

CITIIS E&S GUIDELINES FOR THE SPVS

1. Project Eligibility Criteria

1.1. Categorization

CITIIS program eligibility criteria is based on the categorization of E&S impact, depending on the location, nature of activities, and the severity of impacts, as per the Government of India regulation. The reference for Environmental categorization is given as per the *Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 14th September 2006*:

projects/sub-projects categorized A are located in environmentally sensitive area¹ having major negative impacts on environment (in most cases irreversible) on the area broader than the sites or facilities,

As far as the social categorization is concerned, the Indian policies and legislation embodied in the *Right to Fair Compensation, Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013*, do not provide any classification system. Therefore, the CITIIS program defines Social category A project any project which presents significant resettlement and rehabilitation issues affecting more than 200 project affected persons, **meaning 200 or more persons experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive (income generating) assets².**

The distinction between A,B & C category shall be made by the Technical evaluation committee based on the self-assessment reports included in the application form. It is the responsibility of the Applicant SPV to ensure that every component of the project proposed in the application form goes through screening and categorization as per the self-assessment report provided in the application form. **Any application form which does not provide a dully completed self-assessment report and E&S Screening Checklist shall be declared as not eligible.**

¹ Sensitive environmental components include (i) archaeological monuments/cultural sites; (ii) protected areas (wild life sanctuaries, national parks, bio-sphere reserves); (iii) forests; (iv) natural lakes, swamps and any other notified wetlands; (v) streams and rivers; and (vi) indigenous peoples/tribal settlements

² Involuntary resettlement safeguards – a planning and implementation good practice sourcebook – 2012 ; <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/32827/files/ir-good-practices-sourcebook-draft.pdf>

1.2. Eligibility criteria

The Environmental and social Category A projects involving major environmental and significant social and resettlement impacts to project affected families shall not be eligible to CITIIS program. Such projects are more complex and take more time due to (i) lengthy process of obtaining regulatory environmental clearance from the national level; (ii) cumbersome procedure of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation of affected families; (iii) detailed documentation such as preparation of comprehensive Impact assessment studies, monitoring plan as well as Resettlement and Rehabilitation scheme; (iv) diligence for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting; and (v) more resources and budget requirements.

Category A projects are therefore not compatible with the CITIIS timeline and rationale. The project with low (category C) or moderate (Category B) impact on social and environmental aspects shall be eligible to the CITIIS program.

2. Project maturation phase: preparation of ESMP, RRS and when applicable GAP

2.1. Category C project

The E&S Category C projects with minimal or no impact does not require any specific clearance and documentation.

2.2. Category B project

For the selected E&S category B projects, the Smart City SPV shall prepare during the maturation phase the Environmental and Social Impact assessments (ESIA), the Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan (ESMP), Gender analysis and Gender Action Plan (GAP)³ and the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme (RRS) following the national/State/ Local legislation and relevant international practices and special assistance shall be given for compensation and assistance to vulnerable group.

A competent E&S nodal person shall be appointed at the beginning of the maturation phase to ensure the preparation, implementation and monitoring the E&S safeguard documents during the maturation and implementation phases of the project.

2.2.1. ESIA/ESMP

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is aimed to assess the potential E&S risks and impacts due to the project/sub-projects and its area of influence, identify measures to mitigate the impacts and enhance E&S benefits of the project implementation. The ESMP based on ESIA will specify measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate the E&S risks and impacts. It will also include the stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) to ensure involvement and participation of local community and other stakeholders at all stages of the sub-project cycle. Also, the establishment of grievance redressal

³ the gender analysis and action plan shall be prepared only for project presenting significant gender inequality risks and/or high women empowerment potential.



mechanism will resolve the E&S complaints and disputes of local people and other stakeholders. A capacity development plan pertaining to the E&S policies, procedures, and related requirements will be prepared as part of the ESMP. The E&S experts as resource persons will impart the training on safeguard requirements to the staff of ULB/SPV, Contractor and the NGO engaged to assist implementation the ESMP and RSS under the project.

2.2.2. RRS

In accordance with the national legislation, a Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme (RSS) is required for social and resettlement impact assessment of the project and suggest mitigation measures to address them. It will be prepared and implemented under the supervision of the expert/EA. The RRS includes severity of impacts, public disclosure, consultation, compensation details, entitlements, grievance redress mechanism, schedule of activities, institutional arrangements for implementation and monitoring, budget, etc. The RRS will be prepared following the applicable national/state/ local legislations and relevant international practices and special assistance will be given for compensation and assistance to vulnerable groups. As per the entitlement matrix of RRS, full compensation will be disbursed to affected families prior to initiation of civil works. The land acquisition for the subproject will follow the procedure laid down in *Right to Fair Compensation, Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013* and State Rules. The concerned State is responsible for the land acquisition where required and the EA will bear the cost of land, R&R and will provide land free from all encumbrances to the Contractors for project works as per schedule.

The SPV will implement ESMP and RSS for the project/ sub-projects for different sectors in each Smart City and will comply with the national legislation. The ESMP and RSS as applicable will be included as part of the conditions of the bid document for the implementation by the Contractors in coordination with the EA.

2.2.3. Clearance approval

All E&S clearance shall be obtained from relevant authority prior to the launch of the procurement process for works contract. ESMP, RSS and GAP shall be annexed to the procurement processes for works contracts and to the contract documents with the conditions of their implementation by the contractors.

2.2.4. GAP

The gender analysis and Gender Action Plan (GAP) shall be prepared only for project presenting significant gender inequality risks and/or high women empowerment potential.

The aim of the gender analysis and GAP is to ensure that women and men will benefit equitably from the project development; in paying attention to the specific needs and constraints of each group.

For this reason, a specific attention will be given to the promotion of gender equality and/or women empowerment the project can provide; with gender-differentiated identification of needs and constraints, and identification of actions to promote enhancing of women voices and rights (notably in decision-making processes and structures), gender sensitive design of the project, equal and safe access





to the service and access to employment opportunities. This criterion will be analyzed both through the expected positive impact that the project can bring on gender equality but also the consideration of this issue in the Project team organization and management.

3. Implementation phase: implementing and monitoring ESMP, RRS & when applicable GAP

Once the project maturation report is endorsed by the mentor and PMU at NIUA followed by approval by the Apex Committee, it is the responsibility of the SPV and its E&S Nodal person hired/deputed/delegate to ensure and monitor the implementation of the ESMP, RRS and when applicable GAP during the implementation phase of the project.

Resettlement and rehabilitation shall be completed before the initiation of civil work, with special consideration given for compensation and assistance to vulnerable groups. Continuous information to the affected families, local community and other stakeholders shall be given on the construction work, E&S impacts and implementation of the RRS, and grievance redressal mechanism shall be maintained during the project life cycle.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

The aim of monitoring and evaluation is to help mitigate the project related E&S risks and impacts adequately. Monitoring the implementation of ESMP, RRS and when applicable GAP will be conducted through measurement of relevant indicators, frequency of monitoring, institutional arrangement, responsibility of personnel, timeline, budget, etc, during the pre-construction, construction, and operation stages. **The cost of implementation of ESMP, RRS and when applicable GAP shall be included in the project cost.** The SPV/contractor will be responsible for internal monitoring on a bi annual basis. The SPV/Contractors bi-annual monitoring reports will notably cover:

- Progress on construction works,
- E&S resources,
- Implementation of the ESMP, RRS and when applicable GAP,
- Monitoring the environmental indicators (air, water, soil, noise, bio-diversity, safety, health, etc. including accident/contamination reporting),
- Monitoring of social indicators (compensation disbursed, public disclosure, grievances redressed, consultation, stakeholders engagement, including vulnerable groups, etc.),
- Monitoring of gender indicators including % of women beneficiaries, who were involved in the consultation process and decision making during project cycle (indicative objective of 50%) and % of women were given employment in the project

The independent expert hired by the CITIIS Program Management Unit will conduct external monitoring of E&S performance periodically in the project. The external monitor will also undertake the mid-term and end-term evaluation after the completion of project. The findings of end-term evaluation can be used for preparing a project completion report. It will assess the adequacy, efficacy of E&S measures taken to mitigate the risks and impacts and achieving the goals of safeguards policies. The





external monitor will submit semi-annual monitoring report for first three years and annual reports for the remaining period to the SPV and AFD.

5. E&S Responsibilities

In each SPV, a **E&S nodal person will be nominated**, with relevant background and/or training, to manage E&S requirements for the B projects and gender aspects.

The SPV, and in particular the E&S focal person, will be responsible for prescreening, categorization, development of ESIA/ESMP, RRS and when applicable GAP, monitoring of the construction works / contractors / implementation of the ESMP, RRS and GAP, reporting on the performance and compliance with the applicable national and international policies and ESCP, and be the focal person for the mentors.

The E&S focal person of the SPV will be assisted by international senior experts specialized in E&S management in urban infrastructure development projects and gender analysis.



Annexure 1: Main Environmental and Social (E&S) Risks/Impacts

The smart city project in India related generic and sector specific E&S risks and impacts during pre-construction, construction and operation stages are indicated in Table-1.

Activity	Risks/Impacts
Generic Risks/Impacts	
Pre-construction stage: Excavation and clearance of vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of flora and fauna; • Loss of fertile top soil; • Increase in soil erosion; and • Displacement of structures and slums in non-permitted areas used for project.
Construction stage: Demolition, renovation, realignment, rehabilitation, new construction activities, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary disruption in supply of water, electricity, access to communication, flow of waste water/drainage and other public utilities and services if related lines and cables are passing close to construction site; • Hindrance to traffic movement and congestion causing public inconvenience; • Dust emission impacting environment and health of workers on site; • Dust emission impacting environment and settlement population along the route used for transportation of construction material; • Decreased availability of water for other uses due to sourcing water for construction; • Soil and water contamination due to improper disposal of excavated material, construction and demolition waste; • Soil compaction and decreased ground water infiltration due to vehicles plying for sourcing material; • Environment pollution and health problems due to improper disposal of construction debris with hazardous material; • More use of electricity and diesel generator sets and carbon footprint issues; • Noise pollution and high vibration level due to use of heavy vehicles, machineries, DG sets and other equipment leading to impairment of hearing to workers and community in surrounding population and children. Vibration may damage the structures; • Safety of workers and local people; • Influx of in-migrant workers contributing to generation and discharge of untreated sewage leading to proliferation of vectors, impacting public health and occurrence of diseases, crimes may also increase; • Dismantling of commercial and residential structures in non-permitted zone and economic and physical displacement of



	<p>affected people;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution; • Continuous emissions and prolonged exposure may result into secondary air pollutants impacting the local ecosystem; <p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased temperature and contribution to climate change due to dust emission, high noise level, decreased CO2 absorption level.
<p>Sector Specific Risks/Impacts</p>	
<p>Sustainable mobility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased volume of vehicles, vehicular mobility, and per capita travel trips will lead to increase in fuel and electricity consumption and footprint; • Establishment of additional fuel filling stations due to increased vehicular fuel consumption causes fire safety risks due to its storage and transportation; • Additional toll gates for revenue generation lead to traffic congestion and cost to travelers; • Carbon emission and air pollution due to vehicular mobility and improper maintenance; • Increased generation of vehicle maintenance waste such as used oil lead to soil and water pollution; • Noise pollution; • More travel time, excess fuel consumption, more cost, public inconvenience and road accidents and fatalities with inadequate traffic management, insufficient road and infrastructure facilities; • Safety of commuters/travelers, particularly women, children and aged; • Availability of seat and traveling comfort for physically challenged, women and children; and • Availability of sufficient space for carrying luggage require suitable vehicle design.
<p>Public open spaces:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased siltation and decreased holding capacity of water body due to construction of structures along water channel; • Interference in flow of surface water into water bodies due to filling, leveling and excavated soil disposal; • Pollution of water bodies in low lying area by hazardous waste of runoff from the construction areas; • Disruption in flow of surface water to downstream water bodies due to encroachments; • Untreated water discharged into water bodies pollute the surface and ground water; • Use of pesticides and insecticides for development and maintenance of green cover lead to contamination of soil and





	<p>water;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on aquatic life and ecosystem; • Increased surface run-off due to more built-up area and population and insufficient storm water drainage lead to flooding in the low-lying areas; • Threat to coastal soil stability and eco-system due to construction activities, increased structures, ferries, etc on beaches and sea water fronts; • Pollution of lakes, water bodies due to waste generated by tourist activities; • Disposal or use of increased quantity of green waste, wood, litter, etc. • Disposal of soil generated due to reclamation of water bodies periodically; and • Occurrence of malaria and other diseases due to mosquitoes breeding source in stagnant water.
<p>management-governance and ICT:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-waste disposal; • Public apprehension about the use of metering; • Availability of sufficient skilled persons to handle ITC tools; • Impact on avifauna and human health due to electromagnetic field generated by smart communication network towers; and • Enhanced emissions and carbon footprint due to increased operations of diesel generator sets for assured power supply required for communication network centers and towers.
<p>Social innovation for Low Income Settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More distance of locations of low-income settlements due to non-availability of land in the city; • Difficulty in access to working place, hospital, school, market, etc; • Quality construction as per standards and adequacy of living space area for the family members; • Provisions for sufficient potable drinking water, electricity, access road, community hall, recreation and other basic facilities and civic amenities; • Ambient air, sanitation, environment conditions; • Access and affordability of houses to vulnerable groups such as poor, women, physically challenged, aged, etc; • Occupancy by the original allottees and sale of houses to others; • Safety and security to residents, particularly women; • Restrictions on the usage of land and community property resources to local people due to settlements constructed;





	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land acquisition;• Loss of income and livelihood of affected population;• Visual impacts due to multi-storey buildings;• Adequate maintenance and management of individual houses and community structures and facilities, issues related to sanitation, drainage, hazardous material disposal, etc;• Social harmony as residents may be from varied cultural background; and• Anti-social and deviant activities.
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