

TA 7114-IND  
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD PROJECT

*Medium Term Strategic Evolution and  
Borrowers Assessment*

**SOCIAL AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN REPORT -  
SUB PROJECTS**

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**Final Report : VOLUME - V**

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# Resettlement Planning Document

## A – PATAUDI WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

Draft Short Resettlement Plan for Pataudi Water Supply Project  
Document Stage: Draft for Consultation  
Project Number:  
December 2009

## India: National Capital Region Planning Board Project

Prepared by the Public Health Engineering Department, Haryana

The resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

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## A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. National Capital region Planning Board (NCRPB), a statutory body functioning under the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, was constituted with the objective "to promote growth and balanced development of the National Capital Region" and towards achieving the objective, NCRPB has laid down broad framework and principles in its 'Regional Plan 2021', a vision document prepared and approved by NCR Planning Board in 2005. NCRPB has been supporting infrastructure based interventions in the national capital region and in order to meet the increasing demand for financial assistance from project proponents, NCRPB has proposed to avail financial assistance from Asian Development Bank to fund urban infrastructure projects with emphasis on building water supply, sewerage, sanitation and transportation infrastructure in the national capital region.

2. The sub-projects proposed for funding may involve acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic impacts to households. These impacts could be direct or sometimes indirect and will have to be addressed at project preparation stage. Further, there could be impact to community assets and facilities. Recognising the environmental and social issues that can arise in infrastructure projects, NCRPB has prepared a Draft Environmental and Social Management Systems (ESMS) in line with ADBs safeguard requirements for Financial Intermediaries (FIs).

3. In line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB and ADB's loan procedures for financial intermediaries; this Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for Pataudi Water Supply Project. The project proposes to provide piped water supply to Patuadi town and 7 villages enroute. Water will be drawn from the Gurgaon water Supply Canal at Budhera village where an intake station is proposed in private land measuring 5 acres. From the intake station water will be transferred through 600mm dia transmission main to Janaula village where a water treatment plant is proposed in private land measuring 30 acres. The 26.5km long transmission main will be laid along road margins and will not involve any land acquisition. Both boosting stations proposed are being sited in existing Municipality land. Water from WTP to boosting station will be transferred through 400/300mm dia transmission main that will be laid along the road margins and will not involve any land acquisition.



Site Identified for Intake Point



WTP Site

4. The project envisages acquisition of 35 acres of private agricultural land. The acquisition of 35 acres of private agricultural land will cause loss of income to the 27 landowners from whom land is proposed to be acquired. The water transmission mains are likely to cause temporary disruption to commercial establishment and residences along the alignment. The Sec 4(1) notification is yet to be pronounced and hence the land plan schedule that contains details land parcels to be acquired, extent to be acquired in each land parcel has not been prepared yet. Therefore, details of affected landowners and the magnitude of impact could not be ascertained precisely. However, the sample surveys carried out in the project area indicate that the project will impact 27 households who would lose their cultivable land. The summary of affected households is given vide Appendix-II. A summary of resettlement impacts is given in Table 1. Since involuntary resettlement impacts is not significant, the project is categorised as S-2 in line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB.

5. Estimates from the sample socio-economic survey in the project area indicate that 27 households are likely to be affected due to the intake at Budhera and water treatment plant at Janaula. The acquisition of 35 acres of private agricultural land will cause loss of income to the landowners from whom land is proposed to be acquired. The sample socio-economic surveys indicate that the involuntary resettlement impacts are expected to be not significant as the number of households likely to be affected is only 27. The main source of income is casual labour (41%) in Budhera village and it is cultivation (42%) in Janaula village. Scheduled caste account for 45 percent in Budhera village and 7 percent in Janaula village. Households having income of less than Rs.24,000/- is 18 percent in Budhera and is 20 percent in Janaula. Summary socio-economic information is in Appendix-III.

6. The project does not impact any common property resources. In the event of any impact to common property resources during the implementation of the project, such structures used by the community will be relocated by the respective line department and it will be coordinated by the Executive Engineer (PHED), Sohna Division. The relocation of community structures will be reviewed by the Project Engineer during the regular review meetings of the PIU and it will be ensured that all community structures and utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works.

**Table 1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts**

Impact	Providing Water Supply for Pataudi Town
Permanent Land Acquisition (ha)	35.0 acres
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Affected Households (AHs)	27 <sup>a</sup>
Affected Persons (APs)	157
Titled APs	157
Non-titled APs (Encroachers)	0
Female-headed AH	0
IP/ST-headed AH	0
BPL AH	0
Affected Structures	0

Impact	Providing Water Supply for Pataudi Town
Affected Trees/Crops	0
Affected Common Property Resources	0
Average Family Size	5.8
Average Household Income	Rs.6,333/- p.m.
<sup>a</sup> The 27 households losing their cultivable land will face significant impact.	

7. Based on the socio-economic information obtained during the sample survey, there are no IPs and no impacts on IPs is envisaged. In the event of any impacts on IPs during implementation, the impacts will be addressed in line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB.

### B. Policy Framework and Entitlements

8. The Draft ESMS of NCRPB is based on (i) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended in 1984), (ii) the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, (iii) Draft National Tribal Policy, 2006, and (iv) ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009.

9. Project-related social impacts include IR impacts and impacts to IP. Broadly, physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) are the IR impacts. Project-related IP impacts are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset..

10. Based on the above laws and principles, the core social safeguard principles are:

- Avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement and impacts to indigenous peoples by exploring project and design alternatives;
- In cases, where IR and impacts on IP are unavoidable, enhancing or, at least, restoring the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels;
- Improving the standard of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;
- Addressing through special efforts to reduce negative impacts on indigenous people; measures to ensure they receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, and also to ensure transparent mechanisms including consultations and actively participation in projects that affect them;
- Ensuring that affected persons benefit from the projects funded to the extent possible and they are consulted on the project at different stages of the project from its planning to implementation; and
- Integrating the RP and IPP with the overall preparation and implementation of the project and payment of compensation and other assistances before award of civil works.

11. The entitlement matrix for this sub-project, based on the above policy principles is given in Table 2.

**Table 2: Entitlement Matrix**

Sno	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
1	Loss of agricultural land	Agricultural land	Titleholder	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash Compensation in accordance with the provisions of Land Acquisition Act.</li> <li>2. Rehabilitation grant based on minimum wage rates<sup>1</sup></li> <li>3. Shifting assistance<sup>2</sup> for households.</li> <li>4. Additional compensation for vulnerable households<sup>3</sup> whose livelihood is impacted by the project.</li> </ol>	<p>Safeguard Requirement-2 does not apply if land is acquired through private negotiations.</p> <p>Compensation is determined based on past sale statistics (circle rates / guideline value). However, if ESMC finds the compensation so determined is lower than the replacement value of the land, the IA will provide the difference as assistance</p>	PHED

**C. Consultation, Information Dissemination, Disclosure, and Grievance Redress**

12. The SRP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Focus group discussions, meetings, and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly people living in the village where the intake point and ground level storage has been proposed and water treatment plant is proposed.

13. The general public are very keen to have piped water supply as the ground water source that they are dependant upon currently is fast depleting and also becoming non-potable. They also expressed the problem of part of the town that does not get piped supply even now and unless the augmentation project is implemented the town would face drinking water problems.

14. The queries and concerns of the villagers and the response given is detailed in Appendix-V of this report.

<sup>1</sup> NRRP 2007 provides for 750 days minimum agricultural wages

<sup>2</sup> NRRP 2007 provides for a lump sum of INR 10,000 per AH

<sup>3</sup> Vulnerable household comprise female-headed household, disabled-headed household, indigenous person-headed households and Below Poverty Line households.



*EE, Sohna Division briefing elected representatives*



*Sub Divisional Engineer briefing user community*

16. The Entitlement Framework (EF) of the Draft ESMS and the SRP will be translated in Hindi and both the English and Hindi versions will be made available to the villagers by the implementing agency viz. Public Health Engineering Department (PHED). Copies of the EF and SRP will be available at the office of the Executive Engineer, Sohna Division, office of the concerned Sub-Divisional Engineer at Pataudi, office of the concerned village Panchayats, and its availability as part of public disclosure will be widely publicised through the village Panchayats. PHED will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan has been prepared for the project and is enclosed as Appendix-IV.

17. The SRP will be made available in the office of PHED, office of the concerned divisional and sub-divisional offices. Finalized SRP will also be disclosed in ADB's website, State Government website, PHED website and NCRPB website. Payment of compensation for land will be done prior to commencement of civil works.

18. The PHED will constitute a three-member Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) comprising of the Superintending Engineer (HSE-I), PHED, Gurgaon, the elected member of the project area and one member from the public who is known to be persons of integrity, good judgment and commands respect among the community. The existence of the GRC will be disseminated to the villagers through printed handouts providing details of the structure and process in redressing grievances. Any aggrieved villager can approach GRC, chaired by the SE, PHED and if the grievance of the villager is not addressed, the aggrieved person will be directed to approach the District Collector. The aggrieved person will have the right to approach the court of law, if he/she is still unsatisfied with the decisions taken by the GRC and the Collector.

19. The GRC will meet every month, determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint; failing which the grievance will be addressed by the District Collector. If not satisfied, the affected households will have the option of approaching the appropriate courts of law. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were affected, and final outcome.

**D. Compensation and Income Restoration**

20. Private agricultural land measuring 35 acres will be acquired for the water supply project and no private structures will be affected. Land is being compensated as per the State norms for land acquisition in NCR, which has fixed a minimum floor rate of Rs.16,00,000/- per acre (excluding 30 percent solatium and 12 percent interest) for sub-urban areas of Haryana in National Capital Region and the market value of land determined by the competent authority can not be lower than the minimum floor rate. Further, the State pays Rs.15,000/- per acre per annum as annuity for 33 years and there is an increment of Rs.500/- every year on the annuity. Both the compensation and annuity for 33 years is paid as a lump sum when the award is pronounced. Largely the above method of arriving at the compensation for land reflects the replacement value and is in line with the provisions of the Draft ESMS of NCRPB. In the event of any requirement during implementation, loss of structure will be compensated at replacement value. Other losses will be compensated based on the entitlement matrix.

21. Further, if any unforeseen impacts are noticed during the implementation, the affected households will be offered compensation as per the entitlement matrix of NCRPB's Draft ESMS.

**E. Institutional Framework, Resettlement Costs, and Implementation Schedule**

22. The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project. The Haryana Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), led by the Chief Engineer will be responsible for overall project implementation, monitoring, and supervision and preparation of all documentation needed for decision making, contracting, supervising of work and providing progress monitoring information to NCRPB. The Chief Engineer, PHED will be supported by EE, PHED in Sohna the jurisdictional Executive Engineer.

23. The institutional roles and responsibilities for SRP implementation, the resettlement costs and implementation schedules are provided in Tables 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

**Table 3: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agency Responsible</b>
<b>Sub-project Initiation Stage</b>	
Finalization of sites/alignments for sub-projects	PHED
Disclosure of sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	EE, Sohna
Consultations with villagers	EE, Sohna
<b>RP Preparation Stage</b>	
Conducting Census of all affected household	EE, Sohna
Conducting FGDs/ meetings during socio-economic survey	EE, Sohna
Categorization of AHs for finalizing entitlements	EE, Sohna
Formulating rehabilitation measures	EE, Sohna
Conducting discussions/ meetings with all AHs and other stakeholders	EE, Sohna
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	PHED
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	EE, Sohna
Approval of RP	NCRPB

Activities	Agency Responsible
<b>RP Implementation Stage</b>	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	EE, Sohna
Payment of compensation for land	LAO
Consultations with AHs during rehabilitation activities	EE, Sohna
Grievances Redressal	PHED
Internal Monitoring	EE, Sohna
Independent Audit commissioned by NCRPB	External Agency

24 The resettlement costs are based on the entitlement framework of Draft ESMS prepared by NCRPB for projects financed by NCRPB with ADB assistance. The unit costs in the entitlement framework are based on the NRRP, 2007.

**Table 4: Resettlement Costs**

S.No.	Items	Unit	Unit Rates (INR)	Quantity	Amount (INR)
<b>1</b>	<b>Compensation for Loss of Land</b>				
a	Land for WTP and Intake	Acre	2,272,000	35.00	79,520,000
b	Annuity for landowners	Acre	759,000	35.00	26,565,000
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>106,085,000</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Compensation for Structure and trees</b>				
a	Permanent	sq.m	-	Nil	-
b	Semi-permanent	sq.m	-	Nil	-
c	Temporary	sq.m.	-	Nil	-
d	Trees	Lump sum	-	Nil	-
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>-</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Resettlement costs and assistances</b>				
a	Rehabilitation Grant for landowners in lieu of land not being allotted - 750 days minimum wages	Lump sum	113,250	27	3,057,750
b	Subsistence allowance for land owners	Lump sum	45,300	27	1,223,100
c	Training for one member of AH	Lump sum	5,000	27	135,000
d	Monthly pension for vulnerable for lifetime	Lump sum	150,000	-	-
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>4,415,850</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Cost of Implementation of RP</b>				

S.No.	Items	Unit	Unit Rates (INR)	Quantity	Amount (INR)
a	NGO- for implementation of RP for three months	Lump sum	1,500,000	0.25	375,000
b	Monitoring and Impact Evaluation	Lump sum	-	-	250,000
c	Costs involved in resolving grievances	Lump sum			50,000
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>675,000</b>
<b>Total</b>					<b>111,175,850</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Cost towards Un-quantified/ Unprecedented Adverse Social Impacts</b>				
a	Contingency (10 % of total RP costs)	10%			11,117,585
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>122,293,435</b>
<b>In INR Million</b>					<b>122.29</b>

\* Provision made in the project cost

25. The implementation schedule takes into account the approval accorded by NCRPB for the project subject to compliance of Draft ESMS requirements. PHED is expected to submit the SRP to NCRPB in May 2010 for approval which forms the first step in SRP implementation that is expected to be completed in 6 months.

**Table 5: Implementation Schedule**

Activities	Implementation Schedule of RP Distributed over Months											
	2010								2011			
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
<b>Resettlement Planning</b>												
Approval of SRP by NCRPB	◆											
Disclosure of SRP	◆											
Dissemination of SRP and EF of Draft ESMS		—										
Training for EE, PHED		—										
Finalisation of AHs list			—									
Issue of identity cards				—								
Disclosure of final SRP			—									
Constitute Grievance Redress Committee		◆										
Grievance Redressing Activities			—	—	—	—						
<b>Payment of Compensation for Land</b>												
Announce start date of SRP implementation through public notification			◆									
Payment of compensation for land				◆								

Activities	Implementation Schedule of RP Distributed over Months											
	2010								2011			
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
Harvesting of crops and removal of trees					◆							
Handing over of land to the contractor for construction						◆						
Start of civil works							◆					
<b>Rehabilitation assistance</b>												
Payment of RP assistances				—								
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>												
Internal monitoring	All through the SRP implementation period											
External monitoring	Not required as the this Project comes under S-2 category											
Independent audit commissioned by NCRPB												◆

### F. Monitoring and Evaluation

26. SRP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PHED with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the EE, PHED. Internal monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring before and after rehabilitation of the roads utilising baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of AHs undertaken during project preparation, and (iii) overall monitoring to assess AHs status. A detailed micro level work plan with various activities required to be carried out will be given to the EE, PHED. The work plan will indicate the targets to be achieved during the month. Monthly progress report will be prepared reporting actual achievements against the targets fixed and reasons for shortfalls, if any. The PHED will be responsible for managing and maintaining AHs databases, documenting results of AHs census, and verifying asset and socio-economic survey data, which will be used as the baseline for assessing SRP implementation impacts. The impact evaluation will be carried out as part of the independent audit done by NCRPB in line with the Draft ESMS. The audit will document, if the intended objectives of the SRP have been achieved. Towards this the following indicators will form the basis for the assessment during the project implementation: (i) number of AHs paid compensation for land and structure; (ii) income levels of the AHs; changes and shifts in occupation/trade; (iv) changes in type/tenure of housing of AHs; and (v) assets sold/bought. The independent audit will be carried out 6 months after the compensation amount and other rehabilitation assistances are paid and submit the report directly to NCRPB. The NCRPB will submit the independent audit report to ADB for review.

Appendix – I

**Description of the Project**

1. The Gurgaon Water Supply Channel (GWSC), an existing canal which is part of the Western Yamuna canal network has been identified as the raw water source for the sub-project. It is a 70 km long channel which takes off from the Delhi Branch at Kakroi in District Sonapat. It was constructed in 1993-94 as a dedicated source of supply for domestic and industrial water requirements of Gurgaon, Manesar industrial township and Bahadurgarh.
2. Present discharge capacity of GWSC is 331 mld (3.83 cumecs), however the Department of Irrigation GoH has proposed to augment its conveyance capacity in Phase II to 784 mld (9.07 cumecs) to serve the increasing demand in the above mentioned three areas as well as to meet the demands of various urban and rural schemes proposed by the PWD-PHED in Gurgaon and Jhajhar districts. PWD-PHED had made budget allocation in the sub-project capital cost towards meeting the proportionate cost of capacity augmentation of the GWSC.
3. Intake works will be located near village Budhera which is about 30 km from Pataudi and access from the Gurgaon Farukh Nagar road. The works will comprise intake pipe, road crossing, storage tank with one-day detention capacity, suction well, raw water pumping station, staff quarters, boundary walls, internal roads etc. Provision towards the proportionate cost of construction of the Gurgaon Canal (capacity increase) to the extent of Rs. 9.3 Crore has been made under this line item. Total land area required for construction of the intake work is 5 acres.
4. Raw water transmission from Budhera intake works to the water works at Janaula will comprise a 26.5 km long, 600 mm diameter rising main. The pipeline will be laid underground and will follow the existing road alignment. The latter 3/4th part will be laid along the Gurgaon-Pataudi Road.

Fig 1: Layout Plan of the Raw Water Rising Main from Budhera to Janaula



**Appendix – II**

**Land / Survey Numbers Proposed for Acquisition**

The approval from government is awaited to initiate the LA process and hence land parcel details are not available.

Appendix - III

**Analysed Tables of Socio Economic Survey**

1. The sample socioeconomic survey was carried out in November 2009 in the villages where the Intake (Budhera) and WTP (Janaula) are proposed. The findings of the sample socio-economic survey are presented below.

2. In Budhera (Intake), all the respondent households are Hindus and mother tongue is Hindi for all. Ten percent of the villagers have been living in the project area for 20 years and less followed by 29 percent who have been living in the project area between 20 and 50 years and there are 49 percent who have been living in the project area for over 75 years. Thirty nine percent of the respondents belong to general category with 16 percent belonging to other backward caste and 45 percent scheduled caste. The social characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 1.

**Table 1: Social Characteristics of the Surveyed Population (Budhera)**

Religion		Mother Tongue		Years in living in this village		Social Group	
Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH
Hindu	100	Hindi	100	Up to 20 years	10.2	General	38.6
Muslim	-	Urdu	-	> 20 and ≤ 50	28.6	OBC	16.3
Christian	-	Punjabi	-	> 50 and ≤75	12.2	SC	45.1
Sikhism	-	Rajasthani	-	> 75	49.0	ST	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Survey Data, November 2009

3. Forty one percent of the villagers derive their income mainly from casual labour and the main source of income for 9 percent is cultivation followed by 12 percent having their main source of income from trading and 32 percent derive their income from salaried employment. Eighteen percent have a family income of Rs.24,000 and less per annum followed by 10 percent earning between Rs.24,001 and Rs.50,000 and 18 percent earning above Rs.50,000. The economic characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 2.

**Table 2: Economic Characteristics of the Surveyed Population (Budhera)**

Main Occupation		Family Income	
Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH
Trading	12.3	≤ 24,000	18.4
Cultivation	8.8	> 24,000 and ≤ 50,000	10.2
Casual labour	40.8	> 50,000	18.4
Salaried	32.0		

Self employed	6.2	Not disclosed	53.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Survey Data, November 2009

**Table 3: Key Socio-economic Indicators (Budhera)**

4.

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	<b>Income</b>		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs.6,333/-
2	Number of earners	Average	1.65
3	Business establishment	%	12.3
b)	<b>Housing</b>		
4	Permanent	%	79.6
5	Semi-permanent	%	2.0
6	Temporary houses	%	18.4
7	Owned	%	100
8	Rented	%	-
9	Having separate kitchen	%	65.3
10	Having separate toilet	%	65.3
11	Having separate bath	%	65.3
12	Houses electrified	%	79.6
13	House with water supply	%	81.6
c)	<b>Demographic Details</b>		
14	Family size	Average	5.7
15	Women headed household	%	6.1
d)	<b>Standard of Living</b>		
16	B&W Television	%	20.4
17	Colour Television	%	51.0
18	Cycle	%	20.4
19	Motorcycle	%	30.6
20	Car	%	14.3
21	Phone	%	14.3
22	Mobile phone	%	40.8

Source: Survey Data, November 2009

The key socio-economic indicators based on the sample socio-economic survey carried out in November 2009 are presented below.

5. In Janula (WTP), all the respondent households are Hindus and mother tongue is Hindi for 98 percent. Nine percent of the villagers have been living in the project area for 10 years and less followed by 5 percent who have been living in the project area between 10 and 20 years and there are 84 percent who have been living in the project area for over 30 years. Two percent of the respondents belong to general category with 91 percent belonging to other backward caste and 7

percent scheduled caste. The social characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 4

**Table 4: Social Characteristics of the Surveyed Population (Janaula)**

Religion		Mother Tongue		Years in living in this village		Social Group	
Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH
Hindu	100	Hindi	97.7	Up to 10 years	9.1	General	2.3
Muslim	-	Urdu	2.3	> 10 and ≤ 20	4.5	OBC	90.9
Christian	-	Punjabi	-	> 20 and ≤ 30	2.3	SC	6.8
Sikhism	-	Rajasthani	-	> 30	84.1	ST	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Survey Data, November 2009

6. Forty two percent of the villagers derive their income mainly from cultivation and the main source of income for 27 percent is self employment followed by 16 percent having their main source of income from casual labour and 7 percent derive their income from salaried employment. Twenty percent have a family income of Rs.24,000 and less per annum followed by 13 percent earning between Rs.24,001 and Rs.50,000 and 21 percent earning above Rs.50,000. The economic characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 5.

**Table 5: Economic Characteristics of the Surveyed Population (Janaula)**

Main Occupation		Family Income		Income from Agriculture		Land Holding	
Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Land owned	% of HH
Trading	8.6	≤ 24,000	20.0	≤ 50,000	51.2	≤1.25 acre (Wet)	47.2
Cultivation	41.9	> 24,000 and ≤ 50,000	13.0	> 50,000 and ≤ 100,000	12.8	>1.25 and ≤ 2.50 acre (wet)	27.8
Casual labour	16.1	> 50,000	21.0	> 100,000	-	>2.5 acre and ≤5.0 acre (wet)	19.5
Salaried	6.5						
Self employed	26.9	Not disclosed	46.0	Not disclosed	64.0	>5.0 acre (wet)	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Survey Data, November 2009

7. The key socio-economic indicators based on the sample socio-economic survey carried out in November 2009 are presented below.

**Table 6: Key Socio-economic Indicators (Janaula)**

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	<b>Income</b>		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs.4,503/-
2	Number of earners	Average	1.8
3	Business establishment	%	35.5
b)	<b>Housing</b>		
4	Permanent	%	77.3
5	Semi-permanent	%	20.5
6	Temporary houses	%	2.2
7	Owned	%	100
8	Rented	%	-
9	Having separate kitchen	%	81.8
10	Having separate toilet	%	79.5
11	Having separate bath	%	75.5
12	Houses electrified	%	97.7
13	House with water supply	%	72.7
c)	<b>Demographic Details</b>		
14	Family size	Average	5.8
15	Women headed household	%	4.5
d)	<b>Standard of Living</b>		
16	B&W Television	%	25.0
17	Colour Television	%	61.4
18	Cycle	%	52.3
19	Motorcycle	%	59.0
20	Car	%	15.9
21	Phone	%	15.9
22	Mobile phone	%	84.0

Source: Survey Data, November 2009

Appendix – IV

**Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan**

Activity	Task	Timing (Date/Period)	No of People	Agencies
Stakeholder Identification	Mapping of the project area	Mar '10	-	EE, PHED
Project information Dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets to the AHs	April '10	-	PHED
Consultation with AHs during Draft SRP preparation	Discuss potential impacts of the project	Dec '09	17	EE, PHED
Notice to all villagers	Publicise project schedule and notice to landowners	Mar '10	-	LAO
Public Notification	Public notification through newspaper advertisement	Mar '10	-	LAO
Socio-Economic Survey	Collect socio-economic information on AHs	May '10	-	EE, PHED
Consultation	Discuss assistance, dates of civil works and compensation and other assistances available	May '10	-	EE, PHED
Publicize the final SRP	Distribute Leaflets or booklets in local language	July '10	-	EE, PHED
Full Disclosure of the SRP to AHs	SRP to be made available in local language to AHs	July '10	-	EE, PHED
Web Disclosure of the SRP	SRP posted on ADB, NCRPB and PHED website	August '10	-	PHED

Appendix - V

Minutes of Public Consultation

Consultations were held with the elected representatives, user community and villagers near the intake point and water treatment plant during the sample socio-economic survey in November 2009. Details of the water supply project and the reason for undertaking augmentation measures were explained. The time taken for construction, details of the transmission main and the temporary disruption during laying of transmission mains were also explained.



Busy commercial area – Transmission main route



Highway along which the Transmission main will be laid

The queries and concerns of the participants and the response and proposed remedial measures for each of the query/concern is presented below.

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
1	The councillors who interacted were equivocal in expressing the need to have sewer than water	It was explained to them that without water the sewer system will not work
2	Were keen to know the location of water treatment plant	Were informed that the proposal is yet to be finalised and once approved by government formal notification would be issued
3	Were concerned that ground water level was going down mainly die to extraction and there being no control	Was told that once piped supply is available there will be a control on ground water extraction
4	In locations where supply is currently being made it was pointed out that the tail-end houses were not getting piped water	It was explained that once the new system was in place such problems would not arise
5	Wanted to know how pumping would be done considering the frequent power cuts	Was told that alternate arrangements would be in place




S.No	Query / Concern	Response
6	Wanted the project to be implemented soon as people are buying water at Rs.20/- for a 20 litre can	Were told that once government approval is available, the same would be implemented in the shortest possible time
7	The traders wanted the project, in particular the laying of transmission main, to be undertaken after harvesting season and before sowing season so that there will be less traffic of tractors and there will be no hindrance to people	Was informed that it would be planned with least disruption to public

Public Health Engineering Department Sohna Division Pataudi Water and Sewer Projects			
Stakeholder Consultation			
S.No.	Name	Address	Signature
1	Naresh Kr. Panchal	M.C.Pataudi W.No.-1, member of Planning board GRC	sd.
2	Kr.Abdul Jalil	M.C.Pataudi W.No.-7,	sd.
3	Vijay Pal	Rewari Road , ward-13	sd.
4	Sankar Saini	M.C. Ward No.-10	sd.
5	Vimala Devi	M.C. Ward No.-3	sd.
6	Sanjeet Sapu	M.C.Ward No.-4	sd.
7	Hariom Sambhurmeet	City President(Congress)	sd.
8	Manju Wala	Ward No-9	sd.
9	Thakur Kalra	Ward No-8 Pataudi , Ph:09312225696	sd.
10	Anil Kr.	Ward No.-2 Pataudi, Ph:9813440927	sd.

Public Health Engineering Department  
Sonha Division

Patuadi Water and Sewer Projects

Stakeholder Consultation

S.No	Name	Address	Signature
1	NARESH KUMAR PARICHAI	M.C. Patuadi. W.No.1 MEMBER PLANNING BOARD & RC	
2.	Kr. ABDUL JALIL	M.C. Ward No 7 Patuadi.	
3	1st WARD WARD	2nd 2nd 4th 4th 4th 13	V.R.
4	1st 2nd 4th	M.C. Ward No 10	2nd 2
5	1st 2nd 4th	M.C. Ward No 3	1st 2nd 4th
6	Project Sany	M.C. Ward No 4 Patuadi	Sany
7	Harihar Singh	City President (Congress)	
8	Manjy Bauls	Patuadi	Manjy Bauls

S.No	Name	Address	Signature
9	हरि कृष्ण (का.स.)	वाडि नं 5 फ्लॉयड फोन 09312225896	Harikrishna
10	अशोक कुमार	वाडि-2 फ्लॉयड फोन 9813440927	अशोक कुमार

Volume 5 – Social and Resettlement Plan Report – Sub Projects

# Resettlement Planning Document

## B. PATAUDI SEWERAGE PROJECT

Draft Short Resettlement Plan for Pataudi Sewerage Project  
Document Stage: Draft for Consultation  
Project Number:  
December 2009

## India: National Capital Region Planning Board Project

Prepared by the Public Health Engineering Department, Haryana

The resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

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## A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. National Capital region Planning Board (NCRPB), a statutory body functioning under the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, was constituted with the objective "to promote growth and balanced development of the National Capital Region" and towards achieving the objective, NCRPB has laid down broad framework and principles in its 'Regional Plan 2021', a vision document prepared and approved by NCR Planning Board in 2005. NCRPB has been supporting infrastructure based interventions in the national capital region and in order to meet the increasing demand for financial assistance from project proponents, NCRPB has proposed to avail financial assistance from Asian Development Bank to fund urban infrastructure projects with emphasis on building water supply, sewerage, sanitation and transportation infrastructure in the national capital region.

2. The sub-projects proposed for funding may involve acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic impacts to households. These impacts could be direct or sometimes indirect and will have to be addressed at project preparation stage. Further, there could be impact to community assets and facilities. Recognising the environmental and social issues that can arise in infrastructure projects, NCRPB has prepared a Draft Environmental and Social Management Systems (ESMS) in line with ADB's safeguard requirements for Financial Intermediaries (FIs).

3. In line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB and ADB's loan procedures for financial intermediaries; this Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for Pataudi Sewerage Project. The project proposes to provide sewerage system to Pataudi town. The project components are: (a) laying of branch sewers, laterals, mains and trunk sewers for the entire population of Pataudi; (b) a trunk sewer for the combined flows of the two towns (Pataudi and Hailey Mandi); (c) a pumping station; (d) a sewage treatment plant; (e) and a pumping station and outfall for final disposal of the treated sewage. The project involves acquisition of private agricultural land measuring 5.0 acres for siting the Sewerage treatment Plant (STP) that apart from catering to Pataudi town will also cater to Haily Mandi town. The sewer mains and the laterals are being proposed along road margins and will not involve any land acquisition.



Site Identified for STP

4. The acquisition of 5.00 acres (2.04 hectares) of private agricultural land will cause loss of income to the 6 landowners from whom land is proposed to be acquired. The sewer mains are likely to cause temporary disruption to commercial establishment and residences along the alignment. The Sec 4(1) notification is yet to be pronounced and hence the land plan schedule that contains details land parcels to be acquired, extent to be acquired in each land parcel has not been prepared yet. Therefore, details of affected landowners and the magnitude of impact could not be ascertained precisely. However, the sample surveys carried out in the project area indicate that the project will impact 6 households who would lose their cultivable land. The summary of affected households is given vide Appendix-II. A summary of resettlement impacts is given in Table 1. Since involuntary resettlement impacts is not significant, the project is categorised as S-2 in line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB.

5. Estimates from the sample socio-economic survey in the project area indicate that 6 households are likely to be affected due to the acquisition of land for building the sewer treatment plant. The acquisition of 5 acres of private agricultural land will cause loss of income to the landowners from whom land is proposed to be acquired. The sample socio-economic surveys indicate that the involuntary resettlement impacts are expected to be not significant as the number of households likely to be affected is only 6. Literacy rate (above 6 years age group) of male is 55 percent and that of females is 45 percent. Eighty nine percent of the main workers are men and only in marginal workforce, women constitute 38 percent. Non workers amongst the women are high compared to men. Cultivators constitute 7 percent amongst the main workers followed by 6 percent agricultural labourers. Four percent of the main workers derive their income from household industry. It is interesting to note that those dependant on land i.e. cultivation and agricultural labourers is just 13 percent amongst the main workers. Summary socio-economic information is in Appendix-III.

6. The project does not impact any common property resources. In the event of any impact to common property resources during the implementation of the project, such structures used by the community will be relocated by the respective line department and it will be coordinated by the Executive Engineer (PHED), Sohna Division. The relocation of community structures will be reviewed by the Project Engineer during the regular review meetings of the PIU and it will be ensured that all community structures and utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works.

**Table 1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts**

Impact	Providing sewerage System for Pataudi Town
Permanent Land Acquisition (ha)	5.0 acres
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Affected Households (AHs)	6 <sup>a</sup>
Affected Persons (APs)	34
Titled APs	34
Non-titled APs (Encroachers)	0
Female-headed AH	0

Impact	Providing sewerage System for Pataudi Town
IP/ST-headed AH	0
BPL AH	0
Affected Structures	0
Affected Trees/Crops	0
Affected Common Property Resources	0
Average Family Size	5.7
Average Household Income	Rs.5,420/- p.m.
<sup>a</sup> The 6 households losing their cultivable land will face significant impact.	

7. Based on the socio-economic information obtained during the sample survey, there are no IPs and no impacts on IPs is envisaged. In the event of any impacts on IPs during implementation, the impacts will be addressed in line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB.

## B. Policy Framework and Entitlements

8. The Draft ESMS of NCRPB is based on (i) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended in 1984), (ii) the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, (iii) Draft National Tribal Policy, 2006, and (iv) ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009.

9. Project-related social impacts include IR impacts and impacts to IP. Broadly, physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) are the IR impacts. Project-related IP impacts are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset..

10. Based on the above laws and principles, the core social safeguard principles are:

- Avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement and impacts to indigenous peoples by exploring project and design alternatives;
- In cases, where IR and impacts on IP are unavoidable, enhancing or, at least, restoring the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels;
- Improving the standard of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;
- Addressing through special efforts to reduce negative impacts on indigenous people; measures to ensure they receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, and also to ensure transparent mechanisms including consultations and actively participation in projects that affect them;
- Ensuring that affected persons benefit from the projects funded to the extent possible and they are consulted on the project at different stages of the project from its planning to implementation; and
- Integrating the RP and IPP with the overall preparation and implementation of the project and payment of compensation and other assistances before award of civil works.

11. The entitlement matrix for this sub-project, based on the above policy principles is given in Table 2.

**Table 2: Entitlement Matrix**

SNo	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
1	Loss of agricultural land	Agricultural land	Titleholder	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash Compensation in accordance with the provisions of Land Acquisition Act.</li> <li>2. Rehabilitation grant based on minimum wage rates<sup>1</sup></li> <li>3. Shifting assistance<sup>2</sup> for households.</li> <li>4. Additional compensation for vulnerable households<sup>3</sup> whose livelihood is impacted by the project.</li> </ol>	<p>Safeguard Requirement-2 does not apply if land is acquired through private negotiations.</p> <p>Compensation is determined based on past sale statistics (circle rates / guideline value). However, if ESMC finds the compensation so determined is lower than the replacement value of the land, the IA will provide the difference as assistance</p>	PHED

**C. Consultation, Information Dissemination, Disclosure, and Grievance Redress**

12. The SRP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Focus group discussions, meetings, and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly people living in the Patuadi town who would benefit once the sewerage project is in place.

13. The general public are very keen to have the sewerage system in place as the septic tank used by many households is said to be polluting the ground water. They also felt that the overall health of the residents of the town would improve once the sewer system is in place.

14. The queries and concerns of the villagers and the response given is detailed in Appendix-V of this report.

<sup>1</sup> NRRP 2007 provides for 750 days minimum agricultural wages

<sup>2</sup> NRRP 2007 provides for a lump sum of INR 10,000 per AH

<sup>3</sup> Vulnerable household comprise female-headed household, disabled-headed household, indigenous person-headed households and Below Poverty Line households.



*Consultation with the Councilors*



*Sub Divisional Engineer with beneficiary community*

16. The Entitlement Framework (EF) of the Draft ESMS and the SRP will be translated in Hindi and both the English and Hindi versions will be made available to the villagers by the implementing agency viz. Public Health Engineering Department (PHED). Copies of the EF and SRP will be available at the office of the Executive Engineer, Sohna Division, office of the concerned Sub-Divisional Engineer at Pataudi, office of the concerned village Panchayat, and its availability as part of public disclosure will be widely publicised through the village Panchayat. PHED will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan has been prepared for the project and is enclosed as Appendix-IV.

17. The SRP will be made available in the office of PHED, office of the concerned divisional and sub-divisional offices. Finalized SRP will also be disclosed in ADB's website, State Government website, PHED website and NCRPB website. Payment of compensation for land will be done prior to commencement of civil works.

18. The PHED will constitute a three-member Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) comprising of the Superintending Engineer (HSE-I), PHED, Gurgaon, the elected member of the project area and one member from the public who is known to be persons of integrity, good judgment and commands respect among the community. The existence of the GRC will be disseminated to the villagers through printed handouts providing details of the structure and process in redressing grievances. Any aggrieved villager can approach GRC, chaired by the SE, PHED and if the grievance of the villager is not addressed, the aggrieved person will be directed to approach the District Collector. The aggrieved person will have the right to approach the court of law, if he/she is still unsatisfied with the decisions taken by the GRC and the Collector.

19. The GRC will meet every month, determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint; failing which the grievance will be addressed by the District Collector. If not satisfied, the affected households will have the option of approaching the appropriate courts of law. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were affected, and final outcome.

#### D. Compensation and Income Restoration

20. Private agricultural land measuring 5 acres will be acquired for the sewerage project and no private structures will be affected. Land is being compensated as per the State norms for land acquisition in NCR, which has fixed a minimum floor rate of Rs.16,00,000/- per acre (excluding 30 percent solatium and 12 percent interest) for sub-urban areas of Haryana in National Capital Region and the market value of land determined by the competent authority can not be lower than the minimum floor rate. Further, the State pays Rs.15,000/- per acre per annum as annuity for 33 years and there is an increment of Rs.500/- every year on the annuity. Both the compensation and annuity for 33 years is paid as a lump sum when the award is pronounced. Largely the above method of arriving at the compensation for land reflects the replacement value and is in line with the provisions of the Draft ESMS of NCRPB. In the event of any requirement during implementation, loss of structure will be compensated at replacement value. Other losses will be compensated based on the entitlement matrix.

21. Further, if any unforeseen impacts are noticed during the implementation, the affected households will be offered compensation as per the entitlement matrix of NCRPB's Draft ESMS.

#### E. Institutional Framework, Resettlement Costs, and Implementation Schedule

22. The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project. The Haryana Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), led by the Chief Engineer will be responsible for overall project implementation, monitoring, and supervision and preparation of all documentation needed for decision making, contracting, supervising of work and providing progress monitoring information to NCRPB. The Chief Engineer, PHED will be supported by EE, PHED in Sohna the jurisdictional Executive Engineer.

23. The institutional roles and responsibilities for SRP implementation, the resettlement costs and implementation schedules are provided in Tables 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

**Table 3: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

Activities	Agency Responsible
<b>Sub-project Initiation Stage</b>	
Finalization of sites/alignments for sub-projects	PHED
Disclosure of sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	EE, Sohna
Consultations with villagers	EE, Sohna
<b>RP Preparation Stage</b>	
Conducting Census of all affected household	EE, Sohna
Conducting FGDs/ meetings during socio-economic survey	EE, Sohna
Categorization of AHs for finalizing entitlements	EE, Sohna
Formulating rehabilitation measures	EE, Sohna
Conducting discussions/ meetings with all AHs and other stakeholders	EE, Sohna
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	PHED
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	EE, Sohna
Approval of RP	NCRPB

Activities	Agency Responsible
<b>RP Implementation Stage</b>	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	EE, Sohna
Payment of compensation for land	LAO, Rohtak
Consultations with AHs during rehabilitation activities	EE, Sohna
Grievances Redressal	PHED
Internal Monitoring	EE, Sohna
Independent Audit commissioned by NCRPB	External Agency

24 The resettlement costs are based on the entitlement framework of Draft ESMS prepared by NCRPB for projects financed by NCRPB with ADB assistance. The unit costs in the entitlement framework are based on the NRRP, 2007.

**Table 4: Resettlement Costs**

S.No.	Items	Unit	Unit Rates (INR)	Quantity	Amount (INR)
<b>1</b>	<b>Compensation for Loss of Land</b>				
a	Land for STP	Acre	2,272,000	5.00	11,360,000
b	Annuity for landowners	Acre	759,000	5.00	3,795,000
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>15,155,000</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Compensation for Structure and trees</b>				
a	Permanent	sq.m	-	Nil	-
b	Semi-permanent	sq.m	-	Nil	-
c	Temporary	sq.m.	-	Nil	-
d	Trees	Lump sum	-	Nil	-
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>-</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Resettlement costs and assistances</b>				
a	Rehabilitation Grant for landowners in lieu of land not being allotted - 750 days minimum wages	Lump sum	113,250	6	679,500
b	Subsistence allowance for land owners	Lump sum	45,300	6	271,800
c	Training for one member of AH	Lump sum	5,000	6	30,000
d	Monthly pension for vulnerable for lifetime	Lump sum	150,000	-	-
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>981,300</b>

S.No.	Items	Unit	Unit Rates (INR)	Quantity	Amount (INR)
<b>4</b>	<b>Cost of Implementation of RP</b>				
a	NGO- for implementation of RP for three months	Lump sum	1,500,000	0.25	375,000
b	Monitoring and Impact Evaluation	Lump sum	-	-	100,000
c	Costs involved in resolving grievances	Lump sum	-	-	25,000
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>500,000</b>
<b>Total</b>					<b>16,636,300</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Cost towards Un-quantified/ Unprecedented Adverse Social Impacts</b>				
a	Contingency (10 % of total RP costs)	10%			<b>1,663,630</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>18,299,930</b>
<b>In INR Million</b>					<b>18.30</b>

\* Provision made in the project cost

25. The implementation schedule takes into account the approval accorded by NCRPB for the project subject to compliance of Draft ESMS requirements. PHED is expected to submit the SRP to NCRPB in May 2010 for approval which forms the first step in SRP implementation that is expected to be completed in 6 months.

**Table 5: Implementation Schedule**

Activities	Implementation Schedule of RP Distributed over Months											
	2010						2011					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
<b>Resettlement Planning</b>												
Approval of SRP by NCRPB	♦											
Disclosure of SRP	♦											
Dissemination of SRP and EF of Draft ESMS		—										
Training for EE, PHED		—										
Finalisation of AHs list			—									
Issue of identity cards				—								
Disclosure of final SRP			—									
Constitute Grievance Redress Committee		♦										
Grievance Redressing Activities			—	—	—	—						
<b>Payment of Compensation for Land</b>												
Announce start date of SRP implementation through public notification			♦									

Activities	Implementation Schedule of RP Distributed over Months											
	2010						2011					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
Payment of compensation for land				◆								
Harvesting of crops and removal of trees					◆							
Handing over of land to the contractor for construction						◆						
Start of civil works							◆					
<b>Rehabilitation assistance</b>												
Payment of RP assistances				—								
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>												
Internal monitoring	All through the SRP implementation period											
External monitoring	Not required as the this Project comes under S-2 category											
Independent audit commissioned by NCRPB												◆

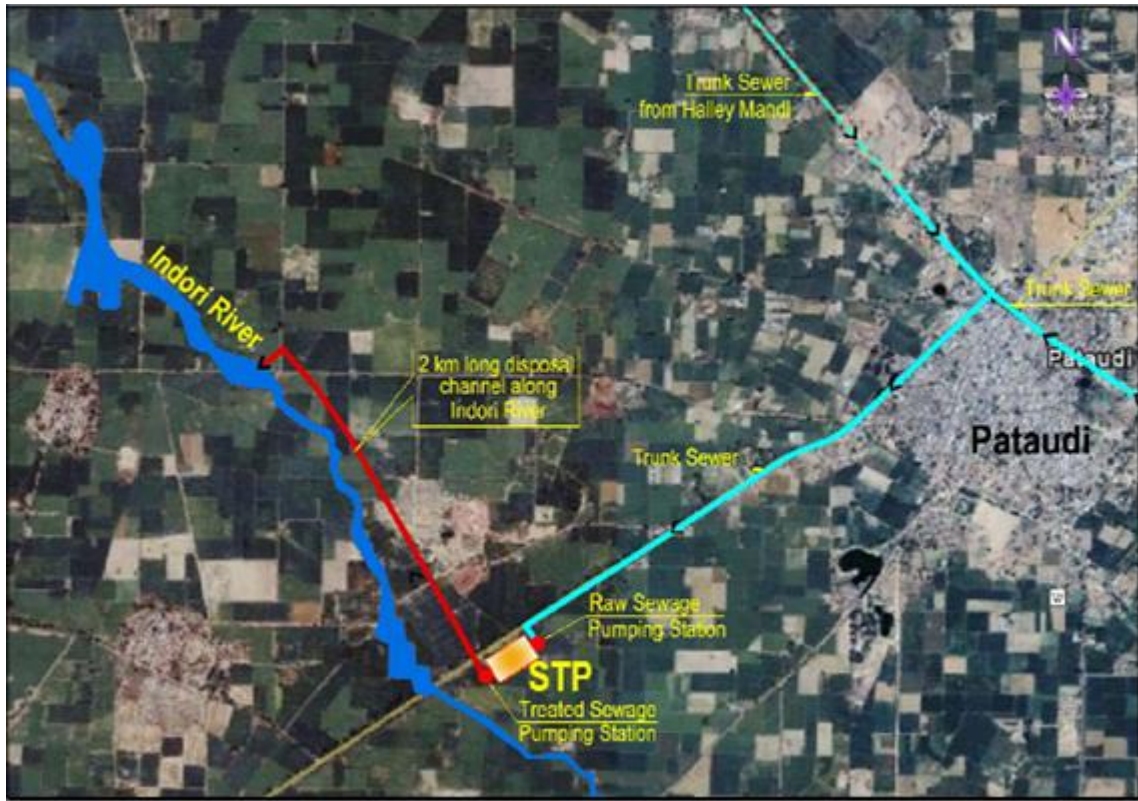
### F. Monitoring and Evaluation

26. SRP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PHED with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the EE, PHED. Internal monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring before and after rehabilitation of the roads utilising baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of AHs undertaken during project preparation, and (iii) overall monitoring to assess AHs status. A detailed micro level work plan with various activities required to be carried out will be given to the EE, PHED. The work plan will indicate the targets to be achieved during the month. Monthly progress report will be prepared reporting actual achievements against the targets fixed and reasons for shortfalls, if any. The PHED will be responsible for managing and maintaining AHs databases, documenting results of AHs census, and verifying asset and socio-economic survey data, which will be used as the baseline for assessing SRP implementation impacts. The impact evaluation will be carried out as part of the independent audit done by NCRPB in line with the Draft ESMS. The audit will document, if the intended objectives of the SRP have been achieved. Towards this the following indicators will form the basis for the assessment during the project implementation: (i) number of AHs paid compensation for land and structure; (ii) income levels of the AHs; changes and shifts in occupation/trade; (iv) changes in type/tenure of housing of AHs; and (v) assets sold/bought. The independent audit will be carried out 6 months after the compensation amount and other rehabilitation assistances are paid and submit the report directly to NCRPB. The NCRPB will submit the independent audit report to ADB for review.

Appendix – I

**Description of the Project**

1. The project involves acquisition of private agricultural land measuring 2.04 hectares for siting the Sewerage treatment Plant (STP) that apart from catering to Pataudi town will also cater to Haily Mandi town. The sewer mains and the laterals are being proposed along road margins and will not involve any land acquisition. There are no impacts to indigenous peoples.
2. The sub-project will include (a) laying of branch sewers, laterals, mains and trunk sewers for the entire population of Pataudi, (b) a trunk sewer for the combined flows of the two towns, (c) a pumping station, (d) a sewage treatment plant (e) and a pumping station and outfall for final disposal of the treated sewage.
3. It is noted that under the sub-project the components of laying of sewer lines in the southern and northern parts of Hailey Mandi-Jatauli, outfall sewer from Hailey Mandi to Pataudi and construction of a treatment plant for the sewage flows being generated in the northern part are not included. These components are proposed to be developed under a separate sub-project which is being prepared by PWD-PHED.
4. The connection from the household will be made through the inspection chamber, which will be constructed outside the premises and will be funded under the subproject. Such connections from 3-4 houses will be made in to a common inspection chamber which shall be connected to the manhole on the sewer on the road. Construction of inspection chambers will minimize road cutting while making house connections. As per the policy of the GoH while sewer connection charges are likely to be waived, the cost of labour and materials will be borne by the house owners.



Appendix – II

### Land / Survey Numbers Proposed for Acquisition

The approval from government is awaited to initiate the LA process and hence land parcel details are not available.

Appendix - III

**Analysed Tables of Socio Economic Survey**

1. The sample socioeconomic survey was carried out in November 2009 in Pataudi where the Sewerage Treatment Plant is proposed. The findings of the sample socio-economic survey are presented below.

2. Males constitute 53 percent of the population and females 47 percent. Literacy rate (above 6 years age group) of male is 55 percent and that of females is 45 percent. Eighty nine percent of the main workers are men and only in marginal workforce, women constitute 38 percent. Non workers amongst the women are high compared to men. The social characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 1.

**Table 1: Social Characteristics of the Surveyed Population**

Population		Literates		Main Worker		Marginal Worker		Non Worker	
Sex	%	Sex	%	Sex	%	Sex	%	Sex	%
Male	53	Male	54.7	Male	89.2	Male	62.4	Male	40.3
Female	47	Female	45.3	Female	10.8	Female	37.6	Female	59.7

Source: Survey Data, November 2009

3. Cultivators constitute 7 percent amongst the main workers followed by 6 percent agricultural labourers. Four percent of the main workers derive their income from household industry. It is interesting to note that those dependant on land i.e. cultivation and agricultural labourers is just 13 percent amongst the main workers. The economic characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 2.

**Table 2: Economic Characteristics of the Surveyed Population**

Main Work Force		Male (%)	Female (%)
Category	Percentage		
Cultivators	6.9	6.6	9.1
Agricultural Labourers	6.1	5.3	10.8
Household Industry	4.4	3.8	7.7
Other Workforce	82.6	84.2	72.5

Appendix – IV

**Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan**

Activity	Task	Timing (Date/Period)	No of People	Agencies
Stakeholder Identification	Mapping of the project area	Mar '10	-	EE, PHED
Project information Dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets to the AHs	April '10	-	PHED
Consultation with AHs during Draft SRP preparation	Discuss potential impacts of the project	Dec '09	17	EE, PHED
Notice to all villagers	Publicise project schedule and notice to landowners	Mar '10	-	LAO
Public Notification	Public notification through newspaper advertisement	Mar '10	-	LAO
Socio-Economic Survey	Collect socio-economic information on AHs	May '10	-	EE, PHED
Consultation	Discuss assistance, dates of civil works and compensation and other assistances available	May '10	-	EE, PHED
Publicize the final SRP	Distribute Leaflets or booklets in local language	July '10	-	EE, PHED
Full Disclosure of the SRP to AHs	SRP to be made available in local language to AHs	July '10	-	EE, PHED
Web Disclosure of the SRP	SRP posted on ADB, NCRPB and PHED website	August '10	-	PHED

Appendix - V

**Minutes of Public Consultation**

Consultations were held with the elected representatives, user community during the sample socio-economic survey in November 2009. Details of the sewer project and the reason for undertaking the project and the need to have water supply for the sewerage system to be effective were explained. The time taken for construction, details of the sewer main and lateral and the temporary disruption during laying of sewer mains were also explained.

The queries and concerns of the participants and the response and proposed remedial measures for each of the query/concern is presented below.

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
1	The councillors who interacted were equivocal in expressing the need to have sewer than water.	It was explained to them that without water the sewer system will not work.
2	Most people have septic tank and these are not built as per standards and hence there is ground water pollution.	Once the sewer system is in place this problem will be resolved.
3	Even if we have sewer system, what is the guaranty that all households will take sewer connection, what if they continue to have septic tank.	This is where the Councillors will have to play a key role. They will have to undertake a sustained campaign until all households opt for sewer connection. Thereafter, should get them close all septic tanks.
4	Making people taking connection will depend on connection charges	It will be as per government norms and is expected to be between Rs.3000/- to Rs.5000/-. However, once government approves the project, will inform the exact amount.
5	Will people get option to pay in instalments	Will consider it.
6	Wanted to know the location of STP	Were told that once the government approvals are received, the same will be communicated to all.
7	People complained that some people let sewer into drains	Were asked to report such cases and PHED will take necessary action to stop such acts
8	During rains the sewer flows into the road and also the toilets have problem	It was explained that if sewer was let into storm water drains, then during rain the sewer is likely to enter into the roads. Regarding the toilets getting filled is due to ground water level going up and the

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
		water in septic tank not being able to seep into the ground. All these problems will be resolved if sewer system is implemented.

Public Health Engineering Department Sohna Division Pataudi Water and Sewer Projects			
Stakeholder Consultation			
S.No.	Name	Address	Signature
1	Naresh Kr. Panchal	M.C.Pataudi W.No.-1, member of Planning board GRC	sd.
2	Kr.Abdul Jalil	M.C.Pataudi W.No.-7,	sd.
3	Vijay Pal	Rewari Road , ward-13	sd.
4	Sankar Saini	M.C. Ward No.-10	sd.
5	Vimala Devi	M.C. Ward No.-3	sd.
6	Sanjeet Sapu	M.C.Ward No.-4	sd.
7	Hariom Sambhurmeet	City President(Congress)	sd.
8	Manju Wala	Ward No-9	sd.
9	Thakur Kalra	Ward No-8 Pataudi , Ph:09312225696	sd.
10	Anil Kr.	Ward No.-2 Pataudi, Ph:9813440927	sd.

Public Health Engineering Department  
Sonha Division

Patuadi Water and Sewer Projects

Stakeholder Consultation

S.No	Name	Address	Signature
1	NARESH KUMAR PARIKHAR	M.C. Patuadi. W.No. 1 MEMBER PLANNING BOARD GRC	
2	Kr. ABDUL JALIL	M.C. Ward No 7 Palace.	
3	1st W.P. 1st	2nd 2nd 4th 4th 1st 1st	V.R.
4	1st 2nd 4th	M.C. Ward No 10	2nd 2
5	1st 1st 1st	M.C. Ward No 3	1st 1st 1st
6	1st 1st 1st	M.C. Ward No 4 Patuadi	1st 1st
7	Hariom Singh	City President (Congress)	
8	1st 1st 1st	1st 1st 1st	MANJIV Bhatia

S.No	Name	Address	Signature
9	हरि कृष्ण (का.सि.)	वाडि नं 5 फ्लॉर फोन 09312225696	Harikrishna
10	आशिल अगाड	वाडि-2 फ्लॉर फोन 9813440927	आशिल अगाड

# Resettlement Planning Document

## C. DEVELOPMENT OF MULTI-MODEL TRANSIT CENTRE AT ANAND VIHAR, NCTD

Draft Short Resettlement Plan for Redevelopment of ISBT at Anand Vihar  
Document Stage: Draft for Consultation  
Project Number:  
December 2009

## India: National Capital Region Planning Board Project

Prepared by the Government of Delhi

The resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

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## A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. National Capital region Planning Board (NCRPB), a statutory body functioning under the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, was constituted with the objective "to promote growth and balanced development of the National Capital Region" and towards achieving the objective, NCRPB has laid down broad framework and principles in its 'Regional Plan 2021', a vision document prepared and approved by NCR Planning Board in 2005. NCRPB has been supporting infrastructure based interventions in the national capital region and in order to meet the increasing demand for financial assistance from project proponents, NCRPB has proposed to avail financial assistance from Asian Development Bank to fund urban infrastructure projects with emphasis on building water supply, sewerage, sanitation and transportation infrastructure in the national capital region.

2. The sub-projects proposed for funding may involve acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic impacts to households. These impacts could be direct or sometimes indirect and will have to be addressed at project preparation stage. Further, there could be impact to community assets and facilities. Recognising the environmental and social issues that can arise in infrastructure projects, NCRPB has prepared a Draft Environmental and Social Management Systems (ESMS) in line with ADBs safeguard requirements for Financial Intermediaries (FIs).

3. In line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB and ADB's loan procedures for financial intermediaries; this Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the redevelopment of Anand Vihar ISBT. As part of the redevelopment, the ISBT in Anand Vihar is being developed as a Multi-Modal Transit Centre (MMTC) that would facilitate integration of bus, rail and private/IPT modes for travel within the region as well as in facilitating more modal shift to public transport within Delhi and thus contributing to reducing the road congestion. The improvement work involves: bus bays with boarding and alighting platforms segregated, idle bays, washing/workshop facilities for buses, and booking/ticketing counters for inter-state buses; bus bays with boarding and alighting platforms segregated for local CNG buses; administrative /terminal offices of DTC and other transport operators; offices for DTTDC and other tour operators; pedestrian connectivity to Anand Vihar Gate Railway Station and the Metro Station which is under construction; passenger facilities including dormitories, waiting hall, toilet, cloak room and restaurant/cafeteria; parking facilities for auto, taxi, rickshaw and private vehicles; commercial retail and office space; and space for a hotel to be developed by private sector.



*A view of the Anand Vihar ISBT platform*



*Crew taking rest in Anand Vihar*

4. In line with NCRPBs principles of involuntary resettlement planning, contained in the Draft ESMS, the project avoided involuntary resettlement by designing all redevelopment works within the campus of Anand Vihar ISBT. There is no land acquisition in this sub-project and the land on which the MMTC is proposed is owned by Government of Delhi. The project will cause minimal disruption to 33 licensed traders who are currently operating from the existing ISBT campus. Amongst the 33 licensed vendors, there are 5 government undertakings having their fruit juice counters and 2 milk cooperatives having their outlets. The number of licensed private vendors therefore is 26. Further, amongst these 33 licensed traders, 24 of them have engaged employees and in all there are 74 employees. These employees would neither face loss of employment nor face any cut in their wages and hence will have no impacts. None of the 26 licensed private traders will face any disruption to their livelihood during the relocation to the transit ISBT platforms as it would be done overnight without causing inconvenience to passengers and traders. All the 26 traders will be accommodated in kiosks/stalls within the ISBT campus in the transit ISBT platforms. Further, the construction will be carried out in phased manner without affecting their business and the transit arrangement is presented in the plan given in Appendix-I. The summary of licensed vendors is given vide Appendix-II. A summary of resettlement impacts is given in Table 1. Since involuntary resettlement impacts are not significant, the project is categorised as S-2 in line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB.

5. The census identified all 26 licensed private vendors who would require to be provided alternate space in the transit ISBT till the end of their license period and also the 7 government and cooperative owned juice and milk outlets. A sample socio-economic survey was undertaken amongst 19 licensed vendors (58% of the vendors) comprising of both kiosks/stalls and PCO/STD/ISD booths and the findings of the socio-economic survey is presented below. Three households are headed by women. The primary occupation of all the head of households is business/ trading. These traders in the ISBT are engaged fulltime in trading/business and some of their family members are engaged in other economic activity such as cultivation, casual labour and self employed. Only 3 of the households reported of other earning members in the family and in majority of the household only the men are involved in income generating activity and the head is invariably the principle earner for the family. None of the household is

below poverty line<sup>1</sup>. Family income of about 64 percent of the households is above Rs.50,000/- per annum. There are 4 households that qualify under the vulnerable category and the census identified these socially and economically vulnerable<sup>2</sup> (3 WHH and 1 SC). Summary socio-economic information is in Appendix-III.

6. The project impacts 4 public toilets and 4 drinking water points and these are being provided afresh in the transit ISBT. Since the number of bus bays are fewer in number in the transit ISBT, 2 toilets and 3 drinking water points are being provided in lieu of the affected toilets and drinking water points. However, the MMTC has provision for adequate toilet and drinking water points. The alternate arrangements proposed in the transit ISBT have been discussed with the vendors and passengers during the consultations had during the course of preparation of this SRP.

**Table 1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts**

Impact	Redevelopment of ISBT at Anand Vihar
Permanent Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Affected Households (AHs)	0
Affected Persons (APs)	0
Titled APs	0
Non-titled APs (Leaseholders/Renters and Workers/Employees)	0
Licensed private vendors facing minimal disruption	26 <sup>a</sup>
Licensed government/cooperative owned outlets	7
Female-headed AH	3
IP/ST-headed AH	0
BPL AH	0
Affected Structures	0
Affected Trees/Crops	0
Affected Common Property Resources	8 <sup>b</sup>
Average Family Size	5.0
Average Household Income	Rs.11,244/- p.m.
<sup>a</sup> These 26 households will only face minimal disruption during one overnight shifting to the transit ISBT	
<sup>b</sup> The 4 each public toilets and drinking water points are being replaced in adequate number in the transit ISBT	

<sup>1</sup> As per Planning Commission of India's definition, the per capita urban poverty line for Delhi is Rs.612.91 per month at 2004-05 rates.

<sup>2</sup> Vulnerable are (i) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (ii) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST); (iii) women-headed households (WHH); (d) elderly and (e) disabled persons.



A view of a stall in platform



A view of a stall near parking area

7. The Anand Vihar ISBT at present does not bar entry of hawkers into the ISBT campus. Hawkers selling water packets, fruits, flower and socks/stockings, during winter, is a common sight and once the redevelopment of ISBT into a MMTC is completed, the entry into MMTC will be restricted to passengers and no hawkers may be allowed. In order to ensure that the hawkers are aware of the likely restriction on entry after redevelopment, the DoT will display notice boards indicating the timeline of the redevelopment works and the tentative date from which entry will be barred to hawkers. These display boards will be put up in each platform along with information on the facilities that the MMTC will have.

8. Transit ISBT will accommodate all vendors who will require to be relocated during the construction that is being scheduled in a phased manner to avoid inconvenience to passengers and vendors. The transit arrangement ensures minimal disruption to vendors and they will be able to continue their business without any break in business-days. There will be no fall in income during construction period as the transit ISBT will continue to accommodate all the buses that are plying currently and the project does not envisage fall in passenger traffic. Further, the employees will neither face loss of employment nor wage reduction and hence will not be affected. The vendors bid for the kiosks/stalls and PCO/STD/ISD booths every year and most of the licenses issued by DoT will be due for renewal by mid next year. On expiry of the license period the vendors will have to take part in the bid process as in the past.

9. Based on the socio-economic information obtained during the census surveys carried out by Delhi Integrated Multi-model Transit System Ltd (DIMTS), there are no IPs and no impacts on IPs is envisaged. In the event of any impacts on IPs during implementation, the impacts will be addressed in line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB.

## B. Policy Framework and Entitlements

10. The Draft ESMS of NCRPB is based on (i) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended in 1984), (ii) the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, (iii) Draft National Tribal Policy, 2006, and (iv) ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009.

11. Project-related social impacts include IR impacts and impacts to IP. Broadly, physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) are the IR impacts. Project-related IP impacts are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights,

livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset..

12. Based on the above laws and principles, the core social safeguard principles are:
- Avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement and impacts to indigenous peoples by exploring project and design alternatives;
  - In cases, where IR and impacts on IP are unavoidable, enhancing or, at least, restoring the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels;
  - Improving the standard of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;
  - Addressing through special efforts to reduce negative impacts on indigenous people; measures to ensure they receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, and also to ensure transparent mechanisms including consultations and actively participation in projects that affect them;
  - Ensuring that affected persons benefit from the projects funded to the extent possible and they are consulted on the project at different stages of the project from its planning to implementation; and
  - Integrating the RP and IPP with the overall preparation and implementation of the project and payment of compensation and other assistances before award of civil works.

13. The entitlement matrix for this sub-project, based on the above policy principles is given in Table 2.

**Table 2: Entitlement Matrix**

SNo	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
1	Minimal disruption during relocation	Commercial activities	Leaseholders, and hawkers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shifting assistance to all leaseholders</li> <li>2. 90 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption and restriction on entry to hawkers on completion of construction.</li> <li>3. In case of any delays in provision of alternate site/space for the vendors, leading to disruption of livelihood, an allowance to vendors based on minimum wage rate for the actual period of</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000 will be provided to leaseholders having a kiosk/stall of 100sq.ft and above and for PCO/STD/ISD booths and trolleys selling magazine of less than 100 sq.ft will be paid Rs.5000</li> <li>2. DoT will ensure civil works will be phased to minimize disruption through construction scheduling in co-</li> </ol>	DIMTS

SNo	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
				disruption, as the case may be.	ordination with the contractors and the DIMTS	

**C. Consultation, Information Dissemination, Disclosure, and Grievance Redress**

14. The SRP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Focus group discussions, meetings, and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly vendors in the ISBT campus and transport operators and crew. The project details were disclosed to the vendors through a meeting held on 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2009.

15. The proposed redevelopment of Anand Vihar ISBT was explained by DGM, DIMTS with the help of design drawings to the participants. The Estate Manager of Anand Vihar ISBT detailed the transit arrangement being made to ensure smooth operation of buses and the relocation plan for the vendors.



*A section of the participants*



*The estate manger explaining the transit plan in the presence of the DGM, DIMTS*

16. The vendors do not perceive any loss in the transit ISBT as they do not envisage any fall in passenger traffic. The queries and concerns of the vendors, transport operators and the crew and the response given by the officials is detailed in Appendix-V of this report.

17. The Entitlement Framework (EF) of the Draft ESMS and the SRP will be translated in Hindi and both the English and Hindi versions will be made available to the vendors by the implementing agency viz. Department of Transport. Copies of the EF and SRP will be available at the office of the Estate Manager, Anand Vihar ISBT and its availability as part of public disclosure will be publicised through display boards at strategic points in the ISBT platforms. DIMTS, the PMC for the MMTC, will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan has been prepared for the project and is enclosed as Appendix-IV.

18. The SRP will be made available in the office of DoT, DIMTS, and the Estate Manger, Anand Vihar ISBT. Finalized SRP will also be disclosed in ADB’s website, State Government website, and

NCRPB website. Relocation of vendors and payment of shifting assistance should be carried out prior to commencement of civil works.

19. The DoT will constitute a three-member Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) comprising of the Commissioner of the DoT, the elected member of the project area and one member from the public who is known to be persons of integrity, good judgment and commands respect among the community. The existence of the GRC will be disseminated to the vendors through printed handouts providing details of the structure and process in redressing grievances. Any aggrieved vendor can approach GRC, chaired by the Commissioner of DoT and if the grievance of the vendor is not addressed, the aggrieved person will be directed to approach the District Collector. The aggrieved person will have the right to approach the court of law, if he/she is still unsatisfied with the decisions taken by the GRC and the Collector.

20. The GRC will meet every month, determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint; failing which the grievance will be addressed by the District Collector. If not satisfied, the vendors will have the option of approaching the appropriate courts of law. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were affected, and final outcome.

#### **D. Compensation and Income Restoration**

21. There is no land acquisition in this sub-project and no private structures are being affected. In the event of any requirement during implementation, loss of land and structures will be compensated at replacement value. Other losses will be compensated based on the entitlement matrix.

22. No loss to business is envisaged for the 26 private businesses (shops/stalls and PCO/ISD/STD booths) during the redevelopment of the ISBT as these businesses will be accommodated in the transit ISBT. The consultations with the vendors and the socio-economic survey carried out reaffirmed that there will no loss of income to the businesses as the relocation will be done overnight and there will no business-day lost during the shifting. In order to shift the kiosks/stalls/booths, the vendors are being provided one time shifting assistance. Further, if any unforeseen impacts are noticed during the implementation, the vendors will be offered compensation as per the entitlement matrix of NCRPB's Draft ESMS.

#### **E. Institutional Framework, Resettlement Costs, and Implementation Schedule**

23. The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project. The Department of Transport (DoT), led by the Commissioner will be responsible for overall project implementation, monitoring, and supervision and preparation of all documentation needed for decision making, contracting, supervising of work and providing progress monitoring information to NCRPB. The Commissioner, DoT will be supported by DIMTS Ltd, the special purpose vehicle, that will function as Project Management Consultants (PMC) and Design Consultants. Since, the project does not involve any land acquisition and only payment of shifting assistance is involved, the Estate Manager of Anand Vihar ISBT with the guidance of the Social Safeguard Manager at NCRPB will undertake the SRP implementation and consultations with the vendors.

24. The institutional roles and responsibilities for SRP implementation, the resettlement costs and implementation schedules are provided in Tables 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

**Table 3: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

Activities	Agency Responsible
<b>Sub-project Initiation Stage</b>	
Finalization of sites/alignments for sub-projects	DoT
Disclosure of sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	DoT (Estate Manger)
Consultations with vendors in the ISBT	DoT (Estate Manger)
<b>RP Preparation Stage</b>	
Conducting Census of all vendors	DIMTS
Conducting FGDs/ meetings during socio-economic survey	DIMTS
Categorization of vendors for finalizing entitlements	DIMTS
Formulating rehabilitation measures	DIMTS
Conducting discussions/ meetings with all vendors and other stakeholders to disclose transit arrangement	DoT (Estate Manger)
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	DIMTS
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	DoT
Approval of RP	NCRPB
<b>RP Implementation Stage</b>	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	DoT (Estate Manger)
Consultations with vendors during rehabilitation activities	DoT (Estate Manger)
Grievances Redressal	DoT
Internal Monitoring	DIMTS
Independent Audit commissioned by NCRPB	External Agency

25 The resettlement costs are based on the entitlement framework of Draft ESMS prepared by NCRPB for projects financed by NCRPB with ADB assistance. The unit costs in the entitlement framework are based on the NRRP, 2007.

**Table 4: Resettlement Costs**

S.No.	Items	Unit	Unit Rate (INR)	Quantity	Amount (INR)
1	<b>Compensation for Loss of Land</b>				
a	Vacant Non-agricultural	Ha	-	Nil	-
b	Residential	Ha	-	Nil	-
c	Agricultural	Ha	-	Nil	-

S.No.	Items	Unit	Unit Rate (INR)	Quantity	Amount (INR)
<b>Sub total</b>					
<b>2</b>	<b>Resettlement costs and assistances</b>				
a	Shifting assistance for kiosks/stalls of 100 sq.ft and above	Lump sum	10,000	11	110,000
b	Shifting assistance for kiosks/stalls/booths of less than 100 sq.ft	Lump sum	5,000	22	110,000
c	Replacement cost for structures affected	Sq. m	-	Nil	-
d	Relocation of Common Property	Lump sum	-	*	-
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>220,000</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Cost of Implementation of RP</b>				
a	NGO- for implementation of RP for 6 months	Year	-	Nil	-
b	Monitoring and Impact Evaluation	Lump sum	-	-	300,000
c	Costs involved in resolving grievances	Lump sum	-	-	25,000
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>325,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>545,000</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Cost towards Un-quantified/ Unprecedented Adverse Social Impacts</b>				
a.	Contingency (10 % of total RP costs)	10%	-	-	54,500
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>599,500</b>
<b>In INR Million</b>					<b>0.60</b>

\* Provision made in the project cost

26. The implementation schedule takes into account the approval accorded by NCRPB for the project subject to compliance of Draft ESMS requirements. DoT is expected to submit the SRP to NCRPB in January 2010 for approval which forms the first step in SRP implementation that is expected to be completed in 6 months.

**Table 5: Implementation Schedule**

Activities	Implementation Schedule of RP Distributed over Months											
	2010											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Resettlement Planning</b>												
Approval of SRP by NCRPB	♦											
Disclosure of SRP	◆											

Activities	Implementation Schedule of RP Distributed over Months											
	2010											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dissemination of SRP and EF of Draft ESMS		■										
Training for DoT Estate Manager		■										
Finalisation of vendors list			■									
Issue of identity cards				■								
Disclosure of Transit ISBT plan			■									
Constitute Grievance Redress Committee		◆										
Grievance Redressing Activities			■	■	■	■	■					
<b>Transit Shops/Stalls Occupation</b>												
Announce start date of SRP implementation through public notification			◆									
Occupation of kiosks/stalls/booths at Transit ISBT					◆							
Handing over of land to the contractor for construction						◆						
Start of civil works							◆					
<b>Rehabilitation assistance</b>												
Disburse shifting allowance				■								
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>												
Internal monitoring	All through the SRP implementation period											
External monitoring	Not required as the this Project comes under S-2 category											
Independent audit commissioned by NCRPB												◆

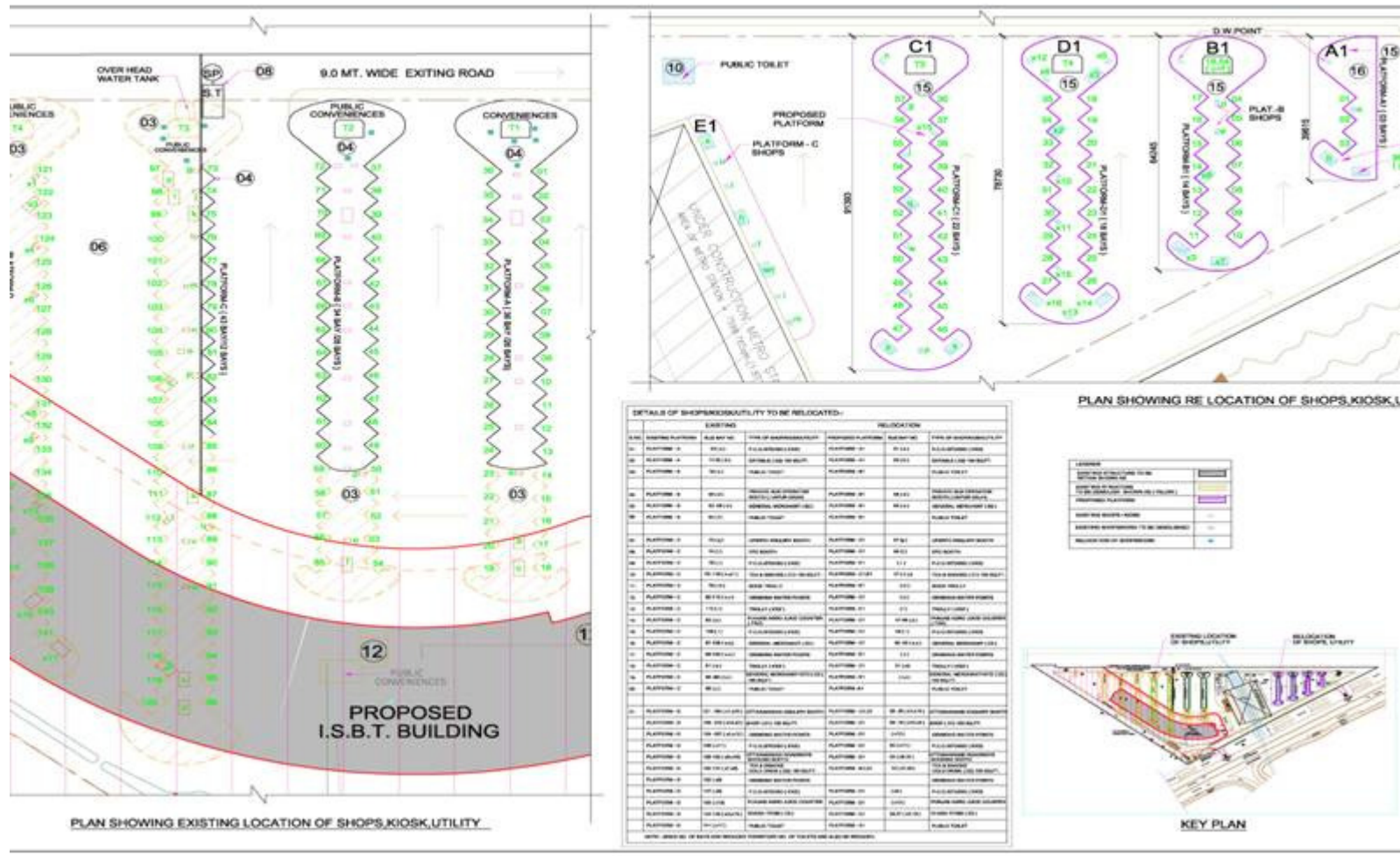
### F. Monitoring and Evaluation

27. SRP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the DoT with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the DoT. Internal monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after relocation in transit ISBT utilising baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of vendors undertaken during project preparation, and (iii) overall monitoring to assess vendor status. A detailed micro level work plan with various activities required to be carried out will be given to the Estate Manager. The work plan will indicate the targets to be achieved during the month. Monthly progress report will be prepared reporting actual achievements against the targets fixed and reasons for shortfalls, if any. The DoT will be responsible for managing and maintaining vendor databases, documenting results of vendor census, and verifying asset and socio-economic survey data, which will be used as the baseline for assessing SRP implementation impacts. The impact evaluation will be carried out as part of the independent audit done by NCRPB in line with the Draft ESMS. The

audit will document, if the intended objectives of the SRP have been achieved. Towards this the following indicators will form the basis for the assessment during the project implementation: (i) number of vendors paid shifting allowance; (ii) income levels of the vendors at the transit ISBT; (iii) levels of services at the transit ISBT. It would be desirable to undertake an evaluation by the same independent audit agency hired by NCRPB on completion of the MMTC and the following key indicators could be assessed towards evaluation of the impacts, including: (i) income levels of the vendors at the redeveloped ISBT; (ii) levels of services (iii) changes and shifts in occupation/trade; (iv) changes in type/tenure of housing of vendors; and (v) assets sold/bought. The independent audit will be carried out 6 months after relocation to transit ISBT and ideally repeated again 6 months after the MMTC is commissioned and submit the report directly to NCRPB. The NCRPB will submit the independent audit report to ADB for review.

Appendix – I

Transit arrangement plan



Appendix – I

Description of the Project

1. There is a need for improving the transport infrastructure in line with the transport policy of Government of NCT of Delhi to keep pace with the rapid development and to achieve this goal, Government of NCT of Delhi has proposed to develop/redevelop/upgrade Inter State Bus Terminals (ISBTs) in Delhi and the same is also to act as Multi Modal Transit Center (MMTC). It is proposed to upgrade the ISBT at Anand Vihar to a MMTC as it provides an ideal location with Anand Vihar metro rail station and Anand Vihar railway station located next to each other (Figure 2). A proper integration of all four modes of public transport which is servicing from Anand Vihar viz. Interstate bus, Local bus, Rail and Delhi Metro is essential to achieve objective to have an integrated multi-modal network of mass transit systems.

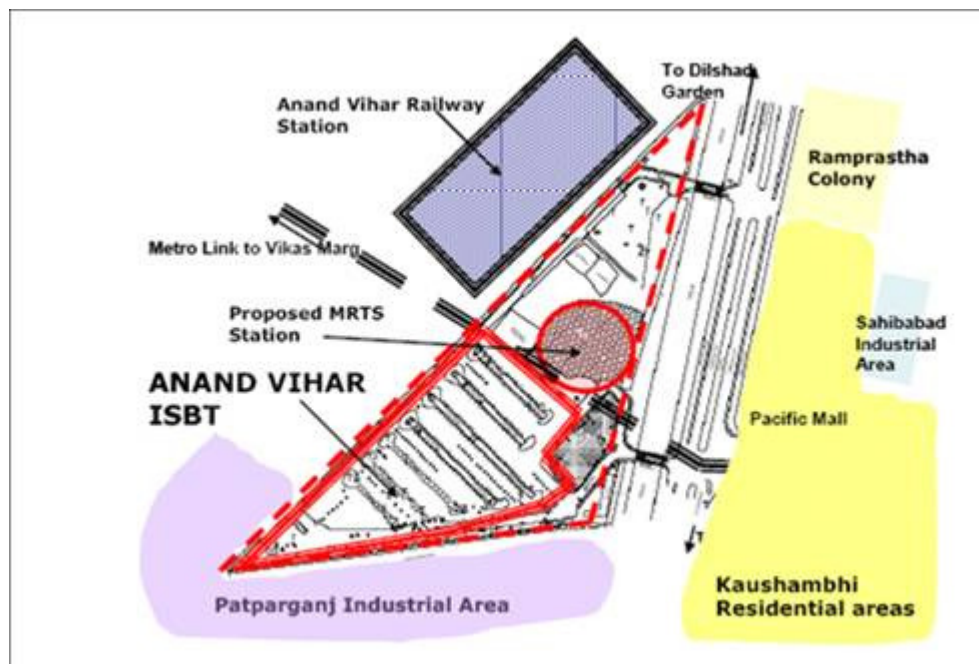
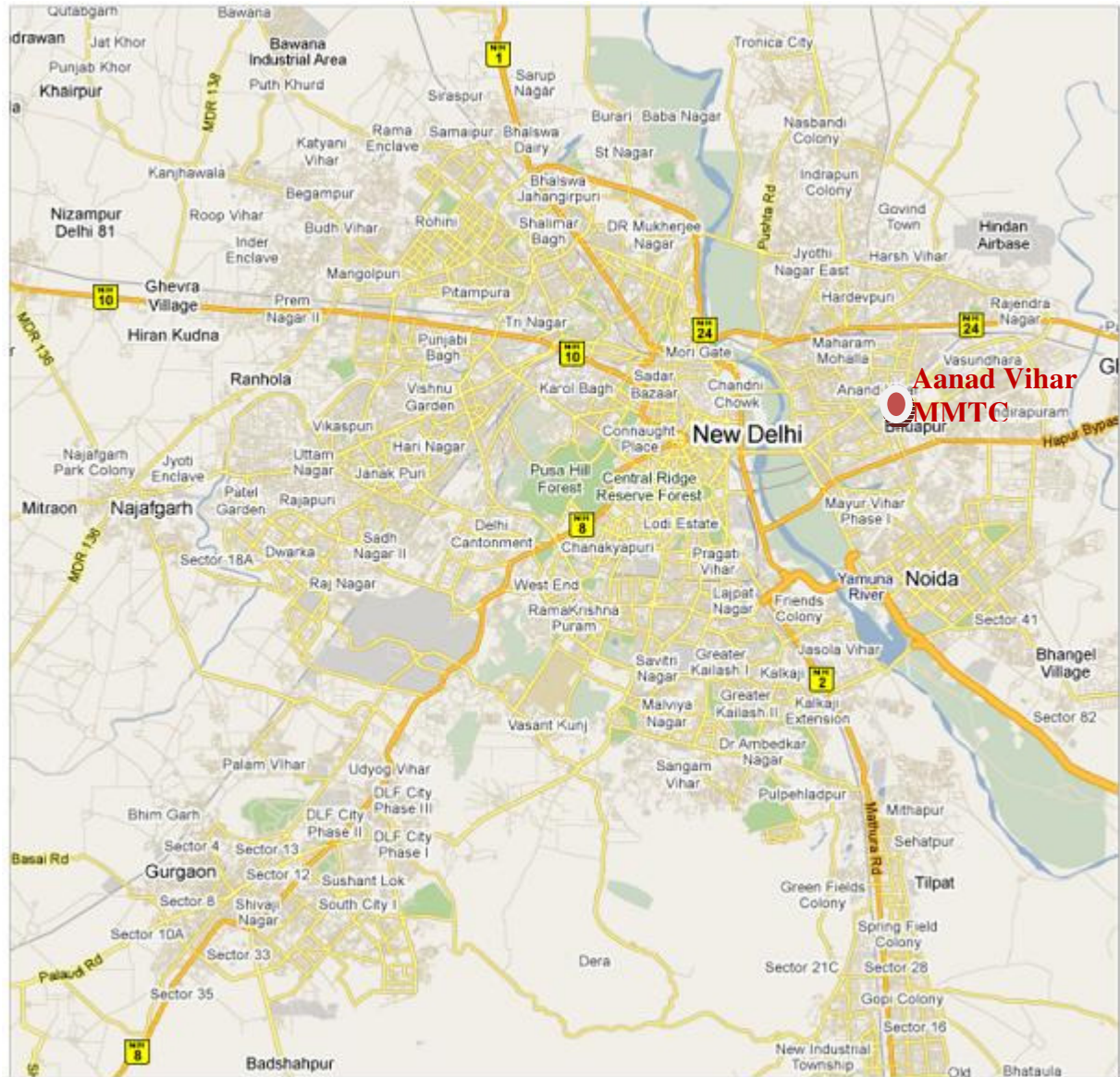


Figure 2: Schematic representation of the bus, metro and rail terminal locations

2. The MMTC planned at Anand Vihar will facilitate seamless integration of the inter-city and intra city transit options in the area and largely benefit inter modal transfer by transit passengers with reduced transfer times and improved comfort. This will also have significant impact on the utilization of transit services as transfer between local bus to metro rail and interstate bus/train services become very convenient. The metro station is under construction and will be operational in 2010. It is reported that the Anand Vihar metro rail line will cater to about 100,000 passengers a day with Anand Vihar station being one of the main station on the line. Also the Anand Vihar railway terminal will become a main boarding/alighting station for trains from East. Most of the trains coming from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa would terminate at this station. These two developments will have major impact on the transfers from/to local buses at Anand Vihar and a convenient transfer will have a positive impact on the utilization of the mode combination thus reducing personal modes for access to the metro and train services. Also this will have a positive effect on the metro rail ridership thus further reducing the traffic

on the road. The single ticket scheme being developed for bus and metro rail use will further help in this aspect. The passengers will also benefit from the pedestrian friendly design for the MMTC, which will improve the safety of passengers and improved environmental comfort. The proposed MMTC will thus provide significant community benefits and will have a positive impact on the transport movement in the area.

**Fig 3: Location Map of the Anand Vihar MMTC**



3. The broad project components are: ISBT – Bus bays with boarding and alighting platforms segregated, Idle bays, Washing/Workshop facilities for buses, Booking/Ticketing counters; Local Bus Terminal - Bus bays with boarding and alighting platforms segregated; Admin/Terminal office – Includes ISBT administration, CCTV security room, maintenance room and office DTC and other roadways; Offices for DTTDC and other tour operators; Pedestrian Connectivity to Anand Vihar Gate Railway

Station and under construction Metro Station; Passenger facilities include dormitories, waiting hall, toilet, cloak room and restaurant/cafeteria; Parking facilities include for Auto, taxi, rickshaw and private vehicles; Commercial retail and office space; and Hotel (space allocated for development by private sector)

4. ISBT Anand Vihar is presently functioning on Triangular shaped plot facing a 60 m arterial road, known as Ghazipur Road in East Delhi. It is one of the key interstate bus terminals of Delhi, catering to city wide population traveling towards the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh. The site lies at the conjuncture of three key regions, Ghaziabad, East Delhi and Noida. The Anand Vihar Railway station is situated on the west side of ISBT and the Anand Vihar Metro Station under construction is on the north side.

Appendix – II

Summary of Vendors

Shop No	Area in Sq.ft.	Name of Licensee	Trade	License Fee per annum
<b>Kiosks / Stalls</b>				
A1	100.00	Sh. Suresh Mittal	Dhaba Items Only	12494.00
A2	100.00	Sh. M.M. Sharma	Fruit Juice, Tea & Snacks	35512.00
B1	100.00	Smt. C.K. Nanda	Eatable & Provisional Items	13080.00
B2	100.00	Sh. Rameshkumar	General Marchant	42139.00
C1	100.00	Sh. Inder Raj & Others	Tea, Coffee & Snacks	51762.00
C2	100.00	Smt. Krishna Mirta & Others	General Merchant	12221.00
C3	100.00	Smt. Bharti Devi	STD/ISD/FAX & General Merchandise Items	38121.00
D2	100.00	Sh. B.C. Panday	Tea, Snacks & Soft Drinks	98929.00
D3	100.00	Sh. Harbans Singh	Dhaba Items Only	12489.00
V.Mch	7'x4'	Smt. Sunita Sugna	Tea, Coffee & Soft Drinks through dispensing Mch.	25031.00
V.Mch	7'x4'	Sh. Narender Kumar	Tea, Coffee & Soft Drinks through dispensing machine.	38504.00
Trolley	5'x3'	Sh. Pooran Chand	Snacks & Cold drink only	24959.00
Trolley	5'x3'	Sh. Suresh Ku. Arora	General Merchant, Snacks and Cold drink only	22690.00
Site No.A	12'x10'	Sh. Subhash Chard Sindhi	General Merchant	5104.00
B.Trolley	3'x3'	Sh. B.M. Sharma	Book Magazines	3449.00
<b>Juice Counters</b>				
1	7'x4'	M/S Punjab Agro (Platform - A)	Juice Counter	1571.00
2	7'x4'	M/S Punjab Agro (Platform - C)	Juice Counter	1571.00
3	7'x4'	M/S Punjab Agro (Platform - D)	Juice Counter	1571.00
4	7'x4'	M/S Haryana Agro (Platform - B)	Juice Counter	1571.00
5	7'x4'	H.P.M.C (Platform - B)	Juice Counter	1885.00
6	8'x8'	DMS	Milk Counter	3772.00
7	8'x8'	Mother Dairy	Mother Dairy	3772.00
<b>PCO/STD/ISD Booths</b>				
1	5'x3'	Surender Singh	PCO/STD/ISD	2925.00
2	5'x3'	Surender Ku	PCO/STD/ISD	1331.00
3	5'x3'	Madhu Nanda	PCO/STD/ISD	2925.00
4	5'x3'	Chanderkanta Nanda	PCO/STD/ISD	1771.00
5	5'x3'	Chukkmaa	PCO/STD/ISD	2357.00
6	5'x3'	Foroz Sardar	PCO/STD/ISD	2143.00
7	5'x3'	Munna Khan	PCO/STD/ISD	2143.00
8	5'x3'	Rajkumari	PCO/STD/ISD	2925.00
9	5'x3'	Satyaparkash	PCO/STD/ISD	3218.00
10	5'x3'	Namita Gupta	PCO/STD/ISD	541.00
11	5'x3'	Fbarfi Lal	PCO/STD/ISD	2659.00

Appendix - III

**Analysed Tables of Socio Economic Survey**

The socioeconomic survey was carried out by DIMTS, the PMC for MMTTC, in November 2009 amongst 19 shopkeepers amongst whom only 15 shopkeepers provided details about their family and 16 shopkeepers provided details of key information on socio-economic characteristics. The findings of the socio-economic survey are presented below.

Eighty four percent of the respondents are Hindus followed by 11 percent Muslims and 5 percent Sikhs. Sixty eight percent of the shopkeepers have been in business in ISBT for 10 years and less followed by 26 percent who have been in business between 10 and 20 years and 5 percent between 20 and 30 years. Eighty nine percent of the respondents belong to general category with 5 percent each belonging to other backward caste and scheduled caste. The social characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 1.

**Table 1: Social Characteristics of the Surveyed Population**

Religion		Mother Tongue		Years in Business in ISBT		Social Group	
Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH
Hindu	84.2	Hindi	94.7	Up to 10 years	68.4	General	89.4
Muslim	10.5	Urdu	-	> 10 and ≤ 20	26.3	OBC	5.3
Christian	-	Punjabi	5.3	> 20 and ≤ 30	5.3	SC	5.3
Sikhism	5.3	Rajasthani	-	> 30	-	ST	-
	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Survey Data, November 2009

Sixty seven percent of the shopkeepers derive their income mainly from business (shop/stall in ISBT) and the main source of income for 24 percent is cultivation followed by 5 percent each having their main source of income from casual labour and self employment. Twenty five percent have a family income of Rs.24,000 and less per annum followed by 6 percent earning between Rs.24,001 and Rs.50,000 and 56 percent earning above Rs.50,000. Income from business is fairly reasonable with 42 percent earning more than Rs.100,000 per annum from their business. The economic characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 2.

**Table 2: Economic Characteristics of the Surveyed Population**

Main Occupation		Family Income		Income from Business	
Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH
Trading	66.6	≤ 24,000	25.0	≤ 50,000	26.3
Cultivation	23.8	> 24,000 and ≤ 50,000	6.3	> 50,000 and ≤ 100,000	21.1
Casual labour	4.8	> 50,000	56.3	> 100,000	42.1
Self employed	4.8	Not disclosed	12.5	Not disclosed	10.5

	100.0		100.0	Total	100.0
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Source: Survey Data, November 2009

The key socio-economic indicators based on the socio-economic survey carried out by the PMC in November 2009 are presented below. These would form the baseline indicators that would be compared with the evaluation carried out by the independent audit by NCRPB.

**Table 3: Key Socio-economic Indicators (N = 16)**

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	<b>Income</b>		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs.11,244
2	Number of earners	Average	1.4
3	Business establishment	%	100
b)	<b>Housing</b>		
4	Permanent	%	31.2
5	Semi-permanent	%	12.5
6	Temporary houses	%	56.3
7	Owned	%	93.8
8	Rented	%	6.2
9	Having separate kitchen	%	87.5
10	Having separate toilet	%	75.0
11	Having separate bath	%	75.0
12	Houses electrified	%	87.5
13	House with water supply	%	93.8
c)	<b>Demographic Details</b>		
14	Family size	Average	5.0
15	Women headed household	%	18.75
d)	<b>Standard of Living</b>		
16	B&W Television	%	6.25
17	Colour Television	%	68.8
18	Cycle	%	31.3
19	Motorcycle	%	56.3
20	Car	%	25.0
21	Phone	%	56.3
22	Mobile phone	%	93.8

Appendix – IV

**Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan**

Activity	Task	Timing (Date/Period)	No of People	Agencies
Stakeholder Identification	Mapping of the project area	Nov '09	-	DIMTS
Project information Dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets to the vendors	Feb '10	33	DoT
Consultation with vendors during SRP preparation	Discuss potential impacts of the project and transit arrangement	Dec '09	23	DIMTS
Display of sign Boards	Publicise project schedule and entry restrictions, in particular to hawkers, on redevelopment of ISBT as MMTC	Feb '10	-	DoT
Public Notification	Public notification through newspaper advertisement and sign boards at ISBT	Feb '10	-	DoT
Socio-Economic Survey	Collect socio-economic information on vendors	Nov '09	19	DIMTS
Consultation about transit arrangement and schedule for relocation	Discuss assistance, dates of relocation and grievance redress mechanisms	March '10	-	DoT
Public notification and display of sign board about Transit ISBT	Details about buses that would ply from transit ISBT and those that would continue to ply in platforms not in Phase-I of the construction to disseminated to passengers in ISBT.	April '10	-	DoT
Publicize the final SRP	Distribute Leaflets or booklets in local language	March '10	-	DoT
Full Disclosure of the SRP to vendors	SRP to be made available in local language to vendors	March '10	-	DoT
Web Disclosure of the SRP	SRP posted on ADB, NCRPB and DoT website	March '10	-	NCRPB

Appendix - V

Minutes of Public Consultation

Consultations were held on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2009 with the different stakeholders in Anand Vihar ISBT about the redevelopment plan of ISBT. Shopkeepers, transport operators and the crew participated in the consultation which was chaired by the Estate Manager of Anand Vihar ISBT. The DGM of DIMTS made a brief presentation about the redevelopment plan making use of design drawing to explain the various features of the proposed MMTC and time duration of each civil work. Further, the DGM also explained about the phasing of civil works to ensure minimum disruption to passengers and shopkeepers. The transit arrangement plan was explained to the participants with the drawing showing shop/stall locations in the transit ISBT.



DGM, DIMTS responding to a query



Estate Manager explaining transit arrangement

The queries and concerns of the participants and the response and proposed remedial measures for each of the query/concern is presented below.

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
1	The business is generally good during festival, wedding and holiday seasons. Hence, the shopkeepers wanted the relocation to transit ISBT during lean business season.	The relocation is proposed during lean passenger traffic period and further prior to relocation all bays in the transit ISBT will be ready and the shops will be moved overnight with minimum disturbance to passengers.
2	Shopkeepers wanted at least a minimum shop area of 8 x 8	There would be shops / stalls of different sizes and there are 8 x 8 shops also.
3	Wanted to know whether the space for the transit ISBT will be adequate	Enough space available for transit ISBT
4	In the present ISBT, water, power and drainage are always a problem and it should not continue in the new MMTC	Adequate provisions have been made in the MMTC design and once completed it will be a state of art MMTC.
5	Presently there is no proper parking for two-	Adequate parking space for private

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
	wheelers and this should be addressed in the MMTC	vehicles has been provided
6	Though the sweepers keep the platforms clean, the public continue to litter the area. Hence, adequate dustbins and awareness creation amongst passengers should be undertaken.	The operation and maintenance team will ensure that the MMTC is litter free and towards this if required sensitising the passengers will be undertaken
7	The steps leading to the platform are uneven making it difficult for elders and handicapped	The new MMTC will be elderly and handicapped friendly with ramps and other arrangements proposed.
8	Toilet are inadequate and not maintained properly	Separate provisions for maintenance will be in place in the MMTC
9	Clear signage should be there so that passengers know where to go during construction as only some buses will ply from the transit ISBT	Signage will be put at all strategic points for passenger convenience
10	The transport operators and the crew wanted staff canteen and rest room for crew staying overnight	The MMTC has provision for rest room. Canteen is a good suggestion will do the needful.
11	Will also require a dispensary	Will be provided

**Delhi Integrated Multi Model Transit System Limited  
Kashmere Gate, New Delhi - 110016**

**Redevelopment of Anand Vihar Multi Modal Transit Centre  
Consultation with Shopkeepers / Stakeholders on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2009**

S.No	Name	Address	Signature
1	JAYPAL SINGH	Shop No. 65 -STD BOOTH	sd.
2	Md. NAZIR	shop No. 76 -STD BOOTH	sd.
3	PAPPU Kr.	Shop No.01 -STD BOOTH	sd.
4	AMAR	STD BOOTH- near police station	sd.
5	SANJAY TIWARI	Shop No.37-STD BOOTH	sd.
6	TAZIB	Shop No.23 STD BOOTH	sd.
7	MITHUN	Shop No.12-Juice counter	sd.
8	SUNITA SUGA	Restaurant	sd.
9	NARESH	Shop No. 59 STD BOOTH	sd.
10	JANMEJAY Kr.	Shop No.155 STD BOOTH	sd.
11	ASHOK kr.	B-1	sd.
12	KAVINDRA MALIK	D-3	sd.

S.No	Name	Address	Signature
13	VED PRAKASH	C-1	sd.
14	SATYENDRA CHOWDHURY	51950 Vasundhara G.I.B.	sd.
15	RAMESH Kr.	C-3 , ISBT	sd.
16	SURENDRA Kr.	C-2 , ISBT	sd.
17	HARBANS SINGH	D-3,Alvar, ISBT	sd.
18	HARISH CHAWLA	Shop near by Park	sd.
19	K.S.DANU	AGM,Northern transport Corp.	sd.
20	SURENDRA Kr.	STD BOOTH	sd.
21	HARI PRAKASH	D.T.C.	sd.
22	A.K.BATRA	DEM / ISBT /AV.	sd.
23	M.L.VAISH	AEM /ISBT /AV.	sd.
24	V.CHANDRASEKARAN	Social Development & Resettlement Specialist, TA 7114 NCRPB Project	sd.
25	S.KRISHNAN	Consultant, DIMTS	sd.
26	J.C. JOSHI	Estate Manager ISBT,ANAND VIHAR	sd.
27	M.NASIR	DIMTS	sd.
28	MOHO CHATURVEDI	Environmental Consultant, TA 7114 NCRPB Project	sd.

**Delhi Integrated Multi Modal Transit System Limited**  
Kashmere Gate, New Delhi - 110 016

**Redevelopment of Anand Vihar  
Multi Modal Transit Centre**



Consultation with Shopkeepers/Stakeholders on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2009

S.No	Name	Address पता	Signature हस्ताक्षर
1	जयपाल लोनिडे	Shop no 65 S-T-D 34	Jaypal Loni
2	मो. बजाए	S.T.D 3 वल 76	मो. बजाए
3	पप्पू कुमार	S.T.D. लूका कांस्टेनो- 1	पप्पू कुमार
4	AMAR	ST D 37 पुलरी मोनरल	AMAR
5	संजय विकरी	ST D 37	Sanjay
6	नरेश	S.T.D. 23	NR
7	श्रीवा	पुलरी मोनरल 12	श्रीवा



S.No	Name नाम	Address पता	Signature हस्ताक्षर
8	श्रीमती श्रीमती	एडवा एडवा	
9	Sachin Bhat NARESH	S.P. (BAYER) 59	Sachin Bhat
10	पुणेपुणे	S.T.D. D-155	पुणेपुणे
11	अशोक कुमार	B-1	
12	कविंद्र मलिक	D-3	
13	वसु प्रसाद	C 1	
14	शोभा चौधरी	5/950 Vashundhary G.Z.B	Shobha
15	रमेश कुमार	C-3 I.S.B.T	
16	Suresh Kumar	C-2 - I.S.B.T ATU	Suresh Kumar

S.No	Name नाम	Address पता	Signature हस्ताक्षर
17	Harhans Singh	D-3 (AV) ISBT	Harhans Singh
18	श्रीम. चावला	पता नाला दुका	
19	श्री. रम. दात्र	श्री. रम. दात्र 3 लालाबाग पारवली रोड	
20	श्री. देव. मित्त	S.T.O. PCO TRANSPORT OPERATORS	C 109 श्री. देव. मित्त
21	श्री. म. म. म. म.	D.T.C	
22	A.K. BATHA	AEM / ISBT / AV	
23	M.L. Vaish	AEM / ISBT / AV	
24	V. Chandrasekaran	Social Development and Resettlement Specialist TA 7114 NCRPB Project	
25	S. KRISHNAN	CONSULTANT, DITTS	

S.No	Name नाम	Address पता	Signature हस्ताक्षर
26	J. C. JOSHI	Estate Manager ISBT, Anand Vikar	
27	M. NASIR	DIMZS	
28	गोरे यशवंत	राज गिरी	गोरे

# Resettlement Planning Document

## D. BADLI BYPASS

Draft Short Resettlement Plan for Construction of Badli Bypass  
Document Stage: Draft for Consultation  
Project Number:  
December 2009

## India: National Capital Region Planning Board Project

Prepared by the Haryana State Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Limited

The resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

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## A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. National Capital region Planning Board (NCRPB), a statutory body functioning under the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, was constituted with the objective "to promote growth and balanced development of the National Capital Region" and towards achieving the objective, NCRPB has laid down broad framework and principles in its 'Regional Plan 2021', a vision document prepared and approved by NCR Planning Board in 2005. NCRPB has been supporting infrastructure based interventions in the national capital region and in order to meet the increasing demand for financial assistance from project proponents, NCRPB has proposed to avail financial assistance from Asian Development Bank to fund urban infrastructure projects with emphasis on building water supply, sewerage, sanitation and transportation infrastructure in the national capital region.

2. The sub-projects proposed for funding may involve acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic impacts to households. These impacts could be direct or sometimes indirect and will have to be addressed at project preparation stage. Further, there could be impact to community assets and facilities. Recognising the environmental and social issues that can arise in infrastructure projects, NCRPB has prepared a Draft Environmental and Social Management Systems (ESMS) in line with ADB's safeguard requirements for Financial Intermediaries (FIs).

3. In line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB and ADB's loan procedures for financial intermediaries; this Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the construction of Badli Bypass. The proposed Badli Bypass starts from Km 16/550 of Gurgaon – Bahadurgarh road and joins the same road at Km 18/580 and will be 5.68 km long connecting 8 roads converging in Badli town. The road is designed as a 4-lane divided carriageway and in the first phase two lane carriageway with paved shoulders will be constructed and extended to 4-lane at a later stage. The proposal also involves rehabilitation of existing road section of Gurgaon – Bahadurgarh road from Km 16/550 to Km 18/580 and about 1.3 km length of cross roads. The traffic studies indicate that more than 50% of the traffic currently going through Badli town is by-passable. This will have a major positive impact on the traffic situation in the town and improve the traffic safety. The savings to the society in terms of vehicle operating with reduced congestion justify the formation of the bypass.



*Bypass alignment passing through agricultural field*

4. In line with NCRPBs principles of involuntary resettlement planning, contained in the Draft ESMS, the project avoided impact to residential and commercial structures by fixing the bypass alignment along agricultural land. The proposed bypass is a new formation and involves land acquisition. The first 2.570 km falls under Bahadurgarh Division and the remaining 3.110km falls under Jhajjar Division. Private agricultural land measuring 63.15 acres will be required for the formation of the bypass. The Sec 4(1) notification is yet to be pronounced and hence the land plan schedule that contains details land parcels to be acquired, extent to be acquired in each land parcel has not been prepared yet. Therefore, details of affected landowners and the magnitude of impact could not be ascertained precisely. However, the sample surveys carried out in the project area indicate that the project will cause significant impact to 31 households and the impact on another 96 households will be not significant. The summary of affected households is given vide Appendix-II. A summary of resettlement impacts is given in Table 1. Since involuntary resettlement impacts is not significant, the project is categorised as S-2 in line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB.

5. The sample socio-economic survey in the project area identified all 127 households who are likely to be affected due to the formation of the bypass. The acquisition of 63.15 acres of private agricultural land will cause loss of income to the landowners from whom land is proposed to be acquired. The sample socio-economic surveys indicate that the involuntary resettlement impacts are expected to be not significant as the acquisition is linear. Literacy rate (above 6 years age group) of male is 64 percent and that of females is 36 percent. Sixty eight percent of the main workers are men and only in marginal workforce, women constitute 57 percent. Non workers amongst the women are slightly high compared to men. Cultivators constitute 33 percent amongst the main workers followed by 7 percent agricultural labourers. Four percent of the main workers derive their income from household industry. Summary socio-economic information is in Appendix-III.

6. The project does not impact any common property resources. In the event of any impact to common property resources during the implementation of the project, such structures used by the community will be relocated by the respective line department and it will be coordinated by the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Bahadurgarh. The relocation of community structures will be reviewed by the Project Engineer during the regular review meetings of the PIU and it will be ensured that all community structures and utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works.

**Table 1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts**

Impact	Formation of Badli Bypass
Permanent Land Acquisition (ha)	63.15 acres
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Affected Households (AHs) – Significant Impact	31 <sup>a</sup>
Affected Persons (APs) – Significant Impact	149
Affected Households (AHs) – Not Significant Impact	96 <sup>a</sup>
Affected Persons (APs) – Not Significant Impact	461
Titled APs	610
Non-titled APs (Encroachers)	0

Impact	Formation of Badli Bypass
Female-headed AH	0
IP/ST-headed AH	0
BPL AH	0
Affected Structures	0
Affected Trees/Crops	0
Affected Common Property Resources	0
Average Family Size	4.8
Average Household Income	Rs.4,800/- p.m.
<i><sup>a</sup> Of the 127 households losing their agricultural land, 31 households losing their agricultural land will face significant impact and the impact on the remaining 96 household sis not significant and hey will lose only a strip of their landholding.</i>	

7. Based on the socio-economic information obtained during the sample survey, there are no IPs and no impacts on IPs is envisaged. In the event of any impacts on IPs during implementation, the impacts will be addressed in line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB.

### B. Policy Framework and Entitlements

8. The Draft ESMS of NCRPB is based on (i) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended in 1984), (ii) the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, (iii) Draft National Tribal Policy, 2006, and (iv) ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009.

9. Project-related social impacts include IR impacts and impacts to IP. Broadly, physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) are the IR impacts. Project-related IP impacts are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset..

10. Based on the above laws and principles, the core social safeguard principles are:

- Avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement and impacts to indigenous peoples by exploring project and design alternatives;
- In cases, where IR and impacts on IP are unavoidable, enhancing or, at least, restoring the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels;
- Improving the standard of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;
- Addressing through special efforts to reduce negative impacts on indigenous people; measures to ensure they receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, and also to ensure transparent mechanisms including consultations and actively participation in projects that affect them;
- Ensuring that affected persons benefit from the projects funded to the extent possible and they are consulted on the project at different stages of the project from its planning to implementation; and

- Integrating the RP and IPP with the overall preparation and implementation of the project and payment of compensation and other assistances before award of civil works.

11. The entitlement matrix for this sub-project, based on the above policy principles is given in Table 2.

**Table 2: Entitlement Matrix**

SNo	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
1	Loss of agricultural land	Agricultural land	Titleholder	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash Compensation in accordance with the provisions of Land Acquisition Act.</li> <li>Rehabilitation grant based on minimum wage rates<sup>1</sup></li> <li>Shifting assistance<sup>2</sup> for households.</li> <li>Additional compensation for vulnerable households<sup>3</sup> whose livelihood is impacted by the project.</li> </ol>	<p>Safeguard Requirement-2 does not apply if land is acquired through private negotiations.</p> <p>Compensation is determined based on past sale statistics (circle rates / guideline value). However, if ESMC finds the compensation so determined is lower than the replacement value of the land, the IA will provide the difference as assistance</p>	HSRDC

**C. Consultation, Information Dissemination, Disclosure, and Grievance Redress**

12. The SRP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Focus group discussions, meetings, and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly people living in the villages where the bypass is proposed.

13. The villagers are aware of the proposed bypass and are not averse to their land being acquired as they are all aware of the annuity scheme of Haryana Government as some of the villagers in the vicinity

<sup>1</sup> NRRP 2007 provides for 750 days minimum agricultural wages

<sup>2</sup> NRRP 2007 provides for a lump sum of INR 10,000 per AH

<sup>3</sup> Vulnerable household comprise female-headed household, disabled-headed household, indigenous person-headed households and Below Poverty Line households.

of the proposed project have lost their land for the *Kundli-Manear-Palwal* highway under construction. Farmers find the compensation for land along with the annuity amount a good proposition than continue to do cultivation in their land.

14. The villagers welcomed the proposed bypass and wanted the land acquisition to be expedited and compensation be paid immediately without any delay. The queries and concerns of the villagers and the response given is detailed in Appendix-V of this report.



*A landowner with his livestock – Considers cultivation non remunerative*

16. The Entitlement Framework (EF) of the Draft ESMS and the SRP will be translated in Hindi and both the English and Hindi versions will be made available to the villagers by the implementing agency viz. Haryana State Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Limited (HSRDC). Copies of the EF and SRP will be available at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bahadurgarh Division, office of the concerned Sub-Divisional Engineer, office of the concerned village Panchayats, and its availability as part of public disclosure will be widely publicised through the village Panchayats. HSRDC will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan has been prepared for the project and is enclosed as Appendix-IV.

17. The SRP will be made available in the office of HSRDC, office of the concerned divisional and sub-divisional PWD (B&R). Finalized SRP will also be disclosed in ADB's website, State Government website, HSRDC website and NCRPB website. Payment of compensation for land will be done prior to commencement of civil works.

18. The HSRDC will constitute a three-member Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) comprising of the DGM, HSRDC, Rohtak (jurisdictional DGM), the elected member of the project area and one member from the public who is known to be persons of integrity, good judgment and commands respect among the community. The existence of the GRC will be disseminated to the villagers through printed handouts providing details of the structure and process in redressing grievances. Any aggrieved villager can approach GRC, chaired by the DGM, HSRDC and if the grievance of the villager is not addressed, the aggrieved person will be directed to approach the District Collector. The aggrieved person will have the right to approach the court of law, if he/she is still unsatisfied with the decisions taken by the GRC and the Collector.

19. The GRC will meet every month, determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint; failing which the grievance will be addressed by the District Collector. If not satisfied, the affected households will have the option of approaching the appropriate courts of law. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were affected, and final outcome.

#### D. Compensation and Income Restoration

20. Land measuring 63.15 acres will be acquired for the formation of the bypass and no private structures will be affected. Land is being compensated as per the State norms for land acquisition in NCR, which has fixed a minimum floor rate of Rs.16,00,000/- per acre (excluding 30 percent solatium and 12 percent interest) for sub-urban areas of Haryana in National Capital Region and the market value of land determined by the competent authority can not be lower than the minimum floor rate. Further, the State pays Rs.15,000/- per acre per annum as annuity for 33 years and there is an increment of Rs.500/- every year on the annuity. Both the compensation and annuity for 33 years is paid as a lump sum when the award is pronounced. Largely the above method of arriving at the compensation for land reflects the replacement value and is in line with the provisions of the Draft ESMS of NCRPB. In the event of any requirement during implementation, loss of structure will be compensated at replacement value. Other losses will be compensated based on the entitlement matrix.

21. Further, if any unforeseen impacts are noticed during the implementation, the affected households will be offered compensation as per the entitlement matrix of NCRPB's Draft ESMS.

#### E. Institutional Framework, Resettlement Costs, and Implementation Schedule

22. The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project. The Haryana State Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Limited, led by the Managing Director [who is also the Chief Engineer of PWD (B&R)] will be responsible for overall project implementation, monitoring, and supervision and preparation of all documentation needed for decision making, contracting, supervising of work and providing progress monitoring information to NCRPB. The Managing Director, HSRDC will be supported by DGM, HSRDC in Rohtak the jurisdictional DGM of HSRDC.

23. The institutional roles and responsibilities for SRP implementation, the resettlement costs and implementation schedules are provided in Tables 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

**Table 3: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

Activities	Agency Responsible
<b>Sub-project Initiation Stage</b>	
Finalization of sites/alignments for sub-projects	HSRDC
Disclosure of sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	HSRDC (DGM)
Consultations with villagers	HSRDC (DGM)
<b>RP Preparation Stage</b>	
Conducting Census of all affected household	HSRDC (DGM)
Conducting FGDs/ meetings during socio-economic survey	HSRDC (DGM)
Categorization of AHs for finalizing entitlements	HSRDC (DGM)

Activities	Agency Responsible
Formulating rehabilitation measures	HSRDC (DGM)
Conducting discussions/ meetings with all AHs and other stakeholders	HSRDC (DGM)
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	HSRDC
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	HSRDC (DGM)
Approval of RP	NCRPB
<b>RP Implementation Stage</b>	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	HSRDC (DGM)
Payment of compensation for land	LAO, Rohtak
Consultations with AHs during rehabilitation activities	HSRDC (DGM)
Grievances Redressal	HSRDC
Internal Monitoring	HSRDC (DGM)
Independent Audit commissioned by NCRPB	External Agency

24 The resettlement costs are based on the entitlement framework of Draft ESMS prepared by NCRPB for projects financed by NCRPB with ADB assistance. The unit costs in the entitlement framework are based on the NRRP, 2007.

**Table 4: Resettlement Costs**

S.No.	Items	Unit	Unit Rates (INR)	Quantity	Amount (INR)
<b>1</b>	<b>Compensation for Loss of Land</b>				
a	Land for road formation	Acre	2,272,000	63.15	143,476,800
b	Annuity for landowners	Acre	759,000	63.15	47,930,850
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>191,407,650</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Compensation for Structure and trees</b>				
a	Permanent	sq.m		Nil	-
b	Semi-permanent	sq.m		Nil	-
c	Temporary	sq.m.		Nil	-
d	Trees	Lump sum	12,000	16	192,000
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>192,000</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Resettlement costs and assistances</b>				
a	Rehabilitation Grant for landowners in lieu of land not being allotted - 750 days minimum wages	Lump sum	113,250	31	3,510,750
b	Subsistance allowance for land owners	Lump sum	45,300	31	1,404,300
c	Exgratia payment for minimal land acquisition (linear acquisition)	Lump sum	20,000	96	1,920,000

S.No.	Items	Unit	Unit Rates (INR)	Quantity	Amount (INR)
d	Financial assistance for Cattle Shed	Lump sum	15,000	5	75,000
e	Training for one member of AH	Lump sum	5,000	31	155,000
f	Monthly pension for vulnerable for lifetime	Lump sum	150,000	0	-
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>7,065,050</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Cost of Implementation of RP</b>				
a	NGO- for implementation of RP for six months	Lump sum	1,500,000	0.5	750,000
b	Monitoring and Impact Evaluation	Lump sum	-	-	500,000
c	Costs involved in resolving grievances	Lump sum			75,000
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>1,325,000</b>
<b>Total</b>					<b>199,989,700</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Cost towards Un-quantified/ Unprecedented Adverse Social Impacts</b>				
a	Contingency (10 % of total RP costs)	10%			<b>9,998,970</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>219,988,670</b>
<b>In INR Million</b>					<b>219.99</b>

\* Provision made in the project cost

25. The implementation schedule takes into account the approval accorded by NCRPB for the project subject to compliance of Draft ESMS requirements. HSRDC is expected to submit the SRP to NCRPB in January 2010 for approval which forms the first step in SRP implementation that is expected to be completed in 6 months.

**Table 5: Implementation Schedule**

Activities	Implementation Schedule of RP Distributed over Months											
	2010											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Resettlement Planning</b>												
Approval of SRP by NCRPB	◆											
Disclosure of SRP	◆											
Dissemination of SRP and EF of Draft ESMS		—										
Training for DGM, HSRDC		—										
Finalisation of AHs list			—									
Issue of identity cards				—								
Disclosure of final SRP			—									

Activities	Implementation Schedule of RP Distributed over Months											
	2010											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Constitute Grievance Redress Committee		◆										
Grievance Redressing Activities			—————									
<b>Payment of Compensation for Land</b>												
Announce start date of SRP implementation through public notification			◆									
Payment of compensation for land				◆								
Harvesting of crops and removal of trees					◆							
Handing over of land to the contractor for construction						◆						
Start of civil works							◆					
<b>Rehabilitation assistance</b>												
Payment of compensation for structure			—————									
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>												
Internal monitoring	All through the SRP implementation period											
External monitoring	Not required as the this Project comes under S-2 category											
Independent audit commissioned by NCRPB												◆

**F. Monitoring and Evaluation**

26. SRP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the HSRDC with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the DGM, HSRDC. Internal monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring before and after rehabilitation of the roads utilising baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of AHs undertaken during project preparation, and (iii) overall monitoring to assess AHs status. A detailed micro level work plan with various activities required to be carried out will be given to the DGM, HSRDC. The work plan will indicate the targets to be achieved during the month. Monthly progress report will be prepared reporting actual achievements against the targets fixed and reasons for shortfalls, if any. The HSRDC will be responsible for managing and maintaining AHs databases, documenting results of AHs census, and verifying asset and socio-economic survey data, which will be used as the baseline for assessing SRP implementation impacts. The impact evaluation will be carried out as part of the independent audit done by NCRPB in line with the Draft ESMS. The audit will document, if the intended objectives of the SRP have been achieved. Towards this the following indicators will form the basis for the assessment during the project implementation: (i) number of AHs paid compensation for land and structure; (ii) income levels of the AHs; changes and shifts in occupation/trade; (iv) changes in type/tenure of housing of AHs; and (v) assets sold/bought. The independent audit will be carried out 6 months after the compensation amount and other rehabilitation assistances are paid and submit the report directly to NCRPB. The NCRPB will submit the independent audit report to ADB for review.



One such town is Badli in Jhajjar district of Haryana where about 8 roads cross the town which includes roads from the major villages around and connecting roads to Delhi, Gurgaon, Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh. Large number of trucks transporting material for the bitumen plants located on the north-east of Badli town. The material is transported from all around Badli town and the output from the bituminous plants mostly transported to various parts of NCTD. In addition, large regional traffic also travels through Badli town resulting in congestion in the town and there is little scope for widening the road through the town. In order to mitigate the transport situation in and around Badli, it is proposed to develop a Bypass to cater to all through traffic which has no business in the town.

3. The proposed project is provides relief from severe congestion in Badli town. Also the truck and through traffic is provided with an almost free flow condition thus significantly benefiting all traffic with vehicle operating cost savings and improved road safety. The project has been selected based on the benefit to the traffic and the improvement in road network connectivity it provides.

Appendix – II

Land / Survey Numbers Proposed for Acquisition

PWD (B&R) Bahadurgarh Division

S.No	Tehsil	Village	Hadbas t No	Area		Rectangl e No	Kila No	Extent to be Acquired	
				K	M			Kanal	Marla
1	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	110	23/2/2	0	7
2	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	110	24/2	1	0
3	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	110	25/1/2	1	12
4	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	110	25/2/2	1	7
5	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	111	21/2	3	12
6	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	111	22/2/2	3	16
7	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	111	23/2	3	2
8	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	111	24/2	2	18
9	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	111	25/2	3	2
10	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	112	21/2	2	19
11	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	112	22/1/2	1	6
12	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	112	22/2/2	1	0
13	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	112	23/2	1	01
14	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	1/1/2	0	5
15	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	9/1/2	2	03
16	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	9/2/2	0	07
17	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	10/1/1/2	0	03
18	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	10/1/2/2	5	12
19	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	10/2/2	0	03
20	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	11/1/2	0	02
21	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	11/1/3	0	03
22	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	12/2	5	01
23	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	13/2	3	09
24	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	16/2/2	0	02
25	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	17/2	3	16
26	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	18/1	4	02
27	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	19/1	0	01
28	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	24/1/1	0	06
29	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	24/2/1	1	0
30	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	24/3/1	1	18
31	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	25/1/1	1	06
32	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	25/2/1/2	3	08
33	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	127	26/2	0	14
34	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	128	1/1/1	2	06
35	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	128	2/1/1/1	0	17
36	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	128	2/2/1	1	13
37	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	128	3/2	5	09

S.No	Tehsil	Village	Hadbas t No	Area		Rectangl e No	Kila No	Extent to be Acquired	
				K	M			Kanal	Marla
38	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	128	4/2	6	05
39	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	128	5/2	3	09
40	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	128	6/1/1	3	02
41	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	128	7/1/1	0	05
42	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	129	1/1	2	06
43	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	129	2/1	2	09
44	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	129	3/1	2	09
45	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	129	4/1/1	1	07
46	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	129	4/2/1	0	15
47	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	129	4/3/1	0	07
48	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	129	5/1	2	09
49	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	130	1/2	0	01
50	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	130	2/2	3	03
51	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	130	3/2	6	07
52	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	130	4/1/1	2	06
53	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	130	4/2/1	1	12
54	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	130	5/1	3	02
55	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	130	8/1	0	07
56	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	130	9/1	4	0
57	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	130	10/1/1	0	10
58	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	130	10/2/2	2	12
59	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	130	10/3/2	2	15
60	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	130	11/1	1	04
61	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	131	6/1/2	1	02
62	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	131	6/2/2	0	03
63	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	131	6/3/2	Kamaj Marla	
64	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	131	13/1/2	Kamaj Marla	
65	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	131	13/2/2	0	03
66	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	131	14/2	3	18
67	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	131	15/2	5	15
68	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	131	16/2	0	01
69	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	131	17/1	3	04
70	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	131	18/2	6	03
71	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	131	19/2	1	13
72	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	131	21/2	0	19
73	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	131	22/2	5	16
74	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	131	23/1	0	16
75	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	141	5/2	0	03
76	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	141	6/1	3	12
77	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	141	14/2	1	01
78	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	141	15/2	5	10
79	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	141	16/2	1	06
80	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	141	17/2	5	09
81	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	141	23/2	2	02
82	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	141	24/1	3	16

S.No	Tehsil	Village	Hadbas t No	Area		Rectangl e No	Kila No	Extent to be Acquired	
				K	M			Kanal	Marla
83	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	141	26	0	14
84	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	142	1/1/2	2	00
85	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	142	1/2/2	3	01
86	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	142	2/1	1	01
87	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	142	10/2	2	10
88	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	146	5/1/1/2	0	10
89	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	164	2/4/2	Kamaj Marla	
90	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	164	3/2	5	17
91	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	164	4/1	0	15
92	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	164	8/2	4	02
93	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	164	9/1	2	11
94	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	164	13/1	0	08
95	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	164	627 Min	1	06
96	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	164	634/2 Min	1	0
97	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	164	635/2 Min	1	05
98	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	164	680 Min	0	8
99	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	164	681 Min	0	11
100	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	164	685 Min	0	12
101	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	164	687/1 Min	0	07
102	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	164	2116 Min	0	06
103	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	164	2136 Min	0	18
104	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	164	2135 Min	2	05
105	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	164	2142 Min	0	10
106	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	210	02	164	2168 Min	0	02
107	Bahadurgah	Mehmod Pur Majra	88	24	18	23	25/2	Kamaj/Marla	
108	Bahadurgah	Mehmod Pur Majra	88	24	18	24	12/2	5	11
109	Bahadurgah	Mehmod Pur Majra	88	24	18	24	13/1	0	03
110	Bahadurgah	Mehmod Pur Majra	88	24	18	24	19/2	4	0
111	Bahadurgah	Mehmod Pur Majra	88	24	18	24	20/1	1	16
112	Bahadurgah	Mehmod Pur Majra	88	24	18	24	21/2	5	10
113	Bahadurgah	Mehmod Pur Majra	88	24	18	24	22/1	0	11
114	Bahadurgah	Mehmod Pur Majra	88	24	18	26	1/1	3	12
115	Bahadurgah	Mehmod Pur Majra	88	24	18	26	10/1/2	0	03
116	Bahadurgah	Mehmod Pur Majra	88	24	18	27	5/2	2	04
117	Bahadurgah	Mehmod Pur Majra	88	24	18	27	88	0	9
118	Bahadurgah	Mehmod Pur Majra	88	24	18	27	108 Min	0	19
				Total		Badli 26 Accr. 2 Kanal 2 Marla			
						Mehmod Pur Majra 29 Accr. 3 Canal			

PWD (B&R) Jhajjar Division

S.No	Tehsil	Village	Hadbas t No	Area		Rectangl e No	Kila No	Extent to be Acquired	
				K	M			Kanal	Ma rla
1	Bahadurgah	M.P. Majra	88	20	10	27	39/2	1	11
2	Bahadurgah	M.P. Majra	88	20	10	27	6/1/2	3	10
3	Bahadurgah	M.P. Majra	88	20	10	27	6/2/1	0	5
4	Bahadurgah	M.P. Majra	88	20	10	27	15/2	5	12
5	Bahadurgah	M.P. Majra	88	20	10	27	16/1/2	1	16
6	Bahadurgah	M.P. Majra	88	20	10	27	16/2/2	0	16
7	Bahadurgah	M.P. Majra	88	20	10	27	16/3/1	1	15
8	Bahadurgah	M.P. Majra	88	20	10	27	26/1	1	5
9	Bahadurgah	M.P. Majra	88	20	10	27	25/2	3	10
10	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	168	25/2	0	17
11	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	193	5/2	5	12
12	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	193	6/2	5	3
13	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	193	15/2	2	14
14	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	193	16/2	0	8
15	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	192	10/2	0	11
16	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	192	11/1	2	18
17	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	192	20/2	5	12
18	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	192	21/1/1/2	2	3
19	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	192	21/1/2/1	1	8
20	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	192	21/2/2	0	15
21	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	192	21/2/1/1	0	14
22	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	192	22/1/1	0	8
23	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	205	1/2	2	16
24	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	205	2/1/1	0	7
25	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	205	2/2/1	0	9
26	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	205	2/3/1	2	16
27	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	205	8/1/2	0	2
28	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	205	9/2	6	0
29	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	205	10/1	0	2
30	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	205	12/2/1	0	10
31	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	205	13/1/1/1	2	17
32	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	205	13/2/1/1	0	11
33	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	205	18/1/2	1	1
34	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	205	18/2/2/1	2	3
35	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	205	19/2/1/1	0	1
36	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	205	19/1/2/1	0	1
37	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	205	23/2	2	11
38	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	205	24/2	4	14
39	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	205	7/1	0	6
40	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	225	4/2	4	16
41	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	225	5/1	2	16

S.No	Tehsil	Village	Hadbas t No	Area		Rectangl e No	Kila No	Extent to be Acquired	
				K	M			Kanal	Ma rla
42	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	225	6/2	5	18
43	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	225	15/2	0	14
44	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	224	10/2	1	11
45	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	224	11/2	6	5
46	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	224	12/1	0	18
47	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	224	18/2	0	7
48	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	224	19/2	6	1
49	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	224	20/1	1	9
50	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	224	22/1/1	0	11
51	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	224	23/2	5	5
52	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	224	22/2/2	2	0
53	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	224	24/1	0	3
54	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	237	3/1/2	0	1
55	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	237	3/2/2	0	9
56	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	237	3/3/2	0	7
57	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	237	3/4/2	0	2
58	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	237	3/5/2	1	13
59	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	237	4/1/2	5	4
60	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	237	4/2/1	1	1
61	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	237	5/1	1	10
62	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	237	6/2	5	19
63	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	237	7/1	1	1
64	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	238	9/2	0	5
65	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	238	10/1/2	1	15
66	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	238	10/2/2	1	19
67	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	238	11/2	2	18
68	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	238	12/1/2	4	8
69	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	238	12/2/2	2	0
70	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	238	13/1	5	0
71	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	238	18/1	2	0
72	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	238	19/2	0	1
73	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	238	14/2	2	13
74	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	238	17/1	4	9
75	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	238	15/2	0	13
76	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	238	16/1	6	0
77	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	239	20/2/2/2	3	10
78	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	239	20/1/2	1	18
79	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	239	15/2	0	13
80	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	239	16/1	2	9
81	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	239	16/2/1	3	2
82	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	239	17/2	6	4
83	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	239	18/1/2	3	3
84	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	239	18/2/2	2	19
85	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	239	19/2	5	19
86	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	239	22/1	0	4

S.No	Tehsil	Village	Hadbas t No	Area		Rectangl e No	Kila No	Extent to be Acquired	
				K	M			Kanal	Ma rla
87	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	239	23/1/1	0	3
88	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	240	6/2	1	4
89	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	240	7/2	0	0
90	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	240	11/2	2	0
91	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	240	12/2	3	18
92	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	240	13/2	5	12
93	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	240	14/1/2	0	6
94	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	240	14/2/2	5	18
95	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	240	15/1	5	0
96	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	240	18/1/1	0	14
97	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	240	19/1/1	2	7
98	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	240	20/1	3	6
99	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	4/2	0	11
100	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	6/1	1	8
101	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	7/2	5	15
102	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	8/1/2	2	11
103	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	8/2/1	3	11
104	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	26/2	0	9
105	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	9/2	4	6
106	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	10/2	3	0
107	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	11/1	3	4
108	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	12/1	1	11
109	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	13/1	0	2
110	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	2260/2	1	0
111	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	2263/2	0	10
112	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	2261/1	0	4
113	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	2253/1	0	13
114	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	2249/2	0	19
115	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	637/2	1	3
116	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	695/2	0	13
117	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	638/2	1	6
118	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	2357/2	0	11
119	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	2358/1	0	14
120	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	641/2	1	3
121	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	704/2	0	7
122	Bahadurgah	Badli	72	243	15	241	648/2	1	2
123	Bahadurgah	Dariyapur	73	24	05	16	5/2	2	3
124	Bahadurgah	Dariyapur	73	24	05	16	6/1	1	9
125	Bahadurgah	Dariyapur	73	24	05	17	1/1/2	1	0
126	Bahadurgah	Dariyapur	73	24	05	17	1/2	3	11
127	Bahadurgah	Dariyapur	73	24	05	17	10/1/1	1	13
128	Bahadurgah	Dariyapur	73	24	05	17	2/2	5	18
129	Bahadurgah	Dariyapur	73	24	05	17	9/2	0	3
130	Bahadurgah	Dariyapur	73	24	05	17	3/1	5	0
131	Bahadurgah	Dariyapur	73	24	05	17	4/1/2	1	8

S.No	Tehsil	Village	Hadbas t No	Area		Rectangl e No	Kila No	Extent to be Acquired	
				K	M			Kanal	Ma rila
132	Bahadurgah	Dariyapur	73	24	05	17	23/1/2	0	4
133	Bahadurgah	Dariyapur	73	24	05	17	24/1/1	0	4
134	Bahadurgah	Dariyapur	73	24	05	17	110/2	0	8
135	Bahadurgah	Dariyapur	73	24	05	17	455/2	1	4

Appendix - III

**Analysed Tables of Socio Economic Survey**

1. The socioeconomic survey was carried out in November 2009 amongst 20 affected households. The findings of the socio-economic survey are presented below.
2. Males constitute 56 percent of the population and females 44 percent. Literacy rate (above 6 years age group) of male is 64 percent and that of females is 36 percent. The female literacy rate is very poor reflecting that girl children in this region are still not being able to access education. Sixty eight percent of the main workers are men and only in marginal workforce, women constitute 57 percent. Non workers amongst the women are slightly high compared to men. The social characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 1.

**Table 1: Social Characteristics of the Surveyed Population**

Population		Literates		Main Worker		Marginal Worker		Non Worker	
Sex	%	Sex	%	Sex	%	Sex	%	Sex	%
Male	55.7	Male	63.8	Male	67.6	Male	43.0	Male	48.9
Female	44.3	Female	36.2	Female	32.4	Female	57.0	Female	51.1

Source: Survey Data, November 2009

3. Cultivators constitute 33 percent amongst the main workers followed by 7 percent agricultural labourers. Four percent of the main workers derive their income from household industry. It is interesting to note that those dependant on land i.e. cultivation and agricultural labourers accounts for 40 percent of the main workers. This goes to prove that agriculture is still a main source of income for these people though there is not much interest amongst the people to continue cultivation given the uncertainties attached to cultivation. The economic characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 2.

**Table 2: Economic Characteristics of the Surveyed Population**

Main Work Force		Male	Female
Category	Percentage		
Cultivators	33.0	29.2	39.4
Agricultural labourers	6.7	5.5	8.7
Household Industry	4.4	2.6	7.4
Other Workforce	55.8	62.6	44.5

Source: Survey Data, November 2009

Appendix – IV

Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Timing (Date/Period)	No of People	Agencies
Stakeholder Identification	Mapping of the project area	Mar '10	-	DGM, HSRDC
Project information Dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets to the AHs	April '10	-	HSRDC
Consultation with AHs during Draft SRP preparation	Discuss potential impacts of the project	Dec '09	22	DGM, HSRDC
Notice to all villagers	Publicise project schedule and notice to landowners	Mar '10	-	LAO, Rohtak
Public Notification	Public notification through newspaper advertisement	Mar '10	-	LAO, Rohtak
Socio-Economic Survey	Collect socio-economic information on AHs	May '10	-	DGM, HSRDC
Consultation	Discuss assistance, dates of civil works and compensation and other assistances available	May '10	-	DGM, HSRDC
Publicize the final SRP	Distribute Leaflets or booklets in local language	July '10	-	DGM, HSRDC
Full Disclosure of the SRP to AHs	SRP to be made available in local language to AHs	July '10	-	DGM, HSRDC
Web Disclosure of the SRP	SRP posted on ADB, NCRPB and HSRDC website	August '10	-	HSRDC

Appendix - V

**Minutes of Public Consultation**

Consultations were held with the villagers along the bypass alignment during the sample socio-economic survey in November 2009. Details of the formation of the bypass and the reason for undertaking improvements were explained. The time taken for construction, the various design standards proposed were also explained.

The queries and concerns of the participants and the response and proposed remedial measures for each of the query/concern is presented below.

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
1	People are aware of the amount that they are likely to get for land as compensation and wanted that the payment be made without delay. Their concern is mainly due to delayed payment for KMP Rd acquisitions in the same region	They were informed that no civil works can commence without payment of compensation as per NCRPB's ESMS norms.
2	Wanted to know the width of the road	Was informed that the land is being acquired for 4-lane, but initially the bypass will be a 2-lane road and later as traffic increases the bypass will be made into a 4-lane road
3	The villagers were keen to know if any well is in the bypass and gets affected whether they would be paid	If the land is valued as a wet land, then as per norms the well will not get any additional assistance. But, if the land is classified as dry, then payment will be made for the well.
4	Villagers have livestock and if the road level is raised, how will the cattle move about	The slope is provided in such a manner that men and livestock can easily cross the roads
5	Wanted to know about solution for water logging once the road level goes up	Was informed that adequate drainage is being provided
6	Wanted the government to take the entire land parcel than acquiring a portion and leaving the remaining that becomes unviable	Was informed that as per LA Act, the owner has the option to ask the LAO to acquire the unviable portion also

**BADLI BYPASS  
PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS, NCRPB**

Date: 5 November, 2009

S No	Name	Designation	Address
नम्बर	नाम	पद	पता
1	कृपाल्डु. कालासिंह	राम पंच वादनी	V. P.O वादनी पाना बुझ
2	मोहन/रामपाल	राम पंच वादनी	V. P.O वादनी पाना बुझ
3	Chootu	Shore capper	Badli
4	Rejesh	Lad owner	Badli
5	Rocky	truck driver	Badli
6	Jagudha	worker at cashier-transportation	Badli
7	Anil Kumar	worky at bank bus driver	Jind JIND
8	Ranbir	Lad owner agriculturist	Badli
9	Mr. Basal	JE	PWD B&R
10	Mohd Aetm	Committee #100 Rajshahi	Badli

# Resettlement Planning Document

## E.CONSTRUCTION OF VARIOUS ROADS IN SONEPAT DISTRICT

Draft Short Resettlement Plan for Rehabilitation of 5 Roads in Sonipat Division  
Document Stage: Draft for Consultation  
Project Number:  
December 2009

## India: National Capital Region Planning Board Project

Prepared by the Haryana State Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Limited

The resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

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## A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. National Capital region Planning Board (NCRPB), a statutory body functioning under the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, was constituted with the objective "to promote growth and balanced development of the National Capital Region" and towards achieving the objective, NCRPB has laid down broad framework and principles in its 'Regional Plan 2021', a vision document prepared and approved by NCR Planning Board in 2005. NCRPB has been supporting infrastructure based interventions in the national capital region and in order to meet the increasing demand for financial assistance from project proponents, NCRPB has proposed to avail financial assistance from Asian Development Bank to fund urban infrastructure projects with emphasis on building water supply, sewerage, sanitation and transportation infrastructure in the national capital region.

2. The sub-projects proposed for funding may involve acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic impacts to households. These impacts could be direct or sometimes indirect and will have to be addressed at project preparation stage. Further, there could be impact to community assets and facilities. Recognising the environmental and social issues that can arise in infrastructure projects, NCRPB has prepared a Draft Environmental and Social Management Systems (ESMS) in line with ADBs safeguard requirements for Financial Intermediaries (FIs).

3. In line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB and ADB's loan procedures for financial intermediaries; this Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the rehabilitation of 5 roads in Sonipat Division. As part of the rehabilitation of the road stretches in Sonipat Division connection major district roads and state highways, 5 road stretches totaling a length of 94.303kms is proposed for widening and strengthening from single-lane to two-lane. The widening proposal in 4 road corridors is within the existing right-of-way and only in Sonapat to Bidhalan corridor, a small extent of private agricultural land measuring 0.3 acres requires to be acquired for realigning a curve. The improvement work extends to all components of the road, namely, pavements, drains, structures within Right-of-Way (RoW), improvement of the road geometry etc. The widening of these road stretches will facilitate smooth flow of traffic thereby reducing travel time and cost. Further, the poor pavement condition, bad geometry and the heavy traffic growth combined together warrant for an immediate rehabilitation and capacity augmentation of the project roads.



*Built-up stretches where only strengthening proposed*



*Waste water let into the road*

4. In line with NCRPBs principles of involuntary resettlement planning, contained in the Draft ESMS, the project avoided involuntary resettlement by proposing all improvement works within the existing RoW. In 4 road corridors viz. *Gohana to Sisana, Jagsi to Gangana, Kharkhauda to Assaudha and Sonepat to Farmana* there is no land acquisition and in one road corridor viz. *Sonepat to Bidhlana* there is minimal land acquisition. In all other reaches of the 5 road corridors, the land on which the widening and strengthening are proposed belongs to PWD (B&R). However, the project will cause minor impact to some residences and shops that have encroached upon the RoW. The project will impact 2 households of whom 1 household would lose their place of residence and the other household their place of business. This apart there are 95 agricultural encroachers along the 5-road corridors and these encroachers who have extended their area of cultivation on to the RoW would lose less than 10 percent of their land holding and will be given time to harvest and adequate notice period before commencing the construction. The summary of affected households is given vide Appendix-II and the details of agricultural encroachers is given in Appendix-III. A summary of resettlement impacts is given in Table 1. Since involuntary resettlement impacts is not significant, the project is categorised as S-2 in line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB.



*Realignment portion in Sonepat to Bidhalan corridor  
(km 17.700 to 17.800)*



*Vendors at Road Junctions*

5. The census identified both households who are likely to be affected during the widening and strengthening of the road stretches. Further, in built-up stretches no widening is proposed in order to minimise involuntary resettlement and it has been proposed to only strengthen the existing road with proper drainage facility. Necessary traffic arrangement measures with proper signage have been proposed to ensure smooth flow of traffic in these constricted stretches. A socio-economic survey was carried out amongst the impacted households. Both the affected households derive their main income from salaried employment. In both the households it is the men who are involved in income generating activity and the head is invariably the principle earner for the family. None of the households are below poverty line<sup>1</sup>. Family income of both the households is between Rs.24,000/- and RS.50,000/- per annum. None of the households qualify under the vulnerable<sup>2</sup> category. Summary socio-economic information is in Appendix-IV. Further, there are 95 agricultural encroachers along the 5-road corridors

<sup>1</sup> As per Planning Commission of India's definition, the per capita rural poverty line for Haryana is Rs.414.76 per month at 2004-05 rates.

<sup>2</sup> Vulnerable are (i) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (ii) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST); (iii) women-headed households (WHH); (d) elderly and (e) disabled persons.

who have extended their area of cultivation on to the RoW. The names of agricultural encroachers in each corridor is given vide Appendix-III. The encroached portion of the RoW is less than 10 percent of their land holding. Summary socio-economic information of the sample agricultural encroachers is given in Appendix-V.

6. The project will also impact 13 common property resources that include 2 bus shelters, 2 places of worship, 4 water tanks, 2 well, 1 community building and 2 compound walls of common property resources. The structures used by the community will be relocated by the respective line department and it will be coordinated by the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Sonipat. The relocation of community structures will be reviewed by the Project Engineer during the regular review meetings of the PIU and it will be ensured that all community structures and utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works.

**Table 1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts**

Impact	Rehabilitation of 5 Roads in Sonipat Division
Permanent Land Acquisition (ha)	0.3 acres
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Affected Households (AHs)	2 <sup>a</sup>
Affected Persons (APs)	8
Agricultural encroachers (RoW encroachment) AHs - Not Significant Impact	95 <sup>b</sup>
Agricultural encroachers (RoW encroachment) APs - Not Significant Impact	456
Titled APs	0
Non-titled APs (Encroachers)	8
Female-headed AH	0
IP/ST-headed AH	0
BPL AH	0
Affected Structures	2
Affected Trees/Crops	0
Affected Common Property Resources	13
Average Family Size	4.78
Average Household Income	Rs.4,000/- p.m.
<sup>a</sup> Both the households getting impacted will face significant impact	
<sup>b</sup> Agricultural encroachers losing less than 10% of their land holding	



*A residence getting affected*



*A bus shelter that will have to be rebuilt*

7. The RoW along sections of the 5-road stretches are encroached upon by the adjoining landowner who has extended his area of cultivation into the RoW. There is no mechanism to prevent such encroachments and it is practically not possible to prevent such encroachment. These encroachers will be given adequate time to harvest their crops and the project timeline will be disseminated to all villages along the 5-road stretches to ensure that the encroachers do not undertake cultivation within the RoW after harvesting what ever they have already cultivated. All these encroachers have been issued individual notice by DGM, HSRDC, Sonipat Division that the harvest having been completed, they should not cultivate hereafter as the Government intends widening the road. Further, in the road junctions there are vendors selling fruits and vegetables. These vendors will also be issued notice about the proposed road widening and the schedule of the construction activities to enable them shift their vending to another location.

8. Based on the socio-economic information obtained during the census surveys, there are no IPs and no impacts on IPs is envisaged. In the event of any impacts on IPs during implementation, the impacts will be addressed in line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB.

## **B. Policy Framework and Entitlements**

9. The Draft ESMS of NCRPB is based on (i) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended in 1984), (ii) the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, (iii) Draft National Tribal Policy, 2006, and (iv) ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009.

10. Project-related social impacts include IR impacts and impacts to IP. Broadly, physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) are the IR impacts. Project-related IP impacts are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset.

11. Based on the above laws and principles, the core social safeguard principles are:

- Avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement and impacts to indigenous peoples by exploring project and design alternatives;
- In cases, where IR and impacts on IP are unavoidable, enhancing or, at least, restoring the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels;

- Improving the standard of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;
- Addressing through special efforts to reduce negative impacts on indigenous people; measures to ensure they receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, and also to ensure transparent mechanisms including consultations and actively participation in projects that affect them;
- Ensuring that affected persons benefit from the projects funded to the extent possible and they are consulted on the project at different stages of the project from its planning to implementation; and
- Integrating the RP and IPP with the overall preparation and implementation of the project and payment of compensation and other assistances before award of civil works.

12. The entitlement matrix for this sub-project, based on the above policy principles is given in Table 2.

**Table 2: Entitlement Matrix**

SNo	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
1	Loss of agricultural land	Agricultural land	Titleholder	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash Compensation in accordance with the provisions of Land Acquisition Act.</li> <li>2. Rehabilitation grant based on minimum wage rates<sup>3</sup></li> <li>3. Shifting assistance<sup>4</sup> for households.</li> <li>4. Additional compensation for vulnerable households<sup>5</sup> whose livelihood is impacted by the project.</li> </ol>	<p>Safeguard Requirement-2 does not apply if land is acquired through private negotiations.</p> <p>Compensation is determined based on past sale statistics (circle rates / guideline value). However, if ESMC finds the compensation so determined is lower than the replacement value of the land, the IA will provide the difference as assistance</p>	HSRDC
2	Loss of residential and commercial structure	Residential and/or commercial structure	Encroacher	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Two months notice to harvest standing crops or market value of</li> </ol>	Compensation for affected structure is based on schedule of rates	HSRDC

<sup>3</sup> NRRP 2007 provides for 750 days minimum agricultural wages

<sup>4</sup> NRRP 2007 provides for a lump sum of INR 10,000 per AH

<sup>5</sup> Vulnerable household comprise female-headed household, disabled-headed household, indigenous person-headed households and Below Poverty Line households.

SNo	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
	cial structure			compensation for standing crops or demolish the encroached structure;  2. Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structures		
3	Impact to agricultural encroachers	Encroached portion of the RoW	Encroacher	1. 2 months notice to harvest standing crops or 2. market value of compensation for standing crops or demolish the encroached structure;	-	HSRDC

**C. Consultation, Information Dissemination, Disclosure, and Grievance Redress**

13. The SRP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Focus group discussions, meetings, and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly people living in the villages along the road stretches proposed for widening.

14. The proposed widening and strengthening of the roads was explained with details of improvement works proposed and the extent (two-lane) to which the roads are proposed for widening. The reasons for identifying these road stretches were discussed with the villagers and in particular the volume of traffic; the need for widening; the likely impact to land and structures along the corridor; and the efforts taken to minimize the impacts.

15. The villagers welcomed the widening and strengthening proposal and wanted the work to be undertaken immediately and completed before the next monsoon. The queries and concerns of the villagers and the response given is detailed in Appendix-VII of this report.



*Discussions with the villagers*

16. The Entitlement Framework (EF) of the Draft ESMS and the SRP will be translated in Hindi and both the English and Hindi versions will be made available to the villagers by the implementing agency viz. Haryana State Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Limited (HSRDC). Copies of the EF and SRP will be available at the office of the Executive Engineer, Sonipat Division, office of the concerned Sub-Divisional Engineers, office of the concerned village Panchayats, and its availability as part of public disclosure will be widely publicised through the village Panchayats. HSRDC will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan has been prepared for the project and is enclosed as Appendix-VI.

17. The SRP will be made available in the office of HSRDC, office of the concerned divisional and sub-divisional PWD (B&R). Finalized SRP will also be disclosed in ADB's website, State Government website, HSRDC website and NCRPB website. Payment of compensation for structures will be done prior to commencement of civil works.

18. The HSRDC will constitute a three-member Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) comprising of the DGM, HSRDC, (jurisdictional DGM), the elected member of the project area and one member from the public who is known to be persons of integrity, good judgment and commands respect among the community. The existence of the GRC will be disseminated to the villagers through printed handouts providing details of the structure and process in redressing grievances. Any aggrieved villager can approach GRC, chaired by the DGM, HSRDC and if the grievance of the villager is not addressed, the aggrieved person will be directed to approach the District Collector. The aggrieved person will have the right to approach the court of law, if he/she is still unsatisfied with the decisions taken by the GRC and the Collector.

19. The GRC will meet every month, determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint; failing which the grievance will be addressed by the District Collector. If not satisfied, the affected households will have the option of approaching the appropriate courts of law. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were affected, and final outcome.

## D. Compensation and Income Restoration

20. There is minimal land acquisition in this sub-project and some private structures that have encroached upon the RoW will be affected. Affected structures are being compensated at replacement value and land is being compensated as per the State norms for land acquisition in NCR, which has fixed a minimum floor rate of Rs.16,00,000/- per acre (excluding 30 percent solatium and 12 percent interest) for sub-urban areas of Haryana in National Capital Region and the market value of land determined by the competent authority can not be lower than the minimum floor rate. Further, the State pays Rs.15,000/- per acre per annum as annuity for 33 years and there is an increment of Rs.500/- every year on the annuity. Both the compensation and annuity for 33 years is paid as a lump sum when the award is pronounced. Largely the above method of arriving at the compensation for land reflects the replacement value and is in line with the provisions of the Draft ESMS of NCRPB. Other losses will be compensated based on the entitlement matrix.

21. The project will cause impact to one poultry unit that has been built in the RoW, while the main residential building in the same premises will not be affected, this unit alone will be affected. In line with the provisions of the entitlement matrix of NCRPB's Draft ESMS, the encroached poultry unit is entitled only for replacement cost of the affected structure and no other assistance is provided. Further, if any unforeseen impacts are noticed during the implementation, the affected households will be offered compensation as per the entitlement matrix of NCRPB's Draft ESMS.

## E. Institutional Framework, Resettlement Costs, and Implementation Schedule

22. The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project. The Haryana State Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Limited, led by the Managing Director [who is also the Chief Engineer of PWD (B&R)] will be responsible for overall project implementation, monitoring, and supervision and preparation of all documentation needed for decision making, contracting, supervising of work and providing progress monitoring information to NCRPB. The Managing Director, HSRDC will be supported by DGM, HSRDC (the jurisdictional DGM of HSRDC).

23. The institutional roles and responsibilities for SRP implementation, the resettlement costs and implementation schedules are provided in Tables 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

**Table 3: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

Activities	Agency Responsible
<b>Sub-project Initiation Stage</b>	
Finalization of sites/alignments for sub-projects	HSRDC
Disclosure of sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	HSRDC (DGM)
Consultations with villagers	HSRDC (DGM)
<b>RP Preparation Stage</b>	
Conducting Census of all affected household	HSRDC (DGM)
Conducting FGDs/ meetings during socio-economic survey	HSRDC (DGM)
Categorization of AHs for finalizing entitlements	HSRDC (DGM)
Formulating rehabilitation measures	HSRDC (DGM)
Conducting discussions/ meetings with all AHs and other stakeholders	HSRDC (DGM)
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	HSRDC

Activities	Agency Responsible
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	HSRDC (DGM)
Approval of RP	NCRPB
<b>RP Implementation Stage</b>	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	HSRDC (DGM)
Payment of compensation for land	LAO, Rohtak
Payment of compensation for structures	PWD (B&R)
Consultations with AHs during rehabilitation activities	HSRDC (DGM)
Grievances Redressal	HSRDC
Internal Monitoring	HSRDC (DGM)
Independent Audit commissioned by NCRPB	External Agency

24 The resettlement costs are based on the entitlement framework of Draft ESMS prepared by NCRPB for projects financed by NCRPB with ADB assistance. The unit costs in the entitlement framework are based on the NRRP, 2007.

**Table 4: Resettlement Costs**

S.No.	Items	Unit	Unit Rates (INR)	Quantity	Amount (INR)
<b>1</b>	<b>Compensation for Loss of Land</b>				
a	Land for road widening and strengthening	Acre	2,272,000	0.30	681,600
b	Annuity for landowners	Acre	759,000	0.30	227,700
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>909,300</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Compensation for Structure and trees</b>				
a	Permanent	sq.m	9,370	122.2	1,144,639
b	Semi-permanent	sq.m	7,200	Nil	-
c	Temporary	sq.m.	2,200	Nil	-
d	Compound Wall	Running Meter	3,600	Nil	-
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>1,144,639</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Compensation for Common Property Resources</b>				
a	Bus shelter	Unit	40,000	2	80,000
b	Other Community buildings	Unit	50,000	1	50,000
c	Water Tanks	Unit	100,000	4	400,000
d	Place of worship	Unit	150,000	2	300,000
e	Well	Unit	75,000	2	150,000

S.No.	Items	Unit	Unit Rates (INR)	Quantity	Amount (INR)
f	Compund Wall, etc	Unit	36,000	2	72,000
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>1,052,000</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Cost of Implementation of RP</b>				
a	NGO- for implementation of RP for one month	Lump sum	1,500,000	0.08	120,000
b	Monitoring and Impact Evaluation	Lump sum	-	-	100,000
c	Costs involved in resolving grievances	Lump sum	-	-	25,000
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>245,000</b>
<b>Total</b>					<b>3,350,939</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Cost towards Un-quantified/ Unprecedented Adverse Social Impacts</b>				
a	Contingency (10 % of total RP costs)	10%	-	-	335,094
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>3,686,033</b>
<b>In INR Million</b>					<b>3.69</b>

\* Provision made in the project cost

25. The implementation schedule takes into account the approval accorded by NCRPB for the project subject to compliance of Draft ESMS requirements. HSRDC is expected to submit the SRP to NCRPB in January 2010 for approval which forms the first step in SRP implementation that is expected to be completed in 6 months.

**Table 5: Implementation Schedule**

Activities	Implementation Schedule of RP Distributed over Months											
	2010											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Resettlement Planning</b>												
Approval of SRP by NCRPB	◆											
Disclosure of SRP	◆											
Dissemination of SRP and EF of Draft ESMS		—										
Training for DGM, HSRDC		—										
Finalisation of AHs list			—									
Issue of identity cards				—								
Disclosure of final SRP			—									
Constitute Grievance Redress Committee		◆										

Activities	Implementation Schedule of RP Distributed over Months											
	2010											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Grievance Redressing Activities			■									
<b>Payment of Compensation for Land</b>												
Announce start date of SRP implementation through public notification			◆									
Removal of encroachments					◆							
Payment of compensation for land				◆								
Handing over of land to the contractor for construction						◆						
Start of civil works							◆					
<b>Rehabilitation assistance</b>												
Payment of compensation for structure			■									
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>												
Internal monitoring	All through the SRP implementation period											
External monitoring	Not required as the this Project comes under S-2 category											
Independent audit commissioned by NCRPB												◆

### F. Monitoring and Evaluation

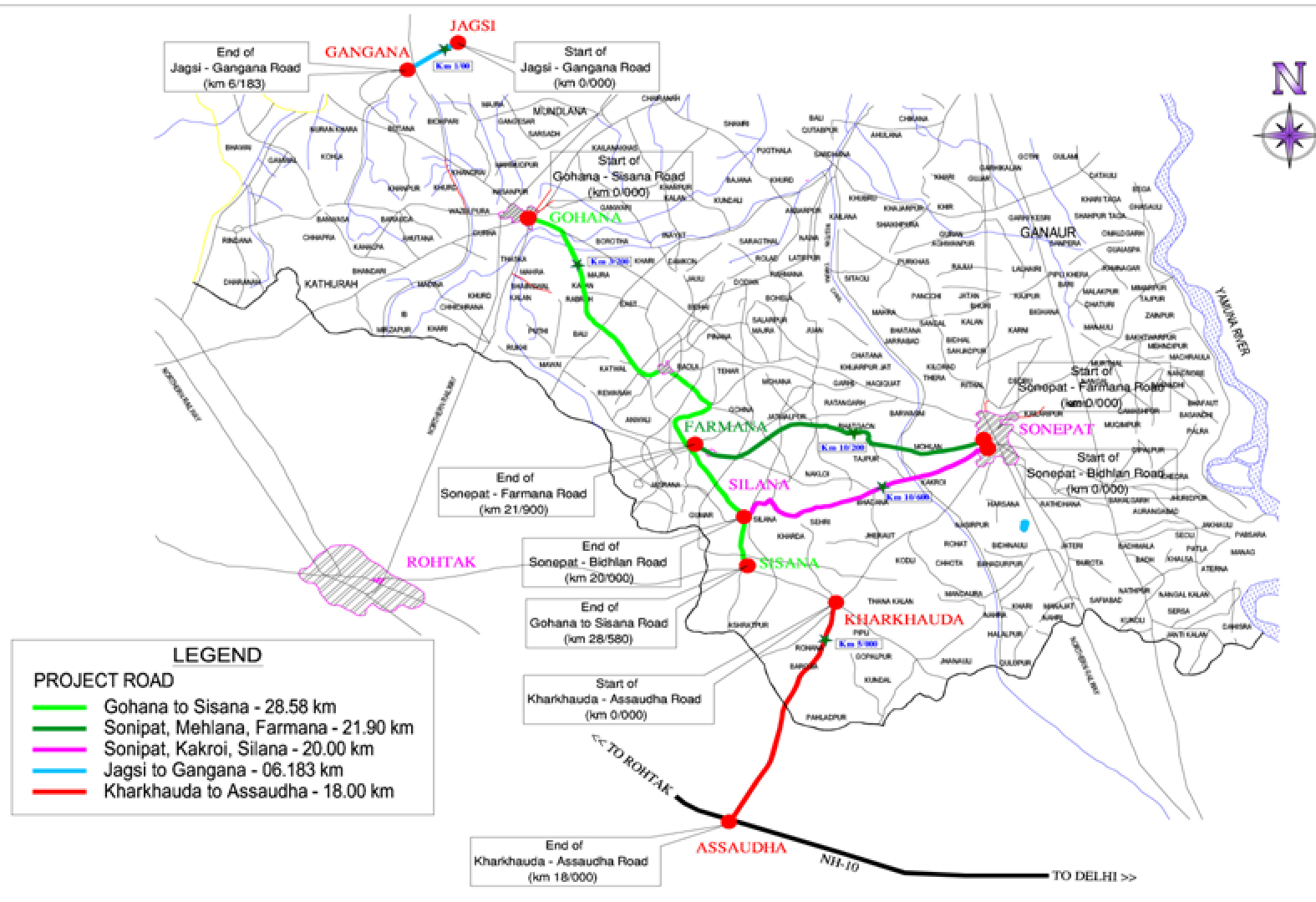
26. SRP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the HSRDC with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the DGM, HSRDC. Internal monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring before and after rehabilitation of the roads utilising baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of AHs undertaken during project preparation, and (iii) overall monitoring to assess AHs status. A detailed micro level work plan with various activities required to be carried out will be given to the DGM, HSRDC. The work plan will indicate the targets to be achieved during the month. Monthly progress report will be prepared reporting actual achievements against the targets fixed and reasons for shortfalls, if any. The HSRDC will be responsible for managing and maintaining AHs databases, documenting results of AHs census, and verifying asset and socio-economic survey data, which will be used as the baseline for assessing SRP implementation impacts. The impact evaluation will be carried out as part of the independent audit done by NCRPB in line with the Draft ESMS. The audit will document, if the intended objectives of the SRP have been achieved. Towards this the following indicators will form the basis for the assessment during the project implementation: (i) number of AHs paid compensation for land and/or structure; (ii) income levels of the AHs; changes and shifts in occupation/trade; (iv) changes in type/tenure of housing of AHs; and (v) assets sold/bought. The independent audit will be carried out 6 months after the compensation are paid and submit the report directly to NCRPB. The NCRPB will submit the independent audit report to ADB for review.

Appendix – I

**Description of the Project**

1. The main road network of Sonapat district consist two national highway (NH1 and NH71), five state highways and two major District Roads. The five roads selected for improvements are linking various villages to the main transport network consisting of National Highways and State Highways. In addition to the requirement for widening, the conditions of the existing road are very poor and needs rehabilitation.
2. The HSRDC has taken up project preparation for upgrading roads in many districts. The sub-project under consideration forms part of Package 7 and links many villages to major arterial roads of Sonapat district. The upgrading proposal is for strengthening and capacity augmentation.
3. The project road location is shown in Figure 1. Most of the roads in this package are having single to intermediate lane width with bituminous pavement. The drainage conditions of the project roads especially in the village area are very poor. Concrete pavements are generally provided in the village areas. The horizontal geometry of the project roads is reasonable except at village sections where many sharp curves are observed. As the project area is in flat terrain, smooth vertical profile which meets the required design standards are generally observed on all the roads.
4. The project roads run on low to medium embankments except in built-up areas where the road is in level with the adjoining land. Earthen shoulders are also in bad shape and the berm dressing has not been carried out resulting accumulation of rainwater at the edge of the carriageway. The carriageway has thus settled considerably at the edges. There is no submergence zone. Drainage condition barring village section is considered to be in fair condition. In village section, lack of drainage caused failure of concrete pavement. Thus, in village section, there is an immediate requirement to construct roadside drain.

Fig 1: Location Map of 5 Roads in Sonipat Division



## Appendix – II

## Summary of Affected Households

S.No	ID No	Side	Offset	Name of the Road	Design Chainage	Name of village	Taluk Name	Name of head of household	Type of structure	Use of structure
1	5H / 1	Left	5.5	Kharkhoda to Asodha	11.3	Jashore Khari	Jhajjar	Ramesh Singh	Permanent	Residence
2	2H/1	Right	5.3	Sonepat to Farmana	8.5	Bangru	Sonepat	Brajesh Kumar	Permanent	Business

Appendix - III

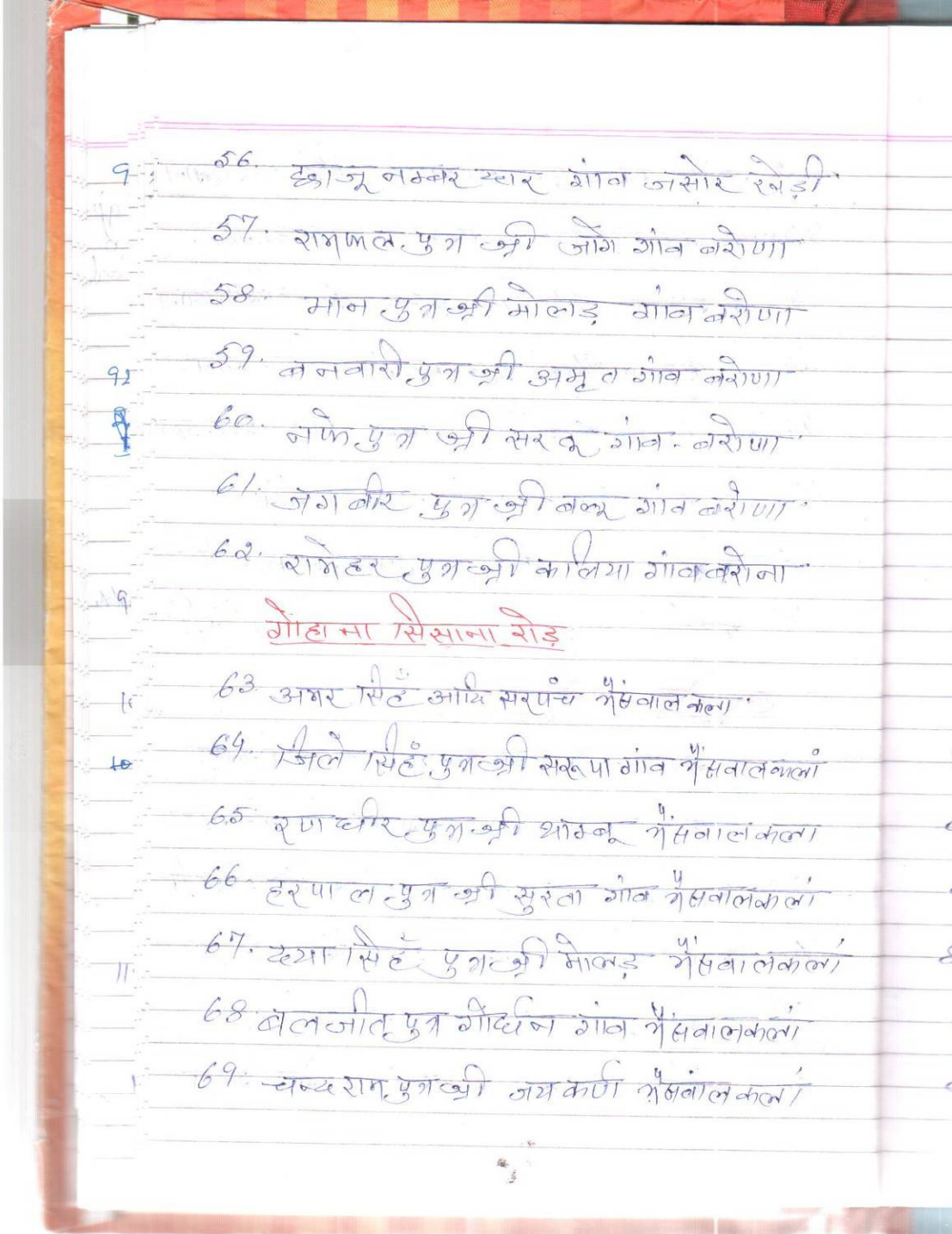
Details of Agricultural Encroachers

सरकारी जमीन पर अवैध कब्जा वारे नोटिस.		
क्रमांक	नाम पुत्र श्री	पता
		22-4-2010
		22-04-2010
	<u>शेडू का नाम - जागसी से गंगाना</u>	
1.	रामकिशन बनवारी आदि पुत्र श्री	मगवाना गांव-गंगाना
2.	सूर्य-गोपी-पूर्ण आदि पुत्र श्री	जगज लाल गांव-गंगाना
3.	हरचन्द पुत्र श्री	सौहन गांव-गंगाना
4.	महावीर पुत्र श्री	हौरा सिंह गांव-गंगाना
5.	व्यास सिंह पुत्र श्री	हुकम सिंह गांव-गंगाना
6.	हुकम सिंह पुत्र श्री	उकमी गांव-गंगाना
7.	वालू डिलर	गांव जागसी
8.	नफे पुत्र श्री	बरतावर गांव जागसी
9.	मीरा पुत्र श्री	बनवारी गांव-जागसी
10.	भानु पुत्र श्री	कर्मा गांव जागसी
11.	जय कवार पुत्र श्री	दुया गांव जागसी
12.	चर्म वीर पुत्र श्री	दुया गांव-जागसी
13.	कृष्ण पुत्र श्री	चन्दु गांव जागसी

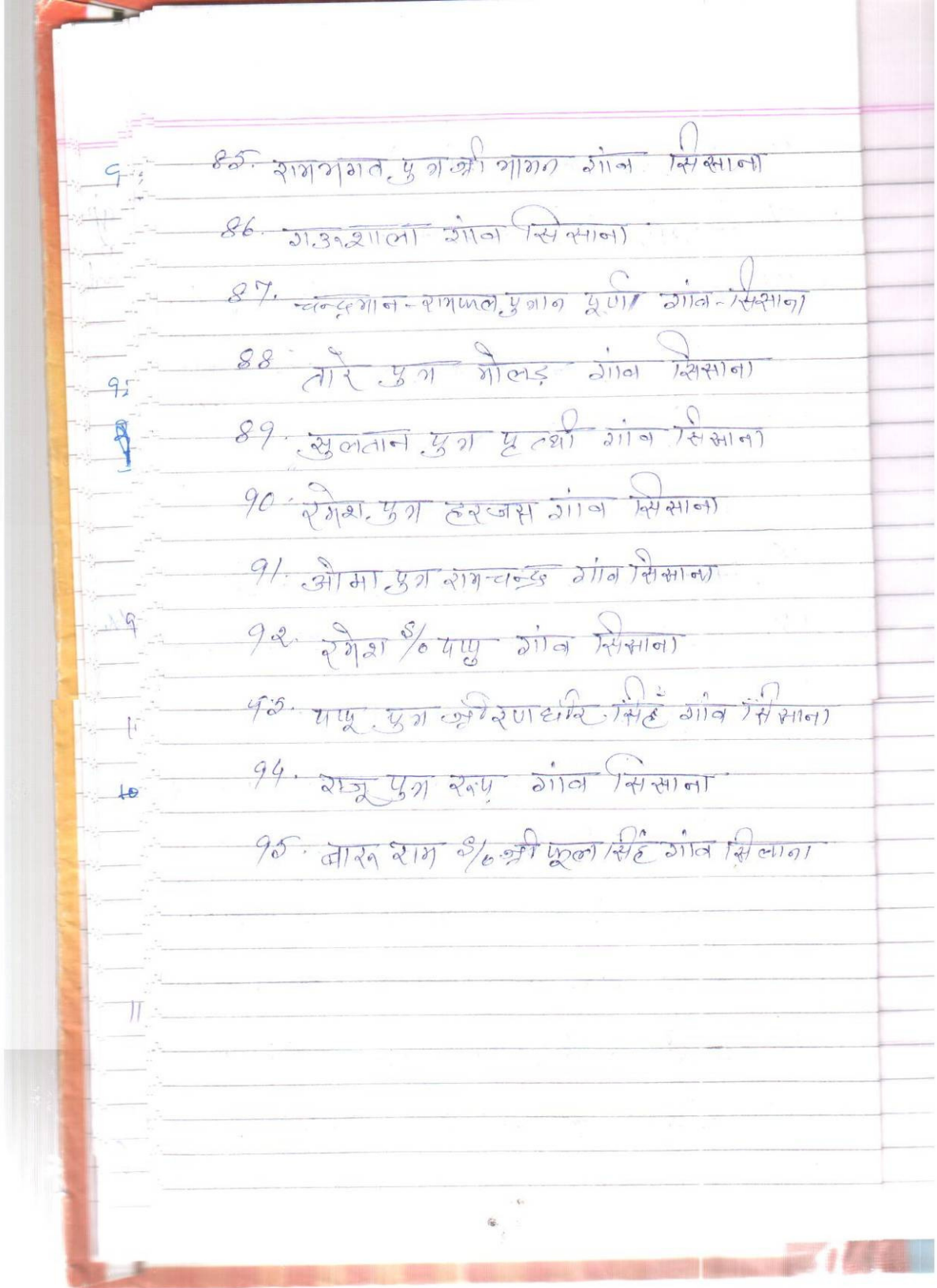
क.जा	14. रामेहर पुत्र श्री सुरता गांव जागसी
	15. खुया पुत्र श्री अत्रे गांव जागसी
	16. वैहणा पुत्र श्री पहलाका गांव जागसी
ना गांव गोगोला	17. सीमा पुत्र श्री अत्रे गांव जागसी
गांव गोगोला	18. गुलाम पुत्र श्री राम शिखा गांव जागसी
गाना	19. किशना सुनार गांव जागसी
ना	20. जवल पुत्र श्री मातू गांव जागसी
गाना	21. रामफल पुत्र श्री गगताना गांव जागसी
गोगोला	<u>सोनीपत से फरमाणा रोड</u>
	22. जयपाल (महलानेवाला) गांव काधड़ू
जागसी	23. काली पुत्र हरी सिंह गांव काधड़ू
जागसी	24. मुख्यतार सिंह गांव महलाना
सी	25. कालतान सिंह पुत्र श्री धर्मवीर गांव
जागसी	26. मास्टर राजवीर पुत्र श्री रामसिंह गांव महलाना
जागसी	27. कालवीर पुत्र हीरा सिंह गांव महलाना
जागसी	

9	28	सुमेर पुत्र श्री विश्वनन्द गाँव महलाना	4
	29	पप्पू पुत्र श्री सतकीर गाँव महलाना	4
	30	महाकीर पुत्र श्री सुबुडिया गाँव महलाना	4
95		<u>सोनीपत से विद्यमान रोड</u>	4
10	31	जिलासिंह पुत्र श्री लहरी गाँव सिलाना	4
	32	बलकीर पुत्र श्री अमर सिंह गाँव सिलाना	4
	33	जय नारायण पुत्र श्री अमर सिंह गाँव सिलाना	4
9	34	हरियाक सिंह पुत्र श्री अमर सिंह सिलाना	4
11	35	राजासिंह पुत्र श्री अमर सिंह गाँव सिलाना	4
10	36	आनन्द पुत्र श्री देका राग गाँव सिलाना	6
	37	सत्य प्रकाश पुत्र श्री बनवारी लाल सिलाना	6
	38	भैया राग पुत्र श्री अमर सिंह गाँव विद्यमान	5
	39	मौगं पुत्र रैव चन्द गाँव विद्यमान	5
11	40	महाकीर पुत्र श्री तारा चन्द गाँव विद्यमान	5
	41	दांगे कीर पुत्र श्री तारा चन्द गाँव विद्यमान	5

गाँव	42. संजय कुमार पुत्र श्री नारायण सिंह बिचलान
गाँव	43. राजकुमार पुत्र श्री मूल चन्द गाँव बिचलान.
बिचलान	44. शिव कुमार श्री मूल चन्द गाँव बिचलान
	45. कृष्ण कुमार श्री मूल चन्द गाँव बिचलान.
गाँव	46. हरी प्रकाश श्री मूल चन्द गाँव बिचलान
सिलाना	47. रामपाल श्री मागे गाँव नकली ई
व सिलाना	48. सुरजा श्री मागे गाँव नकली ई
सिलाना	49. पं मागे राम पुत्र श्री — गाँव नकली ई
सिलाना	<u>खरखोटा आसो घा रोड़</u>
सिलाना	50. नाचक पुत्र श्री मन्थाराम गाँव जसौर खेड़ी
सिलाना	51. चन्द पुत्र श्री मन्थाराम गाँव जसौर खेड़ी
बिचलान	52. रतन पुत्र श्री रणवीर गाँव जसौर खेड़ी
बिचलान	53. रामपाल पुत्र श्री चन्दरना गाँव जसौर खेड़ी
गाँव बिचलान	54. पुत्र पुत्र श्री वरीया गाँव जसौर खेड़ी
गाँव बिचलान	55. चन्द पुत्र श्री सुधा गाँव जसौर खेड़ी



बड़ी	70. किजन्द, पुत्र लखवराग गांव गैसताल कला
गा	71. च्यमा, पुत्र दो लू गांव कटवाल
रोणा	72. कलीराग, पुत्र देहै राग गांव गैसताल कला
रोणा	73. गंगा देत, पुत्र जूरी कल मुकन्द गांव कली
रोणा	74. पूण, पुत्र जूरी राग चन्द गांव कली
रोणा	75. मामन, पुत्र जूरी राग चन्द गांव कली
रोणा	76. सुरजा, पुत्र भीरू लुहार गांव कली
गा	77. रामेठर, पुत्र मंगेर पनी गांव सिमन्दर पुर गाजरा
वालकला	78. ओमप्रकाश, पुत्र जूरी झावीराग - ८० -
लकला	79. जिले सिंह, पुत्र शैलजी लाल गांव सिमन्दर पुर गाजरा
लकला	80. जिले सिंह, पुत्र जूरी लठरी गांव सिलाना
वालकला	81. प्रताप, पुत्र जूरी लखेवा गांव सिलाना
वालकला	82. जयनारायण, पुत्र जूरी लखेवा गांव सिलाना
लकला	83. राज, पुत्र करिया क सिंह, पुत्र अमर सिंह गांव सिलाना
लकला	84. वासुदेव, पुत्र जूरी लखी गांव - सिलाना



## Appendix - IV

## Analysed Tables of Socio Economic Survey

1. The socioeconomic survey was carried out in November 2009 amongst the two affected households. The findings of the socio-economic survey are presented below.
2. Both the respondent households are Hindus and the mother tongue is Hindi. Both the AHs have been living in the project area for 20 years and less. Both the households belong to general category. The social characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Social Characteristics of the Surveyed Population

Religion		Mother Tongue		Years in living in this village		Social Group	
Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH
Hindu	100	Hindi	100	Up to 20 years	100.0	General	100.0
Muslim	-	Urdu	-	> 20 and ≤ 50	-	OBC	-
Christian	-	Punjabi	-	> 50 and ≤75	-	SC	-
Sikhism	-	Rajasthani	-	> 75	-	ST	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Survey Data, November 2009

3. Both the affected households derive their income mainly from salaried employment. Both the AHs have a family income between Rs.24,001 and Rs.50,000. The economic characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Economic Characteristics of the Surveyed Population

Main Occupation		Family Income	
Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH
Trading	-	≤ 24,000	-
Cultivation	-	> 24,000 and ≤ 50,000	100
Casual labour	-	> 50,000	-
Salaried	100	Not disclosed	-
Self employed	-		
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Survey Data, November 2009

4. The key socio-economic indicators based on the socio-economic survey carried out in November 2009 are presented below. These would form the baseline indicators that would be compared with the evaluation carried out by the independent audit by NCRPB.

**Table 3: Key Socio-economic Indicators (N = 2)**

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	<b>Income</b>		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs.4000/-
2	Number of earners	Average	1.0
3	Business establishment	%	-
b)	<b>Housing</b>		
4	Permanent	%	100.0
5	Semi-permanent	%	-
6	Temporary houses	%	-
7	Owned	%	100.0
8	Rented	%	-
9	Having separate kitchen	%	100.0
10	Having separate toilet	%	100.0
11	Having separate bath	%	100.0
12	Houses electrified	%	100.0
13	House with water supply	%	100.0
c)	<b>Demographic Details</b>		
14	Family size	Average	4.0
15	Women headed household	%	-

Appendix - V

**Sample Socio Economic Survey of Agricultural Encroachers**

1. The socioeconomic survey was carried out in April 2010 amongst 30 agricultural encroachers. The findings of the socio-economic survey are presented below.
2. Sample households belong to Hindu and Hindi is the mother tongue for all. Forty percent have been living in the same village for about 50 to 75 years and 60 percent have been living for more than seventy five years. The social characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 1.

**Table 1: Social Characteristics of the Surveyed Population**

Religion		Mother Tongue		Years in living in this village		Social Group	
Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH
Hindu	100	Hindi	100	Up to 20 years	-	General	90.0
Muslim	-	Urdu	-	> 20 and ≤ 50	-	OBC	10.0
Christian	-	Punjabi	-	> 50 and ≤75	40.0	SC	-
Sikhism	-	Rajasthani	-	> 75	60.0	ST	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Survey Data, April 2010

3. Ninety three percent of the households derive their main source of income from cultivation, followed by 7 percent who derive their income from salaried jobs apart from cultivation. Seventy percent reported an income between Rs.24,001 and Rs.50,000, followed by 23 percent who had an income above Rs.50,000 and 7 percent did not disclose their income. The economic characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 2.

**Table 2: Economic Characteristics of the Surveyed Population**

Main Occupation		Family Income	
Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH
Trading	-	≤ 24,000	-
Cultivation	93.3	> 24,000 and ≤ 50,000	70.0
Casual labour	-	> 50,000	23.3
Salaried	6.7	Not disclosed	6.7
Self employed	-		
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Survey Data, April 2010

Appendix – VI

Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Timing (Date/Period)	No of People	Agencies
Stakeholder Identification	Mapping of the project area	Nov '09	-	DGM, HSRDC
Project information Dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets to the AHs	May '10	2	HSRDC
Consultation with AHs during SRP preparation	Discuss potential impacts of the project	Dec '09	23	DGM, HSRDC
Notice to all villagers	Publicise project schedule and notice to encroachers not to cultivate after harvest	Apr '10	95	DGM, HSRDC
Notice to all vendors at road junctions	Publicise project schedule and advice to relocate during construction	May '10	-	DGM, HSRDC
Public Notification	Public notification through newspaper advertisement	May '10	-	HSRDC
Socio-Economic Survey	Collect socio-economic information on AHs	Nov '09	2	DGM, HSRDC
Consultation and schedule for civil works	Discuss assistance, dates of demolition of encroached structures and grievance redress mechanisms	June '10	-	DGM, HSRDC
Publicize the final SRP	Distribute Leaflets or booklets in local language	June '10	-	DGM, HSRDC
Full Disclosure of the SRP to AHs	SRP to be made available in local language to AHs	June '10	-	DGM, HSRDC
Web Disclosure of the SRP	SRP posted on ADB, NCRPB and HSRDC website	June '10	-	HSRDC

Appendix - VII

Minutes of Public Consultation

1. Consultations were held with the affected households and other villagers along the road corridors during the socio-economic survey in November 2009. Details of the rehabilitation of the roads and the reason for undertaking improvements were explained. The time taken for construction, the various design standards proposed were also explained.



2. The queries and concerns of the participants and the response and proposed remedial measures for each of the query/concern is presented below.

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
1	The road gets damaged after each monsoon and repair works are delayed	It was explained that proper drainage has been proposed in the design and there will be no flooding of the road. Hence once laid, with minimum maintenance, the roads will last for a long time.
2	What is the width of the road	Two-lane road has been proposed and minimum 13-15 meters will be required
3	What will happen in the village area where you will not have the required space	In built-up places, it is proposed to restrict widening within available space and provide realignments at later stage
4	What will be the basis of fixing compensation	The PWD schedule of rates will be adopted and there will be no depreciation
5	Wanted the widening to start immediately and said encroachments can be demolished	Was explained that adequate notice will be given before civil works start and structures will be compensated though it is on government land
6	Wanted to know if construction will be carried out in one half of the road so that the other half would be available for access	Necessary provision will be made to ensure that access to the habitation is not cut off
7	Will the widening require more land	There will be no land acquisition, except

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
		a small reach in Sonipat to Bidhlana Road, as all improvement works are proposed within the available RoW

# Resettlement Planning Document

## F. REHABILITATION OF 13 ROADS IN JHAJJAR DISTRICT

Draft Short Resettlement Plan for Rehabilitation of 13 Roads in Jhajjar District  
Document Stage: Draft for Consultation  
Project Number:  
December 2009

## India: National Capital Region Planning Board Project

Prepared by the Haryana State Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Limited

The resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

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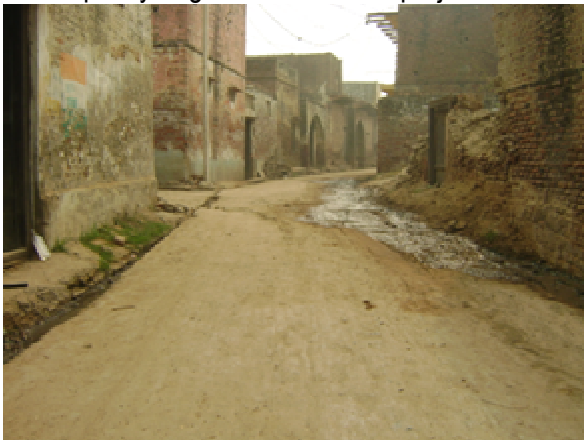
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## A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. National Capital region Planning Board (NCRPB), a statutory body functioning under the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, was constituted with the objective "to promote growth and balanced development of the National Capital Region" and towards achieving the objective, NCRPB has laid down broad framework and principles in its 'Regional Plan 2021', a vision document prepared and approved by NCR Planning Board in 2005. NCRPB has been supporting infrastructure based interventions in the national capital region and in order to meet the increasing demand for financial assistance from project proponents, NCRPB has proposed to avail financial assistance from Asian Development Bank to fund urban infrastructure projects with emphasis on building water supply, sewerage, sanitation and transportation infrastructure in the national capital region.

2. The sub-projects proposed for funding may involve acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic impacts to households. These impacts could be direct or sometimes indirect and will have to be addressed at project preparation stage. Further, there could be impact to community assets and facilities. Recognising the environmental and social issues that can arise in infrastructure projects, NCRPB has prepared a Draft Environmental and Social Management Systems (ESMS) in line with ADBs safeguard requirements for Financial Intermediaries (FIs).

3. In line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB and ADB's loan procedures for financial intermediaries; this Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the rehabilitation of 13 roads in Jhajjar District. As part of the rehabilitation of the road stretches in Jhajjar district connection major district roads and state highways, 13 road stretches totaling a length of 128.73kms is proposed for widening and strengthening. Nine of the 13 road stretches are single-lane and the remaining 4 are intermediate-lane and these are being widened to intermediate-lane and two-lane carriageway within the existing right-of-way. The improvement work extends to all components of the road, namely, pavements, drains, structures within Right-of-Way (RoW), improvement of the road geometry etc. The widening of these road stretches will facilitate smooth flow of traffic thereby reducing travel time and cost. Further, the poor pavement condition, bad geometry and the heavy traffic growth combined together warrant for an immediate rehabilitation and capacity augmentation of the project roads.



*Built-up stretches where only strengthening proposed*



*Stagnation of waste water and rain water due to*

*poor drainage*

4. In line with NCRPBs principles of involuntary resettlement planning, contained in the Draft ESMS, the project avoided involuntary resettlement by proposing all improvement works within the existing RoW. There is no land acquisition in this project and the land on which the widening and strengthening are proposed belongs to PWD (B&R). However, the project will cause minor impact to some residences and shops that have encroached upon the RoW. The project will impact 20 households of whom 2 households would lose their place of residence, 7 households will lose a small portion of their house, 4 households will lose their shop, 5 households will lose their compound wall and 2 households their storage/motor room. The summary of affected households is given vide Appendix-II. A summary of resettlement impacts is given in Table 1. Since involuntary resettlement impacts is not significant, the project is categorised as S-2 in line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB

5. The census identified all 20 households who are likely to be affected during the widening and strengthening of the road stretches. Further, in built-up stretches no widening is proposed in order to minimise involuntary resettlement and it has been proposed to only strengthen the existing road with proper drainage facility. Necessary traffic arrangement measures with proper signage have been proposed to ensure smooth flow of traffic in these constricted stretches. A sample socio-economic survey was carried out amongst the impacted households. More than half the households derive their main income through self employment and only 25 percent have cultivation as their main source of income. In all household it is the men who are involved in income generating activity and the head is invariably the principle earner for the family. Four households are below poverty line<sup>1</sup>. Family income of about 25 percent of the households is below Rs.24,000/- per annum. There are 4 households that qualify under the vulnerable category and the census identified these socially and economically vulnerable<sup>2</sup> (4 BPL). Summary socio-economic information is in Appendix-III.

6. The project will also impact 15 common property resources that include 4 bus shelters, 1 water tank, 1 water tap, 1 community building, 1 tomb and 7 compound walls of common property resources. The structures used by the community will be relocated by the respective line department and it will be coordinated by the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Jhajjar. The relocation of community structures will be reviewed by the Project Engineer during the regular review meetings of the PIU and it will be ensured that all community structures and utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works.

**Table 1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts**

Impact	Rehabilitation of 13 Roads in Jhajjar District
Permanent Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Affected Households (AHs)	20 <sup>a</sup>
Affected Persons (APs)	70
Titled APs	0

<sup>1</sup> As per Planning Commission of India's definition, the per capita rural poverty line for Haryana is Rs.414.76 per month at 2004-05 rates.

<sup>2</sup> Vulnerable are (i) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (ii) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST); (iii) women-headed households (WHH); (d) elderly and (e) disabled persons.

Impact	Rehabilitation of 13 Roads in Jhajjar District
Non-titled APs (Encroachers)	70
Female-headed AH	0
IP/ST-headed AH	0
BPL AH	4
Affected Structures	20
Affected Trees/Crops	0
Affected Common Property Resources	15
Average Family Size	3.5
Average Household Income	Rs.4,579/- p.m.
<sup>a</sup> Of the 20 households getting impacted, only 2 households will face significant impact and for 18 households the impact is not significant	



*A residence getting affected*



*A bus shelter that will have to be rebuilt*

7. The RoW along sections of the 13-road stretches are encroached upon by the adjoining landowner who has extended his area of cultivation into the RoW. There is no mechanism to prevent such encroachments and it is practically not possible to prevent such encroachment. These encroachers will be given adequate time to harvest their crops and the project timeline will be disseminated to all villages along the 13-road stretches to ensure that the encroachers do not undertake cultivation within the RoW after harvesting what ever they have already cultivated.

8. Based on the socio-economic information obtained during the census surveys, there are no IPs and no impacts on IPs is envisaged. In the event of any impacts on IPs during implementation, the impacts will be addressed in line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB.

## B. Policy Framework and Entitlements

9. The Draft ESMS of NCRPB is based on (i) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended in 1984), (ii) the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, (iii) Draft National Tribal Policy, 2006, and (iv) ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009.

10. Project-related social impacts include IR impacts and impacts to IP. Broadly, physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) are the IR impacts. Project-related IP impacts are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset..

11. Based on the above laws and principles, the core social safeguard principles are:

- Avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement and impacts to indigenous peoples by exploring project and design alternatives;
- In cases, where IR and impacts on IP are unavoidable, enhancing or, at least, restoring the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels;
- Improving the standard of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;
- Addressing through special efforts to reduce negative impacts on indigenous people; measures to ensure they receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, and also to ensure transparent mechanisms including consultations and actively participation in projects that affect them;
- Ensuring that affected persons benefit from the projects funded to the extent possible and they are consulted on the project at different stages of the project from its planning to implementation; and
- Integrating the RP and IPP with the overall preparation and implementation of the project and payment of compensation and other assistances before award of civil works.

12. The entitlement matrix for this sub-project, based on the above policy principles is given in Table 2.

**Table 2: Entitlement Matrix**

SNo	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
1	Loss of residential and commercial structure	Residential and/or commercial structure	Encroacher	1. Two months notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops or demolish the encroached structure;  2. Compensation at scheduled rates without	Compensation for affected structure is based on schedule of rates	HSRDC

SNo	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
				depreciation for the affected portion of the structures		

**C. Consultation, Information Dissemination, Disclosure, and Grievance Redress**

13. The SRP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Focus group discussions, meetings, and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly people living in the villages along the road stretches proposed for widening.

14. The proposed widening and strengthening of the roads was explained with details of improvement works proposed and the extent (intermediate lane / two-lane) to which the roads are proposed for widening. The reasons for identifying these road stretches were discussed with the villagers and in particular the volume of traffic; the need for widening; the likely impact to land and structures along the corridor; and the efforts taken to minimize the impacts.

15. The villagers welcomed the widening and strengthening proposal and wanted the work to be undertaken immediately and completed before the next monsoon. The queries and concerns of the villagers and the response given is detailed in Appendix-V of this report.



*Discussions with the villagers*

16. The Entitlement Framework (EF) of the Draft ESMS and the SRP will be translated in Hindi and both the English and Hindi versions will be made available to the villagers by the implementing agency viz. Haryana State Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Limited (HSRDC). Copies of the EF and SRP will be available at the office of the Executive Engineer, Jhajjar Division, office of the concerned Sub-Divisional Engineers, office of the concerned village Panchayats, and its availability as part of public disclosure will be widely publicised through the village Panchayats. HSRDC will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan has been prepared for the project and is enclosed as Appendix-IV.

17. The SRP will be made available in the office of HSRDC, office of the concerned divisional and sub-divisional PWD (B&R). Finalized SRP will also be disclosed in ADB's website, State Government website, HSRDC website and NCRPB website. Payment of compensation for structures will be done prior to commencement of civil works.

18. The HSRDC will constitute a three-member Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) comprising of the DGM, HSRDC, Rohtak (jurisdictional DGM), the elected member of the project area and one member from the public who is known to be persons of integrity, good judgment and commands respect among the community. The existence of the GRC will be disseminated to the villagers through printed handouts providing details of the structure and process in redressing grievances. Any aggrieved villager can approach GRC, chaired by the DGM, HSRDC and if the grievance of the villager is not addressed, the aggrieved person will be directed to approach the District Collector. The aggrieved person will have the right to approach the court of law, if he/she is still unsatisfied with the decisions taken by the GRC and the Collector.

19. The GRC will meet every month, determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint; failing which the grievance will be addressed by the District Collector. If not satisfied, the affected households will have the option of approaching the appropriate courts of law. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were affected, and final outcome.

#### **D. Compensation and Income Restoration**

20. There is no land acquisition in this sub-project and only some private structures that have encroached upon the RoW will be affected. Affected structures are being compensated at replacement value in line with the provisions of the Draft ESMS of NCRPB and in the event of any requirement during implementation, loss of land will be compensated at replacement value. Other losses will be compensated based on the entitlement matrix.

21. The project will cause impact to four shops that have been built in the RoW, while the main residential building in the same premises will not be affected, these 4 shops will be affected. In line with the provisions of the entitlement matrix of NCRPB's Draft ESMS, the 4 encroached shops are entitled only for replacement cost of the affected structure and no other assistance is provided. Further, if any unforeseen impacts are noticed during the implementation, the affected households will be offered compensation as per the entitlement matrix of NCRPB's Draft ESMS.

#### **E. Institutional Framework, Resettlement Costs, and Implementation Schedule**

22. The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project. The Haryana State Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Limited, led by the Managing Director [who is also the Chief Engineer of PWD (B&R)] will be responsible for overall project implementation, monitoring, and supervision and preparation of all documentation needed for decision making, contracting, supervising of work and providing progress monitoring information to NCRPB. The Managing Director, HSRDC will be supported by DGM, HSRDC in Rohtak the jurisdictional DGM of HSRDC.

23. The institutional roles and responsibilities for SRP implementation, the resettlement costs and implementation schedules are provided in Tables 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

**Table 3: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

Activities	Agency Responsible
<b>Sub-project Initiation Stage</b>	
Finalization of sites/alignments for sub-projects	HSRDC
Disclosure of sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	HSRDC (DGM)
Consultations with villagers	HSRDC (DGM)
<b>RP Preparation Stage</b>	
Conducting Census of all affected household	HSRDC (DGM)
Conducting FGDs/ meetings during socio-economic survey	HSRDC (DGM)
Categorization of AHs for finalizing entitlements	HSRDC (DGM)
Formulating rehabilitation measures	HSRDC (DGM)
Conducting discussions/ meetings with all AHs and other stakeholders	HSRDC (DGM)
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	HSRDC
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	HSRDC (DGM)
Approval of RP	NCRPB
<b>RP Implementation Stage</b>	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	HSRDC (DGM)
Payment of compensation for structures	PBD (B&R)
Consultations with AHs during rehabilitation activities	HSRDC (DGM)
Grievances Redressal	HSRDC
Internal Monitoring	HSRDC (DGM)
Independent Audit commissioned by NCRPB	External Agency

24. The resettlement costs are based on the entitlement framework of Draft ESMS prepared by NCRPB for projects financed by NCRPB with ADB assistance. The unit costs in the entitlement framework are based on the NRRP, 2007.

**Table 4: Resettlement Costs**

S.No.	Items	Unit	Unit Rates (INR)	Quantity	Amount (INR)
1	<b>Compensation for Loss of Land</b>				
a	Land for road widening and strengthening	Acre	-	Nil	-
b	Annuity for landowners	Acre	-	Nil	-
<b>Sub total</b>					-

S.No.	Items	Unit	Unit Rates (INR)	Quantity	Amount (INR)
<b>2</b>	<b>Compensation for Structure and trees</b>				
a	Permanent	sq.m	9,370	148.6	1,392,195
b	Semi-permanent	sq.m	7,200	Nil	-
c	Temporary	sq.m.	2,200	27.2	59,774
d	Compund Wall	Running Meter	3,600	261.9	942,840
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>2,394,809</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Compensation for Common Property Resources</b>				
a	Bus shelter	Unit	40,000	4	160,000
b	Other Community buildings	Unit	50,000	4	200,000
c	Water Tanks	Unit	100,000	1	100,000
d	Compund Wall, etc	Unit	36,000	6	216,000
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>676,000</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Cost of Implementation of RP</b>				
a	NGO- for implementation of RP for threee months	Lump sum	1,500,000	0.25	375,000
b	Monitoring and Impact Evaluation	Lump sum	-	-	500,000
c	Costs involved in resolving grievances	Lump sum	-	-	100,000
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>975,000</b>
<b>Total</b>					<b>4,045,809</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Cost towards Un-quantified/ Unprecedented Adverse Social Impacts</b>				
a	Contingency (10 % of total RP costs)	10%	-	-	<b>404,581</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>4,450,389</b>
<b>In INR Million</b>					<b>4.45</b>

\* Provision made in the project cost

25. The implementation schedule takes into account the approval accorded by NCRPB for the project subject to compliance of Draft ESMS requirements. HSRDC is expected to submit the SRP to NCRPB in January 2010 for approval which forms the first step in SRP implementation that is expected to be completed in 6 months.

**Table 5: Implementation Schedule**

Activities	Implementation Schedule of RP Distributed over Months											
	2010											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Resettlement Planning</b>												
Approval of SRP by NCRPB	◆											
Disclosure of SRP	◆											
Dissemination of SRP and EF of Draft ESMS		—										
Training for DGM, HSRDC		—										
Finalisation of AHs list			—									
Issue of identity cards				—								
Disclosure of final SRP			—									
Constitute Grievance Redress Committee		◆										
Grievance Redressing Activities			—	—	—	—						
<b>Handing over of land for construction</b>												
Announce start date of SRP implementation through public notification			◆									
Removal of encroachments					◆							
Handing over of land to the contractor for construction						◆						
Start of civil works							◆					
<b>Rehabilitation assistance</b>												
Payment of compensation for structure				—								
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>												
Internal monitoring	All through the SRP implementation period											
External monitoring	Not required as the this Project comes under S-2 category											
Independent audit commissioned by NCRPB												◆

**F. Monitoring and Evaluation**

26. SRP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the HSRDC with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the DGM, HSRDC. Internal monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring before and after rehabilitation of the roads utilising baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of AHs undertaken during project preparation, and (iii) overall monitoring to assess AHs status. A detailed micro level work plan with various activities required to be carried out will be given to the DGM, HSRDC. The work plan will indicate the targets to be achieved during the month. Monthly progress report will be prepared reporting actual achievements against the

targets fixed and reasons for shortfalls, if any. The HSRDC will be responsible for managing and maintaining AHs databases, documenting results of AHs census, and verifying asset and socio-economic survey data, which will be used as the baseline for assessing SRP implementation impacts. The impact evaluation will be carried out as part of the independent audit done by NCRPB in line with the Draft ESMS. The audit will document, if the intended objectives of the SRP have been achieved. Towards this the following indicators will form the basis for the assessment during the project implementation: (i) number of AHs paid compensation for structure; (ii) income levels of the AHs; changes and shifts in occupation/trade; (iv) changes in type/tenure of housing of AHs; and (v) assets sold/bought. The independent audit will be carried out 6 months after the compensation are paid and submit the report directly to NCRPB. The NCRPB will submit the independent audit report to ADB for review.

Appendix – I

**Description of the Project**

1. Thirteen roads which form part of this package (Package 2) links many villages to major arterial roads of Jhajjar district. A brief description of the improvements proposed in each road is given below.
2. Jharli - Mohanbari Approach road: This Road Starts at km 17/40 of MDR130 and terminates at Mohanbari village. The single lane bituminous carriageway is badly damaged. Extensive cracks, pot holes and raveling is noticed for the entire length. The proposed Fuel storage yard for Thermal Power Plant is located along the project road alignment and on commissioning of the yard, Tanker Lorries can use this road to carry fuel to the yard. The project road is traversing through plain terrain and in general it is passing through agricultural land.
3. Jhajjar-Talao-Chhuchakawas road: This Road start from Jhajjar town and about 400m of alignment is passing through town area of Jhajjar having commercial and residential buildings on the either side of road. On the way it crosses Jhajjar bypass at Km0+400 and it ends at centre of Chuchhakwas village. One section of Project Road No.13 to Kheri village starts from Km 7+580. At chainage 0+840, construction of a new formation of railway line from Jhajjar to Rohatak is in progress and ROB/level crossing is required on commencement of train service. The existing alignment traverse through flat terrain and general land use is agricultural with exception of few built-up stretches.
4. Beri - Rohtak Road: The project road stretch starts at km 35+050 of MDR 122 and ends at Jhajjar district boundary in Ritoli village at Km 8+560. The alignment runs through plain agriculture fields and low lying areas prone to flooding.
5. Badli to Durina via Ladpur Munimpur: This road starts on the main market place in Badli town at km 17+200 of MDR 123 and ends at km 10+200 of SH15A. Predominantly flexible pavement with 5.5m wide carriageway exist except at built-up stretches where concrete pavement with width varying from 3.5 to 5.5m. In most of the village areas no offset distance is available to the buildings from pavement/drain edge and hence further widening would be near impossible.
6. Badli Pela Sondhi Yakubpur Road: This road also starts on the main market place in Badli town at km 18/9 of MDR123 and ends at km 20/1 of SH15A. Starting stretch of about 350m is passing through built-up section with buildings abutting on the edge of the pavement. Most of the project road is passing through flat terrain and agricultural land.
7. Sahlawas Amboli Bithla Dhakla (SH-22) Road: Begins at Sahlawas village and ends at km 14/3 of SH22. Mostly the road runs through agricultural land with the exception of few built-up stretches in village areas. It is noticed that domestic waste water is directly discharged into the road and causing stagnation of waste water in the pavement leading to pavement failure.
8. Subana (SH-22) Sarola Ahri road: Project road starts at km 18/4 on SH.22 and ends in Km. 7+280 in Ahari village. Initial 400m is running through built up area, where domestic waste water is directly discharged into the road side drain and it often overflows and causing stagnation of waste water

into the pavement leading to pavement failure. Most of the stretches are covered by agricultural land except village Sarola where buildings are constructed adjacent to the road edge preventing further widening.

9. Patauda (MDR-132 Dhani Saniyan Kahari Machroli(NH-71): This road begins at km 31/5 of MDR123 and ends at km 17/2 of NH 71. The alignment traverse largely through plain agricultural land and the average embankment height of the project road is about 1m.

10. Jhajjar Farrukhnagar road (SH15A), Mubarakpur Ismailpur Mundakhera (MDR-136) Badli, Iqbalpur Galibpur upto Distt Border: This road has two distinct parts in which one part starts at km 26/7 of SH.15A from Jhajjar and ends at MDR 136 and the second part starts from MDR 136 about 1850m away from end of the previous stretch. Alignment runs mostly through plain agricultural land.

11. Badli Iqbalpur road - Lohat - Delhi Border: This road starts at km 34/2 of MDR 136 and ends at Delhi border. Most of the stretches are passing through agricultural field and avenue tree plantation is seen on intermittent stretches. Existing bituminous pavements are generally in good to fair condition.

12. Chhuchakwas (MDR-130) Achej Paharipur, Malikpur Safipur road: Project Road starts at ChuChhkwas village and ends at km 13/05 of Beri Dadri Road. Here also most part of the project road is passing through agricultural fields except at few villages in between. Many water logged stretched exist in this road which require embankment rising. At village sections, outlet of domestic waste water is discharges directly into the road side drain and often overflows to road and this eventually leads to pavement failure.

13. Godhri - Safipur: This road starts at km 91/950 of SH.20 – Chuchhakwas – Dadri road and ends at km 97/1 of SH.20 – Chuchhakwas – Dadri road. It runs mainly on agricultural land but at village stretches buildings are very close to the edge of the pavement.

14. Gawalision (VT)Kheri Hosdarpur Karodha Raiya (SH-22) Salodha Gijroth (NH-71): This project road has two different parts in which the first part starts at Km 7+580 of Jhajjar-Talao-Chhuchakawas road and ends at Kosli Jhajjar Road and the second part starts at same road where the previous road ends but it is 500m away from the end of previous road and then it ends at km 149/0 of NH 71A Jhajjar - Rewari Road. Most of the road alignment is traversing through agricultural land.

15. In general, it is observed that there is no possibility for widening at built-up areas of villages along the road alignment where buildings are adjacent to pavement which in most case is cement concrete pavement. The width varies from 3.5 to 5 m. The drainage situation is poor. In order to improve the living in these settlements, it is essential that bypasses are built to these built-up areas as widening along the existing alignment will required major resettlement effort. The HSRDC should commit to take initiatives to implement this in the near future.

**Table: Rehabilitation of 13 Roads – Widening Proposal**

Road No	Name of the Road	Length in (km)	Existing width (m)	Proposed width (m)
1	Jharli Mohanbari Approach Road	3.235	3.66	5.5
2	Jhajjar, Talao, Chhuchakawas Road	13.460	5.50	10
3	Beri, Rohtak Road	8.560	5.50	7
4	Badli to Durina via Ladpur Munimpur	11.430	5.50	7
5	Badli Pela Sondhi Yakubpur Road	9.800	5.50	7
6	Sahlawas Amboli Bithla Dhakla SH-22 including Jatwara Approach Road	16.220	3.66	5.5
7	Subana (SH-22) Sarola Ahri Road	6.640	3.66	5.5
8	Patauda (MDR-132) Dhani Saniyan Kahari Machroli (NH-71)	10.080	3.66	5.5
9	Jhajjar Farrukhnagar Road (SH-15A) Mubarakpur Ismailpur Mundakhera (MDR-136) Badli Iqbalpur Galibpur upto Distt Border	11.755	3.66	5.5
10	Badli Iqbalpur Road Lohat Delhi Border	3.765	3.66	5.5
11	Chhuchakwas (MDR-130) Achej Paharipur, Malikpur Safipur Road	12.475	3.66	5.5
12	Godhri Safipur Impota	6.290	3.66	5.5
13	Gawalision (VT) Kheri Hosdarpur Karodha Raiya (SH-22) Salodha Gijrodh (NH-71)	15.020	3.66	5.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>128.73</b>		



## Appendix – II

## Summary of Affected Households

S.No	ID No	Side	Offset	Road Name	Design Chainage	Village	Taluk	Name of head of household	Type of structure	Use of structure
1	14/1	Left	5.40	Jharli Mohanbari road	0.150	Jharli	Mattanhill	Vikram Singh	Temporary	Other use
2	14/2	Right	17.20	Jharli Mohanbari road	0.150	Jharli	Mattanhill	Manoj Kumar	Temporary	Business
3	14/3	Right	5.70	Jharli Mohanbari road	30.000	Jharli	Mattanhill	Satbir Singh	Temporary	Business
4	14/4	Left	5.50	Jharli Mohanbari road	0.220	Jharli	Mattanhill	Yudhbir Singh	Permanent	Residence
5	14/5	Left	6.00	Jharli Mohanbari road	0.300	Jharli	Mattanhill	Rampal	Permanent	Business
6	14/6	Left	6.10	Jharli Mohanbari road	0.400	Jharli	Mattanhill	Satbir Singh	Permanent	Business
7	14/7	Right	3.30	Jharli Mohanbari road	2.310	Mohanbari	Mattanhill	Satya Kumar	Permanent	Other use
8	13/1	Left	4.80	Gawalison - Salodha Gijrodh	5.100	Dawla	Jhajjar	Balwan Singh	Permanent	Residence
9	13/2	Left	6.90	Gawalison - Salodha Gijrodh	6.900	Dawla	Dawla	Jagdish Pandit	Permanent	Tubewell
10	13/3	Left	6.94	Gawalison - Salodha Gijrodh	6.940	Karoda	Jhajjar	Captain Singh	Permanent	Business
11	12/1	Left	5.50	Godhri Safipur Impota	3.200	Safipur	Beri	Jeet	Permanent	Business
12	12/2	Left	2.90	Godhri Safipur Impota	5.100	Imlota	Dadri	Laxman	Permanent	Residence
13	7/1	Left	4.40	Subana to Sarola Ahri Road	0.000	Subana	Jhajjar	Pratap Singh	Permanent	Residence
14	6/ari/1	Right	4.30	Amboli approach to SH-22	0.140	Bhurawas	Mattanhill	Ishwar Das	Permanent	Residence
15	6/ar/2/1	Left	3.20	Jatwara to Shalawas	5.400	Jhatwara	Jhajjar	Ravinder Singh	Permanent	Residence
16	6/ar/2/2	Left	3.20	Jatwara to Shalawas	5.400	Jhatwara	Jhajjar	Jagdish Chander	Permanent	Residence
17	4/1	Left	5.50	Badli to Duriana	0.000	Badli	Jhajjar	Om Prakash	Permanent	Business
18	4/2	Left	5.50	Badli to Duriana	0.000	Badli	Bahadurgar	Lakshman	Permanent	Business
19	4/1&2	Left	5.50	Badli to Duriana	0.000	Badli	Jhajjar	Kartar Singh	Permanent	Business
20	2/1	Left	9.00	Jhajjar to Chuchhakwas	11.800	Chuchhakwas	Jhajjar	Satbir Singh Phagat	Permanent	Pvt School

## Appendix - III

## Analysed Tables of Socio Economic Survey

1. The socioeconomic survey was carried out in November 2009 amongst 20 affected households. The findings of the socio-economic survey are presented below.
2. All the respondents households are Hindus and mother tongue is Hindi for all. Sixty percent of the AHs have been living in the project area for 10 years and less followed by 20 percent each who have been living in the project area between 10 and 20 years and between 20 and 30 years. Fifty percent of the respondents belong to general category with 25 percent each belonging to other backward caste and scheduled caste. The social characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Social Characteristics of the Surveyed Population

Religion		Mother Tongue		Years in living in this village		Social Group	
Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH
Hindu	100	Hindi	100	Up to 10 years	60.0	General	50.0
Muslim	-	Urdu	-	> 10 and ≤ 20	20.0	OBC	25.0
Christian	-	Punjabi	-	> 20 and ≤ 30	-	SC	25.0
Sikhism	-	Rajasthani	-	> 30	20.0	ST	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Survey Data, November 2009

3. Fifty percent of the AHs derive their income mainly from self employment and the main source of income for 25 percent is cultivation followed by 10 percent each having their main source of income from casual labour and salaried employment. Thirty percent have a family income of Rs.24,000 and less per annum followed by 25 percent earning between Rs.24,001 and Rs.50,000 and 45 percent earning above Rs.50,000. Income from self employment is not that remunerative with 52 percent earning less than Rs.50,000 per annum through self employment. The economic characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Economic Characteristics of the Surveyed Population

Main Occupation		Family Income		Income from self employed	
Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH
Trading	-	≤ 24,000	30.0	≤ 50,000	52.2
Cultivation	25.0	> 24,000 and ≤ 50,000	25.0	> 50,000 and ≤ 100,000	12.8
Casual labour	10.0	> 50,000	25.0	> 100,000	-
Salaried	10.0				
Self employed	55.0	Not disclosed	20.0	Not disclosed	35.0

Total	100.0	Total	100.0	Total	100.0
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Source: Survey Data, November 2009

3. The key socio-economic indicators based on the socio-economic survey carried out in November 2009 are presented below. These would form the baseline indicators that would be compared with the evaluation carried out by the independent audit by NCRPB.

**Table 3: Key Socio-economic Indicators (N = 20)**

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	<b>Income</b>		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs.4,579-
2	Number of earners	Average	1.0
3	Self employed	%	55.0
b)	<b>Housing</b>		
4	Permanent	%	50.0
5	Semi-permanent	%	-
6	Temporary houses	%	50.0
7	Owned	%	100
8	Rented	%	-
9	Having separate kitchen	%	50.0
10	Having separate toilet	%	50.0
11	Having separate bath	%	50.0
12	Houses electrified	%	100.0
13	House with water supply	%	-
c)	<b>Demographic Details</b>		
14	Family size	Average	3.5
15	Women headed household	%	-

Appendix – IV

**Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan**

Activity	Task	Timing (Date/Period)	No of People	Agencies
Stakeholder Identification	Mapping of the project area	Nov '09	-	DGM, HSRDC
Project information Dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets to the AHs	Feb '10	20	HSRDC
Consultation with AHs during SRP preparation	Discuss potential impacts of the project	Dec '09	15	DGM, HSRDC
Notice to all villagers	Publicise project schedule and notice to encroachers not to cultivate after harvest	Feb '10	-	DGM, HSRDC
Public Notification	Public notification through newspaper advertisement	Feb '10	-	HSRDC
Socio-Economic Survey	Collect socio-economic information on AHs	Nov '09	20	DGM, HSRDC
Consultation and schedule for civil works	Discuss assistance, dates of demolition of encroached structures and grievance redress mechanisms	March '10	-	DGM, HSRDC
Publicize the final SRP	Distribute Leaflets or booklets in local language	March '10	-	DGM, HSRDC
Full Disclosure of the SRP to AHs	SRP to be made available in local language to AHs	March '10	-	DGM, HSRDC
Web Disclosure of the SRP	SRP posted on ADB, NCRPB and HSRDC website	March '10	-	HSRDC

Appendix - V

Minutes of Public Consultation

Consultations were held with the affected households and other villagers along the road corridors during the socio-economic survey in November 2009. Details of the rehabilitation of the roads and the reason for undertaking improvements were explained. The time taken for construction, the various design standards proposed were also explained.



The queries and concerns of the participants and the response and proposed remedial measures for each of the query/concern is presented below.

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
1	The road becomes slushy during monsoon and thereafter it is extremely difficult to use the road.	It was explained that proper drainage has been proposed in the design and there will be no flooding of the road.
2	Will the widening involve raising the level of the sides that are currently low lying.	Yes
3	Will the road develop pot holes after monsoon like how it happens every time	The standards are very high and there will be officers checking the quality of work to ensure that the road is of high standard
4	Requested that the road improvements are taken up immediately as they are finding it difficult to use the road	Will be undertaken very soon
5	Will impact to structures affected will be compensated	Structures will be compensated
6	What will be the basis of fixing compensation	The PWD schedule of rates will be adopted and there will be no depreciation
7	How much land is going to be acquired	There will be no land acquisition as all improvement works are proposed within the available RoW
8	Will there be employment for locals during	Preference will be given to local people

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Query / Concern</b>	<b>Response</b>
	road laying or labourers from other places will brought	while hiring labourers and only if qualified personnel are not available, they will be hired from outside

# Resettlement Planning Document

## G. DEVELOPMENT OF MULTI-MODEL TRANSIT CENTRE AT SARAI KHALE KHAN

Draft Short Resettlement Plan for Redevelopment of ISBT at Sarai Khale Khan  
Document Stage: Draft for Consultation  
Project Number:  
December 2009

## India: National Capital Region Planning Board Project

Prepared by the Government of Delhi

The resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

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## A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. National Capital region Planning Board (NCRPB), a statutory body functioning under the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, was constituted with the objective "to promote growth and balanced development of the National Capital Region" and towards achieving the objective, NCRPB has laid down broad framework and principles in its 'Regional Plan 2021', a vision document prepared and approved by NCR Planning Board in 2005. NCRPB has been supporting infrastructure based interventions in the national capital region and in order to meet the increasing demand for financial assistance from project proponents, NCRPB has proposed to avail financial assistance from Asian Development Bank to fund urban infrastructure projects with emphasis on building water supply, sewerage, sanitation and transportation infrastructure in the national capital region.

2. The sub-projects proposed for funding may involve acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic impacts to households. These impacts could be direct or sometimes indirect and will have to be addressed at project preparation stage. Further, there could be impact to community assets and facilities. Recognising the environmental and social issues that can arise in infrastructure projects, NCRPB has prepared a Draft Environmental and Social Management Systems (ESMS) in line with ADBs safeguard requirements for Financial Intermediaries (FIs).

3. In line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB and ADB's loan procedures for financial intermediaries; this Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the redevelopment of Sarai Khale Khan ISBT. As part of the redevelopment, the ISBT in Sarai Khale Khan is being developed as a Multi-Modal Transit Centre (MMTC) that would facilitate integration of bus, rail and private/IPT modes for travel within the region as well as in facilitating more modal shift to public transport within Delhi and thus contributing to reducing the road congestion. The improvement work involves: bus bays with boarding and alighting platforms segregated, idle bays, washing/workshop facilities for buses, and booking/ticketing counters for inter-state buses; bus bays with boarding and alighting platforms segregated for local CNG buses; administrative /terminal offices of DTC and other transport operators; offices for DTTDC and other tour operators; pedestrian connectivity to Hazrat Nizamuddin Railway Station; passenger facilities including dormitories, waiting hall, toilet, cloak room and restaurant/cafeteria; parking facilities for auto, taxi, rickshaw and private vehicles; commercial retail and office space; and space for a hotel to be developed by private sector.



*A view of the Sarai Khale Khan ISBT platform*



*Passengers waiting to board a bus*

4. In line with NCRPBs principles of involuntary resettlement planning, contained in the Draft ESMS, the project avoided involuntary resettlement by designing all redevelopment works within the campus of Sarai Khale Khan ISBT. There is no land acquisition in this sub-project and the land on which the MMTC is proposed is owned by Government of Delhi. The project will cause minimal disruption to 9 licensed traders who are currently operating from the existing ISBT campus. Amongst the 9 licensed vendors, there is 1 government undertaking having its fruit juice counter. The number of licensed private vendors therefore is 8. Further, amongst these 8 licensed traders, 7 of them have engaged employees and in all there are 26 employees. These employees would neither face loss of employment nor face any cut in their wages and hence will have no impacts. None of the 8 licensed private traders will face any disruption to their livelihood during the relocation to the transit ISBT platforms as it would be done overnight without causing inconvenience to passengers and traders. All the 8 traders will be accommodated in kiosks/stalls within the ISBT campus in the transit ISBT platforms. Further, the construction will be carried out in phased manner without affecting their business and the transit arrangement is presented in the plan given in Appendix-I. The summary of licensed vendors is given vide Appendix-II. A summary of resettlement impacts is given in Table-1. Since involuntary resettlement impacts are not significant, the project is categorised as S-2 in line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB.

5. The census identified all 8 licensed private vendors who would require to be provided alternate space in the transit ISBT till the end of their license period and also the 1 government owned juice outlet. A sample socio-economic survey was undertaken amongst all the licensed vendors comprising of both kiosks/stalls and PCO/STD/ISD booths and the findings of the socio-economic survey is presented below. The primary occupation of all the head of households is business/ trading. These traders in the market are engaged fulltime in trading/business and only in 1 family another family member is self employed. In majority of the household only the men are involved in income generating activity and the head is invariably the principle earner for the family. One household is below poverty line<sup>1</sup>. Family income of about 67 percent of the households is above Rs.50,000/- per annum. There are 3 households that qualify under the vulnerable category and the census identified these socially and economically vulnerable<sup>2</sup> (1 BPL and 2 disabled). Summary socio-economic information is in Appendix-III.

<sup>1</sup> As per Planning Commission of India's definition, the per capita urban poverty line for Delhi is Rs.612.91 per month at 2004-05 rates.

<sup>2</sup> Vulnerable are (i) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (ii) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST); (iii) women-headed households (WHH); (d) elderly and (e) disabled persons.

6. The project impacts 6 public toilets and these are being provided afresh in the transit ISBT. Since the number of bus bays is less in number in the transit ISBT, fewer toilets are being provided in lieu of the affected toilets. However, the MMTC has provision for adequate toilet. The alternate arrangements proposed in the transit ISBT have been discussed with the vendors and passengers during the consultations had during the course of preparation of this SRP.

**Table 1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts**

Impact	Redevelopment of Sarai Khale Khan ISBT
Permanent Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Affected Households (AHs)	0
Affected Persons (APs)	0
Titled APs	0
Non-titled APs (Leaseholders/Renters and Workers/Employees)	0
Licensed private vendors facing minimal disruption	8 <sup>a</sup>
Licensed government/cooperative owned outlets	1
Female-headed AH	0
IP/ST-headed AH	0
BPL AH	1
Affected Structures	0
Affected Trees/Crops	0
Affected Common Property Resources	6 <sup>b</sup>
Average Family Size	6.3
Average Household Income	Rs.6,698/- p.m.
<sup>a</sup> These 8 households will only face minimal disruption during one overnight shifting to the transit ISBT	
<sup>b</sup> The 6 public toilets are being replaced in adequate number in the transit ISBT	



*A view of a stall in platform*



*Unrestricted entry of service providers – ear cleaning*

7. The Sarai Khale Khan ISBT at present does not bar entry of hawkers into the ISBT campus. Hawkers selling water packets, fruits, flower and socks/stockings, during winter, is a common sight and once the redevelopment of ISBT into a MMTC is completed, the entry into MMTC will be restricted to passengers and no hawkers may be allowed. In order to ensure that the hawkers are aware of the likely restriction on entry after redevelopment, the DoT will display notice boards indicating the timeline of the redevelopment works and the tentative date from which entry will be barred to hawkers. These display boards will be put up in each platform along with information on the facilities that the MMTC will have.

8. Transit ISBT will accommodate all vendors who will require to be relocated during the construction that is being scheduled in a phased manner to avoid inconvenience to passengers and vendors. The transit arrangement ensures minimal disruption to vendors and they will be able to continue their business without any break in business-days. There will be no fall in income during construction period as the transit ISBT will continue to accommodate all the buses that are plying currently and the project does not envisage fall in passenger traffic. Further, the employees will neither face loss of employment nor wage reduction and hence will not be affected. The vendors bid for the kiosks/stalls and PCO/STD/ISD booths every year and most of the licenses issued by DoT will be due for renewal by mid next year. On expiry of the license period the vendors will have to take part in the bid process as in the past.

9. Based on the socio-economic information obtained during the census surveys carried out by Delhi Integrated Multi-model Transit System Ltd (DIMTS), there are no IPs and no impacts on IPs is envisaged. In the event of any impacts on IPs during implementation, the impacts will be addressed in line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB.

## **B. Policy Framework and Entitlements**

10. The Draft ESMS of NCRPB is based on (i) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended in 1984), (ii) the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, (iii) Draft National Tribal Policy, 2006, and (iv) ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009.

11. Project-related social impacts include IR impacts and impacts to IP. Broadly, physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) are the IR impacts. Project-

related IP impacts are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset..

12. Based on the above laws and principles, the core social safeguard principles are:
- Avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement and impacts to indigenous peoples by exploring project and design alternatives;
  - In cases, where IR and impacts on IP are unavoidable, enhancing or, at least, restoring the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels;
  - Improving the standard of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;
  - Addressing through special efforts to reduce negative impacts on indigenous people; measures to ensure they receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, and also to ensure transparent mechanisms including consultations and actively participation in projects that affect them;
  - Ensuring that affected persons benefit from the projects funded to the extent possible and they are consulted on the project at different stages of the project from its planning to implementation; and
  - Integrating the RP and IPP with the overall preparation and implementation of the project and payment of compensation and other assistances before award of civil works.

13. The entitlement matrix for this sub-project, based on the above policy principles is given in Table 2.

**Table 2: Entitlement Matrix**

SNo	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
1	Minimal disruption during relocation	Commercial activities	Leaseholders, and hawkers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shifting assistance to all leaseholders</li> <li>2. 90 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption and restriction on entry to hawkers on completion of construction.</li> <li>3. In case of any delays in provision of alternate site/space for the vendors, leading to disruption of livelihood, an allowance to vendors based on minimum wage rate for the actual</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000 will be provided to leaseholders having a kiosk/stall of 100sq.ft and above and for PCO/STD/ISD booths and trolleys selling magazine of less than 100 sq.ft will be paid Rs.5000</li> <li>2. DoT will ensure civil works will be phased to minimize disruption through construction</li> </ol>	DIMTS

SNo	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
				period of disruption, as the case may be.	scheduling in coordination with the contractors and the DIMTS	

### C. Consultation, Information Dissemination, Disclosure, and Grievance Redress

14. The SRP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Focus group discussions, meetings, and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly vendors in the ISBT campus and transport operators and crew. The project details were disclosed to the vendors through a meeting held on 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2009.

15. The proposed redevelopment of Sarai Khale Khan ISBT was explained by the Transport Department Officer with the help of design drawings to the participants. The transport department officer detailed the transit arrangement being made to ensure smooth operation of buses and the relocation plan for the vendors.



*Officer from the Transport Department explaining the Project details to the shopkeepers*



*A section of the crew during consultation*

16. The vendors do not perceive any loss in the transit ISBT as they do not envisage any fall in passenger traffic. The PCO booth operators were concerned about the 3-month license period currently being followed for them unlike the shopkeepers and wanted 1-year license period. The queries and concerns of the vendors, transport operators and the crew and the response given by the officials is detailed in Appendix-V of this report.

17. The Entitlement Framework (EF) of the Draft ESMS and the SRP will be translated in Hindi and both the English and Hindi versions will be made available to the vendors by the implementing agency viz. Department of Transport. Copies of the EF and SRP will be available at the office of the Estate Manager, Sarai Khale Khan ISBT and its availability as part of public disclosure will be publicised through display boards at strategic points in the ISBT platforms. DIMTS, the PMC for the MMTTC, will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan has been prepared for the project and is enclosed as Appendix-IV.

18. The SRP will be made available in the office of DoT, DIMTS, and the Estate Manger, Sarai Khale Khan ISBT. Finalized SRP will also be disclosed in ADB's website, State Government website, and NCRPB website. Relocation of vendors and payment of shifting assistance should be carried out prior to commencement of civil works.

19. The DoT will constitute a three-member Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) comprising of the Commissioner of the DoT, the elected member of the project area and one member from the public who is known to be persons of integrity, good judgment and commands respect among the community. The existence of the GRC will be disseminated to the vendors through printed handouts providing details of the structure and process in redressing grievances. Any aggrieved vendor can approach GRC, chaired by the Commissioner of DoT and if the grievance of the vendor is not addressed, the aggrieved person will be directed to approach the District Collector. The aggrieved person will have the right to approach the court of law, if he/she is still unsatisfied with the decisions taken by the GRC and the Collector.

20. The GRC will meet every month, determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint; failing which the grievance will be addressed by the District Collector. If not satisfied, the vendors will have the option of approaching the appropriate courts of law. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were affected, and final outcome.

#### **D. Compensation and Income Restoration**

21. There is no land acquisition in this sub-project and no private structures are being affected. In the event of any requirement during implementation, loss of land and structures will be compensated at replacement value. Other losses will be compensated based on the entitlement matrix.

22. No loss to business is envisaged for the 8 private businesses (shops/stalls and PCO/ISD/STD booths) during the redevelopment of the ISBT as these businesses will be accommodated in the transit ISBT. The consultations with the vendors and the socio-economic survey carried out reaffirmed that there will no loss of income to the businesses as the relocation will be done overnight and there will no business-day lost during the shifting. In order to shift the kiosks/stalls/booths, the vendors are being provided one time shifting assistance. However, there are 2 handicapped amongst the PCO operators who will be given preference in employment opportunities that arise in the MMTC as PCO business per se is not remunerative any more. Further, if any unforeseen impacts are noticed during the implementation, the vendors will be offered compensation as per the entitlement matrix of NCRPB's Draft ESMS.

#### **E. Institutional Framework, Resettlement Costs, and Implementation Schedule**

23. The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project. The Department of Transport (DoT), led by the Commissioner will be responsible for overall project implementation, monitoring, and supervision and preparation of all documentation needed for decision making, contracting, supervising of work and providing progress monitoring information to NCRPB. The Commissioner, DoT will be supported by DIMTS Ltd, the special purpose vehicle, that will function as Project Management Consultants (PMC) and Design Consultants. Since, the project does

not involve any land acquisition and only payment of shifting assistance is involved, the Estate Manager of Sarai Khale Khan ISBT with the guidance of the Social Safeguard Manager at NCRPB will undertake the SRP implementation and consultations with the vendors.

24. The institutional roles and responsibilities for SRP implementation, the resettlement costs and implementation schedules are provided in Tables 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

**Table 3: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

Activities	Agency Responsible
<b>Sub-project Initiation Stage</b>	
Finalization of sites/alignments for sub-projects	DoT
Disclosure of sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	DoT (Estate Manger)
Consultations with vendors in the market	DoT (Estate Manger)
<b>RP Preparation Stage</b>	
Conducting Census of all vendors	DIMTS
Conducting FGDs/ meetings during socio-economic survey	DIMTS
Categorization of vendors for finalizing entitlements	DIMTS
Formulating rehabilitation measures	DIMTS
Conducting discussions/ meetings with all vendors and other stakeholders to disclose transit arrangement	DoT (Estate Manger)
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	DIMTS
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	DoT
Approval of RP	NCRPB
<b>RP Implementation Stage</b>	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	DoT (Estate Manger)
Consultations with vendors during rehabilitation activities	DoT (Estate Manger)
Grievances Redressal	DoT
Internal Monitoring	DIMTS
Independent Audit commissioned by NCRPB	External Agency

25 The resettlement costs are based on the entitlement framework of Draft ESMS prepared by NCRPB for projects financed by NCRPB with ADB assistance. The unit costs in the entitlement framework are based on the NRRP, 2007.

**Table 4: Resettlement Costs**

S.No.	Items	Unit	Unit Rate (INR)	Quantity	Amount (INR)
1	<b>Compensation for Loss of Land</b>				
a	Vacant Non-agricultural	Ha	-	Nil	-

S.No.	Items	Unit	Unit Rate (INR)	Quantity	Amount (INR)
b	Residential	Ha	-	Nil	-
c	Agricultural	Ha	-	Nil	-
<b>Sub total</b>					
<b>2</b>	<b>Resettlement costs and assistances</b>				
a	Shifting assistance for kiosks/stalls of 100 sq.ft and above	Lump sum	10,000	-	-
b	Shifting assistance for kiosks/stalls/booths of less than 100 sq.ft	Lump sum	5,000	9	45,000
c	Replacement cost for structures affected	Sq. m	-	Nil	-
d	Relocation of Common Property	Lump sum	-	*	-
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>45,000</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Cost of Implementation of RP</b>				
a	NGO- for implementation of RP for 6 months	Year	-	Nil	-
b	Monitoring and Impact Evaluation	Lump sum	-	-	100,000
c	Costs involved in resolving grievances	Lump sum	-	-	25,000
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>125,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>170,000</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Cost towards Un-quantified/ Unprecedented Adverse Social Impacts</b>				
a.	Contingency (10 % of total RP costs)	10%	-	-	17,000
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>187,000</b>
<b>In INR Million</b>					<b>0.19</b>

\* Provision made in the project cost

26. The implementation schedule takes into account the approval accorded by NCRPB for the project subject to compliance of Draft ESMS requirements. DoT is expected to submit the SRP to NCRPB in January 2010 for approval which forms the first step in SRP implementation that is expected to be completed in 6 months.

**Table 5: Implementation Schedule**

Activities	Implementation Schedule of RP Distributed over Months											
	2010											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Resettlement Planning</b>												
Approval of SRP by NCRPB	◆											
Disclosure of SRP	◆											
Dissemination of SRP and EF of Draft ESMS		—										
Training for DoT Estate Manager		—										
Finalisation of vendors list			—									
Issue of identity cards				—								
Disclosure of Transit ISBT plan			—									
Constitute Grievance Redress Committee		◆										
Grievance Redressing Activities			—	—	—	—						
<b>Transit Shops/Stalls Occupation</b>												
Announce start date of SRP implementation through public notification			◆									
Occupation of kiosks/stalls/booths at Transit ISBT					◆							
Handing over of land to the contractor for construction						◆						
Start of civil works							◆					
<b>Rehabilitation assistance</b>												
Disburse shifting allowance				—								
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>												
Internal monitoring	All through the SRP implementation period											
External monitoring	Not required as the this Project comes under S-2 category											
Independent audit commissioned by NCRPB												◆

**F. Monitoring and Evaluation**

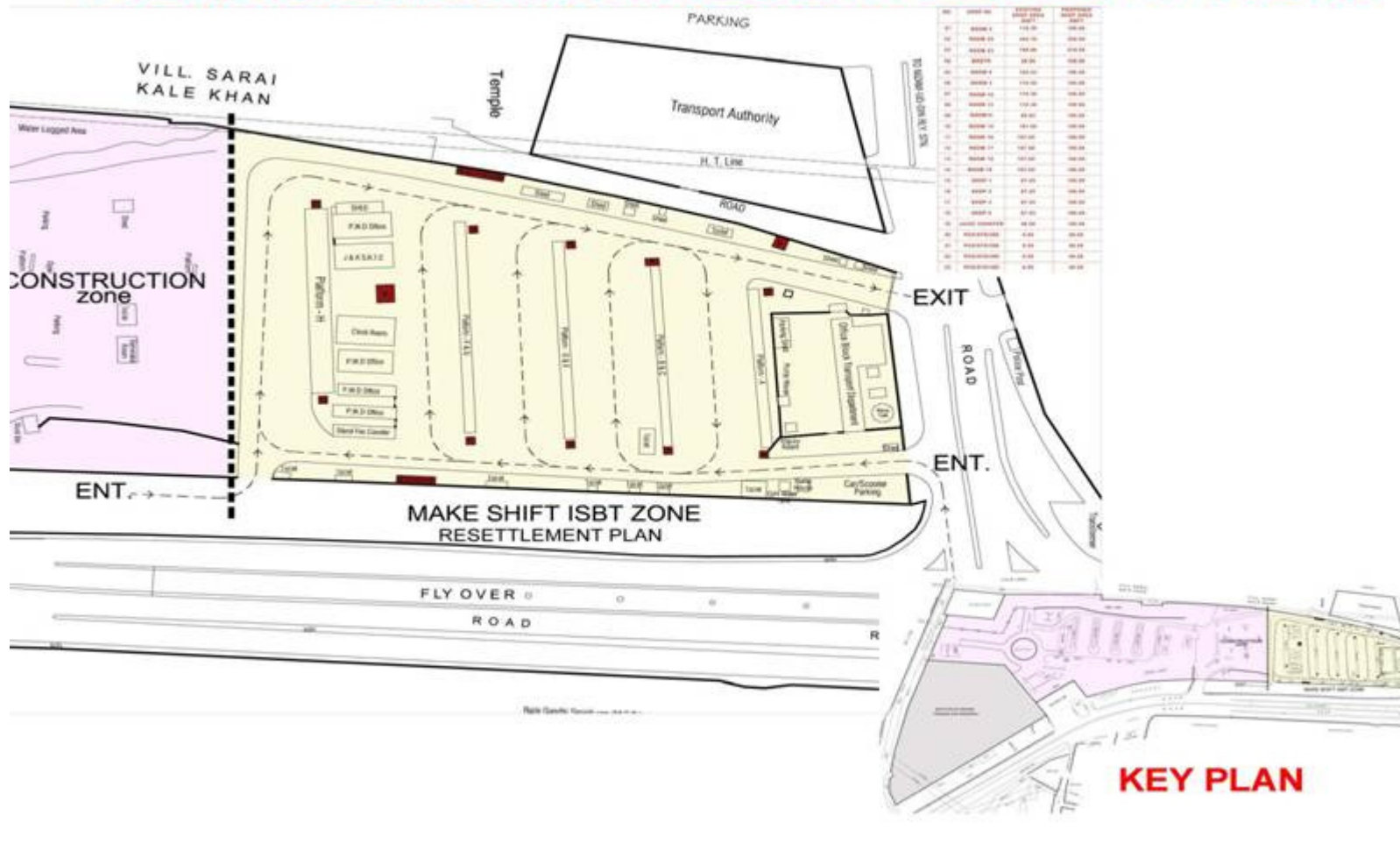
27. SRP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the DoT with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the DoT. Internal monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after relocation in transit ISBT utilising baseline information established through

the socio-economic survey of vendors undertaken during project preparation, and (iii) overall monitoring to assess vendor status. A detailed micro level work plan with various activities required to be carried out will be given to the Estate Manager. The work plan will indicate the targets to be achieved during the month. Monthly progress report will be prepared reporting actual achievements against the targets fixed and reasons for shortfalls, if any. The DoT will be responsible for managing and maintaining vendor databases, documenting results of vendor census, and verifying asset and socio-economic survey data, which will be used as the baseline for assessing SRP implementation impacts. The impact evaluation will be carried out as part of the independent audit done by NCRPB in line with the Draft ESMS. The audit will document, if the intended objectives of the SRP have been achieved. Towards this the following indicators will form the basis for the assessment during the project implementation: (i) number of vendors paid shifting allowance; (ii) income levels of the vendors at the transit ISBT; (iii) levels of services at the transit ISBT. It would be desirable to undertake an evaluation by the same independent audit agency hired by NCRPB on completion of the MMTC and the following key indicators could be assessed towards evaluation of the impacts, including: (i) income levels of the vendors at the redeveloped ISBT; (ii) levels of services (iii) changes and shifts in occupation/trade; (iv) changes in type/tenure of housing of vendors; and (v) assets sold/bought. The independent audit will be carried out 6 months after relocation to transit ISBT and ideally repeated again 6 months after the MMTC is commissioned and submit the report directly to NCRPB. The NCRPB will submit the independent audit report to ADB for review.

Appendix – I

Transit arrangement plan

# REHABILITATION/RESETTLEMENT PLAN



Appendix – I

**Description of the Project**

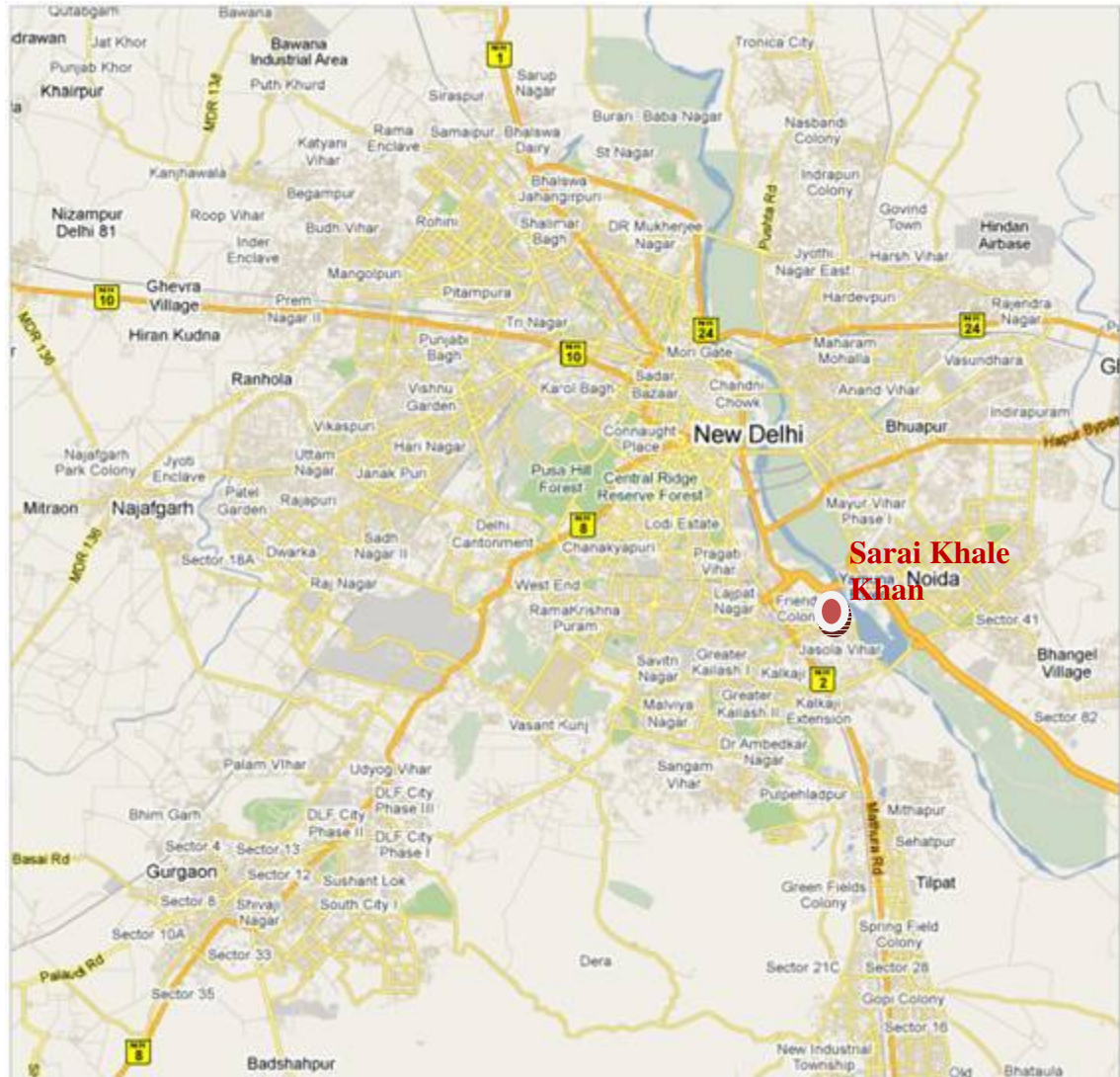
1. At present an Interstate bus terminal (ISBT) is functioning at Sarai Kale Khan (SKK), which is focusing on the requirement of interstate bus traffic and associated transport needs. The local buses also operate from the terminal providing access to the ISBT from various parts of the city. The ISBT at SKK provides an ideal location with Hazrat Nizamudin railway station located adjacent to SKK. A proper integration of all three modes of public transport which are servicing from the area viz. Interstate bus, Local bus and Rail is essential to achieve objective to have an integrated multi-modal network of public transport systems. The phased development plan for Delhi Metro includes extension of metro rail to connect SKK and hence MMTC should have proper integration with Metro also.

2. The MMTC planned at SKK will facilitate seamless integration of the inter-city and intra city transit options in the area and largely benefit inter modal transfer by transit passengers with reduced transfer times and improved comfort. This will also have significant impact on the utilization of transit services as transfer between local bus to interstate bus/train services become very convenient. The passengers will also benefit from the pedestrian friendly design for the MMTC, which will improve the safety of passengers and improved environmental comfort. The proposed MMTC will thus provide significant community benefits and will have a positive impact on the transport movement in the area.

3. The 10.5 hectares of site is a linear patch along 45 m wide inner ring road, which connects ITO on north and Ashram Chowk on south. The project site has an irregular shape and is part of the Public / Semi-Public Use designated by the existing land use plan of the city, in the Master Plan of Delhi, 2021. The entire site is sloping north to South along the length of the site. It has close proximity with river Yamuna on its eastern side and a deep drain/ Nallah very close on its Southern side. Parts of the site are covered with Debris/ filled-up dumps/ bushes/ grass etc. The variation in level of site and ring road is approximately 2 meter.

4. The broad project components are: ISBT – Bus bays with boarding and alighting platforms segregated, Idle bays, washing/workshop facilities for buses, booking/ticketing counters; Local Bus Terminal - Bus bays with boarding and alighting platforms segregated; admin/terminal office – Includes

ISBT administration, CCTV security room, maintenance room and office DTC and other roadways; Offices for DTTDC and other tour operators; Pedestrian Connectivity to Hazarat Nizamuddin Railway Station; Passenger facilities include dormitories, waiting hall, toilet, cloak room and restaurant/cafeteria; Parking facilities include for Auto, taxi, rickshaw and private vehicles; Commercial retail and office space; and Hotel (space allocated for development by private sector)





Appendix – II

Summary of Vendors

Shop No	Area in Sq.ft.	Name of Licensee	Trade	License Fee per annum
<b>Kiosks / Stalls</b>				
1	67.25	Sh. Narender Chawla	General Marchant & Provisional Items	3256.00
2	67.25	Sh. Radha K Shan	Eatable Items	7077.00
3	67.25	Sh. Ramesh Kumar	General Marchant	24101.00
6	67.25	Md. Khurshid	Fast Food & Cold drinks Items	13101.00
<b>Juice Counters</b>				
1	7'x4'	H.P.M.C.	H.P.M.C. Products only (Juice Counter)	2281.00
<b>PCO/STD/ISD Booths</b>				
1	3'x3'	Anil Kumar	PCO/STD/ISD	2143.00
2	3'x3'	Karambir Singh	PCO/STD/ISD	2384.00
3	3'x3'	Pitamber Singh	PCO/STD/ISD	1464.00
4	3'x3'	Perminder Singh	PCO/STD/ISD	1464.00

Appendix - III

**Analysed Tables of Socio Economic Survey**

The socioeconomic survey was carried out by DIMTS, the PMC for MMTTC, in November 2009 amongst 9 shopkeepers amongst whom only 4 shopkeepers provided details about their family. The findings of the socio-economic survey are presented below.

Sixty seven percent of the respondents are Hindus followed by 33 percent Muslims. Thirty three percent of the shopkeepers have been in business in ISBT for 1 year and less followed by 33 percent who have been in business between 1 and 5 years and 34 percent between 5 and 10 years. Thirty three percent of the respondents belong to general category with 56 percent belonging to other backward caste and 11 are scheduled caste. The social characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 1.

**Table 1: Social Characteristics of the Surveyed Population**

Religion		Mother Tongue		Years in Business in ISBT		Social Group	
Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH
Hindu	66.7	Hindi	100.0	Up to 1 year	33.3	General	33.3
Muslim	33.3	Urdu	-	> 1 and ≤ 5	33.3	OBC	55.6
Christian	-	Punjabi	-	>5 and ≤ 10	33.4	SC	11.1
Sikhism	-	Rajasthani	-	> 10	-	ST	-
	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Survey Data, November 2009

Forty four percent of the shopkeepers derive their income mainly from business (shop/stall in ISBT) and the main source of income for 22 percent is self employment, followed by 11 percent having their main source of income from industrial labour and 22 percent did not disclose their source of income. Eleven percent have a family income of Rs.24,000 and less per annum followed by 22 percent earning between Rs.24,001 and Rs.50,000 and 67 percent earning above Rs.50,000. Income from business is fairly reasonable with 67 percent earning more than Rs.50,000 per annum from their business. The economic characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 2.

**Table 2: Economic Characteristics of the Surveyed Population**

Main Occupation		Family Income		Income from Business	
Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH
Trading	44.4	≤ 24,000	11.1	≤ 50,000	33.3
Industrial labour	11.1	> 24,000 and ≤ 50,000	22.2	> 50,000 and ≤ 100,000	55.6
Self employed	22.2	> 50,000	66.7	> 100,000	11.1
Not disclosed	22.3	Not disclosed	-	Not disclosed	-
	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Survey Data, November 2009

The key socio-economic indicators based on the socio-economic survey carried out by the PMC in November 2009 are presented below. These would form the baseline indicators that would be compared with the evaluation carried out by the independent audit by NCRPB.

**Table 3: Key Socio-economic Indicators (N = 16)**

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	<b>Income</b>		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs.6,698
2	Number of earners	Average	1.0
3	Business establishment	%	100
b)	<b>Housing</b>		
4	Permanent	%	22.2
5	Semi-permanent	%	-
6	Temporary houses	%	77.8
7	Owned	%	66.7
8	Rented	%	33.3
9	Having separate kitchen	%	22.2
10	Having separate toilet	%	22.2
11	Having separate bath	%	22.2
12	Houses electrified	%	100.0
13	House with water supply	%	100.0
c)	<b>Demographic Details</b>		
14	Family size	Average	6.3
15	Women headed household	%	-
d)	<b>Standard of Living</b>		
16	B&W Television	%	11.1
17	Colour Television	%	77.8
18	Cycle	%	100.0
19	Motorcycle	%	-
20	Car	%	-
21	Phone	%	33.3
22	Mobile phone	%	88.9

Appendix – IV

**Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan**

Activity	Task	Timing (Date/Period)	No of People	Agencies
Stakeholder Identification	Mapping of the project area	Nov '09	-	DIMTS
Project information Dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets to the vendors	Feb '10	9	DoT
Consultation with vendors during SRP preparation	Discuss potential impacts of the project and transit arrangement	Dec '09	15	DIMTS
Display of sign Boards	Publicise project schedule and entry restrictions, in particular to hawkers, on redevelopment of ISBT as MMTC	Feb '10	-	DoT
Public Notification	Public notification through newspaper advertisement and sign boards at ISBT	Feb '10	-	DoT
Socio-Economic Survey	Collect socio-economic information on vendors	Nov '09	9	DIMTS
Consultation about transit arrangement and schedule for relocation	Discuss assistance, dates of relocation and grievance redress mechanisms	March '10	-	DoT
Public notification and display of sign board about Transit ISBT	Details about buses that would ply from transit ISBT and those that would continue to ply in platforms not in Phase-I of the construction to disseminated to passengers in ISBT.	April '10	-	DoT
Publicize the final SRP	Distribute Leaflets or booklets in local language	March '10	-	DoT
Full Disclosure of the SRP to vendors	SRP to be made available in local language to vendors	March '10	-	DoT
Web Disclosure of the SRP	SRP posted on ADB, NCRPB and DoT website	March '10	-	NCRPB

Appendix - V

Minutes of Public Consultation

Consultations were held on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2009 with the different stakeholders in Sarai Khale Khan ISBT about the redevelopment plan of ISBT. Shopkeepers, transport operators and the crew participated in the consultation which was chaired by the Estate Manager of Sarai Khale Khan ISBT. The DGM of DIMTS made a brief presentation about the redevelopment plan making use of design drawing to explain the various features of the proposed MMTC and time duration of each civil work. Further, the Estate Manager explained about the phasing of civil works to ensure minimum disruption to passengers and shopkeepers. The transit arrangement plan was explained to the participants with the drawing showing shop/stall locations in the transit ISBT.



DGM, DIMTS responding to a query



A section of the crew

The queries and concerns of the participants and the response and proposed remedial measures for each of the query/concern is presented below.

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
1	Wanted all buses to come into the ISBT which will result in more passenger traffic and better business	The current problem of buses parking outside the ISBT will not be there once the MMTC is commissioned
2	Shopkeepers wanted shops in the transit ISBT	Existing shops and PCO booths will be shifted overnight
3	Wanted the PCO tenders to be made annual instead of the present practice of once in three months	Would take up the matter with DoT
4	There is water logging problem that requires to be resolved	Will be addressed in the new MMTC
5	Lighting is poor in the transit area	Adequate lighting will be provided
6	There is no facility for drivers and conductors	The MMTC will have crew rest room

**Delhi Integrated Multi Model Transit System Limited  
Kashmere Gate, New Delhi - 110016**



**Redevelopment of Sarai Khale Khan Multi Modal Transit Centre  
Consultation with Shopkeepers / Stakeholders on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2009**



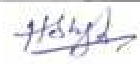


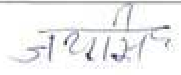
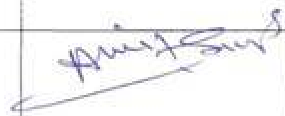

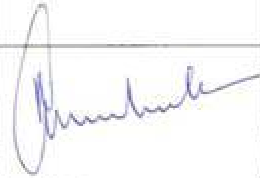
S.No	Name	Address	Signature
1	NARDAR CHAWLA	SHOP NO-1	sd.
2	Md. MURSHID	H.P.M.C.	sd.
3	KARMVEER SINGH	PPO-3	sd.
4	RAKESH Kr.	SHOP NO-6	sd.
5	ARVIND Kr.	PCO	sd.
6	KHURSHID ALAM	SHOP NO-6	sd.
7	PARMINDER SINGH	PCO, NO.-15	sd.
8	PITAMBAR SINGH	PCO NO-1	sd.
9	BALDEV	KAMAL BUS SERVICE	sd.
10	HARBHAJAN SINGH	DTC	sd.
11	MUKUB GUPTA	RSRTC	sd.
12	RAMESH CHAND	C.B.S.	sd.
13	JAI SINGH	HR	sd.
14	AMIT SINGH	DELHI	sd.
15	NARENDRA SINGH	UP	sd.
16	V.CHANDRASEKHARAN	Social development and resettlement specialist - TA-7114 NCRPB Project	sd.
17	S.KRISHNAN	CONSULTANT, DIMTS	sd.
18	MOHO CHATURVEDI	238 SIDDHARTH ENCLAVE, DELHI	sd.
19	M.NASIR	DIMTS	sd.
20	VIJAY Kr.	TRANSPORT DEPT.	sd.
21	A.K.SINGHAL	TRANSPORT DEPT.	sd.





**Delhi Integrated Multi Model Transit System Limited**  
Kashmere Gate, New Delhi - 110 016

**Redevelopment of Sarai Kale Khan  
Multi Modal Transit Centre**

Consultation with Shopkeepers on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2009

S.No	Name नाम	Address पता	Signature हस्ताक्षर
	Nardar Chauhan	Shop No = (D)	Kewal
	श्री सुखसिंह	H.P. Me	
	नर्मदा देव सिद्ध	PCO-3	
	रमेश कुमार	उकाठ नं 6	रमेश कुमार
	अमिता	PCO	अमिता कुमार
	सुखसिंह अमिता	SP.No 6	सुखसिंह अमिता
	परमिन्दर सिंह	PCO 15 नोबल टार	परमिन्दर सिंह

S.No	Name नाम	Address पता	Signature हस्ताक्षर
	पिताम्बर सिंह	P.C.O. 1	
	Budleendi	Kamali Bha. Govic	
	Harshraj Singh	D.T.C	
	सुभाषिता	RSATE	
	Ramesh Choud	C.B.S.	
	Jai Singh	HR	
	Anil Singh	Delhi	
	Narender Singh	UP	
	V. Chandrasekaran	Social Development and Resettlement Specialist, TA 7114 NCRPB Project	

S.No	Name नाम	Address पता	Signature हस्ताक्षर
	S. KRISHNAN	CONSULTANT, DIMTS	
	M. Naair	DIMTS	
	Vijay Kumar	Transport Deptt	
	A. K. Singhal	— do —	
	गोडसे चतुर्वेणी	२३८ सिव्हाय ३० व्हाट, विक्रम	