

NCR Planning Board
Asian Development Bank

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

FINAL REPORT

Volume V-C4: DPR for Bus Terminal at Ghaziabad
Short Resettlement Plan

July 2010



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
UPSIDC	:	Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation
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.

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. *Description of the Project.* 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. It has been recommended in the Master Plan of Ghaziabad -2021, to shift the existing Old Bus Station to the proposed land on NH 24. The Ghaziabad Master Plan 2021 has identified a ten acre land for Bus Station. The existing Old Bus Stand located in the heart of the city near GDA complex should be shifted to the new proposed location.
2. *Objectives of the Short Resettlement Plan.* This report is the Resettlement Plan of proposed new bus stand. 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 RP identifies the broad scope of the subproject and outlines the policy, procedures for acquisition of land, compensation and other assistance measures for affected persons and institutional requirements for implementation of RP under NCRPB project.
3. *Scope of Land Acquisition & Resettlement.* Of the total 10 acre of required land, 9.17 acre of land needs to be acquired from private sources. Another 1.10 acre of land was shown as government land in land record which has also been proposed for acquisition. The loss of land is agricultural in nature. In addition there are 15 industrial units (each unit with an area of 418 sq.mts) with a total area of 1.55 acre located adjacent to the Ioni road and also located exactly in front of the site for proposed bus stand, needs relocation. The proposed area is part of the UPSIDC industrial estate. The units are located in land leased out by the Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC), a Public Sector Undertaking of Government of Uttar Pradesh. The consultations with the Ghaziabad Development Authority (GDA), the IA for this proposed sub project, informed that these 15 units will be relocated in some other industrial estate in order to provide better access to the proposed bus stand.
4. *Socioeconomic Information and Profile.* A census and socio-economic survey was undertaken in the month of December 2009 in the proposed site location, land for which will have to be acquired. Out of 35 households/APs, 23 APs could not be traced during surveys as they were not available. The number of total affected people as derived from the 12 surveyed households is 68, thereby making the average family size as 5.67. Considering the average family size of 5.67 persons per households derived from the

census data of 12 affected families the projected total number of affected population of 35 households will be about 198. No squatters or encroachers are found to be residing or carrying out any productive occupation in the portion of the land identified for the sub project. Since, all the plots have been considered as productive and support partial livelihood, assistance for loss of income has been considered in the entitlement matrix prepared for the subproject. So far as status of ownership of the affected land is concerned 35 households/APs are owner of land according to revenue record. Two well belongs to 2 APs needs relocation. There are no tenants either occupying the land or recorded in the revenue document. There are no vulnerable persons among the affected households have been found from the census and socio economic Main occupation of the surveyed households is service. The average household income is Rs.2, 31,750.

5. Appropriate compensation and assistance will be provided to the Affected Persons, all of whom are title holders, according to LA Act, 1894 of Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, National Policy for Resettlement and Rehabilitation, 2007 and ADB's policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 2009. The compensation will be determined as per Land Acquisition (Determination of Compensation and Declaration of Award by Agreement) Rules, 1997.
6. *Gender Impacts & Mitigation Measures.* During the course of the initial social assessment particular emphasis was given to appraise the present status and needs of the women in the subproject area and the potential impact of the Project on them by means of conducting series of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with women belonging to various socio-economic groups, as well as of affected families. Like other people in the project area the women too were unaware about the proposed subproject, its benefit, etc. The proposed land acquisition will not have any other potential impacts on female members of affected households. The socio-economic status of households affected by the selection of (land) survey numbers of the sub-project indicates no direct negative impacts, on women. A Gender Action Plan (GAP) will be implemented as part of the project to increase female participation.
7. *Information Disclosure, and Consultation.* Several numbers of discussions/consultations were held with land owners of identified survey numbers between 12th and 24th December 2009. Details consultations were also conducted with the officials of Ghaziabad Development Authority (GDA), NCR Planning Cell, Uttar Pradesh. Landowners expressed interest in knowing the procedures for land acquisition and the approximate amount of compensation which will be offered to them under the Investment Program. It was communicated during consultations that the GDA will disclose all relevant information about land acquisition to APs, and that it is mandatory under the Investment Program. Consultations with APs indicate that the APs wanted compensation that will permit them to buy land of similar type and nature in the open market and possibly involve similar commuting patterns and costs. All APs indicated preference for cash compensation instead of land-for-land option. Land owners are apprehensive regarding the land price determination system while determining the compensation amount which is always much lower than the market rate. The provision of the Land Acquisition (Determination of Compensation and Declaration of Award by Agreement) Rules, 1997, of Government of Uttar Pradesh was explained to them as the compensation will be determined as per same Rule. The Investment Program ensures compensation at replacement value through the High Power Committee (HPC) to be established for the sub project. The Investment

Program will also pay for all fees, taxes, and other charges (registration, etc.) incurred for replacement land. The owner of the UPSIDC industrial units were also apprehensive regarding the relocation of the units to another industrial area. They suggested that the GDA should prepare a detailed relocation plan including the livelihood support plan to shift to new location. They also informed that while preparing the plan the industries association needs to be consulted and the relocation and livelihood support plan also to be approved by the industrial association. Proper infrastructure facilities are also to be provided to the new location.

8. *Resettlement Principles and Policy Framework.* 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, (Government of India,2007) and the relevant Asian Development Bank's (ADB) policies and operations manuals, in particular the policy on Involuntary Resettlement (Safe Guard Requirements 2007), Operations Manual F2 on Involuntary Resettlement (2006) and Hand Book of Resettlement 1998. While determining compensation for title holders, While determining compensation for title holders, Land Acquisition (Determination of Compensation and Declaration of Award by Agreement) Rules, 1997 of Government of Uttar Pradesh will also be applicable for this sub project. The cutoff date for the APs, all having legal titles of their land/asset is the date of notification of acquisition under the State Land Acquisition Act 1894. EA/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. The valuation of the acquired land 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 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. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to the APs prior to commencement of civil works.

9. *Institutional Arrangements, and Implementation Schedule.* National Capital Planning Board (NCRPB) will be the Executing Agency (EA) for the Project. The GDA would act as implementing agency (IA). A separate independent unit in EAs 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). The PMU will also implement the RP with assistance of Design & Supervision Consultants (DSC) & an experienced NGO/agency/institution, acting as Implementing Organization (IO) who will shoulder the primary responsibility of the RP implementation. In addition, establishment of a High Powered Committee (HPC) to supervise pre-construction activities including implementation of RP under ADB assisted project is proposed.

10. *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.
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 41.34 Million.
12. *Training, Monitoring & Evaluation.* 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. An independent monitor will be hired for the monitoring of the project.

1. SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN


A. Description of the Project

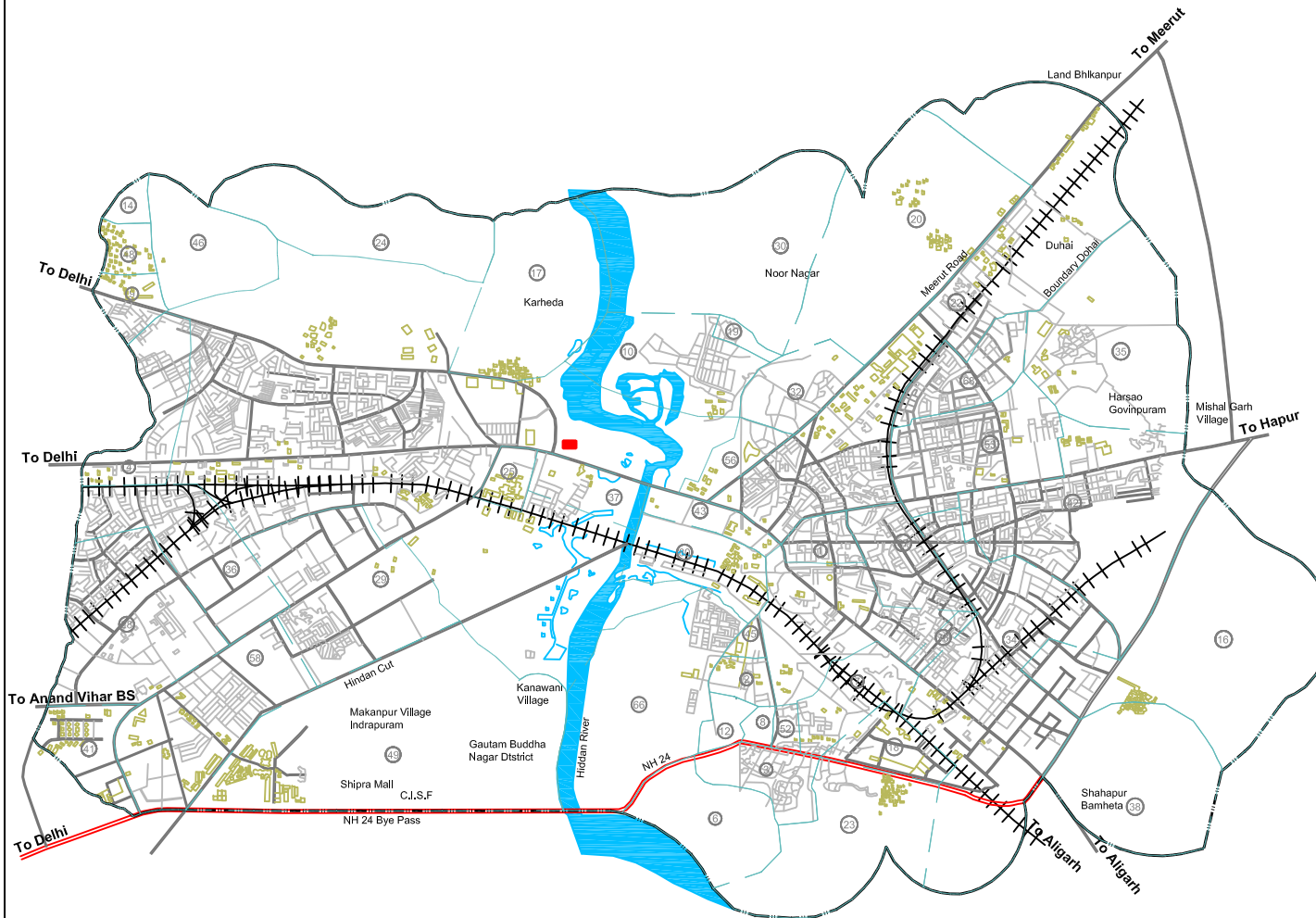
13. On Government of India's request, Asian Development Bank (ADB) has formulated the technical assistance (TA) to enhance the capacities of National Capital Region Planning Board and its associated implementing agencies. The TA has been designed in three components: Component A relates to improving 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. It has been recommended in the Master Plan of Ghaziabad -2021, to shift the existing Old Bus Station to the proposed land on NH 24. The Ghaziabad Master Plan 2021 has identified a ten acre land for Bus Station. The site is located off NH 4 between Mohan Nagar and Hindan Bridge. The existing Old Bus Stand located in the heart of the city near GDA complex should be shifted to the above mentioned location. This report is the Resettlement Plan of proposed new bus stand. **Figure 1** show the location of the proposed new bus stand.
14. With a view to improve the traffic situation; the objective of the subproject is to construct a new bus stand somewhere outside the city which entails land acquisition of 10 acre of land. In keeping with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement 2009, this Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the subproject.
15. As per the requirement of Asian Development Bank Safe Guard policy, 2009 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.
16. 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.

**Capacity Development of
the NCRPB: Component B
(ADB TA-7055)**

Location of Proposed Bus Terminal
Site In Ghazlabad

Legend

-  Municipal Boundary
-  Ward Boundary
-  Ward Number
-  National Highway
-  Other Roads
-  Buildings
-  River, Stream
-  Location of Proposed Bus Terminal



Client
**Asian Development Bank
National Capital Region Planning Board**

Consultant
Wilbur Smith Associates

Drawn: SK Checked: SKG
Date: August, 2009 Approved: NSS
Scale: NTS

Figure 1



B. Objectives of the Short Resettlement Plan

17. 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.
18. 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.
19. 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.
20. 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

21. The proposed subproject will require land for construction of new bus stand and associated facilities. The land will be acquired mainly from private sources. It is evident from the **Table 1-1** that the land acquisition requirement as per project design is 10.00 acre for the new bus stand. Of the total required land, 9.17 acre of land need to be acquired from private sources. Another 1.10 acre of land was shown as government land in land record which has also been proposed for acquisition. The loss of land is agricultural in nature. In addition there are 15 industrial units (each unit with an area of 418 sq.mts) with a total area of 1.55 acre located adjacent to the Loni Road and also located exactly in front of the site for proposed bus stand, needs relocation. The proposed area is part of the UPSIDC industrial estate. The units are located in land leased out by the Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC), a Public Sector Undertaking of Government of Uttar Pradesh. The consultations with the Ghaziabad Development Authority (GDA), the IA for this proposed sub project, informed that these 15 units will be relocated in some other industrial estate before commencement of land acquisition for the proposed sub project. The name wise list of those units is placed in **Appendix 2B**. The proposed location of the bus stand shown in the village revenue map and photographs has been placed at **Appendix 1**.

Table 1-1: Scope of land acquisition for New Bus Stand Sub Project Subproject

S. No.	Name of the Village	Land required (Acre) as per Design	Govt. Land Available (Acre)	Private Land - acquisition (Acre)	Total land for Bus stand
1.	Arthala	10.00	1.10	9.17	10.27
	Total	10.00	1.10	9.17	10.27

Source: Revenue Records, Government of Uttar Pradesh, 2009

22. The land acquisition of private land will be impacted upon 35 numbers of APs. There is no full permanent physical displacement or full permanent economic displacement of APs. There will be no social impact or displacement of non titled people

D. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

23. A census and socio-economic survey was undertaken during the period between December 10 and 24 2009 in the proposed new bus stand locations land which will have to be acquired. An estimated 35 affected persons (households) will be affected by the subproject. The socio-economic survey was carried out for 12 titled APs (Households) as rest are could not be traced at the time of survey despite repeated effort and information dissemination to participate the survey.
24. The number of total affected people as derived from the 12 surveyed households is 68, thereby making the average family size as 5.67. Considering the average family size of 5.67 persons per households derived from the census data of 12 affected families the projected total number of affected population of 35 households will be about 198. A list of APs is annexed as **Appendix 2A**.

Table 1-2: Summary Profile of the Affected Households

S. No	Details	No.
1.	Total Affected Persons(Household)	35
2.	Household not found	23
3.	Common Property Resource (CPR)	-
4.	Total household surveyed	12
6.	Total Affected Population(as per survey in 12 HH)	68

Source: Census & Socio-economic survey, October, 2009

25. The land to be acquired is being used for productive agriculture purpose. No squatters or encroachers are found to be residing or carrying out any productive occupation in the portion of the land identified for new bus stand. Since, all the plots have been considered as productive and support partial livelihood, assistance for loss of income has been considered in the entitlement matrix prepared for the subproject. **Table 1-3** below provides a summary of type of loss.

Table 1-3: Affected Assets in the Subproject

1	Land	Land requirement/Acquisition	Hectare
		Private	9.17
	Government land	1.10	
	Total Land available for Acquisition including transfer from Government		10.27
	Other Assets		
2	Trees		NIL
3	Agricultural/Irrigation Pump set		NIL.
4	Well		2

26. So far as status of ownership of the affected land is concerned 35 families are owner of land according to revenue record. Two affected households also own two wells. There are no tenants either occupying the land or recorded in the revenue document.

Table 1-4: Ownership Details of Affected Households

S. No	Type of loss	Title holders
1	Land	35
2	Land with trees	Nil
3	Land with well	2
4	Structure	Nil

Source: Census & Socio-economic survey, October, 2009

27. A detailed socio-economic survey was carried out during the census operation in December, 2009 at the plots/residences of the Affected Persons (AP) as per their convenience. **Table 1-2** shows briefly the status of census and socio-economic survey carried out in December, 2009. **Table 1-5** provides a brief socio-economic profile of the affected persons.

Table 1-5: Summary Profile of the Affected Families

S. No	Characteristics	Units
1	Total Affected Households – Surveyed	12
2	Total Affected Persons	68
3	Average Family Size of Affected Households	5.67
4	Total No. of Scheduled Caste HH	00
5	Total No. of Woman Headed Households	00
6	Total No. of Below Poverty Line Households	00
7	Main Occupation of the Affected Persons	Service
8	Average Annual Household Income	2,31,750

Source: Census & Socio-economic survey, October, 2009

28. 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 is no vulnerable persons among the affected households have been found from the census and socio economic survey. Main occupation

of the surveyed households is service. Agriculture/cultivation is their subsidiary activity. The average household annual income is Rs.231,750.

29. Based on the data of the 12 surveyed households, social stratification of the affected households can be ascertained (**Table 1-6**). Of the total affected households(surveyed), 11 and 1 belongs to Hindu and Muslim community respectively. Of the total 12 surveyed households, 9 families are nuclear family where as 3 are joint families. The predominant family size is “small” (up to 3 persons), accounting for 75 %. The average family size is 5.67, as stated earlier. The proportion of “medium” families, with members 4-5 is nearly 17 percent and five above, is about 8 percent.

Table 1-6: Social Stratification details of AFs

S. NO	Criteria	Classification	No. of AFs
1.	Community	Hindu	11
		Muslim	01
		SC	0
		ST/Indigenous	0
2.	Family Type	Joint	03
		Nuclear	09
3.	Family Size	Up to 3	09
		4-5	02
		More than 5	01

Source: Census & Socio-economic survey, October, 2009

30. Literacy status among the affected families is good, as per information collected during census and socio economic survey (**Table 1-7**). The majority of the APs, comprising about 50 %, are either graduate or technical diploma holder. Nearly 20% is educated up to middle class (8th standard). Nearly 12% of the affected population have achieved education up to senior secondary level, which is up to class XII.

Table 1-7: Educational Structure (Age more than 6)

S. No	Occupation	No. of Person	%
1.	Illiterate	03	5.00
2.	Informally Literate	00	0.00
3.	Primary (Class IV)	03	5.00
4.	Middle (Class VIII)	12	20.00
5.	Secondary (Class X)	05	8.32
6.	Intermediate (Class XII)	07	11.68
7.	Graduate, Diploma and above	30	50.00
	Total	60	

Source: Census & Socio-economic survey, October, 2009

31. The proportion of the working population among the APs is 53%, with unemployed and retired population accounting for about 11.11 %. (**Table 1-8**). So far as occupational structure is concerned, about 61 percent has private service as their livelihood. Nearly 14 percent population are employed in Government service. Another 11 percent engaged in

trade and commerce. The occupational pursuit of the affected economically active population shows a major dependence on the tertiary sector of the employment source (87%).

Table 1-8: Occupation Structure (Age more than 18 yrs.)

S. No	Occupation	No. of Person	%
1.	Government Service	05	13.89
2.	Private Service	22	61.11
3.	Cultivation & Allied Agriculture*	05	13.89
4.	Trade and Business	04	11.11
	Total	36	100.00%

Source: Census & Socio-economic survey, October, 2009

32. It is evident from the data on annual household income of 12 APs (households), that there is no AP belong to Below Poverty Line (Table 9). The proportion of households with annual income between Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs.2,00,000 is the highest, about 75 %. While nearly 16.67 % of the APs earn an income varying from Rs. 2,00,000 to Rs. 300,000. There is only 1 APs have an annual income above Rs. 300,000. The average annual household income of the affected families has been calculated as Rs.2,31,750, which appears to be somewhat skewed due to significant proportion (75%) of “middle” income group with annual income between Rs. 1,00,000 and 2,00,000. Most of these middle income group APs earn their living from tertiary sector/service sector. The economic status of the affected families is in conformity to their impressive educational achievement, as reported in previous paragraph.

Table 1-9: Annual Income Pattern of Affected Households

S. No	Total Household Income (per annum)	Affected Household	
		No.	% to total
1.	Below Rs. 1,00,000	0	0.00
2.	Rs. 1,00,000 – 2,00,000	09	75.00
3.	Rs. 2,00,000 – 3,00,000	02	16.67
4.	Rs. 3,00,000 and above	01	08.03
	Total	12	100

Source: Census & Socio-economic survey, October, 2009

33. Appropriate compensation and assistance will be provided to the Affected Persons, all of whom are title holders, according to LA Act, 1894 of Govt. of U.P and ADB’s policy on Involuntary Resettlement 2009. The compensation will be determined as per Land Acquisition (Determination of Compensation and Declaration of Award by Agreement) Rules, 1997.

E. Gender Impacts & Mitigation Measures

34. During the course of the initial social assessment particular emphasis was given to appraise the present status and needs of the women in the subproject area and the potential impact of the Project on them by means of conducting series of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with women belonging to various socio-economic groups, as well as of affected families. Like other people in the project area the women too were unaware about the proposed subproject, its benefit, etc. The proposed land acquisition will not have any other potential impacts on female members of affected households. The socio-economic status of households affected by the selection of (land) survey numbers of the sub-project indicates no direct negative impacts, on women. A Gender Action Plan (GAP) will be implemented as part of the project to increase female participation.

F. Information Disclosure, and Consultation

35. Several numbers of discussions/consultations were held with land owners of identified survey numbers between 12th and 24th December 2009. Details consultations were also conducted with the officials of Ghaziabad Development Authority (GDA), NCR Planning Cell, Uttar Pradesh. Landowners expressed interest in knowing the procedures for land acquisition and the approximate amount of compensation which will be offered to them under the Investment Program. It was communicated during consultations that the GDA will disclose all relevant information about land acquisition to APs, and that it is mandatory under the Investment Program. Consultations with APs indicate that the APs wanted compensation that will permit them to buy land of similar type and nature in the open market and possibly involve similar commuting patterns and costs. All APs indicated preference for cash compensation instead of land-for-land option. Land owners are apprehensive regarding the land price determination system while determining the compensation amount which is always much lower than the market rate. The provision of the Land Acquisition (Determination of Compensation and Declaration of Award by Agreement) Rules, 1997, of Government of Uttar Pradesh was explained to them as the compensation will be determined as per same Rule. The Investment Program ensures compensation at replacement value through the High Power Committee (HPC) to be established for the sub project. The Investment Program will also pay for all fees, taxes, and other charges (registration, etc.) incurred for replacement land. A summary report on Stakeholder consultation is annexed (**Appendix 3**).
36. The owner of the UPSIDC industrial units were also apprehensive regarding the relocation of the units to another industrial area. They suggested that the GDA should prepare a detailed relocation plan including the livelihood support plan to shift to new location. They also informed that while preparing the plan the industries association needs to be consulted and the relocation and livelihood support plan also to be approved by the industrial association. Proper infrastructure facilities are also to be provided to the new location.

37. 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 and Disclosure Plan has been prepared for the subproject and is enclosed as **Appendix 4**.

G. Resettlement Principles and Policy Framework

38. Compensation for land acquisition and resettlement assistance for project affected people will be governed by the Land Acquisition Act (1894). 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.
39. While determining compensation for title holders, Land Acquisition (Determination of Compensation and Declaration of Award by Agreement) Rules, 1997 of Government of Uttar Pradesh will also be applicable for this sub project. The Section 2 of the above Act of Government of Uttar Pradesh provides the opportunity to the land owner to determine the compensation on mutual agreement with acquiring body when land is acquired for public purpose under Land Acquisition Act 1894. The Section 2 of the above Act explains that the body or department for which the land if being acquired may, at any stage of the proceedings settle down the terms and conditions and rates of the land under acquisition, with the land owners and appear before the Collectors and make an application indicating the terms and conditions so settled down and its readiness and willingness for determination of compensation and declaration of award in accordance with agreement. The Collector shall, if satisfied, issue notice to the persons interested in the land under acquisition to express their readiness and willingness to execute the agreement in writing, on the matters to be included in the award.
40. 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 and socio-economic survey was carried out during the period between 12th and 24th December, 2009. 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 - (i) Compensation for loss of land at replacement value, (ii) Compensation for loss of trees at replacement cost, and (iii) Compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost. Since loss of the land parcel is part of the total holding (including the holding in other plots

located elsewhere) of each APs, chances of loss of full income or potential impact on the loss of full livelihood of any of the APs is not envisaged; and the separate economic rehabilitation plan under this sub project for these purposes is not required. However, lump sum economic rehabilitation grant due to loss of income from particular parcel of land for all land looser is proposed in this sub project. A lump sum allowance for vulnerability is also proposed.

41. A separate relocation plan for relocating the UPSIDC industrial units needs to be prepared by GDA through a consultative process with the industry owners and industrial associations. The consultations and agreement there on between the industry owners and GDA needs to be documented in the relocation plan. The relocation plan should include the livelihood and income restoration plan of employees of the proposed industrial units. The plan needs to be approved by Government of Uttar Pradesh, NCRPB and ADB. The relocation needs to be completed before the deployment of contractor or completion of land acquisition and disbursement of compensation and assistance to the land owners whichever is earlier.
42. The cutoff date for the APs, all having legal titles of their land/asset is the date of notification of acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act 1894. The entitlement matrix (**Table 1-10**) 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.
43. EA/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. A detailed Entitlement Matrix for the subproject is provided in **Table 1-10**.

Table 1-10: 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	Cash compensation at market replacement value ¹ ; APs will be explained the process and their views will be taken into consideration, while determining the replacement value.
B. Loss of Trees				
3.	Loss of trees	Owner of the affected trees	Compensation at market value	Compensation for loss of timber/firewood trees at current market value of wood/timber or firewood depending on the

¹ Land Acquisition (Determination of Compensation and Declaration of Award by Agreement) Rules, 1997. will be followed in determining compensation. A High Powered Committee will be established under the Project. 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.

S. No.	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
				kind of tree. The horticulture department of Government of Uttar Pradesh will determine the replacement cost of trees.
C. Other Assets				
4.	Well/Irrigation Unit	Owner of affected Assets	Compensation at replacement cost	AP, the owner of the asset, will be provided replacement value of the assets, which will be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation. Right to salvage material from demolished structure.
C. Resettlement Assistance				
5.	Economic Rehabilitation Grant for loss of income.	Title holder	Cash grant/ compensation	Rs.30,000 per title holder.
5.	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.		

H. Grievance Redress Mechanism

44. A Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be formed to ensure that grievances are addressed in a timely manner, facilitating timely project implementation. The GRC will redress grievances at the local-level in a consultative manner and with the participation of the affected households, or their representatives. GRC meetings will be convened as necessary to address complaints as they arise. The time and date of GRC meetings will be announced to APs by the implementing NGO and RO a week in advance. To further ensure GRC accessibility to APs, the implementing NGO and RO will inform APs on grievance redressal procedures, the functions of the GRC, and how to access the GRC. The first level of screening of grievances shall be undertaken by the implementing NGO and the GDA/IA. Only major grievances shall be placed before the GRC. The GRC will determine the merit of each grievance and attempt to resolve the same within a month from the date of lodging of complaints, failing which the grievance shall be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner (DC), Land Revenue. The GRC shall forward grievances of serious nature immediately on receipt of complaint to the DC. The DC will hear appeals against the decisions of GRC. The decision of DC is final and cannot be contested in any other forum except in the Court of Law. All costs incurred in resolving the complaints will be borne by the GDA/IA. The GRC is constituted as follows:

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 1. | Land Acquisition Officer, Ghaziabad District | : Chairman |
| 2. | Chief Town Planner, NCR Cell, Ghaziabad | : Member |
| 3. | Social & Resettlement Expert of PMU | : Member-Secretary |
| 4. | 2 Representative of affected persons | : Member |
| 5. | Panchyats/Ward Members of Sub project. | : Member |

I. Institutional Arrangements, and Implementation Schedule

45. National Capital Planning Board (NCRPB) will be the Executing Agency (EA) for the Project. The Ghaziabad Development Authority would act as implementing agency (IA). A separate independent unit in IAs 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). The PMU will also implement the RP with the assistance of Design & Supervision Consultants (DSC) and an experienced NGO/agency/institution, acting as Implementing Organization (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**.
46. 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
 - Land Acquisition Officer, Ghaziabad District
 - Land Acquisition Officer, GDA.
 - NCRPB Representative
 - Representatives of the Affected Persons/Eminent person
47. This HPC will be responsible to make independent valuation of land based on existing market price which is equivalent to replacement value. In addition, the Committee will also establish the transitional allowance and assistance 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 also undertake direct negotiation settlements with the APs, wherever required.
48. The valuation of the acquired land 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 assistances² will be paid to the APs prior to commencement of civil works.

49. The tentative implementation schedule and activities may be seen from **Table 1-11**. The implementation of RP is proposed to be completed within 15 months.

² Compensation and assistances including that payable to Vulnerable AP are required to be disbursed prior to taking possession of the asset, land in this case. If during further verification or updating of AP database due to change in project design, relocation or livelihood assistance, or rehabilitation measures become necessary, implementation of resettlement plan may take longer period of time beyond commencement of civil work construction. Affected people will be provided with certain resettlement entitlements, such as land and asset compensation and allowances, prior to their displacement, dispossession, or restricted access.

Table 1-11: Tentative Implementation Schedule

S. No.	RP Implementation Activities	Year 1				Year 2		
		Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q 1	Q2	Q3
		Schedule Completion				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							
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							

J. Resettlement Budget

50. 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 41.34 Million. A break up of cost estimate is given in the following **Table 1-12**.

Table 1-12: Resettlement Budget

S. No	Item	Unit	Qty.	Unit Cost in Rs	Total cost in Million INR
<i>A. Compensation for Land and Assets- Replacement Cost</i>					
1	Private Land	Acre	9.17	3500000	32.09
2.	Trees		NIL	NIL	NIL
3.	Irrigation Pump set		2	50000	0.10
4.	Stamp Duty and registration cost @10%				3.20
	Sub-Total of A				35.39
<i>B. Resettlement Assistance</i>					
1	Economic Resettlement Grant		35	30000	1.05
2	Assistance for Vulnerable	NIL		NIL	NIL
	Sub-Total of B				1.05
<i>C. Support for RP Implementation</i>					
1	Engaging NGO for RP Updating & Implementation	L/s			0.45
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				1.15
	Total (A+B+C)				37.59
	Contingencies @ 10%				3.75
	Total Rs. in Million				41.34

Note: Market valuation of the land has been informally collected from the Patwari (Revenue officer) of the concerned circle and also from the local people. This need to be authenticated at the time of fixation of compensation and by the High Level Committee constituted for implementation of the sub Project.

K. Training, Monitoring & Evaluation

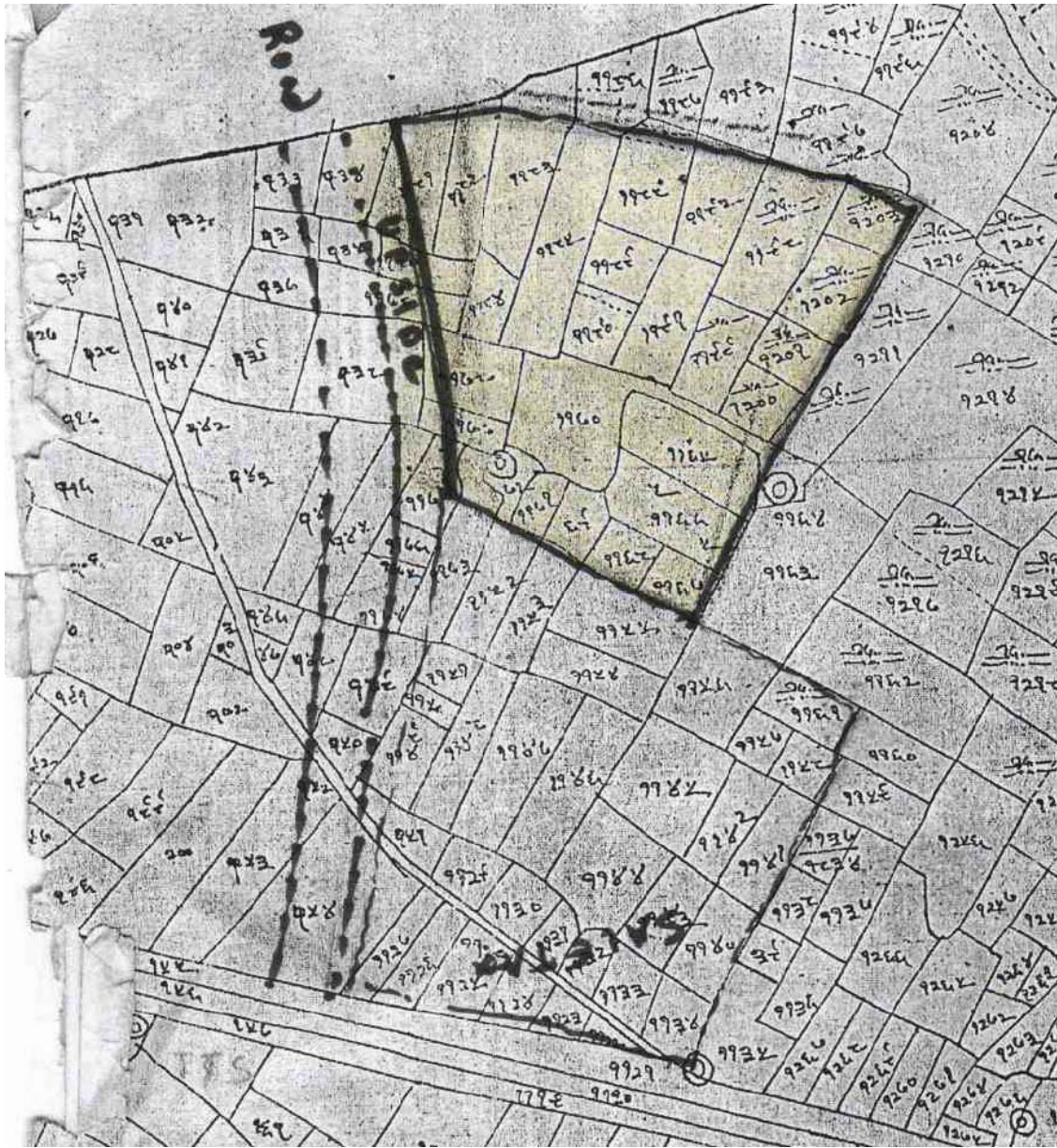
51. The RP will have both internal and external monitoring. Internal Monitoring will be a regular activity for PMU, Social development & Resettlement specialist(RO) will oversee the timely implementation of R&R activities.
52. An orientation and training in resettlement management will be provided under 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.

53. 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.

54. 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. A brief Terms of Reference for External Monitor is annexed. (**Appendix 6**).

Appendix 1: Revenue Map (Land Records) of the Proposed Site



Appendix 2A: List of Affected Persons

S. No.	Khasra No.	Ownership	Affected Area(sq.mt)
1	1164	Governmental Land	510
2	1165	M/S Crown Appt. P. Ltd./Ashok Kumar Arora	1895
3	1166	M/S Crown Appt. P. Ltd. /Ashok Kumar Arora	1460
4	1167	Tarachand and others	630
5	1168	Kawarpal Singh and others	570
6	1169	chawhal singh and others	505
7	1170	M/S Crown Appt. P. Ltd. /Ashok Kumar Arora	1895
8	1171	Hansmuddin	760
9	1172	Governmental Land	760
10	1173	Sales Tax Office	1300
11	1173	UPSIDC	570
12	1177 / 1	Hukumchand, Antram	630
13	1177 / 2	UPSIDC	510
14	1178 / 1	Hukumchand, Antram	885
15	1178 / 2	UPSIDC	510
16	1179 / 1	Narender singh.	210
17	1180 / 1	Manoj kumar	570
18	1180 / 2	UPSIDC	130
19	1181	Mahender	1900
20	1181	UPSIDC	380
21	1182	Rajpal Singh	500
22	1182	Rotash Singh	885
23	1183	Rajpal Singh	1260
24	1183	Satpal Singh	500
25	1183	Satyavir Singh	950
26	1184	Satpal Singh	500
27	1184	Omvir	1010
28	1185	Samay Singh	2085
29	1188	Vedprakash Chauhan	250
30	1188	Rotash Singh	1395
31	1189	Govind	1140
32	1190	Anup Singh	1260
33	1190	UPSIDC	130
34	1191	Phoolwati	665
35	1191	Harvir,	660
36	1192	Anup Singh	1265
37	1198 / 1	Pramod Kr. Chauhan.	1900
38	1198 / 2	Kishanlal	885
39	1199 / 1	Pramod Kr. Chauhan.	760
40	1199 / 2	Kishanlal	1390
41	1200	Sachin Tyagi.	1390
42	1201	Dhiraj Tyagi	1260
43	1202	Bijendra Tyagi.i	1200
44	1203	Prashant Tyagi	1770
		Total Land (In Square Meteres)	41590
		Total Land (In Acres)	10.27

Appendix 2B: List of UPSIDC Industries

S. No.	List of Industries	Present Status as per Survey
1	Open Plot	Open Land
2	Ankit Manufacturing - Railway Brake Components	Functional
3.	Closed Yard	Non Functional
4.	Closed Yard	Non Functional
5.	Closed Yard	Non Functional
6.	Yadav Industries Director - Mr. Arun Gupta, Steel Wire Washing	Functional
7.	Open Plot	Open Land
8.	L. N. Industries. DIR - D. Hazela Dyeing House	Functional
9.	Swiftcut Abrasive Dir - K. K. Hazela Dyeing House	Functional
10	Chaudhary Industries. Dir - Neeraj, M.S. WireS preparation.	Functional
11	Le Mark Systems. Dir - S.R.SINGHAL Chairs Manufacturer	Functional
12	Le Mark Systems. Dir - S.R.SINGHAL Chairs Manufacturer	Functional
13	Shirt Dyeing	Functional
14	Micro Guidance. M/S. Nirmal. Paints	Functional
15	S. R. PRINTS Mr. Ram AVTAR. Sari Painting	Functional

Appendix 3: Stakeholders' Participatory Consultation – Abstracts

S. No	Place and Date	Participants	Issues discussed	Opinion & consensus about the Project
1	Ghaziabad August 11, September 14,22 and October 26	GDA and U.P./NCRPB cell Officials	Proposal for bus stand	Finalization of site of. New Bus stand.
2.	Village Arthala 17.12.09,18.12.09,22.12.09	Land Owners, APs Villagers and Panchyats	1. Details of project 2. Developme nt of the area 3. Employme nt opportunity for the local youth 4. Valuation of the land	1.The compensation for land should be at market rate. 2. Compensation should be paid immediate after the acquisition. 3. Whether the APs will be given preference to do business in the bus station complex. 4. Preference should be given to APs for allotment of shops/food stall/book stall, cycle stand/motor cycle stand which are to be developed within the premises of bus station complex.
3.	Owners of the UPSSIDC Industries 18.12.09 and 22.12.09	Owners of the UPSSIDC Industries	Regarding shifting of industries	1.Identical plots with structures/sheds and all infrastructure facilities needs to be provided. 2. Assistance in shifting. 3. Assistance and financial support during Transitional period of shifting. 4. Income loss if any by the employees needs to be mitigated by the project case by case basis.

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	20 persons	TA Consultants – Technical, Environmental & Social Safeguard Specialists and GDA	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 GDA	-
Consultative meetings with APs during Scoping Phase	Discuss potential impacts of the project	October and November 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)	November and December 2009	All the APs & other important persons of the locality	CTA Consultants – Technical, Environmental & Social Safeguard Specialists	Shifting of UPSIDC industries, Payment of compensation at market rate etc.
Public Notification	Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local newspaper; Establish eligibility cut-off date	To be decided by the EA and IA	-	Collector, Land Acquisition.	-
Socio-Economic Survey	Collect socio-economic information of AP's and their perception on the project	15-22 Dec, 2009	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. It has been recommended in the Master Plan of Ghaziabad -2021, to shift the existing Old Bus Station to the proposed land on NH 24. The Ghaziabad Master Plan 2021 has identified a ten acre land for Bus Station. The site is located off NH 4 between Mohan Nagar and Hindan Bridge. The existing Old Bus Stand located in the heart of the city near GDA complex should be shifted to the above mentioned location. In keeping with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, this Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the subproject.

- 1.2 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, especially 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. It has been recommended in the Master Plan of Ghaziabad -2021, to shift the existing Old Bus Station to the proposed land on NH 24. The Ghaziabad Master Plan 2021 has identified a ten acre land for Bus Station. The site is located off NH 4 between Mohan Nagar and Hindan Bridge. The existing Old Bus Stand located in the heart of the city near GDA complex should be shifted to the above mentioned location. In keeping with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, this Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the subproject.

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	<input type="text"/>	02 Spouse	<input type="text"/>	03 Son / Daughter-in-law
04 Daughter / Son-in-law		05 Brother / Sister		06 Father / Mother
07 Other Relatives		08 Tenant		09 Business Partner
15 Employee		99 Others		

C. Column 3 Sex

01 Male	<input type="text"/>	02 Female	<input type="text"/>
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D. Column 5 Marital status

01 Married	<input type="text"/>	02 Unmarried	<input type="text"/>	03 Divorced
04 Separated without Court Order		05 Widow / Widower		06 Deserted
99 Others (Specify)				

E. Column 6 Education

01 Illiterate	<input type="text"/>	02 Informally Literate	<input type="text"/>	03 Primary Educated (upto Class 4)
04 Middle Educated (upto Class 8)		05 Secondary Educated (upto Class 10)		06 Intermediate Educated (upto Class 12)
07 Graduate & Above		08 Diploma		99 Others

F. Column 7 Occupation

01 Cultivation	<input type="text"/>	02 Allied agricultural activities (e.g., dairy, animal husbandry/Fisherman)	<input type="text"/>	03 Labour (daily waged)
04 Government Service		05 Private Service in Organised Sector		06 Private Service in Un-organised Sector
07 Small Entrepreneur		08 Trade & Business		09 Professional (Doctor, Engineer, Mechanic etc.)
99 Others (Specify)				

4.0 HOUSE HOLD PARTICULARS/ OWNER OF BUSINESS & EMPLOYEE DETAILS

Sl.	1		2	3	4	5	6	7			8		9					
	Name of the members of the family/ Business Enterprise							Relation ship with HOH/ Owner	Sex	Age Yrs.	Marital status Code	Educatio n Code		Main Code	Occupation Subsidiary		Main Rs.	Subsidiary Rs.
	Code														1	2		
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

(TA No. 7055-IND)-Capacity Development of the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) – Component B – Sub Project Proposed New Bus Stand, Ghaziabad

INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT CATEGORIZATION

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?	√				
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?		√			
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:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are local laws and regulations compatible with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement policy? 			√		To some extent.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will coordination between government agencies be required to deal with land acquisition? 	√				Not Applicable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 19 households will be affected.

Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?

No Yes If yes, please briefly describe their situation:

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

Additional Information Requirements for Private Sector projects:

Resettlement and land acquisition completed PSOD is lending to a Financial Intermediary

Resettlement to be completed The project is an Equity Investment

Project entails risk by association (e.g associated Risk Guarantee The project is a Partial Credit /Political

facilities are part of the project but not funded Others, please describe _____

by the proponent)

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

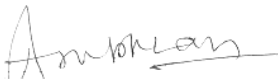
After reviewing the answer above, the Mission Leader and Social Development Specialist agree that the project:

- 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:

The proposed subproject will require land for construction of new bus stand and associated facilities. The land will be acquired mainly from private sources. The land acquisition requirement as per project design is 10.00 acre for the new bus stand. Of the total required land, 9.17 acre of land need to be acquired from private sources. Another 1.10 acre of land was shown as government land in land record which has also been proposed for acquisition. The loss of land is agricultural in nature. In addition there are 15 industrial units (each unit with an area of 418 sq.mts) with a total area of 1.55 acre located adjacent to the Ioni road and also located exactly in front of the site for proposed bus stand, needs relocation. The proposed area is part of the UPSIDC industrial estate. The units are located in land leased out by the Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC), a Public Sector Undertaking of Government of Uttar Pradesh. The consultations with the Ghaziabad Development Authority (GDA), the IA for this proposed sub project, informed that these 15 units will be relocated in some other industrial estate before commencement of land acquisition for the proposed sub project. A separate relocation plan for relocating the UPSIDC industrial units needs to be prepared by GDA through a consultative process with the industry owners and industrial associations. The consultations and agreement there on between the industry owners and GDA needs to be documented in the relocation plan. The relocation plan should include the livelihood and income restoration plan of employees of the proposed industrial units. The plan needs to be approved by Government of Uttar Pradesh, NCRPB and ADB. The relocation needs to be completed before the deployment of contractor or completion of land acquisition and disbursement of compensation and assistance to the land owners which ever is earlier.

RSES Comments:


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

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

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 New Bus Stand, Ghaziabad			
Lending/Financing Modality:		Department/Division:	

I. POVERTY ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY

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

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 present bus stand is located in the heart of the city. The movement of buses from all direction is creating traffic jam and slow movement of other vehicles.

The shifting of the bus stand will reduce environmental pollution substantially by improving the speed of the vehicle and lesser congestion. An efficient and reliable transport system 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 in the city..

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.

Rapid urbanization has lead to a sharp increase in travel demand. The proposed new bus stand will help to reduce pollution.

For the construction of the bus stand 10.27 acre land needs to acquire. Of the total 10 acre of required land, 9.17 acre of land needs to be acquired from private sources. 35 title holder APs will be affected due to the sub project. In addition there are 15 industrial units (each unit with an area of 418 sq.mts) with a total area of 1.55 acre located adjacent to the loni road and also located exactly in front of the site for proposed bus stand, needs relocation. The proposed area is part of the UPSIDC industrial estate. The units are located in land leased out by the Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC), a Public Sector Undertaking of Government of Uttar Pradesh.

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 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 proposed bus stand will be located on THA area. Ghaziabad is serviced by inter city bus system; however, there is no intra-city service. Shared auto rickshaws along with cycle rickshaws provide transport within the town, along with the increasing number of private vehicles. The city being an industrial area, a large number of truck traffic can be seen all over the city. The Ghaziabad Master Plan 2021 has identified a ten acre land for Bus Station. The site is located off NH 4 between Mohan Nagar and Hindan Bridge. The existing Old Bus Stand located in the heart of the city near GDA complex should be shifted to the above mentioned location. This will ease the pressure on the infrastructure around the GDA area.

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 bus stand project. As the proposed bus stand project will reduce congestion in the CBD area of the city and also reduce the travel time, the participants' well- come the project.

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	<p>It has been recommended in the Master Plan of Ghaziabad -2021, to shift the existing Old Bus Station to the proposed land on NH 24. The Ghaziabad Master Plan 2021 has identified a ten acre land for Bus Station. The existing Old Bus Stand located in the heart of the city near GDA complex should be shifted to the new proposed location.</p> <p>Approximately 10 acre of land needs to be acquired from private sources. There will be 35 title holder APs who will be losing the land. A Resettlement Plan will be prepared to address the issue of title holder APs.</p>	<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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Labor retrenchment <input type="checkbox"/> Core labor standards	Limited No impact No impact	There will be opportunity of employment generation during construction of the project component. No loss of job or other form waged labor is envisaged.	<input type="checkbox"/> Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Other Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Action
Affordability	No impact	Not Applicable	<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,	No impact No impact No impact		<input type="checkbox"/> Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Action <input type="checkbox"/> No Action

political instability, etc), please specify			
IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION			
<p>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</p>			