

FINAL REPORT

ADB



Asian Development Bank

National Capital Region Planning Board

Capacity Development of the
National Capital Region Planning Board
Package 2 Component B
TA No. 7055-IND

Volume V-A7: Short Resettlement Plan DPR for Flyover at Mohan Nagar Junction in Ghaziabad



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ASSOCIATES

July 2010

NCR Planning Board
Asian Development Bank

Capacity Development of the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) – Component B (TA No. 7055-IND)

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Ghaziabad

Short Resettlement Plan

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Abbreviations

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
AF	:	Affected Family
AP	:	Affected Person
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
BSR	:	Basic Schedule of Rates
CPR	:	Common Property Resource
DPR	:	Detailed Project Report
EA	:	Executing Agency
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussions
GoI	:	Government of India
GRC	:	Grievance Redressal Committee
GDA	:	Ghaziabad Development Authority
GNN	:	Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam
HH	:	Household
HOH	:	Head of Household
INR	:	Indian National Rupee
IP	:	Indigenous Peoples
IO	:	Implementing Organisations
IA	:	Implementing Agency
IPSA	:	Initial Poverty & Social Assessment
LA	:	Land Acquisition
LTH	:	Legal Title Holder
NCRPB	:	National Capital Region Planning Board
NGO	:	Non-Government Organizations
NPRR	:	National Policy on Resettlement & Rehabilitation
PMU	:	Project Management Unit
PRA	:	Participatory Rural Appraisal
R&R	:	Resettlement & Rehabilitation
ROW	:	Right of Way
RO	:	Resettlement Officer
RP	:	Resettlement Plan
SC	:	Schedule Caste
ST	:	Schedule Tribe
TORs	:	Terms of Reference
WHH	:	Women Headed Household

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Glossary

<i>Affected Person (or Household)</i>	People (households) affected by project-related changes in use of land, water, forest, grazing land, or other natural resources
<i>Compensation</i>	Payment in cash or kind to which the people affected are entitled in order to replace the lost asset, resource or income
<i>Entitlement</i>	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to the affected persons, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base to pre-project situation
<i>Grievance Redress Committee</i>	The committee formed to resolve grievances of the project affected persons/families/communities.
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	Development project results in unavoidable resettlement losses that people affected have no option but to rebuild their lives, incomes, and asset bases elsewhere.
<i>Land Acquisition</i>	It is the process whereby land and properties of individuals/community are acquired for the purpose of project construction
<i>Relocation</i>	Rebuilding housing, assets, including productive land, and public infrastructure in another location
<i>Rehabilitation</i>	Re-establishing incomes, livelihoods, living and social system
<i>Replacement rate</i>	Cost of replacing lost assets and incomes, including cost of transactions
<i>Resettlement effects</i>	Loss of physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive land, income-earning assets and sources, subsistence, resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity and mutual help mechanisms
<i>Resettlement Plan</i>	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation
<i>Vulnerable groups</i>	Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects.
<i>Displaced Persons*</i>	In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation ,loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas
<i>Economic Displacement*</i>	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Source: 1.ADB's Handbook on Resettlement: A Guide to Good Practice, 1998

2. *Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009, ADB

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. *Description of Project.* The intersection on NH 24 is one of the critical locations that carry a high volume of traffic. The speed survey conducted on this stretch of the highway also indicated a peak hour average speed of 19 kmph. The study has mandated a flyover to be built at this junction (NH24/Madan Mohan Malviya/Loni Road) by 2015. The objective of subproject is to construct a fly over from Km 0.00 (Shadra/Delhi side) to Km 2.213 (Ghaziabad side). The improvement of this grade separator through proposed fly over is one of the proposed sub-projects. The width of the flyover at the junction will be 17 m in each side, including the crash barriers. The width required on ground at the beginning and end of the ramps is about 35 m.
2. *Objectives of Short Resettlement Plan.* In keeping with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, a Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the subproject. The survey and assessment undertaken during preparation of the subproject indicates that the subproject will entail some degree of resettlement impact and this SRP has been prepared in accordance with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement to address those impacts. This short RP identifies the broad scope of the subproject and outlines the policy, procedures for compensation and other assistance measures for affected persons and institutional requirements for implementation, budget etc. of RP under NCRPB project.
3. *Scope of Land Acquisition & Resettlement.* A census and socio-economic survey was undertaken in the chainage between Km. Km 0.00(Shadra/Delhi side) to Km 2.213(Ghaziabad side). An estimated 57APs will be affected and there are 5 Common Property Resource (CPR) will be affected by the subproject. Of the total 57 APs 19 households/APs are commercial squatters squatting upon the ROW. They run their small business like tea stall, vehicle repairing shop etc and earn their livelihood. During consultations, the squatter APs expressed their willingness to shift their business to make the ROW encumbrance free as required by the sub project. Rest of the 38 APs are located in shopping complex which has been encroached the RoW partially. As per the design, the required width of the ramp of the flyover is 35 m, however, the available RoW is 37 mts. Beyond 35mts to 37 mts the RoW is being encroached by permanent commercial buildings. Through consultation it was learnt that most of the business activities are highway related like vehicle repairing shop, tyre retreading shop, etc. They suggested that a vendor market near the highway needs to be provided to them to mitigate their economic displacement and livelihood loss.
4. They run their small business like tea stall, vehicle repairing shop, etc and earn their livelihood. During consultations, the APs expressed their willingness to shift their business to make the ROW encumbrance free as required by the sub project. All the 57 structures/shops are commercial in nature and small business activities were observed within the structures. Relocation assistance and income loss assistance has been considered for the squatters. Since, all the small business have been considered as productive and support livelihood, assistance for loss of income has also been considered in the entitlement matrix prepared for the subproject. The identified project affected

shops/structures are falling in to three categories: 1) Temporary; 2) Semi-permanent and;3) permanent. No private land acquisition is envisaged for this sub project.

5. *Socioeconomic Information and Profile.* The socio-economic survey was carried out for 19 squatter and 38 encroacher shop owner/APs respectively . The number of total affected population as derived from the 57 surveyed households is 317, thereby making the average family size as 5.56. The Resettlement Framework prepared for NCRPB classifies several groups of population as socially “vulnerable” and has provided special assistance for them. The Vulnerable groups are: (a) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (b) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST); (c) female-headed households (FHH); (d) elderly and (e) disabled persons. There are twelve vulnerable persons among the affected households have been found from the census and socio economic survey. There are twelve vulnerable households, and all of them belong to Schedule Caste (SC).Main occupation of the surveyed households is small trade & business. The average household income is Rs. 182,696. There are five common property resources located with in the ROW. These common property resources need relocation by the project authority before the civil work construction begun.
6. *Information Disclosure and Consultation.* The social team carried out preliminary consultations, through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and meetings with the APs as well as the general public. FGDs were conducted primarily in the area with problems of traffic congestion, dense informal squatter settlements, road junctions ,major junctions, cycle traffic, common property resources like religious structure, cycle traffic, accident hotspots and effect on seasonal traffic, weekly market places, seasonal whole sale market etc. FGDs were also conducted with the APs wherein policy related issues, i.e., displacements and other issues like compensation and assistance, input to alternative design were discussed. The short RP will be translated in Hindi language and will be made available to the affected people by the Executing Agency (EA) for review and comments on the policy and mitigation measures, particularly the compensation package, by means of subproject-level Disclosure workshops prior to loan negotiation. Copies of the short RP will also be made available at the local level public offices such as revenue offices, to the stakeholders for local inputs prior to award of civil work contract. The proceedings of the disclosure workshop and the feedback received will be sent to ADB for review. The final RP will also be disclosed on the ADB Website and NCRPB website.
7. *Gender Impacts and Mitigation Measures.* The proposed fly over under this sub project is expected to open up new economic opportunities for women to upgrade their skills and also better accessibility to educational and health facilities. The improved road was perceived to help reduce travel time, as an immediate benefit. Women as a segregated class are not involved in any economic activity, which demands attention for their special needs. To ensure that women are secure in receiving payments all benefits will be provided in joint account where the woman will be the first beneficiary accounts. Where ever title is provided, it should be provided with joint title with women as the first beneficiary.
8. *Resettlement Principles and Policy Framework.* The resettlement principles adopted for NCRPB and this subproject recognize the State Land Acquisition (LA) Act 1894 and the entitlement benefits as listed in the National Policy on R&R,2007 (Government of India)

and the relevant Asian Development Bank's (ADB) policies and operations manuals, in particular the policy on Involuntary Resettlement (Safe Guard Requirements 2009), and Operations Manual F2 on Involuntary Resettlement (2006) and Hand Book of Resettlement-A Guide to Good Practices, 1998. Compensation and resettlement assistance for various types of loss have been determined following the provision made in the resettlement framework of NCRPB. As the census survey was carried out between 15 - 21 June, 2010 this may be considered as Cut-off date for the Non-titleholder APs (Squatters and encroachers). The entitlement matrix has been prepared in accordance with the Resettlement Framework of the NCRPB, for the people and the community affected by the project and provisions will be kept in the budget for those who were not present at the time of census survey, after verifying their claim for legal ownership. However, people moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance. In general, the people affected by the Sub-Project will be entitled to the following types of compensation and assistance -(i) Compensation for loss of structure at replacement cost,(ii) Transfer grant for temporary shift of residence,(iii) Rental Assistance for 3 months and (iv) assistance for vulnerability. Since the potential impact is on commercial structures, chances of loss of income or potential impact on the livelihood of any of the APs is prominent; and the resettlement assistance for this purposes has been proposed accordingly. All 38 encroachers need to be rehabilitated in a vendor market to be developed by the project authority. The vendor market needs to be located adjacent to the same highway. Adequate care needs to be taken while selecting the land. A detailed livelihood support plan and relocation of the encroachers in vendor market needs to be prepared by the project authority and subsequently to be approved by the authority before sanctioning of the loan by ADB. NCRPB/EA and IA will use the RP as a planning tool, verify and update the inventory prior to implementation of the project, and provide ID cards to the entitled affected persons for compensation and resettlement purposes. The principles applicable in defining the entitlements and compensation packages for the affected households shall remain unchanged.

9. *Grievance Redress Mechanism.* A Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established in Ghaziabad for timely and satisfactory completion of RP related activities and other requirements of the Resettlement Plan (RP) to facilitate satisfactory implementation of all ADB funded projects. The primary objective of creating GRC is to provide a mechanism in order to address and sort out all disputes related to implementation of resettlement plan, most importantly, to mediate conflict and disputes concerning compensation payments and cut down on lengthy litigation.

10. *Institutional Arrangements and Implementation Schedule.* National Capital Planning Board (NCRPB) will be the Executing Agency (EA) for the Project. Ghaziabad Development Authority (GDA) would act as implementing agency (IA). A separate independent unit in IA's office will constitute for the purpose of overall coordination and management of the project and it will be called as The Project Management Unit (PMU) will also implement the RP with assistance of Design & Supervision Consultants (DSC) & an experienced NGO/agency/institution, acting as Implementing Organisation (IO) who will shoulder the primary responsibility of the RP implementation. The PMU would ensure monitoring any changes to subproject design which may require re-evaluation of the need for and adequacy of the RP. If necessary, RP will be updated keeping changed design in view while entitlement principle remaining unchanged. The PMU will ensure

resettlement budgets are delivered on time for timely RP implementation, prior to commencement of construction work. The total time period for completion of the RP implementation has been proposed as 12 months.

11. *Resettlement Budget.* The total estimated budget for implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP) including payment of compensation and assistance to the entitled AP, preparation of identity card, cost of resettlement operation and management for the Project through Implementing Agency and engaging Independent Monitor is INR Rs 5.80 Million.

1. SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN

A. Description of the Project

12. On Government of India's request, Asian Development Bank (ADB) has formulated the technical assistance (TA) to enhance the capacities of National Capital Region Planning Board and its associated implementing agencies. The TA has been designed in three components: Component A relates to improving the business processes in NCRPB; Component B relates to improving the capacity of the implementing agencies in project identification, feasibility studies and preparing detailed engineering design; and Component C relates to urban planning and other activities. As part of the Component B, several DPRs of different subprojects have been prepared for NCR towns. As part of traffic and transportation improvement Plan of Ghaziabad city, four sub projects have been selected for the preparation of DPR. From the junction volume counts analysis and from its projections it is observed that some junctions have got saturated and some are about to get saturated in near future. With reference to IRC regarding the capacity of junctions 12 Junctions are recommended to have Grade separator in the horizon years. This report is the Resettlement Plan of one of the sub project: - "Grade Separator at Patel Chowk (Mohan nagar). The improvement of this grade separator through proposed fly over is one of the proposed sub-projects under ADB TA No.7055.

Figure 1: Proposed fly over near Patel Chowk (Mohan Nagar)



13. The objective of subproject is to construct a fly over from Km 0.00(Shadra/Delhi side) to Km 2.213(Ghaziabad side). The width of the flyover at the junction will be 17 m in each side, including the crash barriers. The width required on ground at the beginning and end of the ramps is about 35 meters. In keeping with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, this Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the subproject.

The strip plan of the sub project has been placed in **Appendix 1**. It can be seen from **Figure 1** and the strip plan that there is a major intersection with major traffic from Delhi and Haryana Sub-region and Punjab is passing through. The corridors approaching this intersection is a busy corridor carrying a high volume of traffic. The intersection on NH 24 is one of the critical locations that carry a high volume of traffic. The speed survey conducted on this stretch of the highway also indicated a peak hour average speed of 19 kmph. The study has mandated a flyover to be built at this junction (NH24/Madan Mohan Malviya/Loni Road) by 2015.

14. The project is expected to bring quite a few benefits, viz,
- Result in lower transport costs for freight and passengers of motorised and non-motorised vehicles;
 - Improved road transport corridors ;
 - Road network connectivity;
 - Improved management of road sector institutions, and
 - Basic amenities to the town along the proposed highways

Project benefits in terms of economic analysis also include:

- Savings in vehicle operating costs; and
- Time savings for passengers and goods in transit.

15. The project is also expected to help alleviate development constraints in trade and commerce, education, health, social welfare, and public safety and contribute to general expansion and diversification of development activities.
16. As per the requirement of Asian Development Bank Safe guard policy, 2009 require social impact assessment during the design stage to avoid, reduce or mitigate potential negative impacts of project action and enhance positive impacts, sustainability and development benefits has been carried out. The assessments also contribute to engineering design and result in the preparation of social action plans governing project implementation and the resettlement and rehabilitation of those who may be displaced by road improvements.
17. The survey and assessment undertaken during preparation of the subproject indicates that the subproject will entail some degree of resettlement impact and this SRP has been prepared in accordance with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement to address those impacts. This short RP identifies the broad scope of the subproject and outlines the policy, procedures for compensation and other assistance measures for affected persons and institutional requirements for implementation, budget etc. of RP under NCRPB project.

B. Objectives of Short Resettlement Plan

18. This Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared to mitigate land acquisition and resettlement impact considering outcome of the preliminary engineering and technical design and topographic survey. Social screening was undertaken in conjunction with project feasibility studies. It provides important inputs and guidance to engineering designs.
19. The RP has been prepared based on census and socio-economic survey that was carried out register and document the status of the potentially affected population within the project impact area, their loss of assets, and sources of livelihood. The Census data provided the basis for establishing a cut-off date for non-title holders in order to determine who may be entitled to relocation assistance or other benefits from the project.
20. Socio-economic survey has also been carried out in order to establish the mitigation measures and that includes comprehensive examination of people's loss of assets, incomes, important cultural or religious networks or sites, and other sources of support such as common property resources. Analyses of survey results cover the needs and resources of different groups and individuals.
21. Preparation of the Resettlement Plan (RP) was undertaken within the project's social assessment component. A key prerequisite of the RP is a policy framework for resettlement containing categories of impacts and their corresponding entitlements. The RP provide detailed guidance on how to implement provisions in the policy framework, including institutional arrangements and budgets based on enumeration of project-affected people with entitlements under the framework.

C. Scope of Land Acquisition & Resettlement

22. Despite all the efforts taken for modifying the design of the project roads, a section of the communities along the corridor are going to be negatively impacted, mainly due to clearing of encroachment and squatters from the public ROW. The Row has also been encroached partially in some places by commercial structure. Negative impacts include loss of economic opportunities/livelihood, sources of earning, etc. Moreover, a significant number of community/cultural properties are also going to be negatively impacted.
23. A census and socio-economic survey was undertaken in the chainage between Km 0.00 (Shadra/Delhi side) to Km 2.213 (Ghaziabad side). An estimated 57 APs will be affected and there are 5 Common Property Resource (CPR) will be affected by the subproject. Of the total 57 APs 19 households/APs are commercial squatters squatting upon the ROW. They run their small business like tea stall, vehicle repairing shop etc and earn their livelihood. During consultations, the APs expressed their willingness to shift their business to make the ROW encumbrance free as required by the sub project. Rest of the 38 APs are located in shopping complex which has been encroached the RoW partially. As per the design, the required width of the ramp of the flyover is 35 mts, however, the available RoW is 37 mts. Beyond 35mts to 37 mts the RoW is being encroached by permanent

commercial buildings. It can be seen from the photographs in fig 2 that proposed fly over construction will impact upon the commercial business. Through consultation it was learnt that most of the business activities are highway related like vehicle repairing shop, tyre retreading shop, etc. They suggested that a vendor market near the highway needs to be provided to them to mitigate their economic displacement and livelihood loss. No private land acquisition is envisaged for this sub project.

Figure 2: Partial Encroachment in RoW by Shops



24. The socio-economic survey was carried out on 19 shops of the commercial squatters and 38 shops of the encroachers on ROW. The number of total affected population as derived from the 57 surveyed shop owners is 317, thereby making the average family size as 5.56. A list of Affected House holds/families is annexed as **Appendix 2**.

Table 1-1: Status of Census & Socio-economic Survey

S. No	Details	No.
1.	Total Affected APs/Household	57
2.	Common Property Resource (CPR)	05
3.	Total household / Shops surveyed	57
4.	Household / Shops responded	57
5.	Total Affected Population (As per Survey of 57 Shops)	317

Source: Census & Socio-economic Survey, June 2010

D. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

25. All the 17 squatter structures/shops are commercial in nature and small business activities were observed within the structures. 38 encroachers in commercial building are found to be carrying out any productive occupation in the ROW. All 57 APs/DPs will be economically displaced. Relocation assistance and income loss assistance has been considered for the squatters. Since, all the small business have been considered as productive and support livelihood, assistance for loss of income has also been considered in the entitlement matrix prepared for the subproject. All 38 encroachers needs to rehabilitated in a vendor market to be developed by the project authority. The vendor market needs to be located adjacent to the same highway. Adequate care needs to be taken while selecting the land. A detailed livelihood support plan and relocation of the encroachers in vendor market needs to be prepared by the project authority. **Table 1-3** provides a summary of affected households and type of loss.
26. The identified project affected shops/structures of squatters and encroachers are falling in to three categories: 1) Temporary; 2) Semi-permanent and 3) permanent. The material specifications were also collected and accordingly the structures are classified.
27. Following types of structural combinations were found:
- Temporary
 - wooden walls
 - roof
 - floor
 - wooden walls
 - corrugated sheet/tile roof
 - thatched wall
 - floor mud
 - tiled roof
 - mud wall and floor
 - thatched roof
 - Semi-Permanent-
 - brick wall
 - concrete floor roof
 - stone masonry wall
 - floor stone/concrete
 - asbestos/tiles roof
 - Permanent
 - brick wall
 - concrete floor roof
 - floor concrete
 - RCC Structure

28. For the squatters, most of the structures are of temporary and semi-permanent natures. The structures of the encroachers are RCC concrete. The materials of most of the squatter structures seemed easily transferable to other locations. Most of these are small and used for commercial purposes.

Table 1-2: Size of Squatter and Encroacher Structures

Description	Approx. Floor Area
Squatter Structure	
Wooden cabins	4 sq. m.
Thatched structures	5 sq. m.
Semi permanent structures	8 sq. m.
Encroacher Structures	
RCC Concrete/Permanent Structure	12 sq. m.

Table 1-3: Affected Assets in the Subproject

Type of Loss	Location on ROW	Details Affected Assets	
		(No.)	Loss of Area of the structure(Sq. M)
Temporary	RHS	06	10.00
	LHS	00	00.00
	Total	06	10.00
Semi Permanent	RHS	08	11.75
	LHS	03	04.50
	Total	11	16.25
Permanent Structure	RHS	28	336
	LHS	0	0
	Total	28	336

Note: R.H.S. (from Shahadra towards Ghaziabad)

L.H.S. (from Shahadra towards Ghaziabad)

Source: Census & Socio-economic survey, June 2010

29. A detailed socio-economic survey was carried out during the census operation in June 2010. **Table 1-1** shows briefly the status of census and socio-economic survey. **Table 1-4** provides a brief socio-economic profile of the affected persons.

Table 1-4: Summary Profile of the Affected Households

Characteristics	Units
Total APs – Surveyed	57
Total Affected Population	317
Average Family Size of Affected HH	5.56
Total No. of Scheduled Caste HH	12
Total No. of Woman Headed Households	00
Total No. of Below Poverty Line Households	00
Main Occupation of the Affected Persons	Small Trade & Business (Shops)
Average Annual Household /Shop Income	Rs. 1,82,696

Source: Census & Socio-economic survey, June 2010

30. The Resettlement Framework prepared for NCRPB classifies several groups of population as socially “vulnerable” and has provided special assistance for them. The Vulnerable groups are: (a) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (b) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST); (c) female-headed households (FHH); (d) elderly and (e) disabled persons. There are five vulnerable persons among the affected households have been found from the census and socio economic survey. There are twelve vulnerable households, and all of them belong to Schedule Caste (SC). Main occupation of the surveyed households is small trade & business. The average household income is Rs. 182,696.
31. Based on the data of the 57 surveyed households, social stratification of the affected households can be ascertained (**Table 1-5**). Of the total APs, 91 and 9 percent are belongs to Hindu and Muslim communities. The majority of the APs, 42 in number, are of joint family type while 15 are nuclear families. The predominant family size is “large” with more than 5 persons, accounting for 50 %. The average family size is 5.56, as stated earlier.

Table 1-5: Social Stratification Details of APs

S. No	Criteria	Classification	No. of AFs
1.	Community	Hindu	52
		Muslim	05
		SC	12
2.	Family Type	Joint	42
		Nuclear	15
3.	Family Size	Upto 3	10
		4-5	18
		More than 5	29

Source: Census & Socio-economic Survey, June 2010

32. Literacy status among the affected families is not much encouraging as per information collected during census and socio economic survey (**Table 1-6**). The APs, comprising about 22 %, are having the education level upto primary, which may be fallout of disquiet economic situation of the APs. Nearly 34 % achieved the education level upto middle. Nearly 29 % achieved the education level upto secondary.

Table 1-6: Educational Structure (Age more than 6)

S. No	Occupation	No. of Person	%
1.	Illiterate	18	6.55
2.	Informally Literate	19	6.91
3.	Primary (Class IV)	42	15.27
4.	Middle (Class VIII)	92	33.45
5.	Secondary (Class X)	78	28.36
6.	Intermediate (Class XII)	25	9.09
7.	Graduate and above	1	0.36
	Total	275	100.00

Source: Census & Socio-economic survey, June 2010

33. The proportion of the working population among the APs is 62 %. The unemployed retired population accounts for about 11 %. About 27 % surveyed working population are daily wage labor, nearly 3 % population is employed in private service, another 57 % engaged in trade and business. The occupational pursuit of the affected economically active population shows a major dependence on the secondary sector of the employment source.

Table 1-7: Occupation Structure (Age more than 18 yrs.)

S. No	Occupation	No. of Person	%
1.	Government Service	0	0.00
2.	Private Service	6	3.05
3.	Cultivation + Allied Agriculture	3	1.52
4.	Professional	0	0.00
5.	Trade & Business	112	56.85
6.	Daily Labour	54	27.41
7.	Retired / Unemployed	22	11.17
	Total	197	100

Source: Census & Socio-economic survey, June 2010

34. It is evident from the data on annual household income of 57 APs, that there are no APs belong to Below Poverty Line (**Table 1-8**). The proportion of household with annual income between Rs. 90,000 and above is the highest, about 41 %. While nearly 25 % of the APs earn an income varying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 70,000. There are 12 (21%), APs have an annual income varying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 70,000 respectively. The average annual household income of the affected families has been calculated as Rs. 182,696.

Table 1-8: Annual Income Pattern of Affected Households

S. No	Total Household Income (per annum)	Affected Household	
		No.	% to total
1.	Below Rs. 50,000	8	14.04
2.	Rs. 50,000 - 70,000	14	24.56
3.	Rs. 70,000 – 90,000	12	21.05
4.	Rs. 90,000 and above	23	40.35
	Total	57	100.00

Source: Census & Socio-economic survey, June 2010

35. It can be seen from household asset holding pattern (**Table 1-9**) that all the APs are having mobile phone. Twelve AP is having a motor cycle/scooter and 19 APs are having bi-cycle.

Table 1-9: Household Asset Holding pattern

S. No	Type of Assets	No. of Units
1.	Durable Assets	52
A.	Gold and Silver Jewelery	56
B.	Motor Cycle/ Scooter	12
C.	Mobile Phone	57
D.	Others (Cycle)	19

Source: Census & Socio-economic Survey, June 2010

E. Impact on Community Resources

36. Some of the infrastructures built to facilitate the basic needs of the communities in these areas are affected by the project. The common property resources are listed below in **Table 1-10**. There are five common property resources located within the ROW. These common property resources need relocation by the project authority before the civil work construction begun.

Table 1-10: Impact on Community Structure

Community Properties	Numbers
Police Station	01
Public Toilet	02
Bus Shelter	02
Total	05

Source: Census & Socio-economic Survey, June 2010

F. Gender Impacts and Mitigation Measures

37. The proposed fly over under this sub project is expected to open up new economic opportunities for women to upgrade their skills and also better accessibility to educational and health facilities. The improved road was perceived to help reduce travel time, as an immediate benefit. Women as a segregated class are not involved in any economic activity, which demands attention for their special needs. To ensure that women are secure in receiving payments all benefits will be provided in joint account where the woman will be the first beneficiary accounts. Where ever title is provided, it should be provided with joint title with women as the first beneficiary.

G. Information Disclosure, and Consultation

38. The detailed design was primarily aimed at providing a congenial environment for implementation with less negative impact on land and people accordingly public consultations were carried out in all critical locations to evolve a consensus. The social team carried out preliminary consultations, through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and meetings with the APs as well as the general public. FGDs were conducted primarily in the area with problems of traffic congestion, informal squatter settlements, road junctions ,major junctions, cycle traffic, common property resources like bus shelter, cycle traffic, accident hotspots and effect on seasonal traffic, weekly market places, seasonal whole sale market etc. FGDs were also conducted with the APs wherein policy related issues, i.e., displacements and other issues like compensation and assistance, input to alternative design were discussed.
39. Suggestions and comments by APs were kept for detailed investigation in order to incorporate in technical design the endeavour was to evolve technical design feasibility endorsing the view of people first. Public discussions were conducted in important strategic points, where people could assemble in large numbers.
40. The basic objectives of public consultation at project planning stage are as follows:
 - To familiarise the local people regarding the development of the road; and
 - To provide to the design team the micro social issues concerning corridor management (road safety , local traffic movement, intersection improvement, provision of via duct, provision of underpass, provision of junction improvement ,provision of service road , provision of parking place) etc.
41. The other concern of public consultations and focus group discussions are listed as below:
 - Familiarise the R & R policy of ADB and Government of India;
 - Likely impact of proposed road development for future socio -economic development;
 - Likely impact of proposed road development for regional connectivity and regional development perspective;
42. As part of the preparation for the project, state level workshop was conducted with participation from key stakeholders, line agencies/institutions, government officials, and others. The purpose of the stakeholder workshop was to present and discuss the different aspects of project and approach to social impacts and resettlement.
43. The main objectives of the local level consultation at the field level program were to minimise negative impact in the project corridors and to make people aware of the road rehabilitation project. During the process efforts were made to ascertain the views and preferences of the people. The aims of community consultation were:

- To understand views of the people affected w.r.t to the impacts of the road; and
 - To resolve the issues relating to affect on community property
44. A summary report on Stakeholder consultation is annexed (**Appendix 3**).
45. The short RP will be translated in Hindi language and will be made available to the affected people by the Executing Agency (EA) for review and comments on the policy and mitigation measures, particularly the compensation package, by means of subproject-level Disclosure workshops prior to loan negotiation. Copies of the short RP will also be made available at the local level public offices such as revenue offices, to the stakeholders for local inputs prior to award of civil work contract. The proceedings of the disclosure workshop and the feedback received will be sent to ADB for review. The final RP will also be disclosed on the ADB Website and NCRPB website. In addition, a Public Consultation & Disclosure Plan has been prepared for the subproject and is enclosed as **Appendix 4**.

H. Resettlement Principles and Policy Framework

46. The resettlement principles adopted for this subproject recognize the State Land Acquisition (LA) Act 1894 and the entitlement benefits as listed in the National Policy on R&R, 2007 (Government of India) and the relevant Asian Development Bank's (ADB) policies and operations manuals, in particular the policy on Involuntary Resettlement (Safe Guard Requirements 2009), and Operations Manual F2 on Involuntary Resettlement (2006) and Hand Book of Resettlement-A Guide to Good Practices, 1998.
47. Compensation and resettlement assistance for various types of loss have been determined following the provision made in the resettlement framework of NCRPB. In general, the people affected by the Sub-Project will be entitled to the following types of compensation and assistance. The basic resettlement principles and guidelines adopted for this project from the Resettlement Framework of NCRPB includes:
- Non-titleholders (Squatters) and encroachers will be provided replacement cost of their structures. The replacement cost will be calculated on prototype basis. The government-approved valuer will establish the replacement value.
 - Provision for multiple options for resettlement (self– relocation or assisted relocation/vendor market) of the affected commercial structures, including informal dwellers/ squatters.
 - Shifting assistance to the owners of the commercial structures and informal dwellers/squatter households for shifting of goods and assets
 - Transitional assistance to APs due to inability to maintain livelihood during shifting.
 - Affected persons will be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihood and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms
 - Rehabilitation assistance i.e., assistance for re-establishing lost businesses and workdays (including employees) due to the project.
 - Special measures and assistance for vulnerable groups.

- APs will be meaningfully consulted and will have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs through vendor market development
 - Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established at the town level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes, if any.
 - All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring would ensure involvement of women. Efforts will also be made to ensure that vulnerable groups are included.
 - Before taking possession of the affected assets, the compensation will be paid to the project affected people or shifting should be completed in new vendor market to be constructed for rehabilitating the economically displaced shop owners prior to civil construction work and R&R assistance will be deposited in the joint account of APs.
 - Common Property Resources will be relocated by the project authority prior to civil construction work.
 - Provisions will be kept in the budget for those who were not present at the time of enumeration. However, anyone moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to assistance.
 - The Resettlement Plan for vendor market will include a fully itemized budget and an implementation schedule
48. The RP is based on the general findings of the census, socio-economic survey, observation during field visits, and participatory consultation meetings with various groups including the affected persons in the subproject area. The census was carried out during the period between 15 - 21 June, 2010. As the census survey was carried out between 15 - 21 June, 2010, this may be considered as cut-off date for the Non-titleholder APs (Squatters) and encroachers.
49. Project-induced displacement may lead to loss or diminished income for Affected Person (APs). The main categories of impacts expected as a result of project land and property acquisition include: (a) Loss of commercial establishments and (b) Loss of livelihood as employees.
50. The economic rehabilitation grant money will be deposited in bank accounts to be released only for the purchase of income generating assets. The commercial squatter will be provided alternative space in adjacent areas for continuing their trade or vocations. These households will have to be given preference in disbursement of assistance. The IAs will use its good offices with local authorities to facilitate early rehabilitation of squatters and encroachers to minimize the loss of income.
51. The entitlement matrix (**Table 1-11**) has been prepared in accordance with the Resettlement Framework of the NCRPB, for the people and the community assets affected by the project and provisions will be kept in the budget for those who were not present at the time of census survey, after verifying their claim for legal ownership. However, people moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance.
52. NCRPB/EA and IA will use the RP as a planning tool, verify and update the inventory

prior to implementation of the project, and provide ID cards to the entitled affected persons for compensation and resettlement purposes. The principles applicable in defining the entitlements and compensation packages for the affected households shall remain unchanged.

Table 1-11: Entitlement Matrix

S. No	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
A. Loss of Land & Assets				
1.	Loss of Land	Titleholder	Compensation at Market/ Replacement value	Land-for-land will be made available to the affected household, wherever feasible or cash compensation at market replacement value ¹ if required; APs will be explained the process and their views will be taken into consideration, while determining the replacement value.
B. Loss of Structure				
2.	Loss of structure	Owner of affected structure	Compensation at replacement cost or relocation through vendor market	1) The non-titled AP/Squatter, the owner of the structure on ROW land, will be provided replacement value of the residential structure, which will be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation. 2) Right to salvage material from demolished structure. 5. One time Economic Rehabilitation Grant per shop owner/commercial structure owner of Rs.30000/for loss of income due to business loss to reestablish the livelihood.
D. Loss of Common Property Resource				
4.	Loss of Religious structure, other structure, etc.	Affected community/Institution responsible	Cash compensation	1) Cash compensation at replacement value. 2) Relocation of the structure in appropriate place.
E. Rehabilitation Assistance				
5.	Loss of structure	Owner of affected structure	grant	a) 2) A lump sum transfer grant at the rate of Rs.5, 000 for the each structure for shifting assets and other belonging temporarily. b) Rental Assistance for 3 months @ Rs. 3000/ month.
	Economic Rehabilitation Grant for loss	Owner of affected structure	grant	One time Economic Rehabilitation Grant per shop owner/commercial structure owner. Lumpsum one time grant of Rs.

¹ A High Powered Committee will be established under the Project, if land acquisition is required due to change in project design. This committee will be responsible to make independent valuation of land based on existing market value. The Committee will also undertake direct negotiation for settlement of compensation with the APs, wherever required as per the provision of the Uttar Pradesh Land Acquisition (Determination of Compensation and Declaration of Award by Agreement) Rules, 1997.

S. No	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
	of income or loss of business.			30,000/ for loss of income due to business loss to reestablish the livelihood.
F. Vulnerability Assistance				
6.	Loss of structure	Vulnerable Owner of affected structure	grant	a) One time vulnerable grants of Rs.5000/ structure owner.
7.	Any unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention	Any unanticipated consequence of the subproject will be documented and mitigated according to the resettlement framework of NCRPB.		

I. Grievance Redress Mechanism

53. A Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established in Ghaziabad for timely and satisfactory completion of RP related activities and other requirements of the Resettlement Plan (RP) to facilitate satisfactory implementation of all ADB funded projects. The primary objective of creating GRC is to provide a mechanism in order to address and sort out all disputes related to implementation of resettlement plan, most importantly, to mediate conflict and disputes concerning compensation payments and cut down on lengthy litigation. The GRC is constituted as follows:

- Vice-Chairman, Ghaziabad development Authority: Chairman
- Chief Town Planner, NCR Cell, Ghaziabad: Member
- Social & Resettlement Expert of PMU: Member-Secretary
- Representative of affected persons: Member
- Panchyats/Ward Members of Sub project: Member

J. Institutional Arrangements, and Implementation Schedule

54. National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) will be the Executing Agency (EA) for the Project. Ghaziabad Development Authority (GDA) would act as implementing agency (IA). A separate independent unit in IAs office will constitute for the purpose of over all coordination and management of the project and it will be called as The Project Management Unit (PMU) will also implement the RP with assistance of Design & Supervision Consultants (DSC) & an experienced NGO/agency/institution, acting as Implementing Organisation (IO) who will shoulder the primary responsibility of the RP implementation. The PMU would ensure monitoring any changes to subproject design which may require re-evaluation of the need for and adequacy of the RP. If necessary, RP will be updated keeping changed design in view while entitlement principle remaining unchanged. The PMU will ensure resettlement budgets are delivered on time for timely RP implementation, prior to commencement of construction work. A brief Terms of Reference for implementing organization/NGO is annexed in **Appendix 5**.

55. In addition, establishment of a High Powered Committee (HPC) to supervise pre-construction activities including implementation of RP under ADB assisted project is proposed. The HPC will consist of the following personnel:
- Divisional Commissioner – NCR Cell (U.P)
 - Vice Chair man, GDA
 - Revenue Department Officer
 - NCRPB Representative
 - Representatives of the Affected Persons/Eminent person
56. The Committee will establish the transitional allowance and other assistance like economic rehabilitation grant to be provided to affected persons based on the prevailing rates to restore the pre-project levels of livelihoods, in case of loss of livelihood. The HPC will undertake direct negotiation settlements with the APs, wherever required. The HPC will be responsible to provide commercial shops to each APs (encroacher) in proposed vendor market.
57. The valuation of the acquired land for vendor market and other assets will be done at market rate based on the principle of compensation at the replacement value of the affected land and assets. The entitled APs will be given advance notice of the date, time and place of payment through public announcement. All the payment will be made in cheques payable to the entitled AP and his/her spouse. Photocopy of the cheques will be preserved by PMU as an evidence of transparent manner of payment. The payment of compensation will be monitored and verified by NGO/ Executing Agency as well as representatives of the affected households. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to the APs prior to commencement of civil works.
58. The item wise tentative implementation schedule has been explained in **Table 1-12**. The total time period for completion of the RP implementation has been proposed as 12 months.

Table 1-12: Tentative Implementation Schedule

S. No	RP Implementation Activities	Year 1			
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		Schedule Completion			
1.	Engaging NGO/Implementing Agency				
2.	Public consultation/Dissemination of information on Project				
3.	Verification of AP with Census cut-off-date				
4.	Updating census data in respect of changed design (if required)				
5.	Finalization of entitled APs				
6.	Preparation of photo Identity Card of Entitled AP				
7.	Opening Bank Account (Joint A/c in the name of HOH & his spouse/next of kin)				
8.	Distribution of ID Card				
9.	Computation of Compensation/Assistance				
10.	Disbursement of payment of compensation				

S. No	RP Implementation Activities	Year 1			
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		Schedule Completion			
11.	Disbursement of payment of other Assistance				
12.	Setting up of GRC				
13.	Grievance Redress Initiation				
14.	Preparation of Database of AP				
15.	Engaging External Monitor				

K. Resettlement Budget

59. The total estimated budget for implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP) including payment of compensation and assistance to the entitled AP, preparation of identity card, cost of resettlement operation and management for the Project through Implementing Agency and engaging Independent Monitor is INR Rs 5.80 Million. A break up of cost estimate is given in the following table (Table 1-13).

Table 1-13: Tentative Budget

S. No	Item	Unit	Qty.	Unit Cost in Rs	Total cost in Million INR
A. Compensation for Structure- Replacement Cost					
1	Commercial/Shops (17 in Nos)	Sq. M	26.5	5500	0.28
2.	Vendor Market for commercial shops of encroachers (38 in Nos)	Sq. M	336	7000	2.35
Sub-Total of A					2.63
B. Resettlement Assistance					
1	Transfer grant for structure/Shops	57		5000	0.28
2	Rental assistance for 3 months	57	3	3000	0.51
3	Economic Rehabilitation Grant	57		30000	1.71
3	Rehabilitation Assistance for Vulnerable	12		5000	0.06
Sub-Total of B					2.56
C. Support for RP Implementation					
1	Engaging NGO for RP Updating & Implementation	L/s		0.200	0.20
2	Social and Resettlement Team of PMU And EA including Logistics	L/s		0.400	0.40
3	Training	L/s		0.100	0.10
4	Independent External Monitoring	L/s		0.350	0.20
Sub-Total of C					0.09
Total (A+B+C)					5.28
Contingencies @ 10%					0.52
Total Rs. in Million					5.8

- Note:**
1. The cost of relocation of CPR will be considered in the BOQ of DPR
 2. Replacement Cost of Structure has been calculated with the help of current BSR on unit Area Rate. This need to be authenticated at the time of fixation of compensation through an approved building valuer.
 3. Land cost for the development of vendor market is not included in the budget as the

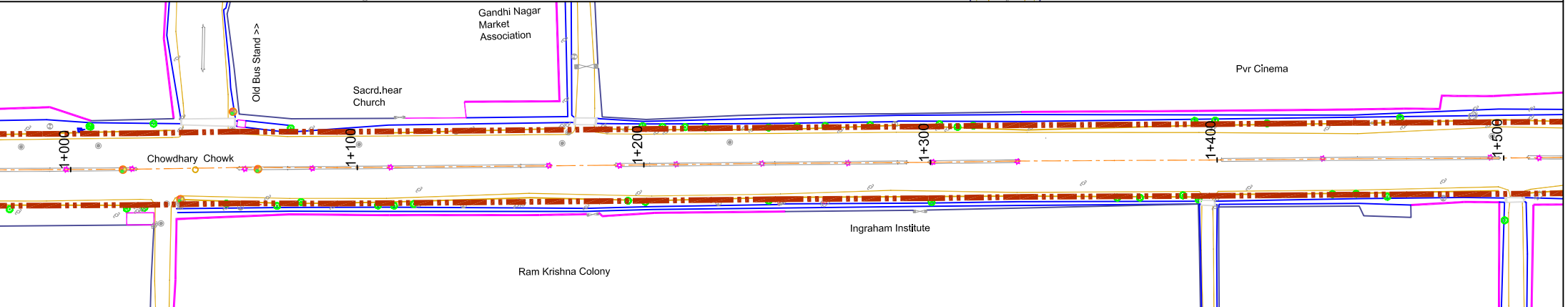
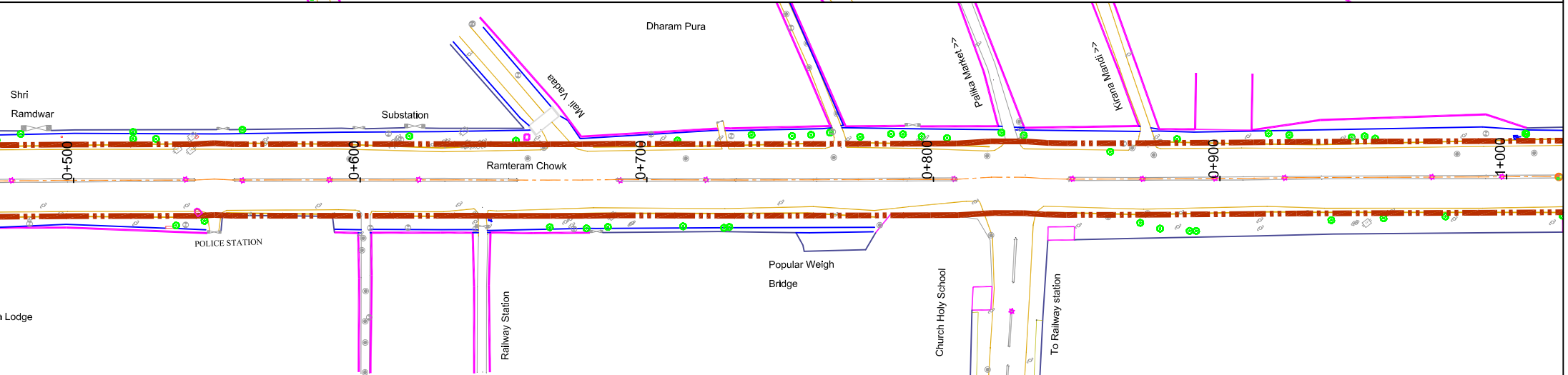
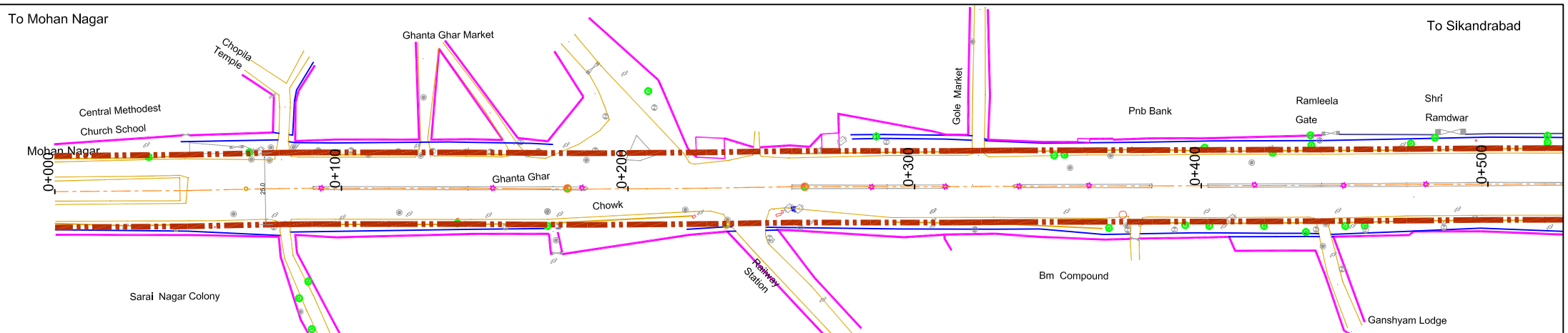
priority will be given to find the government land.

L. Training, Monitoring & Evaluation

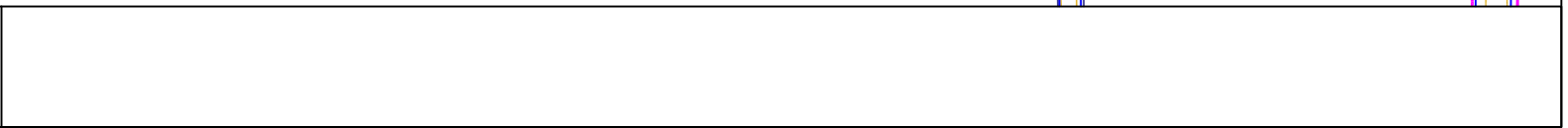
60. The RP will have both internal and external monitoring. Internal Monitoring will be a regular activity for PMU, Social Development & Resettlement specialist and will oversee the timely implementation of R&R activities.
61. An orientation and training in resettlement management will be provided under the Project to the NGO/agencies by the Social Development & Resettlement specialist at the PMU level. The training activities will focus on issues concerning – (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition; (ii) the policies and principles agreed under the ADB loan; (iii) public consultation and participation; (iv) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms; (v) Grievance redressal and (vi) monitoring of resettlement operation.
62. The NGO/agency, assisting in preparation and implementation of a RP, will submit monthly progress report of RP implementation to the EA through the respective PMU. The PMU will conduct regular internal monitoring of resettlement implementation and prepare quarterly progress reports for submission to ADB. The reports will contain progress made in RP implementation with particular attention to compliance with the principles and entitlement matrix set out in the resettlement plan. The report will also document consultation activities conducted, provide summary of issues or problems identified and actions taken to resolve the issues, and provide summary of grievances or complaints lodged by households and actions taken to redress such complaints.
63. An independent agency/monitoring expert will be engaged by the PMU in agreement with ADB to undertake biannual external monitoring of the project implementation. This expert will submit its reports biannually directly to ADB and NCRPB. A brief Terms of Reference for External Monitor is annexed (**Appendix 6**).

To Mohan Nagar

To Sikandrabad



Legend	
	Road
	Foot path
	Built up / Buildings
	Drain
	Proposed Road
	Park
	Railway Line
	O/c
	KM Stone
	Lampost
	Transformer
	Telephone pole
	Tree
	Main hole
	Electric pole



Appendix 2: List of Affected Persons

S. No.	R.H.S.	S. No	LHS
1	Ashok	1	Bhagwan Dass
2	Deepchand	2	Brijlal
3	Dileep	3	Rajiv
4	Harishchand		
5	Kailash		
6	Md. Shashim Ahmed		
7	Mukesh		
8	Raju		
9	Ram Singh		
10	Ramu		
11	Rama		
12	Satish		
13	Shivkumar		
14	Shriram		
15	Himashu		
16	Lallan		
17	Yusuf		
18	Satbir		
19	Mujib		
20	Mustak		
21	Satnam		
22	Harpal		
23	Mahesh		
24	Ramlal		
25	Ranjan Kumar		
26	Harjeet		
27	Harkrishan		
28	Ramsingh		
29	Samir		
30	Gaurav		
31	Sonam		
32	Sonu		
33	Rajdeep		
34	Arun		
35	Yogesh		
36	Inder		
37	Vinood		
38	Deepak		
39	Ravi		
40	Anil		
41	Rakesh		
42	Ramraj		
43	Inderpaul		
44	Saurav		
45	Sahit		
46	Joga Singh		
47	Durgesh		
48	pappu		

S. No.	R.H.S.	S. No	LHS
49	Chotelal		
50	Vineyok		
51	Rambadan		
52	Hari Singh		
53	Manoj		
54	Pankaj		

Appendix 3: Stakeholders' Participatory Consultation – Abstracts

Dates/consultation	Key Outcomes	Integration into Project Design and Action Plan
<p>1. Government level consultations were started with a kick off workshop on 10.12.09.</p> <p>2. There were constant consultations with GDA and NCR Planning cell from January 2009 to October 2009. Around 10 consultative meetings were held during this period</p> <p>3. AP level consultations and FGDs were held from October 10 to 20 2009.</p> <p>Around 06 consultative meetings were held during this period.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The people wanted to know the details about the project, especially compensation for the affected squatter structure. • Those losing structure wanted to know what alternative would be provided. Most asked for alternative site. • Overall people were not opposed to the road, but asked to keep to the existing alignment – people wanted equal widening of the road. • People also asked to consider available government land while widening, and avoid affecting structures. • People wanted information about the ROW and what would be the impacts outside the ROW by the project • The people said that community assets and public utilities should be replaced and shifted prior to the start of project work. • Squatters asked for alternative livelihood option and for commercial sites. • The people asked for road safety measures in critical zones. It was informed that the project will take sufficient safety measures to prevent accidents. • Encroachers will loose the livelihood as part of the structures which are commercial in nature are encroached in ROW. Vendor market needs to be provided by the project as rehabilitation and relocation measure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project background was given by the PA. Compensation will be paid based on the Project Policy. • For those losing commercial structure – alternative option will be provided in the Project Policy, taking into consideration the extent of loss. • For equal widening of the road, it was explained that the road design was based on technical considerations. • Where ever government land is available it will be considered – how ever this was dependent on design. • The Project will consider reduction of the ROW where ever possible. The different road cross sections were explained to the people. • It was informed that affected community assets and public utilities will be replaced before the start of the project. Structures which are important to the community will be retained as far as possible. In case it cannot- it will be replaced by the project. • During the process of notification under land acquisition, the exact extent of land to be acquired will be notified. • It was explained that squatters will be assisted according to the project Resettlement Policy. • As a part of project design adequate safety measures will be integrated to prevent accidents. Attention will be given school and hospital zones. • The project Authorities will hold further meetings to resolve issues where there is no consensus. • It was informed that during implementation the NGOs will hold detailed consultations.

Appendix 4: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Timing (Date /Period)	No. of People	Agencies	Feedback/Issues/ Concerns Raised
Stakeholder Identification	Mapping of the project area	From February, 09 to Sept, 09	15 persons	TA Consultants – Technical, Environmental & Social Safeguard Specialists and HNP, HPDA	The project area was observed with a view to identify suitable project design.
Project information Dissemination	Dissemination of information	From October, 08 to Sept, 09	-	TA Consultants – Technical, Environmental & Social Safeguard Specialists and HNP, HPDA	-
Consultative meetings with APs during Scoping Phase	Discuss potential impacts of the project	August and September 2009	25 persons	TA Consultants – Technical, Environmental & Social Safeguard Specialists	Issues related to impact of the project: Job/labour opportunity during construction/implementation of the project
Project information Dissemination	Informal Meetings with affected persons (APs)	-	All the APs & other important persons of the locality	CTA Consultants – Technical, Environmental & Social Safeguard Specialists	-
Public Notification	Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local newspaper; Establish eligibility cut-off date		-	Collector, Land Acquisition.	-
Socio-Economic Survey	Collect socio-economic information of AP's and their perception on the project	10-20 Oct, 2009 and final repeat survey fro 15-21 st June 2010	40-45	TA Consultant & Social Survey team	Information and census data collected on : No. of affected families Socio-economic profile of the APs Awareness created about project concept & resettlement impact .

Activity	Task	Timing (Date /Period)	No. of People	Agencies	Feedback/Issues/ Concerns Raised
Consultative meetings on Resettlement Mitigation Measures	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, grievance redress Mechanisms	-	-	IA&EA(GDA and NCRPB)	-
Publicize the resettlement plan (RP) (Proposed date)	Distribute Leaflets or Booklets in local language	-	-	IA&EA(GDA and NCRPB)	-
Full Disclosure of the RP to Affected families (Proposed date)	Distribute short RP in local language to APs	-	-	IA&EA(GDA and NCRPB)	-
Web Disclosure of the short RP (Proposed date)	Short RP posted on ADB and/or EA website	-	-	IA&EA(GDA and NCRPB)	-
Consultative Meetings during DMS	Face to Face meetings with APs	-	-	IA&EA(GDA and NCRPB)	-
Disclosure after Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	Disclose updated short RP to APs	-	-	IA&EA(GDA and NCRPB)	-
Web Disclosure of the Updated short RP (subject to change of technical design)	Updated short RP posted on ADB and/or EA website	-	-	IA&EA(GDA and NCRPB)	-

Appendix 5: Terms of Reference for RP Implementing Agency / NGO

Project Description

On Government of India's request, Asian Development Bank (ADB) has formulated the technical assistance (TA) to enhance the capacities of National Capital Region Planning Board and its associated implementing agencies. The TA has been designed in three components: Component A relates to improving the business processes in NCRPB; Component B relates to improving the capacity of the implementing agencies in project identification, feasibility studies and preparing detailed engineering design; and Component C relates to urban planning and other activities. As part of the Component B, several DPRs of different subprojects have been prepared for NCR towns. As part of traffic and transportation improvement Plan of Ghaziabad city, four sub projects have been selected for the preparation of DPR. From the junction volume counts analysis and from its projections it is observed that some junctions have got saturated and some are about to get saturated in near future. With reference to IRC regarding the capacity of junctions 12 Junctions are recommended to have Grade separator in the horizon years. This report is the Resettlement Plan of one of the sub project: - "Grade Separator at Patel Chowk (Mohan nagar). The improvement of this grade separator through proposed fly over is one of the proposed sub-projects under ADB TA No.7055. In keeping with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, this Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the subproject: The objective of subproject is to construct a fly over from Km 0.00 (Shadra/Delhi side) to Km 2.213 (Ghaziabad side).

IA/PMU will engage experienced non-government organizations (NGOs) or institution to assist in the implementation of the RP, particularly to conduct public consultation program and to develop public awareness and action programs to facilitate implementation of the subproject. The proactive role of the people living in the vicinity of the sanitary land fill site area is a requisite condition for success of the project. The NGOs to be hired would be responsible to the PMU and will function in close cooperation with and under the guidance of the R&R Expert of PMU.

Scope of Work – General

To design and produce information materials such as project brochures, pamphlets, posters, and billboards to be used in the information and awareness campaign in the project area, particularly to create awareness on environmental protection.

To assist the R&R Expert, in implementation of RP provisions with special attention on timely payment disbursement to the entitled APs prior to commencement of civil construction work.

Specific Tasks

- Information campaign on the proposed project and Resettlement Plan for the project affected persons.
- Prepare and update AP database, if required, with reference to changed design and census cut-off-date. Create computerized updated database of the entitled APs.
- Assist APs to open bank account, jointly with their spouses, or next of kin, prior to

payment disbursement.

- Assist PMU in verification and updating of record of rights of the title holders.
- Prepare photo identity cards of the entitled APs.
- Assist the APs to resolve their grievances, specially regarding payment of compensation, through interaction with the GRC.
- Participate in and organize community consultation with the various groups of stakeholders for smooth progress of project implementation.
- Contribute towards capacity building of the community based organizations, specially in the land fill site where the unemployed youth can be actively engaged in the project.
- Formation of groups that can maintain and protect the green belt around the landfill site.
- Prepare quarterly reports on work completed and progress made. Provide specific examples of community involvements in the process and local capacity building to deal with the issues.

Qualifications

The NGOs must have at least 5 years of work experience in the above activities with good track records. Local NGOs in the project area with good credentials will be preferred. If local experienced NGOs are not available any reputed institute may be engaged after proper orientation and RP implementation training is provided to the selected staff of the agency.

Time Frame

The NGO/Implementing Agency will be engaged for a period of 12 months and the agency will commence their work from the beginning of RP implementation. A budgetary allocation has been provided in the Tentative Budget for RP implementation.

Appendix 6: TOR for Independent External Monitor for Monitoring & Evaluation of RP implementation

Project Description

On Government of India's request, Asian Development Bank (ADB) has formulated the technical assistance (TA) to enhance the capacities of National Capital Region Planning Board and its associated implementing agencies. The TA has been designed in three components: Component A relates to improving the business processes in NCRPB; Component B relates to improving the capacity of the implementing agencies in project identification, feasibility studies and preparing detailed engineering design; and Component C relates to urban planning and other activities. As part of the Component B, several DPRs of different subprojects have been prepared for NCR towns. As part of traffic and transportation improvement Plan of Ghaziabad city, four sub projects have been selected for the preparation of DPR. From the junction volume counts analysis and from its projections it is observed that some junctions have got saturated and some are about to get saturated in near future. With reference to IRC regarding the capacity of junctions 12 Junctions are recommended to have Grade separator in the horizon years. This report is the Resettlement Plan of one of the sub project: - "Grade Separator at Patel Chowk (Mohan Nagar). The improvement of this grade separator through proposed fly over is one of the proposed sub-projects under ADB TA No.7055. In keeping with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, this Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the subproject: The objective of subproject is to construct a fly over from Km 0.00 (Shadra/Delhi side) to Km 2.213 (Ghaziabad side).

Scope of Work

The Independent External Monitor will be supervising and monitoring RP implementation activities and will work in coordination with R&R Expert, PMU. The key tasks of the External Monitor will be to as follows:

- To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the Resettlement Plan (RP).
- To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly living standard of the Affected Persons (APs) has been restored or enhanced.
- To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary.

Specific Tasks and Methodology

- 1 .Review pre-project baseline data on income and expenditure, occupational and livelihood patterns, arrangements for use of common property, social organization, leadership patterns, community organizations and cultural parameters.
2. Identify an appropriate set of indicators for gathering and analyzing information on resettlement impacts; the indicators shall include but not limited to issues like disbursement of payment of entitlement packages and level of satisfaction by the APs in post-Project period.
3. Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking at the field level to assess whether resettlement objectives have been generally met. Involve the

APs, host population, and community groups in assessing the impact of resettlement for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

4. Conduct both individual and community level impact analysis through the use of formal and informal surveys, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, community public meetings, and in-depth case studies of APs and other stakeholders from various social classes to assess the impact of resettlement.

5. Identify the strengths and weaknesses of basic resettlement objectives and approaches, implementation strategies, including institutional issues, and provide suggestions for improvements in future resettlement policy making and planning.

Time Frame and Reporting

The External Monitor will be engaged for a period of 15 months about 3 months after commencement of RP implementation so that some activities will be in progress. The Monitor will submit quarterly report to the PMU and to ADB concurrently each completion of each quarter of the year.

Budget

The budgetary allocation has been provided in the Tentative Budget prepared for RP implementation. The logistics for supervising RP activities may be provided by PMU.

1.1. CODE LIST FOR HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS

B. Column 2 Relationship with the Head of the Household/ Owner of the Shop/ Business/ Enterprise

01 Self
04 Daughter / Son-in-law
07 Other Relatives
15 Employee

02 Spouse
 05 Brother / Sister
 08 Tenant
 99 Others

03 Son / Daughter-in-law
 06 Father / Mother
 09 Business Partner

C. Column 3 Sex

01 Male

02 Female

D. Column 5 Marital status

01 Married
04 Separated without Court Order
99 Others (Specify)

02 Unmarried
 05 Widow / Widower

03 Divorced
 06 Deserted

E. Column 6 Education

01 Illiterate
04 Middle Educated (upto Class 8)
07 Graduate & Above

02 Informally Literate
 05 Secondary Educated (upto Class 10)
 08 Diploma

03 Primary Educated (upto Class 4)
 06 Intermediate Educated (upto Class 12)
 99 Others

F. Column 7 Occupation

01 Cultivation
04 Government Service
07 Small Entrepreneur
99 Others (Specify)

02 Allied agricultural activities (e.g., dairy, animal husbandry/Fisherman)
 05 Private Service in Organised Sector
 08 Trade & Business

03 Labour (daily waged)
 06 Private Service in Un-organised Sector
 09 Professional (Doctor, Engineer, Mechanic etc.)

4.0 HOUSE HOLD PARTICULARS/ OWNER OF BUSINESS & EMPLOYEE DETAILS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	1. 7			8		9	
Sl.	Name of the members of the family/ Business Enterprise	Relationship with HOH/ Owner	Sex	Age	Marital status	Education	2. Occupation			Monthly Income from Occupations		Skill Possessed by adult members	
							Main	Subsidiary		Main	Subsidiary		
								1	2				3
		Code	Code	Yrs.	Code	Code	Code	Code	Code	Rs.	Rs.		
1.													
2.													
3.													
4.													
5.													
6.													
7.													
8.													
9.													
10.													
11.													
12.													

Please see Clarifications & the Codes for different Columns in the previous Page.

6.0 AGRICULTURAL LAND USAGE (OF AREA TO BE ACQUIRED)

6.1 LAND UTILIZATION

Kindly give details of your landholdings

Sl. No.	H. PARTICULARS	Unit (in acres / local unit)		Remarks
		Owned	Acquired	
A.	I. OWN LAND			
1.	J. CULTIVATED LAND			
2.	K. FALLOW LAND			

NB: If unit of area is in local unit state the conversion rate in acre/ Hectare

7.0 DETAILS OF TREES, ORCHARDS AND BUSHES

	Trees Name	No.	Domestic	Sale	Remarks
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
	Orchards Name	No.	Domestic	Sale	Remarks
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
	Bushes Name	No.	Domestic	Sale	Remarks
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

8.0 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

L. Items expenses of	M. Consumption per month	1.1. Expenditure (Rs.)
1. N. FOODING	O.	P.
2. Clothing		
3. Fuel & Firewood		
4. Health, Education & Misc.		
5. Others (Specify)		
Q. TOTAL		

9.0 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Kindly give details of your income from various sources during the last one year.

R. Source	1.1. Annual Income (Rs.)
1. Cultivation	
2. S. ALLIED AGRICULTURE/SHEEP FARMING/ETC	
3. Small Entrepreneurships	
4. Trade & Business	
5. Profession	
6. Salary / Commission from Service	
7. Rent/ Lease (of agri. Land / equipment / animals)	
8. Labour	
9. Any Others (Specify)	
T. TOTAL	

Note: Respondent may not be in a position to give yearly income. In that case ask how many days in a month he works and how much is his earnings per day.

10.0 ASSET HOLDINGS

Sl.	Type of Assets	UNITS No.	Remarks
10.1.	U. Durable Assets		
A.	Gold and Silver Jewellery		
B.	Motor Cycle/ Scooter/ Car		
C.	Mobile Phone / Electronic Gadgets		
D.	Others (Specify)		
	V.		
10.2.	W. Livestock		
A.	Cow / Buffalo		
B.	Goat / Sheep		
C.	Poultry Birds		
D.	Others (Specify)		
10.3.	AGRICULTURAL ASSETS		
A.	Tractor and Threshers		
B.	Power Tiller		
C.	Others (Specify)		

11.0 COVERAGE UNDER GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

11.1 Have you availed of any benefit under any Government schemes?

:

01 Yes

02 No

11.2 If yes, kindly give us the following details

	X. MENTION NAME OF THE SCHEME	Kind of help
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

01 Loan

02 Training

99 Others, Specify

11.3 If Loan (01), kindly indicate the amount

:

Rs.

11.4 If Training (02), kindly indicate the type

:

11.5 When did you receive the help?

:

11.6 After availing this scheme did your annual income increase?

:

01 Yes

02 No

11.7 If yes, how much?

:

Rs.

11.8 If No, Why?

:

11.9 Are you still continuing with the activity?

:

01 Yes

02 No

11.10 If No, why?

:

12.0 REMARKS, IF ANY

APPENDIX 8: INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT CATEGORIZATION FORM

(TA No. 7055-IND)-Capacity Development of the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) – Component B – Sub Project Proposed fly over near Patel Chowk (Mohan Nagar), Ghaziabad

A. Introduction

Projects¹ are assigned an involuntary resettlement category depending on the *significance* of the probable involuntary resettlement impacts. “Significant” means 200 or more people will experience major impacts. Major impacts are (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of productive assets or both.

Initial screening for involuntary resettlement is to be conducted as early as possible in the project cycle, at the project concept stage where feasible, and no later than project or program preparatory technical assistance, project preparatory note fact-finding, or due diligence.

B. Instructions

1. (i) The checklist and categorization form is to be completed by the Project Team Leader (PTL) with the assistance of a Resettlement Specialist or Social Development Specialist in the Operations Department. This form, endorsed by the Sector Division Director, is then submitted by the PTL to the Environment and Social Safeguard Division (RSES) for endorsement by RSES Director, and for approval by the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) of the Regional and Sustainable Development Department (RSDD).

(ii) The involuntary resettlement categorization of a project is a continuing process. If there is a change in a project that may result in category change, the Sector Division should resubmit a categorization form for endorsement by RSES Director and approval by the CCO. The previous checklist should be attached to the revised checklist for reference.

¹ ADB projects include (i) public sector project loans, program loans, sector loans, sector development program loans, financial intermediation loans, private sector loans or equity investments, and guarantees for funding of specific projects or subprojects; (ii) all project components regardless of the source of financing.

D. Screening Questions for Resettlement Categorization

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects*	Yes	No	Not Known	Possible	Remarks
Will the project include any physical construction work?	√				
Does the project include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?	√				
Are any project effects likely lead to loss of housing, other assets, resource use or incomes/livelihoods?	√				To some extent.
Is land acquisition likely to be necessary?		√			
Is the site for land acquisition known?					Not Applicable
Is the ownership status and current usage of the land known?	√				
Will easements be utilized within an existing Right of Way?				√	
Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site or within the Right of Way?	√				Around 19 squatters and 38 encroachers who run business/APs will be affected. All of them are illegally occupying the ROW. They will be losing the business and livelihood due to widening of the road. There will be economic displacement.
Will there be loss of housing?		√			
Will there be loss of agricultural plots?		√			
Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets?		√			
Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises?	√				Informal business run by illegal occupier in ROW
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?	√				
Will people lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?		√			Not Applicable
Will any social or economic activities be affected by land use-related changes?		√			
If involuntary resettlement impacts are expected:					
• Are local laws and regulations compatible with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement policy?			√		To some extent.
• Will coordination between government agencies be required to deal with land acquisition?					Not Applicable
• Are there sufficient skilled staff in the Executing Agency for resettlement planning and implementation?		√			Capacity building of the existing staff and recruitment of new staff is required.
• Are training and capacity-building interventions required prior to resettlement planning and implementation?	√				Before implementation capacity building through training is essential.

*Whenever possible, consider also any future subprojects or investments.

Information on Affected Persons:

Any estimate of the likely number of households that will be affected by the Project?

No **Yes** If yes, approximately how many?- There are approximately 57 households will be affected.

Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? 12 are vulnerable(Vulnerability by Schedule caste)

No **Yes** If yes, please briefly describe their situation: There are twelve vulnerable households, and all of them belong to Schedule Caste (SC). Main occupation of the surveyed households is running shall business. There will be no vulnerable to poverty risk because in the entitlement matrix of the project specific RP, adequate provision has been made.

Are any APs from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? If yes, please explain?

Additional Information Requirements for Private Sector projects:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement and land acquisition completed | <input type="checkbox"/> PSOD is lending to a Financial Intermediary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement to be completed | <input type="checkbox"/> The project is an Equity Investment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Project entails risk by association (e.g associated facilities are part of the project but not funded by the proponent) | <input type="checkbox"/> The project is a Partial Credit /Political Risk Guarantee |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please describe _____ |

E. Involuntary Resettlement Category **New** **Re-categorization**

After reviewing the answers above, the Project Team Leader and Social Development/ Resettlement Specialist agree subject to confirmation, that the project:

1. Project Categorization and Resettlement Planning Requirements

- Category A, Significant IR impact, a full Resettlement Plan is required.
- Category B, Non-significant IR impact, a short Resettlement Plan is required.
- Category C, No IR impact, no resettlement report is required.
- Additional information is needed for categorization and is to be gathered by the Project Team Leader. In the interim, the project is classified as:
 - Category A/B
 - Category B/C
- Social Development/ Resettlement Specialist to participate in Fact Finding
- Consultant support is required to prepare Resettlement Plan/Resettlement Framework (RP/RF), therefore the TOR for a Social Development/ Resettlement Specialist should be included in TA Report

2. Additional Requirements for Sector, Sector Development Program/Project Loans, Emergency Loans and Hybrid Loans

- Resettlement Framework
- Core Subproject Resettlement Plans

Note:

A draft RP/RF disclosed to APs and endorsed by the Executing Agency is required before Management Review Meeting (MRM).

A summary RP/RF should be included as a core appendix in the draft RRP for MRM.

A satisfactory RF/RP is required before Appraisal.

2. Indigenous Peoples Impact Categorization Form

B. Identification of indigenous peoples in project area

Impact on indigenous peoples (IPs)/ ethnic minority(EM)	Not known	Yes	No	Remarks or identified problems, if any
Are there IPs or EM groups present in project locations?			✓	
Do they maintain distinctive customs or economic activities that may make them vulnerable to hardship?			✓	
Will the project restrict their economic and social activity and make them particularly vulnerable in the context of project?			✓	
Will the project change their socioeconomic and cultural integrity?			✓	
Will the project disrupt their community life?			✓	
Will the project positively affect their health, education, livelihood or social security status?			✓	
Will the project negatively affect their health, education, livelihood or social security status?			✓	
Will the project alter or undermine the recognition of their knowledge, preclude customary behaviors or undermine customary institutions?			✓	
In case no disruption of indigenous community life as a whole, will there be loss of housing, strip of land, crops, trees and other fixed assets owned or controlled by individual indigenous households?			✓	

C. Anticipated project impacts on indigenous peoples

Project activity and output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
Not applicable		

D. Decision on Categorization

After reviewing the answer above, the Mission Leader and Social Development Specialist agree that the project:

Should be categorized as an A project, an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) is required or, for

sector/FI projects, an Indigenous Peoples Development Framework (IPDF) is required



Should be categorized as a B project, a specific action favorable to indigenous peoples/ethnic minority is required and addressed through a specific provision in RRP and in related plans such as a Resettlement Action Plan, a Gender Action Plan or a general Community Participatory Plan



Should be categorized as a C project, no IPDP/IPDF or specific action required

Project Team Comments:

There is no requirement of land acquisition for the proposed road widening as the ROW is available. However, the required ROW is illegally occupied by squatters and encroachers. The squatters and encroachers are mainly engaged in income earning pursuits. Around 19 squatters and 38 encroachers who run business/APs will be affected. All of them are illegally occupying the ROW. They will be losing the business and livelihood due to fly over construction. The proposed project will also be impacted upon 5 CPRs (Common Property Resources). There is no other likely impact for displacement due to fly over construction. Although the shop owners were apprehensive of their likely loss but the advantage of the improved road condition also appealed to them. The likely APs are ready to cooperate during the project implementation. If there is any change in sub project design the proposed RP needs to be updated before implementation. All 38 encroachers need to be rehabilitated in a vendor market to be developed by the project authority. The vendor market needs to be located adjacent to the same highway. Adequate care needs to be taken while selecting the land. A detailed livelihood support plan and relocation of the encroachers in vendor market needs to be prepared by the project authority and subsequently to be approved by the authority before sanctioning of the loan by ADB.

RSES Comments:



Arup Khan
Social Development &
Resettlement Specialist, TA No.
7055-IND

Narendra Singh Shekhawat
TA Team Leader, TA No. 7055-
IND

APPENDIX 9: SUMMARY POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL STRATEGY

Country/Project Title: (TA No. 7055-IND)-Capacity Development of the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) – Component B Sub-Project: Proposed fly over near Patel Chowk (Mohan Nagar), Ghaziabad

Lending/Financing
Modality:

Department/
Division:

I. POVERTY ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY

A. Linkages to the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy

The Program is primarily designed to improve the urban infrastructure and services in the Municipal Area of Ghaziabad Development Authority. Investments in urban infrastructure have positive spinoffs in terms of economic growth and poverty reduction. The proposed NCRPB capacity development project is expected to boost the regional economy through the provision of improved urban services. The city of Ghaziabad is a fast growing land locked city within the National Capital Region of Delhi. Ghaziabad is listed amongst the world's fastest growing cities and as one of the most dynamic economies of the world. Ghaziabad is well connected by National Highways and other Major roads to Delhi, and NCR towns like Meerut, Bulandshahr, Moradabad etc., and shares its boundary with Delhi. Ghaziabad acts as a major gateway into Uttar Pradesh. The population growth of Ghaziabad is 89.25 per cent during 1991-2001 in comparison to 62.46 per cent population growth in urban areas of UP sub-region of National Capital Region (NCR). This signifies that the city's population has been growing at a very rapid pace compared to other cities of Uttar Pradesh (UP) sub-region. The City of Ghaziabad once known for small and medium scale industries, has had witnessed tremendous commercialization of urban populace over the last couple of decades. The municipal limits of the city have outgrown fast, accommodating the urban sprawl. The regional influence of the city is compounded by its proximity to Delhi apart being part of National Capital Region. The city is a gateway to newly carved out state of Uttaranchal and important cities of Western and Central UP. The prevailing traffic and transport scenario on urban arterial roads and city bypasses is very grim; the roads that connect Ghaziabad with Delhi are generally choked with bumper-to-bumper traffic crawling during the peak hours of the day. This snag is further aggravated by considerable proportion of trucks, commercial vehicles and the other bypass traffic traversing the city. Though various efforts have been made by civic authorities in developing the infrastructure all over the city, nothing much has been achieved to ease of the city's traffic conditions on roads and intersections.

The project will help address the chronic capacity shortage in the road system of Ghaziabad. An efficient and reliable road net work is essential for socio-economic development and economic growth. The project is consistent with Master Plan(2021) of GDA. The project will also create direct employment and wider employment opportunities around the improved road.

B. Poverty Analysis

Targeting Classification: General intervention (GI)

1. Key Issues

The National Human Development Report, 2001 prepared by Planning Commission of India presents poverty scenario at national and state level during the period 1999-2000 based on various parameters. By Head Count Ratio the proportion of poor for India as a whole was 26.1%, while rural areas recorded 27.1% against 23.6% in urban areas. The estimates for 2000-01 on HDI shows that UP's rank 12 amongst the States in India. UP's rank shows some improvement between 1991 and 2001. The Human Poverty Index indicates human deprivation in terms of development in economic, educational and health dimension. Uttar Pradesh belongs to the category of high poverty States. In 1993-94 the State ranked 11th out of the 14 major States of India in poverty levels with 36 Per Cent of persons below the poverty line. One striking feature of poverty in the State has been that urban poverty ratios have remained above the rural poverty ratio. The official estimate shows that poverty may have declined by about 10 Per Cent points in UP between 1993-94 and 1999-00.

Per capita net state domestic product in Uttar Pradesh in current prices doubled from Rs. 5,066 in 1993/94 to Rs. 10,289 in 2002/03. NSS UP data show that the pattern of growth between 1993/94 and 2002/03 was pro-poor, meaning that per capita expenditures of the poorest one-tenth of the population increased faster (by 109 percent in nominal terms) than that of the richest one-tenth (which increased by 62 percent in nominal terms). The head count poverty rate for UP fell from 40.9 percent to 29.2 percent between 1993/94 and 2002/03. In absolute terms, the absolute number of poor in UP declined from 59.3 million in 1993/ 94 to 48.8 million in 2002/03. The poverty rate in rural areas of UP fell from 42.3 percent to 28.5 percent, while that in urban areas declined only slightly from 35.1 to 32.3 percent.

The important national Highways passing through Ghaziabad are NH-58 which goes to Merrut, NH-24 which goes to Hapur and NH-91 which goes to Sikandrabad. Along with these highways, there is Hapur bypass passing through Ghaziabad connecting Madan Mohan Malviya Marg and NH 91. The Y junction on NH 24 connecting NH 58 (near Mahamaya sports stadium) has become one of the most critical intersections in the city. The modal distribution of traffic at this junction is a mix of all types of vehicles with HTV/commercial vehicles high during night and early morning hours. The GT Road carries large volume of traffic to an extent that it has exceeded its capacity by 50-60%. Rapid urbanization has lead to a sharp increase in travel demand. While the road layout in the city is well-planned, efforts to improve the condition of non-arterial roads should continue.

Although direct poverty alleviation is not envisaged the project will provide an essential urban service to improve considerably the urban transport scenario. Besides, unskilled labour available in the locality will be engaged during implementation of the project providing employment opportunity to the poor families. The Project is designed to support the Government of India's poverty reduction strategy by (i) providing equal job opportunities for women and minorities during project construction and operation; and (ii) disseminating information and preparing local communities to take advantage of the enhanced accessibility of various markets, jobs, government policies and initiatives that will become available to them after the construction phase.

2. Design Features

There is no specific pro poor design for this project. But as mentioned above the poor /underemployed families stand to gain from implementation of the sub project.

C. Poverty Impact Analysis for Policy-Based Lending

Not Applicable

II. SOCIAL ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY

A. Findings of Social Analysis

Key Issues

National Capital Region (NCR), a unique region, is the fastest growing region. It has the best economic base for growth of industries and new economy as well (software, Export Promotion Zone (EPZ) and Special Economic Zones (SEZ)). Within NCR, Ghaziabad is one of the fast developing Delhi metropolitan area city. Ghaziabad district, carved out of Meerut district in 1976, had Ghaziabad as class I city. During partition of India, it was a class III town. With onset of industrialisation of the surrounding areas, it became class II town in 1961 and with growth rate of 82.10% in 1961-1971, it acquired the status of class I city in 1971. After Kanpur, Ghaziabad is the biggest industrial city in Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) state. The city has grown at very fast pace during the last three decades to emerge as a Metro and strengthen its economic base. The city has one of the best road and rail connections among cities in U.P. State.

The urban development of the city has been achieved through Master Plan 1981 and Master Plan 2001 from a population base of 70000 (1961) to 2.72 (1981) lakh and 9.68 lakh (2001), an emerging metro as per census. River Hindon flows through the city dividing it into east of Hindon (Cis Hindon Area i.e. CHA) and west of Hindon (Trans Hindon Area i.e. THA). CHA constitutes 2/3rd in area and population while THA constitutes 1/3rd area and population. The proportion of the slum population to total population is one third.

The intersection on NH 24 is one of the critical locations that carry a high volume of traffic. The speed survey conducted on this stretch of the highway also indicated a peak hour average speed of 19 kmph. The study has mandated a flyover to be built at this junction (NH24/Madan Mohan Malviya/Loni Road) by 2015. The objective of subproject is to construct a fly over from Km 0.00(Shadra/Delhi side) to Km 2.213(Ghaziabad side).

There is no requirement of land acquisition for the proposed road widening as the ROW is available. However,the required ROW is illegally occupied by squatters and encroachers. The squatters and encroachers are mainly engaged in income earning pursuits. Around 19 squatters and 38 encroachers who run business/APs will be affected. All of them are illegally occupying the ROW. They will be loosing the business and livelihood due to fly over construction. The proposed project will also be impacted upon 5 CPRs(Common Property Resources). There is no other likely impact for displacement due tofly over construction. Although the shop owners were apprehensive of their likely loss but the advantage of the improved road condition also appealed to them. The likely APs are ready to cooperate during the project implementation. If there is any change in sub project design the proposed RP needs to be updated before implementation. All 38 encroachers needs to rehabilitated in a vendor market to be developed by the project authority. The vendor market needs to be located adjacent to the same highway .Adequate care needs to be taken while selecting the land. A detailed livelihood support plan and relocation of the encroachers in vendor market needs to be prepared by the project authority and subsequently to be approved by the authority before sanctioning of the loan by ADB.

B. Consultation and Participation

1. In the course of social assessment informal participatory discussion was held with the people with the help of structured questionnaires. All the persons consulted expressed satisfaction regarding proposed fly over project. As the proposed fly over project will reduce congestion and also reduce the travel time, the participants' well- come the project. There is no requirement of land acquisition for the proposed road widening as the ROW is available. However, the required ROW is illegally occupied by squatters and encroachers. The squatters and encroachers are mainly engaged in income earning pursuits. Around 19 squatters and 38 encroachers who run business/APs will be affected. All of them are illegally occupying the ROW. They will be losing the business and livelihood due to fly over construction. The proposed project will also be impacted upon 5 CPRs(Common Property Resources). There is no other likely impact for displacement due to fly over construction. Although the shop owners were apprehensive of their likely loss but the advantage of the improved road condition also appealed to them. The likely APs are ready to cooperate during the project implementation. If there is any change in sub project design the proposed RP needs to be updated before implementation. All 38 encroachers need to be rehabilitated in a vendor market to be developed by the project authority. The vendor market needs to be located adjacent to the same highway. Adequate care needs to be taken while selecting the land. A detailed livelihood support plan and relocation of the encroachers in vendor market needs to be prepared by the project authority and subsequently to be approved by the authority before sanctioning of the loan by ADB.

2. What level of consultation and participation (C&P) is envisaged during the project implementation and monitoring?

Information sharing Consultation Collaborative decision making Empowerment

3. Was a C&P plan prepared? Yes No

To make the project effective public awareness & participation are essential so that adequate cooperation is being received from the local population. It is envisaged that after the sub project is approved, the details of the project design and requirement will be disclosed to the people before commencement of implementation through community consultation.

C. Gender and Development

1. Key Issues

The sub-project will not cause any specific gender issue and is neither focused particularly on women. However, execution of project will have indirect positive impact on women's mobility.

2. **Key Actions.** Measures included in the design to promote gender equality and women's empowerment—access to and use of relevant services, resources, assets, or opportunities and participation in decision-making process:

Gender plan Other actions/measures No action/measure

III. SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES AND OTHER SOCIAL RISKS

Issue	Significant /Limited/ No Impact	Strategy to Address Issue	Plan or Other Measures Included in Design
Involuntary Resettlement	Limited	Due to availability of the ROW for fly over construction, land acquisition is not required. Appropriate measures to rehabilitate 19 squatters and 38 encroachers, those who run business and earn their livelihood need to be restored. The relocation of 5 CPRs are also needed. A Resettlement Plan will be prepared to address the issue of relocation of commercial squatters and CPRs.	<input type="checkbox"/> Full Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Short Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement Framework <input type="checkbox"/> No Action
Indigenous Peoples	No impact	There are no indigenous people residing in the project area that will either be required for acquisition or will be displaced.	<input type="checkbox"/> Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Other Action <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples Framework <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Action
Labor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employment opportunities	Limited	There will be opportunity of employment generation during construction of the project component.	<input type="checkbox"/> Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Other Action

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Labor retrenchment <input type="checkbox"/> Core labor standards	No impact No impact	No loss of job or other form waged labor is envisaged. -	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Action
Affordability	No impact	No user fees/tax exists as of today. Awareness campaign and public consultation may be needed to encourage people to take house connections to the road side sewer chambers.	<input type="checkbox"/> Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Action
Other Risks and/or Vulnerabilities <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Human trafficking <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others(conflict, political instability, etc), please specify	No impact No impact No impact	-	<input type="checkbox"/> Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Action <input type="checkbox"/> No Action
IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION			
Are social indicators included in the design and monitoring framework to facilitate monitoring of social development activities and/or social impacts during project implementation? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			