Area on 27th December 2024
Attendees:

- Mr. Nitin Shitole, Primove
- Dr. Prajakta Kulkarni, Primove
- Mrs. Supriya Deshpande, Primove
- Mr. Aditya Wathodkar, Primove
- Mr. Shubham Chawhan, PriMove
- Mr. Akash Gore, PriMove
- Mr. Aditya Yejare, MITRA
- Mr. Sachin Borse, MITRA
- Mr. Kshitij Desai, MITRA
- Harshwardhan T, MITRA
- Mr. Sachin Hattalge, Primove

A. Public Consultation at Gangotri Area, Shamrao Nagar: 11.00 AM

The feedback received from the FAP are as below:

(i) Gangotri area in the immediate impacted zone due to flood and rainwater logging.
(ii) There are about 20 to 25 homes in the area getting affected due to flood with many empty plots in between which are now become water bodies.
(iii)The area has soccer shape topography and hence whole year water logging is observed after 2019 flood

(iv) The public road is completely under water and hence people face difficulties.
(v) More than 15 feet water level rise is experienced in this area which lasts for 15 to 20 days.
(vi) Flood Water comes in the area just after first few rainy days.
(vii) The area has no sewer drains and the buildings constructed in the area directly discharge the sewage into the impounded water on the empty plots. Hence sewage water mixes with storm water
(viii) Also, illegal solid waste dumping is observed.
(ix) This is affecting the livelihood of the people and loss of property in the area.
(x) No SWD are constructed.
(xi) Robbery is frequently happening in the area when people are outside during flood emergencies.
(xii) FAPs are very positive and ready to cooperate during implementation of SWD interventions.
(xiii) Snakes, rodents and other reptiles come inside houses during flooding and creating dangerous situations.
(xiv) Fire brigade department is fully supportive in case of flood emergency.
(xv) The reason behind heavy flood is

- 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
- Waterlogged areas are full of sewage and solid waste because of discharge of sewage and disposal of solid waste from outside societies

(xvi) Suggestions given by FAP

- Green field SWD and Sewer drains should be constructed with proper planning
- Solid waste should be removed from waterlogged areas immediately
- Strict regulations should be applied to the societies for proper solid waste management and sewerage management with continuous vigilance
- Only filling of the empty plots may raise water levels during floods more than current situation thus proper planning with engineering treatment is required
- Septic tanks should clean frequently

Expert Opinion: Various types of bird species are observed in the area. Migratory species from Australia and Russia are also noted. The water bodies naturally created have high volume of silt and solid waste. The water accumulated area is about 14 Acres which can be acquired by SMC giving compensation as per rules of GoM and can be utilized as water retention pond intervention after desilting and solid waste removal.

B. Public Consultation at Kalika Nagar Area, Shamrao Nagar: 12.00 PM

The outcome of the discussion with the FAP is as below:

(i) Kalika Nagar area in the immediate impacted zone due to flood and rainwater logging.
(ii) There are about 40 to 45 homes in the area getting affected due to floods with many empty plots in between which are now become water bodies.
(iii) The area has soccer shape topography and hence whole year water logging is observed after 2019 flood
(iv) The public road is completely underwater and hence people face difficulties.
(v) More than 15 feet water level rise is experienced in this area which lasts for 15 to 20 days.
(vi) Flood Water comes into the area just after first few rainy days.
(vii) The area has no sewer drains and the buildings constructed in the area directly discharge the sewage into the impounded water on the empty plots. Hence sewage water mixes with storm water
(viii) Also, illegal solid waste dumping is observed.
(ix) This is affecting the livelihood of the people and loss of property in the area.
(x) No SWD are constructed.
(xi) Robbery is frequently happening in the area when people are outside during flood emergency situations.
(xii) FAPs are very positive and ready to cooperate during implementation of SWD interventions.
(xiii) Snakes, rodents and other reptiles come inside houses during flooding and creating dangerous situations.
(xiv) Fire brigade department is fully supportive in case of flood emergency.

(xv) The reason behind heavy flood is
- 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
- Waterlogged areas are full of sewage and solid waste because of discharge of sewage and disposal of solid waste from outside societies

(xvi) Suggestions given by FAP
- Green field SWD and Sewer drains should be constructed with proper planning
- Solid waste should be removed from waterlogged areas immediately
- Strict regulations should be applied to the societies for proper solid waste management and sewerage management with continuous vigilance
- Only filling of the empty plots may raise water levels during floods more than current situation thus proper planning with engineering treatment is required
- Septic tanks should clean frequently

C. Public Consultation Behind Mahadev Mandir Colony, Shamrao Nagar: 12.20 PM

Following feedback was received during PC from FAP:

(i) The area in the immediate impacted zone due to flood and rainwater logging.
(ii) There are about 60 to 70 homes and some commercial units, about 10 to 15 numbers in the area getting affected due to flood with many empty plots in between which are now become water bodies.
(iii) The area has soccer shape topography and hence water logging is observed after 2019 flood. The water body is fully overgrown with Eichhornia crassipes.
(iv) The public road is completely under water and hence people face difficulties.
(v) More than 15 feet water level rise is experienced in this area which lasts for 15 to 20 days.
(vi) Flood Water comes into the area just after first few rainy days.
(vii) The area has no sewer drains and the buildings constructed in the area directly discharge the sewage into the impounded water on the empty plots. Hence sewage water mixes with storm water
(viii) Also, illegal solid waste dumping is observed.
(ix) This is affecting the livelihood of the people and loss of property in the area.
(x) SWD is constructed but is not operational or adequate.
(xi) Robbery is frequently happening in the area when people are outside during flood emergency situations.
(xii) FAPs are very positive and ready to cooperate during implementation of SWD interventions.
(xiii) Snakes, rodents and other reptiles come inside houses during flooding and creating dangerous situations.
(xiv) Local residents voluntarily have carried out surveys for flood management and are in connection with Ms. Medha Patkar for political support.

(xv) Fire brigade department is fully supportive in case of flood emergency.

(xvi) The reason behind heavy flood is

- 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
- Waterlogged area is full of sewage and solid waste because of discharge of sewage and disposal of solid waste from outside societies
- e. No active measures by SMC

(xvii) Suggestions given by FAP

- Greenfield SWD and Sewer drains should be constructed with proper planning
- Solid waste should be removed from waterlogged areas immediately
- Strict regulations should be applied to the societies for proper solid waste management and sewerage management with continuous vigilance
- Only filling of the empty plots may raise water levels during floods more than current situation thus proper planning with engineering treatment is required
- Septic tanks should clean frequently
- Empty Plots can be utilized for proposed suitable interventions

Conclusion

Residents of Shamrao nagar are phasing the issue of logging water throughout the year. Due to new commercial apartment the wastewater issue has been increased due to no functioning of newly installed drainage lines. There will be no impact of civil work interventions on residential and commercial structures of Gangotri, Kalika, Mahadev Nagar and area behind Uday hotel residential structures. There will be likely impact on few residential structures of Suryawanshi plot. Members of SHGs who participated in FGD are interested in supporting the project. All the local people who participated in PCs and FGDs are happy with the project and willing to give all kinds of support to the project during planning, implementation and operation.

Annexure III : Focus Group Discussions

(Read with Section 4.1.2.2)

The main objective of the FGD was to collect qualitative data / information and gather opinions of the specific group. While conducting FGDs it was also aimed to understand the perspectives of the specific group. For FGDs, two locations were identified for the discussion, one is from Tahir Masjid Mohala in which two SHGs participated and second was from Haripur Bridge area in which three SHGs participated. In both the FGDs, following common issues were raised and discussed.

1. The residents, especially women of both the localities have experienced flood of 2005, 2019 and 2021.
2. During above three floods, almost all the residential and residential cum commercial structures were submerged in water. In Tahir Masjid area, around 300 structures and in Haripur area around 400 structures are submerged in water.
3. Majority of residents of Tahir Masjid area shift to the shelter home provided by SMKMC. Very few shifts to the rented home for one month. The residents of Haripur area, majority of people shift to the rented house.
4. During flood situations, the rent of single room goes up to Rs. 5000 to 6000.
5. It is difficult as well not possible to shift the immovable and heavy material (property) to the temporary shelter results in loss either by flood or increased robbery.
6. Many women are engaged in small business and working as house maids, during flood situation they loss income for at least two months.
7. Fungal infection, diarrhea, Dengue are the main health issues during and after flood.
8. Women face problem in case of menstrual period.
9. 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.
10. SHGs have key role in financial support for their members to come out from their loss.
11. All the women members of SHGs are willing to participate in planning, implementation and operation stage of the project.

Suggestions

1. SMKMC should provide transportation to carry essential commodities and also provide space to store them safely.
2. SHGs have key role in MRDP, therefore it is essential to arrange workshops for SHG members.
3. The opinions and suggestions of SHGs members in planning should be considered.


Latitude: 16°51.051'
Longitude: 74°33.529'
Elevation: 560.43±1 m
Accuracy: 46.3 m
Time: 27-12-2024 16:40
Note: Bachat Gat Meeting Sangli
Powered by NoteCam


Latitude: 16°51.045'
Longitude: 74°33.529'
Elevation: 533.73±8 m
Accuracy: 4.8 m
Time: 27-12-2024 16:28
Note: Bachat Gat Meeting Sangli
Powered by NoteCam

Annexure IV : Report of Stakeholder consultation in Kolhapur Municipal Corporation

(Read with Section 4.1.2.3)

Date: March 8, 2025

1. Overall Objective of the Stake Holder Consultation:

The overall objectives of the stakeholder consultation were:

- to appraise the scope and objectives of the project to the stakeholders.
- to identify the expectations and concerns of the community.
- to capture the views of environmental and social aspects of the project, likely impacts and mitigating measures.
- to tap the expertise of experts in the field.
- gathering information regarding flood vulnerable locations and reasons of flooding in such areas.
- to identify potential issues, concerns and opportunities to refine project design.
- to ensure stakeholder's acceptability and support for the project'
- to identify potential environmental and social problems of the project during its life cycle and proactively design mitigating measures.
- to ensure inclusive and informed decision-making.
- to make projects successful and sustainable by incorporating input, suggestions and concerns.

2. Outline of Consultation Process:

The consultation meeting was convened on March 8, 2025, in the office of the District Collector, Kolhapur. The invitations were given to the pre-identified potential stakeholder who can contribute to project planning and who can influence the masses. Link was also circulated for on-line participation.

The consultation process was concluded in two secessions. In the morning secession, the experts in the field, representatives of the institutes, NGOs working in the area and officers of the line department were invited. In all ninety-six stakeholders participated in the morning session.

At the outset, Technical Director MITRA apprised the background, scope and objectives of the MRDP and the objective of the stakeholder consultation. Thereafter, the detailed presentation on technical, environmental and social aspects of the Urban Flood Management Project for Kolhapur city was done by the respective experts of the Primove, the Consultant for the Urban Flood Management Project.

It was also clarified to the stakeholder that the DPR for urban flood management has been done for pluvial flooding without considering the river flow interaction. However, historical flood scenarios and climate change predictions have been duly considered.

It was also clarified to the stakeholders that the work of preparation of DPR for river interventions is in process and shall be shared with the stakeholders as and when it will be ready. Thereafter, similar consultation will be arranged.

After sharing the necessary information, the house was opened for open discussions. At the end well-targeted questionnaire was circulated and feedback was captured.

In the afternoon secession the project was apprised to the elected people's representatives of the district and their inputs were gathered.

3. Response of The Stake Holders:

The stakeholder consultation initiative got a very good response from the stakeholders. Experts in the fields, environmental experts, social experts, non-governmental organizations, volunteer organizations, representatives of the institutes, architect association and line departments participated in the consultation process. In all ninety-six stakeholders participated in the morning secession. Some stakeholders contributed through written communication. The consultation was successful in drawing the active discussions, feedback and generating insights from stake holders.

4. Input Received in Consultation Process

The gist of the inputs received is as below.

4.1. Inputs on reasons for Flooding & Mitigating Measures:

4.1.1. Bridges have become bottlenecks for flow of flood water.

(i) The waterways of Shivaji bridge, Shye bridge, Shiroli Bridge and National Highway bridge have proved to be inadequate. The embankments on both sides of the bridges are causing flood situations. Due to these hydraulically inefficient structures, water level rises by about 1 m. Additional waterways need to be provided by pushing the boxes through approach embankments.

(ii) Construction debris at bridge site have not been removed from the riverbed. The debris of bridge dismantled for 6-laning are not removed. The filling done in the river bad for casting yard near Bawada bridge is not removed.

(iii)(c) The left spans of Shiroli bridge are silted.

(iv)In between Ankali & Rajapur there are 16 bridges; the waterways of these bridges are inadequate.

4.1.2. Sudden Release of Water from Radhanagari dam: The gates of Radhanagari dam open automatically when the level is reached to its Full Reservoir Level. This causes sudden release of water in the river which results in flooding. This can be avoided by gradually releasing the water through river slices. However, these river sluices are not working properly. Hence, its repairs should be done on priority.

4.1.3. Other Obstructions to River Flow:

(i) Panchaganga rivers and tributaries are not in their natural state. Due to man-made interventions significant siltation has taken place. If such silt is removed, without impacting on the environment, the river flow will remain in banks.

(ii) The river cross section has been reduced due to trees on banks.

(iii)The sugarcane crop on the banks is causing flood; Same may be reduced.

(iv)The structures in the floodplains (blue lines) such ghats, jack wells, cremation shades which are obstructing the flow of rivers should be removed.

4.1.4. Water conservation Works: During the flood the contribution of free catchment is more significant than the dam spills. Therefore, water conservation works need to be implemented on free catchment in mission mode.

4.1.5. Interventions Required in Corporation Area:

(i) The flood lines to be marked on poles.

(ii) No structures in blue line;

(iii)The unauthorized buildings, compound walls and embankments / fillings on the natural nallas, particularly on More-wadi nalla, Gomati nalla and Jayanti nalla should be removed;

(iv)The Kolhapur city is on one bank of river Panchaganga; The flood lines are not observed on another bank of the river. Significant fillings have been made.

(v) To protect the nallas in the city, nalla NOC should be considered while granting building permissions;

(vi) All historical nallas should be restored with the help of toposheet records and historical satellite imageries.
(vii) Solid waste management plan should be prepared and implemented to avoid disposal of solid waste in the natural drains;
(viii) Treatment plants should not be located near natural nallas (just to avoid pumping);
(ix) Implementation of rainwater harvesting should be watched;
(x) During 2019 flood water came initially from Kalamba tank side; Therefore, catchment upstream of Kambala tank should be treated;
(xi) The outlets of Rankala tank need to be made operative. These outlets can be utilized for emptying the tank before onset of monsoon and the storage capacity so created can be utilized for moderating the flood peaks;
(xii) The storage capacity of silted waterbodies should be revived;
(xiii) Shenda Park: K.T. weir is damaged; Its storage capacity should be increased;

4.1.6. Other Issues:

Kasari river is changing its course during flood; Its behavior needs to be studied;
(i) The reasons of flooding in Shirol taluka are altogether different; Separatee stakeholder consultation be conducted at Shirol.
(ii) The possibility of diverting flood water in Gadhinglaj taluka (Water deficit area) needs to be studied.

4.2. Inputs on Environmental Aspects:

(i) Water stagnation at existing culvert locations, due to their inadequate capacities, is a major concern in the existing system.
(ii) Construction activities will cause water and air pollution.
(iii) Mitigating measures need to be adopted to protect existing flora and fauna; In Kolhapur district there exist rare/unique species which should be protected and if not possible should be replanted.
(iv) Presently, waste management is a critical issue which may become more severe during implementation.
(v) Environmental impacts can be mitigated by environmental, biodiversity and waste disposal management.

4.3. Inputs on Social Aspects:

(i) Utility services and pumping stations of the existing drinking water schemes go underwater during flood; This causes severe drinking water problem. Protective measures should be taken to ensure uninterrupted drinking water supply in flood prone area.
(ii) To have uninterrupted supply of cooking gas, alternative gas pipelines should first be provided before dismantling the existing gas pipelines coming in the project area.
(iii) Displacement of encroachers needs to be addressed during implementation.
(iv) Social impact can be minimized by conveying the construction schedule to the citizens in advance.
(v) Traffic management can be done with public participation.

(vi) There is a scope for increased employment due to the project.

4.4. Input on Health & Safety Aspects:

(i) Existing stormwater drainage systems have risks such as water stagnation, water logging and related diseases;
(ii) Disposal of silt and solid waste during implementation should be carefully planned.
(iii) Health check- up programs should be arranged in labour camps.
(iv) Deployment of local labour will help in minimizing the social impacts;

4.5. Inputs on Communication and Participation:

(i) Stakeholder participation should be done regularly during implementation.
(ii) Majority stakeholders indicated that they would like to receive project information on corporation website and stakeholder meetings.

4.6. Outcome of the consultation

The outcome of the consultation exercise is:

(i) Stakeholders endorsed the need for the MRDP.
(ii) Stakeholders are willing to participate in future consultations and in participating in the likely impacts.
(iii) Existing bridges have become bottlenecks for passage of flood water; its waterways need to be increased.
(iv) Solid waste management is a serious issue in the municipal corporation area which blocks natural drainage.
(v) The stakeholders expressed the need to follow blueline restrictions strictly during development.
(vi) The storage capacity of silted rivers, nallas and waterbodies should be revived.

5. Acknowledgements:

MITRA and Chief Executive Officer, Kolhapur Municipal Corporation are very grateful to Hon. Guardian Minister Kolhapur district, Joint Guardian Minister Kolhapur district, Member of Parliament, members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council who took the time to participate and offer their valuable guidance.

We are also very much thankful to community representatives, sectoral experts, NGOs, and the implementing agencies who contributed through the consultation process.

These inputs would be extremely useful in preparation of environmental and social safeguard documentation, project planning and successful implementation. MITRA and KMC look forward to further productive relationship with the stakeholders to make us more responsive to the needs of the community.

Analysis of Responses Received to Circulated Questionnaire

Sr.No	General Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
1.1	What is your role? (e.g. citizens, sector expert, representing any institute or NGO, if yes name of the organization)			-
1.2	How long have you been associated in project area?			-
1.3	Are you aware of any problem in existing Storm Water Drainage System? Does the existing Storm Water Drainage System need upgradation?	21		Build capacity of stormwater channel, water flow in city waterlogged area need to drain quickly, Rainwater harvesting .
1.4	Do you have any specific suggestions regarding urban flood management system of the city?	19	2	Desilting of lakes, Nalla Channelization, Separate DP, Encroachment, retaining wall, NBS system, Nalla Cleaning
2	**Questions on Environmental Impacts**	**Yes**	**No**	**Remarks**
2.1	Do You have any of any environmental concerns related to existing storm water drainage system? (Y / N)	17	3	Collect the waste from existing culvert, Ground water depletion,
2.2	How do you think the construction activities will affect local water bodies?	12	5	Water pollution, Air pollution, Landfilling, rejuvenation water bodies
2.3.	Do you think that the project implementation can adversely impact the existing flora (plant life) and fauna (animal life)? If yes, please explain how?	11	7	Mitigation measures need to be considered for existing Flora & Fauna
2.4	In your opinion, what would be the project specific to environmental issues (e.g. noise, air pollution, waste management etc.)?	12	6	Waste management
2.5	Do you have any suggestions for mitigating environmental impacts associated with the project implementation?	14		Raise Environmental Awareness in public, Environment and Biodiversity Management, Desilting, Waste

Sr.No	General Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
				Management, SIP to be implemented
3	**Questions on Social Impacts**	**Yes**	**No**	**Remarks**
3.1	In your opinion, which social issues need to be addressed during implementation (displacement, noise disturbance, access restriction etc.)?	15	1	Displacement, Encroachment, air pollution
3.2	Do you have any suggestions for minimizing likely social impacts during project implementation?	14		Public awareness, Preplanning schedule is necessary
3.3	Do you anticipate any traffic disturbances during project implementation due to movement of construction machinery & labor activities?	16	1	Need Traffic Management, Public participation
3.4	Do you anticipate any adverse impact especially on women due to project?	6	7	Women's involvement is very important role for this project
3.5	Do you anticipate any positive impact of the project?	15		Increased in employment
4	**Questions on Health & Safety**	**Yes**	**No**	**Remarks**
4.1	Are there any potential health related risks associated with existing storm water drainage system of the city?	19		Increased in water related diseases, water logging, cleaning of nalla's
4.2	Are there any potential health related risks associated with project Implementation	15	3	Need Proper disposal arrangement of Silt and solid waste, Water management
4.3.	Are there any safety measures you think should be implemented during project implementation, for the safety of the workers and local residents?	13		By using local labour impact will be minimize, Health checkup, residence camp, Labour safety & hygiene
5	**Communication & Participation**	**Yes**	**No**	**Remarks**
5.1	Would you like to participate in future stakeholder consultation?	19	1	

Sr.No	General Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
5.2	Are there any other stakeholders or community groups you think should be involved in future	13		Involved relevant NGO's, Public participation
5.3.	How would you prefer to receive information about the project (e.g. public meetings, social media, newsletters etc...)?	21		Social media, Newspaper, KMC website, stakeholder meetings

Annexure V : Report of Stakeholder consultation in Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation(SMKMC)

(Read with Section 4.1.2.4)

Date: March 7, 2025

1. Overall Objective of the Stake Holder Consultation:

The overall objectives of the stakeholder consultation were:

- to appraise the scope and objectives of the project;
- to identify the expectations and concerns of the community;
- to tap the expertise / wisdom of experts in the field;
- to identify potential issues, concerns, gaps in the planning and opportunities to refine project design;
- gathering information regarding flood vulnerable locations and reasons of flooding in such areas as per the perception of the local people;
- to identify potential environmental and social aspects of the project, problems of the project cycle and proactively design the mitigating measures;
- to ensure stakeholder's acceptability and support for the project'
- to make project successful and sustainable by incorporating inputs, suggestions and concerns.

2. Outline of Consultation Process:

MITRA and SMKC have taken a partnership approach to tap the collective wisdom of various stakeholders. The consultation meeting was convened on March 8, 2025, in the office of the District Collector, Sangli. Elected Peoples' Representatives, former corporators, experts in the field, representatives of the institutes, NGOs working in the area, voluntary organizations, environmental experts, social experts and officers of the line department were invited.

At the outset, Technical Director MITRA apprised the background, scope and objectives of the MRDP and the objective of the stakeholder consultation. Thereafter, the short presentation on river interventions under consideration was made by the WRD officers. This was followed by the detailed presentation on technical, environmental and social aspects of the Urban Flood Management in Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad corporation jurisdiction was done by the respective experts of the Primove, the Consultant for the Urban Flood Management Project.

It was clarified to the stakeholder that the DPR for urban flood management has been done for pluvial flooding without considering the river interaction. However, historical flood scenarios and climate change predictions have been duly considered.

It was also clarified to the stakeholders that the work of preparation of DPR for river interventions is in process. The said DPR shall be shared with the stakeholders as and when it will be ready and similar consultation will be arranged.

After sharing the necessary information, the house was opened for open discussions. At the end of the session well targeted questionnaire was circulated and feedback from the

stakeholders was captured. Gist of Responses Received to Questionary is presented along with this report.

3. Response of The Stake Holders:

The stakeholder consultation initiative got a very good response from the stakeholders. In all Seventy-three stakeholders participated in the session which included experts in the fields, representative of Walachand College of Engineering Sangli, representatives of Nature Conservation Society Sangli, Jal-biradari, environmental experts, social experts, non-governmental organizations, volunteer organizations, Architect association and that of line departments participated in the consultation process. The consultation was successful in drawing the active discussions, feedback and generating insights from stake holders.

4. Input Received in Consultation Process Inputs on Reasons of flooding in Corporation area & Mitigating Measures:

There is a gross negligence in protecting the natural drains; blocking of the drains due to buildings, compound walls, land development activities and disposal of solid waste are commonly observed. All historical nallas should be traced with the help of toposheet records, historical satellite imagery and should be restored.

The unauthorized buildings, compound walls and embankments / fillings on the natural nallas should be removed.

Near the river brick manufacturers have disturbed the nalla courses; They should be restored.

There has been rainwater harvesting policy since 2006; but it is not being implemented.

In ward no 10, cross drainage work constructed by the railway authority is inadequate.

Storm water drainage system will not succeed unless solid-waste management is done; Bins need to be placed at public places.

Input on Health & Safety Aspects:

- Water stagnation is observed at many places. The potential reasons are inadequate capacity of cross drainage works or blockage of drainage system; Culverts of adequate capacity should be provided to avoid stagnation of water and mosquito breeding.
- Shari nalla is a major source of pollution; Mixing of effluent / sewage and stormwater should be avoided. Biological treatments should be used.
- In ward no. 7, sewage is mixed in storm water.
- Presently, solid waste management is a critical issue which may become more severe during implementation; solid waste management plan should be prepared and implemented to avoid disposal of solid waste in the natural drains.
- Construction activities will cause water and air pollution.
- Mitigating measures need to be adopted to protect existing flora and fauna.
- Social impact can be minimized by conveying the construction schedule in advance.
- Traffic management can be done with public participation.
- There will be increased employment due to the project.
- Existing stormwater drainage system has risks such as water stagnation, water logging and related diseases.
- Disposal of silt and solid waste during implementation should be carefully planned and monitored.
- Health check- up programs should be arranged in labour camps.
- Deployment of local labour will help in minimizing the impact.

Inputs on Communication and Participation:

- Majority of feedback reveal that the stakeholders are interested in further consultations during project implementation.
- Majority stakeholders indicated that they would like to receive project information on corporation website and stakeholder meetings.
- To have continued stakeholder participation, such consulting sessions should be conducted regularly during implementation.
- Outcome of the consultation

The final outcome of the consultation exercise is:

- Stakeholders endorsed the need for implementation of MRDP.
- Stakeholders are willing to participate in future consultations and in participating in the likely impacts.
- Solid Waste Management and encroachment on natural drainage systems are the major concerns of the city; Without proper implementation of Solid Waste Management Plan, Urban Flood Management is not likely to succeed.
- Water stagnation due to inadequate or absence of storm water system and consequent mosquito breeding is commonly observed at many locations in the city.
- Need for rejuvenation of historically existing nallas.

Acknowledgements:

MITRA and Chief Executive Officer, Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation are very much grateful to Hon. Member of the Parliament, Former Member of the Parliament, former corporators, who took the time to participate and offer their valuable guidance.

We are also very much thankful to community representatives, sectoral experts, NGOs, and representatives of the line departments who contributed through the consultation process.

These inputs would be extremely useful in preparation of environmental and social safeguard documentation, project planning and successful implementation of the Project. MITRA and S-M-K Municipal Corporation look forward to further productive relationship with the stakeholders to make us more responsive to the needs of the community.

Analysis of Responses Received to Circulated Questionnaire

Sr.No.	General	Yes	No	Remarks
1.1	What is your role? (e.g. citizens, sector expert, representing any institute or NGO, if yes name of the organization)			-
1.2	How long have you been associated in project area?			-
1.3	Are you aware of any problem in existing Storm Water Drainage System? Does the existing Storm Water Drainage System need upgradation?	19		Water logging and consequent mosquito breeding.
1.4	Do you have any specific suggestions regarding urban flood management system of the city?	19		Revival of natural drainage system by removal of encroachment.
2 Environmental Impacts				
2.1	Do You have any of any environmental concerns related	16		Mosquito, Health issue due to water stagnation.

Sr.No.	General	Yes	No	Remarks
	to existing storm water drainage system?			
2.2	How do you think the construction activities will affect local water bodies?	4	4	-
2.3.	Do you think that the project implementation can adversely impact the existing flora (plant life) and fauna (animal life)? If yes, please explain how?	8	4	-
2.4	In your opinion, what would be the project specific to environmental issues (e.g. noise, air pollution, waste management etc.)?	7	3	Solid waste disposal in drainage system.
2.5	Do you have any suggestions for mitigating environmental impacts associated with the project implementation?	8		Minimize Noise pollution and Solid Waste Management, Tree plantation,
3 Social Impacts				
3.1	In your opinion, which social issues need to be addressed during implementation (displacement, noise disturbance, access restriction etc.)?	5	2	Noise pollution, Displacement, Movement Disruption
3.2	Do you have any suggestions for minimizing likely social impacts during project implementation?	4	1	Regarding DPR, Public awareness
3.3.	Do you anticipate any traffic disturbances during project implementation due to movement of construction machinery & labour activities?	4	2	
3.4	Do you anticipate any adverse impact especially on women due to project?	2	2	
3.5	Do you anticipate any positive impact of the project?	3	1	
4 Health & Safety				
4.1	Are there any potential health related risks associated with	8	1	

Sr.No.	General	Yes	No	Remarks
	existing storm water drainage system of the city?			
4.2	Are there any potential health related risks associated with project Implementation	5	2	Minimize the pollution
4.3.	Are there any safety measures you think should be implemented during project implementation, for the safety of the workers and local residents?	6		Regarding Labour Health and Safety, Need medical check-up and Policy
5 Communication & Participation				
5.2	Are there any other stakeholders or community groups you think should be involved in future	5		New Year Bachat Gat, Nagari Vikas Manch
5.3	How would you prefer to receive information about the project (e.g. public meetings, social media,	9		Public Hearing, social media and Newspaper

Annexure VI : Report of Stakeholder consultation in Radhanagari

(Read with Section 4.1.1)

Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Carporation,Pune.
Chief Engineer(WR), Water Resources Department, Pune.
Sinchan Bhavan, Mangalwar Peth, Barne Road, Pune - 411011
Telephone No. (CE)(020) 26120505, Office 26125074, Fax- 26126015
E-mail : cewrdpune@gmail.com

O.no. CE(WR)/EE-2/ DE-5/ MRDP/ 6069 /2025 Dt. 21/11/2025

To
Superintending Engineer
Kolhapur Irrigation Circle Kolhapur

Sub :- **Maharashtra Resilience Development Project (MRDP)**
Stakeholder Consultation Report for E & S aspects of Remodeling of Spillway and Retrofitting of Service Gates of Radhanagari Dam

Ref :-
1. Superintending Engineer Kolhapur Irrigation Circle Kolhapur office letter no. KIC/ PB-1/ MRDP/ 5853/ 2025 Date 25/09/2025
2. Chief Engineer (WR) Water Resources Dept Pune office letter no. CE(WR)/EE-2/ DE-5/ MRDP/ 5140/2025 Date 06/10/2025

Remodeling of Spillway and Retrofitting of Service Gates of Radhanagari Dam is included in Maharashtra Resilience Development Project (MRDP). E & S aspects report is prepared for this work. A Stakeholder's consultation meeting on Environmental and Social aspects of the proposed work was arranged in Radhanagari on 12/09/2025 and minutes of this meeting were issued vide reference no.(02).

Now Stakeholder Consultation Report for E & S aspects of Remodeling of Spillway and Retrofitting of Service Gates of Radhanagari Dam is approved and attached herewith for further process related World Bank procedure.

D.A.as above

OC approved by Project Director
and CEWRD Pune

(S.D.Jádhav)
Asst. Chief Engineer (WR)
Water Resources Department, Pune

Copy submitted for information :
1) Executive Director MKVDC Pune
2) Joint CEO MITRA Mumbai
3) Director Technical MITRA Mumbai

Copy for necessary action :

4) Superintending Engineer Sangli Irrigation Circle Sangli
5) Executive Engineer Kolhapur Irrigation Division (North) Kolhapur
6) Executive Engineer Sangli Irrigation Division Sangli
7) Dr.Mohammad Fahimuddin, Team leader JV Tractebel Engineering Pvt Ltd, Xplorer Consultancy Services (engineering-in@tractebel.engie.com) (Mohammad.Fahimuddin@tractebel.engie.com)
8) Rajesh Kumar Deputy Director LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. (rajeshkg@lasaindia.com)
9) Rajib Chakraborty Project In charge MRDP PMTC LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd (rajib.chakraborty@lasaindia.com)

Stakeholder Consultation Report

Subject: Retrofitting of Service Gates and Providing Additional Spillway with Radial Gates to Radhanagari dam in Kolhapur District.

Date: 12th September, 2025 @ 10:00 am – 1.30 pm

Venue: Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj Panchayat Samiti Sabhagruh, Radhanagari.

Objectives: Capturing the feedback on Environmental and social aspects associated with the proposed work of "Retrofitting of Service Gates and Providing Additional Spillway with Radial Gates to the Radhanagari dam in Kolhapur District.

The prior intimation of the stakeholder consultation was given on 29/08/2025. Wide publicity was given through invitation letter, social media and newspapers. The photos and List of Members who attended the consultation is appended as Annexure.

At the outset the project officers gave a detailed presentation to stakeholders on background of the proposed work, necessity, activities involved in the proposed work and benefits. Also, during the discussions project officers clarified the doubts and provided additional information as required.

The gist of the feedback received from the stakeholders during the Stakeholder Consultation and the responses of the Project Implementing Unit (PIU) are as follows:

S.no.	Issues	Feedback of the Stakeholders	Response of PIU
1.	The gist of information furnished to the stakeholders. 1.1 No land acquisition, displacement or additional submergence is required. The land holding of 2.31 hectares, in possession of the WRD will be used for this work. 1.2 All excavation will be done using breakers. 1.3 The tail channel is going to be dug in the downstream of the dam. For this, 80 trees will have	-------- Confidential	--------

S.no.	Issues	Feedback of the Stakeholders	Response of PIU
	to be cut. A proposal seeking permission for this has been submitted to the Forest Department. 1.4 This work will not cause any pollution. 1.5 Since the machinery, manpower/labor, and materials used in the said work will be kept within the land in possession of the WRD, it will not cause any nuisance to the community. 1.6 The said work will be completed within 2 years. 1.7 There would not be any physical or economical displacement. 1.8 During construction phase, there would not be any adverse impact on irrigation or domestic water supply. 1.9 Due to proposed work safety of the dam will be increased. 1.10 Proposed work will help to create flood pocket, in the dam and hence reduce the flood peaks on the downstream side, reducing thereby recurrent flood damages particularly on the banks of river Bhogavati and Panchganga rivers. Radhanagari, Karveer, Hatkanangale and	Confidential	

S.no.	Issues	Feedback of the Stakeholders	Response of PIU
	Shirol talukas. Kolhapur city will also get additional protection against flood damages.		
2	Existing automatic gates	Most of the stakeholder emphasized that the existing automatic gates has cultural heritage and hence needs to be preserved.	Considering the cultural value and the sentiments of local people, the automatic gates will be preserved.
3	Maintenance of Service gates	The Service gates needs to be maintained and kept in operation.	Existing hoisting arrangement for the service gates is of electrically operated rope drum hoist type. Wire ropes have become old (80 years old). There is a risk of failure of wire ropes at any point of time. Further, existing service gates can't be closed completely, in flow condition. Hence, there is a risk of loss of storage. Hence, in the proposed work package, retrofitting of the service gates is considered. Stem rod and hydraulic hoist will be provided to the gates. So that the gates can be closed quickly with positive thrust, which will improve dam safety.
4	Old power house at the base of Radhanagari Dam.	The power plant, has been closed by MAHAGENCO. The said power plant should be made operational so that the water can be released from this	Normative life of the hydro-mechanical and electro-mechanical equipment in the hydropower plant is about 35-40 years. This powerhouse has now overlived (in operation since 1956). Efficiency of the

S.no.	Issues	Feedback of the Stakeholders	Response of PIU
		power plant at low water level in the dam. This will help control the flood situation.	machines is drastically reduced due to wear and tear. Running of the powerhouse in existing condition is not economically viable. Also, Spare-parts are not available for repairs and extension of life of the powerhouse. On this background MHAGENCO has closed the powerhouse. The power outlet will be used to utilize the water for irrigation and domestic requirements.
5	Revival of original discharging system.	As per the original design of Radhanagari Dam, a power house was arranged at the lowest level, 5 sluice gates at the level above it and a spillway with automatic gates for additional discharge system. Out of these, 2 service gates have been connected to private power house since 2011. This has affected the discharge regulation. Also, the old power house has been closed since 2018. Due to this, a storage of 2 TMC remains in the dam. Hence powerhouse needs to be made operational and discharge should be started from the beginning of June.	Even after the revival of the original discharging capacity, provision of additional spillway is inevitable from dam safety point due to following reasons. A) In the original project report flood value estimated was 45,000 cusec and flood discharging capacity planned was 50,000 cusecs. (10,000 cusecs through automatic gates and 40,000 cusecs through 5 river sluices.) B) Now, due to climate change, flood values have increased. Now, the flood value as estimated by Central Design Organization, Nashik is 76,730 cusecs which is 1.7 times that of the flood value considered in the original project report.

S.no.	Issues	Feedback of the Stakeholders	Response of PIU
			E) Hazard potential of dam-break event is enormous. F) Now three redial gates of size 12m X 8m (designed capacity 55,493 cusecs) are proposed to be installed so that the designed flood of 76,730 cusecs will be discharged from the dam in case of flood situation.
6	Removing silt from dams and rivers and increasing the carrying	Radhanagari Dam has completed 100 years. Till date, the silt in the dam has not been removed and the silt in the river-nallas has not been removed either. This is causing flooding. What measures are to be taken for this?	MERI, Nashik has carried out sediment survey and the sediment deposition in the dam submergence is found to be within limits. Removing silt from Radhanagari dam will not help much. Further, dam being in Wild Life sanctuary, permission of forest department would be required. However, restoration of natural drainage system (nallas and rivers) on the downstream of the dam by desilting is considered in the MRDP. Also, the revival of the paleo channels near Sangli and Kolhapur city will also be considered. River enlargement in selective reaches is also under consideration.

S.no.	Issues	Feedback of the Stakeholders	Response of PIU
7	Diverting water from the dam towards the west and releasing it into the sea.	Divert the excess water from the dam to Konkan by digging a tunnel near Dajipur.	This is not permitted as per **Clause X of Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal Award (KWDT-1)**.
8	Regarding the leakages to service gates on the dam –	There is a large amount of leakage through the service gates of the dam. No measures are being taken to stop the leakage. Concrete steps should be taken to stop the leakage.	Retrofitting of service gates is proposed in MRDP. Grouting of dam is planned in consultation with Central Water & Power Research Station, Pune. This will reduce the leakage.
9	Regarding the vibrations during excavation. –	Clarify whether the dam is at risk from the vibrations caused by excavation under this proposal.	There is no risk to the safety of the dam, as the excavation will be done by the breakers. There will be minimal. Vibrations which will be monitored during excavation. The PPV (peak particle velocity) will be maintained within permissible limits.
10	Regarding keeping automatic gates functional –	Once this work is done, the automatic gates of the dam will not open and close. This will destroy this heritage.	This apprehension is not correct. Heritage value of the automatic gates will be preserved. Even after commissioning of the additional spillway, the existing automatic gates will be functional. Revised design flood is 76,693 cusecs. Additional spillway is designed for 55,493 cusecs capacity (i.e. balance value after considering the discharging capacity of the automatic gates (10000 cusecs) and 5 river sluices (11200 sluices).

S.no.	Issues	Feedback of the Stakeholders	Response of PIU
			C) The discharge capacity considered in the project report, per river sluice is 8000 cusecs (226 cumecs). The size of the sluice is 2.44 m x 5.72 m (Area 13.95 sq. m.). Thus, for 8000 cusecs discharge velocity generated is 16.20 m / sec. This velocity is far in excess of the permissible velocity for existing sluice which is constructed in stone masonry and lime mortar. Due to high velocity, pointing in joints of the masonry are damaged. Thus, although discharge capacity considered per sluice is 8000 cusecs, it is not advisable to release this much discharge, from dam structural safety point of view. Even, after providing steel lining to the sluices discharge of 2240 cusecs (63 cumecs) can only be safely passed. D) Automatic gates being 65 + years old, its functioning can't be taken for granted (relied upon) in future. In case of non-functioning of automatic gates, the safety of the dam is at threat or complete damage of gate storage would be lost.

S.no.	Issues	Feedback of the Stakeholders	Response of PIU
			Thus, it is obligatory to keep the automatic gates functional. However, the frequency of operation of automatic gates will be reduced. Presently, they are working number of times in a year. After the provision of additional spillway, automatic gates are expected to operate less frequently. (will operate when storage reaches to full reservoir level at the end of the monsoon). Operation of automatic gates can be planned by controlling discharge through radial gates. The automatic gates are in operation since 1954. Gate mechanism has experienced wear & tear due to frequent operations. Due, to less frequent operations its life will be increased.

Enclosed: Photos and List of Attendees

(Dr. H.T. Dhumal)
Project Director, MRDP and
Chief Engineer (WR)
Water Resources Department Pune

Confidential

Photographs of Stakeholder Consultation

List of Attendees

ANNEXURE

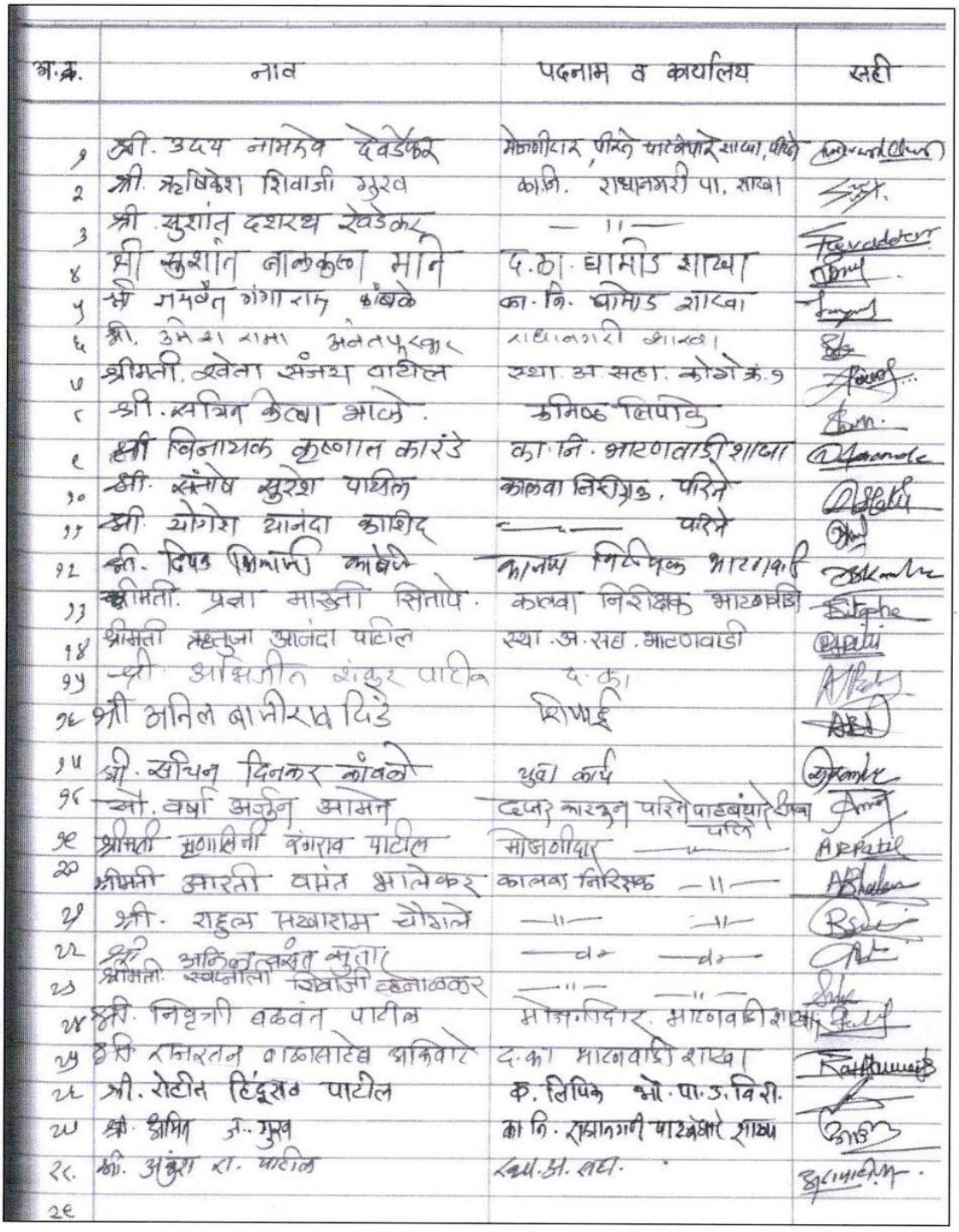
LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS WHO ATTENDED THE CONSULTATION

अ.क्र.	नाव	पदनाम व कार्यालय	सही
1)	खासदार श्रीमंत शाहू महाराज	खासदार	
2)	अभिजित शिवाजी म्हेत्रे	प्रकल्पक अभियंता	
3)	[illegible]	का. अ. को-पा-वि (उमप्रा)	
4)	[illegible]	उ.वि.अ. महाराष्ट्र पाटबंधारे उपविभाग	
5)	Shri Sameer N. Nimbalkar	Asst. Engr. Radhanagri	
6)	R.A. Jadhav	Addl. EE, Mahagenco	
	Meghaa Kaashyap	Communication Specialist Directorate	
7)	Ajay Vasant Ambi	J.E.	
8)	Ajinkya Raghunath Patil	Sectional Engineer	
9)	Bhalchandra Namdeo Kapase	Civil Engg. Assistant	

Confidential

अ.क्र.	नाव	गाव	सही
32)	प्रकाश संभाजी मोहिते	गुडाळवाडी	
33)	जनार्दन [illegible] पाटील	राधानगरी	
34	बळवंत रामचंद्र लोंगळे	चौगलेवाडी	
35)	संदिप पांडुरंग दिपुगडे	आवळी बुद्रुक	
36)	संग्राम बंडोपंत पाटील	[illegible]	
37)	संजय कृष्णा मोरस्कर	सो. शिरोली	
38)	चंद्रकांत विलास गोरुलकर	खिं. व्हरवडे	
39)	अजय वसंत शेळके — सरपंच -	खि. व्हरवडे.	
40)	ज्ञानदेव विठ्ठल कावळे -	-"-	
41)	राजाराम शंकरराव पाटील	-"-	
42)	संजय कृष्णात भाजवळकर	राधानगरी	
43)	रामचंद्र शामराव पाटील	खिंडी व्हरवडे	
44)	डॉ. बाजीराव बाबुराव खाडेकर	खिंडी व्हरवडे	
45)	श्री शांताराम शंकरराव गुरव	खिंडी व्हरवडे.	

Confidential



अ.क्र.	नाव	पदनाम व कार्यालय	सही
१	श्री. उदय नामदेव देवडेकर	मेकनीदार, पीरंचे पाटबंधारे शाखा, पीरंचे	
२	श्री. ऋषिकेश शिवाजी गुरव	कालवा राधानगरी पा. शाखा	
३	श्री. सुशांत दशरथ रेवडेकर	— ।। —	
४	श्री सुशांत नामकुल मोने	द.का. घानोड शाखा	
५	श्री गणवंत गंगाराम कांबळे	का.नि. घानोड शाखा	
६	श्री. उमेश रामा अनंतपुरकर	राधानगरी शाखा	
७	श्रीमती. श्वेता संजय पाटील	स्था. अ सहा. कोगे क्र.१	
८	श्री. सचिन केवा आळे.	कनिष्ठ लिपीक	
९	श्री विनायक कृष्णात कारंडे	का.नि. भारणवाडी शाखा	
१०	श्री. संतोष सुरेश पाथिल	कालवा निरीक्षक, परिते	
११	श्री योगेश आनंदा काशिद	— ।। — परिते	
१२	श्री. दिपक शिवाजी कांबळे	कनिष्ठ लिपीक भारणवाडी	
१३	श्रीमती. प्रज्ञा मारुती सितापे.	कालवा निरीक्षक भारणवाडी	
१४	श्रीमती मेहतुजा आनंदा पाटील	स्था.अ.सह. भारणवाडी	
१५	श्री. अक्षजीत शंकर पाटील	द.का.	
१६	श्री अनिल बाजीराव दिंडे	शिपाई	
१७	श्री. सचिन दिनकर कांबळे	युवा कर्मी	
१८	श्री. वर्षा अर्जुन आमने	दप्तर कारकुन परिते पाटबंधारे शाखा परिते	
१९	श्रीमती सुवर्णिनी बंगराव पाटील	मोजणीदार — ।। —	
२०	श्रीमती आरती वसंत भालेकर	कालवा निरिक्षक — ।। —	
२१	श्री. राहुल सखाराम चौगले	— ।। — — ।। —	
२२	श्री अनिल तुकाराम सुतार	— ।। — — ।। —	
२३	श्रीमती स्वप्नाली शिवाजी वहेलाळकर	— ।। — — ।। —	
२४	श्री. निवृत्ती बळवंत पाटील	मोजणीदार. भारणवाडी शाखा	
२५	श्री रत्नरतन बाळासाहेब अकिवाटे	द.का. भारणवाडी शाखा	
२६	श्री. रोहीत हिंदुराव पाटील	क. लिपिक भो.पा.उ.वि.री.	
२७	श्री. प्रमिल ज. गुरव	का.नि. राधानगरी पाटबंधारे शाखा	
२८	श्री. अंकुश रा. पाटील	स्था.अ. सहा.	
२९			

Annexure VII : Stakeholders Consultation Report of Urban Flood Management in Ichalkaranji City

(Read with Section 4.1.2.5)

Date: 11th July 2025

Overall Objective of the Stake Holder Consultation:

The overall objectives of the stakeholder consultation were:

(i) To appraise the scope and objectives of the project to the stakeholders;
(ii) To identify the expectations and concerns of the community;
(iii) To capture the views of environmental and social aspects of the project, likely impacts and mitigating measures;
(iv) To tap the expertise of experts in the field;
(v) Gathering information regarding flood vulnerable locations and reasons of flooding in such areas;
(vi) To identify potential issues, concerns and opportunities to refine project design;
(vii) To ensure stakeholders' acceptability and support for the project'
(viii) To identify potential environmental and social problems of the project during its life cycle and proactively design mitigating measures;
(ix) To ensure inclusive and informed decision-making;
(x) To make project successful and sustainable by incorporating input, suggestions and concerns;

Outline of Consultation Process:

The consultation meeting was convened on 11th July 2025 in the office of the Municipal Corporation Commissioner, Ichalkaranji. The invitations were given to the pre-identified potential stakeholder who can contribute to project planning and who can influence the masses. Link was also circulated for on-line participation.

The consultation process was concluded to the experts in the field, representatives of the institutes, NGOs working in the area and officers of the line department were invited. In all Seventy stakeholders participated in the session.

At the outset, Joint CEO MITRA apprised the background, scope and objectives of the MRDP and also the objective of the stakeholder consultation. Thereafter, the detail presentation on technical, environmental and social aspects of the Urban Flood Management Project for Ichalkaranji city was done by the respective experts of the M/s Shah technical Consultants, the Consultant for the Urban Flood Management Project.

It was also clarified to the stakeholder that the DPR for urban flood management has been done for pluvial flooding without considering the river flow interaction. However, historical flood scenarios and climate change predictions have been duly considered.

It was also clarified to the stakeholders that the work of preparation of DPR for river interventions is in process and shall be shared with the stakeholders as and when it will be ready. Thereafter, similar consultation will be arranged.

After sharing the necessary information, the house was opened for open discussions. Their questions and feedback were captured.

Response of The Stake Holders:

The stakeholder consultation initiative got a very good response from the stakeholders. Experts in the fields, environmental experts, social experts, non- governmental organizations, volunteer organizations, representatives of the institutes, architect associations and line departments participated in the consultation process. In all, seventy stakeholders participated in the meeting. Some stakeholders contributed through written communication. The consultation was successful in drawing the active discussions, feedback and generating insights from stake holders.

Input Received in Consultation Process

The gist of the inputs received is as below

- **Mr. Prakash Patil (Ex-Corporator):** Due to construction of Yashoda Bridge near Panchaganga Bridge causing new flood-prone zones; suggested construction of a new bridge/culvert within 500 m of existing Yashoda Bridge.
- **Mr. Balasaheb Kalagate (Ex-Corporator):** Urged for construction of a bridge near Shirdwad. Deepening and desilting of Panchaganga river near chandur is much needed. The storm drains improvements, and elevation of substations and electrical poles are required.
- **Mr. Milind Kulkarni (CREDAI):** Flood line is not yet finalized. Emphasized the

need for defined flood lines. Need to restrict new building permissions in flood zones. Need to collect and recycle plastic waste from Kala Odha and Chandur Odha. and removal of plastic waste from drains.

- **Ms. Smita Mane (EE, Irrigation Dept., Kolhapur):** Suggested defining Blue and Red Flood Lines and regular river desilting.
- **Mr. Amrutmama Bhosale**: Recommended promoting rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge methods. Need to undertake rejuvenation of Kala Odha and Chandur Odha
- **Mr. Rahul Ghat**: Proposed construction of riverbank retaining walls for flood protection.
- **Mr. Pramod Bachate**: Suggested for raising road and drain heights in flood- prone areas such as Gavbhag.
- **Mr. Mahesh Patil** Suggested for cleaning and reconstruction of Chandur Nallah.

The response received from ex -corporator, citizens and social activists are follows

(i) Construction of wall along Panchaganga River to avoid the entry of river flood water into urban areas
(ii) Construction of more culverts/bridges across entry road to IMC near Yashoda bridge
(iii) Construction of new drains, box culverts and desilting of natural drains and Panchaganga river

Outcome of the consultation

The outcome of the consultation exercise is:

(i) Stakeholders endorsed the need for the MRDP.
(ii) Stakeholders are willing to participate in future consultations and in participating in the likely impacts.
(iii) Existing pipe culverts near Yashoda bridge have become bottlenecks for passage of flood water; its waterways need to be increased.
(iv) Solid waste management is a serious issue in the municipal corporation area which blocks natural drainage.
(v) The stakeholders expressed the need to follow blueline restrictions strictly during development.
(vi) The storage capacity of silted rivers, nallas and waterbodies should be revived.

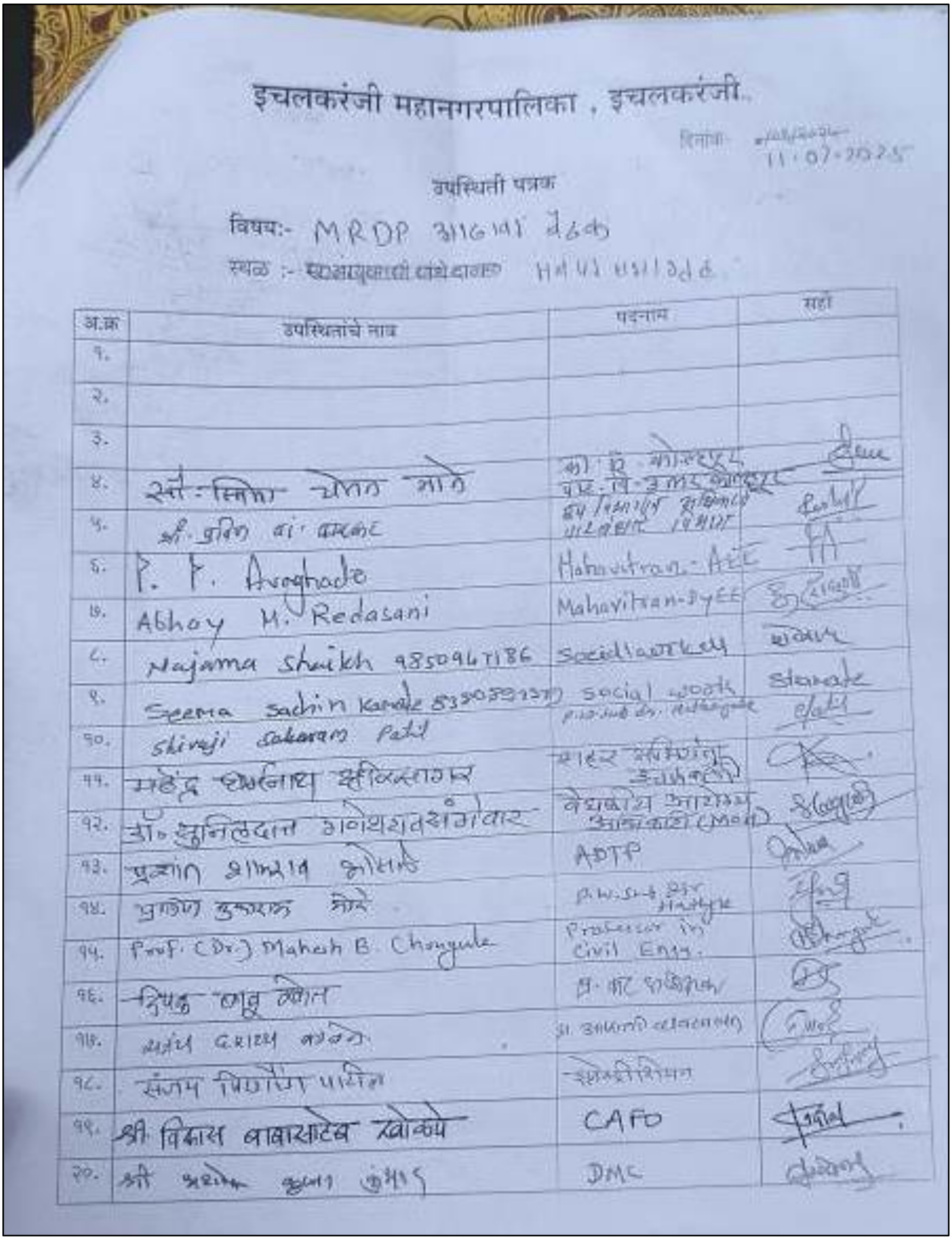
Acknowledgements:

MITRA and Chief Executive Officer, Ichalkaranji Municipal Corporation are very grateful to members of the Legislative Assembly who took the time to participate and offer their valuable guidance.

We are also very much thankful to community representatives, sectoral experts, NGOs, and the implementing agencies who contributed through the consultation process.

These inputs would be extremely useful in preparation of environmental and social safeguard documentation, project planning and successful implementation. MITRA and IMC look forward for further productive relationship with the stakeholders to make us more responsive to the needs of the community.

List of officials Participated in the consultation workshop



इचलकरंजी महानगरपालिका , इचलकरंजी.

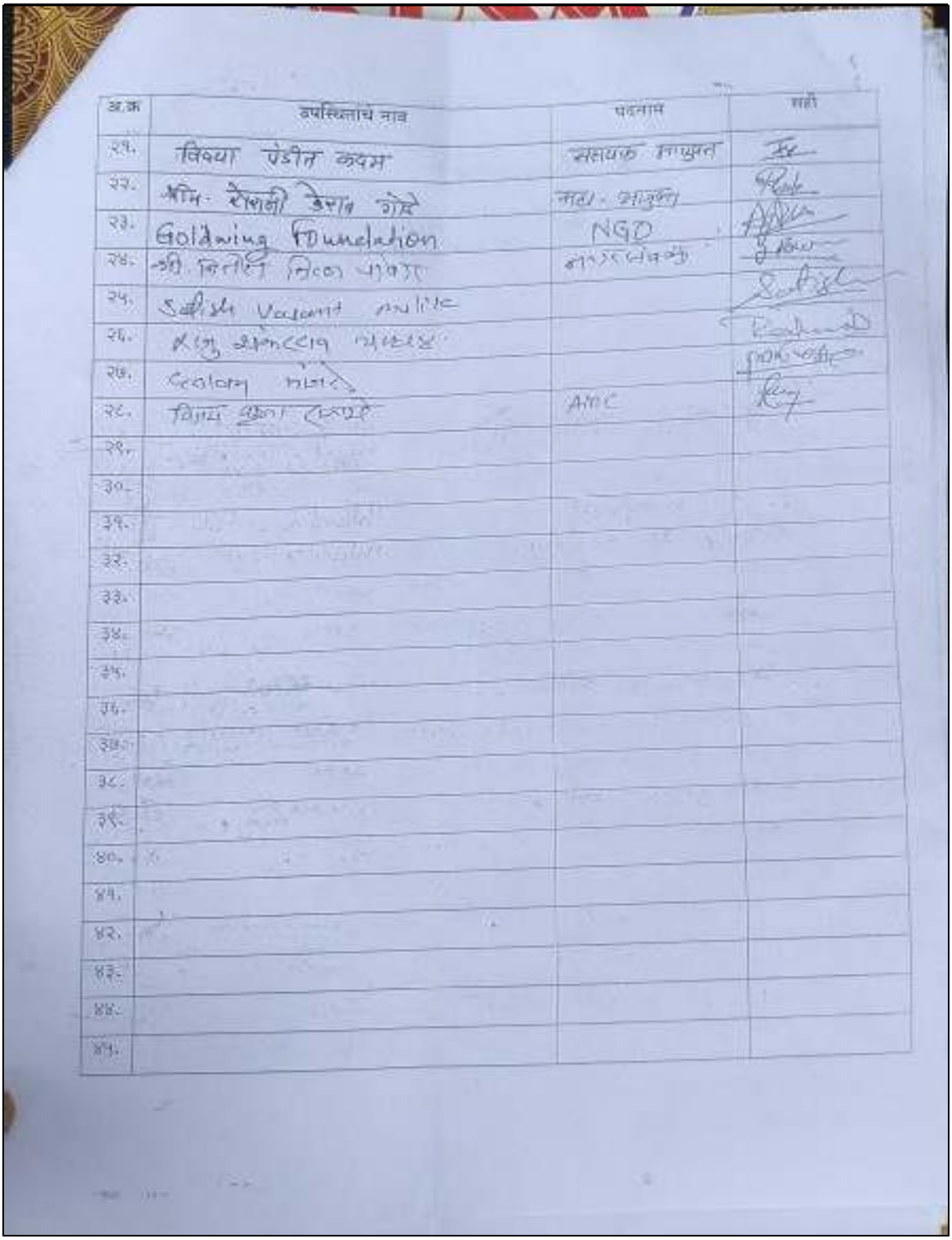
दिनांक 11-07-2025

उपस्थिती पत्रक

विषय:- MRDP आढावा बैठक

स्थळ :- ~~महापालिका सभागृह~~ [illegible]

अ.क्र	उपस्थितांचे नाव	पदनाम	सही
१.			
२.			
३.			
४.	सौ. स्मिता चेतन मोरे	[illegible] कोल्हापूर	[signature]
५.	श्री. प्रविण बा. [illegible]	उप विभागीय [illegible]	[signature]
६.	P. P. Avaghade	Mahavitran - AEE	[signature]
७.	Abhay M. Redasani	Mahavitran-DyEE	[signature]
८.	Najama Shaikh 9850967186	Social worker	[signature]
९.	Seema Sachin Kamble 8390393[illegible]	Social work	[signature]
१०.	Shivaji Sakaram Patil	P.W.D. Sub div. [illegible]	[signature]
११.	महेंद्र धर्मनाथ क्षीरसागर	शहर अभियंता	[signature]
१२.	डॉ. सुनिलदत्त [illegible] संगेवार	वैद्यकीय आरोग्य अधिकारी (MOH)	[signature]
१३.	प्रशांत श्रीमंत भोसले	ADTP	[signature]
१४.	प्रवीण [illegible] मोरे	P.W.S.I. [illegible]	[signature]
१५.	Prof. (Dr.) Mahesh B. Chougule	Professor in Civil Engg.	[signature]
१६.	दिपक बाबू खोत	[illegible]	[signature]
१७.	[illegible]	अ. आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन	[signature]
१८.	संजय शिवाजी पाटील	इलेक्ट्रिशियन	[signature]
१९.	श्री. विकास बाबासाहेब खोळपे	CAFO	[signature]
२०.	श्री अशोक कुमार कुंभार	DMC	[signature]



अ.क्र	उपस्थितांचे नाव	पदनाम	सही
२१.	विद्या पंडीत कदम	सहायक आयुक्त	
२२.	श्रीम. [illegible] गोरे	[illegible]	
२३.	Goldwing Foundation	NGO	
२४.	श्री. [illegible]	[illegible]	
२५.	Satish Vasant [illegible]		
२६.	[illegible]		
२७.	[illegible]		
२८.	[illegible]	AMC	
२९.			
३०.			
३१.			
३२.			
३३.			
३४.			
३५.			
३६.			
३७.			
३८.			
३९.			
४०.			
४१.			
४२.			
४३.			
४४.			
४५.			