

# FINAL REPORT



ADB

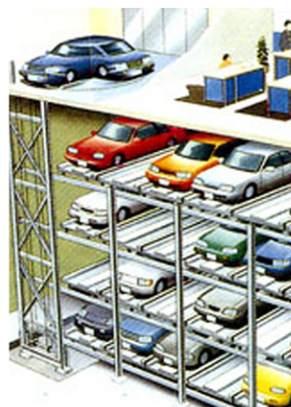
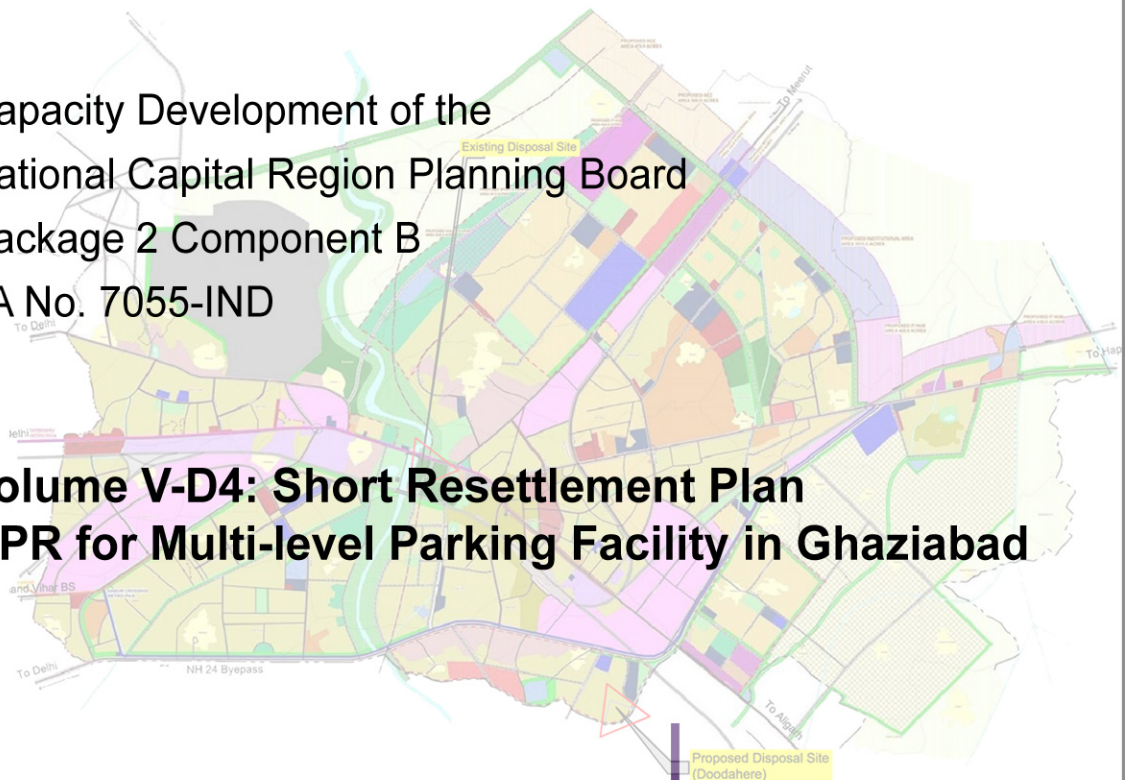
Asian Development Bank

National Capital Region Planning Board



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

## Volume V-D4: Short Resettlement Plan DPR for Multi-level Parking Facility in Ghaziabad



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ASSOCIATES

July 2010

NCR Planning Board  
Asian Development Bank

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

FINAL REPORT

Volume V-D4: DPR for Multi-level Parking Facility at Ghaziabad  
Short Resettlement Plan

July 2010

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## Abbreviations

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

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## Glossary

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

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

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. *Description of the Project.* As part of the Component B of ADB TA-7055 for capacity development of NCRPB, several DPRs for 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. In the event of this, the Old Bus Station land proposed to be utilized for building a Multi-Storey parking lot. As per the Parking Survey, Maximum parking is observed near GDA office which is located near the proposed site of car parking facility, accounts about 356 vehicles in peak hours. With a view to improve the traffic situation; the objective of the subproject is to Multi-Storey parking lot.
  
2. *Objectives of the Short Resettlement Plan.* In keeping with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, a Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the subproject. The survey and assessment undertaken during preparation of the subproject indicates that the subproject will entail some degree of resettlement impact and this SRP has been prepared in accordance with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement to address those impacts. This short RP identifies the broad scope of the subproject and outlines the policy, procedures for compensation and other assistance measures for affected persons and institutional requirements for implementation, budget etc. of RP under NCRPB project.
  
3. *Scope of Land Acquisition & Resettlement.* The present bus station is proposed to be shifted to a new area. The land to be released by the present bus station is proposed to be utilized for the sub –project of multi-level car parking. The land of the present bus station belongs to Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC), a public sector undertaking of Government of Uttar Pradesh. Since land belongs to a quasi government body, before appraisal of the sub- project, the issues related to land transfer needs to be looked into in detail. There are 6 shop and 1 bi-cycle stand indifferent types are currently located within the bus station. Those shops and the bi- cycle stand were provided space by UPSRTC on monthly lease rent. The proposed sub-project will directly impacted upon the livelihood of those 7 affected persons.
  
4. *Socioeconomic Information and Profile.* A census and socio-economic survey was undertaken in the bus station. An estimated 07 APs will be affected. All 7 shop owners/ households are commercial in nature. They run their business like canteen, book store, long distance call telephone booth etc, and earn their livelihood. During consultations, the APs expressed their willingness to shift their business and requested for alternative space. During census and Socio-economic survey 1 shop was closed. The socio-economic survey was carried out for 6 shop owner. The number of total affected population as derived from the 06 surveyed households is 42, thereby making the average family size as 7. There are no vulnerable persons among the affected households have been found from the census and socio economic survey. Main occupation of the surveyed households is small trade & business. The average household income is Rs.1,38,000.

5. *Information Disclosure and Consultation.* The social team carried out preliminary consultations, through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and meetings with the APs as well as the general public. FGDs were conducted primarily in the area with problems of traffic congestion as the bus station is located in the heart of the city. FGDs were also conducted with the APs wherein policy related issues, i.e., displacements and other issues. As part of the preparation for the project, state level workshop was conducted with participation from key stakeholders, line agencies/institutions, government officials, and others. The purpose of the stakeholder workshop was to present and discuss the different aspects of project and approach to social impacts and resettlement. 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 GDA, Municipal Corporation 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.
  
6. *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, 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.
  
7. All the 6 structures/shops are commercial in nature and small business activities were observed within the structures. No encroachers are found to be carrying out any productive occupation within the bus station premises. Relocation assistance and income loss assistance has been considered for the rented shop owners. Since, all the small business have been considered as productive and support livelihood, assistance for loss of income has also been considered in the entitlement matrix prepared for the subproject. As some commercial activities is also proposed in the multi-level car parking area, the engineering team also earmarked some area for the project affected shop owners where all the 7 shop owners will be given space to run the business activities. As the census survey was carried out between 15 - 20 October, 2009, this may be considered as Cut-off date for the Non-titleholder APs. The economic rehabilitation grant money will be deposited in bank accounts to be released only for the purchase of income generating assets. NCRPB/EA and IA (Ghaziabad Development Authority) 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.
  
8. *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.

9. *Institutional Arrangements and Implementation Schedule.* National Capital Planning Board (NCRPB) will be the Executing Agency (EA) for the Project. Ghaziabad Development Authority(GDA) would act as implementing agency(IA). A separate independent unit in 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) 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. The PMU would ensure monitoring any changes to subproject design which may require re-evaluation of the need for and adequacy of the RP. If necessary, RP will be updated keeping changed design in view while entitlement principle remaining unchanged. The PMU will ensure resettlement budgets are delivered on time for timely RP implementation, prior to commencement of construction work. The total time period for completion of the RP implementation has been proposed as 12 months. An independent agency/monitoring expert will be engaged by the PMU in agreement with ADB to undertake biannual external monitoring of the project implementation. This expert will submit its reports biannually directly to ADB and NCRPB.
  
10. *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 0.90 Million.

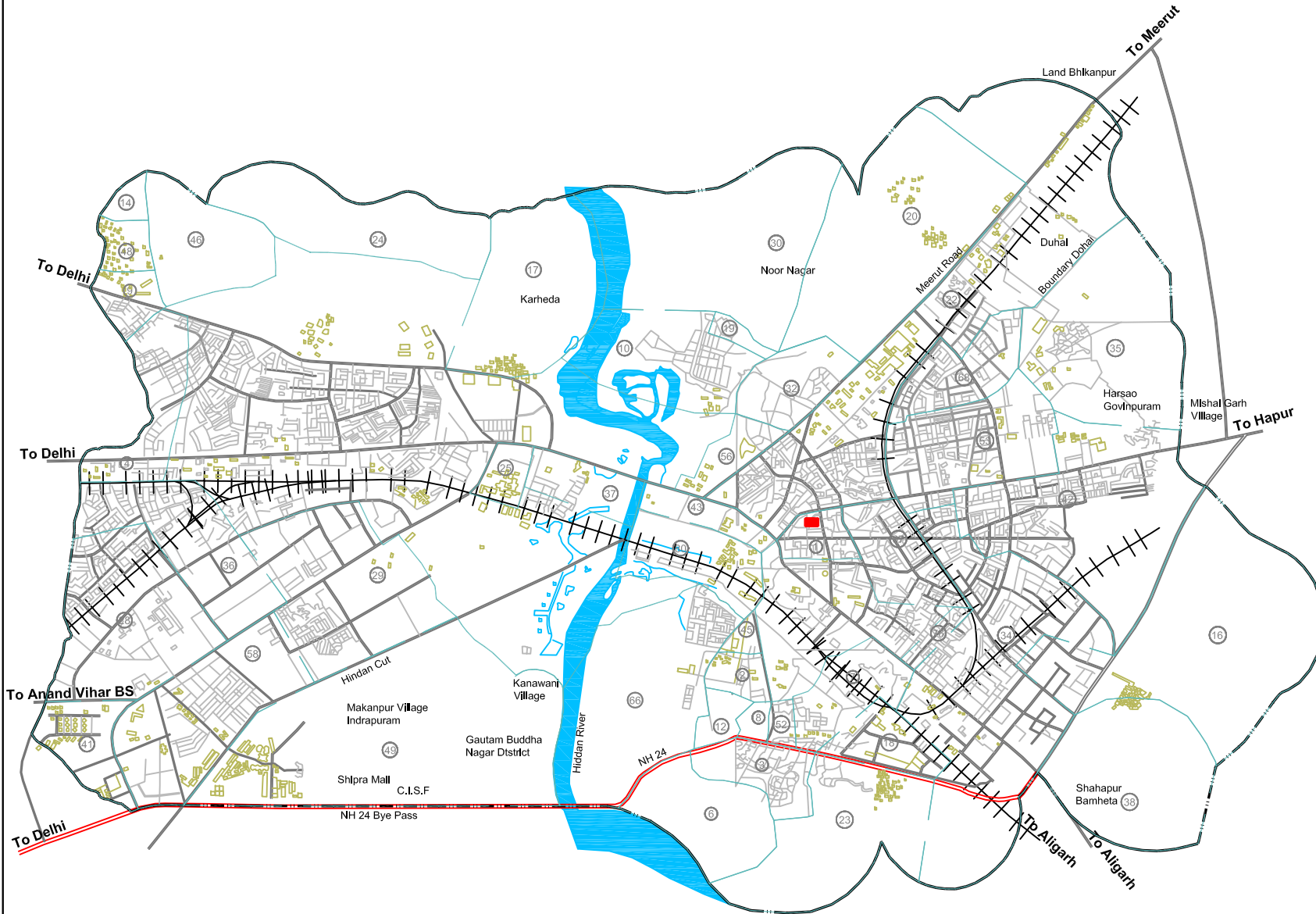
## 1. SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN

### A. Description of the Project

11. 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. In the event of this, the Old Bus Station land proposed to be utilized for building a Multi-Storey parking lot. As per the Parking Survey, Maximum parking is observed near GDA office which is located near the proposed site of car parking facility, accounts about 356 vehicles in peak hours. This report is the Resettlement Plan of Multi-Storey parking lot. **Figure 1** shows the location of the bus stand where the multi-storied car parking is proposed. Photographs of the proposed site are at **Appendix 1**.
  
12. With a view to improve the traffic situation; the objective of the subproject is to Multi-Storey parking lot. In keeping with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, this Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the subproject. The project is expected to bring quite a few benefits viz.
  - Improved road transport corridors ;
  - Road network connectivity;
  - Improved management of road sector institutions, and
  - Basic amenities to the town.
  
13. The project is also expected to indirectly help alleviate development constraints in trade & commerce, education, health, social welfare, and public safety and contribute to general expansion and diversification of development activities.
  
14. As per the requirement of Asian Development Bank Safe guard policy, 2009 require social impact assessment during the design stage to avoid, reduce or mitigate potential negative impacts of project action and enhance positive impacts, sustainability and development benefits has been carried out. The assessments also contribute to engineering design and result in the preparation of social action plans governing project implementation and the resettlement and rehabilitation of those who may be displaced by road improvements.

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

Location of Multi level Parking Facility – Old Bus Stand area near GDA



**Legend**

- Municipal Boundary
- Ward Boundary
- Ward Number
- National Highway
- Other Roads
- Buildings
- River, Stream
- Location of Multi level Parking

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**



15. The survey and assessment undertaken during preparation of the subproject indicates that the subproject will entail some degree of resettlement impact and this SRP has been prepared in accordance with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement to address those impacts. This short RP identifies the broad scope of the subproject and outlines the policy, procedures for compensation and other assistance measures for affected persons and institutional requirements for implementation, budget etc. of RP under NCRPB project.

## **B. Objectives of the Short Resettlement Plan**

16. 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.
17. The RP has been prepared based on census and socio-economic survey that was carried out register and document the status of the potentially affected population within the project impact area, their loss of assets, and sources of livelihood. The Census data provided the basis for establishing a cut-off date for non-title holders in order to determine who may be entitled to relocation assistance or other benefits from the project.
18. 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.
19. 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**

20. The present bus station is proposed to be shifted to a new area. The land to be released by the present bus station is proposed to be utilized for the sub –project of multi-level car parking. The land of the present bus station belongs to Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC), a public sector undertaking of Government of Uttar Pradesh. Since land belongs to a quasi government body, before appraisal of the sub- project, the issues related to land transfer needs to be looked into in detail. There are 7 shops of different functional types and 1 bi-cycle stand are currently located within the bus station. Those shops and the bi- cycle stand were provided space by UPSRTC on monthly lease rent. The proposed sub-project will directly impacted upon the livelihood of those 7 affected persons.

21. A census and socio-economic survey was undertaken in the bus station. An estimated 07 APs will be affected. All 07 shop owners/ households are commercial in nature. They run their business like canteen, book store, long distance call telephone booth etc, and earn their livelihood. During consultations, the APs expressed their willingness to shift their business and requested for alternative space. During census and Socio-economic survey 1 shop was closed. The socio-economic survey was carried out for 6 shop owner. The number of total affected population as derived from the 06 surveyed households is 42, thereby making the average family size as 7. A list of Affected Households/APs is annexed as **Appendix 2**.

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

S. No	Details	No.
1.	Total Affected APs/Household	07
2.	Household / Shops not found	01
3.	Total household / Shops surveyed	06
4.	Total Affected Population (As per Survey of 06 Shops)	42

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

#### D. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

22. All the 6 structures/shops are commercial in nature and small business activities were observed within the structures. No encroachers are found to be carrying out any productive occupation within the bus station premises. Relocation assistance and income loss assistance has been considered for the rented shop owners. Since, all the small business have been considered as productive and support livelihood, assistance for loss of income has also been considered in the entitlement matrix prepared for the subproject. As some commercial activities is also proposed in the multi-level car parking area, the engineering team also earmarked some area for the project affected shop owners where all the 7 shop owners will be given space to run the business activities.
23. A detailed socio-economic survey was carried out during the census operation in October, 2009 **Table 1-1** shows briefly the status of census and socio-economic survey carried out in October, 2009. **Table 1-2** provides a brief socio-economic profile of the affected persons.

**Table 1-2:** Summary Profile of the Affected Households

Characteristics	Units
Total APs – Surveyed	06
Total Affected Population	42
Average Family Size of Affected HH	7
Total No. of Scheduled Caste HH	00
Total No. of Woman Headed Households	00
Total No. of Below Poverty Line Households	00
Main Occupation of the Affected Persons	Small Trade & Business (Shops)
Average Annual Household /Shop Income	138000

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

24. The Resettlement Framework prepared for NCRPB classifies several groups of population as socially “vulnerable” and has provided special assistance for them. The Vulnerable groups are: (a) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (b) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST); (c) female-headed households (FHH); (d) elderly and (e) disabled persons. There are no vulnerable persons among the affected households have been found from the census and socio economic survey. Main occupation of the surveyed households is small trade & business. The average household income is Rs.138,000.
25. Based on the data of the 06 surveyed households, social stratification of the affected households can be ascertained (**Table 1-3**). Of the total APs, all are belongs to Hindu community. All the APs, 06 in number, are of joint family type. The predominant family size is “large” with up to 5 persons. The average family size is 7, as stated earlier.

**Table 1-3:** Social Stratification details of APs

S. No	Criteria	Classification	No. of AFs
1.	Community	Hindu	06
		Muslim	-
		SC	-
2.	Family Type	Joint	06
		Nuclear	-
3.	Family Size	Up to 3	02
		4-5	06
		More than 5	-

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

26. Literacy status among the affected families is impressive. As per information collected during census and socio economic survey (**Table 1-4**). The majority of the APs, comprising about 50 %, are having the education level up to secondary. Nearly 38 % achieved the education level up to middle. Only 12.50 % of the affected population have achieved higher education up to intermediate level.

**Table 1-4:** Educational Structure (Age more than 6)

S. No	Occupation	No. of Person	%
1.	Illiterate	00	00.00%
2.	Informally Literate	00	00.00%
3.	Primary (Class IV)	00	00.00%
4.	Middle (Class VIII)	12	37.50%
5.	Secondary (Class X)	16	50.00%
6.	Intermediate (Class XII)	04	12.50%
7.	Graduate and above	00	00.00%
	Total	32	100%

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

27. The proportion of the working population among the APs is 40 %. The unemployed and

retired population accounting for about 25 % (**Table 1-5**). So far as occupational structure is concerned, about 38 percent surveyed working population are engaged in trade and commerce. Twenty five percent population are employed in private service.

**Table 1-5:** Occupation Structure (Age more than 18 yrs.)

S. No	Occupation	No. of Person	%
1.	Government Service	02	12.50%
2.	Private Service	04	25.00%
3.	Cultivation + Allied Agriculture	00	00.00%
4.	Professional	00	00.00%
5.	Trade & Business	06	37.50%
6.	Daily Labour	00	00.00%
7.	Retired / Unemployed	04	25.00%
	Total	16	100%

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

28. It is evident from the data on annual household income of 19 APs, that there are no APs belong to Below Poverty Line (**Table 1-6**). The proportion of families with annual income between Rs. 80,000 and 1,00,000 is the highest, 50 %. While nearly 33 % of the APs earn an income varying from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 80,000. The average annual household income of the affected families has been calculated as Rs.1,38,000.

**Table 1-6:** Annual Income Pattern of Affected Households

S. No	Total Household Income (per annum)	Affected Household	
		No.	% to total
1.	Below Rs. 60,000	00	00.00%
2.	Rs. 60,000 - 80,000	02	33.34%
3.	Rs. 80,000 – 1,00,000	03	50.00%
4.	Rs. 1,00,000 and above	01	16.66%
	Total	06	100%

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

29. It can be seen from household asset holding pattern (**Table 1-7**) that all the APs are having mobile phone and two-wheeler. APs are possessing sizeable number of electronic gadgets.

**Table 1-7:** Household Asset Holding pattern

S. No	Type of Assets	No. of Units
1.	Durable Assets	
A.	Gold and Silver Jewelry	-
B.	Motor Cycle	07
C.	Mobile Phone	06
D.	Others (Electronic Gadgets)	15

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

## **E. Information Disclosure, and Consultation**

30. The detailed design was primarily aimed at providing a congenial environment for implementation with less negative impact on land and people accordingly public consultations were carried out within the bus station premises to evolve a consensus. The social team carried out preliminary consultations, through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and meetings with the APs as well as the general public. FGDs were conducted primarily in the area with problems of traffic congestion as the bus station is located in the heart of the city. FGDs were also conducted with the APs wherein policy related issues, i.e., displacements and other issues.
31. As part of the preparation for the project, state level workshop was conducted with participation from key stakeholders, line agencies/institutions, government officials, and others. The purpose of the stakeholder workshop was to present and discuss the different aspects of project and approach to social impacts and resettlement. A summary report on Stakeholder consultation is annexed at **Appendix 3**.
32. 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 GDA, Municipal Corporation to the stakeholders for local inputs prior to award of civil work contract. The proceedings of the disclosure workshop and the feedback received will be sent to ADB for review. The final RP will also be disclosed on the ADB Website and NCRPB website. In addition, a Public Consultation & Disclosure Plan has been prepared for the subproject and is enclosed as **Appendix 4**.

## **F. Resettlement Principles and Policy Framework**

33. 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.
34. Compensation and resettlement assistance for various types of loss have been determined following the provision made in the resettlement framework of NCRPB. In general, the people affected by the Sub-Project will be entitled to the following types of compensation and assistance. The basic resettlement principles and guidelines adopted for this project from the Resettlement Framework of NCRPB includes:
  - Non-titleholders/ the shop owners' those who are in the lease rent in bus station premises will be provided with "shop" for "shop".

- Shifting assistance to the owners of the commercial structures for shifting of goods and assets
  - Transitional assistance to APs due to inability to maintain livelihood during shifting.
  - Affected persons will be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihood and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms
  - Rehabilitation assistance i.e., assistance for re-establishing lost businesses and workdays (including employees) due to the project.
  - APs will be meaningfully consulted and will have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs
  - Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established at the town level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes, if any.
  - All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring would ensure involvement of women. Efforts will also be made to ensure that vulnerable groups are included.
  - Before taking possession of the affected assets, the compensation will be paid to the project affected people prior to civil construction work and R&R assistance will be deposited in the joint account of APs.
  - Provisions will be kept in the budget for those who were not present at the time of enumeration. However, anyone moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to assistance.
  - The Resettlement Plan will include a fully itemized budget and an implementation schedule.
35. The RP is based on the general findings of the census, socio-economic survey, observation during field visits, and participatory consultation meetings with various groups including the affected persons in the subproject area. The census was carried out during the period between 15 - 20 October, 2009. As the census survey was carried out between 15 - 20 October, 2009, this may be considered as Cut-off date for the Non-titleholder APs.
36. The economic rehabilitation grant money will be deposited in bank accounts to be released only for the purchase of income generating assets.
37. The entitlement matrix (**Table 1-8**) 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.
38. NCRPB/EA and IA(Ghaziabad Development Authority) will use the RP as a planning tool, verify and update the inventory prior to implementation of the project, and provide ID cards to the entitled affected persons for compensation and resettlement purposes. The principles applicable in defining the entitlements and compensation packages for the affected households shall remain unchanged.

**Table 1-8: Entitlement Matrix**

S. No.	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
<i>A. Assets</i>				
1.	Loss of Structure/Business	Rental/Lease	Structure for Structure	Equal area of suitable space as per the choice of APs will be provided in the commercial space allotted in the Multi level car parking area.
<i>E. Rehabilitation Assistance</i>				
5.	Loss of Structure/Business	Owner of affected structure/Businesses	grant	a) 2) A lump sum transfer grant at the rate of Rs.5, 000 for the each structure/shop for shifting assets and other belonging temporarily. b) Rental Assistance for 6 months @ Rs. 3000/ month.
	Economic Rehabilitation Grant for loss of income or loss of business.	Owner of affected structure	grant	One time Economic Rehabilitation Grant per shop owner/commercial structure owner of Rs.30000/for loss of income due to business loss to reestablish the livelihood.
7.	Any unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention	Any unanticipated consequence of the subproject will be documented and mitigated according to the resettlement framework of NCRPB.		

## G. Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

1. Vice-Chairman, Ghaziabad development Authority : 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

## H. Institutional Arrangements, and Implementation Schedule

40. National Capital Planning Board (NCRPB) will be the Executing Agency (EA) for the

Project. Ghaziabad Development Authority(GDA) would act as implementing agency(IA). A separate independent unit in 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) 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. 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**.

41. In addition, establishment of a High Powered Committee (HPC) to supervise pre-construction activities including implementation of RP under ADB assisted project is proposed. The HPC will consist of the following personnel:
  - Divisional Commissioner – NCR Cell (U.P)
  - Vice Chair man, GDA
  - Revenue Department Officer
  - NCRPB Representative
  - Representatives of the Affected Persons/Eminent person
  
42. The Committee will establish the transitional allowance and other assistance like economic rehabilitation grant to be provided to affected persons based on the prevailing rates to restore the pre-project levels of livelihoods, in case of loss of livelihood. The HPC will undertake direct negotiation settlements with the APs, wherever required.
  
43. The entitled APs will be given advance notice of the date, time and place of payment through public announcement. All the payment will be made in cheques payable to the entitled AP and his/her spouse. Photocopy of the cheques will be preserved by PMU as an evidence of transparent manner of payment. The payment of compensation will be monitored and verified by NGO/ Executing Agency as well as representatives of the affected households. All compensation and other assistances<sup>1</sup> will be paid to the APs prior to commencement of civil works.
  
44. The item wise tentative implementation schedule has been explained in **Table 1-9**. Total time period for completion of the RP implementation has been proposed as 12 months.

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<sup>1</sup> 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 1-9:** Tentative Implementation Schedule

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

**I. Resettlement Budget**

45. 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 0.90 Million. A break up of cost estimate is given in the following **Table 1-10**.

**Table 1-10:** Resettlement Budget

S. No	Item	Unit	Qty.	Unit Cost in Rs/million	Total cost in Million INR
<i>A. Compensation for Structure- Replacement Cost</i>					
1	Commercial/Shops(7 in Nos)	Shop for Shop to be provided by the project Authority.			
<i>B. Resettlement Assistance</i>					
1	Transfer grant for structure/Shops	07		5000	0.035
2	Rental assistance for 3 months	07	6	3000	0.126
3	Economic Rehabilitation Grant	07		30000	0.21
	Sub-Total of B				0.371
<i>C. Support for RP Implementation</i>					
1	Engaging NGO for RP Updating & Implementation	L/s		0.100	0.10
2	Social and Resettlement Team of PMU And EA including Logistics	L/s		0.100	0.10
3	Training	L/s		0.100	0.10
4	Independent External Monitoring	L/s		0.150	0.15

S. No	Item	Unit	Qty.	Unit Cost in Rs/million	Total cost in Million INR
	Sub-Total of C				0.45
	Total (A+B+C)				0.821
	Contingencies @ 10%				0.08
	Total Rs. in Million				0.901

## J. Training, Monitoring & Evaluation

46. 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.
47. 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.
48. 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.
49. An independent agency/monitoring expert will be engaged by the PMU in agreement with ADB to undertake biannual external monitoring of the project implementation. This expert will submit its reports biannually directly to ADB and NCRPB. A brief Terms of Reference for External Monitor is annexed (**Appendix 6**).

**Appendix 1:** Photographs of Old Bus Stand – Proposed Site for Multi-level Parking



**Appendix 2: List of Affected Persons**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Affected Person Name</b>
1	Jamedar
2	Shilu
3	Rajdeep Verma
4	Subash Choudhary-Cycle Stand
5	Samaranta Dev
6	Bejender

**Appendix 3: Stakeholders' Participatory Consultation – Abstracts**

<b>Dates/consultation</b>	<b>Key Outcomes</b>	<b>Integration into Project Design and Action Plan</b>
<p>1. Government level consultations were started with a kick off workshop on 10.12.09.</p> <p>2. There were constant consultations with GDA and NCR Planning cell from January 2009 to October 2009. Around 10 consultative meetings were held during this period</p> <p>3. AP level consultations and FGDs were held from October 15 to 20 2009.</p> <p>Around 03 consultative meetings were held during this period.</p>	<p>The people wanted to know the details about the project, especially compensation for the affected shops. Those losing structure wanted to know what alternative would be provided. Most asked for alternative site.</p>	<p>The project background was given by the PA. Compensation will be paid based on the Project Policy. For those losing commercial structure – alternative option will be provided in the Project Policy, taking into consideration the extent of loss. The project Authorities will hold further meetings to resolve issues where there is no consensus. It was informed that during implementation the NGOs will hold detailed consultations.</p>

**Appendix 4: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Timing (Date /Period)</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>Agencies</b>	<b>Feedback/Issues/ Concerns Raised</b>
Stakeholder Identification	Mapping of the project area	From February, 09 to Sept, 09	15 persons	TA Consultants – Technical, Environmental & Social Safeguard Specialists and GDA	The project area was observed with a view to identify suitable place for rehabilitation.
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	August and September 2009	25 persons	TA Consultants – Technical, Environmental & Social Safeguard Specialists	Issues related to impact of the project: Job/labour opportunity during construction/implementation of the project
Project information Dissemination	Informal Meetings with affected persons (APs)	-	All the APs & other important persons of the locality	TA Consultants – Technical, Environmental & Social Safeguard Specialists	-
Public Notification	Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local newspaper; Establish eligibility cut-off date		-	Collector, Land Acquisition.	-
Socio-Economic Survey	Collect socio-economic information of AP's and their perception on the project	15-20 Oct, 2009	10-15	TA Consultant & Social Survey team	Information and census data collected on : No. of affected families Socio-economic profile of the AFs Awareness created about project concept & resettlement impact.
Consultative meetings on Resettlement Mitigation	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates,	-	-	IA&EA(GDA and NCRPB)	-

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Timing (Date /Period)</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>Agencies</b>	<b>Feedback/Issues/ Concerns Raised</b>
Measures	grievance redress Mechanisms				
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. In the event of this, the Old Bus Station land proposed to be utilized for building a Multi-Storey parking lot. As per the Parking Survey, Maximum parking is observed near GDA office which is located near the proposed site of car parking facility, accounts about 356 vehicles in peak hours.

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

**Scope of Work – General**

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

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

**Specific Tasks**

- Information campaign on the proposed project and Resettlement Plan for the project affected persons.
- Prepare and update AP database, if required, with reference to changed design and census cut-off-date. Create computerized updated database of the entitled APs.
- Assist APs to open bank account, jointly with their spouses, or next of kin, prior to payment disbursement.
- Assist PMU in verification and updating of record of rights of the title holders.
- Prepare photo identity cards of the entitled APs.

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

### **Qualifications**

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

### **Time Frame**

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

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

### **Project Description**

On Government of India's request, Asian Development Bank (ADB) has formulated the technical assistance (TA) to enhance the capacities of National Capital Region Planning Board and its associated implementing agencies. The TA has been designed in three components: Component A relates to improving the business processes in NCRPB; Component B relates to improving the capacity of the implementing agencies in project identification, feasibility studies and preparing detailed engineering design; and Component C relates to urban planning and other activities. As part of the Component B, several DPRs of different subprojects have been prepared for NCR towns. As part of traffic and transportation improvement Plan of Ghaziabad city, four sub projects have been selected for the preparation of DPR. 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. In the event of this, the Old Bus Station land proposed to be utilized for building a Multi-Storey parking lot.

### **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.

**Appendix 7: Census & SES Format**

## Appendix 7: Census & SES Format

**Questionnaire No.** :

**Date of Census/ Survey** :  /  /   
d d m m y y y y

**Name of the Investigator** : \_\_\_\_\_

### 1.0 HOUSEHOLD (PAF) IDENTIFICATION

1.1 House / Plot / Khasra No. :

1.2 Ward / Mouza No. :

1.3 Name of Ward / Mouza : \_\_\_\_\_

1.4 Name of Town / Block / Tehsil : \_\_\_\_\_

1.5 Name of District : \_\_\_\_\_

### 2.0 PAH — CHARACTERISTICS

(THE RESPONDENT SHOULD BE **PREFERABLY** THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (**HOH**) OR THE **OWNER** OF SBE).

2.1 Name of the **HOH/ Owner** : \_\_\_\_\_

2.2 Name of the Respondent : \_\_\_\_\_

2.3 Relationship with the **HOH / Owner** :

01 Self	02 Spouse	03 Son/ Daughter-in-law
04 Daughter/ Son-in-law	05 Brother/ Sister	06 Father/ Mother
07 Other Relatives	08 Tenant	09 Business Partner
99 Others (Specify)		

### 3.0 SOCIAL GROUP PARTICULARS FOR THE HOH/ OWNER

3.1 **Family Type** :

01 Joint	02 Nuclear	03 Extended
----------	------------	-------------

3.2

#### A. Community

What category do you belong to :

01 SC	02 ST	03 OBC
04 General	05 Muslim	

### 3.3 Vulnerability

What V.G. do you belong to?

01 WHH	02 BPL	03 SC / ST
04 PHC	05 Elderly person living alone / Orphan	

## 1.1. CODE LIST FOR HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS

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

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

02 Spouse  
 05 Brother / Sister  
 08 Tenant  
 99 Others

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

**C. Column 3 Sex**

01 Male

02 Female

**D. Column 5 Marital status**

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

02 Unmarried  
 05 Widow / Widower

03 Divorced  
 06 Deserted

**E. Column 6 Education**

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

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

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

**F. Column 7 Occupation**

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

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

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

## 4.0 HOUSE HOLD PARTICULARS/ OWNER OF BUSINESS &amp; EMPLOYEE DETAILS

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

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

5.0

**G. Ownership of Structure / Land**

5.1 Use of Land / Structure :  Land  Structure   
01 Residential 02 Rented 03 Commercial  
04 Agricultural 05 Fallow 06 Gazing  
07 Allied Agri. 99 Others (Specify)

5.2 Do you own the structure / Land? :   
01 Owner 02 Tenant 03 Lessee

5.3 If Yes, since when :  years

5.4 If you are an owner do you have legal document to support your claim?  
:  01 Yes 02 No

5.5 Name the documents :  
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_

5.6 If you are a tenant, have you paid any advance/ deposit to the owner?  
:  01 Yes 02 No

5.7 How much? : Rs.

5.8 Is the advance/ security deposit refundable?  
:  01 Yes 02 No

5.9 Do you have legal document to support your claim?  
:  01 Yes 02 No

5.10 As a tenant have you erected/extended any essential structure on your owner's property?  
:  01 Yes 02 No

5.11 If Yes, then specify :  sq. m.

5.12 Cost of the structure built by you? : Rs.  in year

**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.

<b>R. Source</b>	<b>1.1. Annual Income (Rs.)</b>
1. Cultivation	
2. <b>S. ALLIED AGRICULTURE/SHEEP FARMING/ETC</b>	
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)	
<b>T. TOTAL</b>	

**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**

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

	<b>X. MENTION NAME OF THE SCHEME</b>	<b>Kind of help</b>
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 Multi level Parking, Ghaziabad**

**INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT CATEGORIZATION**

**A. Introduction**

Projects<sup>1</sup> 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

### C. Screening Questions for Resettlement Categorization

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects*	Yes	No	Not Known	Possible	Remarks
Will the project include any physical construction work?	√				
Does the project include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?	√				
Are any project effects likely lead to loss of housing, other assets, resource use or incomes/livelihoods?	√				To some extent.
Is land acquisition likely to be necessary?		√			
Is the site for land acquisition known?					Not Applicable
Is the ownership status and current usage of the land known?	√				
Will easements be utilized within an existing Right of Way?				√	
Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site or within the Right of Way?	√				An estimated 07 APs will be affected. All 07 shop owners/households are commercial in nature. They run their business like canteen, book store, long distance call telephone booth etc, and earn their livelihood. During consultations, the APs expressed their willingness to shift their business and requested for alternative space.
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?	√				All 07 shop owners those who are on rent.
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?	√				An estimated 07 APs will be affected. All 07 shop owners/households are commercial in nature. They run their business like canteen, book store, long distance call telephone booth etc, and earn their livelihood.
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?	√				An estimated 07 APs will be affected. All 07 shop owners/ households are commercial in nature. They run their business like canteen, book store, long distance call telephone booth etc, and earn their livelihood.
If involuntary resettlement impacts are expected:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are local laws and regulations compatible with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement policy?</li> </ul>			√		To some extent.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will coordination between government agencies be required to deal with land acquisition?</li> </ul>					Not Applicable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there sufficient skilled staff in the Executing Agency for resettlement planning and implementation?</li> </ul>		√			Capacity building of the existing staff and recruitment of new staff is required.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are training and capacity-building interventions required prior to resettlement planning and implementation?</li> </ul>	√				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?

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)

**D. 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.



**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 present bus station is proposed to be shifted to a new area. The land to be released by the present bus station is proposed to be utilized for the sub –project of multi-level car parking. The land of the present bus station belongs to Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC), a public sector undertaking of Government of Uttar Pradesh. Since land belongs to a quasi government body, before appraisal of the sub- project, the issues related to land transfer needs to be looked into in detail. There are 7 shop of different functional types and 1 bi-cycle stand are currently located within the bus station. Those shops and the bi- cycle stand were provided space by UPSRTC on monthly lease rent. The proposed sub-project will directly impacted upon the livelihood of those 7 affected persons. The likely APs are ready to cooperate during the project implementation. If there is any change in sub project design the proposed RP needs to be updated before implementation.

**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

<b>Country/Project Title: (TA No. 7055-IND)-Capacity Development of the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) – Component B Sub-Project: Proposed Multi Level Parking, Ghaziabad</b>			
Lending/Financing Modality:		Department/ Division:	

<b>I. POVERTY ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY</b>		
<b>A. Linkages to the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy</b>		
<p>The Program is primarily designed to improve the urban infrastructure and services in the Municipal Area of Ghaziabad Development Authority. Investments in urban infrastructure have positive spinoffs in terms of economic growth and poverty reduction. The proposed NCRPB capacity development project is expected to boost the regional economy through the provision of improved urban services. The city of Ghaziabad is a fast growing land locked city within the National Capital Region of Delhi. Ghaziabad is listed amongst the world’s fastest growing cities and as one of the most dynamic economies of the world. Ghaziabad is well connected by National Highways and other Major roads to Delhi, and NCR towns like Meerut, Bulandshahr, Moradabad etc., and shares its boundary with Delhi. Ghaziabad acts as a major gateway into Uttar Pradesh. The population growth of Ghaziabad is 89.25 per cent during 1991-2001 in comparison to 62.46 per cent population growth in urban areas of UP sub-region of National Capital Region (NCR). This signifies that the city’s population has been growing at a very rapid pace compared to other cities of Uttar Pradesh (UP) sub-region. The City of Ghaziabad once known for small and medium scale industries, has had witnessed tremendous commercialization of urban populace over the last couple of decades. The municipal limits of the city have outgrown fast, accommodating the urban sprawl. The regional influence of the city is compounded by its proximity to Delhi apart being part of National Capital Region. The city is a gateway to newly carved out state of Uttaranchal and important cities of Western and Central UP. 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. In the event of this, the Old Bus Station land proposed to be utilized for building a Multi-Storey parking lot. As per the Parking Survey, Maximum parking is observed near GDA office which is located near the proposed site of car parking facility, accounts about 356 vehicles in peak hours. The project will help address traffic scenario as the chronic capacity shortage in the road system of Ghaziabad is a problem. The project is consistent with Master Plan(2021) of GDA. The project will also create in direct employment and wider employment opportunities around the parking lot.</p>		
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>B. Poverty Analysis</b></td> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>Targeting Classification:</b> General intervention (GI)</td> </tr> </table>	<b>B. Poverty Analysis</b>	<b>Targeting Classification:</b> General intervention (GI)
<b>B. Poverty Analysis</b>	<b>Targeting Classification:</b> General intervention (GI)	
<p><b>1. Key Issues</b></p> <p>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</p>		

out of the 14 major States of India in poverty levels with 36 Per Cent of persons below the poverty line. One striking feature of poverty in the State has been that urban poverty ratios have remained above the rural poverty ratio. The official estimate shows that poverty may have declined by about 10 Per Cent points in UP between 1993-94 and 1999-00.

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

The important national Highways passing through Ghaziabad are NH-58 which goes to Merrut, NH-24 which goes to Hapur and NH-91 which goes to Sikandrabad. Along with these highways, there is Hapur bypass passing through Ghaziabad connecting Madan Mohan Malviya Marg and NH 91. The Y junction on NH 24 connecting NH 58 (near Mahamaya sports stadium) has become one of the most critical intersections in the city. The modal distribution of traffic at this junction is a mix of all types of vehicles with HTV/commercial vehicles high during night and early morning hours. The GT Road carries large volume of traffic to an extent that it has exceeded its capacity by 50-60%. Rapid urbanization has lead to a sharp increase in travel demand. 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. In the event of this, the Old Bus Station land proposed to be utilized for building a Multi-Storey parking lot. As per the Parking Survey, Maximum parking is observed near GDA office which is located near the proposed site of car parking facility, accounts about 356 vehicles in peak hours. The project will help address the chronic capacity shortage in the road system of Ghaziabad. The project is consistent with Master Plan(2021) of GDA. 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.

**2. Design Features**

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

**C. Poverty Impact Analysis for Policy-Based Lending**

Not Applicable

**II. SOCIAL ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY**

**A. Findings of Social Analysis**

**Key Issues**

National Capital Region (NCR), a unique region, is the fastest growing region. It has the best economic base for growth of industries and new economy as well (software, Export Promotion Zone (EPZ) and Special Economic Zones (SEZ)). Within NCR, Ghaziabad is one of the fast developing Delhi metropolitan area city. Ghaziabad district, carved out of Meerut district in 1976, had Ghaziabad as class I city. During partition of India, it was a class III town. With onset of industrialisation of the surrounding areas, it became class II town in 1961 and with growth rate of 82.10% in 1961-1971, it acquired the status

of class I city in 1971. After Kanpur, Ghaziabad is the biggest industrial city in Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) state. The city has grown at very fast pace during the last three decades to emerge as a Metro and strengthen its economic base. The city has one of the best road and rail connections among cities in U.P. State.

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

As per the Parking Survey, Maximum parking is observed near GDA office which is located near the proposed site of car parking facility, accounts about 356 vehicles in peak hours. The project will help address traffic scenario as the chronic capacity shortage in the road system of Ghaziabad is a problem. The project is consistent with Master Plan(2021) of GDA. The project will also create in direct employment and wider employment opportunities around the parking lot.

The present bus station is proposed to be shifted to a new area. The land to be released by the present bus station is proposed to be utilized for the sub –project of multi-level car parking. The land of the present bus station belongs to Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC), a public sector undertaking of Government of Uttar Pradesh. Since land belongs to a quasi government body, before appraisal of the sub- project, the issues related to land transfer needs to be looked into in detail. There are 7 shop of different functional types and 1 bi-cycle stand are currently located within the bus station. Those shops and the bi- cycle stand were provided space by UPSRTC on monthly lease rent. The proposed sub-project will directly impacted upon the livelihood of those 8 affected persons.

## **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 multi level car parking project. As the proposed project will reduce congestion and also reduce the travel time, the participants' well- come the project. The likely project affected people requested the team for providing compensation and assistance enabling them to restore their livelihood.

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
<u>Involuntary Resettlement</u>	Limited	The present bus station is proposed to be shifted to a new area. The land to be released by the present bus station is proposed to be utilized for the sub –project of multi-level car parking. The land of the present bus station belongs to Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC), a public sector undertaking of Government of Uttar Pradesh. Since land belongs to a quasi government body, before appraisal of the sub- project, the issues related to land transfer needs to be looked into in detail. There are 7 shop of different functional types and 1 bi-cycle stand are currently located within the bus station. Those shops and the bi- cycle stand were provided space by UPSRTC on monthly lease rent. The proposed sub-project will directly impacted upon the livelihood of those 8 affected persons. A Resettlement Plan will be prepared to address the issue of relocation of commercial shop owners.	<input type="checkbox"/> Full Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Short Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement Framework <input type="checkbox"/> No Action
<u>Indigenous Peoples</u>	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
<b>Labor</b> <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
		No user fees/tax exists as of today.	

<b>Affordability</b>	No impact	Awareness campaign and public consultation may be needed to encourage people to take house connections to the road side sewer chambers.	<input type="checkbox"/> Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Action
<b>Other Risks and/or Vulnerabilities</b> <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Human trafficking  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others(conflict, political instability, etc), please specify	No impact No impact  No impact	-	<input type="checkbox"/> Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Action <input type="checkbox"/> No Action
<b>IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>			
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			