DPR PREPARATION AND SAFEGUARDS ASSESSMENTS OF PROPOSED Y1 SUBPROJECTS

GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

SUBPROJECT 2: REVITALIZATION OF WALKWAY BETWEEN TAJ MAHAL AND AGRA FORT INCLUDING SHAH JAHAN GARDEN

JULY 2016
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADA</td>
<td>Agra Development Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASI</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoT</td>
<td>Department of Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPR</td>
<td>Detailed Project Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESMP</td>
<td>Environment and Social Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESMF</td>
<td>Environment and Social Management Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESS</td>
<td>Environment and Social Safeguards</td>
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<tr>
<td>GoI</td>
<td>Government of India</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRC</td>
<td>Grievance Redress Cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICSC</td>
<td>International Centre for Sustainable Cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information, Communication and Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INR</td>
<td>Indian National Rupee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Government Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBC</td>
<td>Other Backward Castes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP</td>
<td>Operational Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAP</td>
<td>Project Affected Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Scheduled Caste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPCU</td>
<td>State Project Coordination Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Scheduled Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSU</td>
<td>Technical Support Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVC</td>
<td>Town Vending Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Uttar Pradesh attracts the highest number of tourist-both domestic and international in the country, which contributes to the State’s economy, due to its varied living and cultural heritage; yet it remains one of the most lagging State in terms of poverty. Poor people in touristic cities often gain very few direct benefits from tourism while bearing many of the costs. The envisioned Uttar Pradesh Pro Poor Tourism Development is one of the stepping stone to improve the living condition and create livelihood opportunities for the poor communities living in the vicinity of these culturally rich sites, thereby protecting the State’s heritage assets.

The State of Uttar Pradesh (UP) has several heritage cities with high tourism potential, especially Agra with the Taj Mahal, two other world heritage sites and the religious offerings of Braj. Despite its tourism value, it is evident that the city has not been able to fully tap its tourism potential. The Government of Uttar Pradesh (UP) is seeking financial support from The World Bank to do three things; a. unlock the tourism potential of the State by addressing the factors responsible for its less than adequate state; b. improve the living conditions of the poor in the city by provisioning of basic services and infrastructure and contributing to the creation of jobs and opportunities for livelihoods, by directly including the poor in the sector; and c. protect the State’s tangible and intangible cultural heritage by including people in the process of tourism. The Project is also in alignment with India’s 12th Five-Year Plan that recognizes pro-poor tourism as a means of poverty reduction.

As for identified investments and activities (also known as “subprojects”) to be executed during Y1 of Project implementation, the State Tourism Department intends to prepare the respective detailed project reports (DPRs) and conduct the necessary environmental and social impact analyses in order to (i) assess their potential positive and adverse environmental and social impacts, and (ii) to determine the specific measures to reduce, mitigate and/or offset potential adverse impacts while enhancing positive impacts during the subprojects further design and implementation.

1.2 PRO POOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Uttar Pradesh Pro- Poor Development Project focus on two main regions- Braj-Agra Corridor and the Buddhist Circuit; covering in all 12 destinations of high heritage and tourism significance. Among these, the subproject sites for 1st year has been identified along Braj – Agra corridor namely Agra and Vrindavan (Mathura); as these cities depend heavily on tourism but it has had minimal positive economic impact on the lives of the local communities, especially the poor. Almost of half of these cities” population are estimated to be living in slums and low-income settlements, without access to adequate basic urban and social services or decent housing. Most of these slums/low income settlements are located in the neighborhood of protected and unprotected monuments and heritage site. The presence of heritage assets in the neighborhood applies strict regulations for development and does not translate into any income gains or better infrastructure or services. Poor households therefore stay unconcerned about the heritage and do not contribute to their conservation.

The Y-1 Subprojects identified for the DPR Preparation and Safeguard Assessment includes:

AGRA
- Basic service provision to surrounding communities of Mughal Garden- Mehtab Bagh
- Revitalization of walkway between Taj and Agra Fort including Shah Jahan Park

VRINDAVAN, MATHURA
- Rehabilitation of access and other services at Bihariji temple
- Rehabilitation of Krishna Forest
Key Objective of these DPRs under the **PRO – POOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM** of UP Tourism is to develop detailed project reports (DPRs) and conduct the necessary environmental and social impact analyses of all proposed subprojects to be financed in the first year (Y1) of the Project implementation. All four DPRs focus on ensuring adequate upstream integration of physical cultural resources; environmental and social risk management aspects into the subprojects design prior to their execution.

DPRs prepared during Y1 under the Pro – Poor Tourism Development Program will include:

- Screening and identification of potential physical cultural resources, environmental and social impacts associated with each subproject; and recommend measures to mitigate these impacts. Specific Physical Cultural Resources Management Plan (PCRMP), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the proposed subprojects may have to be developed for each subproject.
- Preparing of Cultural, Environmental and Social Management Plan, if required based on the assessment and initial screening, which will determine the appropriate measures and actions needed to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate potential adverse environmental, social and cultural properties impacts of each subproject.
- Carry out consultations with various stakeholders directly associated with the proposed subprojects implementation, identify their concerns with regard to physical cultural resources, environmental and social aspects, and recommend measures to incorporate these aspects into the DPR and later implementation. Also analyze key stakeholder role in ensuring sustainable management of the

### 1.3 **ABOUT THE SITE- SHAHJAHAN PARK**

Shah Jahan Park occupies a very strategic location between the two World Heritage Sites and most visited monuments in the city- Agra Fort and Taj Mahal. Agra Fort borders the Park in the west, Taj Mahal in the east, River Yamuna and its flood plains in the North and Golf Course and Cantonment Land in the south. The roads and traffic junctions separate the Garden from the adjoining lands, with Yamuna Kinara Road on the north, Fatehabad road in the south and a road connecting these two in the east. About half of the site falls in Cantonment and other half in city Municipal Ward 71. Shah Jahan Park is one among the three City level Parks in the city. The site is easily accessible and well connected. The tourist coming by road from Delhi or Lucknow enters the city through the Yamuna Kinara Road, whereas all traffic from Jaipur, Gwalior etc. access the sites through VIP Road or Fatehabad Road. The connectivity to the important station and bus stand is through the VIP Road or Bijli Ghar. The location of Shah Jahan Park also make it as an Traffic Island with all traffic comprising of the tourist as well as the local city residents largely pass through it. There are 4 traffic nodes around Shah Jahan Park where vehicular traffic merges- Jhalkari Bai Crossing, Shah Jahan Park crossing, Purani Mandi Crossing and Amar Singh Gate Crossing and one node at Neem Tiraha (Near Taj West Gate) where pedestrian and Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) merges. Agra Fort and Taj Mahal West Gate are connected by vehicular road traversing a distance of about 1.25 km through the Taj West Gate and 1.8Km through Fatehabad Road and pedestrian route along the roadside footpath. The two monuments are connected through Shah Jahan Park with a walking track of 2.2 km long. Though the two monuments are connected through walkways, yet most visitors do not use it due to various reasons- a) lack of awareness, b) long uninteresting walk without any amenities c) time constrain among tourist and d) presence of traffic junctions in between. Moreover Shah Jahan Park in itself, being located at such a strategic location, is rarely visited by tourist or largely used as a city park for morning walks, green lung for exercise and yoga, open ground for playing games, group gatherings and occasionally for large cultural events-Flower Show, Street Theatre etc.
1.3.1 Details of Shahjahan Park

TSS has been undertaken for the site, to plan detail interventions as per the existing features and terrain of the site. Considering the time constrain, trees were not mapped and has been generated from the Google image of the park. Given below is the detail of the area of the Park:

- AREA OF SHAHJAHAN GARDEN = 388237.27 SQ. MT (95.93 ACRE)
- AREA UNDER PROJECT INTERVENTION = 339879.54 SQ. MT (83.98 ACRES)
- MOTI LAL NEHRU PARK = 69093.17 SQ. MT (17 ACRE)
- CENTRAL NURSERY = 135261.46 SQ. MT (33.42 ACRE)
- TANK 4 = 117874.17 SQ. MT (29.12 ACRE)
- GULAB BADI = 17650.74 SQ. MT (4.36 ACRE)

1.4 ABOUT THE DPR

1.4.1 Vision

The overarching vision of the project is to develop Shah Jahan Park as a “Green Connector” between the two important Heritage monuments- Taj Mahal and Agra fort thereby encouraging green mobility and rejuvenate the urban park from a mere a “City Park” to develop it into a leisure destinations that attract visitors who visit the city. The design principles to development lies in preservation of the existing man-made and natural
environment with required interventions which respect the cultural and historic values while providing important improvements to image and utility.

The Overall Area Development Plan for the Site should include Improved Connectivity between the Taj and Agra Fort and the Revitalization of the Shah Jahan Park. This will comprise of –

**Improved Connectivity and Green Mobility Plan:** An integrated green mobility plan to improve the connectivity between the Heritage sites and Shah Jahan Park through:

- Provision on different mobility and connectivity options for visitors- Complete Pedestrian and Partial Pedestrian, Partial Cycle/NMT,
- Augmented parking capacities,
- Designated parking points for Non-Motorized Transport Systems
- Drop-off on zones for visitors
- Complete pedestrianized zones
- Green walkways and pathways
- Foot over bridge/underpass at Shah Jahan Park Crossing
- Redesigning of traffic junctions for traffic calming
- Cycle dock for rent facility

**Revitalization of Shah Jahan Park:** The Park has immense potential and land available, which can be developed for various activities to make it into a lively social, natural and cultural space. The revitalization should promote the preservation of botanic character and quality of existing Shah Jahan Park and limit new inventions, to largely impacted areas. The revitalization should include:

- Mughal and Colonial Garden Interpretation Centre using the existing natural and built spaces
- Space for light and sound show, open air amphitheatre
- Greening of the unused areas of the park and landscaping subjected to a thorough examination by arborists and reflecting the intentions of the original designers.
- Botanical Park showcasing different species of plants that existed historically and even till date with information about native species.
- Musical Fountains
- Yoga and Meditation Zone
- Nature Gym for exercise
- Tree Top Walks, nature trails and view decks
- Visitor amenities- Toilets, Drinking water, Café’s,
- Street furniture and signage.

**Restore the natural water cycle:** The interventions in Shah Jahan Park in term of design, material and technology should focus on water management agendas to address water challenges and make it environmentally sustainable. The water management system should capture storm water run-off and introduces water cleaning circulation loop, utilizing the natural topography as a method of water shedding and collecting and then reinserts the water back into itself. This will create a healthy water habitat and will improve the aesthetics of the existing lake in order to improve the visitor experience and support park facilities. Restoration of the natural water cycle will include:

- **Treatment of Mantola Drain:** The drain carrying city sewer will be intercepted completely and diverted to the Sewerage treatment plant. The drain should be converted into a surface drain, the
water of which should be naturally treated through Reed beds and re-used for irrigation if Agra Fort Garden.

- **Restoration and Revival** of the natural catchment areas through effective rain water harvesting and its management.
- **Re-use and recycling** of waste water and drains for lake, public amenities and irrigation by treating it through reeds beds, water aeration etc. within the Shah Jahan Park.
- Develop a Model Park using self-sustainable natural technologies to be water efficient.

**Inclusion of the poor communities:** The poor communities- vendors, rickshaw/auto driver, Tonga and camel cart riders included in the development process by giving them licenses and allocating them spaces around the site. The vendors should be given permanent kiosks inside the park, to sell their products.

**Education and Awareness:** Shah Jahan Park should be developed as a space for nature education and education- providing information about flora and fauna in the regions, different horticulture methods and planting patterns; historic (Mughal and Colonial) Horticultural practices etc. for school children and others. Brochures, leaflets, Audio Guides and Mobile App with information about different components of the park shall be developed catering to different type of users.

Under the purview of Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project, specific development components has been taken up under this DPR based on the prioritized needs, site constraints, safeguard assessment and the existing institutional set up.

1.4.2 Components of DPR

The list of DPR Components includes the following. Please refer the DPR for further details.

**COMPONENT 2.1 TRAFFIC CALMING AT GRADE, TRAFFIC LIGHTS AND CROSSING AT MAIN JUNCTIONS**

Under this component of the DPR redevelopment of 4 junctions have been undertaken to provide better traffic flow management and also to promote and achieve area that is pedestrian friendly. 4 junctions have been undertaken for redevelopment between around Shahjahan Park and Agra Fort.

- **AMARSHIGH GATE**
- **SHAHJAHAN PARK ENTRANCE CROSSING**
- **JHALKARIBAI CROSSING**
- **PURANI MANDI CROSSING**

**COMPONENT 2.2 ENTRY GATES ACCESS ORGANIZATION AND HOP ON-HOP OFF**

- Over All Shahjahan park with provision of various pedestrian movements by offering experience of natural, forest, lake trails together with provision for NMV movements from main entry gate, Purani Mandi gate, Waste Gate Parking and Taj West gate entrance.
- Over all Master Plan that illustrates multiple entries, pathways, NMV movements and activities.

**COMPONENT 2.3 NATURAL PATH TO AGRA FORT +CONNECTING BRIDGE INSIDE THE FORT**
BOUNDARY

- Agra fort is one of the most visited sites of Agra after the Taj Mahal. During the day several domestic and international visitors visit both the Taj Mahal and Agra fort. Natural pathway development is an attempt to create a pedestrian link between Shahjahan Park crossing and Agra fort. The aim of natural pathway is to create a last pedestrian link that is within the Agra fort premise.
- A small bridge is proposed that allows pedestrians to cross Mindhola drain within the fort premise.

COMPONENT 2.4 REORGANISATION OF CIRCULATION AND FURNITURE ON MAIN PATHWAY

- Reorganization of circulation pathway is one of the key components of the DPR. The pathway currently exists today in the park. Current pathway is 6 meter wide surfaced with sandstone. Pathway also has traditional lights and benches that are placed at regular interval. Existing pathway is predominantly for pedestrian use and also has a provision for bicycle movement.
- Proposed intervention on main pathway focuses on enhanced connectivity by allowing movement of golf carts and other similar battery operated vehicles from Taj West gate to Shahjahan crossing and Purani Mandi crossing. Proposal for re organization of main pathway also includes shifting of existing street lights and benches to the side of the pathways. The interventions will offer obstruction free movement throughout the park on main pathways and will encourage more visitors and locals to use this for pedestrian as well as bicycle movement.

COMPONENT 2.5 DEVELOPMENT OF PEDESTRIAN AND PERIMETER PATHWAY

Shahjahan Park is spread over 96 acres of land currently only having a primary pathway that runs at the central part of the park that connects main entrance of Shahjahan park crossing till Purani Mandi. Shahjahan park has a vast spread and dense vegetation at different parts of the park. Currently, the park has very few activities that happen at the periphery, however the area has many shaded areas, trees and landscaping that is visually appealing.

Proposed development of pedestrian perimeter pathways run at the periphery starting from west gate parking area links main entrance of the park and Purani Mandi area. The pathway will offer locals and visitor's alternative route and experience of walk through the park.

COMPONENT 2.6 DEVELOPMENT OF PLAY, LAKE, FOREST AND MEADOW LOOPS

Proposed component of DPR focuses on creating trails and loops within the park that offers unique natural experience by visiting different parts of the
Based on the contextual conditions and existing vegetation and landscaping trail areas have been identified.

- **Meadow Loop**: Loop close to the existing nursery area
- **Forest Loop**: Area close to the Taj with dense vegetation and landscaping
- **Lake Loop**: Area around the lake area where boating is one of the most enjoyed activities
- **Play Loop**: Area towards the Purani Mandi crossing, at the end of the park with provision of sandpit, kids play area, small amphi-theatre and floor games.

### COMPONENT 2.7 PARK SIGNAGE, LIGHTS AND STREET FURNITURE

DPR proposed standardized park signages that can be placed at strategic locations to generate awareness, protect park and educate and provide information about landscaping and plan species.

Information and directional signage will be provided at various locations in the park. Directory Signage will provide the various attractions available in the park provide at each entrance and strategic locations. Information signage will include details descriptions of the components in the park, directional signage for directions.

Apart from these there would be signage with symbols for amenities- Toilets, Drinking water, Cycle dock, Cycle track, Pedestrian walkway/Pathways for disabled; and Signage of Don’t at the Site.

### COMPONENT 2.8 PARK BROCHURE

A Brochure/ Leaflet will be developed and printed for Shah Jahan Park. This will provide information to visitors about:

- Map of the Shah Jahan Park and its connectivity with Taj Mahal and Agra Fort
- Ways of connectivity between Taj and Agra Fort- Walking Routes, Cycle Routes, Golf Cart Route
- Highlights of the Park- Nehru Park, Children’s Park, Cafeteria, OAT, Boating, Nature Gym, Yoga Zone, Plant Nursery
- Flora and Fauna in the park
- Location of Visitor Amenities.
1.4.3 Summary of Costing

<table>
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<tr>
<th>DPR 02</th>
<th>LINKAGE OF TAJ TO AGRA FORT THROUGH SHAHJAHAN PARK</th>
<th>AMOUNT (RS.)</th>
<th>WITH SERVICE TAX 15%</th>
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<td>PC 02.01</td>
<td>Traffic Calming Of Amar Singh, Jalkaari Baai, Purana Mandi Junctions</td>
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<td>9,32,42,725</td>
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<td>TOTAL for DPR 2</td>
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1.5 PRINCIPLES GUIDING ACTION

To ensure lasting development goals of poverty reduction are achieved, the project will:

- Ensure an environmentally sound and sustainable development in the target areas and communities it supports through the application of a precautionary approach to natural resources management.
- Support the management, conservation, and sustainable development of forest ecosystems and resources in its target areas.
Support the protection, maintenance and rehabilitation of natural habitats in its target areas.

Support the preservation of cultural property, historical, religious and unique natural value, including remains left by previous human inhabitants and unique environment features, as well as the protection and enhancement of cultural properties within its target areas.

Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternatives for project design; assist displaced persons in improving their living standards; foster community participation in planning and implementing resettlement; and provide assistance to affected people, regardless of the legality of land title, in its target areas.

Protect the dignity, right and cultural uniqueness of indigenous people and minorities in its target areas; ensure that they do not suffer due to development and that they receive social and economic benefits.

Apply a gender lens throughout the design and implementation of project activities and mitigate adverse impacts to women, particularly women entrepreneurs.

1.6 METHODOLOGY FOR ESMP

The development of the ESMP broadly consists of the following key steps as shown in the figure below:

![Diagram showing the ESMP methodology](image)

**Figure 3: Methodology of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan**

1.6.1 Screening and Category Classification

Upon the definition of the subproject scope, screening is the first step in the process prior to the preparation of any detailed project report and associated technical drawings. The purpose of screening is to get an early on and upstream overview of the nature, scale and magnitude of the potential impacts of the proposed project on the environment, social groups and cultural heritage. The screening process also helps in prioritizing the proposed project and where required, starts the clearance process in a timely manner. For the sub project, the screening document is attached as Annexure to the report.
1.6.2 Impacts Identification and Analysis of Alternatives

Based on the screening classification, the applicability of the World Bank’s environment and social safeguard policies is established along with Government of India’s and state government’s regulatory requirements. From an environmental perspective, special attention is given to understanding and supporting the original features of the subproject areas and their ecosystems. From a social perspective, special attention is paid to vulnerable or disadvantaged groups, including women, who could experience adverse impacts from the proposed project more severely than other groups. The screening also has been done to determine any potential adverse or irreversible impacts on cultural heritage.

1.6.3 Stakeholder Identification and Gathering of Baseline data

For all subprojects, baseline data describing the relevant existing conditions, such as the physical, biological, socio-economic and physical cultural assets in the project area have been collected. Key stakeholders which are either affected by or influence the proposed project have been identified and their specific roles in the subproject assessed. Project beneficiaries have been actively involved in the preparation and implementation of the overall plan and to understand the impacts and mitigation measures for the project.

1.6.4 Development of Mitigation measures and actions

For the identified risks to environmental, social or cultural heritage aspects of the project area, mitigation measures to prevent, minimize and mitigate or compensate negative environmental and social or cultural impacts and enhance positive ones are identified with the help of community consultations. Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan to specify how the mitigation measures will be applied and how their application will be tracked has also been developed.

1.6.5 Public Consultation and Disclosure

The project conducted several consultations in its target. The ESMP would also be circulated to conduct consultations to disclose, discuss and seek feedback/suggestions on the proposed projects including all relevant safeguard documents during project’s implementation stage. Local people potentially impacted by a proposed subproject – as well as others with an interest in it, including NGOs and relevant government agencies have been consulted before and during project preparation and would be consulted during implementation to inform the public and seek their insights on the proposed project.

1.6.6 Review and Approval

The DoT is responsible for final review and approval of any environment and social safeguard documents prepared, to ensure compliance with World Bank policies as well as with any state or central government’s policies and/or regulations.

1.6.7 Conditionality and Contractual Obligations

The project will comply with all requirements set forth in the ESMP and safeguard documents. The DoT will ensure that this ESMP and relevant environmental and social safeguard clauses are included in any bidding or contract documents prepared under the proposed subproject.
1.6.8 Monitoring

Monitoring has been kept as an integral part of each project supervisory work in the course of the project implementation. The DoT will be responsible for ensuring that on-site managers of works contractors are familiar with the management plans and instruct workers/personnel on the compliance with them. The DoT in-house capacity to carry out the supervisory functions will be supplemented by a hired project management firm. Oversight on the environmental, cultural, and social aspects of construction works will be an integral part of the terms of reference for such a firm. The project will establish ICT based monitoring and feedback mechanism accessible to all.
2. ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL PROFILE

2.1 ENVIRONMENT PROFILE

The environment profile for the sub project includes air environment and flora and fauna. During the screening and further identification of impacts, these are the important and critical environmental sectors for the given sub project.

2.1.1 Air Quality

The graphs below presents the air quality at Taj Mahal monitored by CPCB during 2002-2015. The PM10 levels at the site are much higher than the prescribed standards by CPCB. However, during the entire period the Agra city average RSPM was also higher than prescribed limits and higher than monitored at Taj Mahal. The monitored values of SO2 and NOx are below the standards of national ambient air quality.

![SO2 graph](image1)

Figure 4: Monitored values of SO2 (CPCB)

![NOx graph](image2)

Figure 4: Monitored values of NOx (CPCB)

![PM10 graph](image3)

Figure 5: Monitored values of SO2 (CPCB)
2.1.2 Flora and Fauna

The table below presents the flora at the various zones of the park. The parks have many varieties of ornamental and medicinal plants as given below.

Table 1: Flora at Shahajahan Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone name and Area</th>
<th>Description with existing condition</th>
<th>Existing Plantation- Trees/shrubs/hedge/Ground cover</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moti Lal Nehru Park (17 Acre)</td>
<td>The zone is located at the entrance of park from the Red Fort Side. The zone has wide circular pathways with a central statue and fountain, a covered nursery, and two secondary lawns with trees. The vegetation is scattered of large tree with hedges along the pathways and ground cover in central park in grass. There are few benches few benches along the pathway. This is one of the most maintained areas of the park and also most used by the visitors. This zone also include as covered nursery at one corner, which has plants, which are, used the garden itself. This zone has 2 natural drains which cuts across the park, which carry city waste water are camouflaged with dense over grown plantation.</td>
<td>Nos. of Ornamental trees/plants are 250 no”s and has 22 varieties of plants (As per 2012-13 data). Maximum plantation in this zone includes- Sheeshum (Dalperia sissow), Pilo forum (Pelloforum ferrugenum), Eucalyp tus (Eucalyptus Robusta), Mahajani, Molghi (Sweetania mahagani), Date Palm (Phoenix ducylifera), Desi Asoka (Polyalthia longofolia) and Molshree (Mimusops elengie). The ground is largely covered with grass and has hedge of putranjeeva along pathways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Nursery (33.42 acre)</td>
<td>This zone is between Moti Lal Nehru and Tank 4 and has a pathway running centrally connecting the two with a large flat ground-Saiyad Teela. The zone is a comprising of Central Nursery, Saiyad Teela, Sheesh Mahal Teela and the Old Gulab Badi. This zone has sparse plantation and is largely unkempt. It has remains of old historic colonial garden features- green house, cactus house etc.</td>
<td>Nos. of Ornamental trees/plants are 194 no”s and 75 different varieties of plants. (As per 2013-14 data). 68 Rose beds are being prepared of 15 ft. x 15 ft. Major plantation- Neem (Azadirachta indica), Sheeshum (Dalberia sissoo), Eucalyp tus (Eucalyptus Robusta), Babool (Acacia Arabica), Bottle brush (Calestomon lancelolalus), Semal (cieba pentendra), Asoka Desi (Polyalthia longifolia).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulab Badi (4.36 Acre)</td>
<td>The zone is located at the entrance from the Purani Mandi side and is among the smallest zones in the park. It includes the children’s park and the Plantation trees at the northern end of the zone. The area is well maintained and used by visitors.</td>
<td>Nos. of Ornamental trees/plants is 215 and has 25 varieties. (As per 2012-13 data).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tank 4 (29.12 Acre)</td>
<td>This is the zone located at the entrance of the park from the Purani Mandi and has 4 large natural catchment areas, which were historically fed by the canal and supported in irrigation. One of the depressions made into a boating spot, other has some water filled with algae and some plantation; one is wildly grown with trees and other has</td>
<td>Nos. of Ornamental trees/plants are 420 no”s and 35 variety of plants (As per 2012- 13data). Major Plantation- Ashoka (Polyalthia longofolia), Neem (Azadirachta indica), Sheeshum (Dalperia sissow), Chandan, Papadi (Haloptelia integrefolia), Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus Robusta), Jamun (Syzygium cumini), Malethi (Melethia ovalifolia), Jungle Jalebi (Pethaculabium dulce), Kanji, Kesia (cassia Siamia).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
with planted with tress/shrubs and ground cover. This also house the office of the state horticulture department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jangi Khan</th>
<th>This is the zone located to the east side of the approach road to Taj West Gate. It a not maintained large green with some heritage structures.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Nos. of Ornamental trees/plants is 175-200 and 66 variety of plants. (As per 2009-10 data).
3.2 SOCIAL PROFILE

The Shahjahan baug and the intervention area under the subproject have the two main public stakeholders—the vendors and the visitors. The profile of both such groups is presented in the sections below.

3.2.1 Vendor Profile

There are about 35 vendors around the DPR site, mapped from Agra Fort to Taj Mahal, though the vendors dependent largely on Shah Jahan Park are just 2 in number. There are 3 typology of vendors based on the commodity they are selling – a) snack and beverages catering to the tourist; b) small low cost souvenirs and c) other services for commuters/local residents. These are mostly along the small footpath around Shah Jahan Park; with high concentration around Taj West gate Parking. The vendors depending on Shah Jahan Park Visitors include- Beverages and Juice at Shah Jahan Park Parking and a kulfi vendor inside the park.

3.2.2 Visitor Profile

Visitor Profiling was undertaken at Shah Jahan Garden to assess the footfall in the park, type of visitors- Local residents or tourist; age group of people, and time of visitation. The survey was done on a holiday in the
month of June; doing a head count of visitors entering Shah Jahan Garden from different gates in the morning and evening.

**Key assessments of the Visitor Profiling:**

- Total visitors to the park on a Holiday- 7797, this number is more than Average per Day visitors to Redfort (6095 as per 2014) and about 46% to that visiting Taj Mahal in the same year(16636).
- **Highest footfall early morning till 9.30** comprising of all local residents using the park. These are people about living in **2.5 km radius** around the park. During most part of the day, the visitors are quite less; **this is when it can be developed for tourist.**
- Maximum visitors come from **Red fort Side entrance** due to the availability of Parking spaces followed by Purani Mandi; **indicating enhancement of these entrance with information about the Garden at these locations.**
- **26 %**( 2031) are tourists who visit the Park, largely during the day from 10.00am to till evening.
- Park attracts visitors of **all age group**; considering the large span of age group that the garden caters to, the development of park and identification of different mode of transport within the park will consider all age group of visitors.
3. APPLICABLE LAWS IN INDIA

The Government of India procedures on externally aided projects, the project and its subprojects also must be prepared and implemented in full compliance with the national legislation, regulations and standards governing protection and management of the cultural and natural heritage of the country, social development, and environmental management. Specific state and local level standards and regulations also apply based on the project location and nature of its proposed investments and activities (subprojects). The key legislation and standards applied to this project are further discussed below.

Table 2: Relevant national social policies and acts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act/ Policy</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Applicability to the project</th>
<th>Responsible Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Tourism Policy</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>To increase the number of domestic and international tourists. To diversify the Indian tourism product and substantially improve the quality of (tourism) infrastructure, marketing, visa arrangements and air-travel.</td>
<td>Yes. The policy objectives are in sync with project objectives.</td>
<td>Ministry of Govt. of India Tourism,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism Policy of Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>To leverage a diversified tourism sector for economic benefit of local populations.</td>
<td>Yes. The objectives of the policy are in sync with project objectives. No land acquisition would be done in this case.</td>
<td>Department of Tourism, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>To ensure rights of displaced populations in the case of land acquisition.</td>
<td>No land acquisition would be done in this case.</td>
<td>Revenue Department. Govt. of Uttar Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh Policy on direct purchase of land of through mutual agreement</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>To ensure speedy land purchase in agreement with land owner thus protecting the rights of land owner</td>
<td>No land acquisition would be done in this case.</td>
<td>Revenue Department, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>To regulate street vending while ensuring rights and stating obligations of street vendors</td>
<td>Yes. In case vending areas are close to or at the location of subprojects.</td>
<td>Town Vending Committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code of Conduct for Safe and Honorable Tourism</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>To protect basic rights, particularly of women and children, in tourism activities.</td>
<td>Yes. Code's objectives are in sync with the project’s principal guiding actions.</td>
<td>Ministry of Govt. of India Tourism,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental (Protection) Act</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>To protect and improve the overall environment.</td>
<td>Yes, some specific permissions/clearances may be required under the Act</td>
<td>MoEF. Govt. of India; Central Pollution Control Board; UP State Pollution Control Board; Central and Regional Ground Water Boards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>To control air pollution by controlling emission of air pollutants as per the prescribed standards.</td>
<td>Yes, for air pollution during construction.</td>
<td>UPPCB; Transport Department.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.1 APPLICABLE WORLD BANK POLICIES

The Operational Policies of the World Bank that are applicable in the project are as under:

Table 3: Applicable safeguard pertaining to World Bank for the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safeguard Policy</th>
<th>Triggered?</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>OP 4.01 is triggered because the project will upgrade or provide basic services and infrastructure in touristic areas and near cultural and natural heritage sites. Impacts envisaged may relate to the execution of these civil works and their temporary impact, broadly defined, on the air, water, soil, ecosystems and human health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>OP 4.11 is triggered because the project will upgrade or provide basic services as well as promote tourism in communities living and/or working near cultural and natural heritage sites. Impacts envisaged may relate to the execution of civil works in surrounding communities, where lesser known monuments may be present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The overarching goal of the DPR is to contribute to improving living conditions and increasing income opportunities for the poor through enhanced tourism product development. The project aims to do so by generating improvements in basic service delivery, tourism-related infrastructure, income-generation opportunities and the general environment for poor people in and near the project target areas, ultimately benefiting them, as well as tourists, in a positive and long-term way.

Such processes and improvements may cause some disruption in the local area. Below enlist the activities and issues which may give rise to potential adverse impacts at the project construction/rehabilitation/restoration phase and during operations and maintenance phase.

4.1 KEY ENVIRONMENT IMPACTS

The subproject consists of construction activities as discussed under the components of the DPR. The activity wise envisaged impacts are described as annexure to the report. The major impacts envisaged by the sub project are discussed below-

4.1.1 Air Pollution

Air pollution in the form of dust is envisaged during the construction phase are envisaged. The major activities causing the air pollution include, the construction of walkway between Taj Mahal and the Shahjahan Park and the construction activities in the Shahjahan Park including the construction of wall and the entrance plazas. Air pollution is also envisaged by the restriction in traffic movement during the installation and construction of traffic calming measures.

4.1.2 Noise Pollution

The noise pollution due to the traffic obstruction during the installation and construction of traffic calming measures.

4.2 KEY SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACTS

4.2.1 Vendor Relocation

There are about 35 vendors around the DPR site, mapped from Agra Fort to Taj Mahal, though the vendors dependent largely on Shah Jahan Park are just 2 in number. The vendors depending on Shah Jahan Park Visitors include- Beverages and Juice at Shah Jahan Park Parking and a kulfi vendor inside the park. These vendors may need to be relocated and resettled.

4.2.2 Traffic Disruption

Traffic disruption is envisaged during construction of two project activities- construction and installation of traffic calming measures and construction of walkway from Taj Mahal to Shahjahan Park.
4.3 ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The environment and social management plan is developed to reduce the environment and socio economic impacts of the project. The ESMP has been specifically designed to address the environment and socio economic impacts described in the section above. The table below presents the ESMP-

Table 4: Environment and social management plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Envisaged Impact</th>
<th>Action Planned</th>
<th>Monitoring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Pollution during construction</td>
<td>Dust suppression measures during construction. Construction planning to avoid major dust generating activities like excavation at night.</td>
<td>Air monitoring at one location every month through the construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise from traffic disruption and construction</td>
<td>Construction planning to avoid any activities during the peak hours. Traffic management by provision of barricades and alternate route map.</td>
<td>Noise monitoring at one location every month through the construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vendor relocation</td>
<td>Relocation of vendors</td>
<td>Project team to monitor the relocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic disruption</td>
<td>Traffic management by provision of barricades and alternate route map.</td>
<td>ADA to monitor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

Consultation is a process in the project cycle in which an attempt is made to involve the public as stakeholders in project preparation through consultation and focus group discussion meetings. Stakeholders’ participation and consultation have been viewed as a continual course of action, which promote public understanding and help eradicate hurdles in the way of the project. Consultation during project preparation as an integral part of the social assessment process not only minimizes the risks and unwanted propaganda against the project but also removes the gap between the community and the project formulators, which leads to timely completion of the project and making the project people friendly.

Public consultations and community participation was an integral part of the project preparation. Consultation sessions were carried out with different stakeholder groups at the local, regional and district levels, so as to incorporate their concerns and needs of the community and the relevant stakeholders.

To ensure the effectiveness of the consultations and the full participation of all stakeholders in the project, all relevant information was shared with stakeholders in a timely manner prior to the consultation and in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted.

Consultations with these groups were carried out on two occasions:

a. Shortly after environmental and social screening; and
b. Once after draft ESMP is prepared. Such groups should also be consulted throughout project implementation as necessary to address ESMP related issues relevant to them, allowing relevant stakeholders the opportunity to share their concerns during both the implementation phases of the project.

5.1 OBJECTIVE OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

Keeping in mind the objective of minimizing adverse impact and the need of the stakeholders’ participation for the smooth implementation of the project, consultation with the members of different sections of society and local communities of the project area were carried out. The consultation with people is to be made with the aim of building awareness among them.

The types of consultations undertaken are individual interview, field level observations, community consultations and meetings. The main objectives of undertaking these consultations are as stated under:

- Dissemination of information to build awareness among stakeholders and inform them about the objective of the project.
- To inform stakeholders about the adverse and positive impacts of the project
- To inform stakeholders them about the design aspects
- Discuss about the training requirements to enhance their skills & restore the livelihood.

The stakeholders included both, primary and secondary (i) community having their shops in the project area, (ii) farmers cultivating, (iii) tenants, and (iv) project officials. These consultations provided inputs on social issues and in identification of the felt needs of the communities.
In deciding the target groups for consultations, care was taken to have a representation of a cross section of community. These consultations provided inputs on social issues and in identification of the felt needs of the communities. Overall eleven consultations were taken up in the community. The consultations included stakeholders from government institutions, private sector, park users and the vendors in the Shah Jahan Park.

Figure 6: Representations of different groups in consultation
5.2 STAKEHOLDER’S CONSULTATION

Consultations were conducted with two major objectives:

a. Identifying specific issues in the project, and
b. Securing participation of people in project activities.

At every consultation meeting, women were encouraged to participate and their views and opinions were heard. The table below presents the discussions during the consultations with all stakeholder groups:

Table 5: Summary of Stakeholder consultations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Stakeholder / Organizations</th>
<th>Key Discussion Points</th>
<th>Interventions In ESMP / Intervention To Address The Issues Raised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tourism Police Agra- Mr. Sushant Gaur</td>
<td>1. Showed and shared the issue of parking and traffic at Taj Mahal west gate, Red fort and things around Shah Jahan Park.</td>
<td>The connectivity between the Taj Mahal and Agra fort has been addressed in the DPR by provision of elevated walkway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Revitalization of Shah Jahan Park and the Walkway should include developing a multi level parking avoid traffic congestion, Underpass to connect Shah Jahan park with Red fort, Walkway inside the Red fort along the wall to avoid issues of snatching and harassment of the visitors, Tourist Police booth, allocated spaces for mayuri/Tonga etc. plying on the route.</td>
<td>The proposed intervention also proposes pathways connecting the two monuments- Taj Mahal and Agra fort through the Shah Jahan Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision of street furniture and junction redesign have also been considered in the proposed intervention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Traffic Police – AGRA- Mr. Abhishek Singh- SP Traffic</td>
<td>1. Discussed the existing traffic Management system of the city.</td>
<td>The proposed intervention includes pathways connecting the two monuments- Taj Mahal and Agra fort through the Shah Jahan Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. The things around Shah Jahan Park are not much problematic from the traffic point of view.</td>
<td>Provision of street furniture and junction redesign have also been considered in the proposed intervention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. In accidents most pedestrian die being hit by vehicles- so connectivity between Agra fort and Shah Jahan Park should be well thought.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. The battery operated rickshaws number is growing at a fast pace and have no system of registration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRIVATE SECTOR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tourism Guild- Secretary and Sanskriti Tours Owner- Rajeev Saxena</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• His tourist walk from the Purani Mandi to Taj Mahal and feel that Shah Jahan Park provides an amazing opportunity and connectivity for tourist through the park.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Nature Guide should be trained and available for Shah Jahan Walk.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A skywalk should be created at the crossing junction for connecting Shah Jahan Park with Red Fort as none of the tourist would be interested to walk if they need to cross a traffic junction like this.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PRIVATE SECTOR</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parking Contractors- Red fort, Taj Mahal West Gate and Shah Jahan Park</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Details about each of the Parkings- Area, capacity, fee etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• All feel that the capacity is very less and creates problem in peak season and holidays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A lot of people also park the vehicles on road to safe the parking charge, so strict enforcement should be there.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PARK USERS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Park Users- Local Residents</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• They were residents of TajGanj, Purani mandi and have a business of dairy and milk shop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• They come to the park everyday for the fresh air and walk for about 3km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The garden does not have good management system and do not have security guard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Safe only till evening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Additional components which can be added to the park- fountains, zoo,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
swings etc specially for children; shaded spaces- gazebos, huts in sun and rain;
• They are willing to pay a minimal entry fee for the park and are ready for Green card system of entry.

6 Park Users- Women

• They live in Taj Ganj and come to the garden every day in the morning and evening for walk. They take 5-6 rounds of the garden and in the morning come as early as 5.45am specially in this season. They feel the park is safe for women and girls to come in the morning and evenings.
• The garden lack- drinking water facility, toilets, lighting in evening, Security guard.
• Additional components to improve the park- Children’s park should be developed.
• They are willing to pay Rs. 120 monthly if they get a pass and the facilities are provided.

7 Park User- Family

• They live near TDI mall and come to the park in 15-20 days as it provides an open space for children to play and fresh air. The feel that the garden is safe for families to come anytime.
• The park lacks benches/seating areas, swings for children, toilet and drinking facility.
• The park can be developed and used even at night with good lighting and organization of cultural events.
• They are ready to pay an entry fee for the park.

8 Group of youth using the park (different age group)

• They were all friends and lived either in Taj Ganj or Basic amenities and provision of refreshment areas is included in the proposed intervention of Shah Jahan Park redevelopment.

The intervention also includes provision of boundary wall, lighting and security in the park.
ESMP DPR for Revitalization of walkway between Taj and Agra Fort including Shah Jahan Park

Belanganj.
- The park lack shaded spaces, Drinking water with filter, lack for parking facility.
- Vehicles should be restricted into the park. The cycle track should be separate from the walking pathway. In the present situation, the cycles clash with the walkers, in the morning when there many people in the park.
- The charge of the parking is high- Rs. 10 as a result a lot of people parks their vehicles along the road. The parking charge for regular comers should be minimal or green pass be issued.
- There should be green passes for local residents who come to the park regularly.
- They fell that the park is not very safe to come in the evenings as there are no lights.
- The park should have food plazas, lighting, fountains etc.

The redevelopment of park includes development of exercising areas, children play areas, yoga areas etc.

School girls (Anchal, aayushi and Aparna) – Age 15 – 18
- Mostly they come to park during their school breaks or vacations.
- Sometimes they come by two wheeler or walking.
- The park according to them is great but needs recreational zones, food joints and drinking water facilities.
- Sport facilities like badminton court, cricket field etc would be great to have in the park.
- Boating and other similar activities need to be revive and more such activities can be planned.
- Picnic zones will be a great addition to the park for families and kids.

The proposed intervention of Shah Jahan Park redevelopment.
- The intervention also includes provision of boundary wall, lighting and security in the park.
- The proposed intervention also includes provision of separate cycle tracks.

Basic amenities and provision of refreshment areas is included in the proposed intervention of Shah Jahan Park redevelopment.
• Park is quite safe for women and girls

10 Mali (gardener in Moti Lal Nehru Unit)- Rajesh

- He lives in Dhandhupura near Shilgram.
- The park has about 400 staff and his has 20-22 staff.
- The main problem is of the water and lack of staff to maintain such a large area.

The proposed intervention includes provision of water for gardening.

VENDORS

11 Ice Cream Vendor On Purani Mandi Road

- Sells his ice-cream daily, but at time the police tell them to move away from there.
- Once the Taj Mega Project get complete they would not be allowed to sell their products.
- He wants a permanent location for his cart along this route.

The vendors would be suitably rehabilitated and given vending spaces in the refreshments area of the park.

12 Kulfi Vendor In Shah Jahan Park

- He sells kulfi daily inside the park in the evening; there is no restriction to sell inside.
- If the park is developed and entry is restricted, he will have a problem to sell his kulfi inside.
- He would be happy to get a permanent cart in the garden, though he cannot pay rent of it as he does not earn so much.

The vendors would be suitably rehabilitated and given vending spaces in the refreshments area of the park.

5.3 SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED AND ACTIONS DESIGNED

The table below presents the summary of key issues raised and the actions designed in this ESMP and the intervention to mitigate any social impact faced as a result of the implementation of the proposed interventions.

Table 6: Key issues and actions designed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Key Issues</th>
<th>Actions Designed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Traffic Congestion movement of tourists between Shah Jahan Park</td>
<td>The connectivity between the Taj Mahal and Agra fort has been addressed in the DPR by provision of elevated walkway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The proposed intervention also proposes pathways connecting the two monuments- Taj Mahal and Agra fort</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
through the Shah Jahan Park.

Provision of street furniture and junction redesign have also been considered in the proposed intervention.

The redevelopment of park includes development of excercising areas, children play areas, yoga areas etc.

Basic amenities and provision of refreshment areas is included in the proposed intervention of Shah Jahan Park redevelopment.

The intervention also includes provision of boundary wall, ligting and security in the park.

The vendors would be suitably rehabilitated and given vending spaces in the refreshments area of the park.

### 5.4 STAKEHOLDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

As a part of the intervention this ESMP also proposes specific roles and responsibilities for systematic and timely implementation of the proposed interventions. The table below presents in the detail the roles and responsibilities associated with different stakeholder groups.

Table 7: Stakeholder roles and responsibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Roles and responsibilities</th>
<th>Expected benefits for the project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Potential Project Affected Communities | Participate in formal and informal public meetings  
Raise critical issues relevant to the project  
Suggest mechanism for continued participation in project cycle;  
Participate in grievance redressal. | Reducing bottlenecks in project implementation;  
Lower number of grievances and establish mechanisms to sort other grievances;  
Incorporation of good practices (of previous projects in project design.  
Community Capacity building and sense of ownership of the project |
| Line Department Officials | Dovetailing Government schemes | Coordinated effort for provision of basic services in nearby villages |
| Local Representatives / Tourism Department | Ensure public participation in project preparation and implementation;  
Assist project for dovetailing Government schemes;  
Assist in grievance redressal. | Informed community that helps in project implementation;  
Community can express their opinions and preferences;  
Best practices would be integrated. |

### 5.5 MECHANISM FOR CONTINUED CONSULTATIONS

The consultation will be continued in the implementation stage. Several additional rounds of consultations with the stakeholders will be done through Local Representatives involvement during project implementation. The following set of activities will be pursued for effective implementation of project:

- Involvement of women and other vulnerable groups during the project implementation process to ensure their participation and addressal of their needs.
- The Local Representatives involved in the implementation of project will organize Public meetings, and appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works.
- Involve community in project progress monitoring.
6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SAFEGUARDS

The State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU) in Lucknow is located in the Department of Tourism and is supported by existing agencies (the Development Authorities in each core target area) and competitively selected decentralized teams (Technical Support Units – TSUs) based in each of the project core target areas, in principle in Agra, Mathura, Sarnath and Kushinagar. The TSUs will support the respective Development Authorities, the project implementing entities, in the day-to-day the execution of respective subprojects.

Social, heritage management and environment specialists are hired by the SPCU to coordinate, review, support and monitor all respective safeguards aspects of the project. The specialists will also train and strengthen the capacities of specialists in the TSUs and in the implementing entities. The project may hire qualified civil society organizations for the implementation of a ESMP. The SPCU and the decentralized TSUs may also be supported by competitively recruited experts in highly specialized areas, as needed.

Agra Development Authority will be primarily responsible for implementation of the project ESMP. ADA will be assisted by SPCU through its Environment Specialist and Social specialist and TSU in implementation. ADA will designate one of its official as Social Officer. The implementing team will comprise of the following:

- Social Officer of ADA,
- Social Specialist of SPCU,
- Environment Specialist of SPCU
- Representative of local NGO
- Local people representatives

The roles and responsibility of these officials will be as under:

Table 8: Roles and responsibilities of implementing team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Players</th>
<th>ROLES and RESPONSIBILITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| SPCU Social Specialist | - Provide guidance to Social Officer of ADA;  
|                      | - Monitoring implementation activities and make budgetary provisions  
|                      | - Participate in meetings;  
|                      | - Monitor physical and financial progress on implementation.  |
| SPCU Environment Specialist | - Provide guidance to Social Officer of ADA;  
|                      | - Monitoring implementation activities and make budgetary provisions  
|                      | - Participate in meetings;  
|                      | - Monitor physical and financial progress on implementation.  |
| IA/TSU Officer | - Co-ordinate with district administration for implementation  
|                      | - Translation of ESMP in local language and ensure dissemination at community level – prepare pamphlets on policy for information dissemination;  
|                      | - Provide training for skill enhancement  
|                      | - Liaison with district administration for dovetailing of government schemes for provision of basic services.  
|                      | - Report on physical and financial progress of implementation  
|                      | - Participate in the project level meetings;  
|                      | - Report progress, highlighting issues not addressed, to provide for mid-course correction;  |
| NGO Representative | - Represent interest of stakeholders during the implementation of ESMP and gender actions.  
|                      | - Provide information to stakeholders and local community and conduct awareness programs  
|                      | - Be part of grievance mechanism  |
6.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The project authority will be responsible for carrying out M&E. Internal monitoring will be carried out by the Social Officer of ADA with assistance from Social Specialist and Environment Specialist of SPCU and local representatives. This will help monitor project activities closely. Regular monitoring by undertaking site visits will help identify potential difficulties and problems faced in the project implementation and subsequently help take timely corrective measures including deviations, if needed.

Monitoring will start as soon as the project implementation begins and Social Officer and local representatives are appointed / nominated at site for implementation of ESMP. Components of monitoring will include performance monitoring i.e., physical progress of the work such and impact monitoring and external evaluation. Indicators that would be monitored related to performance are provided in the following sections. However, if during the project implementation some other indicators are found relevant those shall be included.

A quarterly report of internal monitoring will be prepared by Social Officer of ADA. The monitoring will also provide feedback on community concerns, grievances and requests. Monitoring will focus and ensure the followings:

- Verification that there are no outstanding or unresolved issues with respect to the project
- Information campaign, discrimination and consultation with affected persons,
- Effective operation of the Grievance Redress Committees detailing out number of complaints received and those resolved; reasons for not being able to resolve the grievance and status of unresolved grievances.

Table 9: Framework for Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project / ESMP Implem</td>
<td>Employment of local labor including women</td>
<td>Site observation, attendance record, interaction with laborers and contractors</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>ADA / NGO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entation</td>
<td>Campsite management including lodging arrangement and campsite facilities</td>
<td>Site observation, interaction with laborers, contractors</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>ADA / SPCU/ Local Representatives/ NGO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of health and</td>
<td></td>
<td>Site observation, interaction with laborers, contractors</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>ADA / SPCU./ Local Representatives/ NGO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>safety measures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary leasing of</td>
<td></td>
<td>Site observation, contractors, check contract agreement</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>ADA / Local Representatives/ NGO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land and house, if</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>any</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discrimination of</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interaction with laborers, labor survey, record of wage payment</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>ADA / SPCU.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wage rate between</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male and female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence of</td>
<td></td>
<td>Discuss with local people, health workers/ health post/ center records</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>ADA / SPCU/ NGO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communicable diseases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>like respiratory, STD,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.1.1 **GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL CELL**

An Integrated Grievance Redressal Mechanism (IGRM) based on use of ICT shall be established, with necessary officials and systems, at the state as well as subproject levels. Grievances if any, may be submitted through various mediums, including in person, in written form to a noted address, through a toll free phone line or through direct calls to concerned officials, and online. All local contact information and options for complaint submission will be available on site on local information boards. Moreover, they will be in addition to the Public Information Officers to be appointed under the Right to Information (RTI) Act. A half yearly report on Grievance Redressal by the project will be prepared. The project will abide by the RTI Act of 2005; it will commit itself for proactive disclosure and sharing of information with the key stakeholders, including the communities/beneficiaries. The project will have a communication strategy focusing on efficient and effective usage of print and electronic media, bill boards, posters, wall writing, and adoption of any other method suitting local context, logistics, human and financial resources.

The project however will have a project level Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) to address the grievances of the stakeholders related to project implementation and project impacts if any.

**Members of GRC:**

The GRC will be constituted by the DM of Agra. The GRC will have local representatives and other opinion leaders who will look into the grievance of the people. It will be chaired by a retired officer, who served as principal/judges/ DM/Additional DM, etc. The suitability of the Chairperson will be decided by the DM in consultation with ADA. Apart from the nominated persons, the cell will have representative from ADA as convener.

**Functions of the Cell:**

The GRC will conduct a meeting in the first week of every month to hear the grievances from the stakeholders. All the complaints will be forwarded to the concerned department/officials within 15 days from the date of receiving the complaints. The issues resolved/addressed by concerned officials within 45 days from the receipt of the complaints. All the grievances received shall be discussed by the Chairperson of the cell with DM for the necessary action.

The compliance to all the petitions shall be reviewed in each of the meeting by the chairman and the DM. In case of the grievances not addressed by the GRC, it will be escalated to the office of District Magistrate by the Chairperson / ADA. The stakeholders can also approach judiciary if their grievances are not addressed at any
of these levels. The grievance call shall submit a monthly report to the ADA for the reference regarding the issues received and the cases disposed and forwarded to higher level.

**Information Disclosure:**

The ESMP will be translated in local language and will be shared with the affected community. The English and translated version of ESMP will be disclosed on the website of Department of Tourism. Hard copies in English and Hindi will be placed at following offices:

- Agra Development Authority
- Office of District Magistrate, Agra

Through public meetings, attempt would be made to ensure that vulnerable groups such as SC households understand the process of project preparation and their needs are addressed in the best manner possible.

### 6.2 CAPACITY BUILDING AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Given that Department of Tourism is implementing a World Bank-financed project for the first time, the capacity to address social, cultural and environmental issues as per the World Bank safeguards policies is limited. The Department of Tourism project staff will require training in the management of safeguards issues. The training program is to be coordinated and anchored by the Department of Tourism with support from agencies/individuals experienced in safeguard aspects for developing courses on conducting training programs.

The course contents will focus on this ESMF, concept, regulatory requirements, environment and social priority issues, project cycle of investments, outline of the ESIs, management plans and report formats. It will also focus on the resettlement and rehabilitation and heritage policies and procedures, land acquisition process, identification of project affected people, social entitlement frameworks, social assessment, risk assessment and management skills.

As part of the capacity building program, the Department of Tourism would also aim to develop decentralized local capacity on managing environmental, social and cultural properties issues associated with various investments. In order to achieve this objective, the specialists will develop a network of technical man power resources such as staff from universities/research institutions, civil society organizations, etc. These persons will be trained during the course of the project, so that they can provide support to the project agencies in conducting the required impact assessments and later in implementing all applicable management plans (including Resettlement Action Plan, Gender Action Plan, as relevant) and also offer support on an ongoing basis.

The capacity building at the local level for ESMP implementation agency as well as for the monitoring and redressal committee would be done through the tourism department.

In addition to the above, DoT program will continue to mainstream the environmental, cultural and social issues within the training programs of State Project Coordination unit and the implementing entities. The program will be structured in such a way that it clearly brings out the value addition and enhancement benefits of proper management of environmental and social issues.
Table 10: Capacity Strengthening Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODULES</th>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESMF</td>
<td>• Project Concept</td>
<td>Half a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ESMF Concept</td>
<td>To be repeated every alternative year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Regulatory Requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• E&amp;S Priority Issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Subproject types</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ESIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Process Outline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reporting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>• Environmental Laws &amp; Regulations</td>
<td>Full day class room training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment Process</td>
<td>• EIA process</td>
<td>Half a day field training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Identification of Environmental Impacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Impact Identification Methods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Identification Mitigation Measures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Formulation of Environmental Management Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Implementation and Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Institutional Mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Assessment</td>
<td>• Social Assessment process</td>
<td>Half a day class room training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process</td>
<td>• Description of project; RPF, gender frameworks; and National regulatory frameworks</td>
<td>Half a day field training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LA process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Necessity for RAP/ ARAP, Gender plan and its preparation process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Implementation and Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Institutional Mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Grievance Mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Properties</td>
<td>• Cultural Properties Assessment process</td>
<td>Half a day class room training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment Process</td>
<td>• Description of project and national regulatory frameworks</td>
<td>Half a day field training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Necessity for PCRMP and its preparation process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Implementation and Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Institutional Mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.3 BUDGET FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SAFEGUARD MITIGATION MEASURES

The budget for the implementation of various mitigation measures is an important aspect of the safeguard management activities of the project. This section outlines the budget for implementation of the ESMP provisions and has been based on the proposed actions.

Table 11: Budget for ESMP implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SR. NO.</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>COST PER UNIT in INR</th>
<th>TOTAL COST (in INR LAKHS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Training and Capacity Building (part of the whole program)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Information Dissemination</td>
<td>Continuous Activity</td>
<td>Estimated</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Travel of Project Staff</td>
<td></td>
<td>Estimated</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>External Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Estimated</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Environment Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
<td>Estimated</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Safety precautions including helmets, diversion signs etc.</td>
<td>Estimated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dust Suppression and Construction waste management</td>
<td>Estimated</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vendor Compensation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Estimated</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Hiring of NGO for awareness creation and implementation of ESMP</td>
<td>Estimated</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.4 ESMP TIMELINE

The timeline of the ESMP is presented in the graphic below. The overall implementation of the ESMP would require five years. The time line is tentative based on the present project conditions.

Table 12: ESMP Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Year 3</th>
<th>Year 4</th>
<th>Year 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure and dissemination of the ESMP</td>
<td>Q 1</td>
<td>Q 2</td>
<td>Q 3</td>
<td>Q 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursement of ESMP budget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formation of ESMP Implementation Committees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Building of the Implementation Team</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Evaluation 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Evaluation 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q = Quarter
# ANNEX 1: SUBPROJECT SCREENING FORM

## Uttar Pradesh Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screening Note no.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subproject Title:</th>
<th>SUBPROJECT 3: REHABILITATION OF ACCESS AND SERVICES AT BANKEY BIHARI JI TEMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subproject location (area/district/site):</td>
<td>Mathura</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Subproject scope of work:

**Tourism And Heritage Infrastructure Elements**

- Amenities for pilgrims and visitors- cloak room, toilets, resting areas etc.

**Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Provision**

- Improvement of the approach Road- Parikrama Marg and Bhakti Vedanta Swami Marg and inner streets
- Paving of Road with footpaths
- Covering of drains
- Provision for basic amenities
- Street lighting and signage
- Underground electrical lines

**Traffic and Parking Management**

- Propoor Green Mobility Options for Bankey Bihari Visitors
- Identification of vehicle free / pedestrian streets
- Provision for Parking Facilities

**Pro-poor Livelihood Component**

- Involvement Of Communities In Green Mobility options in and around the temple and Vrindavan area
- Organized vending with adequate facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subproject cost:</th>
<th>TBD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Implementing Agency: MVDA (Mathura – Vrindavan Development Authority)

Date of screening: 4th June 2015

Responsible agency: International Center for Sustainable Cities (ICSC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/n.</th>
<th>Screening Criteria</th>
<th>Assessment of category</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1    | Is the subproject in an eco-sensitive area or adjoining an eco-sensitive area or monument? (Yes/No) If Yes, which is the area? Elaborate impact accordingly.                                                        | Yes                     | • **253 meters** away from ASI protected Madan Mohan Temple  
• **128 meters** away from ASI protected Radha Vallabh Temple  
• The site is located in the **Taj Trapezium Zone** (TTZ is spread over 6 Districts: Agra, Mathura, Firozabad, Hatras, etah, Bharatpur)                                                                                           |
| 2    | Will the subproject create significant/limited/no environmental impacts during the construction stage?                                                                                                                 | Limited                 | Carefully selected construction methods and use of materials will be specified                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|      | • Clearance of vegetation/ tree-cover/other  
• Direct discharge of construction run-off, improper storage and disposal of excavation spoils, wastes and other construction materials adversely affecting water quality and flow regimes.  
• Flooding of adjacent areas.  
• Improper storage and handling of substances leading to contamination of soil and water.  
• Elevated noise and dust emission.  
• Disruption to traffic and visitors movements.  
• Damage to existing infrastructure, public utilities, amenities.  
• Failure to restore temporary construction sites.                                                                                           | No                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|      | No                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | No                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Possible conflicts with and/or disruption to local community and/or visitors. |
| Health risks due to unhygienic conditions at workers’ camps. |
| Safety hazards during construction. |
| Other, specify. |

| 3 | Will the subproject create significant/limited/no environmental impacts during the operational stage? |
| (Significant / limited / no impacts) |
| Flooding of adjacent areas |
| Impacts to water quality due to effluent discharge |
| Gas emissions |
| Safety hazards |
| Other, specify. |

| No | Limited |
| Yes | No |

| No |

| Limited |
| N.A |

| N.A |

For construction period there may be limited amount of

Alternate routes for communication will have to be identified during the construction phase.
| No | 4 | Does the subproject involve any prior clearance from the MOEF or State Forest Department for either the conversion of forest land or for tree-cutting? (Yes/ No). If yes, which? | No |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>Will the subproject create significant/limited/no cultural properties impacts? (Seek clarification)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Involve significant excavations, demolition, movement of earth, flooding or other major environmental damages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Is located within or in the vicinity of a recognized cultural property conservation area or heritage site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Is designed to support the management or conservation of a cultural property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, specify.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 6 | Does the subproject involve any prior clearance from the MoC or State Archeology Department for either the conservation or management of heritage sites or vicinities? (Yes/ No). If yes, which? | Yes (ASI) |
### SOCIAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7</th>
<th>Will the subproject create significant/limited/no social impacts?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes (Positive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Involuntary land taking resulting in loss of income; livelihood; sources of livelihood; loss of access to common property resources and / or private residential and/or commercial property.
- Land acquisition resulting in relocation of households.
- Any loss / reduction of access to traditional dependent communities (to areas where they earn for their primary or substantial livelihood).
- Adverse impacts to women, including economic and safety concerns.
- Other, specify.

Street reorganization, removal of encroachment and organized vending may result in to loss of ( very less) livelihood

**Overall Assessment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Subproject is declined</th>
<th>N.A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subproject is accepted</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subproject is classified as environmental Category A and requires an in-depth Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and an Environmental Management Plan.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Subproject is classified as environmental Category B and requires an Environmental Management Plan. (Seek Clarification) | Yes
- Subproject is classified as environmental Category C and does not require an Environmental Management Plan. | Yes

**NOTE:** Please attach photographs and location maps along with this completed Screening Note.
ESMP- DPR for Revitalization of walkway between Taj and Agra Fort including Shab Jahan Park
ANNEX 2: POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The **Error! Reference source not found.** below presents the potential environment and social impacts for the proposed DPR. All the eight components of the intervention are analyzed for the impacts during construction and operation phases. The DPR component 8 does not have any impacts since it involves brochure preparation for the park.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Potential Impact</th>
<th>Duration of impact</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Responsible agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Socio-cultural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DPR COMPONENT 1: TRAFFIC CALMING AT GRADE, TRAFFIC LIGHTS AND CROSSING AT MAIN JUNCTIONS**

**Constructio**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Potential Impact</th>
<th>Duration of impact</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Responsible agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Operation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Potential Impact</th>
<th>Duration of impact</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Responsible agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DPR COMPONENT 2: ENTRY GATES ACCESS ORGANIZATION AND HOP ON-HOP OFF**

**Implementation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Potential Impact</th>
<th>Duration of impact</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Responsible agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implementa</td>
<td>The activity involves Master Plan implementation. The current visitors and the residents of Agra might not want many tourists to go to Shahjahan park since the major users of the park are local residents. Change in visitor profile.</td>
<td>Focused group discussions with the visitors to understand their opinions about the development of the park.</td>
<td>Implementing Agency (ADA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DPR COMPONENT 3: NATURAL PATH TO AGRA FORT +CONNECTING BRIDGE INSIDE THE FORT BOUNDARY**
### Activity | Potential Impact | Duration of Impact | Mitigation Measures | Responsible agency
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
**Construction** | Problems of dust, noise pollution during construction along with storage of building material and also movement of vehicles and construction equipment. Accidents during construction involving visitors. Dust settlements on leaves and plants leading to deterioration in present vegetation in the park. | Temporary inconvenience to visitors, reduction in footfalls. | Dust Suppression measures like temporary water spraying. Construction during night to avoid conflicts. Barricading the area under construction. Phase-wise/Area-wise implementation of work. | Municipal Body (ANN), Implementing Agency (ADA), Construction Agency, Tourism Department

**Operation** | Increase in footfalls threat to carrying capacity of the park. Unorganized parking and poor management may increase nuisance in the area. Different modes of transport in the park may lead to accidents. Increase in surface run-off due to increase in paved surface. Change in the visitor profile needing more protection e.g increase in the old and differently abled visitors. | Permanent | Clear demarcation and separate lanes to avoid conflicts. Facilities for children and old differently. Management Staff to oversee movement/circulation. Use of permeable flooring material in new paved areas. | Traffic Police, State Horticulture department through private party, Tourism Department, Tourism Police

**DPR COMPONENT 4,5,6,7: REJUVENATION OF SHAH JAHAN PARK**
4. RE ORGANISATION OF CIRCULATION & FURNITURE ON PATHWAY
5. DEVELOPMENT OF PEDESTRIAN AND PERIMETER PATHWAYS
6. DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL PLAY, LAKE, FOREST AND MEADOWS LOOPS
7. SIGNAGES, LIGHTING AND STREET FURNITURE

**Construction** | Dust from construction | Temporary | Dust Suppression measures like temporary water spraying. | Municipal Body (ANN),
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Potential Impact</th>
<th>Duration of impact</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Responsible agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noise pollution during construction.</td>
<td>water spraying. Construction during night to avoid conflicts. Barricading the area under construction.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Implementing Agency (ADA) Construction Agency, Tourism Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| a. |  |  |  |  |
| b. |  |  |  |  |
| c. |  |  |  |  |