

Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu-III Program (KFW assisted projects)

Environmental Climate Change and Social Management Framework

(ECSMF Updated Ver 2.0)

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Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited



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ACRONYMS

BEE	Bureau of Energy Efficiency
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CC	Climate Change
CMA	Chennai Metropolitan Area
CMD	Chairperson & Managing Director
CMDA	Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority
CMWSSB	Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board
COI	Corridor of Impact
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
CRZ	Coastal Regulation Zone
CTP	Commissionerate of Town Panchayats
DMA	Directorate of Municipal Administration
DPR	Detailed Project Report
E&S	Environmental and Social
ECSMF	Environmental, Climate Change and Social Management Framework
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMOP	Environmental Monitoring Plan
EP	Environmental Protection
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety
ESR	Environmental and Social Report
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards (of the World Bank)
ESSM	Environmental and Social Safeguards Manager
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FC	Financial Cooperation (of the World Bank)
FI	Financial Institution
FMB	Field Measurement Book
FPIC	Free, Prior, Informed Consent
GN	Guidance Note
GOI	Government Of India
GoTN	Government of Tamil Nadu
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee

GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
H&S	Health and Safety
HDFC	Housing Development Finance Corporation
IA	Implementing Agency
ICICI	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited
IDA	International Development Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IL&FS	Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISR	Initial Screening Report
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW Development Bank)
MA	Multilateral Agencies
MA&WS	Municipal Administration and Water Supply
MID-TN	Municipal Infrastructure Development -Tamil Nadu
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change
MID-TN	Municipal Infrastructure Development – Tamil Nadu
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIA	Project implementation Agency
PDGF	Project Development Grant Fund
PMC	Project Management Consultant
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSGF	Project Sustainability Grant Fund
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RMP	Risk Management Plan
ROB	Road Over Bridge
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RUB	Road Under Bridge
SEC	Sensitive Environmental Components
SG	Sustainability Guidelines-Assessment and management of Environmental, Social and Climate Aspects: Principles and Procedures
SMIF -TN-III	Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing – Tamil Nadu
SSR	Social Status Report

STP	Sewerage Treatment Plant
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TC	Trustee Company
TN	Tamil Nadu
TNPCB	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board
TNUDF	Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund
TNUDP	Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project
TNUIFSL	Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited
TNUIP	Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project
TOR	Terms of Reference
TWADB	Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board
ULB	Urban Local Body
WB	World Bank
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL) has been set up to manage a Trust fund –Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF). The Trust has been established to fund urban infrastructure projects in Tamil Nadu. The deployment of funds will be on the basis of a management contract and will be managed by TNUIFSL. Eligible borrowers include Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Statutory Boards, Public Undertakings and potential Private Investors. TNUIFSL has implemented projects by applying the Environmental and Social Report (ESR). Based on the experience, it is found that the ESR requires updating and revision. There have been some additions to the laws on environment and on social policies, subsequent to the ESR was originally drafted. These have necessitated the review of the ESR to make it in line with the current practices and based on this Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) was evolved specifically for World Bank assisted Third Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNUDP III). ESF document was approved by Government of Tamil Nadu by Government Order Ms.No 115 dt dated 06.10.2006 of MAWS Department. Further, ESF was applied for JICA assisted Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project (TNUIP) and KfW assisted Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu (SMIF-TN) also. The ESF document was revised by incorporating the provision of KfW Entwicklungsbank Guidelines for conducting business in an environmentally, socially and climate friendly manner ("Sustainability Guideline") January 2011 and by taking into consideration of Climate Change (CC) aspects and the framework was renamed as Environmental, Climate Change and Social Framework (ECSMF) which was adopted for the urban infrastructure projects taken up under SMIF-TN I and II. The ECSMF, 2023 is now revised based on World Bank ESF, 2018 and KfW Sustainability Guidelines February 2022 and is applicable for KfW assisted projects. ECSMF is also applicable for PDGF and PSGF under SMIF-TN-III as well as MID-TN Grant.

Recognising the Environmental, Climate Change and Social issues that can arise in urban infrastructure projects, TNUIFSL has evolved an Environmental Climate Change and Social Management Framework (ECSMF). The ECSMF provides an overall framework to TNUIFSL in identification, assessment and management of environmental, Climate Change and social concerns at the sub project level. The ECSMF outlines the policies, assessments and procedures that will enable TNUDF to ensure that a subproject that it funds is developed in accordance with ECSMF and is adequately protected from associated risks. The ECSMF also aims to sensitise borrowers to assessment and management of environmental, climate change and social issues arising in urban infrastructure projects.

The ECSMF is a revised and updated framework by TNUIFSL. The process of preparing this report included desk research on the legal and institutional framework, analysis of priority issues in the infrastructure sector, consistency checks with Environmental and Social Standards of the World Bank and KfW Sustainability Guidelines.

Objectives of ECSMF are:

- to incorporate Environmental, Social and Climate standards into the planning, appraisal, implementation and monitoring of measures in externally aided projects;
- to promote transparency, predictability and accountability in the decision-making processes of environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA) and climate change assessments;

- to improve the assessment of economic risks associated with projects by taking into account the Environmental, Climate and Social aspects.

The Environmental, Climate Change and Social Management Framework (ECSMF, 2023) for TNUIFSL consists of an Executive Summary; and an Environmental, Climate Change and Social Assessment Framework.

TNUDF's POLICY STATEMENT

TNUIFSL has adopted the Environmental Climate protection and Social Policy of the Trustee Company (TC) to promote environmentally sound, socially acceptable and commercially viable urban infrastructure projects. TNUIFSL believes that each of its projects will improve the standard of living of the people in and around the project locations.

The Policy statement of the TC and TNUIFSL commits to ensure

- environmental soundness by conserving natural resources, preserving bio-diversity and ecological equilibrium; minimising release of polluting wastes and Integrating mechanisms within projects to maintain and enhance environmental quality of project locations.
- that the sub-projects are climate resilient and climate friendly.
- social reliability by avoiding or minimising resettlement, ensuring appropriate resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons irrespective of their legal status; and addressing legitimate concerns of relevant stakeholders.

While adopting the environmental, climate change and social policy of the TNUDF-TC, TNUIFSL has reflected its commitment through detailed operational procedures illustrated in its ECSMF.

The ECSMF has been divided into seven chapters and they are as follows

- I. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK
- II. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK
- III. ENVIRONMENTAL CLIMATE CHANGE, SOCIAL & RISK CLASSIFICATION AND CATEGORISATION
- IV. ECSMF ADOPTION MECHANISM
- V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM
- VI. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT
- VII. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

I. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The safeguards framework aims at incorporating environmental, social and climate change considerations into the project design and development process and makes the projects as a whole sustainable. The policy objective is that all the environmental, social and climate change issues and impacts possible from

the project are mitigated and adequately addressed in the project components and be in compliance to the applicable legislations and regulations.

Some of the important national, state legislations in India applicable to urban infrastructure projects implemented by participating ULBs and the safeguard policies of the multilateral funding agencies i.e., World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), KfW's Sustainability Guidelines and their applicability are provided in this chapter.

II. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

A project involves multiple sub-projects wherein the nature and design of the sub-projects are not known during the appraisal stage requires a resettlement policy framework (RPF). RPF deals with project related land acquisition and restriction on land use resulting in adverse impacts to communities and persons, Physical or economic displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter, loss of income) and so on. To mitigate the IR impacts a resettlement policy which includes the entitlements to the impacted is detailed out in this section. This RPF guides for development of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures, for land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation, permanent and temporary impacts caused by project activities whose exact locations are not known.

The Program will recognize three types of physically displaced persons like (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of physically displaced persons. It also applies to all types of economically displaced persons – those facing permanent income loss as well as those facing temporary income loss. In accordance with the involuntary resettlement principles of this Resettlement Framework, all affected persons will be entitled to compensation/resettlement assistance. Compensation and assistance will be based on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and the impacts, including vulnerability status of the affected persons.

Procedures of land acquisition, private negotiations use of government land, donated lands

This chapter includes Entitlement Matrix for arriving the compensation to be paid to the affected persons according to the level of impact.

The other aspects included in the RPF are definitions, beneficiary assessment (largely based on secondary sources)

III. ENVIRONMENTAL CLIMATE CHANGE, SOCIAL & RISK CLASSIFICATION AND CATEGORISATION

To evolve its environmental and social management procedures, TNUIFSL has carefully examined the portfolio of urban infrastructure projects previously executed by TNUDP and environmental and social issues arising in each of the projects. TNUDP projects in the past have encompassed several sub-projects including roads, bridges, street lights, solid waste Management, storm water drains, bus stations, and

markets in various ULBs in Tamil Nadu. The typical municipal infrastructure projects of TNUIFSL are provided below.

TYPICAL MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

TNUDF finances the following categories of urban infrastructure projects

- ✓ Water Supply and Sanitation
- ✓ Tertiary Treatment and Reuse of Treated Water
- ✓ Solid Waste Management, Remediation of existing land fill sites through Biomining and reuse of reclaimed land etc
- ✓ Improvement / Rehabilitation of Lakes / waterways
- ✓ Nature based, integrated rejuvenation of water bodies
- ✓ Integrated storm water harvesting parks and Green spaces through innovating and Nature Based Interventions.
- ✓ Storm Water Drains
- ✓ Transportation including urban roads and traffic management
- ✓ Commercial Complexes
- ✓ Non-commercial / Community Amenities
- ✓ Integrated area development

RISK CLASSIFICATION AND CATEGORISATION

As per ECSMF there are two levels of assessing the risks of the sub project, level 1 is risk classification. Level 1 risk classification has four categories (High Risk, Substantial Risk, Moderate Risk and Low Risk). This will be assessed for environmental and social impacts separately based on baseline E&S status. And level 2 Risk Categorisation which is based on the Level 1 E&S risk classification. The ECSMF categorisation and required ESHS management tools are as follows:

Categorisation of sub-projects based on Environmental and Social Sensitivity

Sub-Project Risk Category	Environmental and Social Risks	Required Studies and ESHS Management Tools
A	The subproject is likely to have significant adverse environmental or social risks or/and impacts that are irreversible, diverse, or unprecedented, and may affect an area larger than the sites or facilities subject to physical works.	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study (ESIA ¹) including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Grievance Redress Mechanism, Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)/Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and – if applicable - additional plans such as Indigenous Peoples Plan, Gender Action Plan etc.,

¹ Indicative outline for ESIA is provided in Appendix 3

Sub-Project Risk Category	Environmental and Social Risks	Required Studies and ESHS Management Tools
	Also based on E&S risk classification.	depending on specific risks of the sub-projects
B+	Projects with potential adverse environmental or social risks or/and impacts that are moderate in number, mostly irreversible, and possibly addressed through mitigation measures. Also based on E&S risk classification.	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study (ESIA) including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Grievance redress mechanism, Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)/Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and – if applicable - additional plans such as Indigenous People Plan, Gender Action Plan etc., depending on specific risks of the sub-projects
B	Projects with potential limited adverse environmental or social risks or/and impacts that are generally site-specific, largely reversible, few in number, and readily addressed through mitigation measures. Also based on E&S risk classification.	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study (ESIA) including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Grievance redress mechanism and – if applicable - additional plans such as Resettlement Plan etc., depending on specific risks of the sub-projects
C	Projects with minimal or no adverse environmental or social risks or/and impacts, with minimal or no adverse risks. Also based on E&S risk classification.	Environmental and Social Due diligence Report (ESDD) and Generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Grievance redress mechanism.

Note: Guidance for project categorisation is provided in Annexure – 2.

Climate Mainstreaming

The objective of climate mainstreaming is to consistently consider climate change from the early stage of the project planning with the aim to achieve positive climate-related effects, leverage potentials associated with climate change and reduce climate-related risks to the sub-project, whenever possible. The focus of the approach to climate change mainstreaming will be on (i) reducing GHG emissions and avoiding excessive GHG emissions for mitigation and (ii) increasing the resilience of people, countries and economic systems, infrastructure and ecosystems to the negative impacts of climate change for adaptation.

All sub-projects under SMIF-TN-III and MID-TN-GRANT Programmes shall comply with climate mainstreaming requirement by promoting:

- (a) climate resilience through mitigative and adaptive measures – aim at addressing root causes in urban development and reduce risks and vulnerability.

(b) resilience of the measure - ensuring proper functioning and safety of the infrastructure in changing climate conditions.

(c) resilience through the project,

(d) resilience of the project

(e) amplification of climate risks through the project & mitigation measures

(f) resilience through step by step approach including assessing exposure to climate hazard, vulnerability, climate risks, adaptation measures, residual risk, risk management.

For all sub-projects climate resilience reports will be prepared to address the above mentioned aspects and objectives and will be submitted to KfW for review and approval.

Risk Classification

The ECSMF assess the level of risk associated with the sub project for the both the environmental and social aspects. In the second stage the based on the risk classification the sub project risk has been categorised.

For environmental and social risk classification has four, they are as follows:

HIGH RISK	SUBSTANTIAL RISK	MODERATE RISK	LOW RISK
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Risk Categorisation

For the sub project there are 4 categories of risks, and they are as follows:

A	B+	B	C
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Prior to risk categorisation the level of environmental and social risk the projects category is arrived. If a sub project has been classified as environmentally **substantial** and socially **moderate** then the sub project's risk categorisation is **B+**.

The following table is guidance purpose for arriving risk category of sub project.

RISK CLASSIFICATION		RISK CATEGORY
Environmental	Social	
Substantial Risk	Low Risk	B+
Moderate Risk	Low Risk	B
Moderate Risk	Substantial Risk	B+
Low Risk	Moderate Risk	B

For arriving the risk classification and categorisation refer the guidance note provided.

Typical illustrations (the risk classification is based on relevance of Environmental and Social Standards of World Bank ESF and Sustainability Guidelines of KfW Bank and baseline environmental and social conditions).

A UGSS sub project with STP – Environmental risk classification will be substantial.

A UGSS sub project with only collection system and uses the existing STP the risk classification will be moderate. However, the ESIA should assess the associated facilities in general and STPs in particular. The STPs to be checked based on the three factors –

1. Adequacy; 2. Performance; 3. Regulatory Compliance. The environmental audit of the STP to be annexed to the ESIA.

A Water Supply Improvement Scheme with source development is classified as Environmentally Substantial Risk.

Social Risk will be substantial – if the sub project involves acquisition of private lands, resettlement and rehabilitation and loss of livelihood, temporary economic impacts.

The typical urban infrastructure projects and its project category is provided in the following table for guidance

Project	Sub-project Category ²
I) Water Supply & Sewerage	
A. Water Supply	
1. Water supply augmentation	B
2. Water supply distribution lines	B
3. Water tankers	C
4. Overhead tanks	C
5. Water treatment plants	B+
6. Upgradation of existing Headworks	C
7. Generators	C
8. River Intake Works	B+
B. Stormwater Drainage	
1. Open drains	B
2. Closed / Underground drains	B
C. Sewerage / Sanitation	

² Table represents the indicative categorization resulting from previous experience of the different sub-project types. Final categorization must be made for each sub-project depending on the respective potential risks and impacts although for the project types listed in the table, classification in a higher category cannot be ruled out if special circumstances exist that entail higher risks and impacts.

Project	Sub-project Category ²
1. Only Sewer Net Work	B
2. Sewerage Network and Pumping Stations, Septage Management	B
3. Sewerage Network, Pumping Station and Treatment Plant, Tertiary Treatment Plants	B+
4. Public conveniences	B
5. Pay & use latrines	B
6. Septic tanks	B
II) Solid Waste Management	
A. Landfill Sites	B+
B. Compost Yard	B+
C. Solid Waste Mgmt, including Collection & Transportation Vehicles	B
A. Biomining/ Waste to Energy Plants	B+
III) Transportation	
A. Roads	
1. New Roads	B+
2. Widening of roads outside ROW	B+
3. Widening of roads within ROW affecting Environmental Sensitive Components	B+
4. Widening of roads within ROW without affecting Environmental sensitive components	B
5. Improvement of surface	B
6. Traffic islands	C
7. Road divider	C
8. Other Traffic and Transport Management measures	C
9. Foot paths	C
B. Street Furniture	
1. Traffic signals	C
2. Street lights	B
3. Sign boards	C
C. Road Structures	
1. Subways	
- Pedestrian	B
- Cycle lanes	B
- Fast moving	B
2. ROB/RUBs	B+
3. Culverts	B
4. Small Bridges	B
D. Terminals / Shelter ³	

³ Risk classification and categorisation will be reviewed while preparing ESIA and categorisation will be done based on the nature and magnitude of impacts.

Project	Sub-project Category ²
1. Bus Shelters	B
2. Bus Terminals/Stands	B
3. Truck Terminals	B
4. Workshops	B
5. Parking Complexes including Multi-level parking	B
E. Fleet Expansion	B
F. Construction & Maintenance equipment	C
G. Inland Water Ways / Lakes / Water Bodies	B+
IV. Commercial Complexes	
A. Shopping /Office complexes < 1,50,000 sq.m	B
B. Shopping /Office complexes > 1,50,000 sq.m	B+
C. Vegetable/Fish markets	B
D. Slaughter houses	B+
E. Marriage halls	B
F. Lodge / Dormitory	B
G. Municipal Community complexes < 1,50,000 sq.m	B
H. Municipal Community complexes > 1,50,000 sq.m	B+
V.Non Comm ./ Community Amenities	
A. Parks	C
B. Playgrounds	C
C. Maternity and Child Centers	B
D. Educational institution/Reading Room	B
E. Burial Grounds	B
F. Electric / Gassifier Crematorium	B
VI. Integrated Area Development	
A. Housing (Sites & Services)	B+
B. Guided Urban Development	B+
C. TRAMP	B+
VII. General :	
A. Computer Facilities	C
B. Weigh Bridge	C

Sub-projects with entailing high E&S risks according to E&S risk categorisation A as set out above, are not eligible for funding under the program.

PROJECT PREPARATION

TNUIFSL utilizes Technical Assistance funds to plan, develop and implement sustainable urban infrastructure projects posed for funding under TNUDF by providing design & supervision management support services, awareness campaign programmes and strengthening managerial capacity of the ULBs. TNUIFSL utilizes the financial assistance available under this component for preparation of detailed project reports (DPRs), carrying out Environmental, Climate Change and Social assessment in line with ECSMF (updated) for issues associated with the projects, through appointment of consultants.

When preparing DPR with Technical assistance, to classify E&S risk initial screening report to be prepared. Based on risk classification appropriate assessment & mitigation plans to be prepared.

During the ESIA preparation, tasks include household surveys, consultation and focus group discussions will be carried out with general public/other stakeholders at different stages. As required site specific formal/informal consultations to be carried out. The feasibility of comments/suggestions shall be evaluated and suitably incorporated in the design. The projects shall incorporate mitigation and adaptation measures to increase climate resilience.

The project DPR/ESIA will be reviewed at different stages by a technical review committee formed for the purpose of reviewing the reports submitted by the Consultants with support from environment and social specialists of TNUIFSL.

Draft final reports of the ESIA for the sub-projects will be forwarded to the Bank for its review and comments after review by the technical committee along with their observations/comments, as required.

The final ESIA and ESMP in English with executive summaries in English and Tamil, shall be disclosed in the websites of the ULBs/relevant departments and TNUIFSL and will be made available in places accessible to the local people prior to initiating bidding process.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

TNUIFSL will assess the financial viability of each project proposed to be funded by TNUDF. TNUIFSL will catalyse ULBs into attracting private investments on their own. The project cycle for appraising and monitoring projects forms the background for evaluation and management of environmental and social issues that could arise within projects that are scrutinised and funded by TNUDF. This section elaborates the project cycle of the TNUIFSL and the environmental, climate change and social assessment and management process therein. A risk evaluation and management process that is in consonance with the project cycle has also been elucidated.

PROJECT SCREENING & CATEGORISATION

During the screening process the Environmental and Social risks will be assessed through the screening formats submitted by the borrower along with the loan application. (Screening formats are provided as Appendix 1). Based on the screening, the environmental and social category of the project is determined and necessary ESIA and related ESMP as required shall be prepared.

The Exclusion list of the KfW and the IFC Exclusion List shall be applied to the projects and activities included in the list will not be financed by TNUIFSL.

PROJECT APPRAISAL

During the Project Appraisal, Environmental and social aspects will be cross-checked against the standards set in the ECSMF for the type of environmental and social issues:

- a. Adequacy of environmental, climate change and social assessment and management measures provided,
- b. Scope for enhancement opportunities
- c. Compliance with regulatory requirements and clearances as well as World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (WB ESS), EHS Guidelines and ILO Core Labour Standards
- d. Adequacy of the sites analysis (orientation diagrams, necessary land records, etc to be included), access to the site for laying pipelines etc to be included.
- e. Integration of management measures in to the design where ever relevant
- f. Inclusion of mitigation / adaptation measures to increase the climate resilience
- g. Arrangements for implementation of ESMP, including institutional capacity and contractual provisions
- h. Inclusion of management measures with provisions in the project cost estimate.
- i. Inclusion of ESMP provisions in the bid document
- j. Disclosure of project information and Public consensus on the project and locations/ sites involved.
- k. Readiness of the sites required for the project. Sub-project to ensure
 - i. Encumbrance free sites
 - ii. Necessary No Objection /Enter Upon Permission from land owning departments to be obtained
 - iii. The sites are ready for hand-over to the contractor

At this stage field investigations will be carried out to verify various project components by TNUIFSL. Based on the above, TNUIFSL will intimate the borrower of the improvements required to comply with the ECSMF. Accordingly, the revised ESIA and ESMP will be reappraised to ensure that the reports comply with ECSMF requirements.

A detailed E&S appraisal note will be prepared as part of the project appraisal. The appraisal note will include site details, alignments, description of potential E&S impact/risks, E&S categorisation and

adequacy of mitigation plans prepared by the borrower and recommend the conditions to be imposed for monitoring and linking with the disbursement.

Budget sources for LA and R&R

The borrowers will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition, compensation and R&R assistance from its own sources. The budget estimates and its sources will be reflected in ESIA/RPs and included in the cost of the project. Therefore, while appraising the project financially, necessary grant for viability as well as for meeting the cost of RP would be considered by TNUIFSL within the framework for appraisal criteria.

Compensation and R&R assistance payment - Escrow Account

The compensation and R&R assistance will be paid prior to taking over of land and affected assets. In case if the land owner refuses to accept the compensation or is not available for taking over of the compensation or R&R assistance is not paid for any other reasons, the assessed compensation and assistance amounts will be transferred to interest bearing escrow account before taking over of the land and assets. This is to ensure that money is available as soon as the land owners come forward to receive compensation. No income tax will be deducted for the compensation or R&R assistance paid in cash.

Public Consultation, Information Disclosure and Grievance Redress

Public consultation and information disclosure is mandatory as part of the ESIA process. The adequacy of the public consultation and disclosure during the environmental assessment process will be one of the criteria used to determine the project compliance with ECSMF. Similarly, a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected person's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at project level is to be established and detailed out in the ESIA Report. GRM should be made operational during the EMP implementation phase. GRM also includes at Project level that sites with the executing agency.

The process of public consultation/ stakeholder engagement and information disclosure, which is to be carried through the project preparation and implementation, is presented in detail in Section VI of ECSMF.

LOAN SANCTION/DISBURSEMENT

Loan Sanctioning Letter to the borrower will be issued including a covenant for ECSMF adoption and compliance. Council resolution will be passed for the acceptance of Terms and Conditions of the Loan Sanctioning Letter by the ULBs.

Prior to award of contracts, the borrowers shall submit the Readiness Certificate certified by the Commissioner of concerned ULB fulfilling the requirements of ESMP. The Readiness certificate shall confirm the availability of sites, and RoW required for the project, payment of compensation for the Land to the Title holders, R&R assistance to PAPs or credited in the escrow account in the event of non-acceptance of the compensation or due to legal issue or people not available to accept the compensation.

The first loan instalment will be then disbursed on confirmation that the ULB has included the ESMP provision in the contract condition and in the agreement with the prospective contractors for project implementation.

PROJECT MONITORING

TNUIFSL monitors all projects that it finances to ensure conformity to E&S safeguards requirements during various stages of project implementation. Monitoring of Environmental and Social components will be carried out through compliance reports that form part of monthly Progress Reports. Based on verification of progress reports and field visits, these compliance reports and compliance to other loan disbursement conditions, subsequent instalments will be disbursed by TNUDF.

Reporting

Borrower shall make adequate internal arrangements to monitor the ESMP implementation and submit regular progress reports including environmental and social compliance reports to TNUIFSL. This will be described in the mitigation plans. Major Incidents shall be immediately reported to TNUIFSL. During construction stage, the report findings will be shared with respective implementing agencies for their follow-up. The non-compliance and their remedial measures will be highlighted in these reports which will be communicated and followed-up.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

ECSMF necessitates effective Grievance Redress Mechanism. The subprojects that are taken up under KFW assisted SMIF-TN-III and MID-TN-GRANT Programmes to comply with the GRM in line with ECSMF. Similarly projects preparation also should include GRM.

A common GRM will be in place to redress social, environmental or any other project related grievances. Two tier GRM shall be constituted.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE (GRC)

1st level grievance redress: Comprises of

1. PIU/ULB supervision personnel
2. PMC supervision personnel
3. Contractors site engineer & ESO. To resolve issues on-site in consultation with each other.

2nd Level grievance redress: The Project level GRC shall be constituted with three persons with (preferably one of them as woman).

1. Commissioner of the ULB
2. Executive Engineer of the Implementing Agency
3. Representatives from PMC (TL, E&S Safeguards specialists)
4. Others may be nominated, as required.

The GRC to meet as and when required and frequently to address the grievances of the affected and record the proceedings, decision to resolve the grievances, intimating the aggrieved of the decision /mitigation measures adopted. The same should be reported in the Monthly/Quarterly/Semi Annual and Annual progress report to PMU. The report should contain type of grievances, resolution etc.

VI. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

As part of environment and social assessment, public consultations will be held by the borrower through appropriate instruments including focus group discussion, stakeholder consultations, etc. Specific consultations will be held around the sites proposed for different facilities to seek the residents support for those sites. As part of such consultations, the ESIA / ESMP will also be presented and explained to the people on the content and process of the implementation of the plans. The outcome of consultations will be incorporated as appropriate in the designs and ESIA/ ESMP.

The public / stakeholders would be apprised of the project activities, benefits etc through public consultation in a transparent manner and through disclosure of the impact assessment and management measures identified to ensure public consensus for the project proposal. The Borrower will prepare a plan for engagement with stakeholders and continue to engage with, and provide sufficient information to stakeholders throughout the life cycle of the project, in a manner appropriate to the nature of their interests and the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project as part ESIA Report. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be prepared by the borrowers and be included in the ESIA. SEP will essentially contain the details of the consultations carried out during the preparation stage and a strategy for engaging with the relevant stakeholders during the project cycle.

Consultations will be carried out during project preparation and throughout the project life cycle. Template for Stakeholder Engagement Plan is provided in Appendix 7.

VII. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK:

This section discusses about the institutional arrangements essential to the borrowers/ implementing agencies to fulfil their responsibilities towards safeguards compliance during implementation of sub-projects under the SMIF-TN-III.

TNUIFSL: TNUIFSL has an established organization support structure to ensure that the policy obligations and associated procedures in the ECSMF are implemented. TNUIFSL has deployed professionals headed by a Chairperson and Managing Director (CMD). It has three divisions viz. the Projects, Consultancy and Finance supported with ESS Managers to ensure implementation of ECSMF in both project preparation and implementation of projects. Currently, TNUIFSL has two Environmental and Social Safeguard Managers (One Environmental and one Social) who would carryout overall monitoring of the safeguards implementation in SMIF-TN-III. The existing structure clearly delineates the roles and responsibilities for its

staffs with respect to management of E&S issues. E&S team would be strengthened with additional experts including climate management expert as required.

TNUIFSL will be responsible to approve the categorization of the project based on screening information provided by the borrower and provide guidance to the borrower to ensure that the Environment and social documents are prepared satisfactorily, leading to appraisal of sub-projects. As part of appraisal, the E&S conditions to be identified for sub-loan approval and the final documents will be approved by TNUIFSL and disclosed. TNUIFSL will supervise and monitor implementation of social and environmental safeguards in sub-projects as per this ECSMF.

Preparation and implementation of the ESIA/ ESMPs , Resettlement Action Plan/ and other reports, as required, will be the responsibility of the borrowers/Implementing Agencies. Periodical review and monitoring will be done by TNUIFSL/CMA/GCC etc.

Borrowers and Implementing Agencies:

Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA): The DMA will have dedicated environmental and social experts to ensuring adoption and compliance of the ECSMF and prepare and submit monthly/quarterly/semi-annual/annual compliance report. The terms of reference for the E&S experts is provided in the Appendix 10.

Commissionerate of Town Panchayats (CTP): The CTP will have designated environmental and social experts to ensuring adoption and compliance of the ECSMF and prepare and submit monthly/quarterly/semi-annual/annual compliance report. The terms of reference for the E&S experts is provided in the Appendix 10.

Implementing Agencies (IA): The Implementing Agencies (TWAD/CMWSSB/ULBs) shall have designated Environmental & Social experts for ECSMF implementation and submit the compliance reports on environmental and social safeguards along with physical progress reports, as required. The frequency of compliance report submission is monthly/quarterly/semi-annual and Annual.

Project Management Consultants (PMC): The PMC shall have Environmental & Social experts for ECSMF implementation. The PMC services shall include supervision of ESMP implementation, and the PMC team will have the inputs of E & S experts as appropriate. The PMC will submit the compliance reports on environmental and social safeguards along with physical and financial progress reports, as required. The frequency of compliance report submission is monthly/quarterly/semi-annual and annually.

Capacity Building: TNUIFSL envisages capacity building for its borrowers who will include Urban Local Bodies, Statutory Boards, Public Undertakings and Potential Private Operators in order to ensure that the ECSMF is effectively operationalised. This will be accomplished by organising sensitization programs, workshops, training programs, etc which will be coordinated and anchored through training institutions in Tamil Nadu (such as Tamil Nadu Institute of Urban Studies) and other local and National Institutions and individuals experienced in various aspects of urban infrastructure projects through proposal. The training

programs on ECSMF will be conducted as part of orientation programs on the various aspects of urban infrastructure like Municipal Finance, Urban Planning, Project Management and Engineering and Public Health. Course for ECSMF training will include ESIA, new land acquisition and R&R Act, preparation and implementation of ESMP and RAPs, Labour Management Procedures, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, consultations and public hearing, regulatory requirements, ECSMF adoption and compliance, sustainable urban development, energy efficiency, climate change mitigation & adaptation, etc apart from ESS of World Bank, and the SG of KfW. Details of training program are provided in Table 6 of ECSMF.

TNUIFSL will make a conscious effort to mainstream the environmental and social topics with the main training program of projects. The program will be structured in such a way that it clearly brings out the value addition and enhancement benefits of proper management of environmental and social issues.

TNUIFSL also proposes enhancing capacity of its own staff and ESS managers in environmental and social safeguards, technical aspects of the proposed projects, through orientation programs, trainings, exposure visits to similar projects implemented, courses and participation in both national and international training courses and seminars/workshops, etc. The proposed capacity building activities will be supported through TA Component of KfW projects.

BACKGROUND

1. The Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL) has been set up to manage a Trust fund – Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF). The Trust has been established to fund urban infrastructure projects in Tamil Nadu. The deployment of funds will be on the basis of a management contract and will be managed by TNUIFSL. Eligible borrowers include Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Statutory Boards, Public Undertakings and potential Private Investors. TNUIFSL has implemented projects by applying the Environmental and Social Report (ESR). Based on the experience, it is found that the ESR requires updating and revision. There have been some additions to the laws on environment and on social policies, subsequent to the ESR was originally drafted. These have necessitated the review of the ESR to make it in line with the current practices and based on this Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) was evolved specifically for World Bank assisted Third Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNUDP III). ESF document was approved by Government of Tamil Nadu by Government Order Ms.No 115 dt dated 06.10.2006 of MAWS Department. Further, ESF was applied for JICA assisted Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project (TNUIP) and KfW assisted Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Financing in Tamil Nadu (SMIF-TN) also. The ESF document was revised by incorporating the provision of KfW Entwicklungsbank Guidelines for conducting business in an environmentally, socially and climate friendly manner ("Sustainability Guideline") January 2011 and by taking into consideration of Climate Change (CC) aspects and the framework was renamed as Environmental, Climate Change and Social Framework (ECSMF) which was adopted for the urban infrastructure projects taken up under SMIF-TN I and II. The ECSMF, 2023 is now revised based on World Bank ESF, 2018 and KfW Sustainability Guidelines February 2022 and is applicable for KfW assisted projects. ECSMF is also applicable for PDGF and PSGF under SMIF-TN-III as well as MID-TN Grant.
2. The fund has been managed by a Corporate Trustee Company (TC) with shareholdings from Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) and three leading Financial Institutions - ICICI, HDFC and IL&FS.
3. TNUDF will channel increased financial resources, including private financing, into high priority infrastructure investments. Specifically, the fund would:
 - finance viable urban infrastructure projects;
 - mobilise resources from capital markets;
 - facilitate participation of private sector in infrastructure development through direct investment and joint delivery mechanism of infrastructure services.
 - would earn returns for contributors and ensure sustainability of the fund.
 - improve financial management of ULBs, enabling them to access debt finance from markets.

4. The projects financed would:
 - ensure that the investments are commensurate with service demands;
 - earn stipulated economic and financial returns;
 - be institutionally viable so that the borrowers are capable of implementing the management arrangements to do so ;
 - ensure that no adverse environmental, Climate Change and social impacts take place or that the borrower will be taking measures to avoid or adapt & minimise such impacts in consonance with the revised Environmental, Climate Change and Social Framework (ECSMF, 2022).
5. Typical urban infrastructure projects eligible for funding would include water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, roads, transportation, sites and services, area development and other remunerative/non-remunerative urban infrastructure projects. Power and telecommunication projects are excluded because of the magnitude of such projects in relation to the size of the fund as well as the regulatory issues involved.
6. Recognising the Environmental, Climate Change and Social issues that can arise in urban infrastructure projects, TNUIFSL has evolved an Environmental Climate Change and Social Management Framework (ECSMF). The ECSMF provides an overall framework to TNUIFSL in identification, assessment and management of environmental, Climate Change and social concerns at the sub project level. The ECSMF outlines the policies, assessments and procedures that will enable TNUDF to ensure that a subproject that it funds is developed in accordance with ECSMF and is adequately protected from associated risks. The ECSMF also aims to sensitise borrowers to assessment and management of environmental, climate change and social issues arising in urban infrastructure projects.
7. The ECSMF is a revised and updated framework by TNUIFSL. The process of preparing this report included desk research on the legal and institutional framework, analysis of priority issues in the infrastructure sector, consistency checks with Environmental and Social Standards of the World Bank and KFW Sustainability Guidelines.
8. Objectives of ECSMF are:
 - to incorporate Environmental, Social and Climate standards into the planning, appraisal, implementation and monitoring of measures in externally aided projects;
 - to promote transparency, predictability and accountability in the decision-making processes of environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA) and climate change assessments;
 - to improve the assessment of economic risks associated with projects by taking into account the Environmental, Climate and Social aspects.

9. The Environmental, Climate Change and Social Management Framework (ECSMF, 2023) for TNUIFSL consists of an Executive Summary; and an Environmental, Climate Change and Social Assessment Framework.

TNUDF's POLICY STATEMENT

10. TNUIFSL has adopted the Environmental Climate protection and Social Policy of the TC to promote environmentally sound, socially acceptable and commercially viable urban infrastructure projects. TNUIFSL believes that each of its projects will improve the standard of living of the people in and around the project locations.
11. The Policy statement of the TC and TNUIFSL commits to ensure
- environmental soundness by conserving natural resources, preserving bio-diversity and ecological equilibrium; minimising release of polluting wastes and Integrating mechanisms within projects to maintain and enhance environmental quality of project locations.
 - that the sub-projects are climate resilient and climate friendly.
 - social reliability by avoiding or minimising resettlement, ensuring appropriate resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons irrespective of their legal status; and addressing legitimate concerns of relevant stakeholders.
12. TNUDF expects that most of the projects that it funds will be small, medium and large urban infrastructure projects.
13. While adopting the environmental, climate change and social policy of the TNUDF-TC, TNUIFSL has reflected its commitment through detailed operational procedures illustrated in its ECSMF.

I. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

14. The safeguards framework aims at incorporating environmental, social and climate change considerations into the project design and development process and makes the projects as a whole sustainable. The policy objective is that all the environmental, social and climate change issues and impacts possible from the project are mitigated and adequately addressed in the project components and be in compliance to the applicable legislations and regulations.
15. Some of the important national, state legislations in India applicable to urban infrastructure projects implemented by participating ULBs and the safeguard policies of the multilateral funding agencies i.e., World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), KfW's Sustainability Guidelines and their applicability are provided below:

Regulatory Framework - Urban Infrastructure Projects

16. ULBs, are distinct from other undertakings due to their "body politic" character. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 empowers municipal bodies to take necessary steps for management of areas under them, including protection of environment. ULBs are considered "state" as per Article 12 of the Constitution. This implies that municipal bodies can be proceeded against under a writ, for violations to Fundamental Rights or Directive Principles, as their actions are state actions.
17. The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 appoints Local Planning Authorities (LPA) and empowers them to plan for an urban area and/or designated areas. This law empowers LPAs to assess, levy and recover development charges. The Act envisages three classes of authorities: regional planning authorities; local planning authorities; and new town development authorities and the constitution of a Town and Country Planning Board.
18. The Tamil Nadu Municipalities Law and Building Bye Laws derived from the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 extends to the whole of the Presidency of Madras except the City of Madras. The law essentially deals with establishment, constitution and government of District Municipalities and authorities; taxation and finance; public health, safety and convenience.

Regulatory Framework- Environment, Climate Change and Social

19. The environmental, climate change and social laws, rules, policies, Acts, notifications applicable to TNUDF financed projects are both pollution and natural resource related, climate change mitigation and social are given in the following table 1:

Table 1 National and State Regulations on Environmental, Climate Change and Social

Sl. No.	Acts/ Rules/ Regulations	Description	Relevance to SMIF TN PROJECTS
1.	Wildlife Protection Act, 1972	This Act seeks to protect wildlife, by creating protected areas and controlling trade in wildlife products.	Project activities that cross over into protected area regimes then requisite permission must be obtained.
2.	Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Tamil Nadu Water (Prevention And Control of Pollution) Rules, 1974	These laws seek to control pollution of water and enhance the quality of water. Under this law, it is mandatory to obtain consent for discharge of effluents and pay consent fees to Tamil Nadu State Pollution Control Board (TNPCCB) for any municipal projects causing water pollution.	Applicable.
3.	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977	This Act provides for levy and collection of a cess by local authorities on water consumed by persons or industries to augment resources for Pollution Control Boards.	Provisions are applicable.
4.	Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980	Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was enacted to halt rapid deforestation and governments cannot de-reserve forest land or direct that it be used for non-forest purposes.	Applicable. Projects with activities falling in reserved forest areas need a clearance from MoEFCC.
5.	Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 and Tamil Nadu Air (Prevention of Control of Pollution) Rules 1983	These laws address the prevention and control of air pollution. Under section 21 of this Act, it is mandatory to obtain consent from Pollution Control Board to establish or operate any industrial operation.	Applicable. Activities involving emission of pollutants like establishing batch mixing plants require consent from TNPCCB.

Sl. No.	Acts/ Rules/ Regulations	Description	Relevance to SMIF TN PROJECTS
6.	Environment (Protection) Act, 1986	Popularly known as EP Act, it is an umbrella legislation that supplements existing environmental regulations. This law essentially links pollution and natural resource issues.	Applicable.
7.	Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 (MSIHC Rules, 1989)	These rules aim at providing control for the generation, storage and Import of hazardous chemicals. According to these rules, the user of hazardous chemicals has to follow procedures as stipulated in the rules to prevent and control hazards from such chemicals and to ensure safety and permission has to be obtained from the authority concerned for such activity. The list of chemicals and threshold limits of handling falling under the purview of these rules is provided in the schedule to the rules.	Applicable. Chlorine used for disinfection of water is categorised as hazardous chemical as according these rules and usage of these chemicals above 10 tons attracts the provisions of these rules.
8.	Hazardous and Other Wastes Management Rules, 2016	This law addresses handling of hazardous and other wastes that fall under specified schedules and necessitates authorisation for such facilities from State Pollution Control Board. Projects attracting these rules will have to follow the guidelines for handling and disposal of hazardous wastes. Measures include storage on a paved surface in a designated area with adequate secondary	Applicable for relevant projects.

Sl. No.	Acts/ Rules/ Regulations	Description	Relevance to SMIF TN PROJECTS
		containment, with adequate labelling and before it is disposed to TNPCB approved vendor.	
9.	Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991	This act provides for providing immediate relief to the persons affected by accident occurring while handling any hazardous substance and for matters connected therewith.	Applicable.
10.	Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016	This notification by MoEF&CC lays down the method of collection of hospital waste, its transportation and disposal based on scientific methods.	Not applicable.
11.	Fly Ash Notification, 2021	This notification necessitates use of fly ash for various construction activities like road laying, road and flyover embankments, shoreline protection structures in coastal districts, building construction projects etc within 300 kms from the lignite or coal based thermal power plants.	Applicable for relevant projects.
12.	Solid waste Management Rules 2016	This notification by Ministry of Environment and Forest lays down the methods of handling Municipal Solid Waste and its scientific disposal. Establishing a facility for disposal requires authorisation from State Pollution Control Board.	Applicable for relevant projects.
13.	The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000	The ambient air quality standards in respect of noise for different areas/zones namely industrial, commercial, residential or silence areas/zones	Provisions are applicable.

Sl. No.	Acts/ Rules/ Regulations	Description	Relevance to SMIF TN PROJECTS
		are specified in the Schedule of these rules. An area comprising not less than 100 metres around hospitals, educational institutions and courts may be declared as silence area/zone as per these rules. The noise levels in any area/zone shall not exceed the ambient air quality standards in respect of noise as specified in the Schedule.	
14.	EIA Notification, dt 2006 (S.O.1533(E), dt.14/09/2006) and subsequent amendments	The notification specifies that prior environmental clearance is required for the projects listed in the schedule of the notification before any construction work, or preparation of land by the project management except for securing the land, is started on the project or activity. The Schedule of the notification lists eight broad categories of projects that require prior environmental clearance.	Applicable for relevant projects.
15.	Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017	The rules list the wetlands that needs to be protected like those covered under Ramsar Convention, those in UNESCO heritage site, those which are ecologically sensitive etc.	Provisions are applicable for relevant projects.
16.	The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010	This act provides for establishment of National Green Tribunal for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of	Provisions are applicable for relevant projects.

Sl. No.	Acts/ Rules/ Regulations	Description	Relevance to SMIF TN PROJECTS
		forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental. The National Green Tribunal established under this act is a specialized body equipped with the necessary expertise to handle environmental disputes involving multi-disciplinary issues. The Tribunal shall not be bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but shall be guided by principles of natural justice.	
17.	E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016	The rules prescribe procedures for manufacture, collection, dismantling, recycling, and disposal of electronic wastes and requires authorisation of the State Pollution Control Board for the same.	Provisions are applicable for relevant projects.
18.	Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019	This notification under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 supplements the law on site clearance by declaring certain zones as CRZ and regulates activities in these zones. Projects attracting this notification shall obtain CRZ clearance for implementation from the authority as required.	Provisions are applicable for relevant projects.

Sl. No.	Acts/ Rules/ Regulations	Description	Relevance to SMIF TN PROJECTS
19.	Plastic waste (Management & handling) Rules 2016	This rules provides for collection, segregation, processing, treatment and disposal of the plastic waste in an environmentally sound manner, restriction on thickness of plastic sheet or like, prohibition on identified use, extended producer responsibility, marking and labelling requirement, registration of manufacturer, producer, importer, brand owner and plastic waste processor, reducing the plastic waste generation.	Provisions are applicable for relevant projects.
20.	Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers 'and their Rehabilitation Act 2013 (PEMSR)	This act prohibits construction of insanitary latrines and employment or engaging of manual scavenger for the purpose of manual scavenging. No person, local authority or any agency shall, from such date as notified by the State Government (which shall not be later than one year from the date of commencement of this Act), engage or employ, either directly or indirectly, any person for hazardous cleaning of a sewer or a septic tank.	Provisions are applicable for relevant projects.
21.	National Action Plan on Climate Change	India is faced with the challenge of sustaining its rapid economic growth while dealing with the global threat of climate change.	Provisions are applicable for relevant projects.
22.	Energy Conservation Act, 2001	Aims to reduce specific energy consumption in different sectors	Provisions are applicable for

Sl. No.	Acts/ Rules/ Regulations	Description	Relevance to SMIF TN PROJECTS
		and sets up a specialized Bureau of Energy Efficiency to institutionalize energy efficiency measures, monitoring, and measurement at plant and macro-levels.	relevant projects.
23.	Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC)	The Energy Conservation Act 2001 that was passed by the Indian Parliament empowered the Central Government to prescribe an Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC). This code applies to new commercial buildings with a connected load of 100 kW & more or contract demand of 120 kVA or more; Introduces passive design features such as daylight requirements and shading provisions; Introduces provisions of installing Renewable Energy Systems; Sets minimum energy efficiency standards for design and construction; Encourages energy efficient design or retrofit of buildings .	Provisions are applicable for relevant projects.

Sl. No.	Acts/ Rules/ Regulations	Description	Relevance to SMIF TN PROJECTS
24.	The Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act 2010	<p>The Rules designate areas within a radius of 100 m and 200 m from the “protected property/ monument/ area” as “prohibited area” and “regulated area” respectively.</p> <p>Henceforth, no permission for construction of any public projects or any other nature shall be granted in the prohibited areas of the protected monument and protected area</p> <p>In respect of regulated area, the competent authority may grant permission for construction, reconstruction, repair and renovation based on recommendation of the National Monument Authority duly taking note of heritage bye-laws, which shall be prepared in respect of each protected monument and protected areas.</p>	Provisions are applicable for relevant projects.
25.	<p>The Right to Fair Compensation and transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (LARR).</p> <p>The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017, Government of Tamil</p>	<p>The Act provides for enhanced compensation and assistances measures and adopts a more consultative and participatory approach in dealing with the Project Affected Persons.</p> <p>This act came into effect on 1 January 2014 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 stands repealed. The Act lays down procedures for estimating fair compensation of the affected families (and not just the</p>	Provisions of this Act is relevant to this project.

Sl. No.	Acts/ Rules/ Regulations	Description	Relevance to SMIF TN PROJECTS
	Nadu. (Gazette Notification Sep 21, 2017)	titleholders) due to land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement. The Act is notified by the GoTN on 21 September 2017 (G.O. Ms. No. 298, Revenue & Disaster Management (LA-I(1), 20th September 2017)	
26.	The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006	It grants legal recognition to the rights of traditional forest dwelling communities.	Provisions are applicable for relevant projects.
27.	The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986	No child below 14 years of age will be employed or permitted to work in any of the occupations set forth in the Act's Part A of the Schedule or in any workshop wherein any of the processes set forth in Part B of the Schedule. Child can help his family or family enterprise, which is other than any hazardous occupations or processes set forth in the Schedule, after his school hours or during vacations.	Applicable.
28.	National Policy on safety, health and environment at work place	This code consolidates and amends the laws regulating the Occupational safety and health and working conditions of the persons employed in an establishment. The Act replaces 13 old central labour laws like The Factories Act, 1948, The Building and other Construction Workers Act, 1996, The Mines Act, 1952, The Inter-State	Applicable

Sl. No.	Acts/ Rules/ Regulations	Description	Relevance to SMIF TN PROJECTS
		Migrant Workmen Act, 1979, etc.	
29.	The Occupational Safety, Health And Working Conditions Code, 2020	This code consolidates and amends the laws regulating the Occupational safety and health and working conditions of the persons employed in an establishment. The Act replaces 13 old central labour laws like The Factories Act, 1948, The Building and other Construction Workers Act, 1996, The Mines Act, 1952, The Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979, etc	Applicable.
30.	Code on Wages, 2019	The Code on Wages seeks to regulate wages & bonus payments in all employments. The code subsumes four existing acts namely, The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.	Applicable.
31.	Workmen Compensation Act, 1923.	The Act provides for compensation by the employer to their workmen in case of injury by accident arising out of and during employment.	Applicable.
	State Regulations		
1.	Chennai Metropolitan Area Ground water (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2002	This amendment to the original act was made to impose provision of rainwater harvesting in every building either private or government to augment ground water storage in such manner as may be prescribed. The act also mentions that water bodies,	Provisions are applicable to relevant projects.

Sl. No.	Acts/ Rules/ Regulations	Description	Relevance to SMIF TN PROJECTS
		including ponds, lakes, tanks and the like, whether public or private should be used only for the purpose of storage of water and not for any other purposes. These provisions are also included in the Panchayats Act and the Municipal Act.	
2.	The Tamil Nadu Preservation of Private Forest Act, 1949	Guidelines for extraction of trees from non-forest area stipulates that permission for tree cutting shall be taken from State Forest department	Applicable.
3.	The Tamil Nadu Hill Areas (Preservation of Trees) Act, 1955	This Act regulates the cutting of trees and cultivation of land in hill areas of Tamil Nadu, (Coonoor, Kodaikanal, Kotagiri, Ootacamund, Yercaud). Any tree cutting in these areas requires permission from the Committee under this Act.	Applicable.
4.	The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 and Rules ^c 2015 notified by GOTN.	The Street Vendors Act came into force on March 5, 2014, and seeks to protect the livelihoods of street vendors while regulating street vending. The Act recognizes street vendors of different types including mobile (moving) vendors, stationary (vending from a particular place), natural markets (spaces where buyers and sellers traditionally congregate), vendors with temporary built-up structures, hawkers, peddlers and squatters. It provides for regulation of	Applicable if the project components are involved in the designated vending zones.

Sl. No.	Acts/ Rules/ Regulations	Description	Relevance to SMIF TN PROJECTS
		<p>street vendors, defines the rights and duties of street vendors and requires definition of designated vending zones, issue of certificates of vending and identity cards to street vendors, and proposes vending fees and maintenance charges. Under the Act, each state government is required to define the public purpose for which a street vendor may be evicted and the manner of relocation, manner of giving notice, and provides for a dispute resolution mechanism. As per the Act, planning and regulation of street vending is to be undertaken at town level by the Town Vending Committee. The Act also provides for social audit of the activities of the Town Vending Committee.</p> <p>This act that specifically aims to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities. It provides for Survey of street vendors and protection from eviction or relocation; issuance of certificate for vending; provides for rights and obligations of street vendors; development of street vending plans; organizing of capacity building programmes to enable the street vendors to exercise the rights contemplated under this Act; undertake</p>	

Sl. No.	Acts/ Rules/ Regulations	Description	Relevance to SMIF TN PROJECTS
		research, education and training programmes to advance knowledge and understanding of the role of the informal sector in the economy, in general and the street vendors, in particular and to raise awareness.	
5.	State Green Committee/District Green Committee	To consider the cutting of trees in public places and public offices. Ref G.O.(Ms).no.38 dated 02.07.2021 of the Environmental Climate Change and Forest (FR.13)Department, Government of Tamil Nadu	Applicable. Wherever tree cutting is envisaged, permission to be obtained.
6.	Occupational, Safety, Health and Working Conditions (Tamil Nadu) Rules 2022.	This draft rules notified on 11.04.2022	Applicable.
7.	Code on Wages (Tamil Nadu) Rules, 2022	This draft rules notified on 11.04.2022	Applicable.
	CLIMATE CHANGE		
1.	NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE (30.06.2008) TNSAPCC, 31.03.2015	India is faced with the challenge of sustaining its rapid economic growth while dealing with the global threat of climate change. India, in 2008, has set up National Action plan on climate change (NAPCC) which outlined policies aimed at sustainable growth and dealing with climate change concerns effectively. NAPCC outlines eight national missions to address various adaptation and mitigation measures pertaining to Solar	Applicable to relevant projects.

Sl. No.	Acts/ Rules/ Regulations	Description	Relevance to SMIF TN PROJECTS
		Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem, Green India, Sustaining Agriculture, Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change.	
2.	ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT, 2001	Aims to reduce specific energy consumption in different sectors, and sets up a specialized Bureau of Energy Efficiency to institutionalize energy efficiency measures, monitoring, and measurement at plant and macro-levels	Applicable to relevant projects.
3.	ENERGY CONSERVATION BUILDING CODE:	The Energy Conservation Act 2001 that was passed by the Indian Parliament, empowered the Central Government to prescribe an Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC). ECBC was launched in 2007 on a voluntary basis by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE and was revised in 2017. ECBC sets minimum energy efficiency standards for design and construction encouraging energy efficient design or retrofit of buildings without constraining the building function, comfort, health, or the productivity of the occupants and appropriate regard for economic	Applicable to relevant projects.

Sl. No.	Acts/ Rules/ Regulations	Description	Relevance to SMIF TN PROJECTS
		<p>considerations</p> <p>Mandatory Scope Covers commercial Buildings having their Connected Load of 100kW and above or contract demand 120kVA and above and is ECBC is recommended for all new buildings and additions to existing buildings with the total load exceeding 200KW or 120kVA.</p>	

Safeguard Policies – External Funding Agencies:

20. **The World Bank’s ESF, 2018⁴:** The World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) sets the World Bank’s commitment to sustainable development through a Bank policy and a set of Environmental and Social standards that are designed to support borrowers projects, with the aim of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. The ESF is the key E&S risk management tool which guides the borrowers to identify, assess, mitigate and report on project E&S risks, impacts and mitigation measures and the effectiveness of their implementation. As per the guiding principles of the ESF, all projects funded by the World Bank require the borrowers to – (a) achieve compliance with all applicable federal/national, state and local laws and regulations related to environmental and social matters; and (b) meet the requirements of the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) outlined in the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).
21. **KfW’s Sustainability Guideline (SG) Assessment and Management of Environmental, Social and Climate Aspects: Principles and Procedures, February 2022⁵:** The SG of KfW describes principles and procedures to assess the environmental, social and climate impacts during the preparation of FC measures financed by KfW. Objective of the guidelines is to define a common binding framework to incorporate environmental, social and climate standards into the planning, appraisal, implementation, and monitoring of FC measures and to enhance transparency, predictability and accountability in the decision-making processes of the internal environmental and social due diligence (ESDD) and climate mainstreaming.

⁴ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework>

⁵ https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/PDF/Download-Center/PDF-Dokumente-Richtlinien/Nachhaltigkeitsrichtlinie_EN.pdf

22. According to the KFW Sustainability Guideline, beside the relevant national law and legal requirements, the applicable standards are
- Environmental and Social Standards (ESS 1-10) of the World Bank Group (for public agencies)
 - IFC Performance Standards (PS) (for cooperation with the private sector)
 - General and sector-specific Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines
 - Core Labour Standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO)
23. According to KFW Sustainability Guideline the above-mentioned WB ESS Framework and it's standards (amongst others, mentioned above and in the KfW SG) must be applied for KfW funded projects. Details on the application of the WB ESS Standards are given in the following table.

ESIAs have to be conducted adequately to specific ESHS risk level (B, B+, A) even if national EIA notification is not required.

Applicable Environmental Standards:

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has stipulated different environmental standards with regards to Ambient Air Quality, Noise Quality, Water and Wastewater for the country as a whole under Environmental Protection Act, 1986. In project implementation, pollution prevention and control technologies and practices consistent with international good practice, as reflected in internationally recognized standards such as the World Bank Group's Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines shall be applied. When Government regulations differ from these levels and measures, project shall achieve whichever is more stringent. If less stringent levels or measures are appropriate in view of specific project circumstances, provide full and detailed justification. The applicable standards for the sub-projects will be included as part of the respective ESIAs.

Table 2 Application of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards

Sl. No.	Policies/ ESSs	Description	Scope of Application	Responsibility/ Documents Required (in addition to / supplementary to the requirements as per national legislation)
1.	ESS-1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	<p>Identify, assess, evaluate, and manage environment and social risks and impacts in a manner consistent with the ESF.</p> <p>a) To adopt a mitigation hierarchy approach to:</p> <p>b) Anticipate and avoid risks and impacts.</p> <p>c) Where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels.</p> <p>d) Once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate; and</p> <p>e) Where significant residual impacts remain, compensate for or offset them, were technically</p> <p>f) and financially feasible.</p>	<p>Throughout the project life cycle.</p> <p>a) Conduct an environmental and social assessment of the proposed project, including stakeholder engagement.;</p> <p>b) Undertake stakeholder engagement and disclose appropriate information in accordance with ESS10;</p> <p>c) Develop an ESCP and implement all measures and actions set out in the legal agreement including the ESCP; and</p> <p>d) d) conduct monitoring and reporting on the environmental and social performance of the project against ESS</p>	<p>PMU & PIU</p> <p>ESIA⁶, ESMF, ESCP, ESMP</p>

⁶ Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) have to be conducted adequately to specific ESHS risk level of the projects to be financed (B, B+, A) even if national EIA notification is not required.

Sl. No.	Policies/ ESSs	Description	Scope of Application	Responsibility/ Documents Required (in addition to / supplementary to the requirements as per national legislation)
2.	ESS-2 Labour and Working Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote safety and health at work. b) Promote the fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity of project workers. c) Protect project workers, with particular emphasis on vulnerable workers. d) Prevent the use of all forms of forced labour and child labour. e) Support the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining of project workers in a manner consistent with national law. f) Provide project workers with accessible means to raise workplace concerns. 	<p>The scope of application of ESS 2 is established in ESIA as per ESS1.</p> <p>The scope of application of ESS2 depends on the type of employment relationship between the borrower and the project workers.</p> <p>Applicable to the people employed or engaged directly by the Borrower (including project proponent and project implementing agencies) to work specifically in relation to the project. – Direct workers, contracted workers, primary supply workers community workers.</p>	<p>PIU & Contractor</p> <p>ESIA/ ESMP/LMP in contract documents including GRM (for all direct workers & contracted workers), OHS.</p>
3.	ESS-3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote the sustainable use of resources, including energy, water, and raw materials. b) Avoid or minimize adverse impacts on 	<p>Resource Efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Energy Use b) Water Use 	<p>PIU & Contractor</p> <p>ESIA/ESMP</p>

Sl. No.	Policies/ ESSs	Description	Scope of Application	Responsibility/ Documents Required (in addition to / supplementary to the requirements as per national legislation)
		<p>human health and the environment caused by pollution from project activities.</p> <p>c) To avoid or minimize project-related emissions of short and long-lived climate pollutants.</p> <p>d) To avoid or minimize generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.</p> <p>e) To minimise and manage the risks and impacts associated with pesticide use</p>	<p>c) Raw material use</p> <p>Pollution Prevention and management on</p> <p>a. Air pollution</p> <p>b. Hazardous & Non hazardous wastes</p> <p>c. Chemicals & Hazardous materials</p> <p>d. Management of pesticides</p>	<p>Additional Plans (Hazardous Waste Management Plans, Water consumption plans etc.), if applicable</p>
4.	ESS-4 Community Health and Safety	<p>a) Anticipate or avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities during project life cycle from routine and non-routine circumstances</p> <p>b) Promote quality, safety, and climate change considerations in infrastructure design and construction, including dams</p> <p>c) Avoid or minimize community exposure to project-related traffic and</p>	<p>This ESS addresses potential risks and impacts on communities that may be affected by project activities. Occupation health and safety (OHS) requirements for project workers in addressed ESS2, and measures to avoid or minimise impacts on human health and environment due to existing or potential pollution are set out in ESS3.</p> <p>a) Community Health & Safety (infrastructure and equipment design</p>	<p>PIU & Contractor</p> <p>ESIA/ ESMP</p> <p>Additional Plans (Traffic Management Plan etc.), if applicable</p>

Sl. No.	Policies/ ESSs	Description	Scope of Application	Responsibility/ Documents Required (in addition to / supplementary to the requirements as per national legislation)
		<p>road safety risks, diseases and hazardous materials</p> <p>d) Have in place effective measures to address emergency events</p> <p>e) Ensure that safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the project-affected communities</p>	<p>and safety, safety of services, traffic & road safety, eco system services, community exposure to health issues, management and safety of hazardous materials, emergency preparedness and response.</p> <p>b) Security Personnel</p>	
5.	ESS-5 Land Acquisition Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	<p>a) Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives</p> <p>b) Avoid forced eviction</p> <p>c) Mitigate unavoidable adverse impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by providing compensation at replacement cost and assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, livelihoods and living standards to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of</p>	<p>The ESS applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from Land Acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation.</p> <p>a. General (Eligibility classification, project design, compensation and benefits for affected persons, community engagement (affected), GRM, Planning & Implementation etc)</p>	<p>PIU/ULB</p> <p>ESIA, EMSP, RP, RF, Process framework</p>

Sl. No.	Policies/ ESSs	Description	Scope of Application	Responsibility/ Documents Required (in addition to / supplementary to the requirements as per national legislation)
		<p>project implementation, whichever is higher</p> <p>d) Improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure</p> <p>e) Conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs</p> <p>f) Ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.</p>	<p>b. Displacement (Physical displacement, economic displacement)</p> <p>c. Collaboration with other responsible agencies or subnational jurisdictions</p> <p>d. Technical and Financial assistance</p>	
6.	ESS-6 Biodiversity Conservation	<p>a) Protect and conserve biodiversity and habitats.</p> <p>b) Apply the mitigation hierarchy and the precautionary approach in the design and implementation of projects that</p>	Based on the environmental and social assessment, the requirements of this ESS are applied to all projects that potentially affect biodiversity or habitats, either positively or negatively, directly or indirectly, or that	<p>PIU/ Contractors</p> <p>ESIA/ESMP</p> <p>Additional Plans (Biodiversity</p>

Sl. No.	Policies/ ESSs	Description	Scope of Application	Responsibility/ Documents Required (in addition to / supplementary to the requirements as per national legislation)
		<p>could have an impact on biodiversity.</p> <p>c) To promote the sustainable management of living natural resources.</p> <p>d) To support livelihoods of local communities, including indigenous peoples, and inclusive economic development, through the adoption of practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities.</p>	<p>depend upon biodiversity for their success.</p> <p>B. General, (assessment of risks and impacts, conservation of biodiversity and habitats, modified habitat, Natural Habitat, Critical Habitat, Legally protected and internationally recognized areas of high biodiversity value, invasive alien species, sustainable management of living natural resources,</p> <p>C. Primary suppliers</p>	Action Plan etc.), if applicable
7.	ESS-7 Indigenous People	<p>a) Ensure that the development process fosters full respect for affected parties' human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods.</p> <p>b) Promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities in a manner that is accessible, culturally appropriate and inclusive.</p>	Based on the environmental and social assessment this ESS is applied whenever Indigenous Peoples, Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (as they may be referred to in the national context) are present in, or have collective attachment to the proposed project area.	<p>PIU/ Contractors</p> <p>ESIA, ESMP, SEP, FPIC, IPP</p>

Sl. No.	Policies/ ESSs	Description	Scope of Application	Responsibility/ Documents Required (in addition to / supplementary to the requirements as per national legislation)
		<p>c) Improve project design and promote local support by establishing and maintaining an ongoing relationship based on meaningful consultation with affected parties.</p> <p>d) Obtain the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of affected parties in three circumstances.</p> <p>e) Recognize, respect and preserve the culture, knowledge, and practices of Indigenous peoples, and to provide them with an opportunity to adapt to changing conditions in a manner and in a timeframe acceptable to them.</p>		

Sl. No.	Policies/ ESSs	Description	Scope of Application	Responsibility/ Documents Required (in addition to / supplementary to the requirements as per national legislation)
8.	ESS-8 Cultural Heritage	a) Protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation. b) Address cultural heritage as an integral aspect of sustainable development. c) Promote meaningful consultation with stakeholders regarding cultural heritage. d) Promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage.	The term 'cultural heritage' encompasses tangible and intangible heritage, which may be recognized and valued at a local, regional, national or global level.(includes Tangible ⁷ & b. intangible cultural heritage ⁸). a. Stakeholder consultation and identification of cultural heritage. b. Suggest measures in the ESIA like (i) report chance finds (ii) avoiding impact on the heritage structures, etc	PIU ESIA/ESMP
9.	ESS-9 Financial	a) Sets out how Financial Intermediaries (FI) will assess and manage	NA	NA

⁷ Tangible cultural heritage, which includes movable or immovable objects, sites, structures groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Tangible cultural heritage may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above or below land or under the water.

⁸ Intangible cultural heritage, which includes practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills-as well as the instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces associated therewith that communities and groups recognize as part of their cultural heritage, as transmitted from generation to generation and constantly recreated by them in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history.

Sl. No.	Policies/ ESSs	Description	Scope of Application	Responsibility/ Documents Required (in addition to / supplementary to the requirements as per national legislation)
	Intermediaries	<p>environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the subprojects it finances.</p> <p>b) Promote good environmental and social management practices in the subprojects the FI finance.</p> <p>c) Promote good environmental and sound human resources management within the FI.</p>		
10.	ESS-10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	<p>b) Establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that helps Borrowers identify stakeholders and maintain a constructive relationship with them.</p> <p>c) Assess level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design.</p> <p>d) Promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties</p>	<p>ESS10 applies to all projects supported by the Bank through investment project financing. The borrower will engage with stakeholders as an integral part of the project's environmental and social assessment and project design and implementation as outlined in ESS1.</p> <p>a) Engagement during project preparation, SEP, Information disclosure, Meaningful consultation.</p> <p>b) Engagement during project</p>	<p>PMU/PIU</p> <p>ESIA/SEP/ GRM</p>

Sl. No.	Policies/ ESSs	Description	Scope of Application	Responsibility/ Documents Required (in addition to / supplementary to the requirements as per national legislation)
		<p>throughout the project life-cycle.</p> <p>e) Ensure that appropriate project information is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner.</p>	<p>implementation and external reporting</p> <p>c) Grievance Mechanism</p> <p>d) Organisation capacity and commitment</p>	

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II. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

Policy Principles and Entitlements

24. A project involves multiple sub-projects wherein the nature and design of the sub-projects are not known during the appraisal stage requires a resettlement policy framework (RPF). RPF deals with project related land acquisition and restriction on land use resulting in adverse impacts to communities and persons, Physical or economic displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter, loss of income) and so on. To mitigate the IR impacts a resettlement policy which includes the entitlements to the impacted is detailed out in this section. This RPF guides for development of appropriate mitigation and compensation measures, for land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation, permanent and temporary impacts caused by project activities whose exact locations are not known.
25. The Program will recognize three types of physically displaced persons like (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of physically displaced persons. It also applies to all types of economically displaced persons – those facing permanent income loss as well as those facing temporary income loss. In accordance with the involuntary resettlement principles of this Resettlement Framework, all affected persons will be entitled to compensation/resettlement assistance. Compensation and assistance will be based on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and the impacts, including vulnerability status of the affected persons.
26. Land will be acquired based on Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (RFCTLARR 2013) Based on RFCTLARR Act 2013 and RFCTLARR GOTN Notified Rules, 2017; state policies and regulations and World Bank ESS5-Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement; the following resettlement principles are adopted for this program: (i) Screening of the project to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Minimizing and avoiding land acquisition and resettlement impacts of each subproject by exploring all viable alternative designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound resettlement plans will be prepared and affected persons will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) full information and close consultations with affected persons including consultation with affected persons on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to affected persons, and participation of affected persons in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured; Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner to affected persons and

other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and other documents such as the monitoring reports to affected persons and other stakeholders; (iv) Where the resettlement impacts are unavoidable, the displaced persons should be assisted in improving or at least regaining their standard of living; (v) Vulnerable groups comprising below poverty line households, including female-headed households, disabled persons, elderly, children, landless, non-titled households with no tenure security, and schedule castes and scheduled tribe households will be given special assistance; (vi) payment of compensation to affected persons including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement cost; (vii) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (viii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (ix) establishment of appropriate GRMs.

27. **Negotiated Land Acquisition:** In this mechanism the project needs ensure that alternative options are available in the event the land owner(s) refuse(s) to sell the land or the negotiation fails to reach an agreement. Section 46 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and WB -ESS 5 permits direct purchase of land and undertaking direct negotiation with the land owner. Direct negotiations with land owners' results in a fair and transparent manner and land will be purchased upon agreement of a negotiated price. In the Project, in addition to the requirements in RFCTLARR Act, the process of negotiation will involve the following steps:
- (i) negotiation will take place when there is a willing seller;
 - (ii) consultation with the affected person has to be carried out and documented;
 - (iii) the minimum negotiated price to start negotiations will be not below the valuation of land based on the market value/guideline value of land whichever is higher;
 - (iv) all negotiations have to be carried out in a transparent manner and the negotiation and settlement processes to be documented
 - (v) the seller is given a genuine opportunity to retain the land and to refuse to sell it and is fully informed about available choices and their implications.
 - (vi) The land transfer and updated records of the purchased lands will have to be completed prior to the start of civil works.

If the negotiated land acquisition fails, the acquisition and compensation will be as per RFCTLARR 2013, WB -ESS 5 and Rules notified by the Government of Tamil Nadu from time to time.

28. **Land Donation.** For a project that directly benefits communities, land may be voluntarily donated to the project. In case of land donation, an independent external party will have to be engaged to ensure and validate these requirements: (i) The donation will not cause significant impacts on the livelihood of the donor(s) and the donor(s) has/have full understanding of the value of their donated land(s); (ii) the donation is not by a land owner(s) categorized as poor or vulnerable; (iii) the land donation should not cause displacement of tenants, lessees or other current land users; (iv) the donation will not cause any economic or physical displacement (to legal titleholder or non-titleholder); (v) the land

donor(s) will get direct benefits from the proposed project activities; (vi) meaningful consultations are conducted with the land owner(s); and (vii) the land donation(s) does not come from coercion or asymmetrical power relation between the land owner(s) and the government. The borrower shall maintain a transparent record of the entire process of land obtained through donation. The cost for changing the land ownership titles⁹ and land registration should be borne by the project and land transfer (with new titles) should be completed prior to start of civil works. Where such voluntary land transaction may result in the displacement of persons, other than the seller, who occupy, use or claim rights to the land, RFCTLARR Act, supplemented by requirements of WB ESS 5 are to be applied.

29. **Use of Government Lands.** Very often, the lands belonging to other landowning departments are required to be used for various facilities to be proposed. Generally, necessary permissions and approvals for land alienation take a long time. In case of all Government lands, obtaining necessary “Enter Upon Permission (EUP)”/“No Objection Certificate” from land owning agencies or other authorities concerned, prior to contract award is a pre-requisite and the land alienation or conditions for EUP must be completed as soon as possible and prior to commencement of construction in those respective facilities/sites. In case of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (HR&CE) Department land, acquisition will be as per the applicable provisions of the state government. However, the sites will be screened for social impacts and mitigation plans will be prepared in line with the policy provisions of this resettlement framework, as required.
30. The Program is likely to have the following major types of involuntary resettlement impacts that are eligible for compensation and mitigation measures: (i) loss of assets, including land and structures; (ii) loss of income or livelihood; and, (iii) collective impacts on groups, such as loss of common property resources and loss of access or limited access to such resources. Every effort will be made during the preparation of detailed design to minimize acquisition of land and other assets and to reduce any involuntary resettlement impacts. Other unforeseen impacts will also be compensated and addressed in accordance with the principles of this Resettlement framework.
31. Displacement under the sub-projects will be limited to the area required for the sub-projects and their safety zones, referred to as the direct impact zone. Only structures and other encumbrances within this zone will be affected. Every effort will be made during the preparation of the detailed design to minimize acquisition of land and other assets and to reduce negative socio-economic impact. The structures and assets falling outside the direct impact zone will be left undisturbed. Impacts, unforeseen to the structures or assets outside will also be compensated in accordance to the principles of this resettlement framework.

⁹ For both private donor and government lands.

32. A detailed description of each compensation measure and assistance is provided in the entitlement) matrix. The matrix has special provisions for non-titled persons. affected persons/displaced persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons.
33. **DEFINITIONS** : For purposes of this framework, the following definitions will be applicable:
- **Affected area**: means such area as may be notified by the appropriate Government for the purposes of land acquisition and which land will be acquired under RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 through declaration by Notification in the Official Gazette by the appropriate Government or for which land belonging to the Government will be cleared from obstructions;
 - **Agricultural land**: Means land used for the purpose of: (i) agriculture or horticulture; (ii) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs; (iii) raising of crops, trees, grass or garden produce; and (iv) land used for the grazing of cattle;
 - **Below poverty line (BPL) or BPL family**: means below poverty line families as defined by the Planning Commission of India, from time to time and those included in the BPL list for the time-being in force;
 - **Building**: Means a house, out house or other roofed structure whether masonry, brick, wood, mud, metal or any other material whatsoever but does not include a tent or other portable and temporary shelter;
 - **Corridor of impact (COI)**: Refers to the minimum land width required for construction including embankments, facilities and features such as approach roads, drains, utility ducts and lines, fences, green belts, safety zone, working spaces etc. Additional land width would be acquired/purchased or taken on temporary lease if the Corridor of Impact extends beyond the available Right of Way;
 - **Cut-off date**: (i) In the cases of land acquisition affecting land holders the cut-off date would be the last date of publishing Notification for land acquisition u/s 11 (1) of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 in the local newspaper. Those without any valid pass, the cut-off date would be the start date of the Census and Socio-Economic survey.
 - **Encroacher**: A person who has extended their building, agricultural lands, business premises or work places into public/government land without authority;
 - **Income**: Income of the PAP shall mean the amount prior to the cut-off date from all occupations taken together calculated by an objective assessment;
 - **Land**: "land" includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth
 - **Land acquisition" or "acquisition of land"**: means acquisition of land under the RTFCTLARR, 2013.
 - **Non-agricultural labourer**: means a person who is not an agricultural labourer but is primarily residing in the affected area for a period of not less than five years immediately before the declaration of the affected area and who does not hold any land under the affected area but who earns his livelihood mainly by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before

such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood mainly by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected area;

- **Notification:** means a notification issued from time to time by appropriate government for land acquisition under the provisions of RTFCTLARR, 2013.
- **Project Affected Family (as defined in RTFCTLARR Act 2013):** It includes-
 - i. a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired;
 - ii. a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land;
 - iii. the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognised under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land
 - iv. family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land;
 - v. a member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition;
 - vi. a family residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land;
- **Project Affected Person (PAP):** Any person affected either directly or indirectly by the project and/or project related activity, irrespective of the legal status and would include:
 - a) Patta/Title holders,
 - b) Encroachers,
 - c) Squatters,
 - d) Tenants, Leaseholders, Sharecroppers,
 - e) Employees, Landless labourers,
- **Project Affected Household (PAH):** A social unit consisting of a family and/or non-family members living together, and is affected by the project negatively and/or positively;
- **Rent:** Means whatever is lawfully payable in cash or in kind, partly in cash and partly in kind, whether as a fixed quantity of produce or as a share of the produce, on account of the use or occupation of land or on account of any right in land but shall not include land revenue;
- **Potential Temporary Economic Impacts:** The potential temporary economic impacts will be largely small business enterprises (for eg, hawkers, mobile vendors, road side shops etc) fouling with project pipeline alignment. These impacts will be identified as part of social baseline survey and necessary compensation as per entitlement matrix to be worked out and include the same in the ESIAR/RP, as applicable.
- **Replacement Cost:** A replacement cost/value of any land or other asset is the cost/value equivalent to or sufficient to replace/purchase the same land or other asset and other applicable taxes to be incurred by the affected person. The depreciation and salvage value will not be subtracted in determining the structure cost.

- **Shop:** Means any premises where any trade or business is carried on and where services are rendered to customers;
- **Squatter:** A person who has settled on public/government land, land belonging to institutions, trust, etc and or someone else's land illegally for residential, business and or other purposes and/or has been occupying land and building/asset without authority;
- **Temporary Impact:** Impact expected during implementation of the project in the form of earth spoil, tremors and vibrations, etc. affecting land and structures.
- **Tenant:** A person who holds/occupies land-/structure of another person and (but for a special contract) would be liable to pay rent for that land/structure. This arrangement includes the predecessor and successor-in-interest of the tenant but does not include mortgage of the rights of a landowner or a person to whom holding has been transferred; or an estate/holding has been let in farm for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue; or of a sum recoverable as such an arrear or a person who takes from Government a lease of unoccupied land for the purpose of subletting it.
- **Vulnerable Households:** Vulnerable PAPs: Vulnerable PAPs are those living below poverty line, SC / ST families and women headed households, Widows, Physically Challenged persons; Elderly persons above the age of 60 years among the affected families.
- **Wage earner:** Wage earners are those whose livelihood would be affected due to the displacement of the employer. The person must be in continuous employment for at least six months prior to the cut-off date with the said employer and must have reliable documentary evidence to prove his/her employment.

COMPENSATION FOR LAND AND RELATED R&R

34. Wherever Land Acquisition is involved in the projects, compensation for the land and related R&R to the PAPs will be made as per the provisions of the RTFCTLARR 2013 and WB ESS 5. The District Administration / concerned authorities will carry out private land acquisition and R&R implementation based on the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 and WB ESS 5. The project affected assigned landowners will be treated similar to the project affected land owners
35. The need for resettlement and rehabilitation arises when the land which is acquired or alienated or transferred results in involuntary displacement and/or loss of livelihood, sources of income and access to common properties/resources on which people depend for economic, social and cultural needs irrespective of their legal status. Though the squatters and encroachers are not entitled to legal compensation for land that they have occupied, this policy will provide for resettlement and rehabilitation of such persons with the aim of improving their standard of living. This policy will also be applicable to those landowners from whom land would be acquired. In case of those affected families living in the lands reserved under Development Plans with or without approval of construction of structures will also be assisted for resettlement and rehabilitation as per the Entitlement Framework in this ECSMF.

36. **Use of Government Lands:** Very often, the lands belonging to other land-owning departments are required to be used for various facilities to be proposed. Generally, necessary permissions and approvals for land alienation take long time. In case of all Government lands, obtaining “Enter Upon permission” from land owning agencies or other authorities concerned, prior to contract award is a pre-requisite and the land alienation or conditions for Enter upon permissions must be completed as soon as possible and prior to commencement of construction in those respective facilities / sites. In case of HR&CE land, acquisition will be as per the applicable provisions of the State Government. However, the sites will be screened for social impacts and mitigation plans will be prepared in line with the ECSMF policy provisions, as required.

ENTITLEMENT FOR PAPs

37. The entitlement for different categories of impacts is explained in the following entitlement matrix. The principles of the entitlement matrix are in accordance with the RTFCTLARR, 2013 and World Bank ESF -ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement. The entitlement matrix presents the entitlements for different impact categories in the following order.

1. Impact to title holders which covers

- a. Loss of Land
- b. Loss of Residential Structures
- c. Loss of commercial structures

2. Impact to tenants and leaseholders

- a. residential
- b. commercial

3. Impacts to non-title holders

- a. residential squatters
- b. commercial squatters
- c. encroachers

4. Impacts to trees, plants and standing crops

5. Loss of Livelihoods

- a. employers in shops, agricultural labourers, sharecroppers etc.,

6. Impacts to Vulnerable Households

7. Impacts to Community Assets

8. Unforeseen impacts

9. Temporary Economic Impacts during implementation

Table 3 Entitlement Matrix^{10 11} for Compensation and R&R

NO	Impact Category	Entitlements	Explanations
I Impacts to Title holders (Loss of Private Properties)			
A	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	<p>Compensation at replacement costs as per RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 criteria provided in Para 26 of the Act</p> <p>One time grant not exceeding Rs.5,00,000/- for each affected household or annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to Consumer Price indexation.</p> <p>One time Resettlement Allowance Rs.50,000/- for the displaced household.</p>	<p>Higher of (i) market value as per India Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements; or (ii) average sale price for similar land ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies. Plus 100% solatium and 12% interest from date of notification to award. .</p> <p>The multiplied factor adopted by GoTN for distance from urban area to the affected area will be applied.</p> <p>In case of impacts to assigned lands, the compensation and other benefits will be provided to affected owners at par with the land owners.</p> <p>The provision of infrastructural</p>

¹⁰ Any changes required in the Entitlement Matrix pursuant to any Amendments in the Act or rules to be notified by the GoTN, will be incorporated with the concurrence of the Bank.

¹¹ All cash allowances in the Entitlement Matrix shall be revised at the rate of 5% per annum starting from the financial year 2023-24

NO	Impact Category	Entitlements	Explanations
			<p>amenities will be as per the Third Schedule of RTFCTLARR Act 2013, wherever alternative resettlement sites are provided.</p> <p>The provision of purchase or lease as available under RTFCTLARR act, 2013, will be exercised whoever appropriate. The acquiring entity shall consider acquisition of residual land or asset, if it is not economically viable and shall compensate as per the provisions of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>All fees, stamp duties and registration charges are to be borne by the executing agency.</p>
B	Loss of residential structure	<p>Cash compensation as per the replacement cost of the structure without depreciation and 100 % solatium.</p> <p>Each affected family having cattle will be provided one time financial assistance of Rs.25,000 .</p> <p>Provision of alternative</p>	<p>The value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined without depreciation and as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <p>Stamp duty and</p>

NO	Impact Category	Entitlements	Explanations
		<p>house or Minimum of Rs,1,50,000 financial assistance in Urban Areas. Provision of House in case of rural area as per IAY specifications or equivalent cost of the house.</p> <p>Each affected family which is displaced due to land acquisition shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to Rs.3000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award.</p> <p>Transportation cost of Rs.50,000/-</p> <p>Right to salvage affected materials</p>	<p>registration charges will be borne in case of new houses or sites</p> <p>Houses in urban areas may be provided in multi-storied building complexes.</p> <p>Where the loss of structure is partial and the remaining structure is unviable, compensation will be based on the total structure and benefits will be given as mentioned in this section.</p>
C	Loss of Commercial structure	<p>Cash compensation as per replacement cost for the Structure without depreciation and 100 % solatium.</p> <p>One time grant to artisan, small trader and certain others shall get a one time financial assistance of Rs.25,000/-</p> <p>Each affected owner of commercial establishment which is displaced due to land acquisition shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to Rs.3000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award.</p>	<p>The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined without depreciation and as per Section 29 of RTFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <p>Where the loss of structure is partial and the remaining structure is unviable, compensation will be based on the total structure and benefits will be given as mentioned in this section.</p>

NO	Impact Category	Entitlements	Explanations
		Transportation cost of Rs.50,000/- Right to salvage affected materials	
D	Impacts to tenants, leaseholders and sharecroppers (residential commercial/agricultural) /	<p><u>Residential</u> Each affected family (not the owner) which is displaced due to land acquisition shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to Rs.3000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award. One time financial assistance of Rs.50,000 as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle. Right to salvage affected materials</p> <p><u>Commercial</u> Each affected commercial establishment (not the owner) which is displaced due to land acquisition shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent of Rs.3000/per month for a period of one year from the date of award. One time financial assistance of Rs.50,000 as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings</p>	

NO	Impact Category	Entitlements	Explanations
		<p>and cattle.</p> <p>One time grant to artisan, small trader and certain others shall get a one time financial assistance of Rs.25,000</p> <p><u>Agricultural Tenants</u></p> <p>In case of agricultural tenants advance notice to harvest crops or compensation for lost crop at market value of the yield determined by agricultural department</p>	
E	Impacts to trees, plants and standing crops,	<p>Compensation at market value.</p> <p>The Collector for the purpose of determining the value of trees, plants and standing crops attached to the land acquired, use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary by him.</p>	<p>The compensation for the affected trees, plants shall be determined as per Section 29 (2)& (3) of the RTFCTLARR Act 2013.</p>
II. Impacts to Non-title holders (Squatters, encroachers, tenants, leaseholders)			

NO	Impact Category	Entitlements	Explanations
(a)	Loss of House:	<p>Compensation as per replacement cost for the structure without depreciation</p> <p>Alternative house with minimum area as per Government norms. The cost of alternative housing to be provided can be set off against all or part of the compensation payable for the structure lost.</p> <p>One time Subsistence grant equivalent to 180 days of minimum wages which will be worked out as per the prevailing MNREGA¹² rates.</p>	<p>Houses in urban areas may, if necessary, be provided in multi-storied building complexes. The Titles for alternatives houses shall be provided in the joint name of the wife and husband.</p> <p>Loss of trees will be compensated.</p>
(b)	Loss of shop:	<p>One time financial assistance of Rs. 13,400/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.</p> <p>Right to salvage the affected materials.</p> <p>Compensation as per the replacement cost of the structure without depreciation.</p> <p>One time subsistence grant equivalent to 180 days of minimum wages which will be worked out as per the prevailing MNREGA rates.</p>	

¹² Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). the Union government fixes state-wise wage rates for unskilled manual workers, who work under the rural job guarantee scheme.

NO	Impact Category	Entitlements	Explanations
		<p>One time financial assistance of Rs. 13,400/- as transportation cost for shifting.</p> <p>One time assistance of Rs. 20,000/- toward economic rehabilitation.</p> <p>Right to salvage the affected materials</p>	
(c)	Encroached Structure:	<p>Cash compensation for the affected structure as per the replacement cost without depreciation.</p> <p>Right to salvage material.</p>	<p>The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by the replacement Value of the encroached structure without depreciation.</p>
(d)	Loss of Kiosk	<p>Compensation as per The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014. As per clause 13 Relocation of Street Vendors will be adhered to.</p>	<p>The relocation shall be done with concurrence of the Town Vending Committee, and will broadly involve relocation of permanently impacted vendors to a suitable area/vending zone without threat of eviction and issuance of vending licences to them to continue with their economic activities. This will be over and above any compensation for structure/asset loss, in accordance with</p>

NO	Impact Category	Entitlements	Explanations
			the provisions of this EM.
III. Loss of Income /Livelihood			
	Loss of employment in non-agricultural activities or daily agricultural wage and other wage workers	Subsistence allowance equivalent to monthly minimum agricultural/industrial wages for 3 months	Only agricultural labourers, who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the land owner or those affected full time employees of the business will be eligible for this assistance.
	Loss of livelihood (other than wage income)	Assistance to link up with government skill or entrepreneurship development programs (including training, travel, conveyance and food costs).	Training will be provided through relevant training institutes. Suitable government skill /entrepreneurship development programs will be identified and assistance provided to APs to enroll and access the same.
IV. Impact to Vulnerable PAFs			
a	Vulnerable PAFs	<p>Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food.</p> <p>One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.</p>	<p>Training will be provided through relevant training institutions Suitable government skill /entrepreneurship development programs will be identified and assistance provided to PAFs to enroll and access the same.</p> <p>The one time assistance to the</p>

NO	Impact Category	Entitlements	Explanations
		<p>Additional assistance to the vulnerable PAFs whose livelihood/loss of shelter is impacted by the project will be paid additional one time assistance of Rs. 6700.</p> <p>Wherever possible, the vulnerable people shall be assisted in enrolling the applicable government programmes.</p>	Vulnerable PAFs will be paid to only one type of impact for the multiple vulnerable impacts.
Section V Impacts to Community Assets			
		<p>Wherever possible the community assets will be relocated in consultation with community.</p> <p>When the relocation of the community assets are not feasible, will be provided afresh.</p>	
Section VI. Unforeseen Impacts			
		<p>Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of this resettlement policy framework.</p> <p>In case of unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts during implementation, a social impact assessment must be</p>	

NO	Impact Category	Entitlements	Explanations
		conducted, and the resettlement plan updated, or a new resettlement plan must be prepared, in accordance with this ECSMF and KfWs SG.	
Section VII. Temporary Economic Impacts during implementation			
		Compensation for loss of income for the duration of impact based on net income worked out as per IT returns or based on notified minimum wage rates, whichever is higher.	Advance notice provided to temporarily affected persons once contractor's work plans are finalized, with minimum 7 working days.

Beneficiary Assessment:

38. A beneficiary assessment will be carried out for all the sub-projects wherever appropriate, through relevant instruments including sample household surveys, FGDs, secondary information through Census, Secondary data, published data sources, reports, research articles, etc. to collect relevant baseline information related to the sub-projects. Beneficiary assessment will cover people who a) are better protected against climate change and negative environmental impacts, b) have direct access to the infrastructure implemented and c) the number of women who benefit from the project; d) low income areas, perceptions among women, etc. This activity will be completed during the first year of the contract award and will be used to measure the improvements against the baseline situations after the sub projects are completed and put into use. The baseline information will be forms part of appraisal document.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL, CLIMATE CHANGE AND SOCIAL RISK CLASSIFICATION AND CATEGORISATION

39. TNUIFSL manages funds for the TNUDF. TNUDF extends term loans to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Statutory Bodies, Public Undertakings, and Private Investors for urban infrastructure projects in the state of Tamil Nadu.
40. TNUIFSL recognizes the environmental and social issues related to urban infrastructure projects such as pollution of water bodies or other natural resources, issues related to air pollution or other environmental components, issues of land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement etc and prepares itself to address their mitigation through a set of management procedures elaborated in its ECSMF.
41. TNUIFSL will ensure that the policies and procedures described in the ECSMF will be applicable to all External Aided Projects. This ECSMF provides a list of entitlements for project affected persons and families, addressed in Resettlement Policy Framework in Chapter III.
42. To evolve its environmental and social management procedures, TNUIFSL has carefully examined the portfolio of urban infrastructure projects previously executed by TNUDF and environmental and social issues arising in each of the projects. TNUDF projects in the past have encompassed several sub-projects including roads, bridges, street lights, solid waste Management, storm water drains, bus stations, and markets in various ULBs in Tamil Nadu.

TYPICAL MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

43. TNUDF finances the following categories of urban infrastructure projects
 - ✓ Water Supply and Sanitation
 - ✓ Tertiary Treatment and Reuse of Treated Water
 - ✓ Solid Waste Management, Remediation of existing land fill sites through Biomining and reuse of reclaimed land etc
 - ✓ Improvement / Rehabilitation of Lakes / waterways
 - ✓ Nature based, integrated rejuvenation of water bodies
 - ✓ Integrated storm water harvesting parks and Green spaces through innovating and Nature Based Interventions.
 - ✓ Storm Water Drains
 - ✓ Transportation including urban roads and traffic management

- ✓ Commercial Complexes
- ✓ Non commercial / Community Amenities
- ✓ Integrated area development

1.5 RISK ASSESSMENT CLASSIFICATION AND CATEGORISATION

44. Environmental and social risk screening, classification and categorisation of sub-projects take into account relevant potential risks and impacts, such as: the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the sub-project ;
- a. the nature and magnitude of the potential E&S risks and impacts, including impacts on greenfield sites; impacts on brownfield sites including (e.g., rehabilitation, maintenance or upgrading activities); the nature of the potential risks and impacts (e.g. whether they are irreversible, unprecedented or complex); resettlement activities; presence of Indigenous Peoples; and possible mitigation measures considering the mitigation hierarchy, construction risks, labor management, stakeholder engagement, risk of conflicts.
 - b. the capacity and commitment of the Borrower to manage such risks and impacts in a manner consistent with the ESSs, including the country's policy, legal and institutional framework; laws, regulations, rules and procedures applicable to the Project sector, including regional and local requirements; the technical and institutional capacity of the Borrower; the Borrower's track record of past Project implementation; and the financial and human resources available for management of the Project;
 - c. other areas of risk that may be relevant to the delivery of E&S mitigation measures and outcomes, depending on the specific Project and the context in which it is being developed, including the nature of the mitigation and technology being proposed, considerations relating to domestic and/or regional stability, conflict or security.
 - d. **Associated Facilities:** If a subproject involves facilities and/or business activities that already exist or are under construction, including an on-site assessment to identify past or present concerns related to impacts on the environment needs to be carried out. The project will be required to apply the ECSMF to all activities identified as being associated facilities as per the screening exercise based on guidance under ESS1 of The World Bank and as per KfW Sustainability Guidelines. The objective of this assessment is to determine whether actions were in accordance with KfW's safeguard principles and requirements for borrowers/clients, and to identify and plan appropriate measures to address outstanding compliance issues.
 - e. **Risk Classification and Categorisation:** There are two levels of assessing the risk levels, level 1 is risk classification as per para I below. This will be assessed for environmental and social impacts separately. And level 2 is based on the E&S risk classification the sub-project risk categorisation will be arrived. The risk categories will be as per KfW FC measures provided below. Based on the risk classification and risk categorisation the ESIARs to prepare mitigation plans with budget estimates.

- I. World Bank ESF classifies all sub-projects into one of four classifications as **High Risk**, **Substantial Risk**, **Moderate Risk**, and **Low Risk** taking into account relevant issues like type, location, sensitivity and scale of the project, nature & magnitude of the potential environmental & social risks and impacts.
45. KFW FC measures are classified into one of the following four categories “**A**” (high risk), “**B+**” (substantial risk), “**B**” (moderate risk), or “**C**” (low risk), according to the relevance of their potentially adverse environmental and social impacts and risks.
46. As per the as per National Regulation, the sub-projects are categorised as: A, B1 & B2. In determining appropriate risk classification ECSMF will take into account relevant issues, such as the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project, nature and magnitude of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts and the capacity and commitment of the Borrower (including other entity responsible for the implementation of the project) to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts in a manner consistent with the ESSs.
47. Based on the above paragraphs the sub-projects will be categorised as per the following table. The table also shows required studies and ESHS management tools for mitigating risk associate with each of the risk category.

Table 4 Categorisation of sub-projects based on Environmental and Social Sensitivity

Sub-Project Risk Category	Environmental and Social Risks	Required Studies and ESHS Management Tools
A	The subproject is likely to have significant adverse environmental or social risks or/and impacts that are irreversible, diverse, or unprecedented, and may affect an area larger than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. Also based on E&S risk classification.	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study (ESIA ¹³) including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Grievance redress mechanism, Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)/Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and – if applicable - additional plans such as Indigenous People Plan, Gender Action Plan etc., depending on specific risks of the sub-projects
B+	Projects with potential adverse environmental or social risks or/and impacts that are moderate in number, mostly irreversible, and	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study (ESIA) including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Stakeholder Engagement

¹³ Indicative outline for ESIA is provided in Appendix 3

	possibly addressed through mitigation measures. Also based on E&S risk classification.	Plan, Grievance redress mechanism, Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)/Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and – if applicable - additional plans such as Indigenous People Plan, Gender Action Plan etc., depending on specific risks of the sub-projects
B	Projects with potential limited adverse environmental or social risks or/and impacts that are generally site-specific, largely reversible, few in number, and readily addressed through mitigation measures. Also based on E&S risk classification.	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study (ESIA) including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Grievance redress mechanism and – if applicable - additional plans such as Resettlement Plan etc., depending on specific risks of the sub-projects
C	Projects with minimal or no adverse environmental or social risks or/and impacts, with minimal or no adverse risks. Also based on E&S risk classification.	Environmental and Social Due diligence Report (ESDD) and Generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Grievance redress mechanism.

Note: Guidance for project categorisation is provided in Annexure – 2.

Climate Mainstreaming

48. The objective of climate mainstreaming is to consistently consider climate change from the early stage of the project planning with the aim to achieve positive climate-related effects, leverage potentials associated with climate change and reduce climate-related risks to the sub-project, whenever possible. The focus of the approach to climate change mainstreaming will be on (i) reducing GHG emissions and avoiding excessive GHG emissions for mitigation and (ii) increasing the resilience of people, countries and economic systems, infrastructure and ecosystems to the negative impacts of climate change for adaptation.
49. All sub-projects under SMIF-TN shall comply with climate mainstreaming requirement by promoting
 - (a) climate resilience through mitigative and adaptive measures – aim at addressing root causes in urban development and reduce risks and vulnerability.
 - (b) resilience of the measure - ensuring proper functioning and safety of the infrastructure in changing climate conditions.
 - (c) resilience through the project,
 - (d) resilience of the project

(e) amplification of climate risks through the project & mitigation measures

(f) resilience through step by step approach including assessing exposure to climate hazard, vulnerability, climate risks, adaptation measures, residual risk, risk management.

For all sub-projects climate resilience reports will be prepared to address the above mentioned aspects and objectives and will be submitted to KfW for review and approval.

IV. ECSMF ADOPTION MECHANISM

50. **A PROJECT PREPARATION** TNUIFSL utilizes Technical Assistance funds to plan, develop and implement sustainable urban infrastructure projects posed for funding under TNUDF by providing design & supervision management support services, awareness campaign programmes and strengthening managerial capacity of the ULBs. TNUIFSL utilizes the financial assistance available under this component for preparation of detailed project reports (DPRs), carrying out Environmental, Climate Change and Social assessment in line with ECSMF (updated) for issues associated with the projects, through appointment of consultants.
51. When preparing DPR with Technical assistance, to classify E&S risk initial screening report to be prepared. Based on risk classification appropriate assessment & mitigation plans to be prepared.
52. During the ESIA preparation, tasks include household surveys, consultation and focus group discussions will be carried out with general public/other stakeholders at different stages. As required site specific formal/informal consultations to be carried out. The feasibility of comments/suggestions shall be evaluated and suitably incorporated in the design. The projects shall incorporate mitigation and adaptation measures to increase climate resilience.
53. The project DPR/ESIA will be reviewed at different stages by a technical review committee formed for the purpose of reviewing the reports submitted by the Consultants with support from environment and social specialists of TNUIFSL.
54. Draft final reports of the ESIA for the sub-projects will be forwarded to the Bank for its review and comments after review by the Technical committee along with their observations/comments, as required.
55. The final ESIA and ESMP in English with executive summaries in English and Tamil, shall be disclosed in the websites of the ULBs/relevant departments and TNUIFSL and will be made available in places accessible to the local people prior to initiating bidding process.

B PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

56. TNUIFSL will assess the financial viability of each project proposed to be funded by TNUDF. TNUIFSL will catalyse ULBs into attracting private investments on their own. The project cycle for appraising and monitoring projects forms the background for evaluation and management of environmental and social issues that could arise within projects that are scrutinised and funded by TNUDF. This section elaborates the project cycle of the TNUIFSL and the environmental, climate change and social assessment and management process

therein. A risk evaluation and management process that is in consonance with the project cycle has also been elucidated.

PROJECT SCREENING & CATEGORISATION

57. During the screening process the Environmental and Social risks will be assessed through the screening formats submitted by the borrower along with the loan application. (Screening formats are provided as Appendix 1). Based on the screening, the environmental and social category of the project is determined and necessary ESIA and related ESMP as required shall be prepared.
- The Exclusion list of the KfW and the IFC Exclusion List shall be applied to the projects and activities included in the list will not be financed by TNUIFSL.

PROJECT APPRAISAL

58. During the Project Appraisal, Environmental and social aspects will be cross-checked against the standards set in the ECSMF for the type of environmental and social issues:
- l. Adequacy of environmental, climate change and social assessment and management measures provided,
 - m. Scope for enhancement opportunities
 - n. Compliance with regulatory requirements and clearances as well as World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (WB ESS), EHS Guidelines and ILO Core Labour Standards
 - o. Adequacy of the sites analysis (orientation diagrams, necessary land records, etc to be included), access to the site for laying pipelines etc to be included.
 - p. Integration of management measures in to the design where ever relevant
 - q. Inclusion of mitigation / adaptation measures to increase the climate resilience
 - r. Arrangements for implementation of ESMP, including institutional capacity and contractual provisions
 - s. Inclusion of management measures with provisions in the project cost estimate.
 - t. Inclusion of ESMP provisions in the bid document
 - u. Disclosure of project information and Public consensus on the project and locations/ sites involved.
 - v. Readiness of the sites required for the project. Sub-project to ensure
 - i. Encumbrance free sites
 - ii. Necessary No Objection /Enter Upon Permission from land owning departments to be obtained
 - iii. The sites are ready for hand-over to the contractor
59. At this stage field investigations will be carried out to verify various project components by TNUIFSL. Based on the above, TNUIFSL will intimate the borrower of the improvements required to comply with the ECSMF. Accordingly, the revised ESIA and ESMP will be reappraised to ensure that the reports comply with ECSMF requirements.

60. A detailed E&S appraisal note will be prepared as part of the project appraisal. The appraisal note will include site details, alignments, description of potential E&S impact/risks, E&S categorisation and adequacy of mitigation plans prepared by the borrower and recommend the conditions to be imposed for monitoring and linking with the disbursement.
61. Budget sources for LA and R&R. The borrowers will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition, compensation and R&R assistance from its own sources. The budget estimates and its sources will be reflected in ESIA/RPs and included in the cost of the project. Therefore, while appraising the project financially, necessary grant for viability as well as for meeting the cost of RP would be considered by TNUIFSL within the framework for appraisal criteria.
62. Compensation and R&R assistance payment- Escrow Account. The compensation and R&R assistance will be paid prior to taking over of land and affected assets. In case if the land owner refuses to accept the compensation or is not available for taking over of the compensation or R&R assistance is not paid for any other reasons, the assessed compensation and assistance amounts will be transferred to interest bearing escrow account before taking over of the land and assets. This is to ensure that money is available as soon as the land owners come forward to receive compensation. No income tax will be deducted for the compensation or R&R assistance paid in cash.

Public Consultation, Information Disclosure and Grievance Redress

63. Public consultation and information disclosure is mandatory as part of the ESIA process. The adequacy of the public consultation and disclosure during the environmental assessment process will be one of the criteria used to determine the project compliance with ECSMF. Similarly, a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected person's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at project level is to be established and detailed out in the ESIA Report. GRM should be made operational during the EMP implementation phase. GRM also includes at Project level that sites with the executing agency.
64. The process of public consultation/ stakeholder engagement and information disclosure, which is to be carried through the project preparation and implementation, is presented in detail in Section VI.

LOAN SANCTION/DISBURSEMENT

65. Loan Sanctioning Letter to the borrower will be issued including a covenant for ECSMF adoption and compliance. Council resolution will be passed for the acceptance of Terms and Conditions of the Loan Sanctioning Letter by the ULBs.
66. Prior to award of contracts, the borrowers shall submit the Readiness Certificate certified by the Commissioner of concerned ULB fulfilling the requirements of ESMP. The Readiness certificate shall confirm the availability of sites, and RoW required for the project, payment of compensation for the Land to the Title holders, R&R assistance to PAPs or credited in the escrow account in the event of non-acceptance of the compensation or due to legal issue or people not available to accept the compensation.
67. The first loan instalment will be then disbursed on confirmation that the ULB has included the ESMP provision in the contract condition and in the agreement with the prospective contractors for project implementation.

PROJECT MONITORING

68. TNUIFSL monitors all projects that it finances to ensure conformity to E&S safeguards requirements during various stages of project implementation. Monitoring of Environmental and Social components will be carried out through compliance reports that form part of monthly Progress Reports. Based on verification of progress reports and field visits, these compliance reports and compliance to other loan disbursement conditions, subsequent instalments will be disbursed by TNUDF.
69. Reporting: Borrower shall make adequate internal arrangements to monitor the ESMP implementation and submit regular progress reports including environmental and social compliance reports to TNUIFSL. This will be described in the mitigation plans. Major Incidents shall be immediately reported to TNUIFSL.
70. TNUIFSL will undertake periodical field visits to those sub-projects which are under implementation during construction stage and the report findings will be shared with respective implementing agencies for their follow-up. The non-compliance and their remedial measures will be highlighted in these reports which will be communicated and followed-up.
71. Prior to initiating works, the payment of land acquisition compensation and R&R assistance along with replacement of affected community assets must be completed. And this will be certified by ULBs with necessary details certify encumbrance free sites with all approval and clearances prior to handing over of each of the sites to the contractors.

72. Sub-project E&S completion report. The ULBs/IAs to submit an E&S completion report prior to commissioning of the project. The report shall include site closure report, documentation of all agreed management measures as per ECSMF. For projects involving R&R, an End Term R&R Study Report shall be prepared by TNUIFSL & borrower to assess the outcome of the RP implementation.

Table 5 TNUIFSL's Project Appraisal Process

MILE STONES	Objectives	PROCESS	RESPONSIBILITY	DECISION/ PRODUCT
1.Project Screening	To appraise the borrower about TNUDF's lending requirements	a. Discussions with borrower to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assess eligibility of project based on TNUDF's lending policies - categorise project from environmental and social perspective - identify scope of project report b. Issue Loan Application form c. Issue Environment and Social screening format d. Appraise the borrower of ECSMF requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNUIFSL • Borrower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision to proceed or not with an Initial Screening Report (ISR) • Loan Application Form issued • Appropriate Information for DPR issued.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Initial Screening report 	a. Receive Loan Application form along with Environmental Climate Change and Social screening formats b. Assess <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - creditworthiness of borrower - financial/economic rate of return - loan : grant proportion - environmental and social impacts - project/borrower/other risks c. Risk classification and categorisation -E&S Categorisation of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNUIFSL • Borrower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial Screening report • Decision whether or not to take up project for detailed appraisal • determine the level of ESIA required

MILE STONES	Objectives	PROCESS	RESPONSIBILITY	DECISION/ PRODUCT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receive DPR from borrower 	a. Desk review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> check project report against checklist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TNUIFSL Borrower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Report received
2. Project Appraisal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appraise DPR 	a. Detailed appraisal. Site investigation if necessary, to assess <ul style="list-style-type: none"> suitability of site availability of inputs technical and engineering designs construction, operation and maintenance arrangements environmental climate change and social assessment and adequacy of ESMPs economic and financial viability financial and operating plan institutional and legal framework contractual framework risk analysis/allocation clearances from regulatory agencies Public consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TNUIFSL Borrower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Appraisal Report with decision to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> accept project as submitted accept with modifications reject Public consultation/ dissemination report as required
3. Loan Sanction/ Disbursement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approvals from appropriate authorities 	a. Send Detailed Project Report for approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TNUIFSL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of the project with E and S conditions as needed

MILE STONES	Objectives	PROCESS	RESPONSIBILITY	DECISION/ PRODUCT
	Concurrence from the Bank	a. Obtain concurrence from the KfW for project report or project appraisal note as the case may be and as required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNUIFSL • KfW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank's concurrence for the project report. • E&S disclosure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue of Sanction letter 	a. Discuss Terms of Agreement (TOA) for the project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interest rate - repayment schedule - security/guarantees - environmental and social commitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNUIFSL • Borrower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanction Letter issued • Council Resolution for acceptance of Terms and conditions of loan sanctioning letter. • Social Safeguards Readiness Certificate prior to award of contracts.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize Loan Agreement 	a. Prepare and sign Loan Agreement b. Disburse first instalment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNUIFSL • Borrower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan Agreements signed • First Instalment disbursed
4.Project Monitoring	Ensure conformity to standards during construction, operation & maintenance	a. Prepare progress reports b. Field visits as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borrower • TNUIFSL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly Compliance /Progress reports • Field Visit/ Inspection Reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure Implementation of agreed ESMP / RAP 	a. Prepare progress reports b. Field visits as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borrower • TNUIFSL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly Compliance /Progress reports
	Ensure compliance to loan disbursement conditions	a. Disburse subsequent instalments b. Prepare Project completion report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNUIFSL • Borrower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance report • Project completion report

MILE STONES	Objectives	PROCESS	RESPONSIBILITY	DECISION/ PRODUCT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assess the impact of compensation and assistance provided to the PAPs in improving their living standards 	Impact Evaluation Study to confirm the outcome of implementation of RAP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TNUIFSL Borrower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End Term R&R Study Report

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

73. A common GRM will be in place to redress social, environmental or any other project related grievances. Two tier GRM shall be constituted.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE (GRC)

74. 1st level grievance redress: Comprises of
1. PIU/ULB supervision personnel
 2. PMC supervision personnel
 3. Contractors site engineer & ESO. To resolve issues on-site in consultation with each other.
75. 2nd Level grievance redress: The Project level GRC shall be constituted with three persons with (preferably one of them as woman).
1. Commissioner of the ULB
 2. Executive Engineer of the Implementing Agency
 3. Representatives from PMC (TL, E&S Safeguards specialists)
 4. Others may be nominated, as required.
76. The GRC shall
- Convene meetings of the committee as necessary at such place or places in the PIA as he/she considers appropriate; and
 - Conduct the proceedings in an informal manner as he/she considers appropriate with the object to bring an amicable settlement between the parties.
77. Step by step approach will be followed for redressing grievances. First, the aggrieved person to approach the GRC in the first stage and the grievance committee will look into the grievances and resolve the issues. The proceedings of GRC will be documented.
78. In addition to the project level GRC, redressal of grievances relating to Land Acquisition will be as per the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.
79. Recordkeeping. Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected and final outcome will be kept by PIU (with the support of Project Management Consultants) and submitted to PMU.

80. Information dissemination methods of the GRM. The PIU, assisted by experts will be responsible for information dissemination to affected persons and general public in the project area on GRM. Public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements per this resettlement framework including contact details of officials/members of GRC, whom to contact, and when, where/ how to register grievance, various stages of grievance redress process, time likely to be taken for redress of minor and major grievances, etc. Grievances received and responses provided will be documented and reported back to the affected persons. The number of grievances recorded and resolved, and the outcomes will be reported in the Annual environmental and social performance report (AESPR) to KFW. A Sample Grievance Registration Form has been attached in Appendix 9.
81. Periodic review and documentation of lessons earned. TNUIFSL will periodically review the functioning of the GRM and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the PIU's ability to prevent and address grievances.
82. Costs. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the respective ULB/PIU.

VI. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

83. As part of environment and social assessment, public consultations will be held by the borrower through appropriate instruments including focus group discussion, stakeholder consultations, etc. Specific consultations will be held around the sites proposed for different facilities to seek the residents support for those sites. As part of such consultations, the ESIA / ESMP will also be presented and explained to the people on the content and process of the implementation of the plans. The outcome of consultations will be incorporated as appropriate in the designs and ESIA/ ESMP.

The public / stakeholders would be apprised of the project activities, benefits etc through public consultation in a transparent manner and through disclosure of the impact assessment and management measures identified to ensure public consensus for the project proposal. The Borrower will prepare a plan for engagement with stakeholders and continue to engage with, and provide sufficient information to stakeholders throughout the life cycle of the project, in a manner appropriate to the nature of their interests and the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the project as part ESIA Report. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be prepared by the borrowers and be included in the ESIA. SEP will essentially contain the details of the consultations carried out during the preparation stage and a strategy for engaging with the relevant stakeholders during the project cycle.

84. Consultations will be carried out during project preparation and throughout the project life cycle. Template for Stakeholder Engagement Plan is provided in Appendix 7.
85. The consultations followed by the dissemination reports shall be prepared by the borrower at appropriate stages, as required. Record of all such consultations shall be maintained by the borrower.

In addition to the above, for all sub-projects involving resettlement, and prior to the preparation of ESIA/RP/Resettlement Action Plans as applicable, the PAPs will be informed of the project objectives, likely impacts and essential provisions of Resettlement Policy through the following activities:

- Information campaigns using media, posters or information leaflets;
- Holding public meetings;
- Arranging interviews with the PAPs & their stakeholders groups;
- Formation of focus groups involving key stakeholders, like local leaders, women, the poor, etc;
- Setting up various committees for planning, implementation and monitoring purposes;
- Involvement of the PAPs in grievance redress process, and;

86. In order to discuss and seek opinion / suggestion from the PAPs / their representatives shall be formally invited to participate in various meetings regarding resettlement issues as convened by PIA.

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

87. TNUIFSL will disclose the updated ECSMF in its website upon endorsement by Bank and GoTN. E&S instruments (such as ESIA/LMP/SEP/RP) that would be prepared for all sub-projects will be disclosed by the PIU/IA/ participating agencies/Departments/ULB websites and TNUIFSL.

VII. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

88. This section discusses about the institutional arrangements essential to the borrowers/ implementing agencies to fulfil their responsibilities towards safeguards compliance during implementation of sub-projects under the SMIF-TN-III.

TNUIFSL

89. TNUIFSL has an established organization support structure to ensure that the policy obligations and associated procedures in the ECSMF are implemented. TNUIFSL has deployed professionals headed by a Chairperson and Managing Director (CMD). It has three divisions viz. the Projects, Consultancy and Finance supported with ESS Managers to ensure implementation of ECSMF in both project preparation and implementation of projects. Currently, TNUIFSL has two Environmental and Social Safeguard Managers (One Environmental and one Social) who would be carryout overall monitoring of the safeguards implementation in SMIF-TN-III. The existing structure clearly delineates the roles and responsibilities for its staffs with respect to management of E&S issues. E&S team would be strengthened with additional experts including climate management expert as required.
90. TNUIFSL will be responsible to approve the categorization of the project based on screening information provided by the borrower and provide guidance to the borrower to ensure that the Environment and social documents are prepared satisfactorily, leading to appraisal of sub-projects. As part of appraisal, the E&S conditions to be identified for sub-loan approval and the final documents will be approved by TNUIFSL and disclosed. TNUIFSL will supervise and monitor implementation of social and environmental safeguards in sub-projects as per this ECSMF.
91. Preparation and implementation of the ESIA/ ESMPs , Resettlement Action Plan/ and other reports, as required, will be the responsibility of the borrowers/Implementing Agencies. Periodical review and monitoring will be done by TNUIFSL/CMA/GCC etc.

Borrowers and Implementing Agencies

92. **Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA):** The DMA will have dedicated environmental and social experts to ensuring adoption and compliance of the ECSMF and prepare and submit monthly/quarterly/semi-annual/annual compliance report. The terms of reference for the E&S experts is provided in the Appendix 10.
93. **Commissionerate of Town Panchayats (CTP):** The CTP will have designated environmental and social experts to ensuring adoption and compliance of the ECSMF and prepare and submit monthly/quarterly/semi-annual/annual compliance report. The terms of reference for the E&S experts is provided in the Appendix 10.

94. **Implementing Agencies (IA):** The Implementing Agencies (TWAD/CMWSSB/ULBs) shall have designated Environmental & Social experts for ECSMF implementation and submit the compliance reports on environmental and social safeguards along with physical progress reports, as required. The frequency of compliance report submission is monthly/quarterly/semi-annual and Annually.
95. **Project Management Consultants (PMC):** The PMC shall have Environmental & Social experts for ECSMF implementation. The PMC services shall include supervision of ESMP implementation, and the PMC team will have the inputs of E & S experts as appropriate. The PMC will submit the compliance reports on environmental and social safeguards along with physical and financial progress reports, as required. The frequency of compliance report submission is monthly/quarterly/semi-annual and annually.

Capacity Building

96. TNUIFSL envisages capacity building for its borrowers who will include Urban Local Bodies, Statutory Boards, Public Undertakings and Potential Private Operators in order to ensure that the ECSMF is effectively operationalised. This will be accomplished by organising sensitization programs, workshops, training programs, etc which will be coordinated and anchored through training institutions in Tamil Nadu (such as Tamil Nadu Institute of Urban Studies) and other local and National Institutions and individuals experienced in various aspects of urban infrastructure projects through proposal. The training programs on ECSMF will be conducted as part of orientation programs on the various aspects of urban infrastructure like Municipal Finance, Urban Planning, Project Management and Engineering and Public Health. Course for ECSMF training will include ESIA, new land acquisition and R&R Act, preparation and implementation of ESMP and RAPs, Labour Management Procedures, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, consultations and public hearing, regulatory requirements, ECSMF adoption and compliance, sustainable urban development, energy efficiency, climate change mitigation & adaptation, etc apart from ESS of World Bank, and the SG of KfW. Details of training program are provided in Table 6.
97. TNUIFSL will make a conscious effort to mainstream the environmental and social topics with the main training program of projects. The program will be structured in such a way that it clearly brings out the value addition and enhancement benefits of proper management of environmental and social issues.
98. TNUIFSL also proposes enhancing capacity of its own staff and ESS managers in environmental and social safeguards, technical aspects of the proposed projects, through orientation programs, trainings, exposure visits to similar projects implemented, courses and participation in both national and international training courses and seminars/workshops, etc.

99. The proposed capacity building activities will be supported through TA Component of KFW projects.

Table 6 Training Programme (2023 – 2027)

Contents			Duration / Schedule	Participants
Program 1				
Orientation Program / Workshop for Project Development agency/ Project Implementing agency				
Module 1 – ECSMF Profile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TNUIFSL Concept ▪ ECSMF Concept ▪ Regulatory Requirements- E&S Priority Issues ▪ Project Cycle of TNUIFSL ▪ ESIA Process Outline ▪ Reports & Formats 	Module 2 Environmental Impact Assessment Process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental Laws & Regulations ▪ EA process ▪ Identification of Environmental Impacts ▪ Impact Identification Methods ▪ Identification of Mitigation Measures ▪ Formulation of Environmental Management Plan ▪ Climate Change adaptation and Mitigation Plans ▪ Climate change resilience plans ▪ Estimation of sub-projects GHG emissions ▪ Vulnerability assessments of the sub-projects ▪ Implementation and Monitoring ▪ Institutional Mechanism ▪ ESMP and ESMP budget estimates. ▪ EMOP 	Module 3 Social Impact Assessment Process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R&R policies and procedures National & World Bank's (ESF) regulatory requirements LA process Identification of PAPs Social Entitlement Frameworks Social Impact Assessment RAP Techniques Beneficiary Assessments 	1½ days (1st, 3rd and 5th year of the project)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officials of the ULBs and IAs involved in the implementation of EAPs. • Officials of Statutory Boards, Public Undertakings and other monitoring agencies such as CMA, CMDA, TNPCB, Revenue Department, Department of Environment & Forests, etc. • Field and supervising officials of the private operators / contracting firms / consultants.

Contents		Duration / Schedule	Participants
Program -2 Workshop on Sectoral Environmental and Social Impact Assessment			
<p>Module I - ECSMF Concept TNUIFSL Concept ECSMF Concept Regulatory Requirements-E&S Priority Issues WB's ESS Standards and KfW's Sustainability Guidelines Project Cycle of TNUIFSL ESIA Process Outline Reports & Formats</p> <p>Module II - Generic Modules applicable be developed for Water Supply and Sanitation, Solid Waste Management, Transportation including urban roads and traffic management, Commercial Complexes, Non commercial/Community Amenities, Integrated area development, and Improvement / Rehabilitation of Lakes / waterways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regulatory Requirements-E&S Priority Issues ▪ ESIA Process Outline ▪ Identification of Environmental Impacts ▪ Identification Mitigation Measures ▪ Formulation of Environmental Management Plan ▪ Climate Change adaptation and mitigation ▪ Implementation and Monitoring ▪ Social Entitlement Frameworks ▪ Social Impact Assessment ▪ RAP Techniques ▪ Case Studies 	<p>Module III – Open Forum Feedback and comments from the Participants.</p>	<p>1½ days (every alternate years) (Introduction will be common to all and participants will be split according to their respective sectors)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Officials of the ULBs and IAs involved in the implementation of EAPs. ▪ Officials of Statutory Boards, Public Undertakings and other monitoring agencies such as CMA, CMDA, TNPCB, Revenue Department, Department of Environment & Forests, etc. ▪ Field and supervising officials of the private operators / contracting firms / consultants.

Contents	Duration / Schedule	Participants
Program -3 Experience Sharing		
Module – Experiences and Best Practices Experiences on implementation of ECSMF in implemented projects. Best Practices ESMP, ESHS Case examples. Site visits to project towns/sites.	2 Days (3rd and 5th year of the project)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Officials of the ULBs and IAs involved in the implementation of EAPs. ▪ Officials of Statutory Boards, Public Undertakings and other monitoring agencies such as CMA, CMDA, TNPCB, Revenue Department, Department of Environment & Forests, etc. ▪ Field and supervising officials of the private operators / contracting firms / consultants.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1: Environmental Climate Change and Social Screening Form

Environmental Climate Change and Social Screening Format

Date: _____

Contact

Person: _____

Name of ULB: _____

Background and Objective: Suggest to add a few brief sentences on the objective of this Screening and how it will be used.

Project Details		
Sl.no.	Components	Details
1	Project Objective and components	
2	Details of Alignment / Components (main components including construction activities)	
3	Location of the Project Sites (all sites including alignment of networks, other structures like pumping stations; offices, locations where treated waste water, sludge & C&D wastes will be disposed/reused directly, any other) Current Land use (Provide information for all sites involved in the project), any historic land use (related to heritage, or contamination) Site Survey No:/s (with ownership), Geographical coordinates of the site	

Proposed Resource Use

Resource Use				
Sl.no.	Proposed Resources	Area/ Quantity	Unit	Details
(i).	Land Area proposed to be used: Location wise (in sq km / sq m)			

(ii).	Estimated energy consumption for the project activities – Source wise			
(iii).	Estimated usage of water quantity for the project: Ground Water and Surface water?			

Baseline Environmental Conditions

Sl.no.	Environmental Aspects	Yes	No	Details (mention distance to these features in meters/kilometres, and quantities in g/kg/T as applicable. Also mention if any project components is excluded / regulated based on location/activities as per National / State regulations & need permits/follow guidance)
1	Is the project site located on or adjacent to any of the following (Provide information for all sites and alignment of the project components/subcomponents, associated activities; mention distance to these features in meters/kilometres)			
i)	Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas, Eco sensitive Areas			
ii)	Cultural Heritage site, Protected monuments			
iii)	Natural Forests / Protected Areas Is the project in an eco-sensitive or adjoining an eco-sensitive area or its demarcated buffers? If Yes, provide details.			
iv)	Any other Wetlands/ Mangrove/ Estuarine Region?			

v)	Any Natural Habitat areas, areas with natural features such as the Coasts, Lakes/ other water bodies?			
vi)	Any other Sensitive Environmental Components?			
vii)	Any Residences, schools, hospitals, sensitive receptors?			
viii)	Any culturally – socially important paths, areas/religious occupancies, sacred groves, burial grounds, tourist or pilgrim congregation areas, borders, etc?			
ix)	Any Drinking water source, upstream and downstream uses of rivers, etc which may be impacted by proposed discharge of treated sewage / sludge from water supply or sewage treatment plant?			
x)	Any Low-lying areas prone to flooding/areas of Tidal Influence used as part of the Project or near the project components?			
xi)	Details of Surface water quality at intake point or Disposal point of treated sewage			
xii)	Any areas affected by other disasters?			
2	Groundwater: Is the site in Critical / Over Exploited condition?			
3	Is the area disaster-prone? If yes; list all disaster zone categories applicable			
4	Describe the soil and vegetation on site			
5	Is the site area and condition suitable for proposed development?			
6	Describe existing pollution/contamination or degradation			

	in the site(s)			
7	Near Dams, Barrages			
8	Any other remark on baseline condition?			

Anticipated Environmental Impacts: Impacts on Land, Geology and Soils

Sl.no.	Impacts	Yes/ May create	No	Details (mention distance to these features in meters/kilometres, and quantities in g/kg/T as applicable. Also mention if any project components is excluded / regulated based on location/activities as per National / State regulations & need permits/follow guidance)
8.	Will the proposed project cause the following on Land/ Soil?			
i)	Impact on Surrounding Environmental Conditions including Occupation on Low lying lands/flood plains			
ii)	Substantial removal of Top Soil (mention area in sqm)			
iii)	Any degradation of land / eco-systems expected due to the project?			
iv)	Loss or impacts on Cultural/heritage properties/precincts, features			
v)	Does the project activity involve cutting and filling/ blasting etc?			
vi)	Will the project cause physical changes in the project area (e.g., changes to the topography) due to earth filling, excavation, earthwork or any other			

	activity?			
vii)	Will the project involve any quarrying/mining etc?			
viii)	Will the project / any of its component contaminate or pollute the Land? (for example sludge, disposal of untreated sewage/bypass)			
ix)	Pre-existing contamination on site/s			

Impacts on Water Environment

Sl.no.	Impacts	Yes/ May Create	No	Details (mention distance to these features in meters/kilometres, and quantities in g/kg/T as applicable. Also mention if any project components is excluded / regulated based on location/activities as per National / State regulations & need permits/follow guidance)
9	Will the subproject or its components cause any of the following impact on Water sources (Quantity or Quality):			
i)	Will the activities proposed at the site(s) impact water quality (surface or underground) and water resource availability and use? Will this sub-project involve the dredging of water bodies, sea, canals, etc.			
ii)	Impacts on Water Resources			
iii)	Pollution of Water bodies/ground			

	water nearby or downstream			
iv)	Will the project affect the River /cannel flow pattern, stream pattern or any other irrigation canal?			
v)	Will the project result in stagnation of water flow or pondage or weed growth due to increased pollution/siltation			

Impacts on Biodiversity and Host Communities

Sl.no.	Environmental Impacts	Yes/ May Create	No	Details (mention distance to these features in meters/kilometres, and quantities in g/kg/T as applicable. Also mention if any project components is excluded / regulated based on location/activities as per National / State regulations & need permits/follow guidance)
10	Will the subproject or its components cause any of the following impacts on Biodiversity or the neighborhood			
i)	Will the project necessitates cutting of? Trees / Loss of Vegetation			
ii)	Will the project result in Health & Safety Risks in the neighborhood including the release of toxic gases, accident risks			

Sl.no.	Environmental Impacts	Yes/ May Create	No	Details (mention distance to these features in meters/kilometres, and quantities in g/kg/T as applicable. Also mention if any project components is excluded / regulated based on location/activities as per National / State regulations & need permits/follow guidance)
iii)	Potential risk of habitat fragmentation due to the clearing activities? (e.g. Hindrance to the local biodiversity like disturbing the migratory path of animals/ birds etc.)			
iv)	Potential Noise and Light Pollution or disturbance to surrounding habitats/communities			
v)	Potential disruption to common property, accessibility, traffic disruptions, conflicts or disruption to the local community within the subproject area?			

Impacts due to Storage and Wastes: Pollution and Hazards

Sl.no.	Type	Yes	No	Details (mention distance to these features in meters/kilometres, and quantities in g/kg/T as applicable. Also mention if any project components is excluded / regulated based on location/activities as per National / State regulations & need permits/follow guidance)
11	Will the subproject or its components cause any impact due to storage of materials, wastes or pollution due to releases during various project activities			
i)	Will the project use or store dangerous substances (e.g., large quantities of hazardous chemicals/ materials like Chlorine, Diesel, Petroleum products; any other?			
ii)	Will the project produce solid or liquid wastes; including construction/demolition wastes (including dredging, de-weeding wastes, muck/silt, dust, sludge, C&D wastes, hazardous wastes (such as asbestos from existing network), e-wastes (from equipment)); polluted liquids?			
iii)	Will the project cause or increase air pollution or odour nuisance?			
iv)	Will the project generate or increase noise levels which will impact surrounding biodiversity or communities?			
v)	Will the project generate or increase visual blight or light pollution?			

Sl.no.	Type	Yes	No	Details (mention distance to these features in meters/kilometres, and quantities in g/kg/T as applicable. Also mention if any project components is excluded / regulated based on location/activities as per National / State regulations & need permits/follow guidance)
vi)	Will the project cause water pollution? (of waterbodies/ groundwater)?			
vii)	Will the project involve dangerous construction activities which may be a safety concern to workers/ host communities			
viii)	Is there a potential for release of toxic gases or accident risks (e.g. potential fire outbreaks)			
12	Describe any other features of the project that could influence the ambient environment			

Baseline Climate Data		
13. Project Area Baseline		
Note: Please provide details for ULB and also site. Please provide quantitative information where relevant.		
i)	Agro climatic zone	
ii)	No of Water Bodies in the ULB area	
iii)	Name of the River(s) in the ULB	
iv)	Proximity to River (kms)	
v)	Proximity to Sea (kms)	
vi)	Proximity to hilly terrains (kms)	
vii)	High Flood Level of the River	
viii)	Flooding Events (Years) (Based on historic data of extreme flood events and future projections based on available analysis)	
ix)	Flooding hotspots in the ULB	No of flooding hotspots, attach map
x)	Available Water sources (Surface / ground)	
xii)	Groundwater Level and potential zone	
xiii)	Normal Temperature & long term average; trends in changes in temperature	
xiv)	Rainfall trends & long term average	

xv)	Land Use	LULC Map			
xvi)	% of Green Cover in the ULB area				
xvii)	% of Water Bodies/Rivers				
xviii)	Seismic Zone				
xix)	Coverage rain water harvesting structures (in %)				
	a) Residential				
	b) Commercial & Institutional				
	c) Government/ULB				
xx)	RWH in buildings – Mandating byelaws				
xxi)	Frequency of drought in study area. Does the area face water scarcity? Please provide details.				
xxii)	Frequency and intensity of cyclones in study area.				
14	Climate Change Impacts in project area				
(i)	Climate signal Please select the relevant signals	Climate hazard Please select the relevant hazards	Yes	No	Details
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sea level rise	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt water intrusion			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Frequency of tropical storms	<input type="checkbox"/> Flooding of the coast			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Intensity of	<input type="checkbox"/> River flood			

	<input type="checkbox"/> tropical storms <input type="checkbox"/> Higher precipitation amounts <input type="checkbox"/> Shifting seasons <input type="checkbox"/> Higher temperatures <input type="checkbox"/> Less precipitation <input type="checkbox"/> Lower temperatures <input type="checkbox"/> Others	<input type="checkbox"/> Bank erosion (sea/river) <input type="checkbox"/> Flash flood (heavy rain) <input type="checkbox"/> Landslides <input type="checkbox"/> Forest/Bush fires <input type="checkbox"/> Water shortage/drought <input type="checkbox"/> Effects of heat <input type="checkbox"/> Effects of cold <input type="checkbox"/> Effects of winds <input type="checkbox"/> Effects of air quality <input type="checkbox"/> Effects of storm surge <input type="checkbox"/> Soil quality/land degradation <input type="checkbox"/> Others			
ii)	Energy consumption for the project? Will the project result in GHG emission?			Please provide description and quantitative estimates.	
iii)	Will the project affect any other water or other user? (downstream intake points of Water Supply projects, downstream water use by people, animals; irrigation)				
iv)	Is the project located in exploited ground water block?				
v)	Is the project area vulnerable to temperature fluctuations and drought?				

vi)	Is the site vulnerable to hazards such as Earthquakes, Landslides, Flooding, Storm surge, Severe wind damage, Fire, Explosion, Other (specify)			
vii)	Will the project result in generation of wastes / by-product?			
viii)	Will the project impact the water resource availability (surface/ ground water) and use (effluent/sewage disposal, bypasses from STPs/PS, leachate, runoff, wastes deposition, erosion)			
ix)	Will the project cause flooding of adjoining low lying areas			
(x)	Will the project impact water quality or quantity in natural/constructed Lakes, or ponds			

Project Environmental Enhancement Measures

Sl.No.	Enhancement Measures	Yes	No	Details
15	Has the subproject design considered environmental enhancement measures?			
i)	Energy conservation measures/ energy recovery options incorporated in subproject design? Quantify the reduction in CO2 emission from the sub-project.			
ii)	Has the project considered alternate /renewable energy?			
iii)	Has the project considered waste minimization (waste reuse/recycle options/circular economy)			
iv)	Rainwater harvesting, water recycling and other water resource enhancement			

	measures proposed in the project?			
v)	Does the project include measures for prevention of wastage of water resource?			
vi)	What waterbody conservation/ drinking water source improvements/drought management options are being proposed?			
vii)	Design Considerations for protection of project components from extreme events - flood, drought, other natural disasters			
viii)	Greenbelt development proposed for the project?			
ix)	Is the sub-project including design elements to strengthen infrastructure resilience? If so what?			
x)	Has the project considered nature-based solutions and if so what?			
xi)	Is the sub-project combining infrastructure and nature-based solutions? If so how?			
xii)	What design considerations is the project including to mitigate heat island effect?			
xiii)	What design considerations is the project including to preserve and expand green cover?			
Land Use, Resettlement, and/or Land Acquisition				
Sl.no.	Components	Yes	No	Details
1	Does the project involve acquisition of private land?			

2	Alienation of any type of Government land including that owned by Urban Local Body?			
3	Clearance of encroachment from Government/ Local body Land?			
4	Clearance of squatters/hawkers from Government/ Local Body Land?			
5	Number of structures, both authorized and/or unauthorized to be acquired/ cleared/			
6	Number of households to be displaced?			
7	Village common properties to be alienated Pasture Land (acres) Acquisition / burial ground and others specify?			
8	Existing land uses on and around the project area (e.g., community facilities, agriculture, tourism, private property) will be affected?			
9	Will the project result in construction workers or other people moving into or having access to the area (for a long-time period and in large numbers compared to permanent residents)?			
10	Are financial compensation measures expected to be needed?			

Loss of Crops, Fruit Trees, Household Infrastructure and livelihood				
Sl.no.	Components	Yes	No	Details
11	Will the project result in the permanent or temporary loss of the following?			
11.1	Crops?			

11.2	Fruit trees? Specify with numbers			
11.3	Petty Shops			
11.4	Vegetable/Fish/Meat vending			
11.5	Cycle repair shop			
11.6	Garage			
11.7	Tea stalls			
11.8	Grazing			
11.9	Loss of access to forest produce			
11.10	Any others - specify			
Welfare, Employment, and Gender				
12	Is the project likely to provide local employment opportunities, including employment opportunities for women?			
13	Is the project being planned with sufficient attention to local poverty alleviation objectives?			
14	Is the project being designed with sufficient local participation (including the participation of women) in the planning, design, and implementation process?			
Historical, Archaeological, or Cultural Heritage Sites				
15	Historical heritage site(s) require excavation near the same?			
16	Archaeological heritage site(s) require excavation near the same?			

17	Cultural heritage site(s) require excavation near the same?			
18	Graves or sacred locations require excavations near the same?			
Tribal Population/Indigenous People				
19	Does this project involve acquisition / alienation of any land belonging to Tribal people?			
20	Will the project lead to displacement / other adverse impacts on tribal / indigenous peoples?			
Beneficiaries				
Sl.no	Components	Yes	No	Details
21	Population proposed to be benefitted by the proposed project	Approx. no.:		
22	No. of Females proposed to be benefitted by the proposed project	Approx. no.:		
23	Vulnerable households /population to be benefitted ¹⁴	Approx. no.:		
24	No. of Families to be benefitted	Approx. no.:		

Date: _____

Signature and name of the Borrower

¹⁴ Vulnerable PAPs are those living below poverty line, SC / ST families and women headed households, Widows, Physically Challenged persons; Elderly persons above the age of 60 years among the affected families.

Note: This Screening sheet must be completed for each of the proposed subproject along with the DPR and ESIA Report.

Indicative Enclosures:

1. Provide maps with the geographical location of the project; Google maps with project sites and project alignment
2. An appropriately scaled map clearly showing the project area and project sites with land use, existing buildings, infrastructure, vegetation, adjacent land use, utility lines, access roads and any planned construction, and
3. Any other information to describe the project, locations and possible impact as required.
4. Provide relevant maps on flooding hotspots, LULC, etc
5. Land details for the project sites with (i) extent available and required, (ii) location, (iii) survey numbers, (iv) FMB extract, (v) current land use, landuse classification (vi) land ownership, alienation/acquisition status, (vii) certificate giving availability of sites required for the project by the borrower, (viii) location photographs with Geo-co-ordinates of all project sites and alignment (start, end point).

APPENDIX 2: Guidance Note for Sub-project Risk Classification and Categorisation

Risk Classification

The ECSMF assess the level of risk associated with the sub project for the both the environmental and social aspects. In the second stage the based on the risk classification the sub project risk has been categorised.

For environmental and social risk classification has four, they are as follows:

HIGH RISK	SUBSTANTIAL RISK	MODERATE RISK	LOW RISK
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Risk Categorisation

For the sub project there are 4 categories of risks, and they are as follows:

A	B+	B	C
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Prior to risk categorisation the level of environmental and social risk the projects category is arrived. If a sub project has been classified as environmentally **substantial** and socially **moderate** then the sub project's risk categorisation is **B+**

The following table is guidance purpose for arriving risk category of sub project.

RISK CLASSIFICATION		RISK CATEGORY
Environmental	Social	
Substantial Risk	Low Risk	B+
Moderate Risk	Low Risk	B
Moderate Risk	Substantial Risk	B+
Low Risk	Moderate Risk	B

For arriving the risk classification and categorisation refer the guidance note provided.

Typical illustrations (pls note the risk classification is based on relevance of Environmental and Social Standards of World Bank ESF and Sustainability Guidelines of KFW Bank and baseline environmental and social conditions).

A UGSS sub project with STP – Environmental risk classification will be substantial.

A UGSS sub project with only collection system and uses the existing STP the risk classification will be moderate. However, the ESIA should assess the associated facilities in general and STPs in particular. The STPs to be checked based on the three factors –

1. Adequacy; 2. Performance; 3. Regulatory Compliance. The environmental audit of the STP to be annexed to the ESIA.

A Water Supply Improvement Scheme with source development is classified as Environmentally Substantial Risk.

Social Risk will be substantial – if the sub project involves acquisition of private lands, resettlement and rehabilitation and loss of livelihood, temporary economic impacts.

The typical urban infrastructure projects and its project category is provided in the following table for guidance

Project	Sub-project Category ¹⁵
I) Water Supply & Sewerage	
A. Water Supply	
1. Water supply augmentation	B
2. Water supply distribution lines	B
3. Water tankers	C
4. Overhead tanks	C
5. Water treatment plants	B+
6. Upgradation of existing Headworks	C
7. Generators	C
8. River Intake Works	B+
B. Stormwater Drainage	
1. Open drains	B
2. Closed / Underground drains	B
C. Sewerage / Sanitation	
1. Only Sewer Net Work	B
2. Sewerage Network and Pumping Stations, Septage Management	B
3. Sewerage Network, Pumping Station and Treatment Plant, Tertiary Treatment Plants	B+
4. Public conveniences	B

¹⁵ Table represents the indicative categorization resulting from previous experience of the different sub-project types. Final categorization must be made for each sub-project depending on the respective potential risks and impacts although for the project types listed in the table, classification in a higher category cannot be ruled out if special circumstances exist that entail higher risks and impacts.

Project	Sub-project Category ¹⁵
5. Pay & use latrines	B
6. Septic tanks	B
II) Solid Waste Management	
A. Landfill Sites	B+
B. Compost Yard	B+
C. Solid Waste Mgmt, including Collection & Transportation Vehicles	B
D. Biomining/ Waste to Energy Plants	B+
III) Transportation	
A. Roads	
1. New Roads	B+
2. Widening of roads outside ROW	B+
3. Widening of roads within ROW affecting Environmental Sensitive Components	B+
4. Widening of roads within ROW without affecting Environmental sensitive components	B
5. Improvement of surface	B
6. Traffic islands	C
7. Road divider	C
8. Other Traffic and Transport Management measures	C
9. Foot paths	C
B. Street Furniture	
1. Traffic signals	C
2. Street lights	B
3. Sign boards	C
C. Road Structures	
1. Subways	
- Pedestrian	B
- Cycle lanes	B
- Fast moving	B
2. ROB/RUBs	B+
3. Culverts	B
4. Small Bridges	B

Project	Sub-project Category ¹⁵
D. Terminals / Shelter ¹⁶	
1. Bus Shelters	B
2. Bus Terminals/Stands	B
3. Truck Terminals	B
4. Workshops	B
5. Parking Complexes including Multi-level parking	B
E. Fleet Expansion	B
F. Construction & Maintenance equipment	C
G. Inland Water Ways / Lakes / Water Bodies	B+
IV. Commercial Complexes	
A. Shopping /Office complexes < 1,50,000 sq.m	B
B. Shopping /Office complexes > 1,50,000 sq.m	B+
C. Vegetable/Fish markets	B
D. Slaughter houses	B+
E. Marriage halls	B
F. Lodge / Dormitory	B
G. Municipal Community complexes < 1,50,000 sq.m	B
H. Municipal Community complexes > 1,50,000 sq.m	B+
V.Non Comm ./ Community Amenities	
A. Parks	C
B. Playgrounds	C

¹⁶ Risk classification and categorisation will be reviewed while preparing ESIA and categorisation will be done based on the nature and magnitude of impacts.

Project	Sub-project Category¹⁵
C. Maternity and Child Centers	B
D. Educational institution/Reading Room	B
E. Burial Grounds	B
F. Electric / Gassifier Crematorium	B
VI. Integrated Area Development	
A. Housing (Sites & Services)	B+
B. Guided Urban Development	B+
C. TRAMP	B+
VII. General :	
A. Computer Facilities	C
B. Weigh Bridge	C

Guidance for Category A

Sub-projects are classified as Category A if it risks having diverse significant adverse impacts and risks on the environment or the social conditions of the affected population. Such impacts and risks may derive from the complex nature of the project, its scale (large to very large), the sensitivity of the location(s) of the project or from the potential impacts and risks being irreversible or unprecedented. Such impacts and risks may affect a larger area that is beyond the site of the facility under construction, the facility itself as well as any associated facilities or just the project area in a narrower sense. Therefore, a project, regardless of the project type as indicated in the guidance table above, will be classified as Category A if it for example:

- i) adversely impacts important sites such as tropical forests, coral reefs, nature reserves, wetlands, natural/near-natural forests, protected areas like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks etc and important cultural heritage sites;
- ii) has significant transboundary impacts or is of relevance with respect to international treaties (such as conventions on international waste management regulations or on marine conservation, or agreements on the protection of biodiversity);
- iii) leads to a high consumption of resources, in particular soil, land or water;
- iv) is associated with high risks to human health or safety (e.g., industry or traffic facilities located adjacent to residential areas with considerable noise pollution and harmful emissions during construction and/or operation or handling hazardous substances);
- v) requires large scale resettlement or lead to a significant loss of livelihood; and/or
- vi) is anticipated to have an adverse impact upon indigenous peoples

Sub-projects with entailing high E&S risks according to E&S risk categorisation A as set out above, are not eligible for funding under the program.

In addition, the Exclusion list of the KfW and the IFC Exclusion List shall be applied to the projects and activities included in the lists will not be financed by TNUIFSL.

APPENDIX 3: Generic Terms of reference for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

As part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report the indicative contents, coverage, are detailed out. The ESIA consultant to prepare project specific ESMP and shall necessarily include the following. The consultant to comply with Environmental Climate Change and Social Management Framework for preparing ESIAR.

1. Cover page
2. Table of contents
3. List of acronyms /abbreviations used in this study
4. Details of Key persons involved in the preparation of the ESIA, reviewed by and approved date, QAP, Consultancy Firm details
5. **Executive summary:** The consultant to concisely highlight significant findings and recommended actions. Further it should be include the details sub-project Background, project components, key E&S baseline info, potential E&S impacts, ESMP cost estimate, Implementation Mechanism, way forward.
6. **Introduction and background:** A brief description on the project location, its geographic, ecological, social, demographic and temporal context, weather status, climatic conditions, Rainfall, Temperature, historical events and need for the project. Normally includes a map showing the project site and the project's area of influence.
7. **Project description:** Provides a description of the project and proposed components including any other facilities required for the implementation/ utilisation including associated facilities. Provide map of the project location marking the location of proposed components, alignment, Network diagram, etc. Google maps showing project sites, network alignments, geo coordinates of project sites and alignments, site photographs with latitude, longitude, date, time details.
8. **Regulatory framework:** Map all the policy, legal, and administrative framework within which the ESIA is carried out, including the national / state regulations relevant to environmental, social and climate change aspects, safeguard standards and guidelines of the World Bank Group and Sustainability Guidelines of KfW and permits required for implementation. Identifies relevant international environmental agreements to which the country is a party. World Bank ESF – Ten Environmental and Social Standards (ESS 1 – ESS 10)and its relevance applicability to the study to be included as part of ESIAR.
9. **Baseline data.** Assesses the dimensions of the study area and describes relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences. Also takes into account current and proposed development activities within the project area but not directly connected to the project. Data should be relevant to decisions about project location, design, operation, or mitigation measures. The section indicates the accuracy, reliability, and sources of the data. The consultant to carryout primary surveys with respect to baseline environmental parameters relating to Air, Water Quality (Surface and subsurface), Noise and Soil quality. Baseline social assessment surveys, socio economic survey to identify permanent & potential temporary economic impacts, etc, as required.
10. **Environmental & Social Risks, impacts and mitigation measures.** Predicts and assesses the project's likely positive and negative impacts, in quantitative terms to the extent possible. Identifies mitigation measures and any residual negative impacts that cannot

be mitigated. Explores opportunities for environmental & social enhancement. Identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions, and specifies topics that do not require further attention. Climate change aspects are assessed and suitable measures for reducing emissions and improving project resilience to extreme events be identified for incorporation in the design of the infrastructure as required. This include entitlements for eligible for the affected persons, cost estimates for land acquisition, resettlement & rehabilitation. Project environmental and social risk classification to be arrived. If the social risk classification is higher than low risk, prepare separate Resettlement Plan.

11. **Analysis of alternatives to minimise E&S impacts.** Systematically compares feasible alternatives to the proposed project site, technology, design, and operation—including the "without project" situation—in terms of their potential environmental and social impacts; the feasibility of mitigating these impacts; their capital and recurrent costs; their suitability under local conditions; and their institutional, training, and monitoring requirements. Avoiding or reducing the environmental and social impacts based on the analysis of alternatives to be examined. For each of the alternatives, quantifies the environmental and social impacts to the maximum extent possible. Design measures. Sets out the basis for selecting the project design proposed and justifies recommended approaches to pollution prevention and abatement.
12. **Environnemental & Social management plan (ESMP).** The consultant to prepare project specific ESMP based on the identified impacts. It should cover mitigation measures, monitoring, and institutional strengthening. A project's (ESMP) consists of the set of mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation to eliminate adverse environmental and social impact, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. The plan also includes the actions needed to implement these measures. To prepare a management plan, the borrower and its ESIA team (a) identify the set of responses to potentially adverse impact; (b) determine requirements for ensuring that those responses are made effectively and in a timely manner; and (c) describe the means for meeting those requirements. More specifically, the EMP includes the following components.
 - a. Mitigation
 - The ESMP identifies feasible cost-effective measures that may reduce potentially significant adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels. The plan includes compensatory measures if mitigation measures are not feasible, cost-effective, or sufficient. Specifically, the ESMP:
 - identifies and summarizes all anticipated significant adverse environmental and social impacts (including those involving land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, labour management, etc);
 - describes—with technical details—each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g., continuously or in the event of contingencies), together with designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures, as appropriate;

Assesses the potential impacts of the identified measures;

Provides consistency with any other mitigation plans (e.g., for involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, cultural property or other social impacts).

b. Monitoring

Project monitoring mechanism to monitor implementation of ESMP to be outlined with various levels, roles of and responsibilities. Environmental monitoring during project implementation provides information about key environmental aspects of the project, particularly its environmental impact, and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Such information enables the borrower and the Bank to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of project supervision, and allows corrective action to be taken when needed. Therefore, the ESMP identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impact assessed in the ESIA report and the mitigation measures described in the ESMP. Specifically, the monitoring section of the EMP provides (a) a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds/indicator that will signal the need for corrective actions; and

(b) monitoring and reporting procedures to

(i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and

(ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

c. Institutional arrangement

d. Capacity Development and Training

To support timely and effective implementation of environmental and social project components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draws on the ESIA's assessment of the existence, role, and capability of environmental and social units on site or at the rency, provincial or central level. If necessary, the ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of such units, and the training of staff, to allow implementation of ESIA recommendations. Specifically, the ESMP provides a specific description of institutional arrangements - who is responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures (e.g., for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training).

e. Capacity Development and Training

To strengthen environmental and social management capability in the agencies responsible for implementation, most ESMPs cover one or more of the following

additional topics: (a) technical assistance programs, (b) procurement of equipment and supplies, and (c) organizational changes.

f. **Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates**

For all three aspects (mitigation, monitoring, and capacity development), the ESMP provides (a) an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans; and (b) the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the ESMP. These figures are also integrated into the total project cost tables.

13. **Stakeholder Engagement, Public Disclosure and Grievance Redressal Mechanism SEP.**

Discusses the meaningful consultations carried out and planned with the stakeholders of the project during the project cycle, including during project preparation and implementation. This Includes timely disclosure of project information and addressing grievances. Record of such engagement will be maintained with the feedback. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan prepared will provide a schedule of engagement during the project cycle.

GRM as highlighted in the ECSMF to be adopted.

This includes the need for the GRM, methodology for registering grievances, identification of redressal committee members with roles & timeline, etc.

Summarizes key measures and actions and the timeframe required for the project to meet the requirements of the ESSs. This will be used in developing the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)

14. **Conclusion and Recommendations**

Annexures:

- a. The Terms of Reference of the consultancy conducting the ESIA
- b. List of persons / institutions met
- c. The Scoping Report
- d. Legal Framework
- e. Supporting technical data / Supporting special studies
- f. Technical drawings, plans & maps
- g. Resettlement Plan
- h. Consultations details -MoM, signatures, photographs
- i. Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Records of public meetings and consultations held
- j. Labour Management Procedure
- k. Detailed Primary baseline data for Physicochemical, Social & Biodiversity
- l. Traffic management plan
- m. References and sources of information

APPENDIX 4 Environmental, Climate Change and Social Risks

100. To evolve its environmental, climate change and social management procedures for mitigating these issues, TNUISL has carefully examined the portfolio of possible urban infrastructure projects and listed for guidance environmental and social issues that can arise in the projects an indicative categorization of various types of urban infrastructure projects has been prepared based on their environmental sensitivity. This indicative categorization has been developed to serve as a guidance tool. It is expected that adequate judgment will be applied to determine the category while preparing the DPRs and undertaking ESIA's. Guidance has also been provided for categorization for those projects, which are not categorized upfront.
101. While TNUISL financed projects are expected to improve general living standards within urban localities, they can also have associated impacts on the local environment and people. TNUISL identifies various environmental, climate change and social issues that can arise in urban infrastructure projects which are listed below.

I. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECTS:

(a) Water Supply:

Water supply projects include laying or rehabilitating the existing water distribution or transmission lines, construction or rehabilitation of pumping / booster stations, construction / augmentation of water treatment plants, purchase of water tankers and construction of overhead tanks. Typical environmental issues that may arise are (not limited to):

- safe drinking water /water quality concerns
- over exploitation of water sources
- issues related to conflicting water users (in case of new source development)
- change in hydrology and drainage patterns due to the construction
- water logging due to leakage during operation and maintenance
- disturbance to other utility/service lines due to construction activity
- disruption to local traffic during construction
- impact on public/private properties and other sensitive receptors along the water supply lines during construction
- high energy demand for pumps in booster stations
- disposal of excavated soil
- pollution from construction equipments
- noise impacts due to pumpsets/ motor / gensets operation.
- health and safety concerns of workers while laying the pipelines
- storage of hazardous chemicals such as Chlorine for water treatment
- disposal of WTP sludge (where WTPs are proposed)

Social issues may arise in these projects if there is need for private land (or) government land that has been occupied or encroached upon.

(b) Storm Water Drainage:

Storm water projects will include construction of open/closed drains, which may cause (not limited to):

- changes in landuse, hydrology and drainage patterns due to the construction
- water logging, change in surface and groundwater quality due to leakages
- disturbance to other service lines due to digging and construction activity
- water logging and pollution of the final disposal area due to improper designs and misuse during operation phase.
- disruption to local traffic during construction
- disposal of excavated soil
- pollution from construction equipments
- health and safety concerns while working in closed drains
- impact on public/private properties and other sensitive receptors along the storm water drains during construction

Social issues may arise in these projects if there is need for private land (or) government land that has been occupied or encroached upon.

(c) Sewerage:

Sewerage projects will include laying new or rehabilitating the existing sewerage systems, construction / rehabilitating the pumping stations, constructing / upgrading the sewage treatment plants, construction of public conveniences (and pay and use latrines; Environmental issues that can arise in these projects are (not limited to):

- changes in hydrology and drainage patterns due to the construction
- surface and groundwater contamination due to leakages
- environmental issues associated with disposal of sewage
 - performance of existing and proposed treatment schemes
 - high energy demand for pumps in pumping stations
- water logging during operation and maintenance
- disruption to local traffic during construction
- disposal of excavated soil during construction
- disposal of STP sludge and sewer silt during operation and maintenance
 - pollution from construction equipments
 - noise impacts due to pumpsets/ motor / gensets operation.
- health and safety concerns while working in closed drains/pipes
- impact on public/private properties and other sensitive receptors along the sewer lines during construction
- health and safety issues associated with storage and handling of chemicals for STP operation

Social issues may arise in these projects if there is need for private land (or) government land that has been occupied or encroached upon.

II. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT:

Solid Waste Management projects include development of compost yards, sanitary land fill or other waste disposal / processing options and purchase of vehicles for transport of solid waste. These projects may cause (not limited to):

- change in hydrology and drainage due to waste disposal and composting
- ± change in surface and ground water quality due to leachate
- ± air quality impacts due to the operation of waste disposal or processing facilities
- odour of decomposing solid waste
- Green-house gas emissions
 - public health nuisance during operation of SWM components ranging from collection to ultimate disposal
 - ± change in urban aesthetics
 - land use changes and associated impacts
 - Issues pertaining to siting of SWM facilities such as proximity to settlements, cultural properties and any other sensitive receptors
 - pollution from construction equipments
 - health and safety concerns of workers handling wastes

Social issues may arise in these projects if there is need for private land (or) government land that has been occupied or encroached upon and may affect the livelihood impact of ragpickers, displacement etc..

III. TRANSPORTATION :

Transportation projects will include roads, bypasses, parking lots, road over bridges, street furniture, road structures and bus terminals, etc.

a) Roads :

Road projects include construction of new roads, widening of existing roads, improvement of road surfaces, laying of internal roads, construction of traffic islands and road dividers. The environmental issues that may arise in these projects are (not limited to):

- change in hydrology and drainage patterns
- need for road side drains for densely populated and market areas
- increase in air pollution and noise levels due to traffic
- disturbance to other utilities/services during construction
- impact on sensitive receptors
- destruction of roadside microhabitat/vegetation due to widening and construction
- community and cultural severance
- impact on natural habitats

- coastal zone impacts
- impact on cultural properties
- health and safety concerns of workers
- pollution from construction equipments
- impact on sensitive receptors
- construction related impacts
- traffic safety
- pedestrian safety
- safety of roadside dwelling units
- impact on economy, and urbanisation
- traffic management concerns in densely developed area

Social issues may arise in these projects if there is need for private land (or) government land that has been occupied or encroached upon.

b) Street Furniture :

Street furniture projects will include traffic signals streetlights and sign boards, which may cause environmental issues such as:

- disturbance to other services/lines
- increase in urban congestion
- increase in air pollution and noise levels due to congestion
- increased power consumption
- effect on urban aesthetics

c) Road Structures :

Road structure projects to be funded by TNUIFSL will include construction of subways, road overbridges/ road under bridges (**ROBs/RUBs**), culverts and small bridges. Environmental impacts that may arise are (not limited to):

- change in landuse, hydrology and drainage patterns due to construction
- water logging due to poor drainage facilities
- disturbance to other services/lines
- pedestrian safety concerns
- possible changes in air pollution and noise levels
- impact on sensitive receptors
- tree cutting
- community and cultural severance
- coastal zone impacts
- impact on cultural properties
- health and safety concerns of workers
- pollution from construction equipments
- construction related impacts

- traffic safety
- pedestrian safety
- safety of roadside dwelling units
- impact on economy
- traffic management concerns in densely developed areas

Social issues may arise in these projects if there is need for private land (or) government land that has been occupied or encroached upon.

d) Bus Shelters/Terminals / Parking Facilities:

TNUDF will fund construction of bus terminals, bus shelters, workshops, truck terminals, parking facilities, etc. which may cause environmental issues such as:

- change in landuse, hydrology and drainage patterns
- increase in air pollution and noise levels
- land contamination due to oil and grease
- insanitary conditions due to inadequate public conveniences
- destruction of vegetation due to construction
- waste water due to bus cleaning
- increase in traffic density and related impacts
- traffic management issues
- pedestrian safety (internal and external)
- parking
- proliferation of commercial squatters and associated issues
- solid and liquid waste disposal
- construction related impacts

Social issues may arise in these projects if there is need for private land (or) government land that has been occupied or encroached upon.

V NON COMMERCIAL/COMMUNITY AMENITIES:

Construction of parks and playgrounds, community centers, institutions and hospitals and the development of burial grounds. The environmental issues that may arise are (not limited to):

- change in landuse
- solid and liquid waste disposal
- public health and safety
- sanitation
- parking
- impact on energy consumption
- fire safety

Social issues may arise in these projects if there is need for private land (or) government land that has been occupied or encroached upon.

VII IMPROVEMENT / REHABILITATION OF LAKES / WATERWAYS

TNUDF will fund improvement / rehabilitation of lakes / waterways. These include laying of interceptor sewers to avoid entry of wastewater into the water body, desilting sludge deposits, widening, reconstruction of bunds and other improvement works. The environmental issues that may arise are (not limited to):

- change in landuse, hydrology and drainage patterns
- increase in air pollution and noise levels during construction
- soil and ground water contamination due to unscientific disposal of desilted sludge and aquatic weeds
- Impacts on water quality and aquatic life
- destruction of vegetation due to construction
- Flooding of adjacent areas

Social issues may arise in these projects if banks of the waterways are occupied by squatters

APPENDIX 5: Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) - Generic ESMP Table Template

This document outlines the key elements of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) capturing the typical environmental and social (E&S) impacts and associated mitigation measures that need to be considered at minimum in the context of Category B Moderate Risk Project activities.

The Borrower / Implementing Agency - together with the contractor - shall use this document as guidance and amend it to the Project specifications, characteristics and risks identified through the ESIA. Thus, this ESMP Template should not be used “as it is” for a Project but serves as a basis for a Project-specific ESMP, commensurate with the relevant E&S risks and expected impacts of the Project.

The generic ESMP is structured as follows:

- A – General requirements for ESHS Management,
- B – Protection of Environment
- C – Workers Health & Safety
- D – Labour and Relations with Local Communities

The items that have been identified as non-relevant by the ESIA to the sub-project do not have to be further considered. However, the **bold and underlined** ESMP items are always to be considered, regardless of the results of the ESIA and additional items / measures are to be integrated in the ESMP commensurate with the project-specific risks and impacts identified.

As Appendix 1 to the ESMP Table, the “Do and Don’t Table” provides guidance on general best practices to be used during (small) construction works. These recommendations are to be used regardless the content of the ESMP.

ESMP to include mitigation measures for various stages of project implementation. They are

1. Preparation Phase
2. Implementation Phase
3. Decommissioning phase (Work closure, site closure prior to trial run & commissioning of the scheme).
4. Operation and Maintenance Phase

The ESMP has to be supplemented by additional documents/plans commensurate with the project-specific risks and impacts identified, in any case as referred to in the relevant ESMP items hereinafter, including (not limited to):

Contract Specific ESMP

Code of Conduct

Grievance Mechanism

Incident Reporting

Occupational and Community Health and Safety Plan

Waste Management Plan

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

Labour Management Plan (LMP)

Traffic Management Plan

Land Acquisition and Compensation / Resettlement Plan

And – depending on the project-specific risks and impacts – additional Plans may be required (e.g. Indigenous People Plan, Gender Action Plan, etc.)

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
General Requirements for ESHS Management				
<u>Responsibilities and Liabilities</u>	Ensure that all workers, suppliers and possible subcontractors are familiar and comply with the ESHS requirements and specifications of this ESMP.	Induction training performed and recorded. Contracts with subcontractors and suppliers	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Review of training records Review of Contracts to ensure that Project requirements are included
	Adjust this ESMP to the specific project, define the frequency of the monitoring procedure and share it with BORROWER / PIA and TNUIFSL. Identify if further Management Plans have to be prepared.	Final Project-specific ESMP	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Review prior to finalization of Project-specific ESMP
<u>Resources allocated to ESHS Management</u>	Assign ESHS responsible staff and define the requirements and responsibilities. Responsible for contact with stakeholders (Relations officer or Community Liaison officer)	Final Project-specific ESMP Inform the relevant authorities about the ESHS responsible.	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA BORROWER / PIA	Review prior to finalization of Project-specific ESMP

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
General Requirements for ESHS Management				
<u>Reporting</u>	Reporting of progress and incidents, accidents, observations, near misses.	Final Project-specific ESMP Reporting protocol for ESHS incidents	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA BORROWER / PIA	Review once prior to finalization of Project-specific ESMP
Code of Conduct	Establish a Code of Conduct taking into consideration legislation, safety rules, substance abuse, environmental sensitivity, communicable diseases, gender issues (sexual harassment), respect for local beliefs and customs, community interactions etc.	Code of Conduct in place and rules shared with personnel	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Review of Code of Conduct induction records Review of reported punishable or misconduct behaviour Review of grievance records
<u>ESHS Training</u>	Provide H&S induction and training and awareness to the workforce regarding H&S risks and mitigation measures (including indirect workers) tailored to Project scope.	Training performed and recorded	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Review of training records

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
B. Protection of the Environment				
Protection of adjacent areas	Restrict excavation activities during periods of intense rainfall. Use temporary bunding to reduce the risk of sediment, oil or chemical spills to the receiving waters.	No excavation during intense rainfall	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Check weather forecast and inspect the site conditions prior to excavation.
	Carry out excavation works in cut off ditches to prevent water from entering excavations.	No water entering excavations	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Random site inspection
	Ensure that means of protection are in place to avoid or minimise adverse effects on vegetation, soils, groundwater and surface water, biodiversity, natural drainage and the water quality in areas within the works area. Construction methods to minimise impacts to the extent possible.	No impacts identified in the adjacent environment	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Regular monitoring of adjacent natural resources.

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
B. Protection of the Environment				
	Ensure that work site boundaries and limits are in accordance with plans agreed upon in advance. All construction activities should be carried out within boundaries.	Marking the borders of works site boundaries and usage of warning signs	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Site inspection prior to commencement of activities.
	Ensure to stay out of surrounding wetland areas.	Pre-construction survey to make sure that site is not in wetland areas	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	During site selection
	Ensure to keep the following distances from permanent water course and outside of floodable areas; sensitive urban services and buildings (health centre, school, water supply for populations); any housing;	Marking the borders of works site boundaries in line with given limits and usage of warning signs	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Site inspection prior to commencement of activities.
	After construction, form reshaped land so that it is inherently stable, adequately drained and suitable for the desired long-term land use and allows natural regeneration of vegetation	Visual inspection and comparison with adjacent undisturbed areas.	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Regular monitoring

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
B. Protection of the Environment				
	Minimise visual impacts	Visual inspection and comparison with adjacent undisturbed areas.	Contractor / BORROWER / PIA	Review of grievance records
Selection of borrow areas, backfill material stockpile sites and access road	Select borrow areas or areas to be excavated, backfill material stockpile locations and access roads if applicable to the project.	Designated areas selected	Contractor / BORROWER / PIA	Once during site selection
	Locate stockpile areas in areas where trees can act as buffers to prevent dust pollution	Designated areas selected	Contractor / BORROWER / PIA	Once during site selection
	Deposit any excess material in areas approved by local authorities	Designated areas selected	Contractor / BORROWER / PIA	Once during site selection
	Locate disposal site on low value land.	Designated areas selected	Contractor / BORROWER / PIA	Once during site selection

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
B. Protection of the Environment				
Pollution prevention	Ensure all works carried out minimise pollution risk (e.g. liquid effluents, air emissions, noise and vibration management, vehicle and equipment maintenance and selection, fuel, oil and chemical storage and handling) including the whole duration of the Project.	Ensure that potential pollutants are not stored and handled within 50 m of sensitive receptors (particularly watercourses).	Contractor / BORROWER / PIA	Regular site inspection Review of grievance records
Effluents	Ensure appropriate containment and storage of construction wastewater, including sanitary water. No untreated effluent is discharged.	No untreated wastewater discharge	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Regular site inspection Review of grievance records
Emissions and dust	Use to the extent possible, vehicles in appropriate technical conditions. Provide emissions control equipment where applicable (e.g. filters).	Technical Specification Sheet	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Prior to commencement of works and each time new equipment/vehicle is used at the site. Review of grievance records Visual inspection on regular basis

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
B. Protection of the Environment				
	Use low sulphur content fuels, in line with legal provisions in force as well as local availability.	Technical Specification Sheet	Contractor /BORROWER / PIA	Regular documentation inspection
	Ensure vehicles are switched off when not in use. Sensitise drivers.	Engines switched off	Contractor /BORROWER / PIA	Site inspection
	Best practice to ensure minimisation of dust emissions (e.g. proper stockpiling, watering etc.) during dry and windy conditions and transportation.	Watering conducted, no dust emissions are observed, no workers' grievances	Contractor /BORROWER / PIA	Regular site inspection Review of grievance records
	Ensure speed limits on site. Sensitise drivers.	Speed signs installed Training performed and recorded Accident/incident reports	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Random site inspection Review of grievance records Review of accident/incident records Review of training records

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
B. Protection of the Environment				
Noise and vibration	Avoid operations and vehicle movements at night.	No work conducted between 10 pm and 7 am No grievances received	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Random site inspection Review of grievance records Review of accident/incident records Review of training records
	Set traffic speed limits. Sensitise drivers.	Speed limit signs Driver Training Records as part of Induction training	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Random site inspection Review of grievance records Review of accident/incident records Review of training records
	Locate stationary equipment (such as power generators) as far as possible from nearby receptors (e.g. worker resting areas, populated areas and environmentally sensitive areas). Make sure that noise levels don't exceed 120db in case of equipment or vehicle use.	Distances between equipment and receptors are kept	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Once prior to commencement of works Monitor noise levels in case equipment is used Review of grievance records

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
B. Protection of the Environment				
Waste Management	Identify waste management facilities and waste management contractors. Ensure disposal through waste contractors licensed for treatment/removal/recycling of each of the waste types.	Waste management through licensed contractors, if feasible Waste management contracts Waste transfer notes	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Inspect waste management facilities Proof of contractors' certifications Review of waste transfer records
	Ensure that all wastes produced are properly collected, segregated, stored, transported and treated	Waste collection areas existent, waste inventories Waste transfer notes	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Random site inspection, Review of waste inventories Review of waste transfer records
	Minimise the waste production to the extent possible.	Records of waste production are kept Waste Management Plan Training performed and recorded	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Monitor (e.g. monthly) the amount of waste produced Review of training records

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
B. Protection of the Environment				
	Document all waste related operations (type of wastes, quantities produced etc.).	Storage, transport and treatment of waste is documented Waste transfer notes Waste inventories	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Review of waste transfer records Review of waste inventories
	Appropriate and safe storage of fuels, construction materials, wastes and any materials that can cause spills (e.g. batteries from energy generators).	Safe storage of materials Spill response procedure Spill response and remediation equipment in place.	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Random site inspection
Vegetation clearing	Limit vegetation clearing to areas within the site boundary where it is strictly necessary.	Vegetation clearing minimal Marking the borders of works site boundaries	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Site inspection prior to commencement of activities.

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
B. Protection of the Environment				
	Describe the methods of vegetation clearance. Ensure that no chemicals/pesticides are used, burning of vegetation is restricted etc. Do not clear vegetation more than two months in advance of operations	No use of fires or chemicals on site Marking the borders of works site boundaries Usage of warning signs	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Site inspection prior to commencement of activities. Site inspection during site clearance
	Avoid clearing mature trees and endangered species.	No mature trees cleared	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Site inspection prior to commencement of activities.
Biodiversity	Avoid to the extent possible areas of ecological value.	Areas of ecological value avoided	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Site assessment prior to site selection. Ecological value assessment if needed.
	Avoid natural habitats disturbance.	No habitats disturbed	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Inspection of construction practices.

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
B. Protection of the Environment				
Erosion control measures	If construction takes place on inclined surfaces/slopes, ensure preventive erosion control measures are applied (e.g. plan to retain trees and other vegetation, use of natural contours for roads and drainage networks, excavated drainage channels).	Preventive temporary and permanent erosion control measures in place Landscape and bio restoration plan in place	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Random site inspection to check if measures where applied
	Ensure that topsoil is stripped and stored properly. After construction, topsoil will be used for restoration of the area. Topsoil should not be mixed with subsoil, therefore needs to be stored separately.	Topsoil stored and re-used for restoration.	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Monitor if topsoil is properly stripped and stored
	Optimal stockpiling.	Stockpile height limited	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Random site inspection
Site rehabilitation	Ensure revegetation and restoration of cleared areas where possible after construction using native species.	Revegetation completed	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	One-time inspection after construction

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
B. Protection of the Environment				
	Ensure that rehabilitated areas don't pose health and safety risks (such as holes, ponds).	Reinstatement completed	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Inspection after construction Inspection after heavy rainfalls and snow
	Reinstatement of construction working area to the best possible after construction activities are completed.	Reinstatement completed	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	One-time inspection after construction Inspection after heavy rainfalls and snow
	Rehabilitate borrow areas, backfill material stockpile sites and access roads, where applicable.	Rehabilitation completed	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	One-time inspection after construction Inspection after heavy rainfalls and snow

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
C. Health and Safety				
<u>Health and Safety Plan</u>	Develop a Health and Safety Plan.	H&S Plan in place	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Review of H&S Plan
<u>Accident reporting</u>	Ensure all H&S related incidents (e.g. observations, accidents) on site are recorded and followed up properly. (See Appendix 14 – Incident Reporting)	Incident recording process in place	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Check incident/accident records
<u>Personal protective equipment</u>	Ensure the provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for workers (hardhats, masks, safety glasses, safety boots etc. depending on project type).	PPE used by everyone on-site Training performed and recorded	Contractor/ Site Manager	Random site inspection Review training records

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
C. Health and Safety				
Emergency scenarios prevention	Ensure immediate cleaning of any spills and remediation of contaminated areas after construction.	Workers trained. Emergency Response Team (ERT) is in place	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Random site inspection after spill events One-time inspection after construction Review of training records Review of ERT
	Provide necessary prevention equipment and teams on site in line with applicable regulations to respond to emergency scenarios e.g. fire, explosion, floods, natural hazards etc.	Prevention equipment and team is in place Training performed and recorded	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Regular site inspection Review list of equipment Review of ERT Review of training records
	Maintain high standard in housekeeping on site. Construction materials and light equipment should be stored properly.	Visual verification of good housekeeping on-site	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Random site inspection

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
C. Health and Safety				
Hazardous materials	<p>Ensure clearance for hazardous and dangerous materials as relevant has been completed and approved prior to start of works.</p> <p>If relevant, clearance work should be accompanied by sensitisation / training of community members on emergency preparedness in case of discovery of further hazardous and dangerous materials.</p>	<p>Documentation of clearance</p> <p>Training records</p>	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	<p>Random site inspection</p> <p>Review documentation and training records</p>
<u>First-aid</u>	Ensure minimum first aid provisions on site (suitably stocked first-aid kits; a person, respectively an adequate number of first-aid helpers and ensure that staff and workers are informed about first-aid arrangements)	<p>Suitable first aid kits on site</p> <p>Ensure the presence of first aid helpers in all shifts</p> <p>First aid certificates</p>	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	<p>Regular monitoring of first aid kits</p> <p>Review of first aider certificates</p> <p>Review of number of first aiders required by local legislation</p>

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
C. Health and Safety				
<u>Access to health care</u>	Ensure the workforce has access to primary healthcare on site, providing prescriptions and vaccinations.	Healthcare available on site Medical surveillance records	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Random site inspection Review of grievance records Review of medical records (in case not confidential)
	In case more than 35 workers are present on site, ensure that a hospital, medical clinic or a health centre can be reached within a period of 45 minutes.	Medical centres in the proximity of the site.	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Medical centres in the proximity of the site identified once prior the commencement of works
Hygiene, accommodation and food	Ensure provision of Health and Safety (H&S) and hygienic and sanitary facilities at the site, including shaded welfare areas, bathrooms, changing rooms and potable water. Ensure toilets and changing rooms are separated between male and female employees.	Appropriate H&S and sanitary facilities provided at site	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Campsite inspection prior to accommodation of the workers. Regular inspection Review of grievance records

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
C. Health and Safety				
	Ensure the provision of adequate space, supply of water, adequate sewage and garbage disposal system, appropriate protection against heat, cold, damp, fire and disease-carrying animals, adequate sanitary and washing facilities, adequate lighting, and basic medical services, in accordance with all applicable health and safety regulations and norms.	Appropriate conditions for workers on site	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Campsite inspection prior to accommodation of the workers. Regular inspection Review of grievance records
	Report any occurrence of any communicable diseases amongst the workforce (STD, HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria and Hepatitis B and C). Sensitise workers.	Communicable Diseases Register Training performed and recorded	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Review of diseases register and disease prevention programme if available. Review of training records

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
D. Labour and relations with local communities				
<u>Labour conditions</u>	Ensure minimum legal labour standards as per ILO regulations (child/forced labour, sexual assault, no discrimination, equal opportunities, working hours, minimum wages) are met.	Grievance Mechanism Records, Training performed and recorded	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Review of Inspection reports (also from labour authorities), Review of grievance records Review of training records
	Ensure that all direct and indirect workers have access to and are aware about the Grievance Mechanism where they can raise workplace relevant complaints anonymously. (See Annex – Grievance Mechanism)	Grievance Mechanism in place and grievances recorded Training performed and recorded	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Review of grievance register Review of training records
	Ensure all workers have the same rights and are treated equally.	Non-discrimination policy in place	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Random site inspection Review of grievance register

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
D. Labour and relations with local communities				
Local recruitment	Ensure local communities are preferred for the supply of goods and services to the Project and Project personnel, where appropriate.	Local Procurement and Employment Records	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Review procurement and employment rules and records Review of grievance register
Transport	Organise carpools/buses for worker transportation where needed.	Carpools/ buses used	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Review of grievance register
<u>Community interaction</u>	Engage/ communicate/inform communities. Ensure consultations with the local authorities and communities regarding the construction. Obtain local knowledge regarding chance finds and land acquisition matters.	Minutes of Meetings Grievance Mechanism	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Review of grievance register Minutes of consultation meetings
	Initiate an efficient Grievance Mechanism to allow potentially affected individuals to raise their concerns.	Grievance Mechanism in place, grievances recorded	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Review of grievance register

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
D. Labour and relations with local communities				
	<p>Engage with the local community and potential affected households to understand their needs and identify the risk of damage to their livelihood basis through the Project (e.g. take of pasture land, lack of access to water).</p> <p>Should land acquisition be inevitable, a timely and fair compensation should be given to all affected persons?</p>	<p>Minutes of Meetings</p> <p>Grievance Mechanism records</p> <p>Management Plan for Land Acquisition and Compensation if needed (See Appendix 12)</p>	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Review of grievance register and meeting minutes

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
D. Labour and relations with local communities				
Damage to people and property	Ensure all contractors implement codes of conduct concerning employment and workforce behaviour (including but not limited to safety rules, zero tolerance for substance abuse, environmental sensitivity of the area, dangers of sexually transmissible diseases and HIV/AIDS, gender equality and sexual harassment, respect for the beliefs and customs of the populations and community relations in general).	Code of Conduct Grievance Mechanism records	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Worker interviews, Review of grievance log
	Ensure that site areas are provided with appropriate security, fencing, signage and lighting. Use hazard notices/signs/barriers to protect children and other vulnerable people from harm and prevent access to non-workers.	H&S planning of construction site done, items installed	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Inspection prior to the activities. Random site inspection Review of grievance register

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
D. Labour and relations with local communities				
<u>Land acquisition and land take</u>	<p>Avoid to the extent possible land take of both formal and informal land owners/land users. If land take is inevitable, no forced eviction should take place.</p> <p>Owners should be compensated prior to access to land.</p> <p>Engage with the local community to understand the land ownership and land use.</p>	Grievance Mechanism Management Plan for Land Acquisition and Compensation if needed (See Appendix 12)	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	<p>Once during site selection</p> <p>Review of grievance log</p> <p>Follow up of land acquisition/compensation process</p>
Traffic management	Ensure safe driving by Project personnel (e.g. through training/induction).	Driver Training Records as part of Induction training	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Review of training records

Item	Mitigation, Management and Enhancement Measures	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Monitoring Procedure
D. Labour and relations with local communities				
	Target signage and outreach activities to improve public awareness of traffic changes and potential hazards for high-risk sections of public roads, including near the site and laydown areas.	Warning signs Minutes of Meetings	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Inspection if traffic routes, Review of grievance register
Fossils/ Archaeological Chance Finds	Establish specific procedures to manage the protection of archaeological and historical sites, chance finds and fossils. Ensure all finds of cultural heritage (e.g. graves, old ceramic, old building fragments) are reported immediately to the relevant authority and avoid excavation in the ultimate neighbourhood of a chance find, fence the chance find and await instructions from the competent authority.	Notification records to relevant authority Training records, Records about chance finds	Contractor/ BORROWER / PIA	Site inspection

Appendix to ESMP 1: Do's and Don't Table

Topic	DO	DON'T
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefer already disturbed areas for workers' accommodation, storage, workshop and the worksite. • Ensure that unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance has been carried out for the project site/work area. • Clearly mark "No-go" areas (cultivated lands or fruit trees, wetlands, grave sites or any sensitive environment or social site/area). • Avoid proximity to schools, health posts and households with vulnerable families. • Clean up the worksite and rehabilitate the site to its original condition. • Rehabilitate all temporary access tracks, haul roads and any other disturbed areas outside of the approved working areas to their original condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not enter any worksites and areas without permissions and approvals. • Do not damage any households and associated structures, cultivated lands, fruit trees or any other potential source of income. • Do not undertake any activity and park your vehicles outside of the working area borders.
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit working hours for noisy activities working hours close to schools, hospitals, residents, religious buildings, etc. • Turn off vehicle engines if not required. • Keep the noise level to acceptable limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not undertake any noisy activity during night time.

Topic	DO	DON'T
Dust and Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize traffic wherever possible and drive slowly. Spray the unpaved roads with water if you're working close to schools, hospitals, residential areas, etc. Revegetate the disturbed areas as soon as activity is completed. Drive slowly not to generate dust. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not store cement, sand, excavated material without cover sheets or shelters. Do not clear the vegetation cover if it's not required.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refuel the vehicles at least 30 m away water courses. Fence the construction site adjacent to the sensitive areas such as natural water courses, ponds, drains. Divert the runoff / water the construction sites or disturbed areas, using ditches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use any natural water resources to supply water (e.g. springs, streams, lakes without approval of relevant authorities, local leaders. Do not discharge of hazardous substances, chemicals, construction material and wastes d into water courses, ponds, drainage systems. Do not block the water flow.

Topic	DO	DON'T
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep the working site clean and tidy. • Store hazardous waste using secondary containment and restrict access to hazardous waste storage area to prevent harm to construction staff, environment and public. • Perform on site sorting to separate liquid, organic, demolition material, hazardous and recyclables waste streams and identify the disposal pathway for each of them. • Use waste containers without any damages and leakages. • Reuse the excavated soil as much as possible for backfilling, landscaping and for other project areas where excavation material is required. • Collaborate with local authorities to transport and dispose waste in accordance with legal requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not burn any type of waste. • Do not dump waste at any unpermitted area and especially near watercourses. • Do not leave any sharp or dangerous objects (knives, box cutters, scissors, broken glass, etc.) that may attract children's attention living close to the construction site.
Employment and Labour Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a fair and transparent employment process. • Provide workers with clear and understandable information regarding rights via contract documents in local language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not discriminate any workers or job applicants on the basis of their gender, marital status, nationality, ethnicity, age, religion or sexual orientation. • Do not recruit children (under 18 years old) or use forced labour.
Code of Conduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a Code of Conduct for worker-community interaction and on-site behavior. Oblige workers to adhere to code of conduct. 	
Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain grievance mechanism accessible for workers. 	

Topic	DO	DON'T
Community Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain grievance mechanism for local communities adjacent to construction sites. • Secure worksites (temporary bridges, traffic controls, barricades, signs and warning lights). • Demarcate open trenches with high visible temporary fencing, undertake monitoring after rainfall, and prevent flooding of trenches. • Inform relevant authorities immediately in case of damages on utilities such as underground and aboveground electricity lines, water lines, gas lines, oil pipelines, etc. • Establish appropriate site boundary and access controls near settlements to prevent unauthorized entry to construction or activity sites especially by children (e.g. fencing of construction section in the vicinity of settlements or communities). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not leave any holes and openings without secure fencing provided with fixed, clearly marked covers. • Do not exceed the speed limits.

Topic	DO	DON'T
Traffic Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement speed limits for all Project vehicles. • Equip vehicles with reverse signals. Ensure that truck drivers are accompanied by a flagman or watchman while reversing, unloading and loading. • Train all drivers on safety provisions. • Avoid routes with blind curves, blind intersections and very narrow roads alongside steep slopes. • Avoid routes that are frequently used by locals. • Use local traffic signage and collaborate with the responsible local authorities and communities. • Keep access roads in good condition and free from deposits, waste, construction material. • Use flagmen where appropriate and install clear and visible signage. • Avoid vehicle traffic during hours that children are travelling to and from school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not drive without a valid driver's license. • Do not use cell phones while driving.

Topic	DO	DON'T
Occupational Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide health and safety training to all Project employees and familiarize workers with the risks related with their activities. • Conduct risk assessment and define mitigation measures for each activity. • Record and report any workplace hazards or any incidents or injuries. • Provide the right PPE and make sure that all employees use them. • Keep PPEs in good condition and change them in case they are damaged. • Prohibit usage of alcohol or illegal drugs. • Use the right tool for the activity. • Use undamaged ladders if you need to climb up. • Implement good housekeeping to prevent trips, slips and falls. • Conduct daily tool-box talks / conversations on health and safety issues before starting works. • Conduct medical examination for all personnel before the activities start. • Provide sufficient drinking water for workforce. • Provide and maintain toilet facilities for workforce separately for female and male workers. • Provide one trained first aiders per 25 employees and adequate amount of first aid kits on site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not try to repair any broken equipment and machinery if you are not authorized. • Do not use of metal ladders close to overhead power lines? • Do not work without PPE. • Do not work alone or isolated.

Topic	DO	DON'T
Housekeeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep working areas clean and tidy. • Secure loose materials that have the potential to fall. • Keep aisles, stairways, passageways, ladders, etc. free of obstructions, materials, cables, chords, hoses, etc. • Keep materials away from the edge of excavations, trenches, roofs, etc. • Cover and secure open trenches, holes and other openings Avoid pools of stagnant water in working areas. • Undertake daily clean-up of activity area. 	
Hazardous Material Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store fuels, oils, chemicals and other hazardous materials on a suitably sized impervious and bunded base. • Label the containers clearly with content, handling, storage, expiration, and health and safety information. • Use drip trays during fueling and maintenance (e.g. changing oil) of equipment. • Install proper warning signs at hazardous material storage yards, lock gates and restrict access to authorized personnel. • Store hazardous waste using secondary containment and restrict access to hazardous waste storage area to prevent harm to construction staff, environment and public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not smoke close to hazardous materials.

Topic	DO	DON'T
Fire Prevention and Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take all reasonable and precautionary steps to ensure that fires are not started as a consequence of Project activities on site. • Provide basic fire-fighting equipment available on site (including but not limited to, rubber beaters when working in grass/bush areas, at least one fire extinguisher of the appropriate type when welding or other 'hot' activities are undertaken). • Store flammable materials under conditions that will limit the potential for ignition and the spread of fires. • Train all employees on the fire risks and how to deal with any fires in case one occurs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not light fire for any reason, incl. waste burning. • Do not throw your cigarette butts on the ground.

**ADDITIONAL GENERIC MEASURES TO BE INCLUDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT/
BIDDING DOCUMENTS AS PART OF ESMPs for Sanitation / Sewerage Projects**

- 1) Measures to protect water source from construction related impacts
 - Change of stream course due to diversion channels to construct intake structures
 - Safe disposal of construction debris
 - Ensuring stream is not obstructed affecting the downstream users (impacts arising due to coffer dams, etc.)
 - Establishing the baseline water quality prior to initiation of construction
 - Monitoring of water quality
 - Safe disposal of oil and grease without contaminating the source
 - Restoring river bed to its natural shape without any debris or construction junk material obstructing the flow
 - Safety measures

- 2) Transmission Mains:
 - Prevention of accidents involving human beings animals or vehicles falling or accidents due to open trenches/manholes during construction period. This needs to be ensured with proper signages. Open trenches / manholes must be demarcated with high visible temporary fencing, and monitoring shall be undertaken after rainfall, and prevent flooding of trenches
 - Traffic diversion and traffic management measures during construction activities along the highways or road stretches
 - Debris disposal of earth in excess after completion of transmission mains
 - Sourcing of water without affecting the community sources for construction purposes
 - Protection of topsoil where the pipelines run in open land/agricultural lands
 - Shifting of community utilities
 - Safety aspects
 - Dust pollution control near settlements

- 3) Construction related impacts at Water Treatment Plant site
 - Debris Management
 - Oil and grease Management
 - Protection of topsoil (preserve for gardening purposes at WTP)
 - Measures to mitigate construction camp site if required
 - Safety aspects

- 4) Distribution network
 - Traffic management measures during construction period
 - Minimize construction period by mechanization (such as JCBs and backhoes, etc)
 - Post construction restoration (cut and cover) ensuring clear roadway
 - Debris disposal in the sites identified by the contractor approved by engineer

- Protection of sensitive land uses from noise impacts by limiting the works to day time and ensure noise mitigation measures
- Control of vehicular noise pollution
- Dust pollution control

All the generic and project-specific ESMP measures shall be integrated in the bidding documents providing necessary Bills of Quantities .

APPENDIX 6 Potential Environment Enhancement and Climate Protection & Resilient Opportunities in Urban Sector sub-Projects

Project / Sub- Project	Enhancement Opportunities
A. Water Supply	
1.Head Works & Treatment Plants	3. Development of Parks and controlled and well managed Recreational Facilities for Tourist Attraction and Environmental Improvement 4. Design considerations to withstand extreme situations – drought and flood 5. Energy efficient pumpsets
2.Transmission Line	6. Water supply to enroute villages 7. Upgrade and maintain the road along the alignment 8. Development of vegetative belt along the alignment 9. Design to withstand flood situation / high water table 10. Avoiding leakage/ wastage through online monitoring and suitable pipes & joints
3.Storage Reservoirs	11. Development of Parks / Play Grounds / Green Spaces at Storage Reservoir Complexes 12. Avoiding leakage/ wastage through online monitoring
4.Water Supply Distribution Lines	13. Supply of potable water quality monitoring kits to the community for on site water quality monitoring 14. Development of foot paths along the distribution lines 15. Metering the connections 16. Avoiding leakage/ wastage through online monitoring and suitable pipes & joints
B.Storm Water Drainage	
1.Closed underground Drains	17. Development of foot paths over the drains to protect the drain and offer add on facilities. 18. Providing groundwater recharge facilities in the drain to ensure reuse.
C. Sewerage and Sanitation	
19. 1.Treatment Plants & Pumping Stations	20. Development of Parks and Recreational Facilities for Tourist Attraction and Environmental Improvement 21. Design of units and pipelines to withstand flood situation / high water table 22. Reuse of treated effluent 23. Energy efficient pumpsets 24. Aerobic treatment/ gas flaring
D. Solid Waste Management	
Compost and Landfill Facilities	25. Development of Parks and Green Spaces for Tourist Attraction and Environmental Improvement

Project / Sub- Project	Enhancement Opportunities
	26. Gas flaring arrangement 27. Energy generation from waste 28. Recovery and Recycling of wastes
E.Transportation	
1.Widening & Laying of New Roads	29. Plantation and development of vegetative belt along the alignment 30. Rehabilitation plan for quarries/borrow areas 31. Use of alternate material like flyash for embankments 32. Providing cycle lanes
2.Traffic Islands & Dividers	33. Landscaping and Aesthetic Improvements at the proposed locations
3. Street lighting	34. Energy efficient lighting / solar powered lighting
F. Bus Shelters & Terminals	35. Development and implementation of Rainwater Harvesting measures 36. Development of vegetative belt along the boundary
G. Inland Waterways / Lakes, etc.	37. Development of Parks and Recreational Facilities for Tourist Attraction and Environmental Improvement 38. Protection of boundaries
H. Commercial Complexes	39. Development and implementation of Rainwater Harvesting measures 40. Development of vegetative belt along the boundary 41. Applying ECBC in design and construction 42. Reusing waste water generated 43. Use alternate construction materials

APPENDIX 7: Stakeholder Engagement Procedure

As part of ESIA for sub-projects, Borrowers shall prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Procedure providing a strategy for engaging with different stakeholders, interested parties of the project throughout the project lifecycle. The SEP should be clear and concise and focus on describing the project and identifying its stakeholders. It is key to identify what information will be in the public domain, in what languages, and where it will be located. It should explain the opportunities for public consultation, provide a deadline for comments, and explain how people will be notified of new information or opportunities for comment. It should explain how comments will be assessed and taken into account. It should also describe the project's grievance mechanism and how to access this mechanism.

This template is indicative and provides guidance for the Borrower to prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Procedure for the sub-project.

1. Introduction/Project Description

Briefly describe the project, the stage of the project, its purpose, and what decisions are currently under consideration on which public input is sought.

Describe location and, where possible, include a map of the project site(s) and surrounding area, showing communities and proximity to sensitive sites, and including any worker accommodation, lay-down yards, or other temporary activities that also may impact stakeholders. Provide a link to, or attach a nontechnical summary of, the potential social and environmental risks and impacts of the project.

2. Brief Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

If consultation or disclosure activities have been undertaken to date, including information disclosure and informal or formal meetings/or consultation, provide a summary of those activities (no more than half a page), the information disclosed, and where more detailed information on these previous activities can be obtained (for example, a link, or physical location, or make available on request).

3. Stakeholder identification and analysis

Identify key stakeholders who will be informed and consulted about the project, including individuals, groups, or communities that:

- Are affected or likely to be affected by the project (project-affected parties); and
- May have an interest in the project (other interested parties).

Depending on the nature and scope of the project and its potential risks and impacts, examples of other potential stakeholders may include government authorities, local organizations, NGOs, and companies, and nearby communities. Stakeholders may also include politicians, labor unions, academics, religious groups, national social and environmental public-sector agencies, and the media.

i. Affected parties

Identify individuals, groups, local communities, and other stakeholders that may be directly or indirectly affected by the project, positively or negatively. The SEP should focus particularly on those directly and adversely affected by project activities. Mapping the impact zones by placing the affected communities within a geographic area can help define or refine the project's area of influence. The SEP should identify others who think they may be affected, and who will need additional information to understand the limits of project impacts.

ii. Other interested parties

Identify broader stakeholders who may be interested in the project because of its location, its proximity to natural or other resources, or because of the sector or parties involved in the project. These may be local government officials, community leaders, and civil society organizations, particularly those who work in or with the affected communities. While these groups may not be directly affected by the project, they may have a role in the project preparation (for example, government permitting) or be in a community affected by the project and have a broader concern than their individual household.

Moreover, civil society and nongovernmental organizations may have in-depth knowledge about the environmental and social characteristics of the project area and the nearby populations, and can help play a role in identifying risks, potential impacts, and opportunities for the Borrower to consider and address in the assessment process. Some groups may be interested in the project because of the sector it is in (for example, mining or health care), and others may wish to have information simply because public finance is being proposed to support the project. It is not important to identify the underlying reasons why people or groups want information about a project—if the information is in the public domain, it should be open to anyone interested.

iii. Disadvantaged / vulnerable individuals or groups

It is particularly important to understand project impacts and whether they may disproportionately fall on disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups, who often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impacts of a project. The following can help outline an approach to understand the viewpoints of these groups:

- Identify vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals or groups and the limitations they may have in participating and/or in understanding the project information or participating in the consultation process.
- What might prevent these individuals or groups from participating in the planned process? (For example, language differences, lack of transportation to events, accessibility of venues, disability, lack of understanding of a consultation process).
- How do they normally get information about the community, projects, activities?
- Do they have limitations about time of day or location for public consultation?
- What additional support or resources might be needed to enable these people to participate in the consultation process? (Examples are providing translation into a minority language, sign language, large print or Braille information; choosing accessible venues for events; providing transportation for people in remote areas to the nearest meeting; having small, focused meetings where vulnerable stakeholders are more comfortable asking questions or raising concerns.)
- If there are no organizations active in the project area that work with vulnerable groups, such as persons with disability, contact medical providers, who may be more aware of marginalized groups and how best to communicate with them.
- What recent engagement has the project had with vulnerable stakeholders and their representatives?

iv. Summary of project stakeholder needs (example)

Community	Stakeholder group	Key characteristics	Language needs	Preferred notification means (e-mail, phone,	Specific needs (accessibility, large print, child care,
Village A	Parents with young children	Approximately 180 households affected; 300 children	Official language	Written information, radio	Child care for meetings—late afternoon preferred timing

Community	Stakeholder group	Key characteristics	Language needs	Preferred notification means (e-mail, phone,	Specific needs (accessibility, large print, child care,
Village A	Refugees	38 extended families, poverty level	Language alternative	Visit with translator and civil society	Graphics, education on process

4. Stakeholder Engagement Program

i. Purpose and timing of stakeholder engagement program

Summarize the main goals of the stakeholder engagement program and the envisaged schedule for the various stakeholder engagement activities: at what stages throughout the project's life they will take place, with what periodicity, and what decision is being undertaken on which people's comments and concerns. If decisions on public meetings, locations, and timing of meetings have not yet been made, provide specific information on how people will be made aware of forthcoming opportunities to review information and provide their views. Include the ESCP as part of such information. For some projects, a stand-alone SEP may not be necessary and its elements may be incorporated into the ESCP.

ii. Proposed strategy for information disclosure

Briefly describe what information will be disclosed, in what formats, and the types of methods that will be used to communicate this information to each of the stakeholder groups. Methods used may vary according to target audience. For each media example, identify the specific names (for example, *The Daily News* and *The Independent*, *Radio News 100.6*, television *Channel 44*). The selection of disclosure—both for notification and providing information—should be based on how most people in the vicinity of the project routinely get information, and may include a more central information source for national interest. A variety of methods of communication should be used to reach the majority of stakeholders. The project should select those that are most appropriate and have a clear rationale for their choices. The plan should include a statement welcoming comments on the proposed engagement plan and suggestions for improvement. For remote stakeholders, it may be necessary to provide for an additional newspaper outlet or separate meeting, or additional documents that should be placed in the public domain. The public domain includes:

- Newspapers, posters, radio, television;

- Information centers and exhibitions or other visual displays;
- Brochures, leaflets, posters, nontechnical summary documents and reports;
- Official correspondence, meetings;
- Website, social media.

The strategy should include means to consult with project-affected stakeholders if there are significant changes to the project resulting in additional risks and impacts. Following such consultation, an updated ESCP will be disclosed.

Example

Project stage	List of information to be disclosed	Methods proposed	Timetable: Locations/ dates	Target stakeholders	Percentage reached	Responsibilities
Construction	Traffic management plan	Notification Radio News 100.6 and copy in village hall Poster on community bulletin board	Radio twice daily in weeks of disclosure	Villagers, including pedestrians and drivers	Radio News 100.6 reaches 60% of village Poster on bulletin board reaches another percentage of the population	Community Liaison Officer

iii. Proposed strategy for consultation

Briefly describe the methods that will be used to consult with each of the stakeholder groups. Methods used may vary according to target audience, for example:

- Interviews with stakeholders and relevant organization
- Surveys, polls, and questionnaires
- Public meetings, workshops, and/or focus groups on specific topic

- Participatory methods
- Other traditional mechanisms for consultation and decision making.

Example

Project stage	Topic of consultation	Method used	Timetable : Location and dates	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
Construction	Traffic safety	Discussion with village schools Public meeting	ABC elementary school September 4, 3:00 p.m. Village A town hall September 8, 5:30 p.m.	Parents and children in village Community	Community Liaison Officer (CLO) Transportation Engineer, Manager, CLO

iv. Proposed strategy to incorporate the view of vulnerable groups

Describe how the views of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups will be sought during the consultation process. Which measures will be used to remove obstacles to participation? This may include separate mechanisms for consultation and grievances, developing measures that allow access to project benefits, and so forth.

v. Timelines

Provide information on timelines for project phases and key decisions. Provide deadlines for comments.

vi. Review of Comments

Explain how comments will be gathered (written and oral comments) and reviewed, and commit to reporting back to stakeholders on the final decision and a summary of how comments were taken into account.

vii. Future Phases of Project

Explain that people 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. Projects should report at least annually to stakeholders, but often will report more frequently during particularly active periods, when the public may experience more impacts or when phases are changing (for example, quarterly reports during construction, then annual reports during implementation).

5. Resources and Responsibilities for implementing stakeholder engagement activities

i. Resources

Indicate what resources will be devoted to managing and implementing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, in particular:

- What people are in charge of the SEP
- Confirm that an adequate budget has been allocated toward stakeholder engagement
- Provide contact information if people have comments or questions about the project or the consultation process; that is, phone number, address, e-mail address, title of responsible person (individual names may change).

ii. Management functions and responsibilities

Describe how stakeholder engagement activities will be incorporated into the project's management system and indicate what staff will be devoted to managing and implementing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan:

- Who will be responsible for carrying out each of the stakeholder engagement activities and what are the qualifications of those responsible?
- How involved will management be in stakeholder engagement?
- How will the process be documented, tracked, and managed (for example, stakeholder database, commitments register, and so forth)?

6. Grievance Mechanism

Describe the process by which people affected by the project can bring their grievances and concerns to the project management's attention, and how they will be considered and addressed:

- Is there an existing formal or informal grievance mechanism, and does it meet the requirements of ESS10? Can it be adapted or does something new need to be established?

- Is the grievance mechanism culturally appropriate, that is, is it designed to take into account culturally appropriate ways of handling community concerns? For example, in cultures where men and women have separate meetings, can a woman raise a concern to a woman in the project grievance process?
- What process will be used to document complaints and concerns? Who will receive public grievances? How will they be logged and monitored?
- What time commitments will be made to acknowledge and resolve issues? Will there be ongoing communication with the complainant throughout the process?
- How will the existence of the grievance mechanism be communicated to all stakeholder groups? Are separate processes needed for vulnerable stakeholders?
- If a complaint is not considered appropriate to investigate, will an explanation be provided to the complainant on why it could not be pursued?
- Will there be an Borrower / PIA process if the complainant is not satisfied with the proposed resolution of the complaint? Not all projects will necessarily have an Borrower / PIA process, but it is advisable to include one for more complex projects. In all cases, complainants need to be reassured that they still have all their legal rights under their national judicial process.
- A summary of implementation of the grievance mechanism should be provided to the public on a regular basis, after removing identifying information on individuals to protect their identities. How often will reports go into the public domain to show that the process is being implemented?

7. Monitoring and Reporting

i. Involvement of stakeholders in monitoring activities

Some projects include a role for third parties in monitoring the project or impacts associated with the project. Describe any plans to involve project stakeholders (including affected communities) or third-party monitors in the monitoring of project impacts and mitigation programs. The criteria for selection of third parties should be clear. For further information, see the World Bank's Good Practice Note on Third-Party Monitoring.

ii. Reporting back to stakeholder groups

Describe how, when, and where the results of stakeholder engagement activities will be reported back to both affected stakeholders and broader stakeholder groups. It is advised that these reports rely on the same sources of communication that were used earlier to notify stakeholders. Stakeholders should always be reminded of the availability of the grievance mechanism.

APPENDIX 8 Labour Management Procedure

The purpose of the Labour Management Procedures is to facilitate the planning and implementation of the Project by identifying the main labor requirements, the associated risks, and the procedures and resources necessary to address the project-related labor issues. LMP helps in identifying the different types of workers that are likely to be involved in the project and sets out the way in which project workers will be managed in accordance with the requirements of national laws and WB ESS 2. The ESS2 applies to project workers including fulltime, part-time, temporary, seasonal and migrant workers. Hence, Borrowers must develop and implement written labour management procedures applicable to the respective projects.

The labor management procedures shall be prepared as a standalone report or as part of the Environmental and Social management document. The labor management procedures shall be reviewed and updated as required, during the preparation and implementation of the project.

A broad outline of the Labour Management Procedure is provided below for the guidance of the borrowers.

Outline for Labour Management Procedure

1. OVERVIEW OF LABOR USE ON THE PROJECT

This section describes the following, based on available information:

Number of Project Workers: The total number of workers to be employed on the project, and the different types of workers: direct workers, contracted workers and community workers. Where numbers are not yet firm, an estimate should be provided.

Characteristics of Project Workers: To the extent possible, a broad description and an indication of the likely characteristics of the project workers e.g. local workers, national or international migrants, female workers, workers between the minimum age and 18.

Timing of Labor Requirements: The timing and sequencing of labor requirements in terms of numbers, locations, types of jobs and skills required.

Contracted Workers: The anticipated or known contracting structure for the project, with numbers and types of contractors/subcontractors and the likely number of project workers to be employed or engaged by each contractor/subcontractor. If it is likely that project workers will be engaged through brokers, intermediaries or agents, this should be noted together with an estimate how many workers are expected to be recruited in this way.

Migrant Workers: If it is likely that migrant workers (either domestic or international) are expected to work on the project, this should be noted and details provided.

2. ASSESSMENT OF KEY POTENTIAL LABOR RISKS

This section describes the following, based on available information:

Project activities: The type and location of the project, and the different activities the project workers will carry out.

Key Labor Risks: The key labor risks which may be associated with the project (see, for example, those identified in ESS2 and the GN). These could include, for example:

- The conduct of hazardous work, such as working at heights or in confined spaces, use of heavy machinery, or use of hazardous materials
- Likely incidents of child labor or forced labor, with reference to the sector or locality
- Likely presence of migrants or seasonal workers
- Risks of labor influx or gender based violence
- Possible accidents or emergencies, with reference to the sector or locality
- General understanding and implementation of occupational health and safety requirements

3. BRIEF OVERVIEW OF LABOR LEGISLATION: TERMS AND CONDITIONS

This section sets out the **key aspects** of national labor legislation with regards to term and conditions of work, and how national legislation applies to different categories of workers identified in Section 1. The overview focuses on legislation which relates to the items set out in ESS2, paragraph 11 (i.e. wages, deductions and benefits).

4. BRIEF OVERVIEW OF LABOR LEGISLATION: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

This section sets out the **key aspects** of the national labor legislation with regards to occupational health and safety, and how national legislation applies to the different categories of workers identified in Section 1. The overview focuses on legislation which relates to the items set out in ESS2, paragraphs 24 to 30.

5. RESPONSIBLE STAFF

This section identifies the functions and/or individuals within the project responsible for (as relevant):

- engagement and management of project workers
- engagement and management of contractors/subcontractors
- occupational health and safety (OHS)
- training of workers
- addressing worker grievances

In some cases, this section will identify functions and/or individuals from contractors or subcontractors, particularly in projects where project workers are employed by third parties.

6. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

This section sets out information on OHS, reporting and monitoring and other general project policies. Where relevant, it identifies applicable national legislation.

Where significant safety risks have been identified as part of Section 2, this section outlines how these will be addressed. Where the risk of forced labor has been identified, this section outlines how these will be addressed (see ESS2, paragraph 20 and related GNs). Where risks of child labor have been identified, these are addressed in Section 7.

Where the Borrower has stand-alone policies or procedures, these can be referenced or annexed to the LMP, together with any other supporting documentation.

7. AGE OF EMPLOYMENT

This section sets out details regarding:

- The minimum age for employment on the project
- The process that will be followed to verify the age of project workers
- The procedure that will be followed if underage workers are found working on the project
- The procedure for conducting risk assessments for workers aged between the minimum age and 18

See ESS2, paragraphs 17 to 19 and related GNs.

8. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

This section sets out details regarding:

- Specific wages, hours and other provisions that apply to the project

- Maximum number of hours that can be worked on the project
- Any collective agreements that apply to the project. When relevant, provide a list of agreements and describe key features and provisions
- Other specific terms and conditions

9. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

This section sets out details of the grievance mechanism that will be provided for direct and contracted workers, and describes the way in which these workers will be made aware of the mechanism.

Where community workers are engaged in the project, details of the grievance mechanism for these workers is set out in Section 11.

10. CONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT

This section sets out details regarding:

- The selection process for contractors, as discussed in ESS2, paragraph 31 and GN 31.1.
- The contractual provisions that will put in place relating to contractors for the management of labor issues, including occupational health and safety, as discussed in ESS2, paragraph 32 and GN 32.1
- The procedure for managing and monitoring the performance of contractors, as discussed in ESS2, paragraph 32 and GN 32.1

11. COMMUNITY WORKERS

Where community workers will be involved in the project, this section sets out details of the terms and conditions of work, and identifies measures to check that community labor is provided on a voluntary basis. It also provides details of the type of agreements that are required and how they will be documented. See GN 34.4.

This section sets out details of the grievance mechanism for community workers and the roles and responsibilities for monitoring such workers. See ESS2, paragraphs 36 and 37.

12. PRIMARY SUPPLY WORKERS

Where a significant risk of child or forced labor or serious safety issues in relation to primary suppliers has been identified, this section sets out the procedure for monitoring and reporting on primary supply workers.

APPENDIX 9 Generic Waste Management Plan (WMP)

This generic waste management plan is to address waste that could be generated during the civil works and other activities likely to be generated during the implementation, operation and maintenance phase of the projects. Waste management plans for the respective sub-projects shall be developed and implemented according to respective risk-level of projects in compliance with national legislation and the requirements of WB ESS, particularly ESS 3. It shall entail appropriate, cost effective and environment-friendly options for reduction, collection, handling, treatment and safe disposal of the waste streams in line with best international practices. Objective of Waste Management Plan:

- 1.To assess the current waste management situation;
- 2.To assess local handling, treatment and disposal options;
- 3.Capacity- building Requirements for Staff;
- 4.Waste Categorization Stream (types of waste);
- 5.Waste Collection and Treatment; and
- 6.Implementation Timetable

The Table below shows the indicative structure and minimum content of a Waste Plan in WTP.

PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION	WASTE TREATMENT	RESPONSIBILITY	COST (\$)
CONSTRUCTION	Waste generated here will typically be cement blocks, bricks, nails, wood residues and chippings and, metals, glass, electrical & plumbing fixtures, debris, gravel, sand, cardboard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper handling, and disposal of wastes • Rehabilitation / Construction waste should be disposed weekly • Waste must be stored temporarily in designated areas daily • Waste should be evacuated weekly • On site waste collection and storage points should be located in areas that can easily be accessed by waste collection trucks without hindrance to traffic on the main road. 	Contractor	

PROJECT PHASE	DESCRIPTION	WASTE TREATMENT	RESPONSIBILITY	COST (\$)
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	Waste generated in this phase will typically be Solid, hazardous effluent water from WTP plant.	<p>A management should be put in place and should be prepared in accordance with the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • best international practices, incl. applicable WB ESS 3 and related EHS Guidelines • National Solid & Hazardous management regulation & Guideline • State Government/Pollution Control Board Regulation • Local Govt/ULB level regulation 	O&M Contractor/ MC	
			TOTAL	

APPENDIX 10 Generic Terms of Reference for Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialists within the PIUs

The following terms of reference is suggested for the E&S Specialists.

1. To verify periodically that all sub-projects are in line with the prevailing national, state and local legislation on the one hand, and Sustainability Guidelines of the KfW & Environmental and Social Standards of the World Bank on the other.
2. To ensure ECSMF in sub-project implementation as well as provide onsite training as required. Prepare reports on visits / training to document the visit, observations for improvement required, need for follow-up etc.
3. To conduct of training of PIUs, ULBs, and orientation programmes for the contractors and labourers.
4. To retain documents, reports and other records pertaining to ECSMF.
5. To prepare and submit monthly / periodical progress reports to the PIA, ULB, TNUIFSL and other agencies as required.
6. To function as a single-point contact on ECSMF matters in the PIU.

APPENDIX 11 WB Safeguard Standards (1-10) & National Legislations – Gap Analysis

Sl. No.	ESF Objectives	National & State Laws and Requirements	Gaps	Recommended Actions
ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts				
1.	<p>Objectives of ESS 1 are:</p> <p>Identify, assess, evaluate, and manage environment and social risks and impacts in a manner consistent with the ESF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt a mitigation hierarchy approach to: Anticipate and avoid risks and impacts. Where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels. Once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and amended till date. Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019 The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (LARR 2013). 	<p>Not all kind of subprojects do require EIA study as per GoI regulations whereas SG & ESF requires the process of screening, environmental and social impact assessment, public consultation, disclosure, etc., for all projects.</p>	<p>To ensure compliance with environmental and social requirements the process of ESIA and subsequent E&S management plans shall be carried out for all sub-projects independently from their E&S risk categorisation as per ESS1 to ESS10 of WB ESF in addition to all statutory requirements as per the regulatory framework at national, state and local level</p> <p>ECSMF describes the process for screening of all the sub-projects for key environmental and social risks, and addressed through sub-project ESIA & ESMPs. Need for Stakeholder Engagement Plan, information disclosure, Labour Management Plan & Grievance Redressal Mechanism, monitoring and reporting on E&S performance have also been included</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where significant residual impacts remain, compensate for or offset them, were technically and financially feasible. 			as part of ECSMF.
ESS 2: Labour and Working Conditions				
2	<p>The Objectives of ESS 2 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote safety and health at work. Promote the fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity of project workers. Protect project workers, with particular emphasis on vulnerable workers. Prevent the use of all forms of forced labour and child labour. Support the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining of project workers in a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code 2020 Code on Wages, 2020 	There are no significant gaps between ESS 2 and national laws.	<p>ECSMF has identified the requirements to comply with ESS 2 & national regulations.</p> <p>Preparation of Labour Management Plan & Grievance Redressal Mechanism in line with international good practices and standards (WB EHS Guidelines, ILO Core labour standards) is the scope of the contractor. The guidance template is included in ECSMF. And this will be ensured while preparation of ESIA and ESMP.</p>

	<p>manner consistent with national law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide project workers with accessible means to raise workplace concerns. 			
ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management				
3	<p>The Objectives of ESS 3 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the sustainable use of resources, including energy, water, and raw materials. • Avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment caused by pollution from project activities. • To avoid or minimize project-related emissions of short and long-lived climate pollutants. • To avoid or minimize generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. • To minimise and manage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. • The water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. • Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 • Hazardous & Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 • E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 /2022 • Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2022 • SWM rules, 2016 • Plastic waste 	<p>There are no significant gaps between ESS 3 and national laws.</p>	<p>ECSMF has identified the requirements for compliance and the same will be addressed through ESIA and ESMP.</p> <p>Projects will comply with all national environmental regulations and the consents, clearances, approvals, as required for subproject must be obtained.</p> <p>In project implementation, pollution prevention and control technologies and practices consistent with international good practice, as reflected in internationally recognized standards such as the World Bank Group's Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines shall be applied. When Government regulations differ from these levels and measures, project shall achieve whichever is more stringent. If less stringent levels or</p>

	the risks and impacts associated with pesticide use	(Management & handling) Rules 2016		measures are appropriate in view of specific project circumstances, provide full and detailed justification. The applicable standards for the sub-projects will be included as part of the respective ESIA
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ESS 4: Community Health and Safety

4	<p>The Objectives of ESS 4 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipate or avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities during project life cycle from routine and non-routine circumstances • Promote quality, safety, and climate change considerations in infrastructure design and construction, including dams • Avoid or minimize community exposure to project-related traffic and road safety risks, diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. • IRC Codes • National Policy on Safety, Health and Environment at workplace • Pollution control laws & rules, Waste Management Rules, various Environmental standards, etc. 	<p>Requirements of ESS 4 are covered by national laws and regulations and provide sufficient protection to all communities both affected & not affected from any health and safety issues.</p> <p>There are no significant gaps between ESS 4 and national laws.</p>	<p>ECSMF has identified the requirements for compliance and the same will be addressed through ESIA and ESMP.</p>
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	<p>and hazardous materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have in place effective measures to address emergency events • Ensure that safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the project-affected communities 			
ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement				
5	<p>The Objectives of ESS 5 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives • Avoid forced eviction • Mitigate unavoidable adverse impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by providing compensation at replacement cost and assisting displaced persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (LARR 2013). The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017, Government of Tamil Nadu. (Gazette Notification Sep 21, 2017) 	<p>The national act's include SIA, public consultation and transparency, and compensation assessment method that brings it up to level with replacement cost when combined with R&R provisions making it partly comparable with Bank's ESS requirement.</p>	<p>Procedures for land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation, will be carried out as per the national legislation and policy on land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation and the provisions of WB ESS 5 for all projects. This includes the preparation of specific Resettlement Action Plans / Livelihood Restoration plans, if applicable, covering amongst others the identification of all PAPs, including non-title holders, consultation of stakeholders throughout the resettlement / compensation process and specific Grievance mechanism for</p>

	<p>in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, livelihoods and living standards to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure • Conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs • Ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the 	<p>The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 and Rules 2015 notified by GOTN.</p>	<p>Individual gaps relate to the identification and entitlement of encroachers and squatters, cut-off dates and the stringency of the processes around Stakeholder engagement and the grievance mechanism within the R&R provisions.</p>	<p>resettlement / compensation issues.</p>
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	informed participation of those affected.			
ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources				
6	<p>The Objectives of ESS 6 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and conserve biodiversity and habitats. • Apply the mitigation hierarchy and the precautionary approach in the design and implementation of projects that could have an impact on biodiversity. • To promote the sustainable management of living natural resources. • To support livelihoods of local communities, including indigenous peoples, and inclusive economic development, through the adoption of practices that integrate conservation needs and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 • The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 • Forest Conservation Act, 1980 • Forest Conservation Rules, 2003 (as amended) • The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 	There are no significant gaps between ESS 6 and national laws.	ECSMF has identified the requirements for compliance and the same will be addressed through sub-project ESIA and ESMP.

	development priorities.			
ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically underserved Traditional Local Communities				
7	<p>The Objectives of ESS 7 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the development process fosters full respect for affected parties' human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods. • Promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities in a manner that is accessible, culturally appropriate and inclusive. • Improve project design and promote local support by establishing and maintaining an ongoing relationship based on meaningful consultation with affected parties. 	<p>The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006</p> <p>The Right To Fair Compensation And Transparency In Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation And Resettlement Act, 2013 .</p> <p>The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017, Government of Tamil Nadu. (Gazette Notification Sep 21, 2017)</p>	<p>There are no significant gaps between ESS 7 and national laws.</p>	<p>When triggered necessary mitigation plans as per national legislation and in line with WB ESS 7 will be prepared</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of affected parties. Recognize, respect and preserve the culture, knowledge, and practices of Indigenous peoples, and to provide them with an opportunity to adapt to changing conditions in a manner and in a timeframe acceptable to them. 			
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ESS 8: Cultural Heritage

8	<p>The Objectives of ESS 8 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation. Address cultural heritage as an integral aspect of sustainable development. Promote meaningful consultation with stakeholders regarding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 as amended in 1949 The Tamil Nadu Ancient and Historical Monument and Archaeological Sites 	<p>There are no significant gaps in protecting the cultural heritage between ESS 8 and national laws.</p>	<p>ECSMF has identified the requirements for compliance and the same will be addressed through sub-project ESIA and ESMPs.</p>
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	<p>cultural heritage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage. 	and Remains Act, 1966		
ESS 9: Financial Intermediaries (not applicable)				
ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure				
10	<p>The Objectives of ESS 10 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that helps Borrowers identify stakeholders and maintain a constructive relationship with them. Assess level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design. Promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with 	<p>The Right to Information Act, 2005 and provision of mandatory public consultation with all stakeholders in EPA, 1986 and RFCTLARR-2013.</p> <p>EIA Notification, 2006 provides for stakeholder consultation.</p>	<p>While the Act spells out right to information held by public bodies, the public consultation required under EPA and RFCTLARR, 2013 requires involvement of local people in planning and finalization of project along with minimization of likely potential impact of proposed project activities.</p> <p>There are no</p>	<p>ECSMF has identified the requirements for compliance and provides for preparation and implementation of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan for each sub-project.</p>

	<p>project-affected parties throughout the project life-cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that appropriate project information is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner. 		<p>significant gaps between ESS10 and the national laws.</p>	
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The comprehensiveness of a resettlement plan would be according to the potential involuntary resettlement impacts/risks and size of the project. The resettlement plan must adequately address all involuntary resettlement issues pertaining to the project, describes specific mitigation measures that will be taken to address the issues and outlines institutional requirement and resources required to implementation of the resettlement plan. The following outline of resettlement plan is suggested for the present project.

A. Executive Summary

This section provides a concise statement of project scope, key survey findings, entitlements and recommended actions.

B. Project Description

This section provides a general description of the project, discusses project components that result in land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, or both and identify the project area. It also describes the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement. Include a table with quantified data and provide a rationale for the final decision.

C. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

This section:

- (i) discusses the project's potential impacts, and includes maps of the areas or zone of impact of project components or activities;
- (ii) describes the scope of land acquisition (provide maps) and explains why it is necessary for the main investment project;
- (iii) summarizes the key effects in terms of assets acquired and displaced persons; and
- (iv) provides details of any common property resources that will be acquired.

D. Methodology for Impact Assessment

This section outlines the methodology and tools adopted for:

- (i) resettlement screening
- (ii) land acquisition planning
- (iii) socioeconomic survey

- (iv) census survey or inventory of assets and livelihood loss
- (v) consultation with stakeholders

E. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

This section outlines the results of the social impact assessment, the census survey, and other studies, with information and/or data disaggregated by gender, vulnerability, and other social groupings, including:

- (i) define, identify, and enumerate the people and communities to be affected;
- (ii) describe the likely impacts of land and asset acquisition on the people and communities affected taking social, cultural, and economic parameters into account;
- (iii) discuss the project's impacts on the poor, indigenous and/or ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups; and
- (iv) identify gender and resettlement impacts, and the socioeconomic situation, impacts, needs, and priorities of women.

F. Stakeholders Consultation and Participation

This section:

- (i) identifies project stakeholders, especially primary stakeholders;
- (ii) describes the consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during the different stages of the project cycle;
- (iii) summarizes the results of consultations with affected persons (including host communities), and discusses how concerns raised and recommendations made were addressed in the resettlement plan; and
- (iv) describes the process for consultation with affected persons during project implementation.

G. Legal Framework

This section:

- (i) describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project and identify gaps between local laws and EAPs policy requirements; and discuss how any gaps will be addressed.

- (ii) describes the legal and policy commitments from the executing agency for all types of displaced persons;
- (iii) outlines the principles and methodologies used for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes, and livelihoods; and set out the compensation and assistance eligibility criteria and how and when compensation and assistance will be provided.
- (iv) describes the land acquisition process and prepare a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.

H. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

This section:

- (i) defines displaced persons' entitlements and eligibility, and describes all resettlement assistance measures (includes an entitlement matrix);
- (ii) specifies all assistance to vulnerable groups, including women, and other special groups; and.
- (iii) outlines opportunities for affected persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.

I. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

This section:

- (i) describes options for relocating housing and other structures, including replacement housing, replacement cash compensation, and/or self-selection (ensure that gender concerns and support to vulnerable groups are identified);
- (ii) describes alternative relocation sites considered; community consultations conducted; and justification for selected sites, including details about location, environmental assessment of sites, and development needs;
- (iii) provides timetables for site preparation and transfer;
- (iv) describes the legal arrangements to regularize tenure and transfer titles to resettled persons;
- (v) outlines measures to assist displaced persons with their transfer and establishment at new sites;
- (vi) describes plans to provide civic infrastructure; and
- (vii) explains how integration with host populations will be carried out.

J. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

This section:

- (i) identifies livelihood risks and prepare disaggregated tables based on demographic data and livelihood sources;
- (ii) describes income restoration programs, including multiple options for restoring all types of livelihoods (examples include project benefit sharing, revenue sharing arrangements, joint stock for equity contributions such as land, discuss sustainability and safety nets);
- (iii) outlines measures to provide social safety net through social insurance and/or project special funds;
- (iv) describes special measures to support vulnerable groups;
- (v) explains gender considerations; and
- (vi) describes training programs.

K. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

This section:

- (i) provides an itemized budget for all resettlement activities, including for the resettlement unit, staff training, monitoring and evaluation, and preparation of resettlement plans during loan implementation.
- (ii) describes the flow of funds (the annual resettlement budget should show the budget-scheduled expenditure for key items).
- (iii) includes a justification for all assumptions made in calculating compensation rates and other cost estimates (taking into account both physical and cost contingencies), plus replacement costs.
- (iv) includes information about the source of funding for the resettlement plan budget.

L. Information Disclosure

This section:

- (i) describes the activities undertaken to disseminate project and resettlement information during project design and preparation for engaging stakeholders;

- (v) confirms disclosure of the draft resettlement plan to affected persons and includes arrangements to disclose any subsequent plans; and
- (vi) describes the planned information disclosure measures (including the type of information to be disseminated and the method of dissemination) during project implementation.

M. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

This section describes mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances. It explains how the procedures are accessible to affected persons and gender sensitive.

N. Institutional Arrangements

This section:

- (i) describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the measures of the resettlement plan;
- (ii) includes institutional capacity building program, including technical assistance, if required;
- (iii) describes role of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)/consultants, if involved, and organizations of affected persons in resettlement planning and management; and
- (iv) describes how women's groups will be involved in resettlement planning and management,

O. Implementation Schedule

This section includes a detailed, time bound, implementation schedule for all key resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The implementation schedule should cover all aspects of resettlement activities synchronized with the project schedule of civil works construction, and provide land acquisition process and timeline.

P. Monitoring and Reporting

This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the resettlement plan. It specifies arrangements for participation of affected persons in the monitoring process. This section will also describe reporting procedures.

Appendixes to Resettlement Plan

The resettlement plans shall have the following appendixes:

1. Filled in Social Screening Form & resettlement impact categorisation checklist (duly signed)
2. Land details of all the project sites (sl.No, component, location, extent available, extent required, land use, ownership, remarks, GPS coordinates).
3. FMB extracts and Adangal (ownership) records.
4. Details of pipe line alignment and network (length, size of pipe, available RoW, pipe line location).
5. Strip map /plan of pipe line alignment details.
6. Photographs, orientation drawings of the sites.
7. Details of Public/Stakeholder consultations – newspaper clippings, photographs, Minutes, proceedings etc.
8. Entitlement matrix of resettlement framework
9. List of affected person/displaced person with basic socioeconomic details and address details.
10. List of displaced person with entitlements
11. Key base line socio economic indicators (indicators as per Table 10 of this resettlement framework)
12. Formats for reporting of R&R implementation progress.
13. Translated R&R brochures explaining key features of resettlement framework.
14. Copies of communication relating to land acquisition/alienation.
15. Format for certification of availability/readiness of sites.

APPENDIX 13: Sample GRM Form

Grievance Form			
Grievance reference number (to be completed by Project):			
Contact details (may be submitted anonymously)	Name (s):		
	Address:		
	Telephone:		
	Email:		
How would you prefer to be contacted (check one)	By mail/post: <input type="checkbox"/>	By phone: <input type="checkbox"/>	By email <input type="checkbox"/>
Preferred language	<input type="checkbox"/> Tamil	<input type="checkbox"/> English	
Provide details of your grievance. Please describe the problem, who it happened to, when and where it happened, how many times, etc. Describe in as much detail as possible.			
What is your suggested resolution for the grievance, if you have one? Is there something you would like ULB/ PIU or another party/person to do to solve the problem?			
How have you submitted this form to the project?	Website <input type="checkbox"/>	Email <input type="checkbox"/>	By hand <input type="checkbox"/>
	In person <input type="checkbox"/>	By telephone <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Who filled out this form (If not the person named above)?	Name and contact details:		
Signature			
Name of PIU official assigned responsibility			

Resolved or referred to GRC1?	<input type="checkbox"/> Resolved	<input type="checkbox"/> Referred	If referred, date:
Resolved referred to GRC2?	<input type="checkbox"/> Resolved	<input type="checkbox"/> Referred	If referred, date:
Completion			
Final resolution (briefly describe)			
	Short description	Accepted ? (Y/N)	Acknowledgement signature
1 st proposed solution			
2 nd proposed solution			
3 rd proposed solution			

Grievance Recording and Management

The format for documenting community grievances and an example case is shown below:

No.	Name of Complainant and Communication Tool Used	Date and Time of Report	Content and Scope of Grievance	Follow-up and Communication with Complainant	Party conducting Follow-up	Date of Follow-up	Grievance Status (resolved or not)
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							

No.	Name of Complainant and Communication Tool Used	Date and Time of Report	Content and Scope of Grievance	Follow-up and Communication with Complainant	Party conducting Follow-up	Date of Followup	Grievance Status (resolved or not)
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							

APPENDIX 14: Immediate Incident Notification Form

Any Major Incident occurring on the Construction site of the Sub-Projects or caused by the Construction activities shall be reported by the Contractor/ Borrower / PIA to the Project Executing Agency (PEA) as soon as possible and not later than 24 hours after the incident occurred.

Definition of Major Incident:

Any social, labour, health and safety, security or environmental incident or accident having or which would reasonably be expected to have a negative impact on the Project. This may include explosions, fires, spills or workplace accidents which result in serious or multiple injury or major pollution. Any Injury of any employee (of Contractor or subcontractors/ suppliers) that causes loss of working time (Loss Time Injury) is considered as a major Incident.

Guidance for Accidents and Incidents Reporting

1 Basic Information

- date, time, weather / lighting / conditions
- statement of facts
- details of deaths, injuries, damage, immediate losses
- details of witnesses
- details of whether scene was secured / photographed
- details of any item tested / sampling / sent for testing / removed from scene
- details of person leading investigation
- time lapse between accident and investigation

Basic data should be clear, unambiguous, and factual (i.e. free from interpretation). Any gaps in the data should be highlighted and addressed in the investigation.

2 Investigation

- reconstructed timeline of events, with the incident/accident in the mid-point, and linked events streamed either side, with clear identification of individuals/teams/third parties (e.g. contractors) that are linked and therefore require interviewing
- robust but sensitive questioning of witnesses and linked individuals/third parties to
- clarify facts, assist with timeline reconstruction and advance the investigation. Statements/ notes of interviews to be included.

The investigation must follow the facts, witnesses and linked individuals/third parties and the timeline, and not be constrained by the incident/accident event in isolation.

In case publications on the event are available, these should be attached to the report (e.g. press articles, online articles, radio and TV- spots).

3 Analysis

- using basic data, interview outcomes and reconstructed timeline, identification of:
 - immediate causes
 - underlying causes (actions in the past that have allowed or caused undetected unsafe conditions/acts)
 - root causes (generally organisational/management failings, sometimes not directly/ obviously in relation to accident/incident regarding location/time)
 - identification of absent/inadequate/failed/unused risk identification,-management- and control measures, reference/gap analysis against relevant national legislation and against the international standards as applicable and agreed upon for the Project
- conclusions and summary of root causes and underlying causes for the accident/incident.

Analysis must be sufficiently rigorous to go wherever the investigation has led. Identification of root, underlying and immediate causes must be sufficiently credible and robust to withstand third-party scrutiny.

4 Way forward

- for EACH root cause, underlying and immediate cause, a corrective/preventive action is required (these may be numerous and interlinked)
- for EACH action, a named person with sufficient resource to deliver upon it and a clear timeline (action plan) is required. In addition, a named person should have overall responsibility for monitoring / reporting on progress (with timelines).
- demonstration, that all actions together will prevent recurrence; evidence that current risk assessments/procedures have been revised to reflect this
- details of communications to stakeholders, to include a concise summary of the investigation, including the action plan, and lessons learned.
- details of ongoing support and assistance to those impacted directly or indirectly by the accident.

Types of reportable injury

The death of any person

All deaths to workers and non-workers, with the exception of suicides, must be reported if they arise from a work-related accident, including an act of physical violence to a worker.

Specified injuries to workers

- fractures, other than to fingers, thumbs and toes
- amputations
- any injury likely to lead to permanent loss of sight or reduction in sight

- any crush injury to the head or torso causing damage to the brain or internal organs
- serious burns (including scalding) which:
 - covers more than 10% of the body
 - causes significant damage to the eyes, respiratory system or other vital organs
- any scalping requiring hospital treatment
- any loss of consciousness caused by head injury or asphyxia
- any other injury arising from working in an enclosed space which:
 - leads to hypothermia or heat-induced illness
 - requires resuscitation or admittance to hospital for more than 24 hours

Source: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/reportable-incidents.htm>

IMMEDIATE INCIDENT NOTIFICATION						
1. Incident Details						
Project		Date of incident				
Company		Time of Incident				
Location of incident		Type of Incident	Environmenta l	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Injury	Workforce	<input type="checkbox"/>	
				Public/Local community	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			Social incident (e.g. violent labor unrest)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2. WHAT HAPPENED						
Brief description of incident						
3. INJURED WORKERS						
Employee / Contractor	Sex	Age	Job Title / Description	Time with company	Cause	Injury Type (Major / Fatal)

4. INJURED MEMBERS OF PUBLIC						
Name	Sex	Age	Community	Place of Residence	Cause	Injury Type (Major / Fatal)

5. ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENT			
Type (Spill / Gas Release)	Total Loss (Litres /kG)	Cause	Damage

6. WITNESSES TO INCIDENT			
Name	Sex	Place of Residence	Description of incident

7. OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION				
Have the authorities been informed?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Please provide further information here</i>				
Media attention?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Please provide further information here</i>				
Any effects off-site?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

<i>Please provide further information here</i>					
Photographs taken? <i>(please include them in this report)</i>		Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date					
Which immediate corrective actions have been taken after the accident? By whom?					
<i>Please describe here if the accident lead to changes into the works organisation or process, if specific equipment has been acquired/mobilised, if protection measures were implemented, if works have stopped etc.</i>					
Person completing form:					
Name and position:					
Contact details:	Phone		Email		