

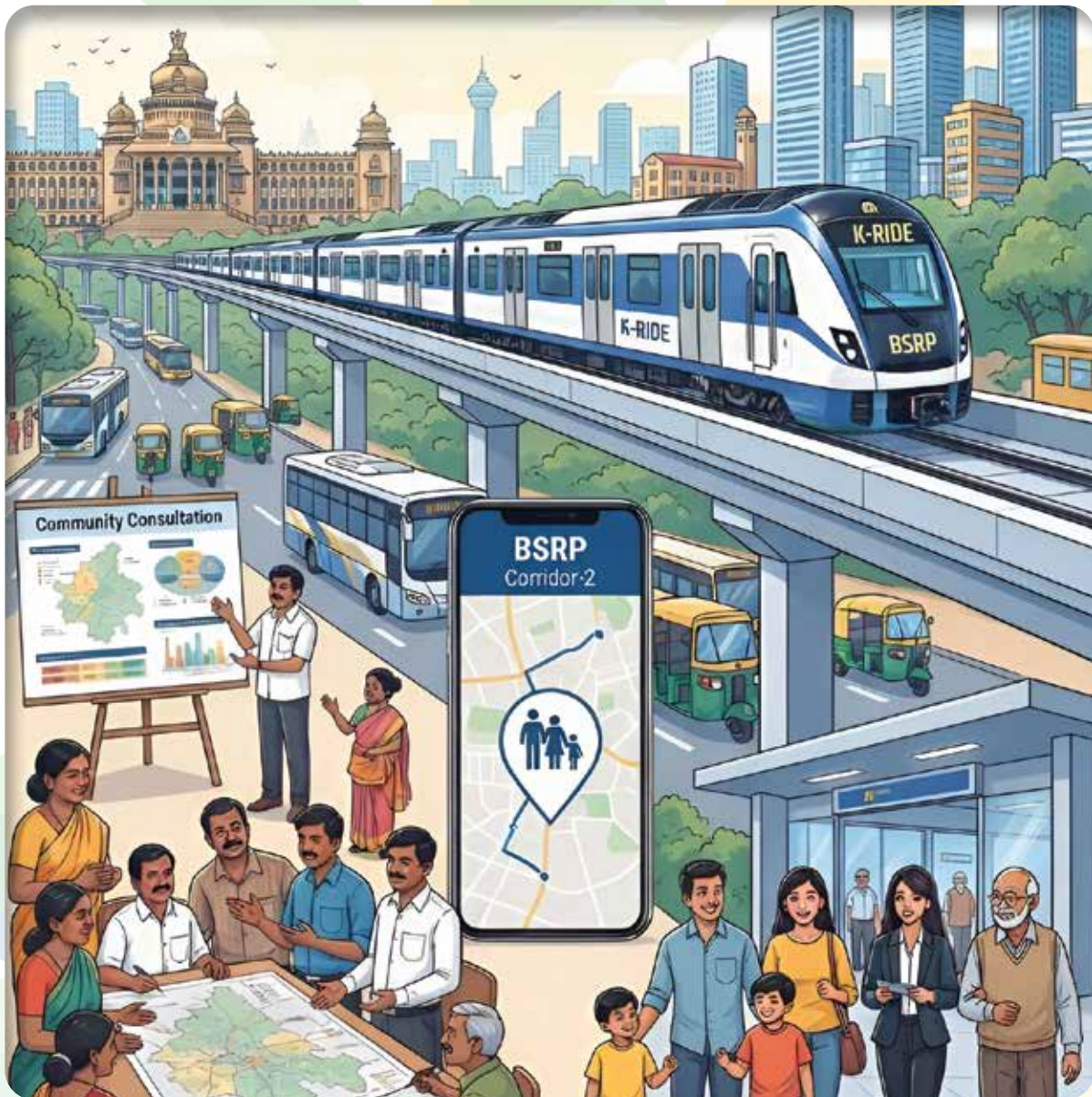


Resettlement Action Plan

BENGALURU SUBURBAN RAIL PROJECT (BSRP)

Corridor -2 Mallye Line

2026



Rail Infrastructure Development Company (Karnataka) Ltd.

(A Joint Venture of Government of Karnataka and Ministry of Railways)

**Prepared by
Social Environment Management Unit, KRIDE**

**Supported by
EIB & KfW**

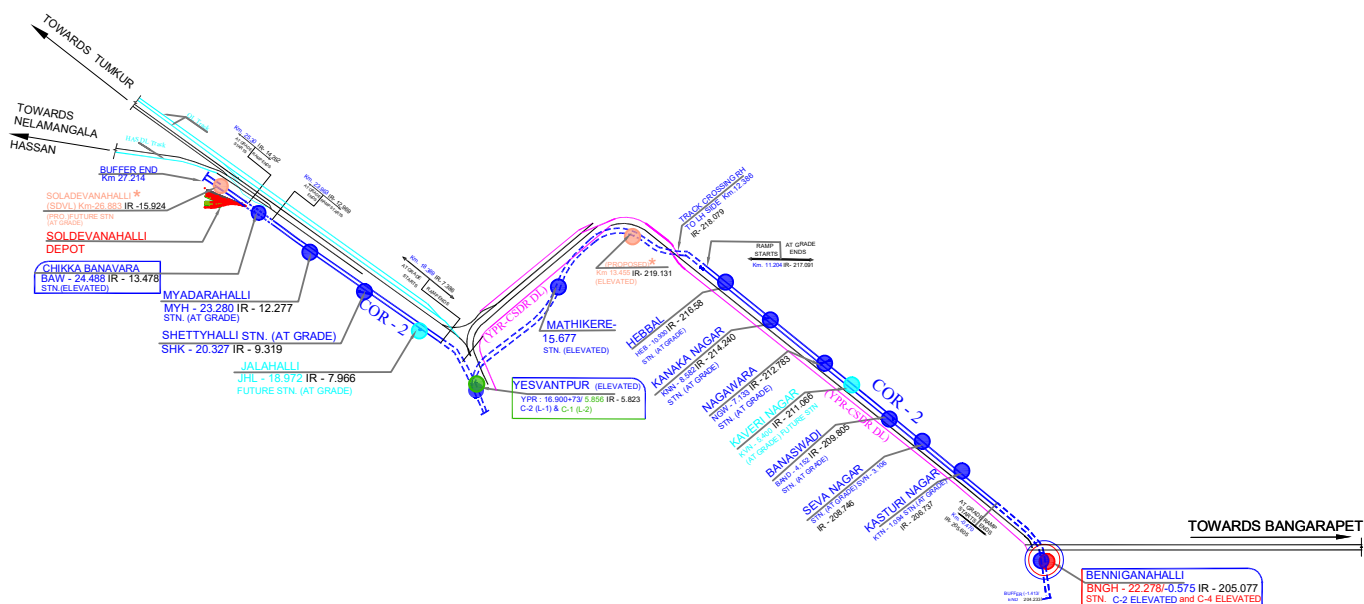


Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project (BSRP)

CORRIDOR -2

BSRP NETWORK LEGEND

DESCRIPTION	ELEVATED	AT GRADE
CORRIDOR - 1 KSR BENGALURU CITY - DEVANAHALLI. (Via YPR -MUTHYAL NAGAR - LOGH - YNK) SHOWN AS	-----	-----
CORRIDOR - 2 BAIYYAPPANAHALLI TERMINAL -CHIKKA BANAVARA (Via BAND-HEB-LOGH-YPR) SHOWN AS	-----	-----
CORRIDOR - 3 KENGERI - BENGALURU CANT. WHITEFIELD. (Via SBC) SHOWN AS	-----	-----
CORRIDOR - 3 QUADRAUPLILLING BENGALURU CANTT. - WHITEFIELD SHOWN AS	-----	-----
CORRIDOR - 4 HEELALIGE - RAJANUKUNTE. (Via BYPL "A" PANEL - CSDR - YNK) SHOWN AS	-----	-----
AIRPORT SUBURBAN LINK SHOWN AS	-----	-----
NO. OF STATIONS IN AIRPORT SUBURBAN LINK SHOWN AS	●	●
FUTURE BSRP STATIONS (AS PER DFR) SHOWN AS	●	●
FUTURE (PROPOSED) BSRP STATIONS SHOWN AS	●	●
SUBURBAN MAINTENANCE DEPOTS SHOWN AS	■	■
EXISTING INDIAN RAILWAYS TRACK & ROUTES	---	---
PROPOSED DOUBLING OF INDIAN RAILWAYS TRACKS	---	---
PROPOSED QUADRUPLING OF INDIAN RAILWAYS TRACKS	---	---



BSRP SA-M-PAR-KA CONNECTIVITY

MALLIGE (C-2)



S.No		BSRP CORRIDOR DETAILS		STATUS OF NUMBER OF BSRP STATIONS					S.No		BSRP INTEGRATED STATIONS		CORRIDOR NO.	
				PRESENT		FUTURE (AS PER DFR)		TOTAL No. OF STATIONS						
				ELEVATED	AT GRADE	ELEVATED	AT GRADE							
1	CORRIDOR-2(C-2)(Baiyyappanahalli-Soladevanahalli)	4	9	0	2	15	1	Yesvantapur	1 & 2					
							2	Benniganahalli	2 & 4					
(*) Indicates 4 Nos. of stations in Suburban Airport Link (including 2 nos future stn). These are not considered in total no. of BSRP stations.														
(*) Indicates 5 Nos. of stations between(Bengaluru Cantt. - Whitefield: Quadrupling Project).These are not considered in total no.of BSRP stations.														
(*) Indicates proposed no. of additional BSRP future stations. Kindly note that these are not considered in the total no. of BSRP stations in any corridor.														
# - Suburban Airport link through B K Halli Road indicated (under approval).														
(*)As per revised BSRP alignment plans														

Resettlement Action Plan Report Corridor 2

India Portfolio

Rail Infrastructure Development Company (Karnataka) Limited (K-RIDE)

BENGALURU SUBURBAN RAIL PROJECT (BSRP)

Project Funded by (EIB) European Investment Bank and (KfW) German Development Bank

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2	R1	Compliance to comments of RAP C2	07-04-2026	KRIDE
3	R2	Final RAP C2	22-06-2026	KRIDE

Resettlement Action Plan Report Corridor 2

Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project (BSRP)

Reporting Period: Apr 2024 to June 2026

Date of the preparation of the report: June 2026

Person(s) responsible for the preparation of the report

Name	Role / Area of Responsibility	Contact Email
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GC	Data analysis, verification & recommendation	
SEMU-KRIDE	Development of frameworks, monitoring & review of RAP, and In-Principle approval	



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Abbreviation

AFC	Agriculture Finance Corporation Limited
APL	Above Poverty Line
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BMTC	Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation
BSRP	Bengaluru Sub urban Rail project
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BPRA	Business Premises Re-establishment Allowance
BDA	Bengaluru Development Authority
CBO	Community Based Organization
CPRs	Common Property Resources
C&R	Compensation & Resettlement
CRP	Compensation & Resettlement Package
CPIRL	Consumer Price Index for Rural Labours
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DPAL	Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Legislation
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
ESSF	Environmental and Social Standard Framework
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPC	Engineering Procurement and Construction
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GBA	Greater Bengaluru Authority
GC	General Consultant
GM	General Manager
GRC	Grievance Redressal Committee
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IA	Implementing Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
INR	Indian Rupee
ILO	International Labour Organization
KIADB	The Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board
K-RIDE	Rail Infrastructure Development Company Karnataka Limited
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KIAD Act	The Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Act, 1966
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MD	Managing Director



M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MIB	Minor Bridge
MJB	Major Bridge
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NTHs	Non-Title Holders
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAFs	Project Affected Families
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PS	Performance Standard's
PWD	Public Works Department
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RAPPIC	Resettlement Action Plan Preparation and Implementation Consultant
RFCTLARR Act 2013	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act, 2013
R&R	Rehabilitation & Resettlement
ROW	Right of Way
ROR	Rail Over Rail
RTC	Records of Rites, Tenancy & Crops
RUB	Road Under Bridge
ROB	Rail Over Bridge
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SC	Schedule Caste
ST	Schedule Tribes
SLAO	Special Land Acquisition Officer
SEMU	Social & Environmental Management Unit
SGST	State Goods and Service Tax
THs	Title Holders
WHH	Woman Headed Household



Glossary / Definitions

Term	Definition
Assistance	All supporting mechanisms viz. monetary help, extension of services, training of staff and assets given to Project Affected Person/Household constitute assistance under BSRP.
Business loss Allowance	Allowance provided to offset the loss of livelihood/business compensation.
Business Premises Re-establishment Allowance	Given to the persons losing their commercial establishment to re-establish their business.
Compensation	As per Compensation & Resettlement (C&R) Policy of BSRP-K-RIDE derived from RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Karnataka Industrial Area Development Act, 1966 (KIAD Act).
Consent Award	Based on mutually agreed valuation without preconditions; includes market cost of land/structure, 100% solatium and 12% per annum additional market value from the date of preliminary notification till possession.
Corridor of Impact (CoI)	Refers to the area of acquisition required for construction including embankments, facilities and features such as approach roads, drains, utility ducts & lines, fences, green belts, safety zones, working spaces etc.
Cut-off Date	For legal titleholders / tenants – date of notification under Section 28(1) of KIADB Act is the Cut-off Date. For non-titleholders – the start date of the project census survey is considered as Cut-off Date.
Displaced Family	Any family (titleholders & non-titleholders), living, cultivating land or carrying on business, trade or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (CoI) who are impacted by the project and is either physically or economically displaced are considered as Displaced Families. All the members of a DF in the project is treated as Displaced Persons.
Encroacher	Person illegally occupying public property by extending their land boundary/ building onto Government land or RoW.
Entitled Person	Entitled Person includes who qualify for, or are entitled to, compensation/ assistance since being impacted by the project on the basis of the cut-off date.
Extended Family	An extended family consists of relatives beyond the immediate or joint family structure, which may include married daughters, brothers, sisters, grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins, living together or in close association, with partial or no pooling of income.
Inconvenience Allowance	One-time allowance paid to PAPs losing structures/land, for inconvenience due to acquisition (e.g., new gas, telephone, ration card, schools, conveyance deposits etc.).
Joint Family	A joint family consists of two or more married couples belonging to the same line of descent, typically parents and their married sons (with spouses and children), living together, sharing property, income, and a common kitchen.
Kiosk	Any person occupying small structures (less than 3-meter plinth area) entirely within the RoW (with no legal rights to occupy that parcel of land) for only business purposes, is a Kiosk.
Landowner	Person recorded in revenue records, or occupiers with rights recognized under State/Central laws, including those entitled to Patta rights.
Lease Holder	Family occupying affected land/structure with financial or non-financial lease arrangements with the landowner (documented or undocumented).
Loss of Livelihoods	Individual/family members whose primary occupation or source of income is impacted due to the project.



Major Impact	A PAP/PAH losing (i) residence, (ii) business, (iii) livelihood, or (iv) land after acquisition.
Minor Impact	A PAP suffering limited loss, to a lesser degree than major impacts.
Mobile Vendor	Vendor operating a business using a cart-like structure in dynamic locations.
Normal/General Award	Award for compensation for land/structure acquisition as per Karnataka Industrial Area Development Act (KIAD Act) norms; adopted in non-consent cases (compensation deposited in court).
Nuclear Family	A nuclear family consists of two parents and their unmarried children living together as a single household
Owner/Title Holder	Those with legal title of land, structures, or assets, supported by legal documents (e.g., Khatha certificate, Absolute Sale Deed).
Khatha	Land revenue record establishing land ownership/title, maintained at Taluka office.
Project Affected Households	A family whose land/immovable property is acquired, or a family without land but with livelihood affected (e.g., agricultural labourers, tenants, artisans working in the area ≥ 3 years prior to cut-off date).
Project Affected Person (PAPs)	Individual/family living, cultivating, or carrying out trade/business in the CoI, physically/economically impacted by the project.
Project Displaced Person (PDP)	Tenure holder, tenant, Govt. lessee, owner of property, or non-titleholder involuntarily displaced due to the project.
Ration Card	A ration card is an official document issued by the state government under the Public Distribution System (PDS) as per the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, serving as proof of identity and as an entitlement for subsidized food grains. It is categorized into Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) cards for the poorest households, Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards for families with limited income, and Above Poverty Line (APL) cards for households with higher income levels
Rental Income Allowance	Allowance to compensate rental income loss due to acquisition (residential or commercial, varying by usage/area).
Replacement Cost	Amount required to replace existing asset with similar asset at current market value, including transaction costs and taxes.
Residual Land	Remaining portion of a land with the owner after project acquisition.
Shifting Allowance	Allowance for PAPs required to relocate from the existing location; varies by commercial/residential usage.
Slum Dwellers/	
Non-Title Holders	Persons residing in areas officially declared as slums under Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1973, for residential/commercial purposes.
Squatter(s)	Person unlawfully occupying/residing on vacant land or uninhabited structures for residential/business use.
Tenant	Person residing/occupying structures on rent or financial arrangement with landlord (may/may not be documented/registered).
Transitional Allowance	Paid based on area acquired, to offset interim rent/rental deposits for PAPs losing owned residential property requiring shifting.
Vulnerable Group/ Persons	PAPs/PAHs at higher risk of poverty: (i) BPL families, (ii) SC/ST households, (iii) women-headed families, (iv) elderly/orphans, (v) disabled/mentally challenged persons.
Women Headed Household (WHH)	Household headed by a woman (widow, divorcee, separated, deserted, or spinster).



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project (BSRP) is a flagship mass transit initiative jointly implemented by the Government of Karnataka and the Ministry of Railways to address the city's escalating mobility challenges. Bengaluru's rapid population growth, high vehicle ownership, and increasing congestion have created an urgent need for efficient, reliable, and environmentally sustainable transport alternatives. BSRP comprises four dedicated railway corridors spanning more than 148 km and is projected to serve 1.4 million daily passengers upon full commissioning.

Corridor 2 (Baiyyappanahalli – Chikkabanavara), also referred to as the Mallige Line, forms a vital east-northwest connection through some of the densest residential, commercial, and institutional zones of Bengaluru. The corridor integrates with Indian Railways, Namma Metro, and BMTC services, significantly improving citywide connectivity and travel time.

➤ Purpose of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The development of Corridor 2 requires acquisition of private land, use of railway/government land, and clearance of structures, resulting in both physical and economic displacement of households and businesses. To ensure compliance with:

- Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013,
- Karnataka Industrial Areas Development (KIAD) Act, 1966,
- K RIDE's Compensation & Resettlement Policy (2023)/Resettlement Policy Framework,
- Environmental and Social Standards of EIB (2022), and
- KfW Sustainability Guidelines (2023),

This RAP serves as a project specific implementation instrument, translating the approved Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) into corridor level actions based on final design footprints and verified census data

➤ Scale of Impacts

Based on detailed surveys and field validation, Corridor 2 will affect a total of 1,292 Project Affected Households (PAHs), comprising:

- 495 Titleholders (land and structure owners)
- 331 Tenants (residential, commercial, mixed-use)
- 466 Non Titleholders (squatters and notified slum dwellers)

Among these, a significant proportion (approx. 45%) belong to economically and socially vulnerable groups, including SC/ST households, Below Poverty Line families, women headed households, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities.

These 194 notified slum households are subject to temporary relocation for safety during construction and are therefore excluded from long term resettlement totals, though they remain eligible for livelihood assistance and temporary support measures. They will return to their original dwellings after works are completed under a formal MoU with the Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB).



Summary of Key Impacts – Corridor 2 (Mallige Line)	
Impact Category	Details / Quantification
Total Project Affected Households (PAHs)	1292 PAHs (TH: 495, Tenants: 331, NTH: 466)
Temporarily Affected Slum Households	194 households in Mathikere require temporary relocation
Titleholders (THs)	495 PAHs
• THs losing only land	101 households
• THs losing residential structures	331 households
• THs losing commercial structures	49 households
• THs losing mixed (residential + commercial) structures	14 households
Tenants	331 total tenants
• Residential tenants	290 households
• Commercial tenants	37 households
• Mixed use tenants	4 households
Non Titleholders (NTHs)	466 NTH households
• Squatters	173 households (residential + commercial)
• Notified slum dwellers	293 households
Typology of Affected Structures – THs	394 total structures (Semi pucca: 107; Pucca: 287)
Typology of Affected Structures – NTHs	Katcha: 197, Semi pucca: 236, Pucca: 33
Major vs. Minor Impacts	Full demolition: 189, Partial demolition: 205
CPRs (Community Property Resources)	22 CPRs affected (temples, churches, mosques, schools, Anganwadi, RO plants)
Land Requirement	61.27 Ha total (Railway: 34.69 Ha; Govt: 5.88 Ha; Private: 7.05 Ha; Depot land: 13.65 Ha)
Consent vs Normal Awards (Land Acquisition)	Consent Awards: 413, Normal Awards: 82
Vulnerable PAHs	580 households (SC/ST, BPL, disabled elderly, WHH)
PAPs (Individuals)	3129 total persons (1826 male, 1303 female)

➤ Entitlements & Support Measures

The RAP outlines comprehensive measures including:

For Titleholders

- Compensation for land based on KIAD Act procedures
- Replacement cost for structures
- Solatium, additional market value, and interest where applicable
- Shifting allowance, transitional support, and resettlement assistance

For Non Titleholders (Squatters & Slum Dwellers)

- Structure compensation (for eligible squatters)
- One time resettlement assistance
- Support for temporary relocation (for notified slum dwellers)

For Tenants

- Rental allowance
- Shifting and livelihood assistance
- Compensation for business disruption



Special Assistance for Vulnerable Groups

- Additional INR 50,000 assistance
- Priority in livelihood programs, skill training, and government schemes
- Social protection linkage (pension, health insurance, financial inclusion)

➤ Livelihood Restoration Strategy

A structured Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) has been designed focusing on:

- Wage employment in project related construction activities
- Skill development through RUDSETIs, NULM, and state missions
- Entrepreneurship support & linkages to micro finance (e.g., MUDRA)
- Financial inclusion through PMJDY, PMJJBY, PMSBY
- Formation of women's SHGs and enterprise support
- Special drives for all households for linking to bank accounts & social schemes

The goal is to ensure no household is left worse off and that long term income stability is restored. Livelihood restoration interventions will be implemented in a phased manner short term income stabilization, medium term skill development, and long term livelihood resilience linked to measurable outcome indicators.

➤ Consultations & Stakeholder Engagement

Extensive stakeholder engagement has been carried out across all corridor sections, involving:

- PAPs and community leaders
- Elected representatives
- Women's groups and vulnerable households
- KIADB, KSDB, BBMP, BESCO, BWSSB, Traffic Police, and others

Workshops on gender sensitization, financial inclusion, and livelihood opportunities were conducted, ensuring PAP voices shaped the mitigation measures.

➤ Implementation, Monitoring & Governance

The RAP will be implemented under the supervision of:

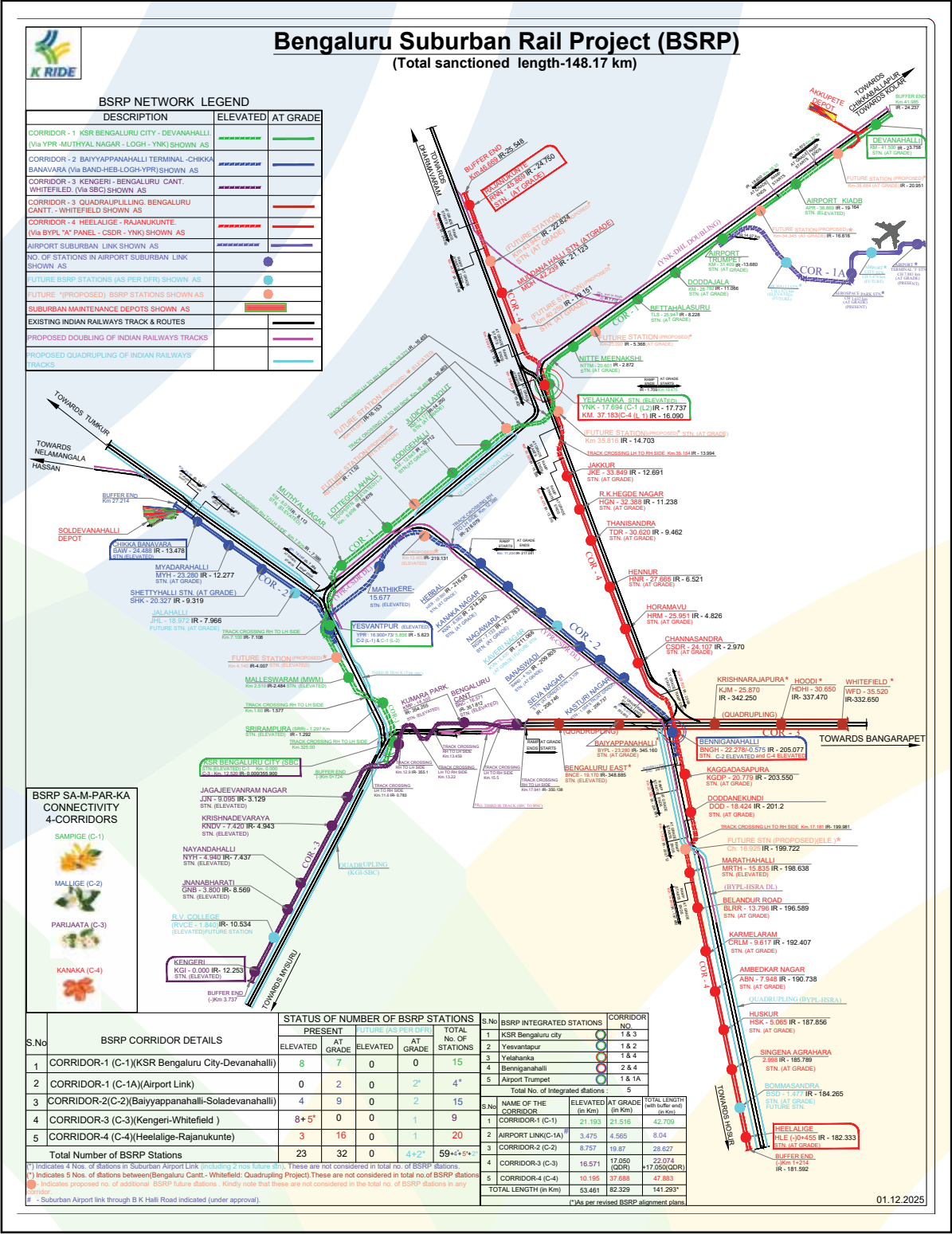
- K RIDE (Sole Responsible Entity)
- KIADB (Acquisition & Awards)
- SEMU (Social & Environmental Unit)
- RAPPIC (RAP Preparation & Implementation Consultant)
- Independent External Monitoring Agency
- General Consultant

Independent external monitoring will focus on compliance, adequacy of assistance, and livelihood restoration outcomes, with findings disclosed to funding agencies. A robust monitoring framework with monthly, quarterly, and annual reporting ensures accountability, transparency, and alignment with funding agency requirements.

➤ Conclusion

This RAP ensures that the development of Corridor 2 balances infrastructure progress with social responsibility, equity, and community welfare. By integrating statutory entitlements with international safeguard standards and strong livelihood restoration measures, the RAP upholds K RIDE's commitment to ensuring that affected families are supported, protected, and empowered throughout the resettlement process.





1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Bangalore, officially known as Bengaluru, continues to be the capital and largest city of Karnataka. The metropolitan area population is estimated at around 14.395 million in 2025, reflecting an annual growth rate of 2.76% over 2024. This rapid urban expansion reinforces Bengaluru's position as the third most populous city and the fifth largest urban agglomeration in India. Situated on the Deccan Plateau at an elevation of approximately 948 meters (3,113 ft) above sea level, the city benefits from a relatively moderate climate compared to other major Indian metropolitan areas.

Bengaluru's urban transport system comprises multiple modes, including Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC) buses, Namma Metro, taxis, auto-rickshaws, and app-based mobility services. As of August 2025, BMTC operates a fleet exceeding 7,000 buses, of which over 20% are electric (approximately 1,568 e-buses), collectively undertaking over 61,000 trips and covering nearly 11.9 lakh km daily, serving more than 44 lakh commuters.

Despite these public transport provisions, vehicle ownership has increased significantly. As of February 2025, Bengaluru has over 1.23 crore registered vehicles, marking a 6.5% increase from 2023–24. Two-wheelers dominate the vehicle mix, growing from 66.7 lakh in 2021 to 82.4 lakh in early 2025, while passenger cars increased from 20.8 lakh to 25.2 lakh during the same period. This exponential growth in private vehicles has resulted in severe traffic congestion, increased travel time, deteriorating air quality, and rising greenhouse gas emissions, adversely affecting the overall quality of life.

In response to these challenges, the Rail Infrastructure Development Company (Karnataka) Limited (K-RIDE) was established as a joint venture between the Government of Karnataka and the Ministry of Railways to plan and implement rail-based mobility solutions. Its flagship initiative, the Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project (BSRP), envisions the development of a suburban rail network of over 148 km across four corridors, with an estimated daily ridership of approximately 1.4 million passengers. The project aims to provide a safe, efficient, affordable, and environmentally sustainable alternative to road-based transport, thereby reducing congestion and improving urban mobility.

In parallel to the BSRP, K-RIDE is also implementing railway line doubling and capacity augmentation projects within the Bengaluru metropolitan region, notably the Yesvantapur–Channasandra (21.70 km) and Baiyyappanahalli–Hosur (48.00 km) corridors. These projects, sanctioned under South Western Railway and subsequently transferred to K-RIDE in June 2020, are being executed on a 50:50 cost-sharing basis between the Government of Karnataka and the Ministry of Railways. The scope includes additional track formation, bridges, station infrastructure, track linking, signaling and telecommunication systems, and overhead electrification, with phased commissioning targeted during 2026–27.

A key characteristic of these initiatives is the significant spatial and operational interface between the BSRP and railway doubling works. In several stretches particularly along the Yesvantapur, Lottegollahalli, Hebbal, Banaswadi, Baiyyappanahalli corridor the doubling works are being executed adjacent to right-of-way (ROW) as the BSRP infrastructure. In dense urban sections, careful construction sequencing and integrated planning are being adopted, wherein BSRP elevated structures (such as piers and viaducts) are constructed in coordination with ground-level track doubling works to optimize land use and minimize disruption. Overall, the combined execution of the BSRP and railway doubling projects represents a holistic and integrated approach to strengthening both suburban and inter-city rail infrastructure in Bengaluru, contributing to improved connectivity, enhanced system capacity, and sustainable urban development.



The image below illustrates the parallel implementation of the Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project (BSRP) and the Indian Railways line doubling works along a portion of Corridor 2.

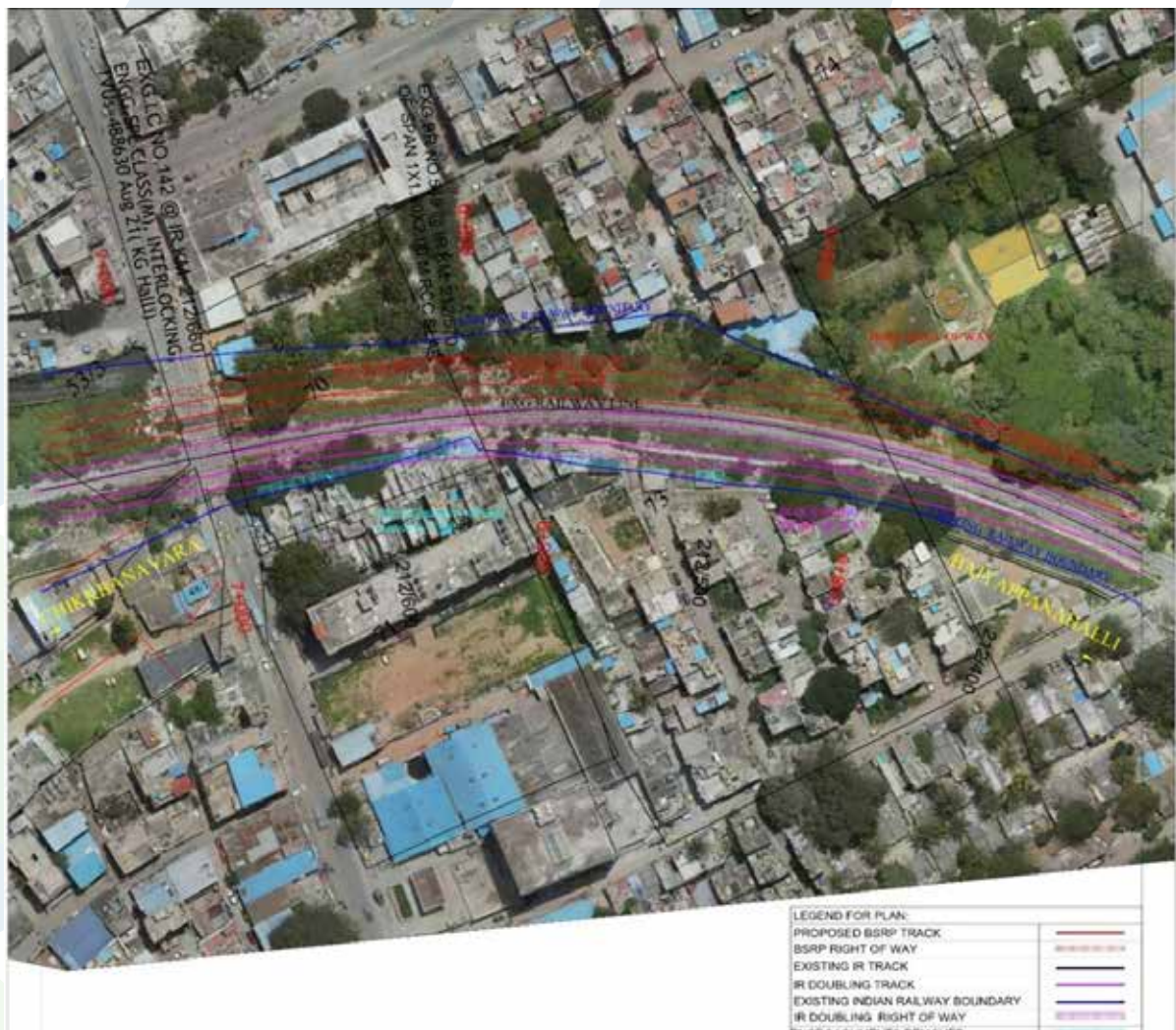
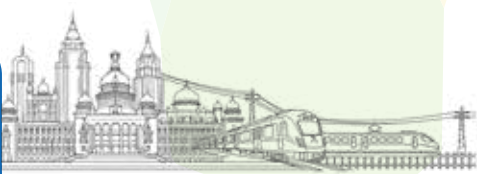


Figure 1.1: The parallel implementation of the Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project (BSRP) and the Indian Railways line doubling works along a portion of Corridor 2.



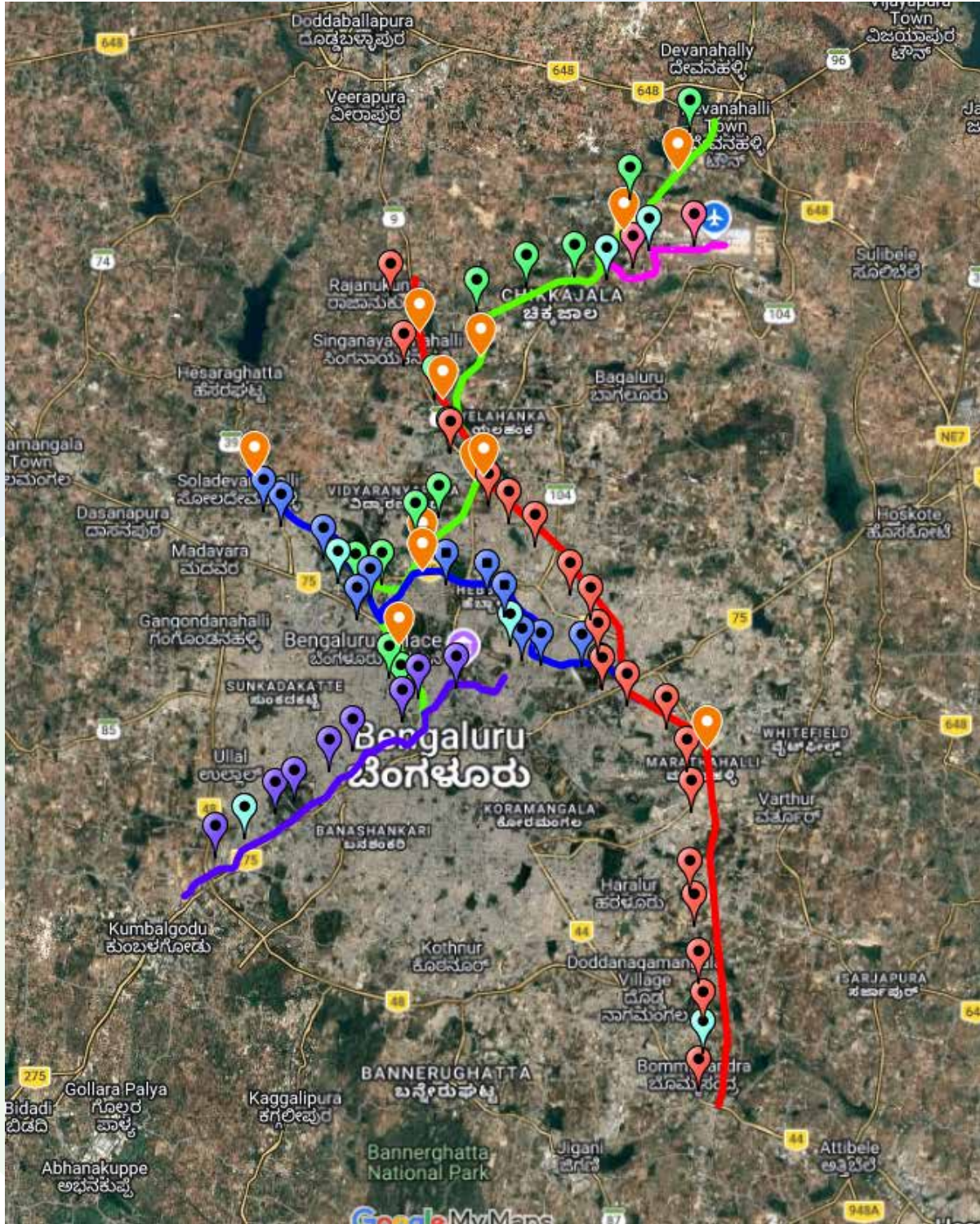


Figure 1.2: Satellite view of BSRP Corridors

¹C1: 19 stations, C2: 15 stations, C3: 09 stations & C4: 20 stations



1.2 Project Benefits

The **Baiyyappanahalli Terminal – Chikkabanavara Corridor (Corridor 2: Mallige Line)** forms a critical east–northwest link in the **Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project (BSRP)**. This Corridor connects some of the densest residential, institutional, and commercial zones of Bengaluru, thereby easing mobility and reducing dependence on road-based transport.

The anticipated benefits are both **tangible** (direct measurable outcomes) and **non-tangible** (long-term socio-economic gains):

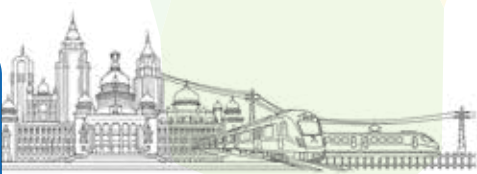
- ✧ **Ridership Potential:** Improved frequency, punctuality, and reliability are expected to significantly increase daily ridership.
- ✧ **Time Savings:** Faster, direct connectivity reduces travel time compared to congested road travel.
- ✧ **Multi-Modal Integration (MMI):** Seamless interchange with Indian Railways, Metro Rail, Airport Rail Link, and BMTC buses ensures enhanced commuter convenience.
- ✧ **Cost-Benefit Ratio (CBR):** The project demonstrates a favourable CBR, as socio-economic and environmental benefits outweigh infrastructure costs.
- ✧ **Connectivity:** Links Baiyyappanahalli in the east to Chikkabanavara in the northwest, improving accessibility across the city.
- ✧ **Reduced Road Congestion:** By diverting commuters to suburban rail, it helps decongest arterial roads during peak hours.
- ✧ **Accessibility:** Serves key catchment areas like Banaswadi, Hebbal, Yeshwanthpur, and emerging growth nodes.
- ✧ **Economic Development:** Enhances connectivity of labor markets, facilitates trade and services, and promotes balanced regional development.
- ✧ **Gender & Inclusivity:** Safety and inclusivity in local transport system encourages female passengers.

1.3 Project Overview and Corridor Details

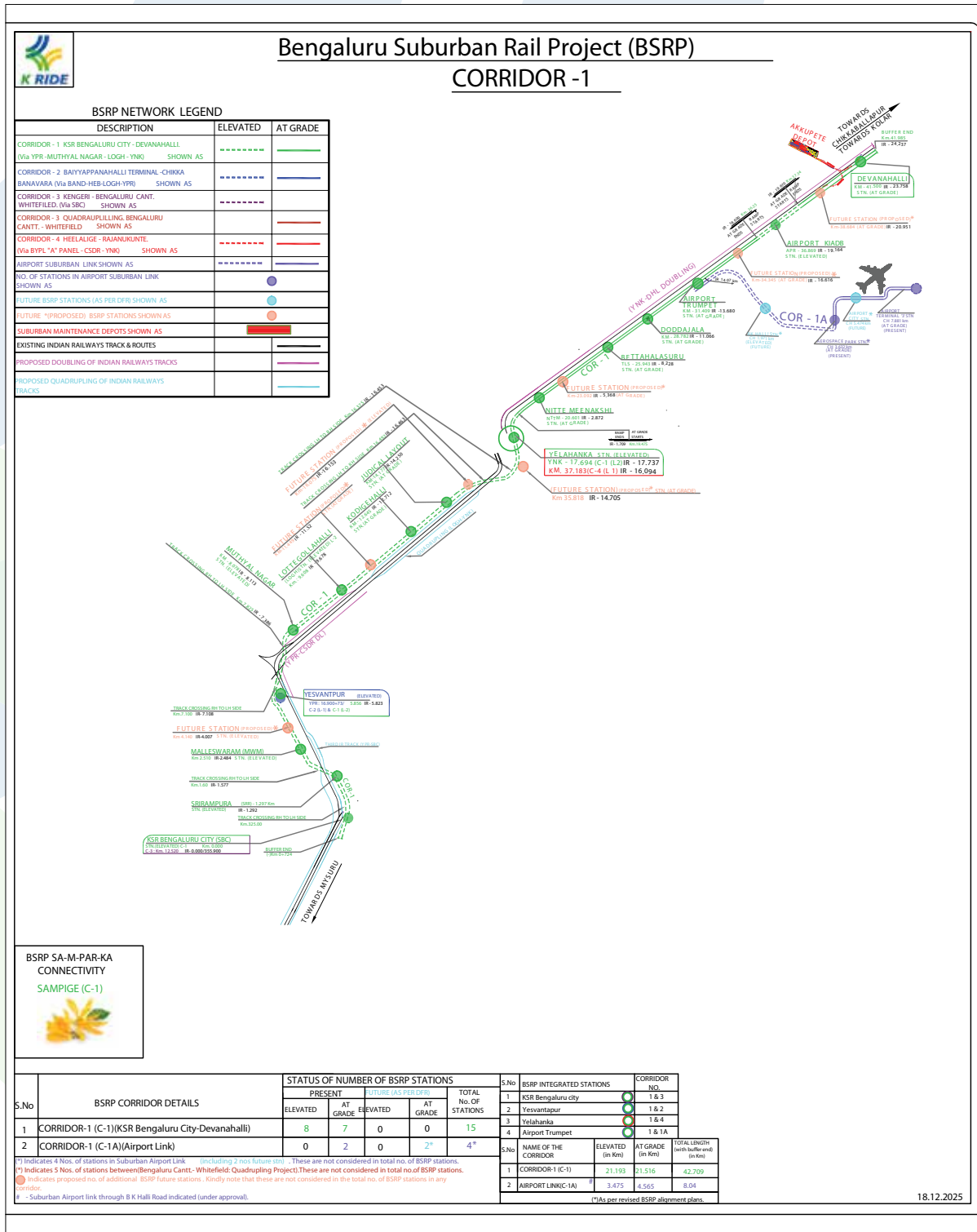
The Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project (BSRP), implemented by K-RIDE, a joint venture of the Government of Karnataka and the Ministry of Railways, is designed to enhance urban mobility and reduce congestion in the city. The project comprises four dedicated Corridors spanning 148.17 km, with 69 stations and two depots located at Akkupete and Soladevanahalli. The alignment is a combination of at-grade and elevated sections, primarily running parallel to existing Indian Railways (IR) tracks to enable seamless integration with long-distance and regional rail services. Strategic interchange stations have been planned at KSR Bengaluru City, Yeshwanthpur, Benniganahalli, and Yelahanka to ensure efficient transfer between Corridors.

Details of Corridors:

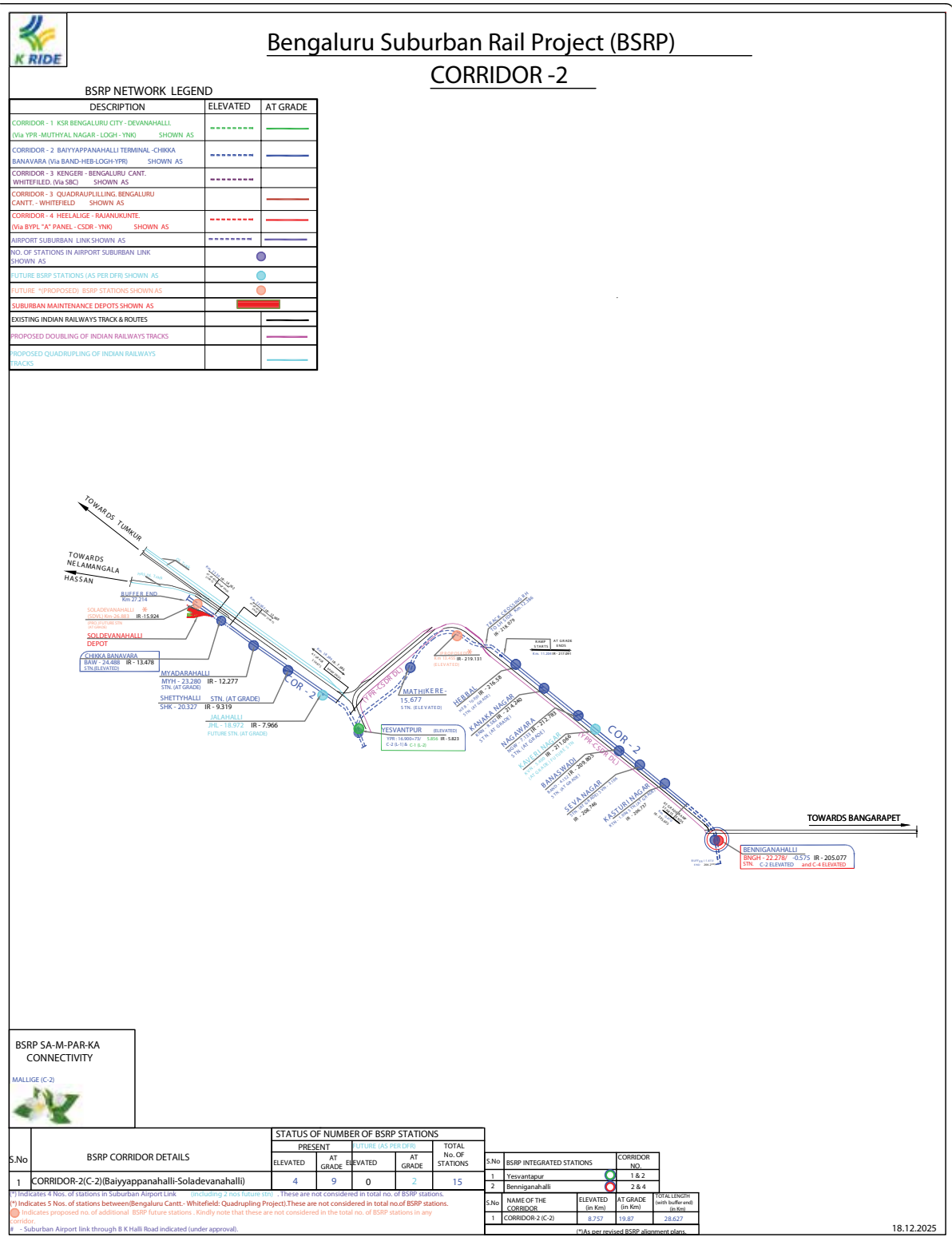
In all there are four Corridors under BSRP parallel to the Indian Railways tracks. These four Corridors will cover city and suburban areas of Bengaluru from all the directions and cross directions. Moreover, BSRP Corridors have the provision of future extension which can cover more suburban areas, Following are the details of four Corridors.



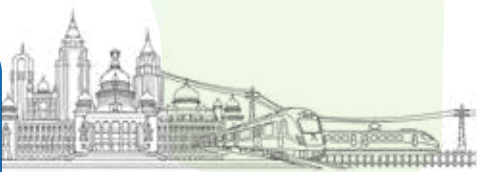
Corridor 1 is from KSR Bengaluru City to Devanahalli. Total length is 41.99 kms out of which the elevated section is 16.15 km and at-grade is 25.84 kms. The airport line which is a part of Corridor 1 has a total length is 7.99 Km.



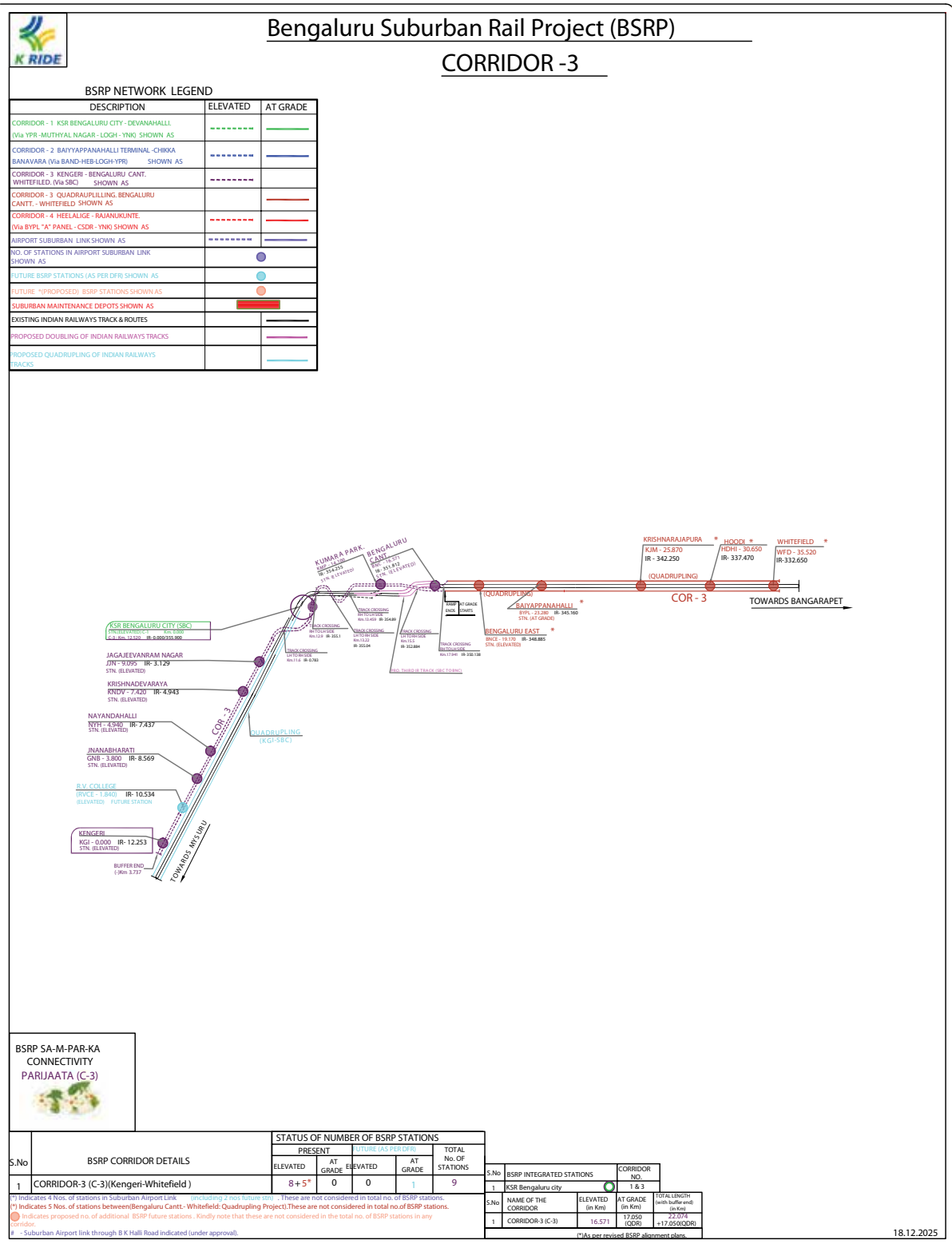
Corridor 2 is from Baiyappanahalli Terminal to Chikkabanavara. Total length is 25.46 km out of which elevated section is 6.51 km and at-grade is 18.95 km. Further the corridor extends till Soladevanahalli depot for a length of 3.15 km as a at-grade section.



² With the alignment and approach to Maintenance depot, the total length of C2 is 28.61km.



Corridor 3 is from Kengeri to Whitefield. Total length is 35.52 km which is between Kengeri to Bengaluru Cantonment of 22.24 km carried out by K RIDE, and Cantonment to Whitefield of 13.28 km carried out by South Western Railway.





1.4 Environmental & Social Aspects of BSRP

As a large infrastructure project, BSRP requires land acquisition and site clearance, which will affect private assets, livelihoods, and community spaces. Following are the potential impacts of BSRP.

- Loss of land, housing, and commercial structures.
- Displacement of both Titleholders (THs) and non-titleholders (NTHs) (tenants, squatters, kiosks, encroachers).
- Adverse impacts on vulnerable groups including Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, Scheduled Caste (SC)/ Scheduled Tribe (ST) households, women-headed households, elderly, and differently abled persons.
- Disruption of livelihoods, particularly for small businesses, street vendors, and daily wage earners.

To mitigate these impacts, Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared in compliance with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, the Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Act, 1966 (KIAD Act), and the Environmental and Social Sustainability Guidelines of the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW, 2023) and the Environmental and Social Standards of the European Investment Bank (EIB, 2022).

1.5 Importance of Resettlement Action Plan in BSRP

The RAP is a critical component of the Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project (BSRP), as it ensures that the development of advanced transport infrastructure does not come at the cost of social and economic displacement of affected communities. Large-scale infrastructure projects such as BSRP inevitably require land acquisition, clearance of structures, and adjustments to community spaces. Without a robust framework, these processes can lead to loss of assets, livelihoods, and social security, particularly for vulnerable households.

Thus, the RAP is not only a legal and institutional requirement but also a social commitment of K-RIDE to balance infrastructure growth with community welfare. It transforms resettlement from a process of displacement into an opportunity for social and economic empowerment of Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

1.6 Brief Note on Social Impact Assessment

Social Impact Assessment was conducted to identify the social impacts and to prepare a complete inventory of structures, identify affected households and persons, and prepare a social mitigation/ management plan and a preliminary Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The study has been prepared in accordance with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Act 1966 (KIADA), and Funding Agency standards. The objective of the SIA study is to have a complete understanding of socio-economic conditions of the affected and displaced households, inventory of public assets, to identify social costs involved and to prepare a preliminary RPF.

While the SIA provides a preliminary and broad-level assessment, the corridor-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is based on a detailed census and socio-economic survey of affected households. As a result, variations in the number of affected structures, households, and persons may be observed between the SIA and the RAP for the specific corridor, reflecting the more refined and updated data used in RAP preparation.



1.7 Resettlement Policy Framework

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared to guide the management of land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, and rehabilitation impacts arising from the BSRP. The RPF has been approved by the state government as C&R Package(Policy) and it is attached in the Annexure 2. The RPF provides a structured and transparent framework to ensure that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are adequately compensated and assisted, and that their livelihoods and living standards are restored or improved in line with national legislation.

The RPF applies to all corridors of the BSRP and covers impacts resulting from permanent and temporary land acquisition, physical displacement, economic displacement, loss of structures, livelihoods, access, and community property resources. It includes all categories of affected persons, namely titleholders, non-titleholders (including squatters and slum dwellers), tenants, employees, informal workers, and vulnerable groups such as women-headed households, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, below-poverty-line households, elderly, and persons with disabilities.

The framework is anchored in the Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Act, 1966 (KIADA) and the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act), and is aligned with the European Investment Bank (EIB) Environmental and Social Standard 6 and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5) adopted by KfW. A key principle of the RPF is the application of the mitigation hierarchy—avoidance, minimization, mitigation, and compensation—and ensuring compensation at full replacement cost, irrespective of legal tenure status.

Eligibility for compensation and assistance is determined based on clearly defined cut-off dates, with the KIADA land acquisition notification serving as the cut-off date for titleholders and the date of census survey for non-titleholders. Entitlements are detailed in a comprehensive Entitlement Matrix and include compensation for land and structures, shifting and transitional allowances, rental and subsistence support, business loss compensation, livelihood restoration measures, skill development, and special assistance for vulnerable households. For notified slums, additional provisions and institutional coordination with the Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB)

Implementation of the RPF is the responsibility of KRIDE, supported by the Social & Environmental Management Unit (SEMU), the Special Land Acquisition Officer (KIADB), and the Resettlement Action Plan Preparation and Implementation Consultant (RAPPIC). with corridor specific RAPs prepared once final engineering designs and land requirements are confirmed.

A robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is established under the RPF to provide accessible, transparent, and time-bound resolution of grievances related to land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation. Continuous stakeholder engagement, including gender-sensitive consultations, forms an integral part of RAP preparation and implementation.

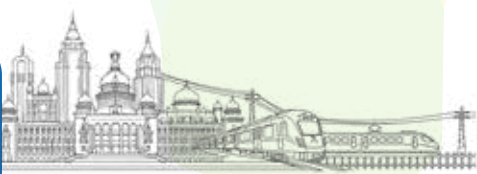
Monitoring and evaluation arrangements under the RPF include internal monitoring by K RIDE and external monitoring and audits by independent consultants to ensure compliance, effectiveness of resettlement measures, and restoration of livelihoods, with special attention to vulnerable groups.

1.8 SIA & RAP-C2 Survey

Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were followed in the study. Various tools of data collection like interview schedule, random survey, focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and transect walks were used during the survey.

The study was conducted in three stages.

- Stage 1: Data Collection - Includes collection and review of project literature and Rapid reconnaissance survey to familiarize field activities.



- Stage II: Survey Activities- Conducted Census and Socio-economic Survey during February – July 2022 and May 2023.
- Stage III: Post Survey Activities – Includes Data Analysis and Reports preparation

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) identified 576 affected households, whereas the detailed census survey conducted during RAP preparation identified a total of 1292 Project Affected Households (PAHs), indicating an increase of approximately 124%. This variation reflects the limitations of SIA due to sampling and preliminary assessment approaches, whereas the RAP is based on a comprehensive enumeration of all affected persons. The increase highlights the importance of detailed field verification for accurate impact assessment and planning of mitigation measures. The increase is primarily attributed to change in the alignment, detailed household enumeration, and identification of additional non-titleholder households such as squatters, slum dwellers and tenants during the RAP preparation stage. Details are provided in the Table below.

Table 1.1: Project Households as per SIA and RAP

Sl.No	Project Affected Households	As per SIA	As per RAP
A	Affected PAH – Titleholders Owners	267	495
B	Affected PAHs- Non-Titleholders -squatters	44	173
C	Affected PAHs Non-Titleholders -Slum dwellers	109	293
D	Affected PAH - Tenants (These are tenants living on the properties of titleholders)	156	331
	Total	576	1292

1.9 Social Safeguards Through RAP Implementation

This RAP Report is prepared based on the data analysis census and socio-economic Survey of PAPs with a purpose to implement RAP for them which includes compensation & resettlement package as well as other interventions related to their social security and livelihoods. Following are the direct outcome related to social safeguards for preparing RAP Report.

- **Protecting the Rights of Affected Families:** It ensures fair compensation, and resettlement measures in compliance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and KIAD Act, 1966, KfW and EIB standards.
- **Restoring Livelihoods:** It incorporates income restoration measures, skill development, and financial inclusion programmes to enable PAPs to rebuild and sustain their economic activities.
- **Ensuring Social Inclusion:** It provides special provisions for women-headed households, SC, STs, the elderly, differently abled, and other vulnerable groups to prevent marginalization.
- **Maintaining Transparency:** Through continuous consultations, grievance redress mechanisms, and disclosure of entitlements, the RAP promotes accountability and trust between the project authorities and the affected community.
- **Supporting Sustainable Development:** By aligning with international safeguard standards (KfW and EIB), the RAP integrates social responsibility with infrastructure development, ensuring that the benefits of improved connectivity are shared equitably.

1.10 Resettlement Action Plan for Corridor 2

Corridor 2 is spanned from Baiyyappanahalli Terminal to Chikkabanavara and mainly aligned with existing Indian Railways track having availability of railways land. However, in certain stretches where adequate railway land is unavailable, acquisition of private and other land parcels is required to maintain the necessary Right of Way (RoW). Through advanced engineering designs,



the RoW has been minimized to reduce land requirements. Acquisitions are being facilitated by the Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB) under the KIAD Act, 1966, and in compliance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Despite minimization efforts, the process entails physical displacement (residential losses), economic displacement (livelihood and business impacts), and loss of access to community resources.

1.11 Scope of the RAP includes:

The RAP provides a comprehensive framework for addressing the social impacts resulting from land acquisition and displacement. Following are the main activities under the scope of RAP:

- Identification of PAPs and Project Affected Households (PAHs) through socio-economic surveys.
- Categorization of impacts across residential, commercial, livelihood, vulnerable groups, and common property resources.
- Compensation determination in line with statutory frameworks and K-RIDE's Compensation & Resettlement Policy.
- Development of income restoration programs with a focus on vulnerable households.
- Ensuring community consultations for transparency and grievance resolution.
- Establishing institutional mechanisms for RAP implementation, monitoring, and reporting to meet both national and international safeguard standards.

1.12 RAP Implementation Consultant

To operationalize RAP activities, a dedicated Team of Resettlement Action Plan Preparation and Implementation Consultant (RAPPIC) is required in the field to work under the supervision and guidance of Social & Environment Management Unit (SEMU) & General Consultant (GC) of K-RIDE. AFC India Ltd is appointed as RAPPIC for preparation and Implementation of RAPs and other related plans for all the four Corridors. Following is the proposed organizational structures of RAPPIC, which is essential to implement RAP of each corridor.

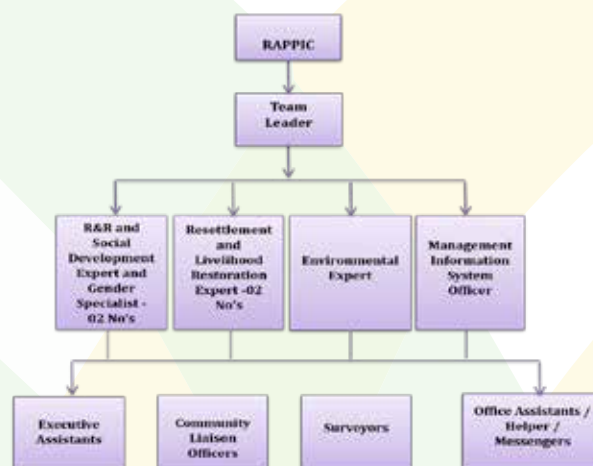


Figure 1.3: Organizational Structure of RAPPIC

1.13 Role and Responsibilities of RAPPIC

The RAPPIC plays a central role in ensuring that the RAP for BSRP Corridor 2 is effectively operationalized and implemented in a socially inclusive, transparent, and timely manner. Following are the key responsibilities of RAPPIC.

- **Overseeing RAP Implementation:** Ensure that all rehabilitation and resettlement measures



are carried out in line with the RAP framework, providing timely assistance and support to PAPs.

- **Community Liaison:** Act as a bridge between K-RIDE, implementing agencies, and affected communities, facilitating stakeholder consultations, grievance redressal, and awareness on entitlements.
- **Monitoring Social Safeguards:** Track compliance with social safeguard policies, with special focus on gender equality, vulnerable groups, and protection of affected cultural and heritage assets.
- **Plan Development:** Based on the findings of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report, prepare and support the implementation of key plans, including the RAP, Gender Action Plan (GAP), and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).
- **Institutional Framework:** Define roles and responsibilities of agencies, NGOs, and community-based organizations engaged in resettlement activities, and establish a separate framework for the protection and management of cultural and heritage monuments, if impacted.
- **Reporting:** Submit regular progress reports to K-RIDE ensuring transparency and accountability in RAP implementation.
- **Implementation Schedule:** Develop and monitor a detailed timeline for resettlement activities, from preparation through implementation, with clearly defined target dates for delivery of assistance and completion of support measures.
- **Costing and Financing:** Prepare cost estimates and financing plans for Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) activities, ensuring adequate resource allocation for compensation, livelihood restoration, and institutional support.
- **Grievance Redressal:** to ensure concerns and complaints from PAPs are addressed promptly and fairly, RAPPIC shall develop and implement a Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) which will include following functions:
 - Facilitate the functioning of the Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) at Corridor and field levels in coordination with K-RIDE.
 - Record, categorize, and track grievances from registration to resolution, ensuring transparency and timely redressal.
 - Conduct awareness and information sessions in affected communities to publicize the GRM process, accessibility, and escalation mechanism.
 - Ensure that vulnerable groups, including women and marginalized households, have equitable access to grievance mechanisms and that their concerns receive priority attention.

Through these functions, RAPPIC ensures that the RAP is not only implemented in compliance with national laws and international safeguards but also delivers tangible benefits to affected families, minimizing risks of displacement-induced impoverishment.

1.14 Methodology for Preparing RAP for Corridor 2

The RAP for Corridor 2 (Baiyyappanahalli to Chikkabanavara) has been developed through a participatory and evidence-based approach that integrates census and socio-economic survey of PAPs and common property resources (CPRs), public consultations, and compliance with legal and institutional frameworks. This methodology ensures that the resettlement process remains transparent, inclusive, and sustainable. The RAP not only assesses the scale of resettlement and associated social impacts but also outlines mitigation measures consistent with State and Central laws, as well as the safeguard requirements of KfW and EIB. The detailed process of methodology adopted for RAP preparation is described in chapter 3 (Approach and Methodology).



7.	No. of At-Grade stations	9
8.	No. of Future stations	2
9.	Total Railway land required for C-2	34.69 Hectare
10.	Total Government land identified	5.88 Hectare
11.	Total Private land identified	7.05 Hectare
12.	Location of the Maintenance depot	Soladevanahalli
13.	Total land required for depot	13.65 Hectare
14.	No. of Interchange stations	2
15.	No. of Existing Rail Over Bridge (ROB) on the Corridor	2
16.	No. of Existing LCs on the Corridor	9
17.	No. of Major Bridges (MJB)	1
18.	No. of Minor Bridges (MIB)	53
19.	No. of Rail over Rail (ROR)	1
20.	No. of existing Road under Bridge (RUB)	20
21.	Station Names: Benniganahalli (Interchange), Kasturi Nagar, Seva Nagar, Banaswadi, Kaveri Nagar (Future station), Nagawara, Kanaka Nagar, Hebbal, Mathikere, Yesvantapur (interchange), Jalahalli (Future station), Shettyhalli, Myadarahalli, Chikkabanavara and Soladevanahalli	

The alignment is divided into four sections as detailed given below in Table.

Table 2.2: Section wise Station details of Corridor -2

Section	Station Name		Chainage (Km)
Section 1 (Benniganahalli to Banaswadi)	Benniganahalli	-1/400 to 4/700	-0.680 to -0.470
	Kasturi Nagar		0.991 to 1.196
	Seva Nagar		3.003 to 3.208
	Banaswadi		4.049 to 4.254
	Alignment area		-0.964 to 4.700
Section 2 (Banaswadi to Hebbal)	Nagawara	4/701 to 11/231	7.030 to 7.235
	Kanaka Nagar		8.479 to 8.684
	Hebbal		10.827 to 11.032
	Alignment area		4.701 to 11.340
Section 3 (Hebbal to Yeshwanthpur)	Mathikere	11/232 to 16/900	15.572 to 15.774
	Alignment area		11.341 to 16.613
Section 4 (Yeshwanthpur to Chikkabanavara & approach to Soladevanahalli)	Yesvanthpur	16/901 to 24.42	16.921 to 17.123
	Shettyhalli		20.327 to 20.532
	Mydarahalli		23.280 to 23.485
	Chikkabanavara		24.284 to 24.488
	Alignment area		16.614 to 25.578



3. Approach and Methodology

3.1 Structure and Chapter Plan of the Resettlement Action Plan Report

The RAP Report for Corridor 2 of the BSRP has been structured in accordance with the requirements of the RFCTLARR Act 2013, KIAD Act 1966, K-RIDE Compensation & Resettlement Policy (2023), and the safeguard frameworks of the European Investment Bank (EIB-ESS, 2022) and KfW Sustainability Guidelines (2023).

The RAP is organised to ensure a logical flow from project context to impact assessment, mitigation planning, implementation arrangements, budgeting, and monitoring, thereby enabling effective execution and compliance monitoring. The Chapter Plan of the RAP is summarised and presented below:

- ❖ **Chapter 1: Introduction** - Provides the project background, overview of BSRP and Corridor-2, environmental and social context, rationale for RAP preparation, scope of the RAP, and institutional arrangements including the role of RAPPIC.
- ❖ **Chapter 2: Project Description of Corridor 2** - Describes the physical characteristics of Corridor-2, alignment details, stations, land requirements, and anticipated project benefits.
- ❖ **Chapter 3: Approach and Methodology** - Explains the overall approach adopted for RAP preparation, including legal and policy alignment, impact minimisation strategies, land acquisition process, census and socio-economic survey methodology, stakeholder consultations, and data analysis procedures.
- ❖ **Chapter 4: Scope of Land Acquisition and Analysis of Impacts** - Details the extent of land acquisition, categories of land, acquisition status, identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), types of impacts (land, structures, livelihoods), and impacts on community property resources.
- ❖ **Chapter 5: Socio-Economic Profile of Project Affected Households** - Presents the socio-economic characteristics of affected households, including demographic profile, social and religious composition, income levels, education, occupation, vulnerability status, and gender dimensions.
- ❖ **Chapter 6: Livelihood Restoration Plan** - Summarises livelihoods restoration plan for the project affected persons.
- ❖ **Chapter 7: Stakeholder Consultation and Disclosure** - Summarises consultations carried out during RAP preparation, key concerns raised by stakeholders, responses incorporated into the RAP, and planned disclosure and consultation measures during RAP implementation.
- ❖ **Chapter 8: Resettlement Policy and Legal Framework** - Outlines applicable national and state laws, K-RIDE's Compensation & Resettlement Policy, and international safeguard standards of EIB and KfW, including a comparative analysis.
- ❖ **Chapter 9: Entitlement Framework** - Defines eligibility criteria, cut-off dates, principles to avoid forced eviction, and the entitlement matrix for different categories of PAPs.
- ❖ **Chapter 10: Compensation and Resettlement Budget** - Provides detailed cost estimates for land, structures, trees, assistance measures, livelihood restoration, and overall RAP budget with financing arrangements.
- ❖ **Chapter 11: Institutional Arrangements and Responsibilities** - Describes the roles and responsibilities of K-RIDE, KIADB, SEMU, RAPPIC, and other agencies involved in RAP implementation.
- ❖ **Chapter 12: Grievance Redressal Mechanism** - Explains the existing and project-specific grievance redress process, institutional levels, timelines, and grievance tracking arrangements.



- ❖ Chapter 13: RAP Implementation Schedule - Presents the phased implementation plan with timelines linked to land acquisition, compensation payment, resettlement, and civil works.
- ❖ **Chapter 14: Action Plan Based on Socio-Economic Analysis** - Details targeted measures for livelihood restoration, vulnerable groups, and temporary resettlement planning (including Mathikere slum households).
- ❖ **Chapter 15: Monitoring and Reporting** - Defines monitoring objectives, internal and external monitoring mechanisms, key indicators, reporting systems, and evaluation measures.
- ❖ **Chapter 16: Conclusion and Recommendations** - Summarises key findings, conclusions, and recommendations for effective RAP implementation.

3.2 Approach

The preparation of the RAP for Corridor-2 of the Bengaluru Suburban Railway Project (BSRP) is guided by the following principles:

- **Legal and Policy Alignment:** RAP preparation is in accordance with the C&R Package of K-RIDE (Resettlement Policy Framework), the RFCTLARRA, Act, 2013, and the KIAD Act, 1966. Additionally, international safeguard policies of funding agencies (EIB Environment and Social Standards, 2022 & KfW Environmental and Social Standards (Sustainability Guideline 2023) have been integrated to ensure compliance with global best practices.
- **Participation and Inclusion:** The approach ensures consultative planning with active participation of PAPs, vulnerable households, women, business owners, and other stakeholders.
- **Impact Minimization:** Engineering solutions (design modifications, alignment adjustments) have been incorporated to keep the RoW minimum, reducing acquisition and displacement.
- **Equity and Restoration of Livelihoods:** The RAP emphasizes restoration and improvement of living standards for PAPs, ensuring compensation is fair, transparent, and timely.
- **Implementation-Linked Planning:** RAP is designed not just as a compliance document but as a practical, implementable plan with well-defined institutional arrangements, timelines, grievance redressal mechanisms, monitoring, and reporting systems.

3.3 Methodology/Process of private land acquisition

The land acquisition for Corridor-2 of the Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project (BSRP) is being undertaken through the KIADB under the provisions of the Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Act, 1966 (KIAD Act). The adoption of the KIAD Act process is based on the order of Govt of Karnataka, wherein it states that any land acquisition for BSRP shall be carried out by KIADB, due to the revenue department regulations as state implementing agency for land acquisition, institutional mechanism, and explicit convergence with the principles of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The process of private land acquisition is described below

I. Receipt of LAQ Request by K-RIDE

The process begins when K-RIDE, the project implementing agency (IA), identifies land requirements based on approved Corridor alignments and engineering designs. A Land acquisition plan will be generated with the existing Railway boundary superimposed with BSRP alignment and the non- Railway/ private properties will be identified. A detailed site survey will be carried out by the in-house Revenue surveyors & Joint Measurement Certificate will be drawn with the confirmation from the GoK' survey authority. A Land Acquisition Request is prepared in the form of JMC and submitted to KIADB, the statutory acquisition authority, for initiating acquisition under the KIAD Act, 1966.



II. Forwarding to KIADB for Notification and Action

Upon receipt, KIADB reviews the proposal and carry out site survey at their end followed by completeness and jurisdiction. Once verified, KIADB initiates statutory notifications under Sections as mentioned below:

- **Section 28(1): Preliminary Notification** - The State Government publishes a notification in the official gazette, stating its intention to acquire land for industrial purposes.
- **Section 28(2) and 28(3): Objections and Inquiry**
 - **Section 28(2):**
 - o The Government publishes a notice giving the public a period of time to raise any objections to the acquisition.
 - **Section 28(3):**
 - o After the objection period, the Government holds an inquiry to consider the objections and hear the parties involved.
- **Section 28(4): Final Notification**
 - If the Government decides to proceed with the acquisition after the inquiry, it issues a final notification.
 - This final notification formally acquires the land for the development purpose specified in the preliminary notification.
 - The acquisition is then made according to the procedures laid out in the Act.
- **Section 28(6): Taking possession**
 - This section describes the process for the state Government to take possession of the land after the final notification has been issued.
 - The Government issues a written notice to any person who is currently using or occupying the land.
 - The notice directs that person to hand over the land to the state Government or a designated officer within 30 days.

Annexure 3 presents a flowchart depicting the Land Acquisition (LA) process.

III. Registration and LAQ Identification

Each acquisition case is registered in KIADB's system and assigned a **unique LAQ identification number called notification ID**. The same ID is used by K-RIDE for all reporting systems like internal referencing, monitoring progress, and reporting to higher authorities.

IV. Preliminary Screening and Eligibility Check

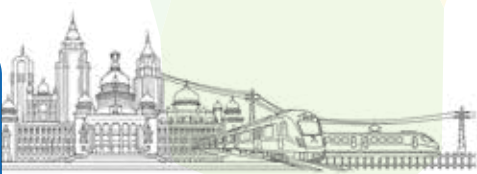
A joint **K-RIDE-KIADB screening** is conducted to confirm that the identified parcels are suitable and legally eligible for acquisition. This includes checks on ownership type (private, Government, forest, or defence), land use, and encumbrances. Ineligible parcels are either replaced or excluded from the acquisition plan.

V. Assignment to Case Officer / Team

Each case is assigned to a **dedicated Case Officer** (usually from KIADB's Land Acquisition Section) and a **nodal officer from K-RIDE** to ensure smooth coordination. The team jointly oversees document management, field verification, and stakeholder consultations.

VI. Document Collection and Verification

Ownership and revenue records (Records of Rites, Tenancy & crops (RTC), Khatha, receipts from local authorities, Mutation, Pahani, sketches, etc.) are collected from the Revenue Department and verified by KIADB. K-RIDE provides supporting project documentation



such as Corridor drawings, GPS coordinates, and land requirement plans. A verification checklist is maintained to ensure all documents are authentic and complete.

VII. Preparation of Draft LAQ Report

KIADB prepares the Draft LAQ Report based on verified data, field observations, and applicable legal provisions. The report includes details of ownership, extent of acquisition, compensation estimates, and any resettlement or rehabilitation implications. K-RIDE reviews the draft for consistency with project requirements and provides feedback before the report is finalized.

VIII. Internal Quality Assurance / Technical Review

The Draft LAQ Report undergoes an internal review by KIADB's legal and technical sections and by K-RIDE's Social and Engineering teams. This ensures that all data, valuation details, and social safeguard considerations are accurate and compliant. If discrepancies are found, the report is returned for clarification or re-verification.

IX. Managerial Approval and Sign-off

Once cleared by both agencies, the final LAQ Report is approved by the GoK, with concurrence from K-RIDE's senior management. The approved report serves as the basis for issuing compensation awards and possession procedures.

X. Communication to the Land Owners

KIADB formally communicates the approved acquisition details to K-RIDE, local administration, and affected landowners. Notices are issued specifying compensation amounts, timelines, and the procedure for disbursement or appeal.

XI. Implementation: KIADB proceeds with the implementation phase, which include following steps:

- Issuing final **award notifications** to landowners & obtaining consent letters.
- Calculating the compensation to be paid with reference to the existing market value & the existing Guideline value of Government and a formal approval be obtained from Government.
- Communication & consultation of compensation with the owners.
- Disbursing compensation through direct bank transfers.
- Facilitating land possession and handover to K-RIDE.
- Maintaining records of disbursement and possession certificates.
- K-RIDE ensures that affected households are informed and, where applicable, integrated into the **C&R** process as per the RAP

XII. Monitoring and Follow-up

Both K-RIDE and KIADB monitor the acquisition and compensation progress through periodic joint review meetings. Any grievances from affected persons are addressed through the GRM established under the RAP. Reports are shared with the Project Management Unit (PMU) and funding agencies as part of compliance monitoring.

XIII. Closure and Archival

Upon completion of compensation disbursement and handover of land, the LAQ case is formally closed. KIADB archives the records, while K-RIDE updates the project database with land status, compensation details, and closure notes for audit and reporting purposes.

XIV. End of Process

The process concludes once all records are archived and the acquired land is handed over to K-RIDE for construction. Lessons learned and best practices from each LAQ cycle are documented to improve future acquisitions.



The land acquisition process was carried out in parallel with social safeguard activities to ensure that identification of affected persons, eligibility determination, and assistance planning were fully aligned with acquisition timelines

3.4 Methodology followed for RAP preparation

The methodology for RAP preparation and implementation is structured into sequential and iterative phases:

a) Preparatory Phase

- Formation of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Planning & Implementation Cell (RAPPIC).
- Review of legal frameworks (KIAD Act, RFCTLARR 2013)
- K-RIDE's C&R Package 2023 (RPF).
- Identification of institutional roles (K-RIDE, KIADB, District Administration, KSDB, Forest Department, BBMP, Bengaluru Development Authority (BDA), BWSSB, Traffic Police, BESCOM, GC, NGOs).
- Preparation of survey tools and stakeholder engagement strategy.

b) Reconnaissance Survey

- Conducted by RAPPIC team with K-RIDE and GC representatives.
- Broad mapping of potential impacts, including land requirements, structures, and livelihoods by initial survey.
- Preliminary safeguard screening as per EIB Environmental and Social Standards Framework (ESSF 2022) & KfW Environmental and Social Standards (Sustainability Guideline 2023).
- Analysing the data in SIA.
- Identification of likely hotspot areas of resettlement and encroachment.

c) Secondary Data Review

- Review of Census data, District Handbooks, socio-economic statistics, maps.
- Collection of baseline information on population profile, vulnerable groups, infrastructure, and service delivery.
- Reference to feasibility reports, land acquisition plans, and alignment drawings.

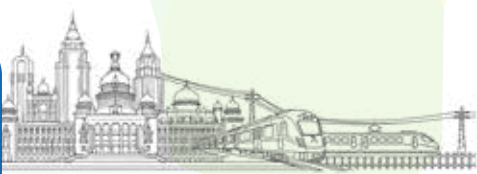
d) Socio-Economic Household Survey

- Comprehensive questionnaire finalized with inputs from K-RIDE, EIB, and KfW.
- Covers: demographics, education, health, occupation, income, housing, land ownership, assets, livelihood sources, perceptions, and resettlement preferences.
- Modules included:
 - o Identification & Screening
 - o Household Profile & Socio-economic Status
 - o Land, Assets, and Structures
 - o Employment, Livelihood, and Skills
 - o Vulnerability Assessment
 - o Project Impacts (land loss, business loss, displacement)
 - o Suggestions from PAPs

Special focus on **vulnerable households** (SC/ST, women-headed, elderly, disabled, landless, small traders).

e) Field Surveys & Site Visits: Surveyors were provided with detailed training on tools and techniques for conducting the census and socio-economic surveys, as well as on facilitating public and stakeholder consultations and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in addition to the activities mentioned below:

- One-to-One household interviews conducted by trained enumerators.
- Section wise consultations and FGDs with PAPs before surveys.



- Awareness generation on project purpose, compensation process, and RAP role.
- Mechanisms to ensure no PAP is left out (repeat surveys if required).
- Quality control through field supervision, mid-course corrections, and daily monitoring.

f) Public Consultations: Multiple public consultations at various levels were conducted with following stakeholders mentioned below.

- o PAPs and community representatives
- o Local leaders and elected representatives
- o Women groups, traders, vendors
- o NGOs and civil society organizations
- o Government agencies (Revenue, KIADB, Labour, KSDB, GBA, BDA)
- **Special focus on vulnerable sections** to ensure inclusivity.
- Documentation of concerns and **integration of feedback** into mitigation measures.

g) Data Entry, Processing, and Analysis

Analysis of Baseline Data

- Both quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods and statistical techniques were used to analyse the data collected from secondary sources as well as primary survey to obtain required results.

Compilation and Verification of Data

- Survey forms were duly filled out, consolidated, and entered into a database. This information was updated on a regular basis. Once the data was collected and finalized with all the necessary changes, analysis of collected data was done as per the Corridors.
- Data cleaning, coding, validation, and entry using MS Access with in-built consistency checks.
- Use of SPSS for socio-economic profiling, cross-tabulations, and vulnerability mapping.
- Preparation of impact inventory database (PAPs, affected structures, livelihood losses).
- GIS-based mapping of affected households and assets for accuracy.

h) Social Impact Assessment & Mitigation Planning

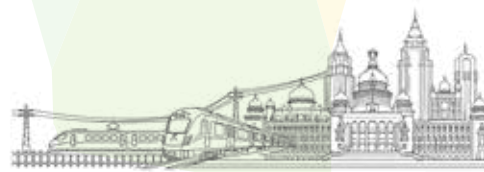
- Detailed **SIA of displacement, livelihood disruption, loss of assets.**
- Development of **mitigation strategies:**
 - o Compensation in Rs through DBT (land, structures, trees)
 - o Resettlement assistance (shifting allowance, transitional support)
 - o Livelihood restoration (skill training, employment support, enterprise promotion)
 - o Special measures for vulnerable groups
- **Resettlement Site Planning** (if required): site suitability, amenities, and services.
- Integration of PAP preferences into resettlement planning.

i) RAP Implementation Framework

- **Institutional Arrangements:** Clear roles of K-RIDE, KIADB, RAPPIC, GC, and monitoring agencies (RITES).
- **Capacity Building:** Training programs for implementing staff and field teams.
- **Grievance Redressal Mechanism:** Multi-level system for timely resolution of PAP grievances.
- **Disbursement of Compensation:** Transparent, account-based, and verifiable process.
- **Livelihood Restoration Programs:** Targeted interventions for income restoration.

j) Report Preparation

- **Draft RAP:** The Draft RAP was prepared using data from the census, socio-economic surveys, FGDs, and consultations. It included baseline socio-economic details, social impact analysis, entitlement matrix, institutional arrangements, income restoration, grievance redress, implementation schedule, monitoring framework, and cost estimates. The draft will be shared with KRIDE, KfW, and EIB for review and feedback.



- **Stakeholder & Public Consultation & Disclosure:** KRIDE, with support from the consultant, organized Corridor-level consultations to disclose the Draft RAP, gather feedback, and address stakeholder concerns.
- **Final RAP:** The Final RAP incorporated comments from KRIDE, KfW, and EIB before submission to KRIDE for approval.

k) Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting

- **Internal Monitoring:** RAPPIC to monitor progress of compensation and resettlement.
- **Third-Party/External Monitoring:** Independent monitoring agency to assess effectiveness.
- **Mid-term and End-term Evaluations:** Assess outcomes on livelihood restoration and standard of living.

l) Management Information System (MIS) & Reporting: Digital data management, periodic progress reports, and disclosure to PAPs and funding agencies.

m) Quality Assurance System / Data Handling Protocols:

As part of the quality assurance system / data handling protocols, RAPPIC is committed to protect the data and privacy rights of individuals / organizations about whom it collects Personally Identifiable Information (PII), in accordance with the various data privacy and protection laws. This Policy applies to all PII collected, processed, and stored by the RAPPIC in the course of its activities. The data handling protocols will follow the principles listed below:

- ✓ PII is fairly and lawfully collected and / or processed by the Consultant.
- ✓ Individuals must freely agree (consent) to give their data for a stated purpose.
- ✓ PII is kept secure and submitted to SEMU, K-RIDE in soft copy as well as in printed form.
- ✓ PII is not transferred or shared to anyone without the permission and / or instructions of Competent Authority of K-RIDE.
- ✓ Individuals may review and revoke consent by contacting RAPPIC.

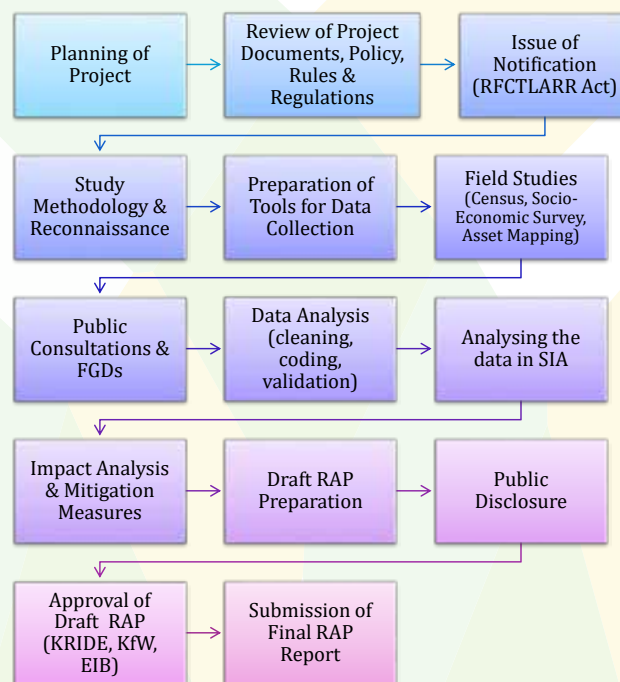


Figure 3.1: Flow chart of RAP Report Preparation - Corridor 2



4. Scope of Land Acquisition & Impact

4.1 Land Requirement

This chapter presents the scope of land acquisition and the nature and extent of social impacts associated with the implementation of Corridor 2 of the Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project. The analysis is based on the final approved alignment, verified land requirements, and findings from the census and socio economic surveys. Impacts are categorized by land type, tenure status, and nature of loss to facilitate appropriate mitigation and resettlement planning.

The proposed Benniganahalli to Chikkabanavara Corridor is designed in parallel with existing IR track except the location where the earlier Narrow-Gauge alignment existed. The maximum portion of alignment and Stations are within the Railway land and in few parcels where Railway land is found to be minimum, private land acquisition and land from other Government agencies are purchased/acquired. Effective measures were taken to minimize the private land acquisition at every location where private acquisition is involved. These acquisition leads to displacement of people from their homes, livelihood losses, and business losses

The total land to be acquired for Corridor 2 is 61.27 Hectare, out of which 7.05 Hectare (11.51%) is private land and 34.69 Hectare (56.61%) is railway land, and 5.88 Hectare (9.60%) is Government land. The Government land required by the project will be transferred to K-RIDE and the private, religious and community land will be acquired by KIADB & transferred to KRIDE. The land acquisition requirement for the project is presented in the Table below:

Table 4.1: Category of Land required

Sr. No.	Description	As per SIA (In Ha)	As per RAP (In Ha)	Percentage
1.	Railway Land	34.7	34.69	56.61%
2.	Govt. Land	6.46	5.88	9.60%
3.	Private Land	2.07	7.05	11.51%
4.	Depot (Private land)	10.60	13.65	22.28%
	Total	53.83	61.27	100%

*The difference in area is due to revisions in alignment viz. avoiding of acquisition of MR Jayram Colony slum, modification in curvatures of alignment which led to additional acquisition of Pvt land.

While a significant portion of the alignment is accommodated within existing railway land, acquisition of private and other government land is unavoidable at station locations, depot areas, and access points, resulting in physical and economic displacement.

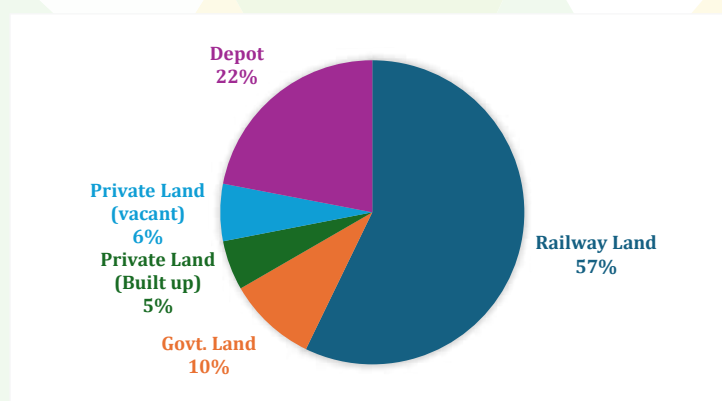


Figure 4.1: Category of Land required



4.2 Resettlement Impacts

As mentioned in table 4.2, total of 495 awards has been recorded across all sections, of which a significant majority, 413 cases (approximately 83.43%), were processed through consent awards, while the remaining 82 cases (about 16.57%) fall under normal awards. The use of consent awards was encouraged to ensure timely compensation and minimize disputes; however, normal awards were adopted in cases where mutual agreement could not be reached, ensuring access to legal remedies for affected persons. Notably, the Depot achieved 100% consent awards with no cases under the normal award category, indicating a high level of agreement in that segment.

Table 4.2: Details of type of Award

S No	Section	Consent Award	Normal Award	Total
1	Section 1	109	26	135
2	Section 2	102	19	121
3	Section 3	176	35	211
4	Section 4	26	2	28
Total		413	82	495

Table 4.3: Details of Land Acquisition status

Sl. No	Notification Number	Number of Properties	Date of sending proposal to KIADB (JMC)	Preliminary /Notification (P/N) date (Cutoff date for Title holder)	Final/ Notification (F/N) date	Award date
1.	CI 10 SPQ (E) 2021	5	07-Dec-20	20-Jan-21	17-Jun-21	18-Feb-22
2.	CI 10 SPQ (E) 2021	26	16-Jun-21	10-Aug-21	21-Jan-22	18-Aug-22
3.	CI 214 SPQ (E)2021	25	18-Nov21	10-Feb-22	23-May-22	27-Mar-23
4.	CI 185 SPQ (E) 202	70	18-Sep-21	07-Jan-22	23-May-22	24-Nov-22
5.	CI 196 SPQ (E)2021	50	10-Jun-22	27-Jul-22	27-Oct-22	16-Jan-23
6.	CI 96 SPQ (E) 2023	16	28-Jun-23	04-Aug-23	20-Feb-24	19-Feb-25
7.	CI 149 SPQ (E)2024	274	25-Sep-24	07-Nov-24	07-Jan-25	15-Mar-25
8.	CI 172 SPQ (E)2024	16	12-Dec-24	09-Jan-25	20-Mar-25	Not yet
9.	CI147 S PQ 2025	3	15-Mar25	02-Apr-25	27-May-25	Not yet
10.	CI 81 SPQ 2025	17	21-Apr-25	06-Jun-25	11-Aug-25	Not yet
11.	CI 104 SPQ 2025	11	08-Jul-25	11-Aug-25	Not yet	Not yet
12.	CI 115 SPQ 2025	18	02-Sep-25	20-Sep-25	Not yet	Not yet
Total		531				

Note : For the purpose of eligibility determination, the cut off date for titleholders is the date of publication of the preliminary notification under Section 28(1) of the KIAD Act, 1966. For non titleholders, the cut off date is the end date of



the project census survey.

It is important to note that the number of affected households does not directly correspond to the number of affected structures, as multiple households may reside within a single structure and single owner has multiple structures.

A detailed census survey was undertaken to identify the persons affected and/or displaced by the project and to prepare an inventory of assets likely to be lost. This inventory serves as the basis for calculating compensation. The census survey for the proposed Corridor was conducted From April 2025.

From the analysis of the survey data (Table 4.4), it is observed that a total of 1292 PAHs will be affected by the Corridor-2 project. Among these, 495 PAHs (38.31%) are THs, 331 PAHs are Tenants (25.62%), while 466 PAHs (36.07%) are NTHs.

Out of the total affected households, the 194 households located in the Mathikere notified slum are subject to temporary relocation solely for construction related safety reasons. These households are not included in long term resettlement planning and will be resettled back at their original location upon completion of construction activities, as formalized through a Memorandum of Understanding with the Karnataka Slum Development Board

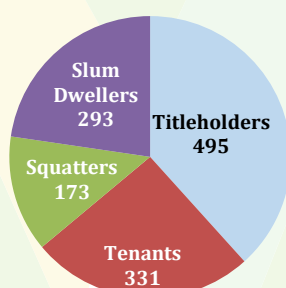
Accordingly, for further socio-economic analysis and long-term resettlement planning, a total of 1292 PAHs (TH-495, Tenants- 331, & NTH-466) is considered. NTH includes tenants, squatters & notified slum dwellers

Table 4.4: Section wise Project Affected Households

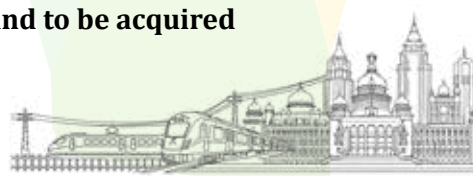
Section Name	Titleholders	Tenants	Non-title Holders		Grand Total (TH+NTH)
	# Affected PAHs (total)	# Affected PAHs (total)	Squatters # Affected PAHs (total)	Notified Slum Dwellers # Affected PAHs (total)	
Section 1	109	43	162	99	413
Section 2	147	71	5	0	223
Section 3	211	210	6	194*	621
Section 4	28	7	0	0	35
Sub Total (RAP)	495	331	173	293	1292
As per SIA	267	156	44	109	576

*MoU is signed with KSDB, and the socio-economic data collection of the 194 slum dwellers is completed.

** During the Socio- Economic survey, it is identified that a part of earlier squatters in Railway land in Section – 1 in Janakirama layout, are now declared as Slum & notified by Deputy Commissioner, Bengaluru. KRIDE is disbursing the compensation according to the C&R Policy framework.



Fire 4.2: Category of Land to be acquired

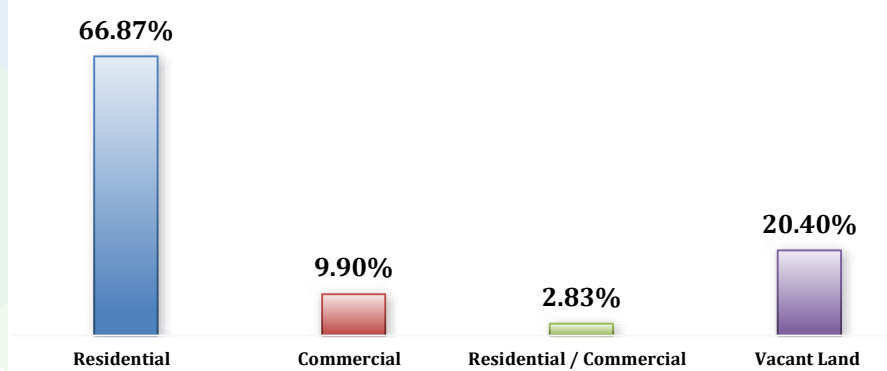


❖ Title Holders

Titleholders experience impacts ranging from partial land acquisition without displacement to complete loss of residential or commercial structures requiring relocation. Out of total 495 THs, 101 (20.40%) PAHs are losing only land. 331 (66.87%) PAHs are losing residential structures, 49 (9.90%) are losing commercial structures and rest 14 (2.83%) are losing both residential and commercial structures. The details are provided in the Table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5: Section wise Type of Impacts - Title Holders

Section Name	Losing land only	Losing residential structures only	Losing commercial structures only	Losing residential and commercial structures	Grand Total
Section 1	13	105	16	1	135
Section 2	35	75	6	5	121
Section 3	37	145	22	7	211
Section 4	16	6	5	1	28
Sub Total	101	331	49	14	495
As per SIA	21	150	52	44	267

**Figure 4.3: Type of Loss among Titleholders**

❖ Extent of Impact of Affected Structures - Title Holders

As per the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), a total of 394 properties is affected by the project. Among these, 189 properties are fully affected, while 205 properties are partially affected.

Table 4.6: Extent of Impact of Affected Structures - PAHs

SL No.	Severity of Impact	Particulars	As per RAP No.	%
1.	Major Impact	Full demolition	189	28.72%
2.	Minor Impact	Partial demolition	205	31.16%
3.	Land loss only	No displacement	101	17.78%
4.	Livelihood loss only	No Physical Impact	147	22.34%
Total			642	100%

In cases of partial impact, remaining structures were assessed for technical viability. Where residual structures were found to be unsafe or unviable, impacts were treated as full displacement for the purpose of compensation and assistance



Out of the total affected residential structures, a significant proportion is subject to full demolition, indicating the need for complete relocation and resettlement. Partial impacts, though less severe, may still affect habitability and access, necessitating structural assistance and compensation.

❖ Ownership Details

The ownership pattern of affected properties and PAHs across different sections of the project corridor and the depot area is presented in Table 4.7. The table shows a total of 455 properties owned by 495 PAHs across all sections. Most of the properties (259) are owned by a single owner with a single property, indicating that individual ownership is the most common pattern. However, 63 PAHs own multiple properties, accounting for about 138 properties in total. In addition, 58 properties have multiple owners, involving about 181 PAHs, which reflects cases of shared ownership. This indicates that while individual ownership dominates, there are also several cases of multiple property ownership and shared ownership across the project area

Table 4.7: Section wise Ownership details - Title Holders

Section Name	Single Owner with Single Property	Single Owner with Multiple Property		Single Property with Multiple owners		Total	
		No. of properties	No. PAHs	No. of properties	No. PAHs	No. of properties	No. PAHs
Section 1	67	36	17	9	51	67	36
Section 2	64	44	21	13	36	64	44
Section 3	115	43	21	32	75	115	43
Section 4	13	15	4	4	11	13	15
Sub Total	259	138	63	58	173	455	495

❖ Non-Title Holders (NTHs)

Although non titleholders do not possess legal ownership rights, they are recognized as Project Affected Persons and are eligible for resettlement assistance and livelihood support in accordance with the approved Compensation and Resettlement Policy

Out of total 466 NTHs , 173 (37.12%) PAHs are squatters losing residential & Commercial structures and 293 (62.88%) PAHs are Notified Slum Dwellers losing residential structures. The details are provided in the Table 4.8 below.

Table 4.8: Section wise Type of Impacts - Squatters / Slum Dwellers

Section Name	Squatters		Notified Slum Dwellers (Residential)	Grand Total
	Residential	Commercial		
Section 1	161	1	99	261
Section 2	5	0	0	5
Section 3	5	1	194	200
Section 4	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	171	2	293	466



❖ **Tenants**

Tenants, despite not owning the affected structures, experience economic displacement due to loss of shelter or business premises and are therefore entitled to rental, shifting, and livelihood assistance

Out of total 331 Tenants, 290 (87.61%) PAHs are residential Tenants, and 37 (11.18 %) PAHs are commercial Tenants, and 4 (1.21%) PAHs are **Residential cum Commercial Tenants**. The details are provided in the Table 4.9 below.

Table 4.9: Section wise Type of Impacts - Tenants

Section Name	Residential Tenants	Commercial Tenants	Residential cum Commercial Tenants	Grand Total
Section 1	36	7	0	43
Section 2	67	4	0	71
Section 3	180	26	4	210
Section 4	7	0	0	7
Sub Total	290	37	4	331
As Per SIA	109	47	0	156

The start date of project census survey i.e. 08 April 2025 is the cut-off date for non-titleholders who will be eligible for compensation and assistance under the project. For titleholders, the date of notification of intended acquisition (Section 28) as per the provisions of KIAD Act 1966 will be treated as the cut-off date.

❖ **Typology of Affected Structures - Title Holders**

Among 495 affected title holders, 331(66.87%) PAHs are losing residential structures, 101 (20.40%) PAHs are losing land, 49 (9.90%) are losing commercial structures whereas 14 (2.83%) are losing residential cum commercial structure due to proposed project.

Table 4.10: Typology of Affected Structures - Title Holders

Sr. No	Affected Households (TH)	Semi-pucca	Pucca	Total
1	Residential (HH)	83	248	331
2	Commercial (HH)	21	28	49
3	Residential / Commercial (HH)	3	11	14
Total		107	287	394

The structures being affected by project are of two types by construction such as semi-pucca and pucca. Out of 394 affected structures, 107 (27.16%) structure are semi-pucca and 287 (72.84%) structure are pucca. The type of constructions of the affected structures is given in the Table 4.10

❖ **Typology of Affected Structures - Non-Titleholders**

With respect to non-title holders, 466 families are affected due to the project. Out of which 173 (37.12%) are residential squatters, and 293 (62.18%) are Slum Dwellers. Among squatters, the majority (96 households) live in katcha structures, followed by 46 in semi-pucca and 31 pucca structures, indicating relatively poor housing conditions. In contrast, slum dwellers are predominantly concentrated in semi-pucca structures (190 households), while 101 households

³⁵ Out of 22 CPRs Sl. No. 17 (Temple 1 Nos), Sl. No.9,13 & 15 (Schools 3 Nos), Sl. No. 18 (Anganwadi 1 No) are belonging to Pvt owners, which are notified through KIADB.



live in katcha structures and only 2 households occupy pucca structures. Overall, the distribution indicates that most NTH households (236) live in semi-pucca structures, followed by 197 in katcha structures, with only 33 in pucca buildings, reflecting generally vulnerable housing conditions that will require careful consideration during relocation and resettlement planning.

Table 4.11: Typology of Affected Structures - Non-Titleholders

Sr. No	Affected Households (NTH)	Katcha	Semi Pucca	Pucca	Total
1.	Squatters Residential	96	46	31	173
2.	Slum Dwellers	101	190	2	293
Total		197	236	33	466

❖ Typology of Affected Structures - Tenants

Table 4.12 indicates that a total of 331 tenant households are affected, comprising 290 residential tenants (87.6%), 37 commercial tenants (11.2%), and 4 households (1.2%) using the premises for both residential and commercial purposes. A large majority of these tenants, 287 households (about 86.7%), are located in pucca structures, while 44 households (13.3%) occupy semi-pucca structures. This pattern suggests that most tenant households are situated in relatively permanent buildings, particularly in the residential category. The relatively smaller proportion of semi-pucca structures indicates limited structural vulnerability among tenants, but these households may still require focused support during relocation and livelihood restoration, especially for those dependent on commercial activities.

Table 4.12: Typology of Affected Structures - Tenants

Sr. No	Affected Households (NTH)	Semi Pucca	Pucca	Total
1.	Tenants Residential	31	259	290
2.	Tenant Commercial	12	25	37
3.	Tenants Residential / Commercial	1	3	4
Total		44	287	331

4.3 Loss of Community Property Resources

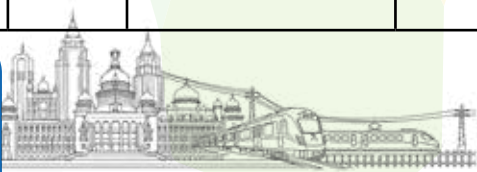
Total 22 structures used by community are identified to be affected by the Corridor 2 project. The types of affected Community Property Resources (CPRs) are presented in the Table below. CPRs will be compensated (to registered trust, society or committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure at a new location in consultation with the affected community. However, during SIA only 15 CPRs were identified, as CPRs in Janakiram Layout were not identified.

Table 4.13: Common Property Resources :

SL NO	BSRP CH:	Name / Type of CPR	Location	Status of shifting/Restoration
1	3+250	Muneswara & Ganapathy Temple	Lingarajapura	The land belonging to temple is acquired, wherein, alternative land for the temple is identified within 100m radius. The valuation of the temple is completed. It is advised to register a Trust & to open a bank account. Further, the valued amount will be deposited to the trust. Further, assistance during the construction will be given.



2	3+300	Mutthumariyamma Temple	Lingarajapura	The land belonging to temple is an encroachment of Railway land, wherein, alternative land for the temple is identified within 25m radius. The valuation of the temple is completed. It is advised to register a Trust & to open a bank account. Further, the valued amount will be deposited to the trust. Further, assistance during the construction will be given.
3	3+400	Mariyamma Katte	Lingarajapura	Katte is a small place to worship, where the Lord is in a form of small stone beneath a tree. The land belonging to temple is an encroachment of Railway land, wherein, alternative land for the temple is identified within 25m radius. The valuation of the temple is completed. It is advised to register a Trust & to open a bank account. Further, the valued amount will be deposited to the trust. Further, assistance during the construction will be given.
4	3+400	Church	Lingarajapura	The land belonging to this is an encroachment of Railway land, wherein, alternative land for the temple is identified within 25m radius. The valuation of the temple is completed. It is advised to register a Trust & to open a bank account. Further, the valued amount will be deposited to the trust. Further, assistance during the construction will be given.
5	3+670	Mutthumariyamma Temple	Lingarajapura	The land belonging to this is an encroachment of Railway land, wherein, alternative land for the temple is identified within 25m radius. The valuation of the temple is completed. It is advised to register a Trust & to open a bank account. Further, the valued amount will be deposited to the trust. Further, assistance during the construction will be given.
6	3+700	Angadamma Temple	Lingarajapura	The land belonging to this is an encroachment of Railway land, wherein, alternative land for the temple is identified within 25m radius. The valuation of the temple is completed. It is advised to register a Trust & to open a bank account. Further, the valued amount will be deposited to the trust. Further, assistance during the construction will be given.



7	3+870	Renuka Yalamma Temple	Lingarajapura	The land belonging to this is an encroachment of Railway land, wherein, alternative land for the temple is identified within 25m radius. The valuation of the temple is completed. It is advised to register a Trust & to open a bank account. Further, the valued amount will be deposited to the trust. Further, assistance during the construction will be given.
8	4+780	Nursing Room	Lingarajapura	Engineering solution has been undertaken by KRIDE, where, the land is acquired in partial, the clinic is continued in the remaining land.
9	5+150	Siddhartha School & PU college	Lingarajapura	Only the compound wall of the school is under acquisition. The wall is restored to a new location & necessary compensation towards land and structure is paid.
10	6+570	Mosque	Kadugondana Halli	The trust owned another parcel of land wherein, the trust themselves consented to shift the Mosque, wherein, the valuation of land & structure are paid with solatium & interest. The work is in progress & KRIDE is assisting them with the construction.
11	8+180	Church	Veeranapalya	The land of the church is an encroachment of Railway & BDA lands. Minimal portion of land is acquired with the suitable compensation of structure. KRIDE is providing necessary assistance to the concerned.
12	8+775	Muneswar Temple	Nagavara	The land belonging to temple is acquired, wherein, alternative land was identified and construction is under process. KRIDE is already assisting the representatives in construction works.
13	9+100	St. Paul School	Nagavara	School building is not under acquisition, only the portion of school's play area is affected. However, the case is in Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka due to the consent of the owner for compensation was not given.
14	9+600	Muneswar Temple	Vishwanatha Nagenahalli	The land belonging to this is an encroachment of Railway land, wherein, engineering solution is under preparation to not to disturb the temple.



15	12+800	New Flowrence Public School	Nagashettihalli	One of the school building is under acquisition, however, the institution accomodated the affected classrooms in another building in their campus.
16	13+120	Naga Katte	Mathikere	Katte is a small place to worship, where the Lord is in a form of small stone beneath a tree. Beyond BSRP boundary, suitable area equivalent to existing area will be provided.
17	14+700	Gajendra Temple	Mathikere	The temple is belonging to a single family, which is acquired as private land acquisition. The valuation to the land & buildings were received by them including solatium & interest. The owner consented and shifting the temple to another parcel of land.
18	14+700	Anganavadi	Mathikere	The nursery school is belonging to a single family, which is acquired as private land acquisition. The valuation to the land & buildings were received by them including solatium & interest. The owner consented and shifting the temple to their another parcel of land.
19	14+750	Church	Mathikere	The land belonging to church is partially acquired, wherein, in the remaining portion of land, the deity will be accomodated. KRIDE is already assisting the representatives in construction works.
20	14+750	RO-Plant	Mathikere	Plan is under preparation to shift the plant to the land beyond BSRP boundary and will be restored.
21	15+100	RO-Plant	Mathikere	Plan is under preparation to shift the plant to the land beyond BSRP boundary and will be restored.
22	16+475	Church	Yasawanthpura	The land belonging to church is partially acquired, wherein, in the remaining portion of land, the deity will be accomodated. KRIDE is already assisting the representatives in construction works.

The affected Common Property Resources (CPRs) will be relocated or reconstructed in consultation with the local community and relevant authorities to ensure continued access and cultural continuity.

The impacts identified in this chapter form the basis for the socio economic analysis, vulnerability assessment, and design of resettlement and livelihood restoration measures presented in the subsequent chapters



5. Socio-Economic Profile of Project Affected Households

5.1 Socio-economic Information of Project Affected Households

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) activities commenced at a later stage of the project due to differences in institutional timelines. Although the project has been under progress since 2023, the Social and Environmental Management Unit (SEMU) was constituted at a later stage in January 2025, and the Resettlement Action Plan Preparation and Implementation Consultant (RAPPIC) was onboarded in February 2025. Consequently, RAP preparation began after certain project activities particularly land acquisition and compensation disbursement have already been initiated.

Prior to the commencement of the RAP process for Corridor 2, compensation payments for 176 properties out of the total of 495 number of properties have already been made to affected landowners in 2024 by KIADB under the provisions of the KIAD Act, in compliance with RFCTLARR Act 2013 for land acquisition and payment. The socio-economic survey was subsequently undertaken to establish the baseline status of households in the project area and to serve as a benchmark for assessing project progress and impacts throughout the project cycle. The survey format used for data collection is attached in Annexure 1.

A total of 1292 households were identified as affected under Corridor-2, comprising 495 titleholders, 331 Tenants, and 466 non-titleholders. However, during the first survey period from April 2025 to June 2025 - 621 PAHs were surveyed, and during the additional survey carried out from October 2025 to November 2025, 130 PAHs were surveyed.

Out of the total 1,292 Project Affected Households identified under Corridor 2, detailed socio economic surveys were completed for 751 households. All socio economic analysis and tables presented in this chapter are based on this surveyed sample of 751 households, unless stated otherwise. The remaining households could not be surveyed due to accessibility constraints, absence during survey periods, or unwillingness to participate."

For the remaining 198 Titleholder (TH) households and 12 (NTH-Squatter) , surveys could not be completed despite three repeated attempts during the survey period due to specific practical constraints. These include: (i) 32 households whose properties have been fully acquired and who have already vacated the premises; (ii) 31 households that were partially affected and have temporarily relocated; (iii) 50 cases of vacant land parcels where the owners reside elsewhere; (iv) 20 Project Affected Households (PAHs) residing in two apartment complexes who declined to share information due to privacy concerns; (v) 65 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who remained unresponsive despite repeated follow-ups; and (vi) 12 NTH - squatters in Sections 1 and 2 whose cases are currently under litigation, and for whom compensation processing will be undertaken upon resolution of the court case, as confirmed by the concerned authorities.

Household-wise details of all such cases notwithstanding the non-survey status, these households remain eligible for compensation and assistance in accordance with the entitlement framework, based on available asset inventories, land acquisition records, and subsequent verification.

Subsequent RAP activities have therefore focused on documenting these earlier actions, verifying their compliance with applicable safeguard frameworks, and aligning all remaining Compensation and Resettlement (C&R) activities with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). This section presents the findings of the socio-economic survey carried out for Corridor2.

5.2 Category of Impact of the Surveyed Households

Out of the 751 households surveyed, 297 households (39.55%) are titleholders, 190 Tenants (25.30%), while 264 households (35.15%) are non-titleholders, Nearly 60% of PAHs fall under non-titleholder categories (tenants, squatters, and slum dwellers), indicating high tenure insecurity and limited eligibility for direct land compensation, thereby increasing dependence



on resettlement assistance and livelihood support. The details are presented in Table 5.1 and 5.1 and illustrated in Figure 5.1.

Table 5.1: Category of Impact of Households

Category of Impact	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Total
Titleholder	45	92	143	17	297
	13.72%	82.88%	48.81%	89.47%	39.55%
Non-title holders	283	19	150	2	454
	86.28%	17.12%	51.19%	10.53%	60.45%
Total	328	111	293	19	751

Source: Socio-Economic Survey (Percentages are calculated based on the surveyed sample of 751 households.)

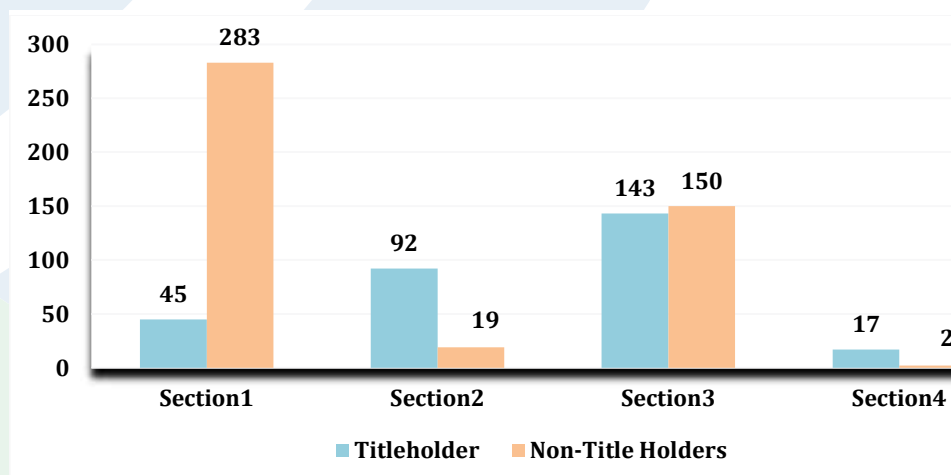


Figure 5.1: Category of Impact

Table 5.2: Category of Impact of Non-title Holders

Category of Impact of the PAHs	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Total
Titleholder	45	92	143	17	297
	13.72%	82.88%	48.81%	89.47%	39.55%
Tenants	19	19	150	2	190
	5.79%	17.12%	51.19%	10.53%	25.30%
Squatters	165	0	0	0	165
	50.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	21.97%
Slum Dwellers	99	0	0	0	99
	30.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	13.18%
Total	328	111	293	19	751

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

As per the survey, the Corridor-2 project will largely impact residential assets, with 655 residential structures (87.22%) affected. Commercial structures account for 35 units (4.66%), while 23 residential-cum-commercial structures (3.06%) will face mixed-use impacts. Additionally, 5 agricultural land parcels (0.67%) and 33 vacant plots (4.39%) are likely to be affected. The predominance of residential impacts underscores the need for focused resettlement and rehabilitation planning, along with livelihood support for affected commercial and mixed-use establishments in accordance with applicable R&R policies. The detailed breakup of the affected



structures is presented in **Table 5.3**.

Table 5.3: Category of Permanent loss

Category of Likely Loss	Section1	Section2	Section3	Section4	Total
Residential	325	90	236	4	655
	99.09%	81.08%	80.55%	21.05%	87.22%
Commercial	1	1	32	1	35
	0.30%	0.90%	10.92%	5.26%	4.66%
Residential cum Commercial	1	3	17	2	23
	0.30%	2.70%	5.80%	10.53%	3.06%
Agricultural land	0	5	0	0	5
	0.00%	4.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%
Vacant/Open land plot	1	12	8	12	33
	0.30%	10.81%	2.73%	63.16%	4.39%
Total	328	111	293	19	751

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

5.3 Gender Characteristics of Affected Persons

Among the 751 PAHs, 447 households (59.52%) are male-headed, and 304 households (40.48%) are female-headed. The total PAPs comprise 3,129 persons, including 1,826 males (58.36%) and 1,303 females (41.64%).

Female-headed households are predominantly concentrated in Section-1, which also records the highest proportion of Women Headed PAHs, while male-headed households are more prevalent in Sections-2, 3, and 4. The relatively high proportion of women headed households indicates increased socio economic vulnerability and has been considered in the design of targeted assistance and livelihood interventions.

Details of the gender distribution are presented in Table 5.4, Table 5.5, and Figure 5.1.

Table 5.4: Gender of the Head of the PAHs

Category	Section1	Section2	Section3	Section4	Total
Male	154	72	205	16	447
	46.95%	64.86%	69.97%	84.21%	59.52%
Female	174	39	88	3	304
	53.05%	35.14%	30.03%	15.79%	40.48%
Total	328	111	293	19	751

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

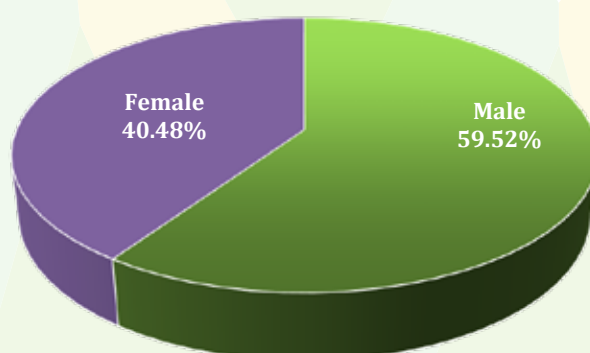


Figure 5.2: Gender of the PAHs Headed

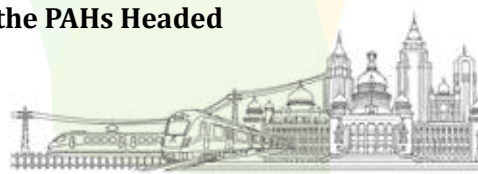


Table 5.5: Gender-wise Project Affected Persons

Categories of PAPs	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Total
Male	689	280	794	63	1826
	47.26%	63.21%	69.04%	80.77%	58.36%
Female	769	163	356	15	1303
	52.74%	36.79%	30.96%	19.23%	41.64%
Total	1458	443	1150	78	3129

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

5.4 Religious Category of Households

Social customs and traditions play a major role in determining the socio- economic development as well as occupational patterns in the influence area. Keeping this in mind, an initial analysis was conducted to understand the religious profile of affected households. The religious composition of the 751 surveyed households is predominantly Hindu, comprising 592 households (78.83%), followed by Muslim households at 99 (13.18%) and Christian households at 54 (7.19%). Sikh and Jain households together account for less than 1% of the total. The distribution indicates no disproportionate impact on any single religious group; hence no religion-specific mitigation measures are required. Table 5.6 delineates the religious categories of the affected households.

Table 5.6: Religious Categories of Households

Religion	Section1	Section2	Section3	Section4	Total
Muslim	53	13	32	1	99
	16.16%	11.71%	10.92%	5.26%	13.18%
Hindu	252	82	240	18	592
	76.83%	73.87%	81.91%	94.74%	78.83%
Christian	23	12	19	0	54
	7.01%	10.81%	6.48%	0.00%	7.19%
Sikh	0	1	2	0	3
	0.00%	0.90%	0.68%	0.00%	0.40%
Jain	0	3	0	0	3
	0.00%	2.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.40%
Total	328	111	293	19	751

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

5.5 Social Categories of the Households

The social category profile of the 751 surveyed households indicates a high concentration of SC households, accounting for 297 households (39.55%), followed by Other Backward Classes at 252 households (33.56%), General Category households at 170 (22.64%), and ST Tribes at 32 households (4.26%). The presence of a significant proportion of SC/ST households necessitates enhanced social safeguard measures in accordance with applicable regulations and funding agency standards and necessitates inclusion in livelihood and resettlement planning. The detailed distribution of social categories in the project area is presented in **Table 5.7** and illustrated in **Figure 5.3**.



Table 5.7: Social Categories of the Households

Type of Social Category	Section1	Section2	Section3	Section4	Total
Scheduled Caste	218	12	52	15	297
	66.46%	10.81%	17.75%	78.95%	39.55%
Scheduled Tribes	14	6	12	0	32
	4.27%	5.41%	4.10%	0.00%	4.26%
Other Backward Class	70	68	112	2	252
	21.34%	61.26%	38.23%	10.53%	33.56%
General Category	26	25	117	2	170
	7.93%	22.52%	39.93%	10.53%	22.64%
Total	328	111	293	19	751

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

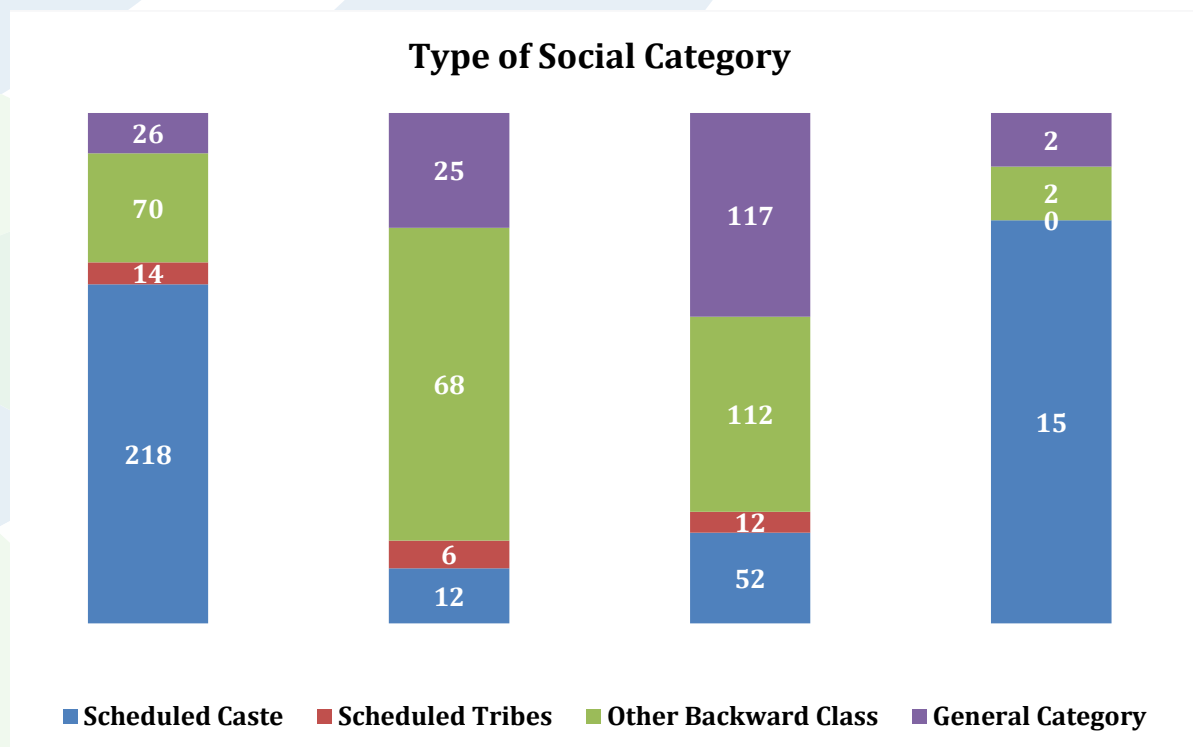


Figure 5.3: Social Categories of PAHs

5.6 Annual Income Level of the Households

The income distribution of the 751 surveyed households indicates that a majority fall within the lower- and middle-income brackets. Household income refers to total annual income from all sources, as reported by surveyed households

Households earning up to ₹3.00 lakh annually account for 418 households (55.66%), while 282 households (37.56%) fall within the ₹1.00–3.00 lakh range. Higher-income households earning above ₹6.00 lakh constitute a smaller share at 102 households (13.58%). The predominance of lower-income households indicates the need for income restoration and livelihood support measures as part of the resettlement and rehabilitation framework. The number of households under each category of income level is summarized in Table 5.8 and Figure 5.4



Table 5.8: Annual Income of the Households

Annual Income (INR)	Section1	Section2	Section3	Section4	Total
Up to 1,00,000	31 9.45%	2 1.80%	5 1.71%	2 10.53%	40 5.33%
1,00,000 to 2,00,000	116 35.37%	7 6.31%	54 18.43%	3 15.79%	180 23.97%
2,00,000 to 3,00,000	86 26.22%	36 32.43%	72 24.57%	4 21.05%	198 26.36%
3,00,000 to 4,00,000	46 14.02%	10 9.01%	41 13.99%	4 21.05%	101 13.45%
4,00,000 to 5,00,000	22 6.71%	18 16.22%	28 9.56%	1 5.26%	69 9.19%
5,00,000 to 6,00,000	17 5.18%	9 8.11%	35 11.95%	0 0.00%	61 8.12%
Above 6,00,000	10 3.05%	29 26.13%	58 19.80%	5 26.32%	102 13.58%
Total	328	111	293	19	751

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

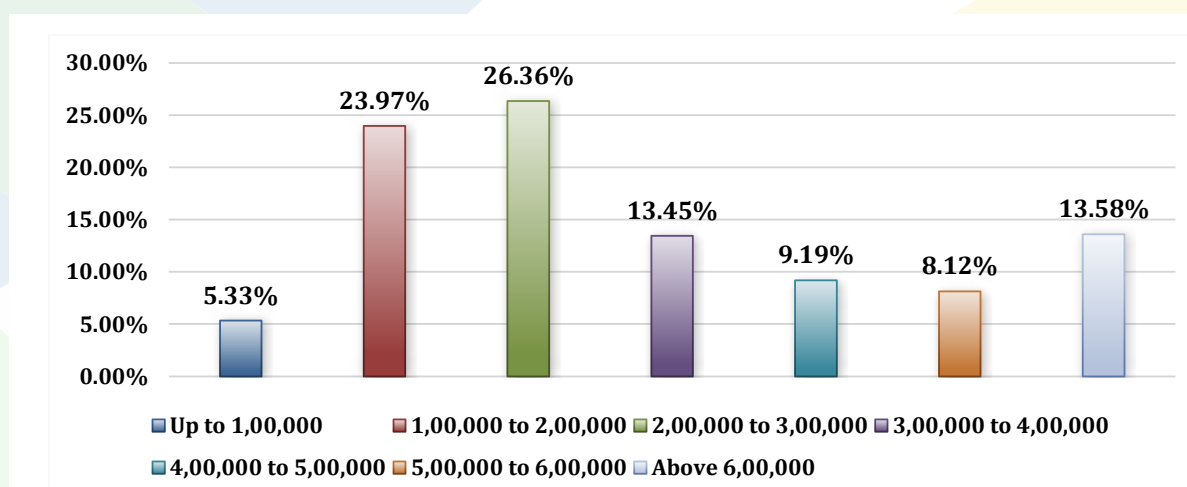


Figure 5.4: Average Annual Income of PAHs

5.7 Educational Status of Head of the Households

The educational status of the 751 surveyed households indicates varying levels of literacy and educational attainment. Overall, 215 persons (28.63%) are illiterate, while 63 (8.39%) have completed primary schooling and 96 (12.78%) upper primary schooling. High school education is the most common, with 208 individuals (27.70%), followed by graduates (68 persons, 9.05%) and post-graduates (74 persons, 9.85%). A smaller proportion holds technical (17 persons, 2.26%) or professional qualifications (10 persons, 1.33%). Section-1 exhibits the highest illiteracy rate (45.73%), whereas Section-4 shows the greatest proportion of high school-educated individuals (63.16%). The details are summarized in Table 5.9.



Table 5.9: Educational Status of Head of the Households

Type of Education	Section1	Section2	Section3	Section4	Total
Illiterate	150	15	50	0	215
	45.73%	13.51%	17.06%	0.00%	28.63%
Primary Schooling	38	6	19	0	63
	11.59%	5.41%	6.48%	0.00%	8.39%
Upper Primary Schooling	48	16	30	2	96
	14.63%	14.41%	10.24%	10.53%	12.78%
High School	68	28	100	12	208
	20.73%	25.23%	34.13%	63.16%	27.70%
Graduate	15	16	35	2	68
	4.57%	14.41%	11.95%	10.53%	9.05%
Post-Graduate	6	20	45	3	74
	1.83%	18.02%	15.36%	15.79%	9.85%
Technical	3	4	10	0	17
	0.91%	3.60%	3.41%	0.00%	2.26%
Professional	0	6	4	0	10
	0.00%	5.41%	1.37%	0.00%	1.33%
Total	328	111	293	19	751

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

5.8 Occupational Status of Affected Households

The occupational composition of the 751 surveyed households is dominated by daily wage earners, comprising 317 households (42.21%), followed by self-employed and housewives (12.92% each) and private employees (12.25%). Section-1 has the highest concentration of daily wage earners (57.62%), while Sections-2 and 3 show more self-employed and private employees. The predominance of informal and low-income occupations highlights the need for targeted livelihood restoration and skill development measures as part of the resettlement and rehabilitation plan. The details of the occupational status of affected households are summarized in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10: Occupational Status of Head of PAH

Occupation	Section1	Section2	Section3	Section4	Total
Daily Wage Earner	189	19	98	11	317
	57.62%	17.12%	33.45%	57.89%	42.21%
Self Employed	24	18	52	3	97
	7.32%	16.22%	17.75%	15.79%	12.92%
House wife	50	20	27	0	97
	15.24%	18.02%	9.22%	.00%	12.92%
Private employee	18	20	54	0	92
	5.49%	18.02%	18.43%	.00%	12.25%
Agriculturist	1	0	0	2	3
	.30%	.00%	.00%	10.53%	.40%



Retired	24	10	22	0	56
	7.32%	9.01%	7.51%	.00%	7.46%
Business	8	16	28	3	55
	2.44%	14.41%	9.56%	15.79%	7.32%
Govt. Service	6	3	6	0	15
	1.83%	2.70%	2.05%	.00%	2.00%
Professional	0	3	3	0	6
	.00%	2.70%	1.02%	.00%	.80%
Student	0	0	1	0	1
	.00%	.00%	.34%	.00%	.13%
Unemployed	6	0	1	0	7
	1.8%	0.0%	.3%	0.0%	.9%
Seasonal Unemployed	1	1	1	0	3
	.30%	.90%	.34%	.00%	.40%
Handicapped	1	1	0	0	2
	.30%	.90%	.00%	.00%	.27%
Total	328	111	293	19	751

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

Over 55% of households are engaged in informal or semi-formal occupations (daily wage + self-employed), indicating high exposure to income volatility and direct sensitivity to project-induced disruptions.

5.9 Poverty Status

The distribution of ration cards among the 751 surveyed households indicates that 393 households (52.33%) hold BPL cards, 81 households (10.79%) hold Above Poverty Line (APL) cards, and 11 households (1.46%) have Antyodhaya cards. A significant proportion of households, 266 (35.42%), do not possess any ration card. Section-1 has the highest concentration of BPL households (69.21%), while Sections-2 and 3 show a relatively larger share of households without ration cards. The prevalence of BPL and non-card holding households highlights socio-economic vulnerability and the need for targeted support in food security and welfare assistance programs as part of the resettlement and rehabilitation measures. The details of Ration Card are given in the Table 5.11 and Figure 5.5.

Table 5.11: Category of Ration Card

Category of Ration Card	Section1	Section2	Section3	Section4	Total
Antyodaya Anna Yojana	10	0	1	0	11
	3.05%	0.00%	0.34%	0.00%	1.46%
BPL	227	25	130	11	393
	69.21%	22.52%	44.37%	57.89%	52.33%
APL	23	24	34	0	81
	7.01%	21.62%	11.60%	0.00%	10.79%
No Card	68	62	128	8	266
	20.73%	55.86%	43.69%	42.11%	35.42%
Total	328	111	293	19	751

Source: Socio-Economic Survey



The presence of 35% households without ration cards indicates exclusion from formal welfare systems, requiring proactive inclusion measures under RAP

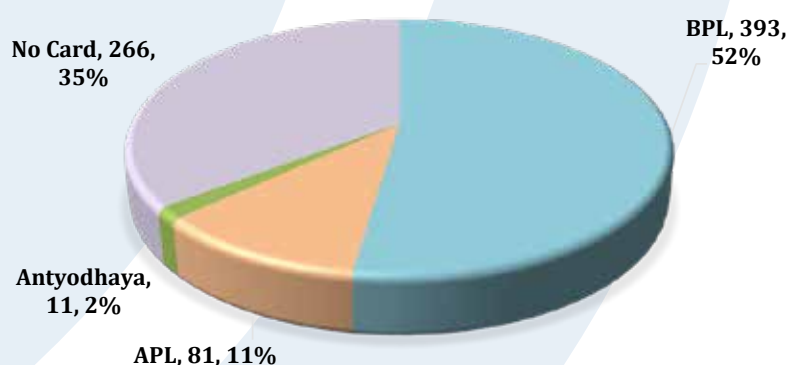


Figure 5.5: Poverty Status of PAHs

5.10 Family Pattern

The family structure of the 751 surveyed households is predominantly nuclear, comprising 546 households (72.70%), followed by joint families at 142 households (18.91%), single-person households at 59 (7.86%), and extended families at 4 households (0.53%). Section-2 has the highest proportion of joint families (35.14%), while Section-4 shows a relatively larger share of single-person households (15.79%). The predominance of nuclear families reflects smaller household sizes, which may influence social dynamics and community support mechanisms during project implementation. The details of Family Patterns are summarized in the Table 5.12

Table 5.12: Category of Family Pattern

Family Pattern	Section1	Section2	Section3	Section4	Total
Joint	53	39	46	4	142
	16.16%	35.14%	15.70%	21.05%	18.91%
Nuclear	256	62	216	12	546
	78.05%	55.86%	73.72%	63.16%	72.70%
Single	16	9	31	3	59
	4.88%	8.11%	10.58%	15.79%	7.86%
Extended	3	1	0	0	4
	0.91%	0.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.53%
Total	328	111	293	19	751

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

5.11 Decision Making

The financial decision-making is predominantly shared, with 448 households (59.65%) reporting joint participation by both male and female members. Male-only decision-making occurs in 202 households (26.90%), while female-only decision-making is observed in 101 households (13.45%). Section-1 and Section-3 show a higher prevalence of joint decision-making, whereas male-dominated decisions are more pronounced in Section-3. The findings suggest increasing involvement of women in household financial matters, highlighting the importance of considering gender dynamics in project consultations and support programs. The details are given in the Table 5.13.



Table 5.13: Decision Making and Participation at Household Level-Financial Matter

Category	Section1	Section2	Section3	Section4	Total
Male	75	32	90	5	202
	22.87%	28.83%	30.72%	26.32%	26.90%
Female	66	5	27	3	101
	20.12%	4.50%	9.22%	15.79%	13.45%
Both	187	74	176	11	448
	57.01%	66.67%	60.07%	57.89%	59.65%
Total	328	111	293	19	751

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

5.12 Household Assets

The survey shows widespread ownership of basic assets, with mobile phones (757 households), televisions (607), two-wheelers (469), and refrigerators (410) being most common. Ownership of other appliances such as washing machines, food processors, computers, and air conditioners is lower. Section-3 generally exhibits higher asset ownership, reflecting variations in household wealth and access to modern amenities. The variation in household assets indicates differing levels of resilience, with less-asset households being more vulnerable to income or livelihood disruptions, highlighting the need for targeted support during resettlement and rehabilitation. Assets details of PAPs households are given in Table 5.14 below:

Table 5.14: Household Assets

Household Assets	Section1	Section2	Section3	Section4	Total
TV	235	105	250	17	607
Refrigerator	75	85	237	13	410
Two-wheeler	111	95	251	12	469
Four-Wheeler	10	25	66	2	103
Telephone/Mob. Phone	302	108	330	17	757
Washing Machine	72	67	163	14	316
Food Processor/ Mixer/Grinder	172	95	230	17	514
Computer/Laptop	3	14	42	2	61
Air Conditioner	1	6	18	1	26
Air Cooler	1	5	12	0	18
Microwave oven	3	4	11	0	18

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

5.13 Loan-availment status of PAHs

The loan-availment status of PAHs shows varying levels of financial dependence, with some households having outstanding loans for education, housing, or business. Loan details show significant variation among PAHs, with Section-1 averaging ₹1.44 lakh loans and short tenures, while Section-3 averages ₹24.22 lakh with longer tenures and higher outstanding debt, indicating greater economic vulnerability and the need for targeted financial and livelihood support. High loan burdens, particularly in Section 3 (avg. ₹24 lakh), indicate financial vulnerability, where income disruption may directly affect repayment capacity and increase indebtedness. Details of loans availed by PAHs are given in Figure 5.6 and Table 5.15



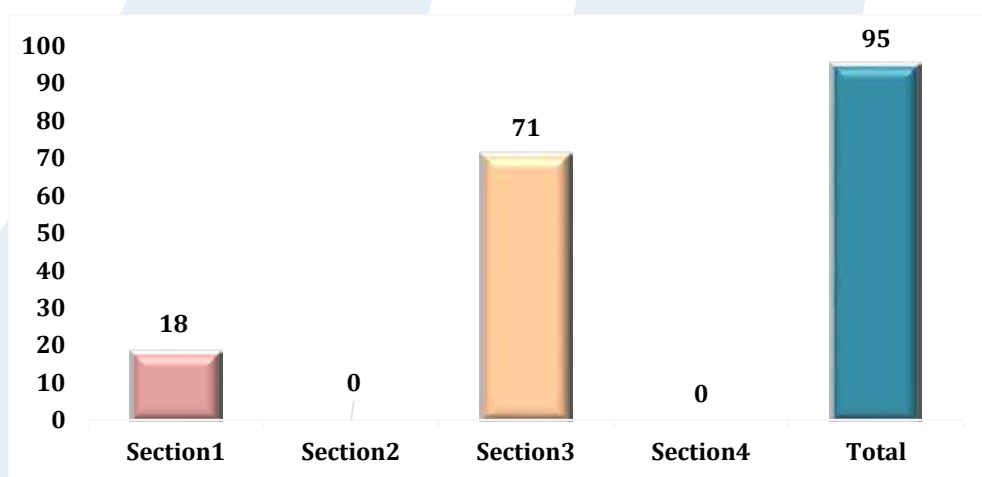


Figure 5.6: Loan availed status of PAHs

Table 5.15: Loan Amount Details

Loan Details	Section1	Section3
Average Amount of loan availed (in Rs.)	143601.1905	2422142.857
Average Outstanding loan amount (in Rs.)	44153.7619	1412892.857
Loan tenure (in months)	18	71

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

5.14 Age Group of Heads of PAHs

The age distribution of head of the PAHs shows that the majority, 455 individuals (60.59%), are in the 36–59 years age group, followed by 19–35 years at 149 (19.84%) and above 60 years at 147 (19.57%). Section-4 has the highest proportion of middle-aged PAHs (94.74%), while Section-2 and Section-3 also show a predominance of the 36–59 age group. This indicates that most PAPs are of working age, suggesting potential livelihood impacts and the importance of targeted income restoration and skill development measures during resettlement. The details of the age group of PAPH heads are summarized in Table 5.16.

Table 5.16: Age group of PAPs Heads

Age Group	Section1	Section2	Section3	Section4	Total
19 to 35 yrs	82	14	53	0	149
	25.00%	12.61%	18.09%	0.00%	19.84%
36 to 59 yrs	189	69	179	18	455
	57.62%	62.16%	61.09%	94.74%	60.59%
Above 60 yrs	57	28	61	1	147
	17.38%	25.23%	20.82%	5.26%	19.57%
Total	328	111	293	19	751

Source: Socio-Economic Survey



5.15 Family Size of PAHs

The family size distribution of the households shows that most households are small (2–4 members), accounting for 445 households (59.25%), followed by medium-sized families (5–7 members) at 235 (31.29%). Large families (above 7 members) and single-person households constitute smaller shares, 34 (4.53%) and 37 (4.93%) respectively. The predominance of small and medium-sized families indicates relatively compact household units, which may influence social support needs and vulnerability during project implementation. . The details of the family size are given in the Table 5.17.

Table 5.17: Family Size of PAPs

Family Size	Section1	Section2	Section3	Section4	Total
Small (2-4)	170	73	191	11	445
	51.83%	65.77%	65.19%	57.89%	59.25%
Medium (5-7)	138	27	66	4	235
	42.07%	24.32%	22.53%	21.05%	31.29%
Large (Above 7)	13	5	14	2	34
	3.96%	4.50%	4.78%	10.53%	4.53%
Single	7	6	22	2	37
	2.13%	5.41%	7.51%	10.53%	4.93%
Total	328	111	293	19	751

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

5.16 Expenditures of PAHs

Household expenditures are highest on education and food, followed by health, transport, and other essentials. Sections 2 and 3 show comparatively higher spending, reflecting higher income or living costs, highlighting the need for targeted financial and livelihood support during resettlement. . The average monthly expenses of PAHs are given in the Table 5.18.

Table 5.18: Average Monthly Expenses of PAHs (In INR)

Expenses	Section1	Section2	Section3	Section4
Food	3915	5901	6133	5158
Education	3461	7093	6237	6444
Health	2191	4021	2980	3116
Local transport	1421	2398	2184	1727
Cooking Fuel	1233	1652	1523	1605
Vehicle maintenance	1820	4328	3706	2643
Communication	808	1331	1466	1423

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

5.17 Awareness about Communicable Diseases (HIV/AIDS, Covid. TB) among PAHs

High awareness levels provide a good baseline for targeted IEC interventions. The details of awareness and source of information about HIV/AIDS are given in Table 5.19 and Table 5.20.



Table 5.19: Awareness about Communicable (HIV/AIDS, Covid, TB etc)

Section1	Section2	Section3	Section4	Total
319	109	287	19	734
97.0%	98.20%	97.95%	100.00%	97.60%

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

Table 5.20: Source of Information about Communicable diseases

Source of information	Section1	Section2	Section4	Total
TV	189	56	12	367
	59.43%	50.91%	63.16%	50.00%
News Paper	102	22	0	242
	32.08%	20.00%	0.00%	32.97%
Radio	3	15	1	48
	0.94%	13.64%	5.26%	6.54%
NGO Camp	11	11	2	51
	3.46%	10.00%	10.53%	6.95%
Govt. Camp	13	6	4	26
	4.09%	5.45%	21.05%	3.54%
Total	318	110	19	734

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

5.18 Vulnerability of PAHs

Key Findings

- Out of 751 surveyed households, 580 households (approx.77%) are identified as vulnerable, indicating a high-risk socio-economic profile within the project area.
- Social vulnerability dominates, with SC/ST households constituting 56.7% of vulnerable households, followed by BPL households at 27.1%, highlighting the strong linkage between caste and economic disadvantage.

The section-wise analysis of vulnerability indicates distinct patterns across the project area. Section 1, which accounts for more than half of the total households, is predominantly characterized by caste-based vulnerability, with over 75% of households belonging to SC/ST categories, and relatively limited presence of other vulnerabilities, reflecting structural social disadvantage. In contrast, Section 2, though smaller in size, exhibits multi-dimensional vulnerability, with a higher concentration of women-headed households, elderly and persons with disabilities, and BPL households, indicating compound social risk requiring priority interventions.

Section 3 emerges as the most economically vulnerable, with nearly 50% of households classified as BPL, along with the presence of SC/ST and other demographic vulnerabilities such as widowed and elderly households, highlighting significant economic stress. Section 4, while entirely comprising SC/ST households, shows no additional recorded vulnerabilities; however, this finding should be interpreted cautiously due to the small sample size. Overall, the analysis underscores the need for section-specific, targeted interventions rather than a uniform approach.



Table 5.21: Details of Vulnerability of PAHs

Vulnerability	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Total
SC/ST	232	18	64	15	329
	76.32%	30.00%	31.84%	100.00%	56.72%
BPL household (Including Anthyodya)	51	14	92	0	157
	16.78%	23.33%	45.77%	0.00%	27.07%
Person with disability and/or old age	11	10	19	0	40
	3.62%	16.67%	9.45%	0.00%	6.90%
Widowed	2	2	6	0	10
	0.66%	3.33%	2.99%	0.00%	1.72%
Women headed household	8	16	20	0	44
	2.63%	26.67%	9.95%	0.00%	7.59%
Total	304	60	201	15	580

Source: Socio-Economic Survey

Overall, 77% of PAHs fall under at least one vulnerability category, indicating a high-risk socio-economic profile requiring targeted and differentiated interventions rather than uniform support

Note: Vulnerability prioritization has been undertaken using a severity-based hierarchy consistent with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

5.19 Main Findings of the Socio-Economic Profile

The socio-economic analysis of Project Affected Households (PAHs) highlights the following key findings:

- **High Vulnerability Profile**
 - o 580 out of 751 households ($\approx 77\%$) fall under one or more vulnerability categories, indicating a high-risk socio-economic baseline.
- **Predominance of Tenure Insecurity**
 - o Nearly 60% of PAHs are non-titleholders (tenants, squatters, slum dwellers), reflecting limited legal security and dependence on assistance-based rehabilitation.
- **Dependence on Informal Livelihoods**
 - o Over 55% of households are engaged in informal occupations (daily wage labour, self-employment), making them highly susceptible to income disruptions.
- **Low Income Levels and Limited Financial Resilience**
 - o Around 56% of households earn below ₹3 lakh annually, indicating limited capacity to absorb economic shocks.
- **Significant Presence of Women-Headed Households**
 - o 40.48% of households are women-headed, highlighting heightened vulnerability due to gender-based economic constraints.
- **Limited Access to Formal Welfare Systems**
 - o Approximately 35% of households lack ration cards, suggesting exclusion from public distribution and welfare schemes.
- **Low Educational Attainment**
 - o Majority of PAPs have education only up to secondary level, with limited technical qualifications, restricting access to formal employment opportunities.



- **High Indebtedness Among Certain Sections**
 - o Loan data indicates significant financial liabilities, particularly in economically weaker sections, increasing risk of financial distress during income disruption.
- **Section-wise Variation in Vulnerability**
 - o Vulnerability is not uniform across sections:
 - Section 1 → predominantly caste-based vulnerability
 - Section 2 → multi-dimensional vulnerability
 - Section 3 → economic (BPL-driven) vulnerability

5.20 Strategy for Livelihood and Social Support (Data-Driven Approach)

Based on the above findings, a targeted and evidence-based strategy has been developed to address the specific vulnerabilities of PAHs:

1. Addressing Tenure Insecurity (for informal settlements)

To address the challenges associated with tenure insecurity among non-titleholders, focussing on squatters, and slum dwellers, the project shall implement the following measures:

- Provide resettlement assistance viz., shifting, subsistence, inconvenience allowances, and transitional allowances in accordance with the approved Entitlement Matrix.
- Facilitate access to government housing programs such as the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) and relevant State housing schemes, wherever eligible.
- Ensure that squatters, and other non-titleholders are adequately covered under the project's entitlement framework and are not excluded from rehabilitation and resettlement benefits.
- Monitor and support vulnerable Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in securing formal housing arrangements through ownership, lease, or rental agreements, thereby reducing long-term tenure insecurity.
- Undertake post-relocation monitoring to assess the socio-economic transition of affected households and identify any emerging vulnerabilities.
- Provide targeted livelihood restoration and income enhancement support, particularly for vulnerable households, to facilitate recovery and improvement of living standards following relocation.
- Strengthen convergence with government welfare schemes and social protection programs to support sustainable rehabilitation outcomes and social inclusion.

2. Supporting Informal and Daily Wage Workers (≈55%)

- Prioritize PAPs for project-linked wage employment during construction phase
- Provide short-term income restoration support to prevent livelihood disruption
- Facilitate linkages with local contractors and service providers

3. Enhancing Income and Economic Resilience (≈56% Low-Income Households)

- Promote income diversification through skill training and micro-enterprises
- Provide toolkits, seed capital, and working capital support
- Strengthen access to credit through SHGs, banks, and MUDRA schemes

4. Women-Centric Livelihood Interventions (≈40% Women-Headed Households)

- Promote Self-Help Group (SHG)-based livelihood models
- Support home-based enterprises (tailoring, food processing, services)
- Facilitate financial inclusion and access to government schemes

5. Targeted Support for Vulnerable Households (≈77%)

- Provide additional assistance of ₹50,000 for vulnerable households
- Ensure priority access to all livelihood restoration programs
- Extend social security coverage (pensions, insurance, health schemes)



6. Inclusion in Social Protection Schemes (≈35% Excluded Households)

- Facilitate ration card enrolment and correction drives
- Link households to PMJDY, PMJJBY, PMSBY, Ayushman Bharat
- Ensure access to state welfare schemes for SC/ST and BPL households

7. Skill Development and Employability Enhancement

- Design market-oriented skill training programs (construction, services, trades)
- Focus on youth and working-age population (36–59 years)
- Provide certification and placement linkages

8. Addressing Section-specific Vulnerability

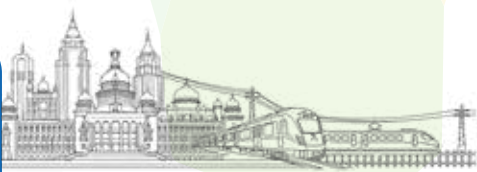
- Section 1: Focus on social inclusion and entitlement access
- Section 2: Intensive support for multi-vulnerable households (elderly, women-headed, disabled)
- Section 3: Focus on income stabilization and debt-sensitive interventions

9. Strengthening Financial Stability

- Facilitate financial literacy and debt management awareness
- Link households to formal banking and low-interest credit systems

10. Integrated and Phased Implementation

- Adopt a phased approach:
 - o Short-term: Income stabilization and social protection
 - o Medium-term: Skill development and livelihood diversification
 - o Long-term: Sustainable income and economic resilience



6. Livelihood Restoration Plan

6.1 Introduction

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) forms a critical component of the Resettlement Action Plan and is aimed at mitigating adverse economic impacts arising from land acquisition and construction activities under Corridor 2 of the Project. The LRP focuses on restoring, and where possible improving, income levels of Project Affected Households experiencing economic displacement, particularly those dependent on informal, location specific, and vulnerable livelihood sources.

The LRP is designed based on findings from the socio-economic survey (Chapter 5), which indicate that a substantial proportion of Project Affected Households (PAHs) are engaged in informal, low-income, and unstable occupations, including daily wage labour, petty trade, and self-employment. Out of the 751 households surveyed, 580 households (approximately 77%) belong to vulnerable categories, highlighting the need for targeted livelihood support interventions. The plan therefore adopts a restorative and enhancement approach, focusing not only on income recovery but also on improving long-term economic resilience through skill development, employment linkages, and access to institutional support systems.

6.2 Objectives of Livelihood Restoration

The key objectives of the LRP are:

- To restore affected households' income levels to pre-project conditions within a defined timeframe
- To reduce dependency on informal and unstable livelihood sources
- To enhance employability through skill development and certification
- To promote diversified and sustainable income opportunities, including self-employment
- To ensure targeted support for vulnerable households, particularly women, elderly, and economically weaker sections

6.3 Socio-economic Context and Key Findings

The socio-economic profile of PAHs reveals several structural vulnerabilities:

- A significant proportion of households are engaged in daily wage labour and informal employment, making them highly susceptible to income disruptions due to changes in location or access.
- Household incomes are predominantly within the lower income brackets, indicating limited financial buffers to absorb shocks.
- Educational attainment is largely restricted to primary and secondary levels, limiting access to formal sector employment.
- Asset ownership is minimal and largely confined to basic household assets, with negligible productive assets.
- A section of households is indebted, further constraining their ability to cope with temporary income loss.

Key Inference:

The socio economic profile indicates that a large proportion of affected households depend on informal and daily wage employment, with limited savings and social security coverage. As a result, even temporary disruption of livelihoods can lead to disproportionate economic stress, underscoring the need for phased and targeted livelihood restoration measures.

6.4 Livelihood Impact Assessment

Although the project does not result in widespread permanent loss of livelihood assets, it is likely to cause:

- Temporary disruption of income sources due to construction activities
- Reduced access to worksites, markets, and customer bases
- Loss of business visibility for petty traders and service providers



The most affected groups include:

- Daily wage labourers (approx. 40–45% of surveyed households)
- Small vendors and self-employed individuals
- Women engaged in home-based or informal work
- Vulnerable households with limited alternative income sources

Implication:

Livelihood impacts under Corridor 2 are primarily associated with temporary or permanent loss of access to workplaces, customer bases, and income earning locations, rather than loss of productive land or assets

6.5 Training Need Assessment

Livelihood restoration support will be extended to all Project Affected Households experiencing economic displacement due to the project, including titleholders, tenants, and non titleholders. Priority will be accorded to vulnerable households, such as women headed households, SC/ST households, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and Below Poverty Line families, as identified in Chapter 5. A detailed Training Need Assessment (TNA) will be undertaken by the RAP Implementation and Coordination Unit (RAPPIC) prior to the rollout of livelihood interventions.

The TNA will:

- Identify skill gaps based on existing occupation profiles
- Map training needs with local market demand
- Prioritize vulnerable groups for targeted interventions

Based on preliminary assessment, the following categories of training are proposed:

A. Livelihood-Oriented Training (Priority)

- Construction-related trades (masonry, plumbing, electrical work)
- Driving and transport services
- Tailoring and garment-related skills
- Repair and maintenance services
- Small business and entrepreneurship development •

B. Enabling & Social Capacity Building

- Financial literacy and digital payments
- Awareness on government schemes and entitlements
- Gender sensitization and workplace safety (POSH)
- Health and well-being (including mental health awareness)

6.6 Livelihood Restoration Measures

I. Wage Employment Support (Short-Term Stabilization)

Short term measures aim to stabilize household income during the transition period and prevent distress coping mechanisms such as indebtedness. Given that a large proportion of PAHs are dependent on daily wage labour, immediate income stabilization is critical.

- Approximately 300–350 households engaged in daily wage labour will be prioritized
- PAPs will be given preference in project-related employment, including:
 - o Construction support activities
 - o Transportation related services
 - o Site maintenance and housekeeping
 - o Security services

Contractors will be encouraged to source local labour, ensuring continuity of income during the construction phase. While project related employment opportunities cannot be guaranteed for all affected persons, eligible and interested PAPs will be given preference for suitable unskilled and semi skilled work, subject to availability and contractor requirements.

II. Skill Development and Employment Linkages

Short term measures aim to stabilize household income during the transition period and prevent



distress coping mechanisms such as indebtedness. Skill development will serve as a medium-term strategy to transition PAPs toward more stable income sources.

- Around 400–500 individuals (youth and working-age population) will be targeted
- Training programs will be aligned with:
 - o Market demand
 - o Individual preferences
- Certification-based training will be facilitated through recognized institutions either State/Central

III. Support for Self-Employment and Micro-Enterprises

Long term measures aim to enhance economic resilience by strengthening access to institutional finance, social security, and sustainable livelihood opportunities. A significant proportion of PAPs are engaged in petty trade and small businesses, requiring support for continuity.

- Approximately 150–200 households engaged in self-employment will be supported
- Assistance will include:
 - o Toolkits and working capital support
 - o Business re-establishment assistance
 - o Market linkage facilitation

Financial linkages will be facilitated through:

- SHGs and community institutions
- Linkages with suitable Government subsidies
- Banks and microfinance institutions

IV. Convergence with Government Schemes (Targeted Approach)

Rather than generic convergence, the project will adopt a targeted linkage strategy:

- 260 households in Janakiram Layout have already been linked to social security and welfare schemes
- Remaining eligible households will be systematically covered

Focus areas:

- Social security (pensions, insurance)
- Health coverage
- Skill development programs
- Financial inclusion
- Support in availing Street vending certificate (PM SVANidhi)

V. Women-Centric Livelihood Interventions

Women centric livelihood interventions are designed to enhance women's economic participation, decision making power, and income security, particularly among women headed households

- Women PAPs will be mobilized into Self-Help Groups (SHGs)
- Focus areas:
 - o Home-based enterprises (tailoring, food processing)
 - o Micro-enterprises and group-based activities
- Financial inclusion and credit access will be strengthened

VI. Targeted Support to Vulnerable Households

Out of 751 surveyed households, 580 are identified as vulnerable and will receive priority support. Vulnerable households will receive priority access to all livelihood restoration interventions, including early enrolment, individualized support, and follow up monitoring.

These include:

- Women-headed households
- Elderly persons
- Persons with disabilities
- Economically weaker households



Support measures:

- Priority access to employment and training
- Direct linkage with welfare schemes
- Continuous handholding support

6.7 Implementation Strategy and Timeline

RAPPIC will be responsible for planning, implementing, and monitoring livelihood restoration activities, with oversight from K RIDE and periodic reporting to funding agencies. Livelihood restoration will be implemented in a phased and integrated manner, aligned with project construction timelines.

Table 6.1: Phased Implementation Strategy

Timeline	Focus Areas	Planned Activities	Expected Outcomes
Short-Term (0–6 months)	Social protection & documentation	• Ration cards for uncovered PAHs • Enrolment in pensions, Ayushman Bharat, PMJDY, PMJJBY, PMSBY • Job opportunity at project sites • Gender sensitization workshops	Quick relief, food security, access to entitlements
Medium-Term (6–18 months)	Skill training & livelihood diversification	• Vocational training (plumbing, tailoring, driving, digital skills) • SHG formation & women-led enterprises • Toolkits & microfinance support • Scholarships & hostels for students • Adult & digital literacy	Enhanced employability, income diversification, women's empowerment
Long-Term (18+ months)	Sustainable livelihoods & housing	• Promotion of community enterprises • Entrepreneurship Development Programs (EDPs) for youth & women • Housing support via PMAY/State schemes • Credit, subsidy, and market linkages • Strengthened GRM & continuous monitoring	Sustainable income, housing stability, stronger social safety nets

6.8 Monitoring and Outcome Indicators

To ensure effectiveness, the following measurable indicators will be tracked:

- Number of PAPs provided employment opportunities
- Number of individuals trained and certified
- Number of households supported for self-employment
- Number of vulnerable households covered under various schemes

The Livelihood Restoration Plan adopts a phased, targeted, and adaptive approach to ensure that affected households are able to restore and stabilize their income sources over time. The implementation schedule, entitlement provisions, and institutional responsibilities supporting these measures are detailed in the subsequent chapters



6.9 Methodology and Implementation Framework for Livelihood Restoration of Project Affected Slum dwellers & squatters

6.9.1 Background

The BSRP Corridor-2 traverses' dense urban settlements, including notified slums and informal habitations such as squatters located along railway and government land. These households are predominantly dependent on informal and location-specific livelihoods and are therefore highly vulnerable to economic displacement.

In line with national regulations and international safeguard requirements (EIB ESS 6 / KfW ESS 5), a structured methodology has been adopted to ensure restoration of livelihoods and improvement of socio-economic conditions of Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

K-RIDE has initiated proactive resettlement and livelihood restoration measures, even while the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is under finalization, to minimize uncertainties and ensure timely support to affected households.

The key affected locations under this corridor include:

1. **Janakiram Layout**, comprising a mix of notified slum dwellers and squatters, where permanent displacement is anticipated. At Janakiram Layout, a total of 260 Project Affected Households (PAHs) are impacted, 99 households categorized as notified slum dwellers (recognized by Karnataka Slum Development Board – KSDB) and 161 households categorized as squatters (non-titleholders) residing on railway land
2. **M.R. Jayaram Colony, Mathikere**, a notified slum where temporary relocation is required due to construction-related safety concerns. At M.R. Jayaram Colony, approximately 194 households will undergo temporary relocation (6–12 months), after which they will return to their original residences.

6.9.2 Implementation Methodology

The implementation framework follows a **phased and participatory approach**, as outlined below:

1. **Socio-Economic Survey and Enumeration**
Comprehensive household-level surveys were conducted to identify PAPs, assess livelihood dependence, determine vulnerability status, and establish a baseline database for entitlement planning.
2. **Stakeholder Consultations and Community Engagement**
Continuous consultations, including public meetings and focus group discussions, were undertaken to disclose project impacts, explain entitlements, and incorporate community feedback.
3. **Engagement with Local Representatives**
Regular interactions were held with local MLAs, elected representatives, and community leaders to facilitate coordination, address concerns, and ensure local-level support.
4. **Confidence Building Measures**
Repeated field engagements and transparent communication were carried out to build trust among affected slum dwellers & squatters to ensure clarity regarding compensation, relocation, and timelines.
5. **Institutional Coordination and Convergence**
Multiple consultations were conducted with the Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB), leading to formal collaboration, including execution of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for temporary relocation arrangements and assistance during permanent relocation.



6. Resettlement Assistance

Resettlement Assistance structured resettlement assistance framework has been adopted in accordance with the RPF/C&R provisions to ensure equitable and adequate support to all categories of PAPs:

Notified Slum Dwellers

- Assistance as per approved RPF/C&R provisions
- Support for relocation, subsistence, and vulnerability, as applicable

Squatters (non-titleholders)

- Structure compensation at replacement cost
- Shifting, subsistence, and inconvenience allowances
- Additional assistance for vulnerable groups

7. Financial Inclusion and Bank Linkages

A targeted drive was undertaken to ensure opening of zero-balance bank accounts (PMJDY) for all PAPs, along with Aadhaar linkage to facilitate Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

8. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Mechanism

Compensation and resettlement assistance are being disbursed directly into beneficiary bank accounts, ensuring transparency and efficiency RPF/C&R provisions.

9. Social Security Linkages

PAPs were linked to government welfare schemes, including PMJJBY, PMSBY, and Ayushman Bharat, to enhance financial and social security.

10. Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

Skill development, employment linkages, and entrepreneurship support are being facilitated through institutions such as RUDSETI and relevant government programs.

11. Gender and Vulnerability Inclusion

Targeted interventions, including gender sensitization and support to vulnerable households, are being implemented to ensure equitable benefit distribution.

This approach ensures that livelihood restoration is integrated with resettlement planning and extends beyond compensation to long-term socio-economic improvement.

6.10 Janakiram Layout: Impact Profile and Livelihood Restoration

The permanent resettlement of Project Affected Households (PAHs) at Janakiram Layout represents a critical component of the RAP, given the scale of displacement and the vulnerability of the affected population. The approach adopted by K-RIDE is guided by the principles of avoidance, minimization, compensation at replacement cost, and livelihood restoration, in line with national regulations and international safeguard standards.

a) Identification and Categorization of PAPs

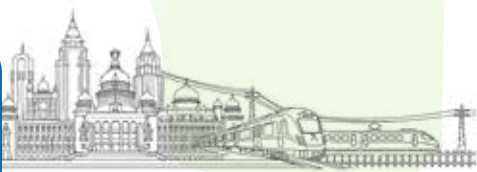
A comprehensive enumeration exercise was undertaken to identify and categorize affected households. A total of 260 PAHs were identified, comprising 99 notified slum dwellers (recognized by the Karnataka Slum Development Board – KSDB) and 161 squatters (non-titleholders). This categorization is crucial for determining eligibility and entitlement under the RPF.

b) Participatory Planning and Stakeholder Engagement

Structured consultations were carried out with PAPs, community leaders, and elected representatives to ensure transparency and acceptance of the resettlement process. These consultations enabled:

- Dissemination of information on entitlements and timelines
- Addressing community concerns and expectations
- Building trust and reducing resistance to relocation

The involvement of local leadership has been instrumental in facilitating smooth implementation.



c) Legal Due Diligence and Verification

To ensure transparency and accountability:

- Affidavits were collected from PAPs to establish occupancy and eligibility
- KSDB authenticated the list of notified slum dwellers
- Cross-verification with engineering alignment ensured accuracy of impact

This process minimized inclusion/exclusion errors and strengthened the credibility of the resettlement framework.

d) Compensation Framework and Disbursement

Compensation has been structured in accordance with the RPF and applicable norms, ensuring **replacement cost principles** are adhered to.

- Compensation for structures and assets has been assessed and disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)
- As of March 2026, 98 Slum dwellers & 156 squatters have received compensation, while remaining cases are under judicial process

The DBT mechanism ensures transparency, traceability, and timely transfer of funds.

e) Resettlement Assistance and Transitional Support

For Notified Slum Dwellers:

- Entitled to relocation support in coordination with KSDB
- Provision of shifting assistance and subsistence allowance
- Coordination with KSDB to ensure that PAPs who have received compensation under BSRP are appropriately delisted from the notified slum dweller list.

For Squatters:

- Compensation for structures at replacement cost
- Shifting allowance, subsistence allowance, and additional support for vulnerable households

These measures are designed to ensure that PAPs are able to transition without falling into economic distress.

f) Financial Inclusion and Institutional Support

Recognizing that many PAPs belong to economically weaker sections, K-RIDE has facilitated:

- Opening of bank accounts under financial inclusion schemes
- Aadhaar linkage for seamless DBT
- Financial literacy support where required

This step is essential to ensure that compensation benefits are effectively accessed and utilized.

g) Livelihood Restoration Strategy

Given that most PAPs are engaged in informal and location-dependent livelihoods, a targeted livelihood restoration strategy has been adopted, including:

- Facilitation of skill development and vocational training programs based on individual interests.
- Linking eligible PAPs with self-employment schemes, entrepreneurship development programs and opportunities.
- Convergence with government livelihood missions, urban poverty alleviation programs, community led initiatives, and social welfare schemes.
- Supporting eligible street vendors and mobile vendors in obtaining Street Vendor Identification Cards and Certificates of Vending under applicable government programs.
- Assisting PAPs in accessing soft loans and other financial assistance government schemes to strengthen existing enterprises and develop alternative livelihood opportunities.
- Exploring opportunities to establish kiosks or vending spaces under relevant livelihood promotion schemes, wherever feasible.
- Support will be provided to eligible PAPs engaged in domestic work and other unorganized



sector occupations to obtain E-Shram Cards, enabling access to social security benefits, welfare schemes, insurance coverage, skill development opportunities, and other government support programs aimed at enhancing livelihood security and economic resilience.

- Facilitating enrolment of eligible PAPs, particularly workers in the unorganized sector, under the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) to promote long-term financial security through a government-backed pension scheme, ensuring a regular monthly pension after the age of 60 and enhancing social protection during old age.

The objective of this strategy is to restore and, where possible, enhance the income-earning opportunities and long-term economic security of affected households.

h) Social Security and Welfare Convergence

Efforts have been made to integrate PAPs into existing social protection systems, including:

- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) - Life Insurance -2.00 Lakhs
- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) - Accident Insurance -2.00 Lakhs
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)- Accident Insurance- 2.00 Lakhs
- Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana – Health Insurance – 5.00 lakhs
- Atal Pension Yojana- Pension and welfare schemes for vulnerable groups
- eShram Card for enabling state & central social security schemes

This convergence reduces long-term vulnerability and enhances resilience.

i) Significance of Permanent Resettlement Approach

The permanent resettlement strategy is critical as it directly determines the long-term socio-economic outcomes of affected households. A well-implemented resettlement process:

- Prevents impoverishment risks associated with displacement
- Ensures compliance with international safeguard standards
- Enhances community acceptance of the project

Contributes to sustainable urban development outcomes

j) Post-Resettlement Survey to assess Security of Tenure, Occupation and Livelihood Status

As part of the post-resettlement monitoring process, a random survey was undertaken to evaluate the relocation outcomes of vulnerable Project Affected Households, with a specific focus on tenure security, occupational continuity, and overall livelihood conditions following displacement.

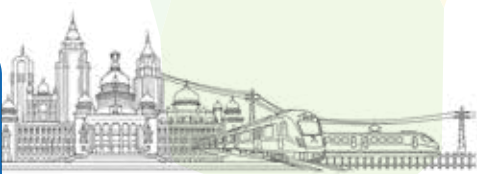
A random survey covering **50 Project Affected Households- Informal Settlements (PAHs)** out of 267 PAHs (Squatter & Slum dwellers) was conducted to assess their post-relocation status. The findings indicate that all surveyed households have successfully transitioned from Informal settlements to formal residential arrangements, resulting in enhanced tenure security and improved living conditions.

a) Security of Tenure Assessment

The survey revealed that all slum-dwelling households have relocated to residential accommodations secured through formal lease agreements. The prevailing housing practice in Bengaluru involves lease arrangements with a tenure of three years, wherein the lease amount is refunded upon completion of the agreement. In many cases, the lease can be renewed for an additional three-year term through a mutually agreed increase in the lease amount, thereby providing continued housing security and stability.

Similarly, squatters have shifted to formal rental accommodations with rental agreements typically for a period of 11 months which can be renewed with a 5-6% raise based on mutual consent of both parties. Monthly rental costs range between INR 2,000 and INR 5,000 depending on the type and size of accommodation. These rental arrangements are renewable and provide a higher degree of residential security compared to their pre-project living conditions.

The assessment highlights the following key outcomes:



- All surveyed slum-dweller households have relocated to leased houses or apartments under formal lease agreements.
- All surveyed squatter households have moved into formal rental accommodations with defined tenancy arrangements.
- Households that were previously residing in informal settlements have transitioned to formal residential structures with improved housing quality.
- PAPs reported better access to basic services and amenities, including safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, electricity, and adequate living space.
- Most households have relocated within a radius of approximately 1–2 km from their original locations, enabling continued access to existing social networks, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, public transport, markets, and employment opportunities.
- Compensation and resettlement assistance received under the Project have contributed positively towards improving housing conditions, living standards, and overall quality of life.

Overall, the survey findings indicate a significant improvement in tenure security among affected households, with all sampled PAPs now residing in formal housing arrangements compared to their pre-project status.

b) Occupation & Livelihood Assessment

The post-relocation livelihood assessment indicates a high level of occupational continuity among the surveyed PAPs. Approximately **90% of the affected households reported no change in their primary occupation or source of income** following relocation, demonstrating that the resettlement process did not adversely affect their access to livelihood opportunities.

Among the surveyed households, only **03 (three) PAPs reported a change in occupational status:**

- Two PAPs have voluntarily retired from their previous occupations due to age-related factors.
- One PAP, a flower vendor, shifted to an alternative occupation as domestic helper due to increase in market prices of flowers and fuel.

The findings suggest that relocation has not resulted in any significant disruption to employment or income-generating activities for the majority of affected households. The proximity of relocation sites to original residential locations has enabled PAPs to maintain their existing economic and social linkages, thereby supporting livelihood continuity and reducing transition-related vulnerabilities.

The post-resettlement assessment therefore demonstrates positive outcomes in terms of both tenure security and livelihood restoration, with affected households experiencing improved housing conditions while largely retaining their pre-project occupational status and access to livelihood opportunities.

6.11 M R Jayaram Colony, Mathikere Slum

Background:

M R Jayaram Colony, a notified slum along the northern Bengaluru Indian Railways boundary, covers 1.03 acres (4,168.3 sqm). The revised alignment of Corridor-2 passes along the 1st Main Road adjacent to the slum. Although no houses are affected, approximately 194 households comprising will need to be temporarily relocated during the construction of the elevated viaduct to ensure safety and uninterrupted construction activities as well as to avoid any accidental hazards. The relocation will be temporary, with households returning to their original homes



upon completion of the construction phase (approximately 6-12 months period). This temporary resettlement is designed to minimize disruption to the daily lives, livelihoods, and social networks of the affected families and with the consent of KSDB by entering into a MoU. The detail of MoU is given Annexure 7.

Objectives: The Temporary Resettlement Plan aims to:

- Ensure the safe and dignified temporary relocation of all affected households.
- Protect the livelihoods, health, education, and personal assets of slum dwellers during the construction period.
- Provide timely financial assistance and other entitlements as per the approved Consolidated Entitlement Matrix.
- Promote transparent, participatory coordination among K-RIDE, KSDB, RAPPIC, and the community to ensure smooth relocation and return.
- Facilitate a structured and supportive return process, enabling households to resume normal life with minimal disruption after construction.

Implementation Methodology

The temporary relocation process has been designed to ensure safety during construction while minimizing disruption to livelihoods and social structures.

a) Identification and Initial Assessment

K-RIDE conducted site inspections along the Corridor-2 alignment to identify potentially affected households. Initial observations were further refined through detailed assessments.

b) Institutional Consultations and Coordination

A series of consultations were held between K-RIDE and KSDB to plan relocation activities. Key meetings were conducted on 25.10.2023, 02.11.2023, and 24.07.2025, involving government officials, local & elected representatives, and community members. These consultations facilitated consensus-building and informed decision-making.

c) Socio-Economic Survey and Impact Finalization

A Social Impact Survey conducted on 25.09.2025 confirmed that 194 households fall within the project alignment. The findings were validated through coordination with the KSDB & KRIDE.

d) Community Consultation and Consent

A joint inspection and public consultation held on 07.03.2025 enabled verification of affected households and ensured that PAPs were fully informed about the impact and timeline of the construction activity along the Janakiram layout, Mathikere. The affected households expressed their willingness for temporary relocation.

e) Formalization through MoU

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was executed between K-RIDE and KSDB to define roles and responsibilities for temporary relocation.

The detailed Minutes of Meetings (MoMs), proceedings, and the MoU are provided in the Annexure 7.

f) Temporary Relocation Planning and Implementation

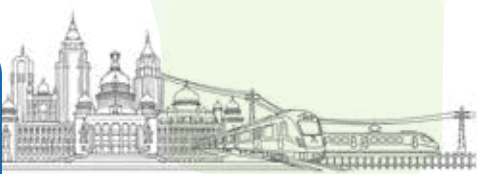
Temporary relocation will be carried out in a phased manner with the following provisions:

- Identification of suitable relocation sites in coordination with KSDB
- Provision of basic civic amenities, including water, sanitation, electricity, and access infrastructure
- Relocation only after ensuring site readiness and obtaining consent of PAPs

g) Livelihood Protection Measures

To minimize economic disruption:

- Rental, shifting, and subsistence allowances will be provided



- Support for livelihood continuity and wage opportunities will be facilitated
- Access to social security schemes will be ensured

h) Return and Reinstatement

Upon completion of construction:

- PAPs will return to their original residences
- Any damages will be repaired or restored by K-RIDE
- Support will be provided for re-entry and restoration of services

6.12 Capacity Building and RAP Implementation Support

Capacity building and stakeholder engagement form a foundational pillar of effective RAP implementation. Recognizing that resettlement is not merely a transactional process but a **social transformation exercise**, K-RIDE has proactively invested in strengthening institutional capacity and community awareness.

a) Overview of Activities Conducted

Under Corridor-2, K-RIDE has conducted a total of 23 structured activities, benefiting 1,402 participants till March 2026, covering key thematic areas such as:

1. Awareness and Information Dissemination

- Dissemination of **RAP entitlements, compensation processes, and timelines**
- Ensuring PAPs are aware of their rights and available support systems

2. Strengthening Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

- Dedicated sessions on **how to access and utilize GRM systems**
- Building confidence among PAPs to raise concerns without fear

3. Livelihood and Financial Literacy

- Training on income generation opportunities
- Awareness on savings, banking, and financial planning

4. Institutional Strengthening

- Coordination meetings with local authorities and implementing agencies
- Clarification of roles and responsibilities

5. Social Security Enrolment

- On-ground facilitation for enrolment in insurance and welfare schemes

Ensuring coverage of vulnerable households

Impact and Value Addition

The capacity-building initiatives have significantly contributed to:

- Reduction in grievances and conflicts
- Improved community acceptance of the project
- Faster and smoother implementation of relocation and compensation processes
- Enhanced livelihood readiness among PAPs

Importantly, these efforts ensure that RAP implementation moves beyond compliance to achieve sustainable social development outcomes.

Documentation and Reporting

All activities have been systematically documented, including:

- Training reports
- Attendance records
- Meeting minutes and proceedings

These documents are annexed to the RAP, ensuring traceability, transparency, and audit readiness.



6.13 Monitoring and Evaluation

A robust monitoring and evaluation framework will be adopted to assess the effectiveness of livelihood restoration measures. Key indicators include employment status, income levels, skill utilization, and beneficiary satisfaction.

Periodic reviews will be conducted to identify gaps and implement corrective actions. Independent monitoring may be undertaken where required to ensure transparency and accountability.

6.14 Grievance Redress Mechanism

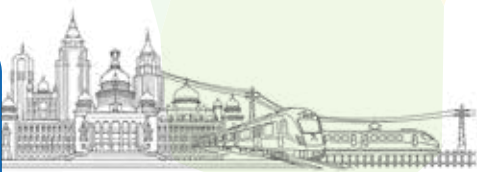
Any grievances from PAPs will be redressed through current grievance mechanism at KRIDE. Complaints will be registered, reviewed, and resolved within stipulated timelines, ensuring transparency and fairness in decision-making.

6.15 Conclusion

The implementation methodology demonstrates a holistic and safeguard-compliant approach, integrating:

- Differentiated strategies for temporary and permanent impacts
- Strong institutional coordination
- Robust compensation and livelihood restoration mechanisms
- Continuous capacity building and stakeholder engagement

This comprehensive framework ensures that project impacts are effectively mitigated, and PAPs are supported toward sustainable socio-economic rehabilitation, in line with national regulations and international best practices.



7. Stakeholder Consultation and Disclosure of Information

7.1 Introduction

The effectiveness of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is directly linked to the continued involvement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) throughout the project cycle. Multiple rounds of consultations with PAPs are integral to the RAP implementation process. The objectives of Stakeholder Consultation are as follows:

- Supporting PAPs in accessing compensation and C&R assistance.
- Addressing queries and clarifying procedures when compensation and assistance are disbursed.
- Discussing key issues related to land acquisition, compensation, income restoration, employment opportunities, grievance redressal, safety concerns, administrative roles, and information dissemination.

The RAP incorporates all concerns raised during consultations and provides recommendations for institutional strengthening to ensure transparency, fairness, and inclusiveness in project implementation.

Stakeholder Consultation aligns with Environmental & Social (E&S) standards by promoting free and informed consultation, gender-sensitive participation, proper documentation, and integration of stakeholder inputs into project planning. It also strengthens community trust and links stakeholders to grievance redress mechanisms for effective issue resolution. The Stakeholders' identification and the roles are provided in the below table.

Table 7.1: Stakeholder Identification and Institutional Roles

Category	Stakeholder	Role	Key Responsibilities
Project Authority	Rail Infrastructure Company (Karnataka) Limited (K-RIDE)	Implementing Agency (IA)	Overall planning, implementation, and monitoring of RAP; coordination with all stakeholders
Funding & Policy Authority	Government of Karnataka	JV Partner; Primary Funding Authority (Land)	Financing of land acquisition; policy support; provision of government land
	Government of India (Ministry of Railways & South Western Railway)	JV Partner; Technical & Partial Funding Authority	Technical approvals; partial funding (excluding land); railway land lease arrangements
Land Acquisition & Revenue Administration	Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB)	Nodal Land Acquisition Agency	Acquisition of private land; disbursement of compensation; coordination with titleholders
	Deputy Commissioner (Bengaluru Urban & Rural)	District Administration	Verification of land records; administrative coordination; grievance facilitation
Resettlement & Rehabilitation Agencies	Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB)	Nodal R&R Agency (Slum Dwellers)	Identification, relocation, and rehabilitation of slum dwellers
Urban Local Bodies / Land Owning Agencies	Greater Bengaluru Authority (GBA) (earlier BBMP)	Land-owning & Regulatory Authority	Provision of land; permissions for tree cutting; compensatory afforestation; support for road/flyover modifications



	Bangalore Development Authority (BDA)	Land-owning Authority	Provision of land; tree transplantation; support for road infrastructure works; compensatory afforestation
	Zilla Panchayat	Local Authority	Support for road works at level crossings
Line Departments (Clearances & Approvals)	Police Department	Regulatory Authority	Traffic diversion approvals; permits during construction
	Forest Department	Regulatory Authority	Forest land diversion approvals; tree felling permissions
	Directorate of Urban Land Transport (DULT)	Technical Advisory	Guidance on multimodal integration and urban transport planning
	Public Works Department (PWD)	Line Department	Coordination for road infrastructure works
	Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB)	Environmental Regulator	Environmental clearances for stations and associated infrastructure
	Karnataka State Disaster Management Authority	Regulatory Body	Disaster risk compliance and management guidance
	Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)	Regulatory Authority	Approval and supervision for works near protected monuments
	Karnataka Tank Conservation and Development Authority (KTCDA)	Regulatory Authority	Oversight of impacts on lakes and water bodies
Utility Agencies	BESCOM / KPTCL	Utility Agency	Shifting of electrical utilities
	BWSSB	Utility Agency	Shifting of water supply and sewer lines; coordination for drainage systems
	KPCL	Utility Support	Power supply for project operations
Transport & Service Agencies	BMTC	Service Integration Agency	Ensuring last-mile connectivity and integration; coordination during disruptions
Affected & Interested Parties	Project Affected Households (PAHs)	Primary Stakeholders	Entitled to compensation, resettlement, and livelihood restoration support
	Local Residents & Community	Secondary Stakeholders	Affected by project impacts; participation in consultations
	Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs)	Community Stakeholders	Facilitation of consultations; local-level coordination



Information & Communication	Print Media	External Stakeholder	Public disclosure; awareness generation; dissemination of project information
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7.2 Consultations During RAP Preparation

During reconnaissance visits and census survey fieldwork for Corridor-2, consultations were carried out with all categories of affected persons. Project information was shared, and feedback was collected to ensure that PAPs were aware of the project scope, potential impacts, and their entitlements.

7.3 Stakeholder Consultation Methods

Prior intimation regarding the consultation including schedule, and venue, was provided to all relevant stakeholders well in advance. Local resource persons have been identified to facilitate and support the consultation. Location-wise WhatsApp groups of PAPs have been created to ensure effective communication and outreach. Also, PAPs will be intimated personally and over the phone calls. The dates and timings for consultation are being shared in advance through these platforms. The methods used for engaging stakeholders during RAP preparation and implementation are presented below:

Table 7.2: Stakeholder Consultation Methods for RAP Preparation and Implementation

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
Project Affected Persons	Census survey involving household heads as respondents; FGDs at affected locations
Representatives of PAPs	Census survey and FGDs at affected locations
Local Communities	FGDs at affected locations
Women's Groups	Census survey and FGDs at affected locations
Vulnerable Groups	FGDs at affected locations
Executing & Implementing Agencies	Individual discussions, joint field visits, and virtual consultation meetings
Line Departments/Agencies	Individual meetings, interviews, and discussions



Details of Stakeholders Consultation is given below

Table 7.3: Stakeholder consultation details

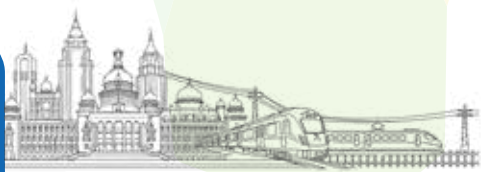
Sr. No.	Place / Village	Date & Time	Participants	Issues Discussed	Detailed Feedback / Response (Process)
1	Janaki Ram Layout, 'A' Block, Lingarajapura	03/04/2025 – 10:30 AM	Male: 13 Female: 22	Advance relocation amount	As per KIAD Act, advance notice will be given. Compensation will be deposited into PAPs' accounts before taking possession. No advance is given; final C&R amount will be deposited.
				Disclosure of compensation amount	Award enquiry will disclose detailed breakdown of compensation (land, structures, assets, allowances). PAPs may raise objections within 30 days. Final award will be issued by SLAO.
				Alternative relocation site	No land-for-land provision. Compensation is cash-based.
				Livelihood restoration facilities	RAP Implementation NGO will prepare LRP at micro level. Options include vocational training (tailoring, electrical work, driving, retail), credit linkage with banks, and placement support with EPC contractors.
				Education for children	Not provisioned under RAP. PAPs will be guided to avail existing govt. scholarships for children from affected/vulnerable families.
				Effect on temples (CPRs)	Religious structures will be relocated in consultation with community. Reconstruction will be funded under KRIDE budget, maintaining rituals and sanctity.
				PAPs not notified despite being in ROW	Reverification process will include cross-check of land records and field validation. Missing PAPs will be issued supplementary awards if found within ROW.



Sr. No.	Place / Village	Date & Time	Participants	Issues Discussed	Detailed Feedback / Response (Process)
2	Janaki Ram Layout, 'B' Block, Lingrajapura	07/04/2025 – 1:00 PM	Male: 8 Female: 11	Provision of job opportunities during construction	PAPs with relevant skills and interest will be identified during socio-economic survey. Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractors are mandated under contract clauses to provide employment opportunities to locals in unskilled and semi-skilled categories. Shortlisted PAPs will be facilitated through K-RIDE's RAP Cell for placement support.
				Pension for widows and senior citizens	Vulnerable PAPs (widows, elderly, physically challenged) will receive special assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix in addition to compensation. RAP Implementation will link PAPs with Social Welfare Department for pensions under GoK schemes (Widow Pension, Old Age Pension). Applications will be filled with facilitation support.
				Loss of trees	Tree valuation will be carried out by the Forest Department based on species, girth, and age. Compensation will be paid directly to PAPs as per valuation. Simultaneously, compensatory afforestation will be undertaken at 1:10 ratio through Forest Department, monitored by K-RIDE's Environmental Cell.
				Land ownership issues	Survey Department will first verify land records. KIADB will process acquisition under RFCTLARR Act. In case of disputed ownership, a "general award" will be issued and compensation deposited with the jurisdictional civil court. PAPs can claim the amount through legal heirship / ownership proof.



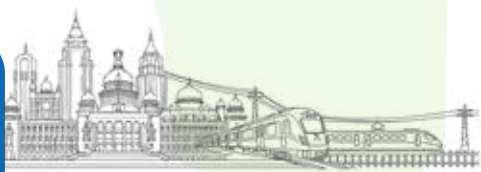
Sr. No.	Place / Village	Date & Time	Participants	Issues Discussed	Detailed Feedback / Response (Process)
				Compensation for valuable assets (borewells, sumps, wells)	Engineering Valuation Cell will assess structures/assets. Valuation reports will be annexed to the individual award. Compensation will be included in the final award issued by KIADB, disbursed through direct bank transfer.
				Proof of inclusion in affected list	Non-title holders and tenants will be issued ID cards with photo, family details, and entitlements by RAP Implementation NGO. These will serve as official proof of eligibility for compensation and assistance.
				Formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs)	Not provisioned under RAP. However, PAPs will be guided to Block Development Office to register SHGs under NRLM (National Rural Livelihood Mission). RAP Cell will facilitate awareness sessions.
3	Janaki Ram Layout, 'B' Block, Lingarajapura	11/04/2025 – 10:30 AM	Male: 8 Female: 14	Water supply infrastructure (CPRs)	CPR assets like overhead tanks and mini-water supply lines will be jointly verified by K-RIDE and local Panchayat. Relocation/reconstruction will be executed before demolition, ensuring uninterrupted supply. Cost covered under project budget.
				Disclosure of compensation amount	Compensation award and entitlement details will be explained to each PAP before disbursement. Building valuation will be conducted by Public Works Department (PWD) engineers and shared with PAPs during award enquiry.
4	Nagashettihalli	16/04/2025 – 10:30 PM	Male: 4 Female: 7	Disclosure of compensation amount	KIADB will notify PAPs individually through Gazette notification and personal notice. Compensation details including land rate, building valuation, and entitlements will be disclosed at village-level meetings and uploaded on KIADB's portal.



Sr. No.	Place / Village	Date & Time	Participants	Issues Discussed	Detailed Feedback / Response (Process)
5.	Kadugondanahalli	28/10/2025, 2.30 PM to 4.30 PM	Male: 5 Female: 19	Factory affected, ~30 families lose livelihood	Compensation for land/structures will be paid as per Entitlement Matrix. For affected workers/tenants, RAP Implementation NGO will prepare a micro-level Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). This plan will include skill training, linkage with Labour Dept. schemes, financial literacy, and facilitation with contractors for re-employment.
				Mistake in survey numbers in notification	PAPs can file claims with Special Land Acquisition Officer (SLAO). Corrections will be made in revised notification. K-RIDE will ensure all genuine PAPs are included through joint verification with Survey Dept.
				Compensation to tenants	Tenants will be entitled to shifting allowance, rental allowance (up to 6 months), and livelihood assistance under the Entitlement Matrix. RAP Cell will issue ID cards to confirm eligibility.
				Partial impact on structure	K-RIDE Compensation Committee will review case. If remaining structure is unviable for use, full compensation will be provided under "residual impact clause" of Entitlement Matrix.
				Awareness about available Social Security Schemes	The SLBC representatives explained the details of PMJJBY, PMSBY, and APY schemes, outlining eligibility, coverage, and registration processes.
				Documentation requirements for enrolment	The team clarified that Aadhaar and an active bank account are mandatory for enrolment and guided participants on completing missing documents.



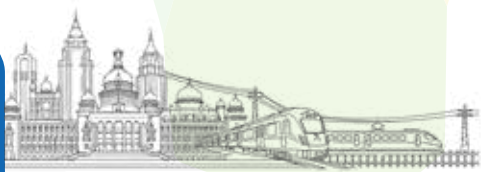
Sr. No.	Place / Village	Date & Time	Participants	Issues Discussed	Detailed Feedback / Response (Process)
6.	Kanakanagar station, HBCS Layout, Nagavara Bengaluru.	24.12.2025, 11.30 AM to 1.00 PM	16	Assistance during registration	The GC and SLBC team provided hands-on assistance during the registration drive to ensure smooth enrolment.
				Continuity of support after the workshop	The project team assured that periodic facilitation and coordination with local banks would continue to assist PAPs and monitor enrolment progress.
				Clarity on extent of land/structure acquisition and identification of affected parcels	Representatives from K-RIDE and AFC clarified that joint site visits were conducted in the presence of PAPs. Measurements were taken in front of each affected PAP whose land/structure falls within the project alignment, and details of the affected structures were clearly explained on the spot.
				Claims of being Title Holders	K-RIDE informed that the land in question belongs to Indian Railways and, as per the approved BSRP C&R Policy, PAPs residing on Railway land are treated as squatters and not as title holders. However, PAPs claiming title were advised to keep all ownership documents ready. The K-RIDE Land Team will re-verify such documents, and if found valid as per legal ownership records, such PAPs will be considered as Title Holders; otherwise, they will continue to be treated as squatters.
				Stay orders from Hon'ble Civil Court, Bengaluru	Upon document verification and discussions with PAPs, it was came to know that: (i) In ERL Case No. 7/2024/HEB-BAND dated 06.11.2024, an eviction order was issued by the Estate Officer, against which a stay was granted in Civil Case No. 22/2024; this case has since been disposed of. (ii) Another case, Civil Case No. 33/2025, is currently under hearing before the Hon'ble Civil Court, Bengaluru and has not yet been disposed of.



Sr. No.	Place / Village	Date & Time	Participants	Issues Discussed	Detailed Feedback / Response (Process)
7.	Lingarajapuram Banaswadi A block	13.01.2025, 1.45 PM to AM to 4.00 PM	19 squatters	Disposal of WP Case - WP No. 16175/2025 (Hon'ble High Court of Bengaluru, Karnataka)	KRIDE clarified the case covers 32 squatters, with 17 under BSRP. The Hon'ble High Court disposed the case on 06.06.2025 directing fresh consideration by the Estate Officer, SWR. Order was shared and squatters were advised to submit representations. AFC-RAPPIC to follow up.
				Pending WP Case - WP No. 17647/2025	KRIDE informed the case involves 5 squatters, with 1 under BSRP. Compensation cannot be released until the case is disposed from high court. AFC-RAPPIC to follow up for representations, subject to competent authority approval.
				Compensation details for 18 squatters (Structure valuation and other assistance)	KRIDE clarified only structure value is payable as land belongs to Railways. Household-wise valuation was shared. Assistance includes: Shifting ₹35,000; Subsistence ₹30,000; Inconvenience ₹30,000; Business Loss ₹50,000; Vulnerable ₹50,000 (if applicable).
				Time period for self-relocation	The KRIDE representative informed that; squatters are required to self-relocate within 15 days from the date of release of compensation. It was further clarified that squatters are permitted to take away all usable structure/building materials, and KRIDE requires only vacant and structure-free land.
				Submission of appeal to the High Court	KRIDE clarified valuation was done by empanelled professionals and advised submission of written grievance or re-valuation request for further action.



Sr. No.	Place / Village	Date & Time	Participants	Issues Discussed	Detailed Feedback / Response (Process)
8.	Kanakanagar station, HBCS Layout, Nagavara Bengaluru.	16.01.2026, 11.30 AM to 1.00 PM	06 PAHs	Extent of Land / Structure Acquisition	K-RIDE and AGM (Land) explained PAP-wise and squatter-wise acquisition details using maps in the presence of PAPs and their advocates.
				Claims of Title Holders	K-RIDE clarified the land belongs to Indian Railways and PAPs are treated as squatters as per BSRP C&R Policy. Documents will be re-verified and valid cases considered as Title Holders.
				Stay Orders from Hon'ble Civil Court	One case (ERL Case No. 7 /2024) is disposed of; Civil Case No. 33/2025 is under hearing before the Hon'ble Civil Court, Bengaluru
				Structure value compensation details sought by 04 squatters	AGM (Land) shared individual structure values and informed additional assistance as per BSRP C&R Policy.
				Advocate's Statement on Case Withdrawal	K-RIDE confirmed structure compensation as per valuation; land compensation, if any, will be paid only as per court orders and BSRP policy.
				Not able to get rental houses	The representative from K-RIDE informed that execution of the project is important. As per the affidavit submitted by the squatters and slum dwellers, after receiving the compensation they are required to voluntarily relocate within 15 days.
9.	Lingarajapuram Banaswadi A and B Blocks.	20.02.2026, 2.30 PM to 5.30 PM	23 Squatters / Slumdwellers		



Sr. No.	Place / Village	Date & Time	Participants	Issues Discussed	Detailed Feedback / Response (Process)
				Not interested in submitting documents / Delay in submission of documents	The representative from K-RIDE informed that he is residing on railway land as a squatter. In the same area (Lingarajapuram A & B Blocks), around 260 squatters and slum dwellers were identified, and all have submitted documents, affidavits, and received compensation except him. It was explained that due to his refusal, the execution of the work was getting delayed. After sensitization by GM-SEMU and AGM-Land, he was finally convinced and agreed to submit the documents for compensation and relocate his structure.
				Social Security Insurance certificate distribution	GM-SEMU instructed the concerned SEMU staff to schedule a programme for distribution of the certificates to all squatters and slum dwellers in 2-3 batches.



Table 7.4: Stakeholder consultation details

Sr. No.	Venue & Date	Female Participants	Key Issues Discussed	Feedback / Response
1	Janakirama Layout, Lingarajapura 10/04/2025, 10:30 AM	15	• Safety & security in trains • Budget-friendly transport • Job opportunities for women during construction • Equal pay for women workers • Difficulty in commuting during night shifts	• Separate women's coaches with Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) and security. • Suburban rail will be cost-effective than other local mode of transport. • EPC contractors to provide job opportunities with equal pay. • Safer option for night-shift women workers.
2	Lingarajapura 'B' Block 17/04/2025, 10:30 AM	9	• Safety concerns in public transport • Gender segregation in public facilities • Livelihood opportunities for women • Harassment during night travel	• Separate women's compartments, women staff, and security in trains. • Vulnerable women to be provided kiosks at stations. • CCTV in stations, platforms, and coaches; monitored regularly.
3	Mathikere (Ladies PG) 22/04/2025, 10:30 AM	9	• High transport costs for PG residents • Safety issues with cabs/autos • Need for stronger safety measures	• CCTV in stations, platforms, and coaches; monitored regularly. • Emergency intercoms in each coach. • Kannada awareness materials on women's safety at stations.
4	Nagashettihalli 04/05/2025, 10:30 AM	9	• Relocation and compensation concerns • Children's education • Future insecurity due to site/cost issues	• Compensation and C&R as per KIAD Act 1966 & RFCTLARR Act 2013. • ID cards for non-title holders. • Relocation after full payment & notice. • Safer, low-cost travel for women, elderly, and vulnerable groups.



Sr. No.	Venue & Date	Female Participants	Key Issues Discussed	Feedback / Response
5	Nagashettihalli (Tenants) 04/05/2025, 11:30 AM	5	• Rent assistance for tenants • Relocation concerns (schools, livelihood, higher rents) • Refund of advance deposits	• Tenants eligible for allowances as per Entitlement Matrix. • Livelihood training for non-title holders. • Notice period before relocation. • Govt. schools ensure children's education continuity.
6	Mathikere 04/05/2025, 11:30 AM	5	• Compensation adequacy (market value) • Grievance redress mechanisms • Women's safety issues (night travel)	• Compensation fixed accordingly to the fair market value & approved by the Committee chaired by Spl. Deputy Commissioner (DC), K-RIDE. • Consent awards preferred; general awards if disputes arise. • GRM cell established at K-RIDE and site level. • Gender-sensitive safety: CCTV, separate coaches, safer night travel.



7.5 Key Outcomes of Consultations

During the consultations, PAPs and members of the local community articulated a mix of positive feedback and concerns, reflecting both their understanding of the project and the practical issues anticipated during implementation. Overall, the discussions provided valuable insights into stakeholder perceptions and expectations.

I. Awareness and Understanding:

A high level of awareness was observed among the affected persons regarding the project scope, key components, and anticipated benefits. PAPs demonstrated clarity on land acquisition processes, compensation mechanisms, and the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders, including K-RIDE and associated Government agencies. This indicates the effectiveness of prior information dissemination and stakeholder engagement efforts.

II. Perceptions on Compensation and Entitlements:

Many PAPs expressed satisfaction with the compensation framework, particularly the assessment based on prevailing fair market values and the provision of additional C&R entitlements. The transparency of valuation procedures and timely disbursement of payments were acknowledged as positive aspects, contributing to a generally favorable perception of the resettlement process.

III. Key Concerns and Issues Raised:

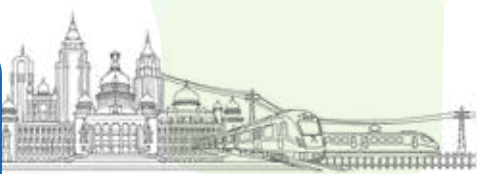
Despite the overall positive outlook, PAPs raised several concerns requiring attention during the implementation phase. These included the need for timely issuance of No Objection Certificates (NOCs) to enable reconstruction of houses following demolition, which is critical to minimizing disruption and ensuring housing security. Environmental concerns, especially dust pollution and related nuisances arising from construction activities, were also highlighted, indicating the need for effective mitigation measures and regular monitoring. Additionally, some PAPs reported instances of partial compensation receipt, leading to uncertainty and the need for clarification, grievance redressal, and follow-up actions.

The consultations reveal a generally informed and engaged stakeholder base, with acceptance of the project largely contingent on effective resolution of implementation-level issues. Addressing the identified concerns through clear procedures, timely communication, and strengthened grievance redress mechanisms will be essential to sustaining community trust and ensuring smooth execution of the RAP.

7.6 Planned Disclosure and Consultations for Finalisation and Implementation of the RAP

After the approval of K-RIDE, and upon receiving no objections from the funding agency, this RAP will be publicly disclosed and will remain in the public domain for the entire duration of the Project. The disclosure is intended to ensure transparency, accountability, and continued engagement with stakeholders.

- The final RAP document will be uploaded on the Promoter's website: www.kride.in.
- Hard copies will be made available at the K-RIDE head office and at relevant field offices for reference by the affected communities and interested stakeholders.
- A summary of RAP in Kannada will be distributed to PAPs to ensure accessibility and understanding of entitlements, compensation mechanisms, and grievance redress procedures.
- Disclosure sessions will be conducted in the project-affected areas through Community Based Organization (CBO) meetings, FGDs, and other local platforms to communicate project impacts, entitlements, and implementation arrangements.



8. Resettlement Policy and Framework

8.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the laws, regulations, and policies of the Government of India and the Government of Karnataka that apply to the proposed Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project (BSRP). In addition, the chapter describes the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) of the EIB and KfW Development Bank, as BSRP is financed jointly by these international funding agencies through K-RIDE.

The analysis of these standards alongside national and state legislation helps to:

- Understand the legal and procedural requirements in implementing the project.
- Identify potential gaps between national law and international safeguard requirements.
- Recommend measures to bridge these gaps to ensure compliance with EIB and KfW safeguard frameworks.

Accordingly, this chapter provides a summary of the applicable legal framework, followed by a comparison between national and international standards.

8.2 Applicable Laws and Policies

The key laws, policies, and standards relevant to land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation for BSRP include:

1. RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
2. KIAD Act, 1966.
3. C&R Policy, K-RIDE 2023. (Resettlement Policy Framework)
4. EIB Environmental and Social Standards (ESS 2022).
5. KfW Environmental and Social Standards (Sustainability Guideline 2023).
6. Other relevant State and Central legislations (Labour, Environment, Vulnerable Groups).

8.3 Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013

The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 is the overarching national legislation governing land acquisition and resettlement. It ensures a transparent, participatory, and humane process for acquisition with minimal disturbance to affected families.

Key provisions include:

- Social Impact Assessment: Mandatory under Section 4 to evaluate livelihood, asset, and community impacts prior to acquisition.
- Notification Process (Section 11): Publication in the Gazette, two newspapers, Government website, and local disclosure in affected areas.
- Compensation (Sections 26–30): Fair compensation covering land, structures, and livelihood impacts.
- Rehabilitation and Resettlement: Adequate provisions for displaced households, including housing, livelihood assistance, and community facilities.

8.4 Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Act, 1966 (KIAD Act)

Land for BSRP is being acquired primarily under KIAD Act, 1966, which facilitates acquisition for industrial infrastructure, including transport and township development.

Acquisition process:

- Notification of land as “industrial area” under KIAD Act.
- Preliminary notification with opportunity for objections.
- Hearing by Land Acquisition Officer.
- Final notification and vesting of land with the Government.
- Compensation determination and disbursement.



Compensation under Section 29:

- Agreement-based compensation between Government and landowner, or determination by Deputy Commissioner.
- Notice to all interested parties, inquiry, and final award.
- Compensation principles:
 - o Market value (guidance value or average sale price, whichever higher).
 - o Valuation of structures by certified valuers.
 - o Multiplication factor (urban = 1; rural = 1.5–2).
 - o 100% solatium + 12% annual additional compensation from notification to award.

K-RIDE generally prefers compulsory acquisition (general award) to ensure uniformity, transparency, and access to legal remedies for PAPs, avoiding limitations of negotiated settlements.

8.5 Compensation & Resettlement Package, K-RIDE 2023

K-RIDE has adopted a Compensation & Resettlement Package 2023 specific to BSRP, approved by the Government of Karnataka, copy is enclosed as Annexure 2. The Entitlement Matrix forms the basis for compensation and assistance to all categories of PAPs, including:

- Titleholders (land and structures).
- Non-titleholders (squatters, encroachers, tenants, leaseholders).
- Vulnerable groups (women-headed households, elderly, disabled, BPL).
- Loss of livelihoods, assets, and Common Property Resources.

8.6 EIB Environmental and Social Standards (ESS, 2022)

The EIB's ESSF defines the EIB Environmental and Social Standards (2 February 2022). It is an important tool for ensuring that environmental, climate and social concerns are integrated into all aspects of EIB-financed projects. In the ESSF, a risk-based approach is taken and implemented through a Bank-wide policy statement, a set of standards, an implementing framework for the different phases of the project investment cycle, access to information requirements, and different forms of guidance in carrying out safeguard requirements. At the heart of the ESSF is the application of the "mitigation hierarchy". The EIB supports operations that "do not significantly harm the environment, do not impinge on the sustainable use of natural and living resources and respect human rights". This ESS has 11 standards; the details provided in below table:

Table 8.1: EIB Environmental and Social Standard

Standard No.	EIB Environmental & Social Standard	Objective	Applicability
Standard 1	Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks	Identify, assess, and manage environmental and social risks and impacts throughout the project lifecycle	Applicable
Standard 2	Stakeholder Engagement	Ensure meaningful consultation, disclosure, and grievance redress	Applicable
Standard 3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	Avoid, minimize, and control pollution and promote efficient use of resources	Applicable
Standard 4	Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Protect biodiversity, ecosystems, and ecosystem services; avoid impacts on critical habitats	Applicable
Standard 5	Climate Change	Promote climate change mitigation and adaptation; ensure climate resilience	Applicable



Standard 6	Involuntary Resettlement	Avoid displacement where possible; ensure fair compensation and livelihood restoration	Applicable
Standard 7	Vulnerable Groups, Indigenous Peoples and Gender	Ensure vulnerable groups are protected and benefit equitably	Applicable
Standard 8	Labour Rights		
	Ensure fair labour practices, worker safety, and prohibit child/forced labour	Applicable	
Standard 9	Health, Safety and Security	Preventing health and safety risks to workers and local communities	Applicable
Standard 10	Cultural Heritage	Protect tangible and intangible cultural heritage and religious assets	Applicable
Standard 11	Intermediated Finance	Ensure E&S compliance in projects financed through intermediaries	Not Applicable

8.7 KfW Environmental and Social Standards (Sustainability Guideline, 2023)

KfW's Sustainability Guideline 2023 sets the environmental and social requirements of KfW, the foundation of the assessment of environmental and social impacts of a Financial Cooperation (FC) measure is to be in compliance with relevant national law and legal requirements as well as the assessment requirements of KfW. The KfW assessment standards are the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and the Environmental and Social Standards of The World Bank (WB) Group (i.e., for public agencies the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) as well as relevant Operational Policies of the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PS) for cooperation with the private sector; General and sector-specific Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines as well as the Core Labour Standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Within the framework of donor harmonization (Paris Declaration), KfW can also use comparable standards of other development banks. This can be done through assessment of individual cases or in accordance with rules that have been agreed upon as part of the cooperation agreement. In case of BSRP, World Bank Environmental Social Framework (ESF) applies. This ESF has the following standards as mentioned below in the Table:

Table 8.2: KfW Environmental and Social Standard

ESS No.	KfW Environmental & Social Standard	Objective	Applicability
ESS1	Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Identify, assess, and manage environmental and social risks and impacts throughout the project lifecycle	Applicable
ESS2	Labor and Working Conditions	Ensure fair labour practices, worker safety, and prohibit child/forced labour	Applicable
ESS3	Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Avoid, minimize, and control pollution and promote efficient use of resources	Applicable



ESS4	Community Health and Safety	Prevent health and safety risks to workers and local communities	Applicable
ESS5	Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Avoid displacement where possible; ensure fair compensation and livelihood restoration	Applicable
ESS6	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Protect biodiversity, ecosystems, and ecosystem services; avoid impacts on critical habitats	Applicable
ESS7	Indigenous Peoples/ Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Ensure Indigenous groups are protected and benefit equitably	Applicable
ESS8	Cultural Heritage	Protect tangible and intangible cultural heritage and religious assets	Applicable
ESS9-	Financial Intermediaries	Ensure E&S compliance in projects financed through intermediaries	Not Applicable
ESS10	Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Ensure meaningful consultation, disclosure, and grievance redress	Applicable

Note : All the above standards except ESS9 are applicable to BSRP.

According to EIB and KfW Environmental and Social Policies, the proposed sub urban rail project in Bengaluru is categorized as High Risk- project. The Project E&S management must therefore comply with both national legislation as well as EIB/ KfW (WB) ESSs. It includes projects in sensitive sectors or with sensitive characteristics and projects located in or near sensitive areas. The proposed project is considered to have significant impacts on sensitive areas, which requires detailed impact assessment of social settings of the project area and social management document, i.e., an SIA and an RAP. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan is required throughout the project life and consultation for high-risk projects.

The proposed BSRP project is likely to have significant impact on involuntary resettlement hence this sub project comes under “High Risks category” on social impacts and risks

8.8 Comparison of National and International Frameworks

A comparative analysis between national legislation (RFCTLARR, KIAD Act, and K-RIDE's C&R Policy) and international safeguards (EIB ESS6 & KfW ESS5) is provided in Table 35. This highlights areas of alignment, as well as gaps (e.g., livelihood restoration, treatment of non-titleholders, monitoring, and grievance redressal), and proposes measures to ensure full compliance with EIB and KfW safeguard requirement.



Table 8.3: Comparison of National Legislations and Regulations and EIB ESS-6 on Involuntary Resettlement (February 2022)

Sr. No.	Requirements	EIB ESS 6 and KfW ESS 5	Indian National Law	Gaps	Addressal of Gaps
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement	Involuntary resettlement (IR) should be avoided wherever possible	Indian Law also acknowledges that impact of IR should be minimized.	No gap	
2	Minimize involuntary resettlement	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring all viable alternative project design	Advocates the same	No gap	
3	Mitigate adverse social impacts	Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.	Advocates the same	No gap	
4	Identify, assess and address the potential social and economic impacts	Through census and socio-economic surveys of the affected population, identify, assess, and address the potential economic and social impacts of the project that are caused by involuntarily taking of land (e.g. relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected person must move to another location) or involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas.	Advocates the same	No Gap	



Sr. No.	Requirements	EIB ESS 6 and KfW ESS 5	Indian National Law	Gaps	Addressal of Gaps
5	Prepare mitigation plans for affected persons	To address the project impacts, prepare resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework prior to project appraisal, estimating to the extent possible the total population to be affected, nature of impact and the overall resettlement costs.	Advocates the same	No gap	
6	Cut Off Date	The census date is usually considered to be the cut-off date for eligibility claims	The date of public notification is considered to be the cutoff date. However Indian law states that the benefits stipulated in the law shall be extended to any PAHs (including non-titleholders) who have been residing in the area continuously for a period of no less than 3 years preceding the date of notification.	To comply with EIB norms Project should not consider any conditional approval in case of acknowledging the rights of titleholders and non-titleholders.	The census date shall be the cut-off date for PAHs. However, the same is subjected to the period of not less than 3 years preceding the date of preliminary notification in case of non-title holders and tenants.



Sr. No.	Requirements	EIB ESS 6 and KfW ESS 5	Indian National Law	Gaps	Addressal of Gaps
7	Census and Baseline	Census and socio-economic baseline survey will be carried out to identify number of people to be displaced, livelihoods affected and property to be compensated.	Advocates the same	No gap	
8	Avoid Forced Eviction	Avoid and/or prevent forced evictions and provide effective remedy to minimise their negative impacts should prevention fail;	According to national law, if any person refuses or fails to comply with a state order, Government officials may take possession of the land by using "such force as may be necessary". This refers both to title holders and non-titleholders.	Gap identified with respect to Forced Eviction.	In accordance with EIB standards, the Project shall put in place measures to avoid forced evictions. When such measures fail, evictions can be carried out in exceptional circumstances when in full compliance with: (i) the provisions of international human rights instruments ; and (ii) national law. In such cases, the Project shall ensure that: - The rights to information and to meaningful consultation and participation are respected at all stages of the process. - Legal and other remedies are available at all times. - Evictions do not result in homelessness. - Adequate compensation is provided before the eviction takes place. - Accompanying measures are applied to support vulnerable evictees.

Including the procedural protections against forced evictions as outlined in the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), General Comment No. 7: The right to adequate housing (Art.1.1.1): forced evictions, 20 May 1997, E/1998/22, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/47a70799d.html> [accessed 20 March 2023]; and the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines for Development-based Evictions and Displacement. Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Housing/Pages/ForcedEvictions.aspx> [accessed 20 March 2023].



Sr. No.	Requirements	EIB ESS 6 and KfW ESS 5	Indian National Law	Gaps	Addressal of Gaps
					The promoter shall inform the EIB before any eviction takes place. This shall be accompanied by a documented statement that the above conditions have been and are being met. As part of good practice, the occupiers are provided with a resettlement allowance in addition to shifting, rental and subsistence assistance to prevent possible homelessness.
9	Consider alternative project design	Avoid or, at least minimise, project-induced resettlement whenever feasible by exploring alternative project designs	There is no specific mention	Gap identified with respect to exploring alternative project design to minimize Involuntary resettlement (IR).	Project will follow the process where adequate attention will be paid to explore design alternatives to minimize impact of IR in compliance with EIB standard
10	Involvement of and consultation with the stakeholders	Consult project-affected persons, host communities and Local non-Governmental organizations, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the process for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement Plan),	Advocates the same. However, Definition of vulnerable group is slightly different from EIB's requirement.	Gap identified in terms of definition of Vulnerable group.	Project will identify vulnerable groups among the project affected people and will provide special attention for their compensation and livelihood restoration in compliance with EIB standard



Sr. No.	Requirements	EIB ESS 6 and KfW ESS 5	Indian National Law	Gaps	Addressal of Gaps
		and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms. Pay particular attention to the needs of Vulnerable Groups among those displaced especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected. Through national land compensation legislation.			
11	Eligibility	Any person (titleholders, non-titleholders including encroachers, squatters, tenants, etc.) negatively affected by the project is eligible for compensation, livelihood restoration and/or other resettlement assistance.	The Indian National R&R law considers the non-titleholders only if they are residing on the land for the previous 3 years	Gap identified regarding rights of non-titleholders in case of IR.	As mentioned above, suitable Resettlement will be provided as per the C&R policy of the project.
12	Special Attention to Vulnerable affected people	Particular attention to vulnerable groups, including women and minorities, who may require special assistance and whose participation should be vigilantly promoted	Definition is narrower: It includes only scheduled caste and tribes displaced from scheduled areas as specified by the Constitution of the country	Gap identified in terms of special attention to vulnerable affected people.	The Vulnerable people shall include as per the C&R policy provisions given in the SIA report.



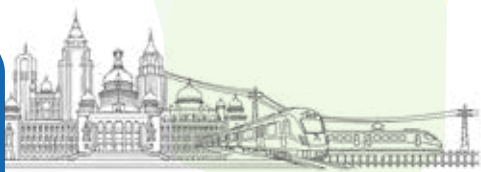
Sr. No.	Requirements	EIB ESS 6 and KfW ESS 5	Indian National Law	Gaps	Addressal of Gaps
13	Replacement Cost	Monetary compensation shall take into account full replacement cost based on market value, productivity, potential, or equivalent residential quality, including any administrative charges, title fees, or other legal transaction costs.	Indian Law has detailed determination of compensation for land and other immovable assets attached with land but the term Replacement cost is not used.	Gap identified in the use of terminology.	As per the C&R policy, the solatium factor shall compensate the requirement of EIB. Hence, C&R policy shall prevail.
14	Livelihood Restoration	The affected persons will be offered assistance for livelihood restoration or improvement through provision of training, credit, job placement, and/or other types of assistance;	Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme will take into account loss of livelihood of Titleholders and Non-titleholders	Gap identified in mentioning livelihood restoration of PAHs	Project will pay adequate attention to ensure livelihood restoration of PAHs to at least that of pre- project level.
15	Relocation sites	Affected stakeholders should be consulted on the choice of sites and, as far as possible, offered choices among sites. In cases of physical resettlement, alternative housing should be situated as close as possible to the original place of residence and source of livelihood of those displaced, where possible. Identified relocation sites shall fulfill as a minimum the criteria for adequate housing	There is no specific mention	Gap identified in terms of absence of mentioning the characters of Relocation site when relocation is unavoidable	Project will discuss with the Stakeholders especially with the vulnerable groups and finalize the relocation sites, if relocation is necessary



Sr. No.	Requirements	EIB ESS 6 and KfW ESS 5	Indian National Law	Gaps	Addressal of Gaps
16	Disclose and inform PAPs of RAP and mitigation measures	Disclose draft Resettlement Plans including documentation of the consultation process, in a timely manner, before appraisal formally begins, in an accessible place and in a form and language that are understandable to key stakeholders	Advocates the same	No gap	
17	Support existing social and cultural institutions of the affected	To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of re-settlers and any host communities are preserved and re-settlers' preferences with respect to relocating in pre-existing communities and groups are honored.	Advocates the same	No gap	
18	Resettlement Plan	To cover the direct social and economic impacts that are caused by the involuntary taking of land and/ or the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated lands and protected areas, the borrower will prepare a Resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework. The RAP or framework will include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are provided assistance during relocation; provided with residential housing or housing sites, or as required agricultural sites; offered transitional support; provided with development assistance in addition to compensation.	Advocates the same	No gap	



Sr. No.	Requirements	EIB ESS 6 and KfW ESS 5	Indian National Law	Gaps	Addressal of Gaps
19	Supervision	The Bank regularly supervises resettlement implementation to determine compliance with the instrument	Advocates the same	No gap	
20	Monitoring & Evaluation	The borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring & evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. Assess whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved, upon completion of the project, taking account of the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.	Advocates the same	No gap	
21	Timeline for every process	The Bank does give time schedule for activities.	According to Indian law, the compensation for land acquisition is awarded to the land owner "within two years from the date of publication of the declaration for acquisition".	It is not clear whether actual relocation can happen before payment is disbursed.	To comply with EIB standards, the project will need to ensure that all compensation payments are disbursed to eligible PAPs or PAHs before any relocation takes place



9. Entitlements

This section lays the basis on which the project affected titleholders and non-titleholders qualify for compensation or assistance from the project to be able to continue with their lives uninterrupted. The chapter therefore reiterates the criteria established in the SIA.

The approved Compensation and Resettlement Policy address all categories of people affected and all categories of impacts accrued to the affected families due to the Project. The same can be classified under three major categories of impact, viz loss of land, loss of residence and loss of commercial structures which cover the entire spectrum of the affected population. These categories are mentioned below.

- (i) those who have formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part.
- (ii) those who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part and have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national/state laws; and
- (iii) Those who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part and have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.

In addition, it should be noted that the contractor's Construction Management Plan will ensure that access to residential or commercial structures is maintained throughout construction. For any loss of access to properties or shops, prior notice will be given, and arrangements will be made to allow access. In the event of any unplanned loss of access, the grievance mechanism will be used to identify potential access-related complaints, restore any loss of access, and compensate as appropriate through the Project's resettlement implementation unit. This procedure is described in the EIA and environmental action plan for the Project and has also been included in the Contractor's contract.

It should also be noted that the field survey has confirmed the absence of any forest users on the affected land plot for Jalahalli depot. As such the potential loss of access to ecosystem services and associated livelihood losses have been scoped out.

9.1 Resettlement Principles

Land acquisition and resettlement for the BSRP Project will be conducted based on the following principles:

- All land acquisition, resettlement, and adverse impacts on people in the project area will be avoided through suitable engineering design. Where avoidance is not possible, land acquisition and resulting impacts will be minimized.
- All compensation measures proposed in this document will comply with the Indian national legal requirements in addition to international standards of good practice including the EIB and KfW requirements.
- Individual Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be developed for each corridor based on the final detailed design, documenting specific information on the compensation measures and entitlements for individuals affected Project.
- Detailed information in the corridor RAPs will be gathered through a census survey to collect base- line data and to identify the project affected population.
- The individual corridor RAPs will be further complemented by a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study which will focus on broader social impacts that will affect the local population, including displacement.
- The project will provide compensation and assistance for land and affected structures/assets at replacement cost.



- All households and businesses affected by economic displacement will be entitled to inclusion into the livelihood restoration process, which aims to at a minimum restore or improve project affected livelihoods.
- RAP will include focused stakeholder consultation and engagement with the affected groups to inform them of project impacts and gain feedback on the proposed compensation and entitlements measures. Upon approval of RAP by the KRIDE and lenders, each document will be disclosed to affected people.
- A timely, effective and accessible Grievance Mechanism will be established to manage issues and grievances related to resettlement.
- All compensation disbursement will be done prior to any land take and before commencement of civil works in the particular land.
- Additional measures may be required for specific groups such as the vulnerable.
- RAP will be monitored through all stages of implementation, which will include internal monitoring (responsibility of K RIDE) and external monitoring by an independent third party.

9.2 Cut-off Date and Avoiding Forced Evictions

In the cases of land acquisition affecting legal titleholders and tenants, it is the date of notification (respective to the affected villages) under Section 28 (1) under the KIAD Act. For the non-titleholders the cut-off date will be the end date of the Census Survey i.e 30th May 2025. In both cases the cut-off date will be applied to determine eligibility, regardless of how long PAHs (title holders and non-titleholders) have been present on the land prior to the cut-off date. However, some flexibility will be considered during implementation to take into account any non-titled-holders who may not have been present during the survey and who owned assets within the Corridor of Impact prior to the cut-off-date.

Table 9.1 : Date of Survey

S No	Section	Date of Survey
1	Section 1	8th April 2025 – 19th April 2025
2	Section 2	21st April 2025 – 30th April 2025
3	Section 3	2nd May 2025 – 12th May 2025
4	Section 4	15th May 2025 – 30th May 2025

There will be adequate notification of cut-off date and measures taken to prevent encroachments/squatting or forceful evictions after the cut-off date is established. Specifically, ongoing and regular engagement will be conducted with local communities and community representatives, including mobile street vendors, to ensure the cut-off date is well publicized, understood, and respected.

Anyone who settles in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They will, however, be given sufficient advance notice to vacate the premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. The project will recognize both licensed and non-licensed vendors and titled and non-titled households.

9.3 Defining Eligibility

A preliminary census survey was conducted along corridor 2 between April to June and October to November 2025, with information used to understand the different categories of affected groups.



Based on this information there are three main groups impacted by physical displacement due to this project:

1. Residential owners and formal tenants,
2. Dwellers in the notified slum area and,
3. Residents of non-notified slum (unauthorized urban settlements/squatters).

The following groups have been identified as being impacted by economic displacement:

1. Commercial owners and tenants with titles,
2. Commercial squatters (without titles),
3. Itinerant/mobile and semi mobile vendors (licensed or unlicensed).

9.4 Residential and Commercial Owners and Formal Tenants

The project will provide compensation and assistance for land and affected structures/assets at replacement cost along with the rental and other assistance to the affected families that fall under this category. In addition to compensation and allowances, residential and commercial title holders and formal tenants are also entitled to livelihood restoration assistance according to their eligibility. Households that are identified as vulnerable will also be eligible for additional support tailored to their individual needs.

Once compensation has been paid, the landowners and/or users will be given notice of 1-4 months to vacate as per good practice procedures followed in other projects. This gives Project Affected Households (PAHs) the time to salvage any materials and use them for the construction of an alternative house or structure. The RAPPIC consultant will support people with the relocation process including with the identification of alternative location. This process is the same for residential and commercial owners and tenants with titles.

9.5 Slum Dwellers in Notified Slums (non-titleholders)

Notified slum areas such as Janakiram Layout, Lingarajapura, and M.R. Jayaram Colony have been identified as impacted by the Project. As per the Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1973 (as amended), the Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB) is the nodal agency responsible for the resettlement and rehabilitation of slum dwellers.

K-RIDE, in coordination with KSDB, will facilitate the relocation and rehabilitation process, including consultations with affected households and their representatives. The modalities of relocation, including housing options, temporary arrangements, and entitlement disbursement, will be finalized in consultation with stakeholders and governed through formal agreements.

Slum dwellers affected by permanent displacement will be eligible for replacement housing or equivalent assistance, while those facing temporary displacement will be supported through rental and shifting assistance. Additional support such as subsistence allowance and inclusion in livelihood restoration measures will be provided as per eligibility.

9.6 Residential and Commercial Squatters (Non-Titleholders)

Residential and commercial squatters (unauthorized occupants without legal title) will be entitled to compensation for affected structures at replacement cost (without depreciation), along with shifting assistance and other applicable allowances as per the Entitlement Matrix.

Commercial squatters will also be eligible for business loss assistance. PAPs will be given adequate notice to vacate the premises after compensation disbursement and will be allowed to salvage materials from affected structures. Additional support, including assistance for vulnerable households and livelihood restoration measures, will be provided as per eligibility.

9.7 Employees of affected businesses

The preliminary census survey identified employees affected businesses or commercial structures. Both formal and informal employees will be eligible for compensation and



assistance as determined in the consolidated entitlements matrix. Advance notice will be given to all employees of the closure of businesses and K RIDE will encourage employees to join the construction agencies work force to obtain work on the project during the construction phase.

9.8 Community Property Resources

The census survey identified 22 communal property resources impacted by the project, including 3 schools, 15 religious centres, 2 water plants, 1 nursing home and 1 Anganwadi. The Promoter will work with local authorities to compensate and/or relocate impacted communal property resources and include detailed consultation with relevant stakeholders, including users of the property.

9.9 Vulnerable Households

Vulnerable Group includes but is not limited to the following categories: (i) PAHs falling under BPL category, as identified by the Niti Ayog's State specific rural poverty line and updated to current period using Consumer Price Index for Rural Labours (CPIRL); (ii) landless people; (iii) persons who belong to SC and ST; (iv) Women Headed Families; (v) Children and elderly people, including orphans and destitute; and (vi) Physically and mentally challenged / disabled people.

Amongst surveyed households, a total of 580 PAHs belonging to vulnerable category were preliminarily identified, which included 329 scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, 157 below poverty line, 40 having disability and old age persons, 44 women headed households, and 10 are women headed households. Additional assistance will be provided to households identified as vulnerable as detailed Entitlements Matrix. This allowance is payable irrespective of the titles.

9.10 Temporary Construction Impacts

Due to the scale and nature of the project, there is the risk that local residents or businesses will face access issues or structures may be damaged during the construction phase. The Entitlements Matrix outlined provides measures to residential families or persons who will be provided with continued access to residential properties. This excludes pedestrians and the public. For commercial properties the promoter will ensure continued access to sites. If access to commercial properties cannot be guaranteed or restrictions resulting in significant loss of income, the Promoter will provide compensation for lost income over the period of temporary disruption.

9.11 Entitlement Matrix

An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/State Laws, Compensation and Resettlement Policy for the project and environmental and social requirements of EIB ESS 2022 and KfW ESF 2018. The entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the displaced persons and the same has been approved and endorsed by the Government of Karnataka.

The compensation package for land acquisition is provided as per KIAD Act by following higher beneficial norms. The basic principles governing present compensation structure and R&R entitlement matrix include various components of R&R benefits. The Entitlement matrix is annexed (Annexure 2).

The description given in Table 9.2 corresponds to the entitlement matrix summarizing the cash compensation and allowances that the different PAHs categories are entitled to as presented in the Compensation & Resettlement Package, 2023 and approved by the High-Powered Committee. The Table presents a consolidated version of the Compensation & Resettlement Package, 2023 matrix including clear references to the number of PAHs in each category, additional in-kind support measures for each PAHs category, and explanatory notes to ensure better clarity.

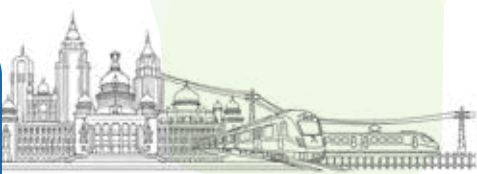


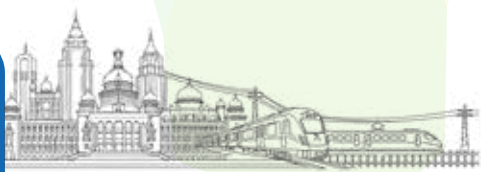
Table 9.3: Consolidated Entitlement Matrix & Livelihood Restoration Measures (from SIA)

Sr. No	Category	No. of PAHs	Entitlement	Land compensation in INR million	Structure Value in INR million	C & R Assistance Paid in INR million
	TITLE HOLDERS					
I a.	Owner losing land and residential structure totally (Only owner staying in the premises)	117	1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIAD Act for land and structure. And 2. Shifting allowance: a. Up to 1000 sq. ft. – Rs.25,000 a. b.1001 sq. ft. – 1500 sq. ft. – Rs.30,000 b. 1501 sq ft –Rs 35,000 3. Inconvenience Allowance: Onetime payment of Rs.70,000 4. Transitional Allowance: a. Upton 1000 sq. ft. – Rs.1,35,000 b. 1001 sq. ft. – 1500 sq. ft. – Rs.1,70,000 c. more than 1501 sq. ft. – Rs.2,05,000 5. Right to salvage material totally	513.82	219.06	9.16
I b.	Owner losing land and residential structure totally (owner and tenant staying in the same building premises in separate parts)	46	1. Same as in I a. (1-5) And 2. Residential Rental Income Allowance in respect of rental area acquired a. Up to 1000 sq. ft. – Rs.1,35,000 b. b.1001 sq. ft. – 1500 sq. ft. – Rs.1,70,000 c. c. more than 1501 sq. ft. – Rs.2,05,000	284.66	337.94	13.09



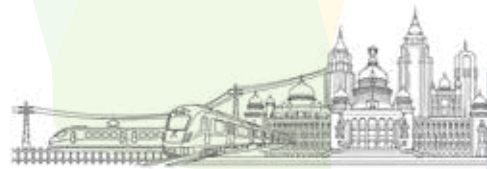
Sr. No	Category	No. of PAHs	Entitlement	Land compensation in INR million	Structure Value in INR million	C & R Assistance Paid in INR million
I c.	Owner losing land and residential structure partially but continues to remain in the balance portion of the same premises ¹	119	1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIAD Act for land and structure. And 2. Inconvenience Allowance Onetime payment of Rs.55,000			
Id.	Owner losing land and residential structure partially and willing to surrender the same completely to Project Authority.	49	1. Owner has the option of offering the remaining part of the property to the Project Authority. (A separate notification will be issued for the remaining area). Acceptance of the offer is subject to discretion of the Project Authority based on consideration of possibility of putting the remaining land to economic use by the owner. 2. Entitlements will be the same as in Category I a. (1-5) or I b., as the case may be, for the area acquired including 1 above.	1606.75	601.81	27.13
II a.	Owner losing land and commercial structure totally (owner operating own business in the acquired premises)	12	1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIAD Act for land and structure. And 2. Shifting Allowance: a. Up to 150 sq. ft. – Rs.25,000 a. 151 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. – Rs.35,000 c. more than 301 sq. ft. – Rs.45,000 3. Business Loss Allowance: a. Average payment of SGST up to Rs.5000 p.m. – Allowance Rs.85,000	25.81	11.53	1.25

¹ Owner will remain on his land and will get compensated for the lost portion.



Sr. No	Category	No. of PAHs	Entitlement	Land compensation in INR million	Structure Value in INR million	C & R Assistance Paid in INR million
			b. Average payment of SGST between Rs.5001 to Rs.15,000 p.m. - Allowance Rs.1,70,000 c. Average payment of SGST above Rs.15001 p.m. - Allowance Rs. 2,25,000. d. If without SGST documentation - Allowance Rs.60,000/- 4. Business premises re-establishment allowance: Rs.540 per sq. ft. of area acquired. 5. Right to salvage material totally			
II b.	Owner losing land and commercial structure partially but continues to run business in the same premises ²	24	1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIAD Act for land and structure. And 2. Business Loss Allowance: a. Average payment of SGST up to Rs.5000 p.m. - Allowance Rs.40,000 b. Average payment of SGST between Rs.5001 to Rs.15,000 p.m. - Allowance Rs.85,000 c. Average payment of SGST above Rs.15001 p.m. - Allowance Rs. 1,10,000. d. If without SGST documentation - Allowance Rs.30,000/- 3. Right to salvage material	2939.17	77.10	0.94
II c.	Owner losing land and commercial structure partially and unwilling to continue in the Same Premises	5				

²Owner is compensated only for the lost portion. He remains on the land and can rebuild his business in the remaining land.



Sr. No	Category	No. of PAHs	Entitlement	Land compensation in INR million	Structure Value in INR million	C & R Assistance Paid in INR million
II d.	Owner losing land and commercial structure fully, but structure fully rented out	4	1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIAD Act for land and structure. And 2. Commercial Rental Income Allowance a. Up to 1000 sq. ft. – Rs.2,70,000 a. 1001 sq. ft. – 1500 sq. ft. – Rs.3,40,000 b. more than 1501 sq. ft. – Rs.4,00,000 3. Right to Salvage material	13.87	16.23	0.54
II e.	Owner losing land and commercial structure partially, but structure fully rented out.	11	1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIAD Act for land and structure. And 2. Commercial Rental Income Allowance, in respect of area acquired a. Up to 1000 sq. ft. – Rs.2,70,000 b. 1001 sq. ft. – 1500 sq. ft. – Rs.3,40,000 c. More than 1501 sq. ft. – Rs.4,00,000 3. Right to Salvage material	126.25+17.91	78.60+29.1	2.32+1.27

¹⁰ Owner is compensated only for the lost portion. He remains on the land and can rebuild his business in the remaining land.

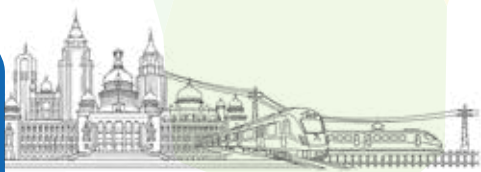


Sr. No	Category	No. of PAHs	Entitlement	Land compensation in INR million	Structure Value in INR million	C & R Assistance Paid in INR million
II f.	Owner losing land and commercial structure fully, commercial activity being run by owner as well as tenant.	0	1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIAD Act for land and structure. And 2. Shifting Allowance: a. Up to 150 sq. ft. – Rs.25,000 b. 151 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. – Rs.35,000 c. more than 301 sq. ft. – Rs.45,000 3. Business Loss Allowance: a. Average payment of SGST up to Rs.5000 p.m. – Allowance Rs.85,000 b. Average payment of SGST between Rs.5001 to Rs.15,000 p.m. - Allowance Rs.1,70,000 c. Average payment of SGST above Rs.15001 p.m. – Allowance Rs. 2,25,000. d. If without SGST documentation – Allowance Rs.60,000/- 1. Business premises re-establishment allowance; Rs.540 per sq. ft. of area acquired 2. Commercial Rental Income Allowance a. Up to 1000 sq. ft. – Rs.2,70,000 b. 1001 sq. ft. – 1500 sq. ft. – Rs.3,40,000 c. more than 1501 sq. ft. – Rs.4,00,000 6. Right to Salvage material	0	0	0



Sr. No	Category	No. of PAHs	Entitlement	Land compensation in INR million	Structure Value in INR million	C & R Assistance Paid in INR million
III	Owner losing land and residential cum commercial structure (both totally)	7	1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIAD Act for land and structure. And	64.20	20.28	2.42
		7 ³	2. Shifting Allowance: For commercial: a. Up to 150 sq. ft. – Rs.25,000 a. b.151 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. – Rs.35,000 b. more than 301 sq. ft. – Rs.45,000 For residential: a. Upto1000 sq. ft. – Rs.25,000 a. b.1001 sq. ft. to 1500 sq. ft. – Rs.30,000 b. more than1501 sq. ft. – Rs.35,000 3. Inconvenience Allowance: Onetime payment of Rs.70,000 4. Business Loss Allowance: a. Average payment of SGST up to Rs.5000 p.m. – Allowance Rs.85,000 b. Average payment of SGST between Rs.5001 to Rs.15,000 p.m. - Allowance Rs.1,70,000 c. Average payment of SGST above Rs.15001 p.m. – Allowance Rs. 2,25,000. d. If without SGST documentation – Allowance Rs.60,000 5. Business premises re-establishment 540 per sq. ft. in respect of commercial portion only. 6. Right to salvage material totally.			

¹¹ The remaining 6 PAH in comparison to table 6 are added in category II(e)



Sr. No	Category	No. of PAHs	Entitlement	Land compensation in INR million	Structure Value in INR million	C & R Assistance Paid in INR million
IV	Owner Losing only land	101	Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, or Normal Award as per KIADB for land and structure.	1513.22	0	0
V	Tenant – Residential (if displaced)	Family : 269 Single: 21	1. Shifting allowance per tenant single / family tenants Rs.30,000 ⁴ 2. Inconvenience Allowance	0	0	24.34
		Total 290	a. Rs.70,000 per tenant family. b. Rs.35,000 for tenant single			
VI	Tenant – Commercial*	37	1. Shifting allowance per tenant: Rs.35,000 2. Business Loss Allowance: a. Average payment of SGST up to Rs.5000 p.m. – Allowance Rs.85,000 b. Average payment of SGST between Rs.5001 to Rs.15,000 p.m. - Allowance Rs.1,70,000 c. Average payment of SGST above Rs.15001 p.m. – Allowance Rs. 2,25,000. d. If without SGST documentation – Allowance Rs.60,000 3. Business Premises Reestablishment Allowance (BPRA) per tenant: Rs.540 per sq. ft. * Note: If not displaced, tenant will get BPRA only, and not the other allowances.	0	0	2.42



Sr. No	Category	No. of PAHs	Entitlement	Land compensation in INR million	Structure Value in INR million	C & R Assistance Paid in INR million
VII	Tenant – Residential cum Commercial*		A. For residential: 1. Shifting allowance per residential tenant Rs.30,000 2. Inconvenience Allowance: a. Rs.70,000 per tenant family b. Rs.35,000 for tenant single B. For commercial: 1. Shifting allowance per tenant - Rs.35,000 2. Business Loss Allowance: a. Average payment of SGST up to Rs.5000 p.m. – Allowance Rs.85,000 b. Average payment of SGST between Rs.5001 to Rs.15,000 p.m. – Allowance Rs.1,70,000 c. Average payment of SGST above Rs.15001 p.m. – Allowance Rs. 2,25,000. d. If without SGST documentation – Allowance Rs.60,000 3. Business premises re-establishment per tenant: Rs.540 per sq. ft. * Note: If not displaced, tenant will get BPRA only, and not the other allowances.			
	NON-TITLE HOLDERS					
VIII	Slum Dwellers	99	Slum Dwellers families residing in declared slums will get Rs.5,00,000/- as housing support grant. ¹³	0	0	49.5
IX	Squatter (Residential)	173	Cost of structure based on valuation by approved valuer without deducting depreciation cost. ¹⁴ Shifting allowance Rs.30,000/- Subsistence Allowance Rs.30,000	0	70.42	24.96

¹² The census survey shows that, two types of residential tenants would be affected due to this project. The first category is tenants staying with family and second category single occupier (mainly the student, unmarried etc.). Those who are staying with family will get 70 K and if the tenant is a single person he/she will get 30K.

¹³ Slum dwellers also get replacement cost for the structures and have the right to salvage any materials from affected assets.

¹⁴ At replacement cost.



Sr. No	Category	No. of PAHs	Entitlement	Land compensation in INR million	Structure Value in INR million	C & R Assistance Paid in INR million
x	Squatter (Commercial)	0	Cost of structure based on valuation approved valuers without deducting depreciation cost. Shifting allowance Rs.35,000, Subsistence allowance Rs 30000, Business loss Rs 50000			
XI	Vulnerable PAHs	NTH - 253	Over and above other eligible entitlements, the displaced title holder families belonging to the SC or the ST or other vulnerable groups shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees. (Rs.50,000).			
		Slum Dwellers - 99				
		Squatters - 154				
XII	Persons running business on public land without title excluding mobile vendors	0	Business Loss Allowance: Rs. 85,000			
XIII	Common Property resources	22	Project authority will compensate / replace for affected portion of schools, hospitals, parks, religious structures, etc.			
XIV	Any other impact not identified	0	Unforeseen impacts shall be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in this package. ¹⁵			

¹⁵ Unforeseen impacts during construction will be covered by 10% contingency budget.



Table 9.3: Consolidated Entitlement Matrix & Livelihood Restoration Measures (from SIA)

SL. No	Category	# of PAHs ¹⁶	Entitlement	Additional support and livelihood restoration measures to meet International Standards
NON-TITLEHOLDERS				
VIII	Slum Dwellers (if permanently displaced)	All shifting works is being carried out by KRIDE, hence providing the shifting allowance will be duplication of cost	For permanent displacement only: Slum Dwellers families residing in declared slums will get Rs.5,00,000/- as housing support grant.	OPTION 1¹⁷ Physical Displacement Additional Support : Shifting Allowance Up to 150 sq. ft. – Rs. 25,000 151 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. – Rs 35,000 More than 300 sq. ft. – Rs. 45,000 One-time financial assistance based on valuation of structure by approved valuer subject to a minimum of Rs 25,000/- (or) Property valuation without deducting depreciation to be based on principles of replacement cost, whichever is higher Inconvenience Allowance: Onetime payment of Rs. 35,000 Commercial Displacement Additional Support One-time financial assistance based on valuation of structure by approved valuer subject to a minimum of Rs 25,000/- (or) Property valuation without deducting depreciation to be based on principles of replacement cost, whichever is higher Shifting Allowance Up to 150 sq. ft. – Rs. 25,000 151 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. – Rs 35,000 More than 300 sq. ft. – Rs. 45,000 Business Inconvenience Allowance: Onetime payment of Rs. 35,000 Business premises re-establishment at the rate of Rs. 540 per sq. ft in respect of commercial portion only. Supporting Measures and Livelihood Restoration (Permanent Displacement): Fund management support such as counselling, micro plan preparation, financial literacy, linkages with Government schemes and banks etc. All slum dwellers can salvage materials from affected assets, in case of permanent relocation.

¹⁵ These numbers are preliminary and will be revised during preparation of RAPs

SL. No	Category	# of PAHs ¹⁶	Entitlement	Additional support and livelihood restoration measures to meet International Standards
				Assistance in the identification of alternative commercial premises. Assistance to KSDB in providing Security of tenure and registration of the commercial property. Access to livelihood restoration measures . This includes training and skill development, linkages with employment agencies/ organizations etc. OPTION 2² <u>Physical Displacement Additional support:</u> Shifting Allowance Up to 150 sq. ft. – Rs. 25,000 151 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. – Rs 35,000 More than 300 sq. ft. – Rs. 45,000 Inconvenience Allowance: Onetime payment of Rs. 35,000 <u>Economic Displacement Additional support :</u> Shifting Allowance Up to 150 sq. ft. – Rs. 25,000 151 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. – Rs 35,000 More than 300 sq. ft. – Rs. 45,000 Inconvenience Allowance: Onetime payment of Rs. 35,000 Business Inconvenience Allowance: Onetime payment of Rs. 35,000 <u>Supporting Measures and Livelihood Restoration (Permanent Displacement):</u> Community development support to help transition from slum to formal housing. Fund management support such as counselling, micro plan preparation, financial literacy, linkages with Government schemes and banks etc.

¹⁶ These numbers are preliminary and will be revised during preparation of RAPs

¹⁷ Option 1: Take 5 lakh and the replacement cost of the structure and opt out of replacement housing, with the 5 Lakh being paid directly to the slum dwellers.

¹⁸ Option 2: Take the replacement cost of the structure and receive replacement housing, with the 5 Lakh being paid directly to KSDB to cover the beneficiary contribution to the KSDB for the construction of the new housing at the relocation site. In the event of residential cum commercial displacement, the calculation of Residential cum Commercial (Economic) category for Non – Titleholders, the resettlement for the same will be considered & provided in both the categories, i.e., the commercial space will be calculated under Economic displacement & the residential space will be calculated under Physical displacement.



SL. No	Category	# of PAHs ¹⁶	Entitlement	Additional support and livelihood restoration measures to meet International Standards
VIII	Slum Dwellers (if temporarily displaced)	194	-	Physical Displacement Additional Support - Shifting Allowance (2 times: up & down); - Up to 150 sq. ft. – Rs. 25,000 151 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. – Rs 35,000 - More than 300 sq. ft. – Rs. 45,000 - Inconvenience Allowance: Onetime payment of Rs. 35,000 - Rental Assistance (for the complete duration) - Rs. 8,000/ month³ - The property will be rehabilitated to its earlier or better than before, if required. Economic Displacement Additional Support - Shifting Allowance (2 times: up & down); - Up to 150 sq. ft. – Rs. 25,000 151 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. – Rs 35,000 - More than 300 sq. ft. – Rs. 45,000 - Inconvenience Allowance: Onetime payment of Rs. 35,000 - Rental Assistance (for the complete duration) - Rs. 8,000/ month - Business premises re-establishment 540 per sq. ft in respect of commercial portion only. - The property will be rehabilitated to its earlier or better than before, if required. Supporting Measures and Livelihood Restoration (temporary displacement): - Community development support to help transition from slum to formal housing. - Fund management support such as counselling, micro plan preparation, financial literacy, linkages with Government schemes and banks etc. - Assistance in the identification of alternative temporary commercial premises. - Assistance to KSDB in providing Security of tenure and registration of the residential property (in the name of both spouses in the case of families). - Access to livelihood restoration measures. This includes training and skill development, linkages with employment agencies/ organizations etc.⁴

¹⁹ The estimated cost is Rs. 8000 /month, but this will depend on family size and will be reassessed and confirmed in the RAP based on the principles that households will be in proper- ties that are of similar or better condition to the ones they have been temporarily moved from.



SL. No	Category	# of PAHs ¹⁶	Entitlement	Additional support and livelihood restoration measures to meet International Standards
IX	Squatter Residential)	173 ⁵	Cost of structure based on valuation by approved valuer without deducting depreciation cost.	Permanent physical displacement): - One-time financial assistance based on valuation of structure by approved valuer subject to a minimum of Rs 5,000. Property valuation without deducting depreciation to be based on principles of replacement cost.⁶ - Inconvenience Allowance: Onetime payment of Rs. 30,000
			Shifting allowance Rs.30,000/-	Supporting Measures and Livelihood Restoration (permanent and temporary displacement): - Fund management support such as counselling, micro plan preparation, financial literacy, linkages with Government schemes and banks etc. - Assistance in the identification of alternative residential premises. - S. - Access to livelihood restoration measures . This includes training and skill development, linkages with employment agencies/ organizations etc.
			Subsistence Allowance Rs.30,000	

²⁰ Depends on whether they can temporarily shift the business. The LR assistance should be proportional to the loss so if the loss is temporary and costs are covered by the allowances some simple training would be sufficient.

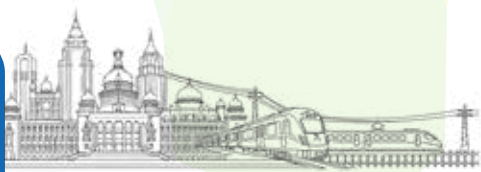
²¹ The location of the affected households is given in Annexure.

²² This entitlement is not exactly additional, but it is a clarification of the entitlement “Cost of structure based on valuation by approved valuer without deducting depreciation cost” in previous column i.e. Entitlement

²³ This entitlement is not exactly additional but it is a clarification of the entitlement “Cost of structure based on valuation by approved valuer without deducting depreciation cost” in previous column i.e. Entitlement)



SL. No	Category	# of PAHs ¹⁶	Entitlement	Additional support and livelihood restoration measures to meet International Standards
X	Squatter (Commercial)	Nil	Cost of structure based on valuation approved valuers without deducting depreciation cost.	Resettlement (permanent economic displacement): - One-time financial assistance based on valuation of structure by approved valuer subject to a minimum of Rs 5,000. Property valuation without deducting depreciation to be based on principles of replacement cost.⁷ - Inconvenience Allowance: Onetime payment of Rs. 30,000 - Business premises re-establishment Rs. 540 per sq. ft in respect of commercial portion only.
			Shifting allowance Rs.35,000,	
			Subsistence allowance Rs 30000,	Supporting Measures and Livelihood Restoration (permanent and temporary displacement): - Fund management support such as counselling, micro plan preparation, financial literacy, linkages with Government schemes and banks etc. - Assistance in the identification of alternative commercial premises. - Access to livelihood restoration measures . This includes training and skill development, linkages with employment agencies/ organizations etc.
			Business loss Rs 50000	

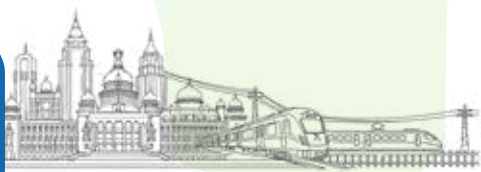


SL. No	Category	# of PAHs ¹⁶	Entitlement	Additional support and livelihood restoration measures to meet International Standards
XII	Persons running business on public land without title excluding mobile vendors	Nil	Business Loss Allowance: Rs. 85,000	Additional support - One-time financial assistance based on valuation of structure by approved valuer subject to a minimum of Rs. 5,000/- Property valuation without deducting depreciation to be based on principles of replacement cost. - Shifting allowance Rs.35,000, Supporting Measures and Livelihood Restoration (permanent and temporary displacement): - Fund management support such as counselling, micro plan preparation, financial literacy, linkages with Government schemes and banks etc. - Assistance in the identification of alternative commercial premises. - Access to livelihood restoration measures . This includes training and skill development, linkages with employment agencies/ organizations etc.
New	Mobile and semimobile street vendors using the same location regularly ⁸	Nil (as per current assessment no vendors have been identified)	No entitlements defined	Additional support 30-day notice period. - Business Loss Allowance: Rs. 85,000/ - Assistance in finding a new site for operations.
New	Employees/workers of affected residential/commercial structures that may be displaced due to the project's impacts. ⁹	27 ¹⁰	No entitlements defined	Additional support - Inconvenience/ subsistence Allowance: Onetime payment of Rs. 25,000 - Advance notice to all employees/workers of the closure of businesses. - KRIDE to encourage employees to join the construction agencies work force in order to obtain work on the project during the construction phase. - Access to livelihood restoration measures This includes training and skill development, linkages with employment agencies/ organizations etc.



SL. No	Category	# of PAHs ¹⁶	Entitlement	Additional support and livelihood restoration measures to meet International Standards
	OTHER ENTITLEMENTS			
XI	Vulnerable PAHs (regardless of tenancy status)	253 (Slum Dweller - 99, Squatters - 154)	Over and above other eligible entitlements, the displaced title holder families belonging to the SC or the ST or other vulnerable groups shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees. (Rs.50,000).	NA
XIII	Common Property resources	22	Project authority will compensate / replace for affected portion of schools, hospitals, parks, religious structures, etc.	The details of displacement of CPRs are detailed in Table no-----
XVI	Any other impact not identified	0	Unforeseen impacts shall be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in this package. ¹¹	NA

²⁴ This includes all categories of non-titleholder mobile vendors described under Section 11.5.6

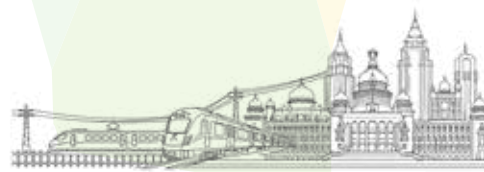


SL. No	Category	# of PAHs ¹⁶	Entitlement	Additional support and livelihood restoration measures to meet International Standards
New	Temporary Construction Impacts	194 (Mathikere slum)	No entitlements defined.	- Continued access to all areas during the construction phase including the establishment of alternative access paths. - Compensation for inconvenience if residential property owners cannot access their properties. - Compensation for loss of income if commercial property owners cannot access their properties. This is to include compensation for loss of income during the period, along with assistance in finding new location to conduct business in the case of mobile vendors. - Compensation for any damage to structures because of construction activities: - Actual cost of repairs 100% solatium on the actual cost of repairs (this is for the time and efforts to be spent on repairs/ reconstruction).

²⁵ This includes both employees with and without a contract.

²⁶ As per the survey findings majority of the affected workers are migrant, there details is currently not available and owners are denied to provide additional details. As and when data received onetime allowance will be provided

²⁷ Unforeseen impacts during construction will be covered by 10% contingency budget.



10. Compensation & Resettlement Budget and Financial Plan

This chapter presents a consolidated overview of budget and the cost estimates. The budget is indicative, and costs will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as the project continues and during implementation. However, the final compensation amount for the land acquisition and structures will be determined by the Competent Authority (Special Land Acquisition Officer, KIADB). The compensation as per KIAD Act, 1966, and in compliance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. will be paid by the SLAO, KIADB. However, the C&R assistance (As per Compensation and Resettlement Package (CRP) and RRP 2023 for BSRP) will be paid by the K-RIDE office.

10.1 Compensation for Loss of Land

1. An extent of 7.05 hectares of private land is proposed to be acquired for the project. The land rates are collected from registrar office of concerned revenue circle. The calculation for compensation of land has been considered based on circle/zonal value of the relevant factor (Ranging from 1 to 2) and further adding 100% solatium which in effect attempts to match the market value. However, any escalation to this value is the jurisdiction of the respective DC and the price fixation committee.

2. The land rate is calculated as below:

The Guideline value will be obtained from Revenue Department, and the cost of the compensation will be evaluated based on the higher prevailing rates by the Price Advisory Committee of KIADB followed by the approval from GoK.

- (i) The land rate will be the market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years.
- (ii) The market value of land shall be multiplied by a factor as 1.00 (One) for land in urban areas or, 1.50 to 2.00 in rural areas based on the distance of project from Urban Area as notified by the State Government.
- (iii) A 100% solatium is added to the total amount obtained under.
- (iv) Additional 12% annual interest from the date of notification to award

If any landowner does not agree for consent award, normal award will be passed under the norms of KIAD Act wherein 100% solatium as per the Karnataka Industrial Area Development (amendment) Act, 2022 vide notification no. DPAL 8 SHASANA 2022, BEBGALURU DATED: 05.04.2022) is provided. In the case of normal award, the landowner can approach the court for enhancement of compensation.

10.2 Replacement Cost for Loss of Buildings/ Structures

The number of structures affected under the project can be categorized as buildings owned by private parties (TH & NTH). All affected households losing structures, regardless of legal title, will be paid compensation calculated based on the replacement cost of the structure. The calculation for titled holders will be based on PWD rates in the area plus 100% solatium according to the RFCTLARR Act 2013.

10.3 Valuation of Trees:

Compensation for trees will be based on their full replacement cost. The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner for the purpose of determining the market value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired, will use the services of experienced persons/agencies in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary



10.4 Resettlement Action Plan Budget

The following table illustrate the C & R Assistance provided under

Table 10.1: Compensation & Resettlement Assistance

SL No	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate in INR	Amount in INR Million
1.	Owner losing land and residential structure totally (Only owner staying in the premises)				
1.1	Shifting allowance:	Number of households	163	30,000	4.89
1.2	Inconvenience Allowance	Number of households	163	70,000	11.41
1.3	Transitional Allowance:	Number of households	163	170,000	27.71
1.4	Residential Rental Income Allowance in respect of rental area acquired	Number of households	46	170,000	7.82
1.5	Owner losing land and residential structure partially but continues to remain in the balance portion of the same premises	Number of households	119	55,000	6.55
2	Owner losing land and commercial structure totally (owner operating own business in the acquired premises)				
2.1	Shifting Allowance	Number of households	12	35,000	0.42
2.2	Business Loss Allowance	Number of households	12	85,000	1.02
2.3	Business premises re-establishment allowance	Area sq. ft (500 avg sq. ft)	6000 (12*500)	540	3.24
2.4	Owner losing land and commercial structure partially but continues to run business in the same premises	Number of households	24	40,000	0.96
2.5	Commercial Rental Income Allowance	Number of households	15	270000	4.05
3	Tenant – Residential (if displaced)				
3.1	Shifting allowance per tenant:	Number of households	290	30,000	8.70
3.2	Inconvenience Allowance	Number of households	290	70,000	20.30
4	Tenant – Commercial				
4.1	Shifting allowance per tenant:	Number of households	41	35,000	8.70
4.2	Business Loss Allowance	Number of households	41	85,000	20.30



4.3	Business Premises Reestablishment Allowance per	Area sq. ft (500 avg sq. ft)	20500 (41*500)	540	8.70
5	Slum Dwellers	Number of households	99	500,000	49.5
6	Squatter Residential				
6.1	Shifting allowance	Number of households	173	30,000	5.19
6.2	Subsistence allowance	Squatter Residential	173	30000	5.19
6.3	Structure Cost - Squatter Residential	Area sq. ft (500 avg sq. ft)	86500 (173*500)	540	46.71
7	Vulnerable PAHs	Number of households	580	50,000	29
8	Common Property Resources	Nos	22	-	205.41
Total					475.77

Table 10.2: Land Compensation and Resettlement Budget

SI. No.	Particulars	Amount in INR Millions
1	Market rates for loss of land	11000
2	Compensation for Structures (Title Holders)	2000
3	Compensation for Structures (Non-Titleholder)	90
4	Common Property Resource	205.41
5	C&R assistance	270.36
6	Livelihoods restoration cost	80
7	Contingency (10%)	1364.577
	Total	15010.347

* Note- the above table represents the planned budget for C2. The actual expenditure/disbursement will be updated in the subsequent reports after receiving the actual disbursement from KIADB.

Table 10.3: Current Status of Compensation paid

SI. No.	Particulars	Amount in INR Millions
1	Compensation for Land	6,286.6
2	Compensation for Building including trees	1,351.2
3	Compensation for Squatters & slum dwellers	132.47
4	Common Property Resource	29.91**
5	C&R assistance	100.8
	Total (disbursement till June 2026 and compensation still in progress)	7,900.98

* The above table presents the status of compensation disbursed up to June 2026 based on payment receipts received till date from KIADB for Corridor 2. The compensation payment is under progress & the figures are subject to revision and will be updated in subsequent SMR/RAP implementation monitoring reports on further disbursement of compensation by KIADB including tree, Pvt. Properties, C&R and CPR.

**As of June 2026, compensation payments for six CPRs have been completed, and the remaining payments are under process.



11. Institutional Arrangements and Responsibilities

The successful implementation of the RAP requires coordinated efforts of multiple agencies and institutions across different stages of the project cycle. K-RIDE has established a dedicated SEMU to ensure compliance with national laws as well as the safeguard standards of EIB and KfW. This section outlines the institutional framework, functions, and responsibilities of the entities involved in RAP implementation.

11.1 Implementing Agency (IA)

K-RIDE is the nodal IA responsible for the overall execution of the RAP and related land acquisition and resettlement activities. The organization is headed by the Managing Director (MD), who provides strategic leadership and ensures that RAP implementation is aligned with project objectives, statutory requirements, and the safeguard policies of the financing institutions.

Overall Accountability: The Managing Director, supported by the Director – Project & Planning (DPP), holds overall accountabilities for all aspects of the project. This leadership is responsible for ensuring that adequate financial, human, and institutional resources are made available for effective RAP implementation.

Institutional Coordination: K-RIDE plays a central coordinating role by liaising with key stakeholders and institutions involved in RAP implementation. This includes coordination with the Government of Karnataka (GoK) and the Government of India (GoI) for policy guidance and approvals; the SLAO and KIADB for land acquisition and compensation processes; the General Consultant (GC) for integration of engineering and social safeguard requirements; and the RAPPIC for technical support in planning, implementation, monitoring, and documentation.

Core Responsibilities: K-RIDE is responsible for facilitating land acquisition in accordance with the KIAD Act, 1966, and other applicable legal provisions. It ensures the timely determination and disbursement of compensation and C&R assistance to all eligible PAPs.

In addition, K-RIDE is responsible for preparing and submitting periodic safeguards and progress reports to the EIB, KfW, GoK, and GoI, in line with agreed reporting formats and schedules. It also oversees the disclosure of project-related information, conducts meaningful consultations with PAPs and other stakeholders, and ensures the functioning of grievance redress mechanisms to address concerns arising during RAP implementation.

Table 11.1: Key Responsibilities of Implementation Agencies

Key Agency	Responsibility
K-RIDE	• Make final decision on alignment/stations to be included under the project • Overall responsibility for implementation and guidance • Ensure that sufficient funds are available to implement all agreed social safeguards measures • Ensure that projects comply with the provisions of EIB's and KfW policies and regulations • Submit safeguards monitoring reports to EIB and KfW • Liaison with district administration and other stakeholders pertaining to RAP implementation activities • Disseminate project information to the project affected community with assistance from GC. • Ensure establishment of Grievance Redress Cell at the Project level for grievance redress with assistance from GC • Disclosure of project information in public spaces and through relevant media. • Oversee land acquisition and coordinate with the Competent Authorities • Supervise the mitigation measures during implementation and its progress • Conduct internal monitoring and prepare reports



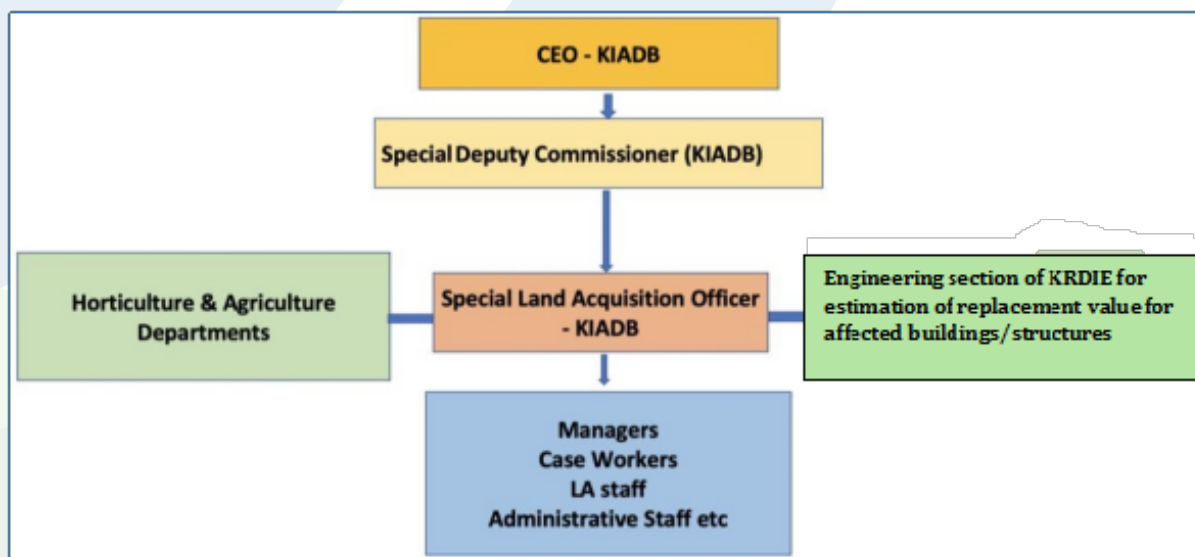
Key Agency	Responsibility
General Consultant	- Review and provide technical inputs on RAP, Abbreviated RAP, and related reports. - Ensure C&R implementation is in line with EIB, and KfW safeguard policies. - Monitor disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance to PAPs/PAHs. - Review and provide inputs on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Environmental Management Plan (EMP), and related reports. - Monitor compliance with environmental clearance conditions and statutory requirements. - Check and report on contractors' adherence to environmental management measures. - Conduct periodic site visits to verify SEMU-related activities. - Maintain a monitoring checklist for both social and environmental aspects. - Provide monthly/quarterly safeguard compliance reports to K-RIDE and funding agencies. - Coordinate with AFC, KIADB, revenue officials, and contractors on safeguard-related activities. - Support SEMU in grievance redressal processes. - Facilitate stakeholder consultations and disclosure of safeguard documents. - Provide training to SEMU, AFC, and contractors on safeguard requirements. - Maintain updated records of safeguard activities. - Prepare safeguard compliance sections for K-RIDE's overall progress reports. - Submit final safeguard completion reports.
RAP Implementing Agency - AFC	- Assist in preparation and execution of RAPs. - Support disbursement of C&R assistance and compensation to PAPs/PAHs. - Facilitate grievance redressal for affected persons. - Deploy Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) for field engagement. - Conduct consultations and awareness meetings, FGD with communities. - Facilitate access to Government welfare schemes for PAPs/PAHs. - Support socio-economic surveys and asset inventories. - Ensure accuracy of data for compensation purposes - Maintain records of LA, C&R, and community engagement activities. - Prepare and submit regular progress reports to K-RIDE
Contractor	- Consult community and K-RIDE regarding location of construction camps - Sign agreement with titleholder for temporary use and restore land to equal or better condition upon completion - Commence construction only when alignment is free of encumbrance - Respond in a timely manner to recommendations from GRM Cell
Monitoring Agency - RITES	- Act as Independent External Monitor for social and environmental safeguard activities. - Verify implementation of R&R activities in line with RAP and funding agency safeguard requirements. - Independently assess the disbursement of compensation and assistance to PAPs/PAHs. - Review implementation of EMPs and compliance with environmental clearances. - Conduct periodic field visits to validate SEMU and GC/AFC reports. - Prepare bi-annual monitoring reports along with mid-term and end-term RAP audit reports to the funding agency.



Key Agency	Responsibility
	- Identify gaps, challenge, and provide recommendations for improvement in safeguard implementation. - Assess effectiveness of grievance redressal mechanisms. - Verify stakeholder consultations and disclosure processes. - Provide a final external monitoring completion report at the end of the project's safeguard implementation phase.

11.2 Land Acquisition Unit (LAU)

Figure 11.1: Organization Setup of Land Acquisition Unit



Land acquisition for the project is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the KIAD Act, 1966, with the SLAO, KIADB acting as the competent authority. The General Manager (Land) and Special Deputy Commissioner, K-RIDE, functions as the designated officer overseeing the land acquisition process on behalf of the project.

The execution of land acquisition activities is undertaken by the SLAO, with the support of caseworkers and dedicated acquisition staff. The SLAO is responsible for issuing preliminary and final notifications under KIAD Act, conducting statutory hearings and consultations with affected landowners, and ensuring due process throughout the acquisition cycle.

In coordination with K-RIDE engineers, the SLAO estimates the replacement cost of affected structures, and with the relevant line departments assesses losses related to crops and trees. Upon completion of these assessments, the SLAO passes the Land Acquisition Awards and transfers the approved compensation details to the SEMU for the disbursement of C&R assistance.

11.3 Social and Environmental Management Unit (SEMU)

K-RIDE has established a dedicated SEMU to implement social safeguard activities and monitor compliance with statutory requirements and lender safeguard standards. The SEMU is headed by the General Manager (SEMU), who is responsible for overall coordination and supervision of RAP implementation.

The SEMU is supported by a multidisciplinary team comprising a Senior Manager (Social), who oversees C&R implementation, livelihood restoration measures, and stakeholder consultations, and a Manager (Civil/Technical), who provides technical support for asset valuation, identification of relocation sites, and supervision of relocation activities. In addition, the General Consultant (GC) and the RAPPIC provide external technical assistance, monitoring support, and capacity-building inputs to strengthen SEMU's implementation capacity.



The key responsibilities of SEMU include implementing the RAP, with particular emphasis on the timely and accurate disbursement of C&R assistance; conducting and facilitating meaningful consultations and disclosure of project information; establishing and managing an effective GRM at both site and headquarters levels; and monitoring RAP progress through regular internal assessments. SEMU also ensures targeted support to women, vulnerable households, and marginalized groups to prevent exclusion and enhance equity. The unit is responsible for preparing and submitting periodic compliance and safeguard monitoring reports to the Managing Director, K-RIDE, and the funding agencies.

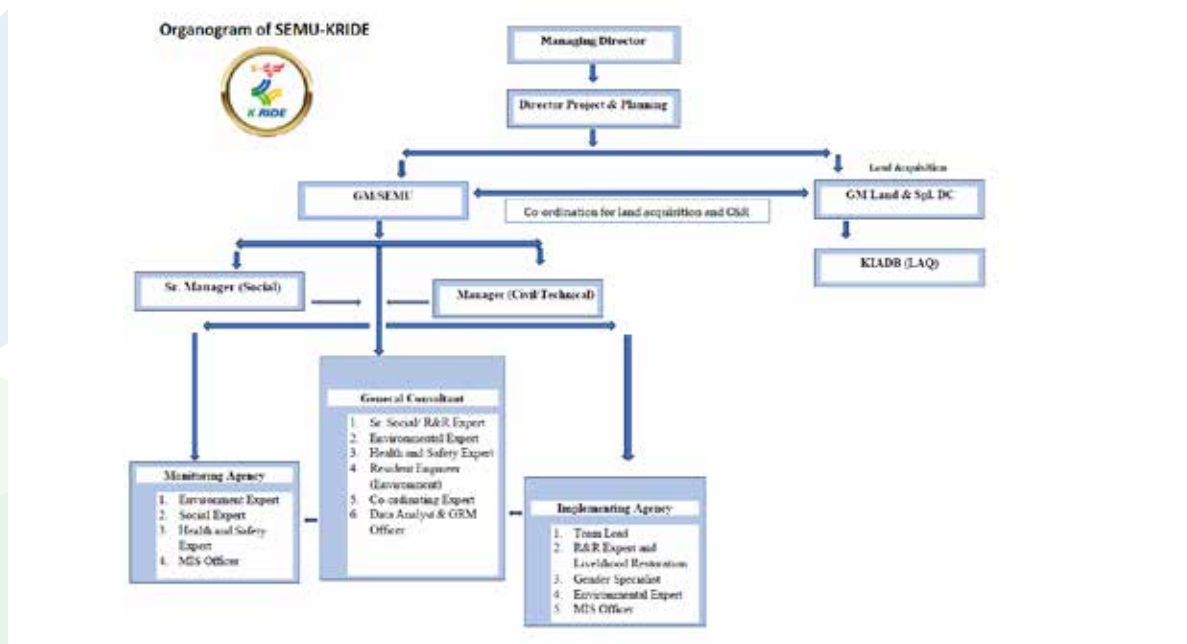


Figure 11.2: Organization Setup of Social & Environmental Management Unit

11.4 Institutional Coordination and Timeline

The implementation of the RAP is closely coordinated among the concerned institutions and aligned with the overall project schedule. RAP activities are structured and implemented in three distinct phases to ensure that social impacts are addressed systematically and in a timely manner.

Pre-Construction Stage: During this phase, all preparatory and statutory activities are completed prior to the commencement of civil works. These include the issuance of land acquisition notifications, completion of compensation assessments, and confirmation of entitlements for all PAPs. Disbursement of C&R assistance is carried out, and affected households and assets are relocated as required.

Construction Stage: The construction stage focuses on supporting affected households in restoring their livelihoods. This includes the provision of training, skill development, and other livelihood restoration measures identified under the RAP. Special attention is given to the monitoring and support of vulnerable groups to ensure that they are not disproportionately affected during project implementation and are able to cope with transitional impacts.

Post-Construction Stage: In the post-construction phase, K-RIDE continues to oversee grievance redress and social monitoring to address any residual or emerging issues. Independent, third-party audits are conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of RAP implementation and the achievement of income and livelihood restoration objectives. This phase concludes with the preparation of completion and safeguard closure reports.



12. Grievance Mechanism

12.1 Existing GRM Process in K-RIDE

The GRM is a vital component of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) adopted by Karnataka Rail Infrastructure Development Company (K-RIDE) to ensure accountability, transparency, and responsiveness in project implementation. The GRM provides a structured platform for affected persons and stakeholders to raise concerns, seek clarifications, or lodge complaints related to the project's environmental, social, or operational impacts.

Currently, K-RIDE follows a two-tier grievance redressal structure that facilitates both field-level and head office-level redressal of grievances. The mechanism ensures timely resolution of grievances and documentation of actions taken in alignment with the Financing Institutions' (EIB and KfW) requirements.

12.2 Trends in Addressing Grievances:

Level 1: Corridor-Level Grievance Redressal

- Grievances arising at the field level—such as concerns from affected persons, contractors, community members, or local stakeholders—are typically first reported to the respective Corridor-General Managers (GMs).
- These grievances may be received through direct communication, written submissions, stakeholder consultations, or during field inspections.
- The Corridor GM evaluates the nature and legitimacy of the grievance and, if it is within their scope of authority, initiates redressal actions in coordination with their field team.
- Upon redressal, the Corridor GM ensures documentation of the resolution process and maintains records for reporting and audit purposes.

Level 2: Head Office-Level Grievance Redressal

- Grievances addressed directly to the K-RIDE Head Office—either through official correspondence (Hard copy/in-person submission), emails, or forwarded from stakeholder institutions—are typically addressed to the MD- K-RIDE.
- Upon receipt, the MD's office forwards the grievance to the General Manager, Social & Environmental Management Unit (GM-SEMU) for further action.
- The GM-SEMU assesses the nature of the grievance and determines the concerned department or Corridor GM responsible for resolution.
- A formal file noting is initiated by GM-SEMU, and the grievance is officially transferred to the concerned GM for necessary action.
- The concerned Corridor GM, upon receiving the grievance file, assigns the case to the respective Manager or Officer-in-Charge for redressal within a defined timeline, generally depending on the complexity of the issue.

Level 3: Redressal and Documentation

- The assigned Manager investigates the grievance, consults relevant stakeholders if required, and implements appropriate corrective or mitigative measures.
- Upon completion of the corrective measures, the Manager submits a detailed Action Taken Report (ATR) to the respective Corridor GM.
- The GM verifies the ATR and forwards it, along with supporting documentation, to GM-SEMU for closure.
- GM-SEMU maintains a consolidated Grievance Register and tracks the status of all grievances received, including timelines, departments involved, and outcomes. The overall resolution and trend analysis are reported to senior management.



- Process followed for Grievance redressal: The GRM ensures a transparent, timely, and accessible mechanism for addressing grievances of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). All grievances are tracked through a structured system, ensuring accountability at each stage and facilitating periodic monitoring and reporting.

Step No.	Process Stage	Action / Description	Responsible Authority	Output
1	Receipt of Grievance	Grievance received through letter, email, portal, or other channels	GRM Cell / Receiving Officer (KRIDE)	Grievance received
2	Registration & Acknowledgement	Register grievance and issue acknowledgement with unique reference number	KRIDE Office / GRM Cell	Registered grievance with ID
3	Forwarding to GM	Forward grievance to concerned General Manager (GM) based on subject matter	GRM Cell	Grievance assigned to GM
4	Assignment to FLO	GM assigns case to First Line Officer (FLO) / field officer	Concerned GM	Case assigned for review
5	Preliminary Assessment	Review grievance, verify facts, and assess the issue	FLO / Concerned Officer	Initial assessment report
6	Seeking Inputs (if required)	Refer case to relevant departments/sections for inputs or clarification	GM / FLO	Request for inputs initiated
7	Collection of Inputs	Receive inputs, comments, and supporting documents from concerned sections	Concerned Departments	Supporting inputs compiled
8	Preparation of ATR	Analyse findings and prepare Action Taken Report (ATR)	FLO / Concerned Officer	Draft ATR prepared
9	Review & Approval	Review and approve ATR and proposed resolution	Concerned GM	Approved resolution
10	Communication to Complainant	Communicate decision/ resolution to complainant	GRM Cell / GM Office	Resolution communicated
11	Closure of Grievance	Close grievance upon resolution and satisfaction	GRM Cell	Case closed
12	Record Keeping & Documentation	Maintain records for tracking, audit, and reporting purposes	GRM Cell	Updated grievance database



13. Implementation Schedule

The implementation of social management activities under the RAP will be phased and sequenced to ensure that all resettlement-related measures are completed in advance of civil works. The process will encompass preparation, disclosure, consultation, land acquisition, compensation, assistance, grievance redress, and monitoring.

13.1 Key Principles

- **Compensation before displacement:** All compensation for land and assets will be completed before handing over project sites to contractors.
- **No displacement without assistance:** Physical and/or economic displacement will occur only after full compensation and applicable R&R assistance is provided at replacement cost.
- **Concurrent activities:** Public consultations, grievance redress, and disclosure will continue throughout the project cycle.
- **Linkage with construction schedule:** Civil works will commence only after certification by K-RIDE/SEMU that RAP implementation in the respective stretch is complete.

13.2 Phases of RAP Implementation

1. Preparation Phase

- o Draft RAP preparation, census, and socio-economic surveys.
- o Stakeholder consultations and disclosure of draft RAP.
- o Approval and finalization of RAP.

2. Pre-Implementation Phase

- o Issue of land acquisition notifications by SLAO/KIADB.
- o Verification of PAP database, valuation of assets, and preparation of micro-plans.
- o Disclosure of entitlements and compensation packages.

3. Implementation Phase

- o Disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance.
- o Relocation (if required) and livelihood restoration measures.
- o Functioning of Grievance Redressal Committees (GRCs).

4. Handover Phase

- o Certification of completion of land acquisition and RAP implementation.
- o Handover of encumbrance-free land to contractors for civil works.

5. Ongoing Activities

- o Continuous public consultations and information disclosure.
- o Monitoring and reporting of RAP implementation.
- o External evaluation of RAP outcomes.



Table 13.1: Implementation Schedule

Implementation Schedule																
Activity	2023				2024				2025				2026			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
A. Project preparation phase																
Initial Social Impact Assessment																
Finalisation of Sub-Project design																
Finalization and Disclosure of SIA																
Publications of general notices																
B. LAQ Activity & RAP implementation																
Appointment of RAP implementing consultant																
Joint survey for preparation of Land Acquisition Estimates																
Information campaign and community consultations																
Census and Socio-Economic Survey																
Preparation of Draft RAP																
Clearance for release of Govt land for execution of civil works																
Identification and verification of PAPs																
Opening of PAP accounts, preparation of ID cards and Micro plans																
Preparation of Final list of PAPs																
Review and approval of Final RAP																
Disclosure of RAP																
Tracing of absentee PAPs																
Payment of compensation of land, structure, trees etc.																
Payment to all eligible entitlements for non-titleholders																
Relocation and reconstruction of CPRs																
Imparting skill development and administering livelihood restoration measures																
C. Monitoring and Evaluation																
Independent E&S auditor																
Internal Monitoring																
D. Project construction																
E. Grievance Redressing																
Commencement of Civil Works in the Chainages/Sections - After disbursement of all assistances and resettlement of physically displaced and after payment of compensation for land																



14. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a critical component of RAP implementation, ensuring that activities are carried out as planned and that affected households are adequately compensated, assisted, and rehabilitated. Monitoring provides continuous feedback to project management, while evaluation helps to determine whether the RAP objectives have been achieved.

14.1 Monitoring Objectives

- To verify that RAP activities are implemented in accordance with approved plans and schedules.
- To ensure that entitlements are disbursed in a timely and transparent manner.
- To identify challenges and constraints and enable corrective measures.
- To assess institutional performance in RAP implementation.
- To generate learnings for future projects.

14.2 Types of Monitoring

1. Internal Monitoring
 - o Conducted by K-RIDE's SEMU with support from the General Consultant (GC).
 - o Focus on physical and financial progress (e.g., number of PAPs compensated, number of consultations held, grievances addressed).
 - o Monthly and quarterly progress reports will be prepared.
2. External Monitoring & Evaluation (Independent Evaluation)
 - o Conducted by an independent agency to provide impartial assessment to monitor semiannually.
 - o **Mid-term evaluation:** To assess progress, identify gaps, and recommend corrective actions.
 - o **End-term evaluation:** To determine overall effectiveness, social outcomes, and sustainability of resettlement measures.

14.3 Key Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring is a continuous process and will be carried out by field level officers of Social Management Unit on regular basis to keep track of the R&R progress. For this purpose, the indicators followed are given in Table below:

Table 14.1: Key Monitoring Indicators

Indicators	Parameters Indicators
Physical	Extent of land acquired Number of structures dismantled Number of land users and private structure owners paid compensation Number of households and persons affected Number of households purchasing land and extent of land purchased Number of PAHs receiving assistance/compensation Number of PAPs provided transport facilities/ shifting allowance Extent of Government land identified for house sites
Financial	Amount of compensation paid for land/ structure Cash grant for shifting out sees Amount paid for training and capacity building of staff Amount spent for skill upgradation and income restoration activities
Social	Area and type of house and facility at resettlement site PAPs knowledge about their entitlements Communal harmony Morbidity & mortality rate Taken care of vulnerable population Women concern



Economic	Entitlement of PAPs-land/cash Number of business re-established Utilization of compensation House sites/business sites purchased Successful implementation of Income Restoration Schemes
Grievance	Number of community level meeting Number of GRC meetings Number of cases disposed by IA to the satisfaction of PAPs Number of grievances referred and addressed by GRC Cases of LA referred to court, pending and settled

A. Process Indicators (to track RAP implementation progress)

- Preparation and approval of micro-plans.
- Number of consultations and disclosure meetings conducted.
- Number of identity cards issued to PAPs.
- Number of joint bank accounts opened for PAPs.
- Timely disbursement of compensation and C&R assistance.
- Functioning and responsiveness of Grievance Redress Mechanism.
- Number of training and livelihood restoration programs conducted.

B. Output Indicators (to measure immediate results)

- Number of PAPs compensated before displacement.
- Number of PAPs receiving shifting and transitional allowances.
- Number of vulnerable households receiving additional assistance.
- Number of PAPs trained in livelihood restoration.
- Number of PAPs employed or self-employed post-training.

The Monitoring indicators reporting templates are provided in **Annexure 4**

14.4 Reporting System

- **Monthly Progress Reports:** Prepared by implementing agency & GC with inputs from field teams, covering compensation, C&R assistance, consultations, and grievances shared with SEMU.
- **Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs):** Consolidated by SEMU and shared with K-RIDE management, Government of Karnataka, and funding agencies.
- **Semi Annual reports (SMRs) :** Prepared by GC for submission to K-RIDE.
- **External Monitoring Reports:** Prepared by Independent Monitoring Agency semi annually for submission to K-RIDE and funding agencies (e.g., EIB/KfW).
- **Mid-Term Evaluation Reports:** Prepared by Independent Monitoring Agency for submission to K-RIDE and funding agencies (e.g., EIB/KfW).
- **Completion Report:** At the end of RAP implementation, summarizing achievements, gaps, lessons learned, and sustainability measures.
- **End Term Audit Report:** Prepared by Independent Monitoring Agency for submission to K-RIDE and funding agencies (e.g., EIB/KfW).

The RAP implementation monitoring will be undertaken internally by SEMU on a regular basis. In addition, an external independent agency has been hired for periodic audit and midterm, and end term evaluation of the project.



15. Conclusion and Recommendations

The RAP for Corridor-2 of the Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project (BSRP) has been prepared to address the social impacts arising from land acquisition, displacement, and livelihood disruption for 1308 identified households, of which 751 households have been surveyed in detail. Among these, 297 households (39.55%) are titleholders, 190 Tenants (25.30%) while 466 households (35.15%) are non-titleholders. The survey also indicates a significant proportion of women-headed households, reflecting heightened vulnerability. Additionally, 194 households from the Mathikere notified slum are expected to face temporary relocation during construction and will be resettled in the same locality upon project completion. The socio-economic survey shows that 42.21% of the workforce are daily wage earners and 12.92% are self-employed in petty trade and services, underscoring the need for livelihood restoration, skill development, and social security interventions as part of the RAP. The gap in the socio-economic survey will be covered and as when the data is captured, the RAP will be updated accordingly.

While the project promises long-term benefits such as improved mobility, reduced congestion, and enhanced economic opportunities for Bengaluru, its social acceptability and sustainability depend on ensuring that PAPs are not only compensated but also rehabilitated and integrated into the development gains of the project.

15.1 Key Conclusions

1. Compensation and Entitlements:

- o All PAPs are entitled to fair compensation at replacement cost, with disbursements to be completed prior to displacement or commencement of civil works.
- o Titleholders, non-titleholders, tenants, and slum dwellers require differentiated but equitable treatment under the entitlement framework.

2. Livelihood Restoration:

- o With nearly half of the surveyed households depending on daily wages, livelihood restoration measures must combine immediate income support, skill development, and long-term enterprise promotion.
- o Special emphasis is required for women-headed households and informal workers lacking secure income streams.

3. Vulnerable Groups:

- o SC, ST, elderly persons, women-headed households, and differently abled PAPs require tailored interventions, including linkages to state and central social protection schemes (pensions, housing, health insurance, scholarships).

4. Slum Dwellers of Mathikere:

- o The 57 slum households, though not directly affected by the RoW, must be temporarily shifted during construction in collaboration with KSDB and relocated back to their original site once works are completed.
- o Safety, dignity, and uninterrupted access to services must be safeguarded during their temporary relocation.

5. Consultations and Participation:

- o RAP preparation involved census surveys, FGDs, and community consultations, which must continue throughout implementation to ensure transparency and trust.

6. Grievance Redress and Monitoring:

- o An accessible, multi-tiered GRM must remain functional at both project and field levels.
- o Monitoring and evaluation, including third-party verification, are essential to assess outcomes, particularly in income restoration and housing stability.



15.2 Recommendations and Way Forward

To operationalize the RAP objectives, the following actions are recommended:

1. Timely Completion of Land Acquisition and Disbursement

- o Complete all compensation payments prior to physical displacement.
- o Ensure transparent disbursal.

2. Strengthened Livelihood Restoration

- o Implement micro-level livelihood plans tailored to PAP skill sets.
- o Provide short-term project-related employment and long-term skill training in trades such as tailoring, plumbing, driving, digital skills, and food services.
- o Promote women-led SHGs and micro-enterprises with financial and market linkages.

3. Institutional Convergence with State and Central Schemes

- o Link PAPs to PMAY (housing), Ayushman Bharat (health insurance), PMJDY (banking), PMJJBY/PMSBY (insurance), and pensions for widows, elderly, and disabled persons.
- o Converge with state skill development missions, SC/ST welfare boards, Labour Dept., and KSDB for sustainable support.

4. Special Support for Vulnerable Groups

- o Extend additional allowances, relocation support, and priority access to welfare schemes for women-headed households, widows, elderly, and disabled persons.
- o Conduct gender sensitization workshops and ensure women's active participation in consultations.

5. Sustained Consultations and Information Disclosure

- o Continue FGDs, village meetings, and targeted outreach for PAPs and vulnerable groups.
- o Provide project-related information in Kannada and simple formats for easy understanding.

6. Robust Grievance Redress and Monitoring

- o Strengthen the GRM at community level with defined timelines for resolution.
- o Undertake quarterly internal monitoring and bi-annual external monitoring to evaluate RAP implementation.
- o Conduct mid-term and end-term assessments on income restoration, housing, and social integration.

The RAP for BSRP Corridor-2 is more than a compliance requirement—it is a commitment to equity, justice, and inclusive development. By ensuring timely compensation, sustainable livelihood restoration, institutional convergence, and safeguards for vulnerable and slum populations, the RAP can transform the resettlement process into an opportunity for social upliftment. The way forward requires consistent engagement, accountability, and adaptive management so that the Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project delivers its infrastructural benefits without compromising the rights, dignity, and livelihoods of affected communities.



ANNEXURES



Annexure 1: Census and Socio-Economic Survey Format**Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project (BSRP)****Census and Socio-economic Survey Questionnaire****GENERAL IDENTIFICATION**

A. Corridor:	E. Taluk:
B. House No. Plot No.	F. District:
C. Ward No./ Village:	G. Chainage:
D. Hobli: (write in English)	H. Side: 1. Left 2. Right

Category of Impact

1. Titleholder (landowner)
2. Non-Titleholder (2.1 Tenant 2.2 Encroacher 2.3 Squatter 2.4 Squatter/encroacher – tenant 2.5 kiosk/mobile vendors)

Type of Likely Loss

1. Residential	2. Commercial	3. Residential cum Commercial
4. Agricultural land	5. Industrial/Factory	6. Boundary walls
7. Tube well/Powerhouse	8. Well	9. Vacant plot / Open land plot
10. Orchard/Plantation/ Farmhouse/ Homestead	11. Toilet	12. Others (specify)

How long have you been in this location (Tick One)

1. Less than one year
2. Less than 3 years
3. More than 3 years
4. More than 5 years
5. More than 10 years

SOCIOECONOMIC DETAILS

1	Name of the Title Holders name	
2	Survey number of the land / TH's property	
3	SL No. in PAH list.	
4	Adhaar Number	
5	Social Category	1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify).....
6	Religious Category	1. Muslim 2. Hindu 3. Christian 4. Sikh 5. Jain 6. Buddhist 7. Other (specify).....
7	Type Of Ration Card	1. Antyodaya, 2. BPL, 3. APL, 4. No
8	Family Pattern	1. Joint Extended 2. Nuclear 3. Single 4.
9	Mother Tongue	Specify
10	Native Place	

Household Assets (Please Record Numbers)

TV	Refrigerator	Two-wheeler	Four-wheeler	Telephone/Mob. Phone	Washing Machine	Food Processor/Mixer/Grinder	Computer/Laptop	Air Conditioner	Air Cooler	Micro-wave oven	Others
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Live Stock Assets (Please Record Numbers)

Classification	Cows	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Poultry	Others
Give Number						

Access to Utility (1-Yes/ 2-No)

Electricity	Piped water supply	Own water sources	Separate Bath, Toilet	Kitchen

12. Details of Family Members (fill appropriate code)

Sr. No.	Name of the Person	Relationship with Head of the Household	Sex (M/F)	Age	Marital Status	Educational Qualification	Employment Status	Reason for not working	Occupation		Monthly Income		Beneficiary of Govt. Scheme
									Primary	Subsidiary	Primary	Subsidiary	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	15.2.1	J	K	L	M

B. Relationship: Head-1, Spouse-2, Son-3, daughter-4 Daughter-in-law-5, Grandson-6, Granddaughter-7, Father-8, Mother-9, Brother-10, Sister-11, Others (specify)-12

E. Marital Status: Married-1; Unmarried-2; Divorcee-3; Separate-4; Widowed-5

F. Educational Qualification: Illiterate-1; Primary Schooling-2; Upper Primary Schooling-3; High School-4; PUC-5; Graduate-6; post-graduate-7; Technical-8, Professional (Doctor/ Eng./ layers etc.)- 9, Other-10 (Specify)

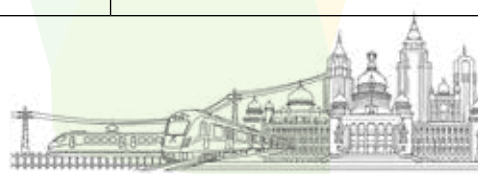
G. Employment Status: Yes1; No 2

H. Reason for not working: No work available-1; Seasonal inactivity-2; Household family duties-3; Old/Young-4; Handicapped-5; Others-6 (Specify)_____

I & K: Occupation: Farmer-1; Agricultural Labourer-2; Daily Wage Earner-3; Business- 4; Govt. Service -5; Private employee - 6; Self Employed -7 (Carpenter/Plumber/Mechanic etc); Professional (Doctor/Eng./Lawyers/ IT) – 8; Unemployed -9; Child – 10; Student – 11; Others -10 (Specify)_____

DETAILS OF LAND (To be filled only for Title Holders)

1	Affected area of the Land	(in square meter)
2	Total Area of the Open Land/Plot (in square meter)	
3	Extent of Impact:	1. Less than 10% of the total area 2. 10-20% 3. 30-50% 4. 50% and above
4	Is the remaining part of the land sufficient to continue live/business/cultivation	1. Yes 2. No
5	If no, do you want to surrender the remaining part of the land	1. Yes 2. No
6	Do you have legal document to establish ownership of the affected land	1. Yes 2. No
7	If yes, specify	
8	Rate of the Land (Per sq. m) Market Rate (Rs)	



Any of the following affected associated with the Land**A. Agriculture area (only affected crop)**

- (i) Name of the crop
- (ii) Cropping pattern in a year 1. Single 2. Double 3. Thrice
- (iii) Yield per acre.....
- (iv) Farm gate price (Rs/quintal)

B. Agricultural Labourer 1. Yes 2. No

- (i). If Yes then How many

C. Sharecropper 1. Yes 2. No

- (ii). If Yes then How many

Number of trees within the affected area

1. Total....., 2. Fruit Bearing....., 3. Non-fruit Bearing.....

DETAILS OF STRUCTURES

1. Is any structure in the affected land 1. Yes..... 2. No.....
2. Year of construction of affected structure:
3. Market Value of the Structure (in Rs.)

STRUCTURE DETAILS

SL. No.	PRES-ENT USE*	TYPE OF STRUCTURE**	AFFECTED STRUCTURE DETAILS:		No of rooms, if	Extent of Impact***	Seve-ri-ty of Loss****	Num-ber of stor-ey	Are there any ten-ants?
	A	B	Length(m)	Breadth(m)	E	F	G	H	I
1									
2									
3									

Code

* Present use of the Structure (select appropriate code from below)

1 House, **2** Hut, **3** Shops, **4** Hotel, **5** Small Eatery, **6** Kiosk, **7** Farmhouse, **8** Residential-cum-Commercial Structure, **9** Boundary Wall, **10** Petrol Pump, **11** Hospital, **12** Clinic, **13** Workshop, **14** industry, **15** Vendors, **16** Com. Complex, **17** Restaurant, **18** Retail activity, **19** Institutional, **20** Small Scale industry, **21** Cattle Shed, **22** Well/Tube Well, **23** water tap, **24** Water tank, **25** Hand pump, **26** motor pump, **27** Barbed wire fencing, **28** Washing place, **29** others (specify)

Code Type of Construction of the Structure**

1. Temporary (with mud/brick/wood made walls, thatched/tin roof)
2. Semi-Permanent (with tiled roof and normal cement floor)
3. Permanent (with RCC, Single/ Double storey building)
4. Wall (Brick, Mud, Bamboo cane, reed (thatch, Tint, Asbestos, Tiles, RC, Others))

Code*** Extent of Impact: 1. Less than 10% of the total area, 2. 10-20%, 3. 30-50%, 4. 50% & above

Code**** Severity of Loss: 1. Viable, 2. Non-viable



Likely Loss of other Assets

Tree		Well		Other Category I (Specify) Individual Assets	
No.	Species	No.	Type (Borewell / Open Well)	No.	Details

Do you have legal document to establish ownership of the affected structure

1. Yes 2. No

If yes Specify _____

PART II**1. Participation in economic activities of family members**

Sl. No.	Economic/Non-economic Activities	Male	Female	Both
1	Cultivation			
2	Allied Activities (Dairy, Poultry, Sheep rearing, etc.)			
3	Trade & Business			
4	Agricultural Labour			
5	Non-Agricultural Labour			
6	HH Industries			
7	Service			
8	Households Work			
9	Collection of Water			
10	Collection of Fuel			
11	Others (Specify):			

2. Decision making and participation at Household Level

Sr. No.	Subject	Male	Female	Both
1	Financial matter			
2	Education of child			
3	Health care of child			
4	Purchase of assets			
5	Day to day household activities			
6	On social function and marriages			
7	Women to Earn for Family			
8	Land and property			
9	Others			

3. Women Participation at Community level

1	Do women of the household participate in decision making processes at community level?	Yes-1/ No-2	
2	Is any member of the household a member or office bearer of village / ward?	Yes-1/ No-2	



3	If 'Yes', whether such member is male or female?	Male-1/ Female -2	
4	Is any women member of the household works as Anganwadi worker or ANM?	Yes-1/ No-2	
5	Any household member is a member of any self-help groups?	Yes-1/ No-2	
6.	If 'Yes', how may household members are in self-help group?	Nos	
7.	If 'Yes', is that SHG still active?	Yes-1/ No-2	

4. Employment Opportunities

1	Employment opportunity in the area	1. Seasonal 2. Employed throughout the Year 3. None
2	Do family members migrate for work?	1. Yes 2.No **if No Skip the Question no.5**

5. What the various activities family member are involved:

Sr. No	Type of Work	Do men migrate for work outside the area Daily -1 Seasonal - 2 Long term - 3 No - 4	Do women also migrate for work outside the area Daily -1 Seasonal - 2 Long term - 3 No - 4
1	Agriculture		
2	Shopkeeper/Business (including petty business)		
3	Employer (industrialist/ Factory/Mill owner, etc.)		
4	Government Service		
5	Private Service		
6	Wage Labour (Agriculture)		
7	Wage Labour (Non-Agriculture)		
8	Self-employed (Carpenter, plumber, saloon, Auto driving, etc)		
9	Professional (doctor, engineer, lawyer, CA, etc)		
10	Not employed (income recipient such as retired, remittance, property rent, bank interest, etc.		
11	Household work		
12	Others (specify)		



6. Quality of Life (Consumption Pattern)

Kindly indicate the consumption/expenditure on different items in last one year

Sr. No.	Particulars	Monthly Expenditure in Rs.	Rank them from highest to lowest
1	Food		
2	Agriculture		
3	Housing		
4	Cooking Fuel		
5	Clothing		
6	Health		
7	Education		
8	Local transport		
9	Communication		
10	Social functions		
11	Leisure		
12	vehicle maintenance		
13	out station travel		
14	Loan Repayment		
15	Others		

7. Loan and Indebtedness

1	Have you taken any loan?	1-Yes, 2-No	
2	Who has taken the loan?	1. Head of the HH; 2. Spouse; 3. Son; 4. Daughter in law; 5. Head and spouse together; 6. Son and Head of the HH; 7. Daughter in law and Mother-in-law; 8. Other.....	
3	If yes, tell us sources of loan:	1-Bank, 2-NGO, 3-Money lender, 4-Relative/friend, 5-SHG; 6. Others (specify.....)	
4	If yes, Amount of loan	(in Rs.)	
5	What is the outstanding loan amount? (In Rs)	(in Rs.)	
6	What is the loan tenure?	(in months)	
7	Have you pledged any asset?	1- Yes 2-No	
8	If 'Yes', what are they?		
9	Could you please tell us the purpose of loan?	1-Productive investment, 2- Purchasing durables/assets, 3-Meeting up emergencies, 4-Marrying of children, 5- Paying off loan, 6- Crop/Agri loan 7. For Jewellery 8. Purchasing vehicle 9. Education 10. Personal loan 11. Others (specify.....)	



8. Access to facilities

Code	Distance of following facilities/amenities from the location of interview?	Approx. km	Mode to access	Frequency	Trips made by M/F/Both
1	Primary School				
2	Secondary School				
3	College				
4	Regular Market				
5	Commonly visited health service place				
6	Hospital				
7	District Office				
8	Block Office				

Mode to access: Walk-1; Cycle-2; Personal transport-3; Public transport-4; Frequency: Daily-1; Weekly-2; Monthly-3; Very Rare-4;

9. Health Seeking behaviour

1	Do you have a latrine in your house?	1 – Yes; 2 – No; 3 – Using community toilet; 4-Outside (open place)	
2	Do you and your family members use it?	1. Yes (All of us always regularly) 2. Yes (Some of us, but irregular) 3. No.	
3	Do you wash your hands with soap after defecation?	1. Yes (All of us always regularly) 2. Yes (Some of us, but irregular) 3. No.	
4	Has any of your family members suffered from any disease during last 12 months?	1-Yes, 2-No, 3-Don't Know	
5	If yes, who suffered:	Men – 1, Women - 2 Both- 3, Boy child- 4 Girl child – 5, Both children – 6	
6	If yes, please specify type of disease?		
7	Type of treatment taken:	1-Allopathic Government, 2-Allopathic Private, 3-Allopathic Govt. & Private both, 4- Homeopathy, 5- Ayurveda, 6- Faith healers; 7- quacks; 8-No Treatment, 9-Others (specify.....)	
8	Which is the nearest formal medical facility available?	1-PHC; 2- CHC; 3- District Hospital; 4- Private clinic; 5- Private Hospital; 6- Others (specify)	



9	Did you avail any health/ medical facility (like medicine, routine check-up, advice from doctor etc.) during the last pregnancy? (last 24 months)	Yes - 1 No - 2 Has not been pregnant yet - 3	If coded 1 or 3 skip the next question
10	If no, who attended while giving birth to the baby? (Multiple responses possible)	Females neighbour - 1 relatives and friends - 2 Mother-in-law - 3 Sister-in-law - 4 Others specify - 5	
11	Have you heard about Communicable diseases (HIV/ AIDS, Covid, TB):	Yes 1; No - 2	
12	If yes, what is the source?	Newspaper - 1; TV- 2; radio- 3; NGO camp- 4; Govt. camp - 5;	
13	Are you aware about any illegal sexual activities near surrounding areas/ railway station/along the road?	1. Yes 2. No	
14	If Yes, is this a designated place or railway station/ across the road?	1. Designated place 2. Railway station 3. across the road?	

PART-III

1 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

1	Due to proposed railway line construction, land/house/other assets are affected, how are you willing to relocate?	1- Self managed (cash)/ 2- Project constructing assets/ 3- Undecided/4-Others(specify)	
2	If project constructs lost structure, which is preferred location:	1- Same settlement/ 2- Any other place/ 3- Other (specify)	
3	Do you think whether the project should create or improve any basic amenities in area?	1 - Yes/ 2 - No	
4	Are you/family member would like to work in the proposed railway line contracts?	1-Yes/ 2- No	
5	If NO, what are the reasons? (specify)		

2 Relocation/Replacement options

1. Employment during project construction or maintenance,
2. Alternative shop/residence,
3. Training to improve the skill level,
4. Private land against land,
5. Self-relocation, other (specify)
6. Cash Assistance
7. House in Resettlement Site
8. Shop in Resettlement Site
9. Project Assistance
10. Other (specify)

3 Income Restoration Assistance (The most preferred option)

1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work
2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme
3. Vocational Training
4. Others (specify).....



4 Factors to be considered in providing alternate place

1. Access to family/friends
2. Income from household activity
3. Income from Business activity
4. Daily Job
5. Close to Market
6. Other (specify)

5 What are your perceptions on the benefits from improve transport facilities?

S No	Description	Options	Response
1	Business in area	1- Improve/2-Same/3-No	
2	Transport links	1-Improve/2-Same/3-Less	
3	Avoid accidents	1-More/2-Same/3-Less	
4	Access to Health facilities	1-Improve/2-Same/3-No	
5	Access to Education	1-Improve/2-Same/3-No	
6	Others (Specify)		

6 Gender aspects

1	Is the female member of the household involved in financial decisions of the household?	1-Yes, 2-No	
2	Who fetches drinking water for the house?	1-Women in the house, 2- girl child, 3- others	
3	Do they have to cross the track to fetch the water?	1-Yes, 2-No	
4	How does women in the family commute to market/work/hospital	1-Own cycle 2-Own vehicle 3-Family vehicle 4-Walk 5-Public transport 6-Others Mode: _____	
5	Problems faced by the women/girl child of the family with the existing railway track? (Three most important)		

1. Diagram of the affected property

(Rough diagram with dimension – Not to scale)

(PHOTOGRAPH TO BE ATTACHED – STRUCTURE ALONG WITH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD/ RESPONDENT)

In case the tenancy/ownership is under dispute (legal or otherwise) please make a short note below

Name of Enumerator..... Signature

Field Supervisor:Date:

Signature of the Informer/ answering to survey:



Annexure 2: Compensation and Resettlement Package - Entitlement Matrix



Rail Infrastructure Development Company (Karnataka) Limited
(A joint Venture of Govt. of Karnataka and Ministry of Railways)



ರೈಲು ಮೂಲಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಂಪನಿ (ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ) ನಿಯಮಿತ
(ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಜಂಟಿ ಉದ್ಯಮ)

No.K-RIDE/LAQ/CR/03/2021-22

Dt. 31.10.2023.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Implementation of Compensation & Resettlement Package (CRP) Policy for Bangalore Suburban Railway Project of KRIDE.

Ref: Govt of Karnataka letter No.IDD 13 NSW 2020 Dt.31.10.2023.

The Compensation and Resettlement Package (CRP) policy for Bangalore Suburban Railway Project as approved by the Govt of Karnataka in respect of land acquisitions by K-RIDE is enclosed for implementation.

All concerned are requested to note and take further action in the matter.

This has the approval of competent authority.

For Rail Infrastructure Development Company (Karnataka) Ltd.,

[Signature]
DR.NATESH D.B. SR. KAS
SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER/K-RIDE.

Copy to:

- 1.Additional Chief Secretary/IDD/GoK for kind information.
- 2.MD/K-RIDE
- 3.Director/P&P and Director/BD&F
- 4.All GMs/HODs of all Departments of K-RIDE
- 5.File/office copy.

Reg. Office:
Samparka Soudha, 1 st Floor, Opp. Orion Mall,
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CIN : U68100KA2000SG0029171
Ph : +91 080-24482800
Email : md@kride@gmail.com
www.kride.in



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸಂ: ಮೂಅಇ 13 ರಾರಾಹೆ 2020

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ.

ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು. ದಿನಾಂಕ: 31.10.2023

ಇವರಿಂದ:

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಬಂದರು
ಮತ್ತು ಒಳನಾಡು ಜಲಸಾರಿಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 001.

ಇವರಿಗೆ:

ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,
ಕೆ-ರೈಡ್, ಒಂದನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, "ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸೌಧ"
ಡಾ. ರಾಜ್‌ಕುಮಾರ್ ರಸ್ತೆ, ರಾಜಾಜಿನಗರ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು- 560010

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ: ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉಪನಗರ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಭೂಸ್ವಾಧೀನದ
ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ "Compensation and
Resettlement Package"(CRP)ನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕೆ-ರೈಡ್/ಭೂಸ್ವಾ/ಸಿಆರ್/03/2021-22,
ದಿನಾಂಕ: 12-09-2023.

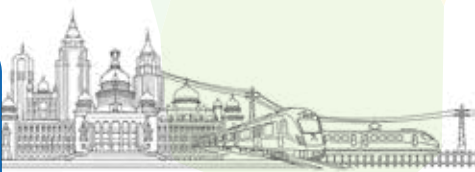
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ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಪ್ಯಾಕೇಜ್(Compensation and Resettlement Package) (CRP))
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ನಂಬುಗೆಯ,

ಕೆ. ನಾಗರಾಜ್
(ಕೆ. ನಾಗರಾಜ್)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ-2,
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☎ : 080 - 2203 4130.

31/10/23



Bangalore Suburban Railway Project

Compensation and Resettlement Package (CRP)

2023



Definitions

- a. **Business Loss Allowance:** This allowance is provided to offset the loss of livelihood / business compensation for a period of 10 months.
- b. **Business Premises Re-establishment Allowance (BPRA):** This is given to the persons losing their commercial establishment to re-establish their business. common service areas like stair case, connecting corridors elevator, wash room etc., are excluded for calculation.
- c. **Consent Award:** Consent Award is based on mutually agreed valuation without any preconditions which includes market cost of the land and structure, 100% solatium and 12% per annum additional market value from the date of preliminary notification till taking of possession.
- d. **Cut-off date:** in the cases of land acquisition affecting legal titleholders and tenants, it is the date of notification under Section 28 (1) under the KIADB Act. For the non-titleholders the cut-off date will be the date of Survey.
- e. **Inconvenience Allowance:** This is onetime allowance paid to all project affected persons losing structure and land, for the inconvenience caused due to acquisition. The inconvenience is in terms of finding new gas connection, telephone connections, ration cards, new schools, colleges arranging conveyance including deposits for the same.
- f. **Normal Award:** Normal Award is the award for compensation for acquisition of land and structures prepared as per norms of the KIADA. It is adopted in case of non-consent of the offer regarding the valuation.
- g. **Owners/titleholders:** Are those who have legal title of land, structure and other assets.
- h. **Project Affected Person:** Any owner / tenant who resides or has economic interest within the area being acquired and who may be directly affected by the project due to loss of commercial or residential structures in whole or part and as a result of the project, and slum dwellers and persons running business on public land without title excluding mobile vendors.
- i. **Rental Income Allowance:** This allowance is paid to compensate for the rental income lost due to acquisition of structure being used for residential or commercial purposes. The allowance differs based on usage and area of the structure.
- j. **Shifting Allowance:** For all affected persons who have to shift, this allowance has been provided based on the area acquired. This amount is the transportation of belongings of the affected persons who have to shift. This amount differs for commercial and residential usage.
- k. **Slum Dwellers / Non-Title holders:** Slum Dwellers are those persons who have occupied government / public lands illegally for residential purpose for a period of minimum of 3 years prior to cut off date, in areas declared as slum under the provisions of Karnataka Slum Areas (improvement and clearance Act 1973) and non-title holders are persons running business on public land for a period of minimum of 3 years prior to cut off date excluding mobile vendors.



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1. **Transitional Allowance:** This is allowance paid on the basis of area acquired. This amount is to offset interim rental / rent deposit cost to the affected persons because of shifting. This is provided for those losing owned residential properties where shifting is required.

LEGAL FRAME WORK

Land Acquisition

1. The Land required for the Bangalore suburban railway project (BSRP) is being acquired under Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Act 1966 (KIADA). The Act facilitates development of industrial infrastructure, communication, transport, technology parks and townships. Under KIADA, land can be acquired for industrial area which includes infrastructure facilities. "Industrial infrastructure facilities" means "facilities which contribute to the development of industries established in industrial areas such as research and development, communication, transport, banking, marketing, technology parks and Townships for the purpose of establishing trade and tourism centres". The establishment of Suburban Railway network helps in facilitating movement of professionals and workers of various industries in the city in efficient and sustainable manner.
2. As per the provisions of KIADA, the government notifies the lands required for BSRP project as industrial area for purpose of industrial infrastructural facility. Thereafter, preliminary notification conveying intention to acquire the land is issued inviting objections from land owners and interested persons. Their objections, if any, are heard and considered by the land acquisition officer in a formal enquiry, and thereafter final decision is taken by the government to acquire the land or otherwise including extent of the acquisition. Once a final notification for the acquisition is published, the land vests with the government.

Compensation

3. In all the cases, the land is proposed to be acquired through consent award and compensation is paid as per the following norms:
 - a Guideline Value or Market Value of land, whichever is higher, and market value of structures assessed by approved valuers;
 - b 100% solatium on (a) above; *
 - c 12% per annum additional market value.

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*If any land owner does not agree for consent award, normal award is passed under the norms of KIADA wherein **100% solatium** as per the Karnataka Industrial Area Development (amendment) ACT, 2022 vide notification no. DPAL 8 SHASANA 2022, BEBGALURU DATED: 05.04.2022) is provided. In the case of normal award, the land owner can approach the court for enhancement of compensation. / *

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Grievance Redressal Committee

4. An efficient grievance redress mechanism is put in place to assist the PAPs and resolve their queries and complaints. The GRC addresses grievances relating to Rehabilitation issues both for title holders and non-title holders and also grievances relating to Community and Environmental issues. Issues relating to ownership rights and land compensation are dealt in civil courts.

Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Team

5. In order to implement and monitor RAP effectively, a Social and Environmental Management Unit (SEMU) has been constituted in K-RIDE

Monitoring and Evaluation

6. A robust monitoring and evaluation (M & E) mechanism is to be established to provide feedback to project management which will help keep the resettlement on schedule and make it successful.

Resettlement of Project affected Persons

7. **Guiding Principles:** Resettlement & Rehabilitation activities of BSRP will be governed by the following general principles:

- i. In general, land acquisition will be under taken in such a way that no project affected person, with or without formal title, will be worse off after land acquisition;
- ii. KRIDE will pay compensation for land and structures it acquires based on the principles of full replacement cost.
- iii. All activities and procedures will be formally documented;
- iv. The property and inheritance rights of project affected persons will be respected;
- v. If the livelihood of the project affected persons without formal title depends on the public land that they are using, they will be assisted in their effort to improve their livelihood.
- vi. If project affected person, without legal title, is not satisfied with the above decisions, they can approach the grievance redressal committee.
- vii. In cases where land is needed on a temporary basis, project affected persons who have formal title will be compensated to the assessed fair rental price for the period during which the land is used and the land will be returned in the same condition or better as compared to its condition before it was rented.

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- viii. If resettlement is unavoidable in addition to the payment of fair market value for all land and immovable property, project affected persons will be provided assistance in-relocation and other related expenses (i.e., cost of moving, transportation, administrative costs etc.)
- ix. These rights do not extend to individuals who commence any activities after cutoff date of the project.
- x. The compensation and eligible resettlement and rehabilitation assistance will be paid prior to taking over of land and other assets for construction purpose.
- xi. All project affected persons (private and public, individual and businesses) entitled to be compensated for land acquired and losses. Structures or damages will be offered compensation and assistance in accordance with the provisions of this CRP. Those who accept the compensation amount will be paid prior to taking possession of their land or assets. Those who do not accept it, will to have their grievance registered or referred to the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)/ courts as appropriate.
- xii. While acquiring land through KIADB no taxes / fees is payable by landowners. However, where KRIDE purchases the land directly in view of exigencies of the project, the stamp duty and registration charges will be paid by KRIDE.
- xiii. Wherever community assets are acquired, the same will be restored by KRIDE.

RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PROCESS

- 8. All attempts will be made during the final execution of the project to minimize the land acquisition, resettlement and adverse impacts on people in the project area through suitable engineering design. The assessments however reveal that the project involves minimal land acquisition.

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ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

- 9. The Compensation and Resettlement Package has been formulated based on the guiding principles followed by KRIDE. The details of financial support for various categories of project affected persons are contained in the table below.

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Table: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Compensation for Land and Structures	
1	Consent Awards (preferred mode): The compensation for land and structures in cases of consent awards shall be based on the following norms. - market value of land determined based on higher of: - guidance value of land for registration of sale deeds as per Indian Stamp Act, and - average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest area or village. - Market value of buildings and structures on the land as assessed by approved valuers. - multiplication factor of 1 in urban area and 1.5 to 2 in rural area. - Solatium @ 100% of market value with applicable multiplication factor. - Additional market value @ 12% p.a. from date of notification U/s 28(1) to date of taking possession or the date of award whichever is earlier.
2	Normal Award: For cases other than consent awards, the compensation shall be determined as per provisions of Karnataka Industrial Area Development Act.

Compensation and Resettlement Entitlement:		
Sl. No	Category	Entitlement
1.a.	Owner Losing land and residential structure totally (Only owner staying in the premises)	- Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIADA for land and structure; And - Shifting allowance: - Upto 1000 sq. ft. - Rs.25,000 1001 sq. ft. - 1500 sq. ft. -Rs.30,000 - more than 1500 sq ft -Rs 35,000... - Inconvenience Allowance: Onetime payment of Rs.70,000., - Transitional Allowance: - Upto 1000 sq. ft. - Rs. 1,35,000 1001 sq. ft. - 1500 sq. ft. - Rs. 1,70,000 - more than 1500 ft. - Rs. 2,05,000 - Right to salvage material totally
1.b.	Owner losing land and residential structure totally (owner and tenant staying in the same building premises in separate parts)	- Same as in 1 a. (1-5) And - Residential Rental Income Allowance in respect of rental area acquired, - Upto 1000 sq. ft. - Rs. 1,35,000 1001sq. ft.-1500 sq. ft. Rs.1,70,000 - more than 1500 sq. ft. - Rs. 2,05,000

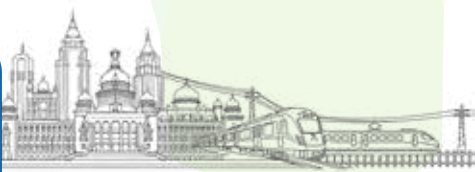


1 c.	Owner losing land and residential structure partially but continues to remain in the balance portion of the same premises.	1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIADA for land and structure; And 2. Inconvenience Allowance Onetime payment of Rs. 55,000
1 d.	Owner losing land and commercial structure partially and willing to surrender the same completely to project Authority.	1. Owner has the option of offering the remaining part of the property to the project Authority. (A separate notification will be issued for the remaining area). Acceptance of the offer is subject to discretion of the project Authority based on consideration of possibility of putting the remaining land to economic use by the owner. 2. Entitlements will be the same as in Category I a. (1-5) or I b., as the case may be, for the area acquired including 1 above.
II. a	Owner losing land and commercial structure totally (owner operating own business in the acquired premises)	1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIADA for land and structure; And 2. Shifting Allowance; a Upto 150 sq. ft. - Rs. 25,000 b 151 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. - Rs 35,000 c More than 300 sq. ft. - Rs. 45,000 3. Business Loss Allowance: a. Average payment of SGST upto Rs. 5000 p.m.- Allowance Rs. 85,000 b. Average payment of SGST between Rs. 5001 to Rs. 15,000 p.m.- Allowance Rs. 1,70,000 c. Average payment of SGST above Rs. 15001 p.m.- Allowance Rs. 2,25,000 d. If without SGST documentation- Allowance Rs.60,000 4. Business premises re-establishment allowance; Rs. 540 per sq. ft. of area acquired. 5. Right to salvage material totally
II. b.	Owner losing land and commercial structure partially but continues to run business in	1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or

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 ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಛೇರಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು



	the same premises	Normal Award as per KIADA for land and structure; And 2. Business Loss Allowance: For commercial: a. Average payment of SGST upto Rs. 5000 p.m - Allowance Rs. 40,000 b. Average payment of SGST between Rs. 5001 to Rs. 15,000 p.m - Allowance Rs. 85,000 c. Average payment of SGST above Rs. 15001 p.m - Allowance Rs. 1,10,000 d. If without SGST documentation- Allowance Rs. 30,000 3. Right to salvage material
II. c.	Owner losing land and commercial structure partially and unwilling to continue in the same premises	1. Owner has the option of offering the remaining part of the property to the project Authority. (Separate notification will be given for the additional area) Acceptance of the Project Authority based on consideration of possibility of putting the remaining land to economic use by the owner. 2. Compensation and Entitlements will be the same as in Category II b.
II. d.	Owner losing land and commercial structure, but structure fully rented out	1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIADA for land and structure; And 2. Commercial Rental Income Allowance a. Upto 1000 sq.ft. - Rs.2,70,000 b. 1001 sq. ft. to 1500 sq. ft. - Rs. 3,40,000 * c. <u>More than 1500 sq. ft - Rs. 4,00,000</u> * 3. Right to Salvage material
II. e.	Owner losing land and commercial structure, partially, but structure fully rented out.	1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIADA for land and structure; And 2. Commercial Rental Income Allowance



		a. Upto 1000 sq. ft. - Rs.2,70,000 b. 1001 sq. ft. to 1500 sq. ft. - Rs. 3,40,000 c. More than 1501 sq. ft - Rs. 4,00,000 3. Right to Salvage material
II.f	Owner losing land and commercial structure fully, commercial activity being run by owner as well as tenant.	1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIADA for land and structure: And 2. Shifting Allowance: a. Upto 150 sq. ft - Rs. 25, 000 b. 151 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. - Rs. 35,000 c. More than 300 sq. ft. - Rs. 45,000 3. Business Loss Allowance: a. Average payment of SGST upto Rs. 5000 p.m.- Allowance Rs. 85,000 b. Average payment of SGST between Rs. 5000 p.m- Allowance Rs. 1,70,000 c. Average payment of SGST above Rs. 15001 p.m -Allowance Rs. 2, 25,000. d. If without SGST documentation - Allowance Rs. 60, 000 4. Business premises re-establishment allowance; Rs. 540 per sq. ft. of area acquired 5. Commercial Rental Income Allowance a. Upto 1000 sq. ft. - Rs. 2,70,000 b. 1001 sq. ft. - 1500 sq.ft. -Rs. 3,40,000 c. More than 1500 sq. ft. - Rs. 4,00,000 6. Right to Salvage material
III	Owner losing land and residential cum commercial structure, (both totally)	1. Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or Normal Award as per KIADA for land and structure; And 2. Shifting Allowance; For commercial; a. Upto 150 sq. ft. - Rs. 25, 000 b. 151 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. - Rs. 35,000 c. More than 300 sq. ft. - Rs. 45,000 For residential: a. Upto 1000 sq. ft. - Rs. 25,000



		b. 1001 sq. ft. to 1500 sq. ft. - Rs. 30,000 c. More than 1500 sq. ft. - Rs. 35,000 3. Inconvenience Allowance: Onetime payment of Rs. 70,000 4. Business Loss Allowance: - Average payment of SGST upto Rs. 5000 p.m. - Allowance Rs. 85,000 - Average payment of SGST between Rs. 5001 to Rs. 15,000 p.m. - Allowance Rs. 1,70,000 - Average payment of SGST above Rs. 15001 p.m. - Allowance Rs. 2,25,000 - If without SGST documentation - Allowance Rs. 60,000 5. Business premises re-establishment 540 per sq. ft in respect of commercial portion only. 6. Right to salvage material totally.
IV	Owner Losing only land	Consent Award based on mutually agreed market value of land and structures, Or - Normal Award as per KIADA for land and Structure.
V	Tenant - Residential (if displaced)	- Shifting allowance per tenant single /family tenants Rs.30,000 - Inconvenience Allowance - Rs.70,000 per tenant family. - Rs.35,000 for tenant single
VI	Tenant - Commercial*	- Shifting allowance per tenant: Rs.35,000 - Business Loss Allowance: - Average payment of SGST upto Rs.5000 p.m. -Allowance Rs. 85,000 - Average payment of SGST between Rs.5001 to Rs.15,000 p.m. - Allowance Rs. 1,70,000 - Average payment of SGST above Rs.15001 p.m. - Allowance Rs. 2,25,000. - If without SGST documentation - Allowance Rs.60,000 - Business Premises

Signature
 Date: 10/10/2024
 Name: Mr. S. S. Srinivasan
 Designation: Managing Engineer



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		Re-establishment Allowance per tenant: Rs.540 per so. ft. *Note: If not displaced, tenant will get BPRA only. And not the other allowance.
VII	Tenant- Residential cum Commercial*	A. For Residential: 1. Shifting allowance per residential tenant Rs. 30,000 2. Inconvenience Allowance: a. Rs. 70,000 per tenant family b. Rs. 35,000 for tenant single B. For commercial: 1. Shifting allowance per tenant Rs. 35,000 2. Business Loss Allowance: a. Average payment of SGST upto Rs. 5000 p.m. - Allowance Rs. 85,000 b. Average payment SGST between Rs. 5001 to Rs. 15,000 p.m - Allowance Rs. 1,70,000 c. Average payment of SGST above Rs. 15001 p.m - Allowance Rs. 2,25,000 d. If without SGST documentation - Allowance Rs. 60,000 3. Business premises re-establishment per tenant: Rs. 540 per sq.ft. • Note: If not displaced, tenant will get BPRA only, and not the other allowances.
VIII	Slum Dwellers	Slum Dwellers families residing in declared slums will get Rs. 5,00,000/- as housing support grant.
IX	Squatter (Residential)	Cost of structure based on valuation by approved valuer without deducting depreciation cost. Shifting allowance Rs. 30,000/- Subsistence Allowance Rs. 30,000/-
X	Squatter (Commercial)	Cost of structure based on valuation by approved valuer without deducting depreciation cost. Shifting allowance Rs. 35,000/- Subsistence Allowance Rs. 30,000/- Business loss Rs. 50,000/-
XI	Vulnerable PAHs (project affected householders)	Over and above other eligible entitlements, the displaced title

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		holder families belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes or other Vulnerable groups shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees. (Rs. 50,000)
XII	Persons running business on public land without title excluding mobile vendors	Business Loss Allowance: Rs. 85,000
XIII	Common Property resources	Project authority will compensate / replace for affected portion of schools, hospitals, parks, religious structures, etc.
XIV	Any other impact not identified	Unforeseen impacts shall be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in this package.

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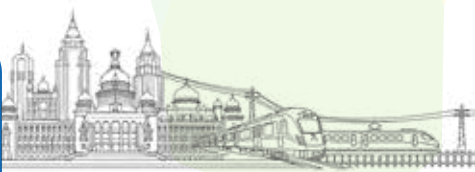
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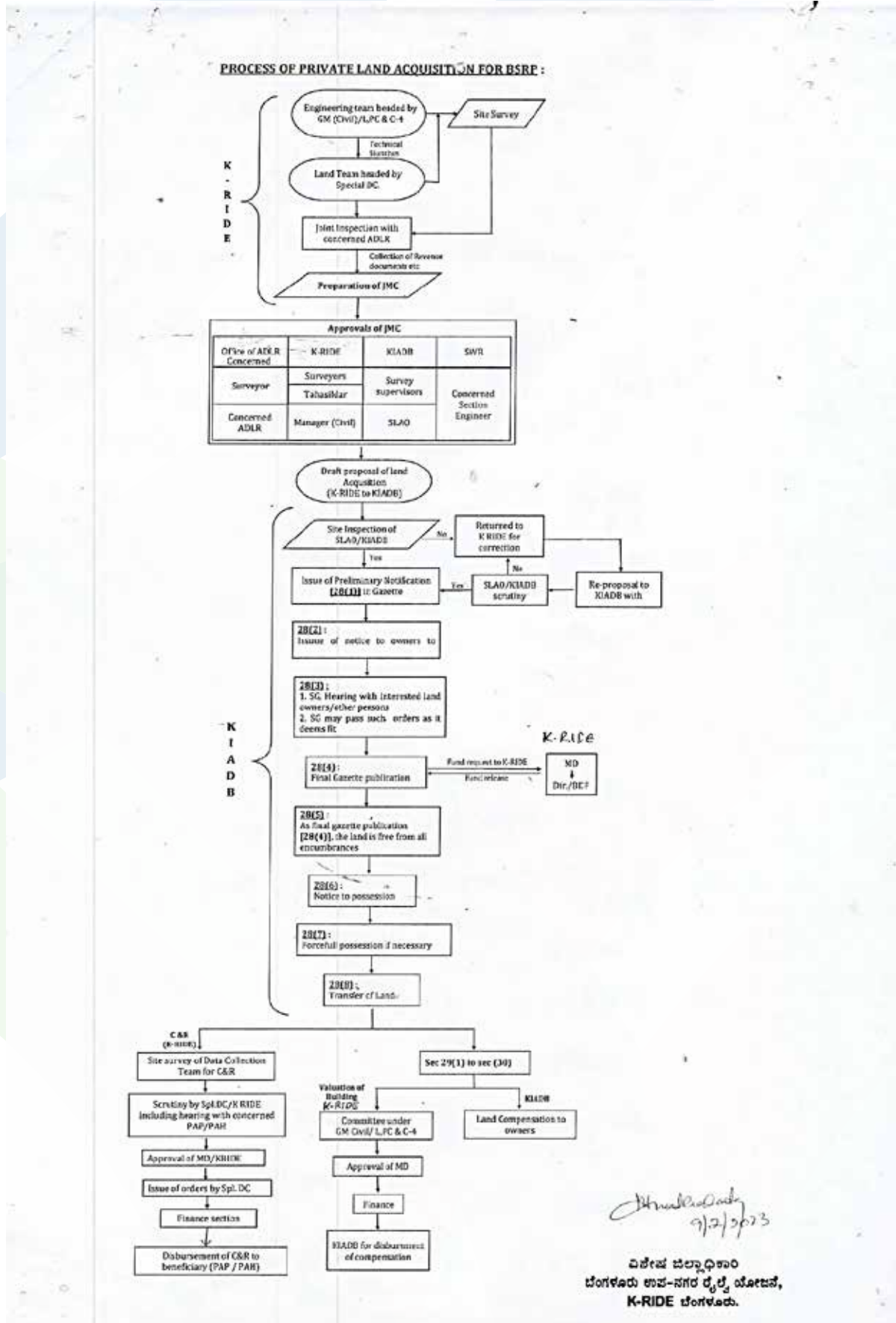
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Annexure 3: Approved Process of Private Land Acquisition for BSRP



Annexure 4: Monitoring Indicators Reporting Templates

Indicative Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress- RAP Implementation

Monitoring Indicators	Implement- ation Target	Revised Impleme- ntation Target	Progress this Quarter	Cumu_ lative Progress	% Against Revised Implem- entation Target
Govt Land transferred – (Ha)					
Railway land transferred – (Ha)					
Compensation for land (INR)					
Compensation for Structure					
No of Consultations for dissemination of project information to various stakeholders					
No of Consultations conducted for women groups					
Preparation and approval of micro plans					
Number of joint banks accounts opened					
Issuance of identity cards					
Submission of quarterly progress reports					
One time inconvenience allowance provided					
Shifting and Subsistence grant provided					
Business loss allowance for affected categories					
Slum dweller (declared) housing support grant					
Allowances paid to Vulnerable groups					



Monitoring Indicators	Implementation Target	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Quarter	Cumulative Progress	% Against Revised Implementation Target
Community Assets Rehabilitated/relocated					
No of displaced persons covered under livelihood programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups)					
No. of PAPs who have received training for livelihood restoration (men/women/vulnerable)					
Degree of satisfaction with support received for livelihood programs					
No. of PAP who have taken a job/activity after training					

Indicative Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress—RAP Implementation

Category	Estimated Budgetary Provision (INR)	Financial Progress this month (%)
R&R Assistance		
RAP consultant Services		
E&S Audit Services		

Monitoring of Grievances Redress Services-- RAP Implementation

Particulars	Quarters			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
No. of cases referred to GRC				
No. of cases settled by GRC				
No. of cases pending with GRC				
Average time taken for settlement of cases				
No. of GRC meetings				
No. of PAPs moved court				
No. of pending cases with the court				
No. of cases settled by the court				



Broad Indicative Impact Evaluation Indicators

Indicators	Pre-Project Baseline	Percentage	Mid Term Evaluation	End Project Evaluation
i) Average Annual income	Up to 1,00,000			
	1,00,000 to 2,00,000			
	2,00,000 to 3,00,000			
	3,00,000 to 4,00,000			
	4,00,000 to 5,00,000			
	5,00,000 to 6,00,000			
	Above Rs 6,00,000			
ii) Occupation	Daily wage earner			
	Self Employed			
	Housewife			
	Pvt Employee			
	Farmer			
	Business			
	Govt. Employee			
	Student			
iii) Asset Ownership Indicators	Unemployed			
	Cycle			
	Two-Wheeler			
	Four-Wheeler			
	Refrigerator			
	Grinder			
	Cell Phone			
	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Connection			



Annexure 5 : Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Rail Infrastructure Development Company Karnataka (K-RIDE) and Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB)

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Rail Infrastructure Development Company (Karnataka) Limited (K-RIDE) and Karnataka Slum Development Board-(KSDB)

1) Preamble

This Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is made and entered into on this day of March 10th 2026, at Bengaluru, Karnataka, by and between K-RIDE and KSDB with the objective of ensuring coordinated temporary Vacate/ displacement, rehabilitation, compensation, and temporary resettlement of slum dwellers in the M.R.Jayaram colony, Mathikere who are found to be temporarily affected by the construction of the Bengaluru Suburban Railway Project (BSRP).

Both parties recognize the importance of implementing resettlement activities in a socially inclusive, lawful, and transparent manner, while safeguarding the interests of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs)/slum dwellers who are found to be temporarily affected by the construction of the BSRP.

This MoU pertains only to temporary relocation and does not imply any permanent resettlement, land transfer, or change in tenure rights.

- 2) Rail Infrastructure Development Company (Karnataka) Limited (K-RIDE), a Joint Venture of the Government of Karnataka and the Ministry of Railways, Government of India, having its registered office at 1st Floor, Samparka Soudha, Dr. Rajkumar Road, opp. to Orion Mall, Rajajinagar 1st Block, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560010, hereinafter referred to as "K-RIDE", which expression shall unless repugnant to the context or meaning thereof, include its administrators, successors and assigns as **FIRST PARTY** is represented by Director (Project & Planning), KRIDE.

nd

- 3) The Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB) is a statutory body established by the Government of Karnataka under the Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1973, functioning as the nodal agency for implementing policies and programs aimed at the improvement, rehabilitation, and redevelopment of slum areas across the State. Having its office at 3rd Floor, Abhaya Complex, No. 55, Risaldar Street, Seshadripuram, Bengaluru - 560020, hereinafter referred to as "KSDB" which expression shall unless repugnant to the context or meaning thereof,

[Signature]

[Signature] Page 1 of 12



include its administrators, successors and assigns as **SECOND PARTY** is represented by Commissioner KSDB.

-) **Whereas** the First Party is entrusted to implement Bengaluru Suburban Railway Project ("**BSRP**"), a new Suburban Railway Project envisaging construction of 4 dedicated rail corridors. It will link Bengaluru to its satellite townships, suburbs, surrounding areas and provide a mass rail based rapid transit system for the benefit of residents of Bengaluru and surrounding towns. It has been created to boost "Rail Infrastructure Projects" in the state of Karnataka on the principle of cooperative federalism. BSRP corridors are proposed along the existing Indian Railway alignment and passes through urban agglomerates. It also intersects multiple major railway stations including BMRL, BMTCL, etc. thereby providing Multi Modal Integration of different Transportation systems. The suburban rail under BSRP is comprising of four corridors having total length of the 148.17 Km, the Salient features of which are summarised herein below:

Corridor – 1: KSR Bengaluru City to Devanahalli (41.40Km),

Corridor – 2: Benniganahalli to Chikkabanavara (25.01Km),

Corridor – 3: Kengeri to Whitefield (via KSR and Cantonment) (35.52Km) &

Corridor – 4: Heelalige to Rajanukunte (46.24Km)

The BSRP will provide better connectivity between the suburban areas of Bengaluru with the city centres of Bengaluru, which will control the concentration of settlements in the city centres. The implementation of BSRP will enhance public transport infrastructure and improve urban mobility resulting into ease of mobility for the citizenry.

- 5) **hereas** the Second Party is a statutory body created under Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement & Clearance) Act 1973 as amended from time to time, responsible for the welfare and development of slum dwellers situated in different towns and districts of Karnataka. In accordance with this statutory objective of the statute under which it was created, Karnataka Slum Clearance Board was constituted in July 1975 to provide basic amenities and houses to slum dwellers and social awareness to uplift the living conditions and income generation activities of the urban poor and to uplift slum dwellers through social awareness and through income generation activities. The Board was redesignated as Karnataka Slum Development Board in 2010. Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement & Clearance) Act 1973 was

Page 2 of 12



suitably amended during 2002 and subsequently a few Rules were also amended during 2004 for the purpose of providing welfare measures to the poor slum dwellers.

- 6) **Now, therefore**, both the parties hereto agree & collaborate on implementing temporary resettlement activities in a socially inclusive, lawful, and transparent manner with safeguarding the interests of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs)/slum dwellers of the BSRP, under the following terms and conditions.
- 7) **Scope of the MoU:** This MoU covers the coordination & support of KSDB during and post **tempora relocation, rehabilitation, compensation, and safe return** of the slum dwellers of M.R. Jayaram Colony, Mathikere, affected by the BSRP.
- 8) **Objectives of the MoU-** The primary objectives of this MoU are:
 - Under BSRP-C2, the survey identified that approximately 194 slum dwellers are infringing the project alignment which are temporarily affected by the project. During execution of the construction works, and in consideration of their safety, temporary shifting is required. Once construction is completed in the specified stretch, the dwellers may return to their respective dwellings. Since these slum dwellers are notified under the KSDB, this MoU is required to facilitate their temporary relocation.
 - To establish a framework for cooperation between K-RIDE and KSDB to temporarily vacate/displace, rehabilitate, compensate, and resettle approximately 194 slum dwellers in Mathikere slum affected by the BSRP.
 - To explore the options for temporarily shifting the affected slum dwellers of M.R. Jayaram colony, Mathikere and provide with adequate support & compensation as per Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF/C&R Package) of KRIDE.
 - To ensure resettlement procedures in compliance with applicable laws, rules, and safeguard policies of funding agencies (EIB/KFW)¹.
 - To provide adequate and sustainable rehabilitation measures including housing, livelihood opportunities, and related facilities for temporarily shifted slum dwellers by KRIDE.




¹ EIB ES6 / World Bank EES5,²EIB ES6 / World Bank EES5



- To ensure fair and timely disbursement of relocation/disturbance allowances and temporary relocation benefits as per requirements in the BSRP Resettlement Action Plan for Corridor 2.

To ensure smooth transparent, participatory and socially acceptable implementation of temporary resettlement activities.

- To facilitate the return to their original place of residence in the M.R. Jayaram colony, Mathikere of all the temporarily relocated families following the temporary resettlement.

9) Now therefore, both the parties have mutually agreed to abide by the following responsibilities

I. Roles and Responsibilities of K-RIDE (First Party)

Identify and verify the list of slum dwellers residing in M.R. Jayaram Colony, Mathikere, who are affected by the Corridor 2 BSRP, with joint inspection in coordination with the KSDB.

- Further, carry out a detailed census and socio-economic survey of each affected family to assess their requirement for temporary housing or shifting during project execution, in close coordination with KSDB.
- KRIDE will provide the necessary funds for temporary resettlement for affected family in the M.R. Jayaram colony, Mathikere slum temporarily affected by BSRP in need of temporary housing/shifting during the project execution as per Resettlement Policy Framework/ C&R Package of KRIDE.
- To extend necessary, administrative and logistical support to KSDB in undertaking resettlement activities of temporarily affected families in M. R. Jayaram colony, Mathikere slum affected by BSRP.
- KRIDE will undertake necessary repairs and restore essential utilities (electricity, water, sewage, etc.) prior to the return of temporarily relocated families affected by BSRP in coordination with KSDB.
- To prepare and share Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) and related documents in line with SIA & RPF for BSRP, safeguard policies of Government of India, Government of Karnataka, and funding agencies (EIB/KfW)² for the temporarily affected families owing to construction of BSRP.



- KRIDE will ensure budgetary allocation and timely release of funds for compensation and rehabilitation assistance to temporarily affected slum dwellers of M.R. Jayaram colony, Mathikere slum affected by BSRP.
- To periodically monitor, review, and report on the progress of resettlement activities in consultation with KSDB.
- To ensure that slum dwellers whose livelihoods are affected are included in the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) as part of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).
- To conduct joint meetings and field visits as and when necessary, with assistance from KSDB.
- To ensure grievance Redressal mechanisms are in place for the affected slum dwellers in coordination and with support from KSDB.

II. Roles and Responsibilities of KSDB (Second Party)

- To take lead in temporary relocation, eviction, and resettlement of affected persons from M.R. Jayaram Colony, Mathikere are carried out in full compliance with applicable laws, rules, local municipal guidelines, and directives issued by judicial authorities, funding agencies, and as outlined in the BSRP Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).
- To collaborate with K-RIDE in validating the number of projects affected slum dwellers for temporary settlement in M.R. Jayaram colony, Mathikere and verifying eligibility criteria as per Resettlement Policy Framework, RAP-C2 and C&R Package for relocation & records in collaboration with KRIDE.
- To identify, explore and communicate K-RIDE the suitable location/area/project for temporary relocation of affected dwellers and its financial implications to KRIDE.
- To provide necessary assistance/ handhold K-RIDE during the process of temporary shifting of the project affected slum dwellers.
- To facilitate livelihood support, basic civic amenities, and related facilities in the temporary resettlement sites as per the KSDB norms.
- To ensure smooth and safe transition during the eviction and temporary resettlement process in co-ordination with KRIDE.

To support KRIDE in identifying the notified slums in the alignment of corridors.



- To assist in grievance handling and social safeguard compliance in coordination with K-RIDE.
- To facilitate the return to their original place of residence in the M.R. Jayaram colony, Mathikere of all the temporarily relocated families following the temporary resettlement.

10) Joint Responsibilities

Both K-RIDE and KSDB agree:

To jointly conduct detailed socio-economic survey and maintain complete records of affected families.

- Undertake displacement, rehabilitation, compensation, and resettlement activities in close coordination and in strict observance of the SIA & RPF for BSRP, applicable law of KSDB, Rules & regulations, EIA / KfW Guidelines with full support of KRIDE.
- Follow the KRIDEs RPF & RAP C2, C&R Package for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation program.
- Share necessary data, records, and information for smooth implementation of resettlement and Livelihood activities.
- Regularly convene joint review meetings to resolve issues and monitor progress.
- Maintain transparency and accountability in fund utilization, documentation, and reporting.
- To extend support/handholding/Capacity building to the slum dwellers during the relocation process as per government of Karnataka regulations.

11) Financial Arrangement

The MoU does not create any financial liability for KSDB; however, any financial implications arising from the agreed C&R implementation as per the RAP C2/RPF will be borne by KRIDE. Under this MoU, KRIDE's responsibility is limited to the extent of financial implications arising out of agreed C&R implementation as per policy pertaining to temporary resettlement of slum dwellers affected in M.R.Jayaram colony, Mathikere owing to BSRP and nothing beyond it.



12) ion and Termination

The temporary resettlement of slum dwellers affected in M.R. Jayaram Colony, Mathikere, owing to the Bengaluru Suburban Railway Project (BSRP) is presently envisaged for a period of one (1) year. Accordingly, this MoU shall remain valid for a period of one (1) year from the date of execution and shall cover the entire duration of temporary vacating/displacement, rehabilitation, compensation, relocation to their original dwellings, and resettlement in accordance with the approved C&R Package of KRIDE.

In the event that the process of relocation to the original dwellings is not completed within the said period of one (1) year, this MoU may be extended by mutual written consent of the Parties, for such further period as may be required, until complete relocation is achieved. The relocation process shall be deemed complete only upon certification and confirmation by the officer nominated by the Commissioner, KSDB.

13) Force Majeure

The KSDB & KRIDE shall bear responsibility for the complete or partial non-performance of any of its obligations. If the non-performance results from such Majeure circumstance as Flood, pandemic, Fire & Earthquake and other acts of God as well as War, Military operation, Blockade, Acts or Actions/directives of State Authorities or any other circumstances beyond the parties' control that have arisen after the conclusion of the present contract:

13.1 In such circumstances the time stipulated for the performance of an obligation under the present contract is extended correspondingly for the period of time of action of these circumstances and their consequences.

13.2 In case it becomes impossible for the Second party to meet obligation under this MoU due to Force Majeure conditions, is to notify in written form the other party of the beginning and cessation of the above circumstances immediately, but in case, not later than 15 (Fifteen) days from the moment of their beginning.

14) Dispute Resolution

In the event of any dispute or differences arising out of the interpretation or implementation of this MOU, the matter shall be resolved amicably through mutual

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consultation between the representatives of K-RIDE and KSDB. If the dispute remains unresolved, the matter may be escalated to the Secretary to the Government, Housing Department, Government of Karnataka (GoK), for a decision, and the decision shall be final.

15) Amend and Termination

- This MoU may be amended, modified, or supplemented by mutual written consent of both parties with prior notice.
- Either party may terminate this MoU by giving a written notice of 90 days, provided that ongoing commitments to slum dwellers are duly honored.

16) aneous

This MoU **does** not create any legal or financial liability beyond the commitments expressly agreed herein.

- Both parties shall abide by the applicable laws, rules, policies, and safeguard principles while implementing this MoU.
- This MoU does not create any legal or financial relationship between the parties herein inter se, or the parties herein and affected families in M.R.Jayaram colony, Mathikere slums on account of BSRP.

- 17)** This MoU shall be binding on both Parties and shall also be binding upon their respective successors in office.

FOR & ON BEHALF OF FIRST PARTY


ized Signatory (K RIDE)

Name: Shri. Rajesh Kumar Singh, IRSE

Designation: Director (Project and Planning)

Date: 10th March 2026

FOR & ON BEHALF OF SECOND PARTY

Authori SI (KSDB)

Name: Shri. Raghavendra T. K.A.S (Super Time Scale)

Designation: Commissioner

Date: 10th March 2026

En losed: Annexure 1 : Timeline for Activities

Annexure 2 : C&R Package of KRIDE



Annexure 1 :Timeline of Activities after entering into the MoU

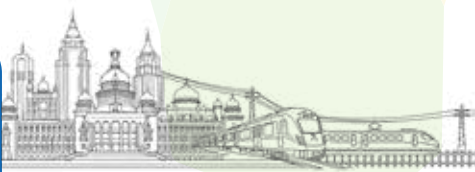
Sl. No.	Activity	Key Actions (as per MoU)	Responsible Agency	Timeline / Target Date
1	Identification & Survey	• Conduct joint verification and enumeration of affected slum dwellers in M.R. Jayaram Colony, Mathikere. • Carry out detailed census and socio-economic survey covering family composition, livelihood, tenure, and vulnerability status. • Validate the number of affected households and verify eligibility as per KRIDE's RPF, RAP-C2, and C&R Package. • Prepare and maintain complete household records with photo ID, contact details, and signatures. • Ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups (women-headed households, elderly, persons with disabilities, etc.).	K-RIDE & KSDB	1st Month
2	Relocation Planning & Site Preparation	• Jointly identify suitable temporary relocation sites in consultation with local bodies and affected families. • Assess proposed sites for availability of basic amenities such as water, sanitation, electricity, solid waste management, access road, and security as per KSDB norms. • Prepare a Temporary Relocation and Livelihood Restoration Plan, detailing movement schedule, responsibilities, and financial implications. • Obtain necessary approvals for site use and ensure accessibility to schools, health centers. • Coordinate with line departments for infrastructure readiness prior to shifting.	K-RIDE & KSDB	2nd-3rd Month

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3	Awareness & Information Support	• Conduct orientation and consultation sessions to inform affected families about relocation procedures, benefits, and grievance redress mechanisms. • Disseminate information materials (brochures, notices) in Kannada explaining entitlements, timelines, and contact points. • Support in resolving Grievance in coordination with KSDB. • Conduct awareness and capacity-building sessions on hygiene, safety, and social conduct at temporary relocation sites.	K-RIDE & KSDB	3rd-4th Month
4	Temporary Relocation & Assistance	• Facilitate physical shifting of identified families to approved relocation sites. • Provide temporary housing units or rental allowance as per eligibility under the KRIDE's C&R package & KSDB guidelines. • Ensure uninterrupted education for children and access to healthcare services through coordination with local departments. • Facilitate livelihood restoration and income continuity through short-term employment or financial assistance. • Deploy field-level monitoring teams (KSDB social officers and K-RIDE representatives) to oversee relocation conditions and address grievances promptly. • Maintain records of all assistance provided and ensure regular reporting.	K-RIDE & KSDB	Prior mo to the start of the construction activities in that stretch
5	Restoration & Return	• Upon completion of BSRP construction works of C2 in that particular section and undertake restoration of original dwelling sites including utilities (water, sanitation, electricity, access roads and any other facilities).	K-RIDE & KSDB	Post-Construction / Return Phase

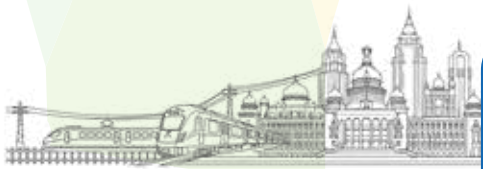
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		• Conduct joint inspection by K-RIDE and KSDB to confirm readiness and safety of restored areas. • Facilitate voluntary and safe return of temporarily relocated families to their original locations. • Carry out a joint post-relocation satisfaction survey and compile final closure and reporting documentation covering the full relocation cycle to the Satisfaction of KSDB.		
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Annexure 6: Proceedings of meeting with KSDB

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RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(KARNATAKA) LIMITED
(K RIDE)



KARNATAKA SLUM DEVELOPMENT
BOARD
(KSDB)

Sub: Proceedings regarding resolving the issues concerning with - M R Jayaram slum temporary relocation during the progress of the civil works.

MINUTES OF MEETING - 01	
VENUE	Chamber of Commissioner/ KSDB, Bengaluru
DATE & TIME	25.10.2023; 16:10 hrs to 16:40 hrs

DETAILS OF PROCEEDINGS

Discussion & Decision:

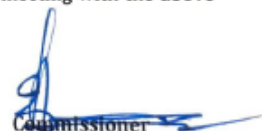
1. Officers attended:

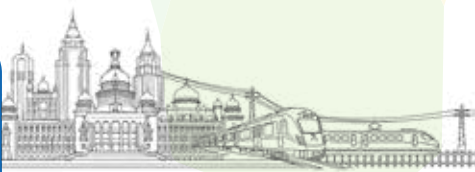
K RIDE	KSDB
a. Sri R K Singh, Director Projects & Planning	a. Sri B. Venkatesh, Commissioner
b. Dr. Natesh DB, Spl. Deputy Commissioner (Land)	b. Sri Balaraju N P, Chief Engineer
c. Sri Pragadeesh S, Dy. Manager (Civil)	c. Sri Chandrappa, Executive Engineer
d. Sri Manjunath K B, Environmental Expert (GC to BSRP)	d. Sri Krishnamurthy, Asst. Executive Engineer
	e. Sri Prakash Rao S, SWI

- The officials of KSDB, K-RIDE have discussed methodology for construction of BSRP all along the M R Jayaram Slum area, Mathikere and issues concerning temporarily vacating/ shifting the affected residents during the progress of civil works, which involves 53 houses.
- The Commissioner & the Chief Engineer of the Slum Development Board have agreed to convene a meeting with the representatives of the slum and the concerned Member of Legislative Council (MLC) to resolve the issue amicably.
- Accordingly, meeting with MLC and the representatives of the slum dwellers, officials of K-RIDE and KSDB have been scheduled on 02.11.2023;
- A Final decision on the temporary relocation of affected houses/ residents entrusted to Special Deputy Commissioner/ K RIDE to co-ordinate & convene a meeting with the above personnel and to co-ordinate with the concerned stakeholders;


Special Deputy
Commissioner
K RIDE

ವಿಶೇಷ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉಪ-ನಗರ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಯೋಜನೆ,
K-RIDE ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.


Commissioner
KSDB
Commissioner
Karnataka Slum Development Board
Bengaluru





**RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(KARNATAKA) LIMITED
(K RIDE)**

**KARNATAKA SLUM DEVELOPMENT
BOARD
(KSDB)**

Sub: Proceedings regarding resolving the issues concerning with - M R Jayaram slum temporary relocation during the progress of the civil works.

MINUTES OF MEETING - 02	
VENUE	Office of Shri M R Seetharam (MLC & Former MLA /GoK)
DATE & TIME	02.11.2023; 14:30 hrs to 15:00 hrs

DETAILS OF PROCEEDINGS

Discussion & Decision:

1. Officers attended:

K RIDE	KSDB
a. Sri R K Singh, Director Projects & Planning	a. Sri B. Venkatesh, Commissioner
b. Dr. Natesh D B, Spl. Deputy Commissioner (Land)	b. Sri Balaraju N P, Chief Engineer
c. Sri Pragadeesh S, Dy. Manager (Civil)	c. Sri Chandrappa, Executive Engineer
d. Sri Manjunath K B, Environmental Expert (GC to BSRP)	d. Sri Krishnamurthy, Asst. Executive Engineer

2. Representative Attended:

Attendees
a. Shri M R Seetharam Hon'ble MLC
b. Representatives of the Residents of M R Jayaram Slum (Mathikere) – Community Leaders
i. Mr. Prabhu J V
ii. Mr. Kiran
iii. Mr. David
iv. Mr. Mousthan

- On 02.11.2023, a meeting was convened in the presence of Hon'ble Member of Legislative Council (MLC) and the officials of K-RIDE & KSDB, along with the representatives of M R Jayaram Slum dwellers.
- Hon'ble MLC and representative of the Residents of M R Jayaram Slum were explained about the likely disturbances to the residents during construction of BSRP. The need was also explained for temporarily vacating the houses to ensure safety of residents during civil construction.

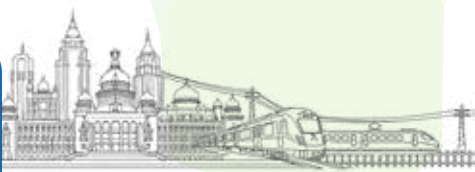


5. The representatives of M R Jayaram Slum have voluntarily agreed to relocate temporarily themselves during the construction of civil works to the residences of their neighbours' slum residents. Since, temporary relocation is required for BSRP execution. Their consent for voluntary relocation with the condition that KSDB must construct new houses only for the M R Jayaram Slum Dwellers as per their requirement.
6. The Commissioner/ KSDB has agreed to implement the slum housing scheme for the slum dwellers exclusively for M R Jayaram slum residents in coordination with MLC.
7. The Compensation & Resettlement package entitlement was explained to the representatives of M R Jayaram slum dwellers, and was appreciated by the slum dwellers and MLC. The compensation as per the "Compensation & Resettlement package for BSRP" as approved by Govt. of Karnataka will be calculated & facilitated to KSDB towards the contributory funding for the dwellers for permanent resettlement at housing project of KSDB.
8. The representatives of M R Jayaram slum dwellers expressed their desire to help by all means in construction of suburban rail.

16/11/2023
Special Deputy
Commissioner
K RIDE

[Signature]
Commissioner
KSDB
Karnataka Slum Development Board
Bangalore

ವಿಶೇಷ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉಪ-ನಗರ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಯೋಜನೆ,
K-RIDE ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.





RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT
COMPANY (KARNATAKA) LIMITED (KRIDE)



KARNATAKA SLUM DEVELOPMENT BOARD
(KSDB)

Sub: Proceedings of the Meeting Related to Temporary Relocation of Project Affected People in M.R. Jayaram colony Slum located within the Railway Boundary for Corridor – 2 works of Bengaluru Suburban Railway Project (BSRP)

Minutes of the Meeting – 02

Venue:	3rd Floor, Chamber of the Commissioner, KSDB, Bangalore
Date & Time:	24.07.2025 , 2:00 PM to 4:00 PM

Details of Proceedings

1. Officers/Staff Present in the Meeting

K-RIDE	KSDB
1. Smt. Sheetal N. Singh – General Manager, Social & Environmental Management Unit SEMU	1. Sri Ashok D.R K.A.S – Commissioner, KSDB
2. Sri Ningappa V.H – Sr. Manager (Socio-Development)	2. Sri H.P. Sudhir – Chief Engineer, KSDB
3. Sri Pragadeesh S – Manager (Civil)	3. Sri Ramesh – EE, KSDB
	4. Smt. Swetha M.R – ARO, KSDB
	5. Smt. Usha Kiran – AEE, KSDB
	6. Sri Mahesh P. – AE, KSDB
	7. Sri Goutham N.J – AE, KSDB
	8. Sri Raghunatha Reddy B – AE, KSDB
	9. Sri Prakash Rao S – SWI, KSDB

2. Discussion and Decisions Taken

- The General Manager, SEMU-KRIDE and Manager (Civil) K RIDE, oriented the members present about the proposed alignment in Corridor – 2 of Bengaluru Suburban Railway Project (BSRP) and about the infringement /encroachment of M R Jayaram Colony at Mathikere and Janakiram Layout at Banaswadi villages within Railway land.
- Further, it was iterated that the during the initial census survey of K-RIDE, it was assessed that 143units in MR Jayaram Colony, Mathikere, fall under the alignment of Corridor-2of BSRP. During the construction of Corridor – 2, these dwellers are likely to be vulnerable to the impacts of the work. Hence, it would be appropriate to relocate these dwellers away from the alignment at least for a period of one year, temporarily.



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- iii. The Commissioner, KSDB and the other officers were informed about the applicable Compensation & Resettlement Policy for Project Affected people of K RIDE.

i. Overview of Welfare scheme implemented by KSDB for the benefit of slum residents

The Commissioner, KSDB, informed about the various housing schemes and infrastructure development programs are being implemented by KSDB in collaboration with several Government Departments. Based on the eligibility criteria, all relevant benefits can be extended to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) belonging to the slum dwellers impacted by the BSRP project.

Further discussions focused on providing job-oriented skill development training to PAPs. These training programs may be implemented through reputed institutions such as the Karnataka German Technical Training Institute (KGTTI) and the Government Tool Room and Training Centre (GTTC), enabling affected individuals to gain employable skills and support sustainable livelihoods.

The meeting also explored the mobilization of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds to support the rehabilitation and resettlement efforts. Potential contributors identified include BMRL, Larsen & Toubro (L&T), and other contractors associated with the BSRP project.

ii. Signing of MoU with Karnataka Slum Development Board as per requirement of the Funding agencies

The General Manager, SEMU-KRIDE, informed that the BSRP is funded by the European Investment Bank (EIB) & KfW Development Bank along with Central and State shares. As per the financial agreement with the funding agencies, it is mandatory to sign an MoU with KSDB for smooth eviction, rehabilitation, and resettlement of slum dwellers.

- a. After deliberation, it was proposed to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between KRIDE and KSDB for the purpose of ensuring resettlement and rehabilitation plans.
- b. MoU will cover the resettlement and rehabilitation of slum dwellers affected by all corridors under BSRP and will be finalized upon approval of the KRIDE Board.

iii. Details of notified and non-notified slums within the KRIDE BSRP Projects

Commissioner KSDB and CE, KSDB advised their sub-ordinates to carry out a comprehensive census survey and to demarcate the Railway Land area. A joint survey involving both KSDB and K RIDE teams will be conducted to identify and assess the exact

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number of families/ households affected by the BSRP project in the following area like Mathikere Slum, Janaki ram layout and Lingarajapura. KSDB will share the sketches of the slums with K RIDE for field verification.

iv. Temporary Shifting of notified slum dwellers in Mattikere

The General Manager SEMU has informed that, 143 houses come under the corridor-2 alignment, for which KRIDE need to shift them temporary for the period of one year, after that following decision were taken;

- a. To ensure community participation and clarity, KSDB will organize a follow-up meeting involving representatives of the affected slum dwellers and local leaders. This meeting will focus on temporary reallocation possibilities, provide an overview of KRIDE's CRP package, and introduce the available housing schemes and livelihood support programs that can be extended to the affected families.
- b. It was informed by GM SEMU that, K-RIDE is looking at temporary shifting of these slum for which, the Commissioner, KSDB, informed that a letter dated 27.05.2025 was sent to the Commissioner, BDA, requesting the allotment of 15 acres of land under the Shivaram Karanth Layout, which has been earmarked for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS). The proposal can be considered to utilize this land for constructing temporary houses for families from M.R. Jayaram Colony affected by the BSRP project with costing that can be worked out if BDA sanction the land and request that The Managing Director, KRIDE, to discuss with BDA Commissioner to expedite this matter.
- c. The KSDB Commissioner informed that, houses constructed through RGHCL 1,000 G+3 houses on Hesaraghatta Main Road in Kukkanahalli and 988 G+3 houses in Nilaguli on Kanakapura Road, each costing approximately ₹13.20 lakhs. It was suggested that this option could be considered if PAPs approve and if financial support is made available for them.

v. K-RIDE CRP (Compensation & Resettlement Package)

The General Manager, KRIDE, informed the KSDB that, as per the Office Memorandum dated 31.10.2023, KRIDE has Compensation and Resettlement Package (CRP) under the BSRP project. Under this C&R Policy notified slum dweller residing in declared slums (Section VIII) are eligible to receive ₹5,00,000/- as housing support assistance.

In addition to this financial support, it was suggested to do convergence with various government departments such as the National Livelihood Mission, Social Welfare Department, and Housing Department. This integrated approach aims to restore and

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strengthen the livelihoods of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) through housing, welfare, and employment-linked support mechanisms.

vi. Exploring convergence between KRIDE and KSDB in the area of resettlement, rehabilitation, temporary reallocation and livelihood support

Both KRIDE and KSDB mutually agreed that, under the proposed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), convergence will be actively pursued in key areas including resettlement, rehabilitation, temporary reallocation, and livelihood support. The collaboration aims to ensure a coordinated and comprehensive approach to address the needs of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) impacted by the BSRP project in slum area.

The Commissioner, KSDB, directed the Executive Engineer, KSDB, to schedule a meeting with Hon'ble M.L.C Sri M.R. Seetharam, along with the KRIDE team. The proposed agenda of this meeting includes exploring rehabilitation options under various PMAY housing schemes through RGRHCL, discussing KRIDE's Compensation and Resettlement Package (CRP), and identifying possible areas of convergence in skill development, entrepreneurship, and livelihood initiatives.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks,


General Manager Social &
Environment Management Unit
K-RIDE


Commissioner
Karnataka Slum Development Board
Bangalore





**RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE
DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
(KARNATAKA) LIMITED (KRIDE)**



**KARNATAKA SLUM DEVELOPMENT
BOARD (KSDB)**

Sub: Proceedings of the Meeting regarding the Intimation on the Displacement of Slum Dwellers in Banaswadi Village in connection with the clearance of infringement in the alignment of Corridor-2 (Benniganahalli to Chikkabanavara via Hebbal and Yesvantapur) under the Bengaluru Suburban Railway Project (BSRP).

Minutes of the Meeting - 01

Venue:	3rd Floor, Meeting room , KSDB, Bangalore
Date & Time:	05.11.2025 , 3:00 PM to 4:30 PM

Details of Proceedings

1. Officers/Staff Present in the Meeting

K-RIDE	KSDB
1. General Manager, Social & Environmental Management Unit SEMU	1. Commissioner, KSDB
2. Sr. Manager (Socio-Development)	2. Secretary, KSDB
	3. Chief Engineer, KSDB
	4. Executive Engineer, KSDB
	5. Legal Advisor, KSDB
	6. ARO, KSDB

2. Discussion and Decisions Taken

- The General Manager, SEMU-KRIDE, oriented the members present about the proposed alignment in Corridor - 2 of Bengaluru Suburban Railway Project (BSRP) and about the infringement /encroachment of dwellers/ squatters in Janaki ram Layout at Lingarajapura, Banaswadi villages within Railway land.
- Further, it was iterated, the Deputy Commissioner, Bengaluru Urban District, has issued a final notification dated 27.05.2017. declaring that a land parcel measuring 0.27 guntas in Janakiram Layout, Lingarajapura East, constitutes a notified slum area, which is located on Indian Railway land.
- It was further informed that, the said land has been identified / notified as slum area where the owner Indian Railway. And infringes the alignment of Corridor-2 of the Bengaluru Suburban Railway Project (BSRP). Based on the detailed assessment, a total of 195 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have been identified, comprising 94 (Ninety-four) households residing within the notified slum of KSDB in IR land and 101 (One hundred and one) squatters residing in the adjoining non-notified IR Land.
- Further it was informed that, issuing notice, necessary displacement procedures, which shall include reviewing the proposal, facilitating options to the affected dwellers for availing rehabilitation and submitting all requisite details in accordance with the policies and procedures of BSRP K-RIDE.



I. K-RIDE CRP (Compensation & Resettlement Package)

The General Manager, KRIDE, informed the KSDB that, as per the Office Memorandum dated 31.10.2023, KRIDE has Compensation and Resettlement Package (CRP) under the BSRP project. As per the approved C&R, the following entitlements are applicable; and has been decided by the management for payment to the slum dwellers.

- a) Slum Dwellers: (Notified/ Declared) slum: Eligible for a House Support Grant of Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakh only).
- b) Squatters: (Non-Notified/ Un-Declared) slum: Eligible for valuation of structures (varies structure to structure and other allowances up to Rs. 1,45,000/- (Rupees One Lakh Forty-Five Thousand only).

II. Release of Compensation to 94 Notified Slum Dwellers and 101 Squatters (Non-notified Slum)

The General Manager, K-RIDE, informed the KSDB that, bank accounts have been opened under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PM-JDY) for all 195 Project Affected Persons (PAPs). It was further informed that all these accounts have been linked to social security schemes, namely Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PM-JJB), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PM-SBY), and the Atal Pension Yojana (APY).

The General Manager also conveyed that, 101 squatters, compensation disbursement has already been initiated.

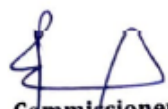
It was informed that; K-RIDE is only compensating the PAPs falling in the BSRP alignment and not entire Railway land.

K-RIDE and KSDB are both government organizations, and as per government policy, any type of compensation must be given only once and not duplicated. Since K-RIDE is providing compensation to slum dwellers as per the approved BSRP C&R Policy, the dwellers should not receive the benefit twice from both departments; it should be provided only once.

After detailed deliberation with the Legal Advisor, Chief Engineer, and Executive Engineer, KSDB, the Commissioner, KSDB concurred with the proposal and opined that, since K-RIDE is already releasing compensation directly to the 101 squatters through RTGS/DBT, it would be prudent to adopt the same mechanism for the 94 notified slum dwellers as well, instead of routing the compensation through KSDB to ensure timely and transparent disbursement. Further, intimation of the same shall be provided to KSDB after successful completion of the compensation disbursement of all the slum dwellers for their record and any other official formalities.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks,


General Manager
Social & Environment
Management Unit
K-RIDE


Commissioner
Karnataka Slum Development Board
Bangalore



Annexure 7: Photo section

Photographs of Vacant Land



Photographs of Mathikere Slum



Photographs of Consultation with Mathikere Slum



Photographs of Common Property Resources



Photographs of Squatter Household in Janakiraman layout Block A&B



Photographs of Slum dwellers in Janakiraman layout Block A&B



Photographs of Baselines and Socio-economic Survey



Photographs of Consultation at Janaki Ram Layout, A Block, Lingarajapura



Photographs of Focus Group Discussion with Women



Janakirama Layout A Block



Janakirama Layout B Block



Nagashettihalli



Mathikere



Photographs of Consultation at Kanakanagar station, HBCS Layout, Nagavara Bengaluru



Photographs of Post-Compensation Consultation and Field visit & Issue Resolution at Lingarajapura A and B Blocks



Photographs of awareness on Social Security Schemes for PAHs at Kadugondanahalli



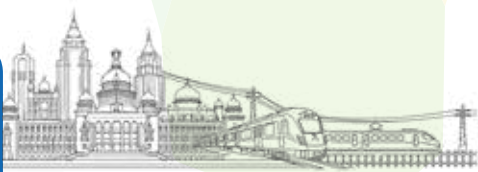
**Awareness Workshop on Livelihood Opportunities for PAPs of
Janakirama Layout Lingarajapura A Block**



**Awareness Workshop on Livelihood Opportunities for PAPs of Janakirama Layout
Lingarajapura B Block**



**Drive on Bank Linkage to Social Security Schemes for Project Affected Persons
(Squatters) of Janakirama Layout Lingarajapura A & B Block**



Meeting with Mathikere MLC for discussion regarding temporary relocation of Jayram colony slum



Meeting with Slum Development Board Commissioner



Site inspection by GBA Chief Commissioner for infringement clearance



Orientation Program on Housing Schemes & Livelihood Restoration (Convergence with DJAY-S) and Distribution of Social Security Insurance Certificates to PAPs



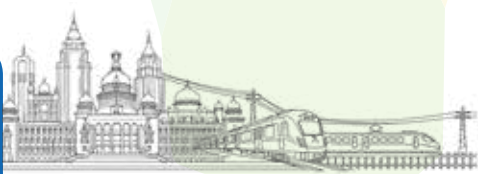
Joint Inspection and Public Consultation at Mathikere (M.R. Jayaram Colony) with Karnataka Slum Development Board



Orientation programme on Livelihood Restoration Measures through Access to Health Insurance Schemes: DJAY & Ayushman Bharat PMJAY for Squatters, Slum Dwellers of C2



Workshop on Gender sensitization and livelihood opportunities for Project Affected Persons



Social security benefits Certificate & Health Insurance card distribution

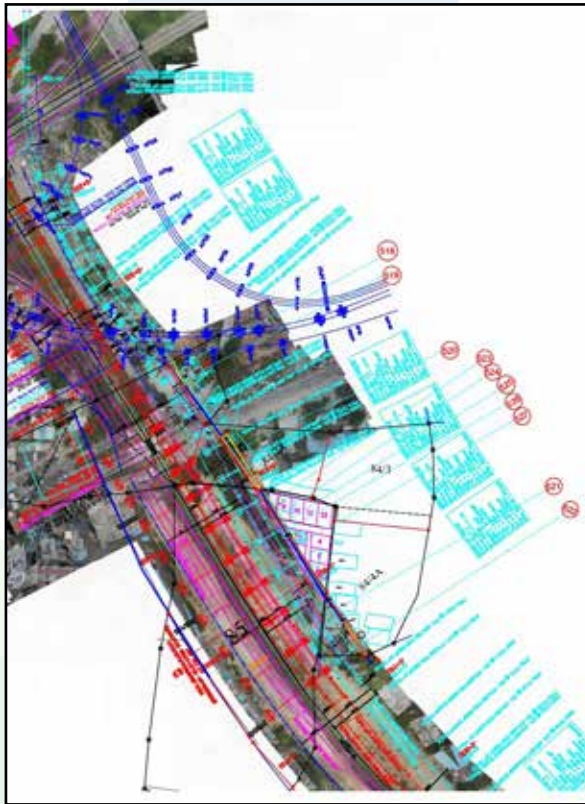


Post-Relocation Survey Demonstrates Positive Outcomes of C&R Support for Squatters and Slum Dwellers Transitioning from Informal Settlements to Formal Housing



Annexure 8: Corridor 2 Chainage-wise Strip Chart

Chainage : -0+600 -0+300



Chainage : 1+100 to 1+300



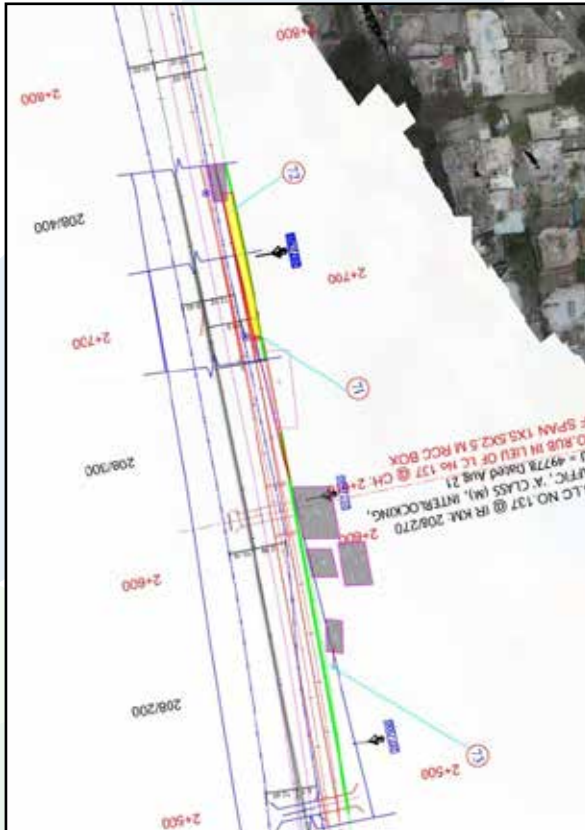
Chainage : 1+300 to 1+600



Chainage : 2+000 to 2+300



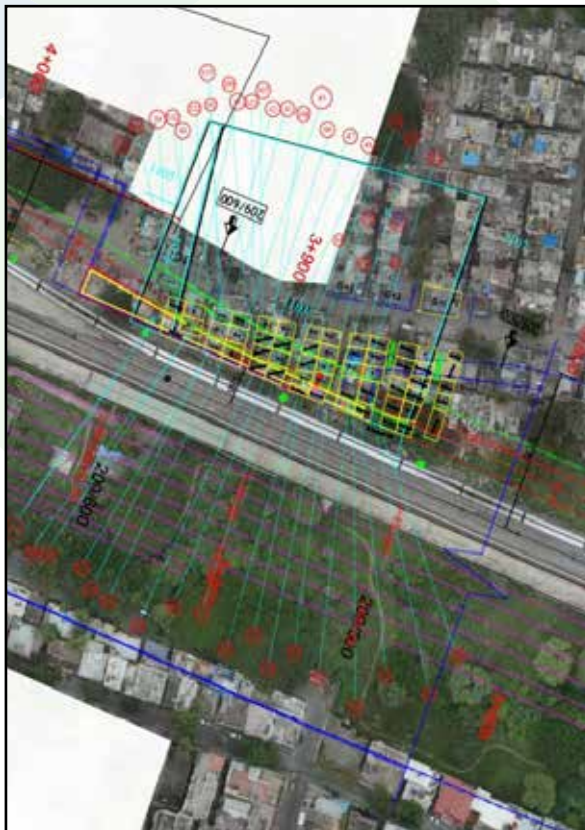
Chainage : 2+500 to 2+800



Chainage : 3+200 to 3+500



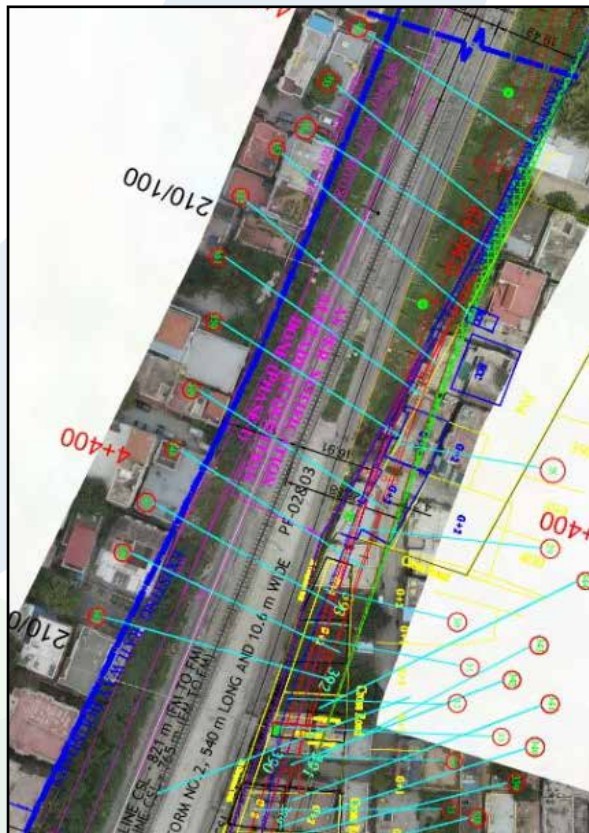
Chainage : 3+800 to 4+000



Chainage : 4+000 to 4+200



Chainage : 4+300 to 4+500



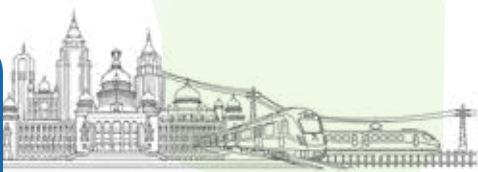
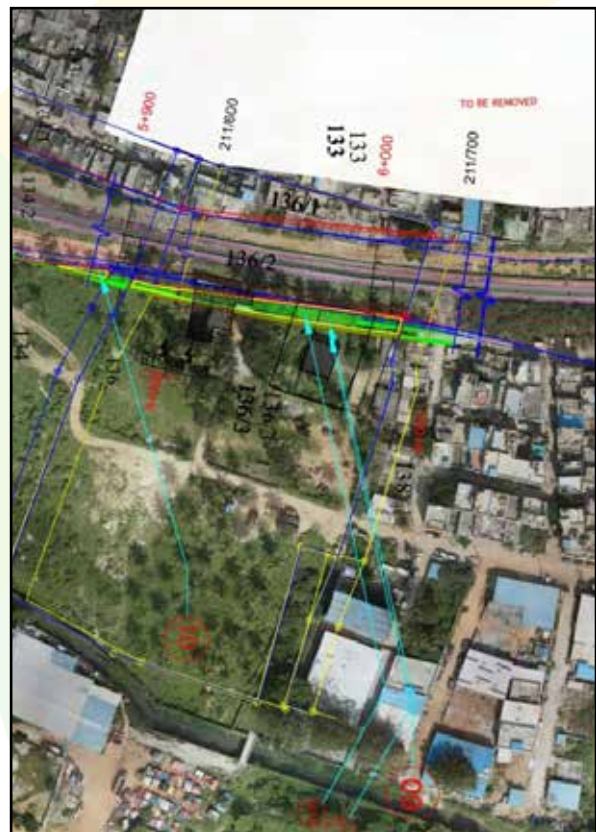
Chainage : 4+700 to 4+900



Chainage : 5+000 to 5+200



Chainage : 5+900 to 6+100



Chainage : 6+100 to 6+200



Chainage : 6+200 to 6+400



Chainage : 6+400 to 6+800



Chainage : 6+800 to 7+000



Chainage : 8+900 to 9+300



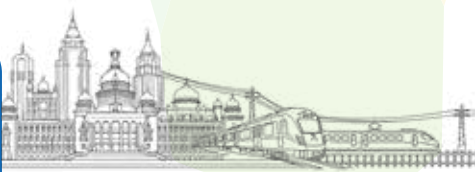
Chainage : 10+700 to 11+000



Chainage : 12+400 to 12+600



Chainage : 12+700 to 12+900



Chainage : 13+000 to 13+300



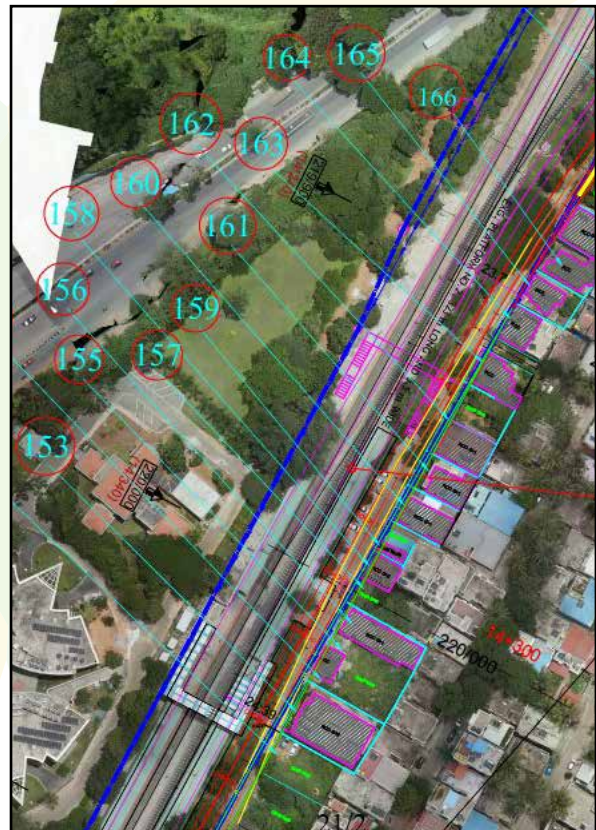
Chainage : 13+500 to 13+700



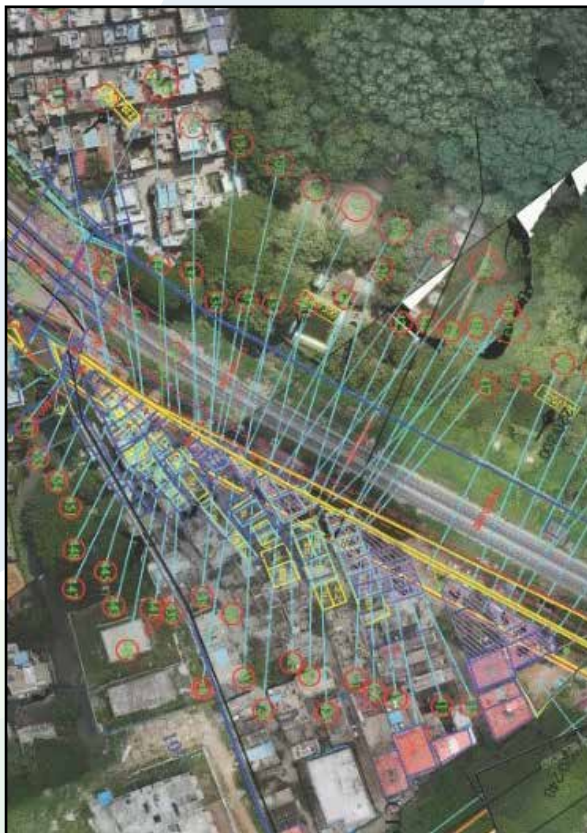
Chainage : 13+900 to 14+100



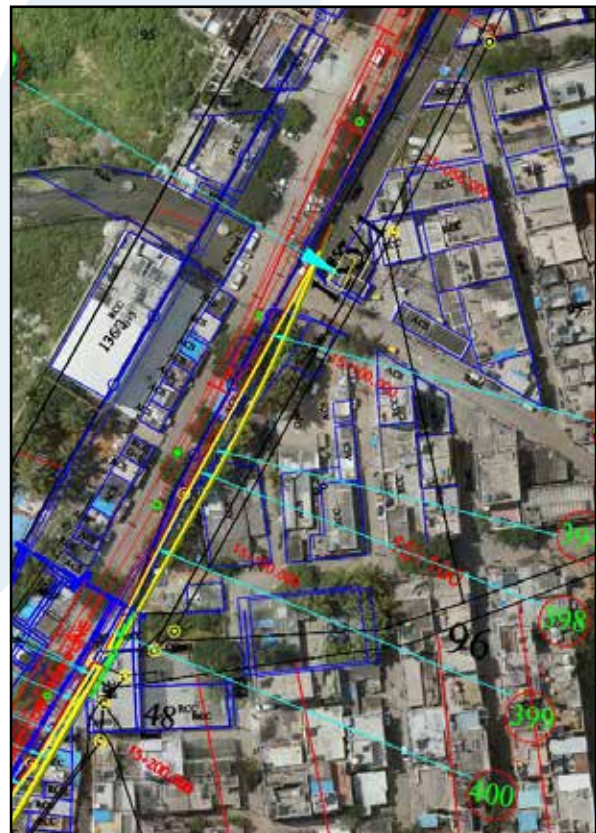
Chainage : 14+200 to 14+400



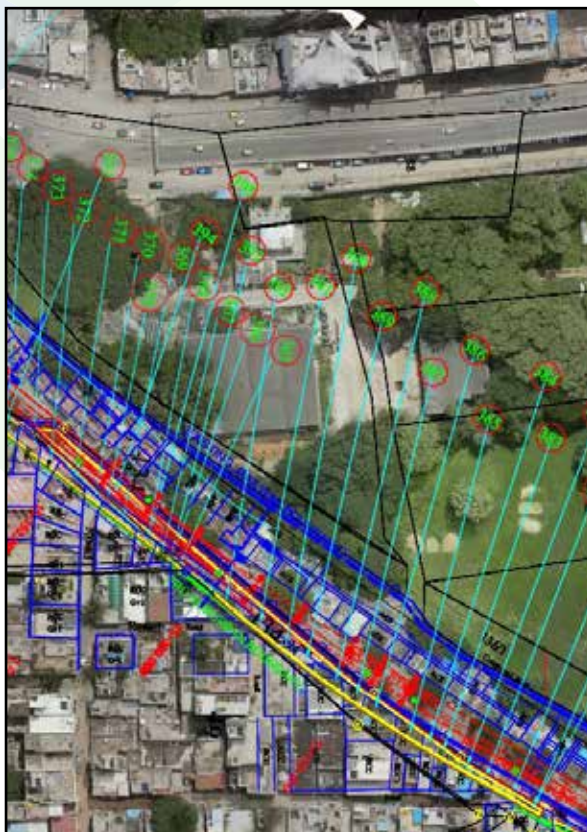
Chainage : 14+500 to 14+800



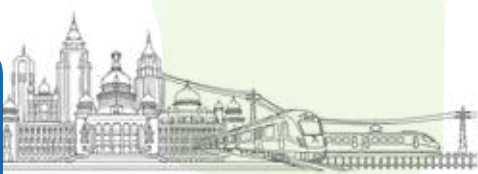
Chainage : 15+000 to 15+200



Chainage : 15+200 to 15+400



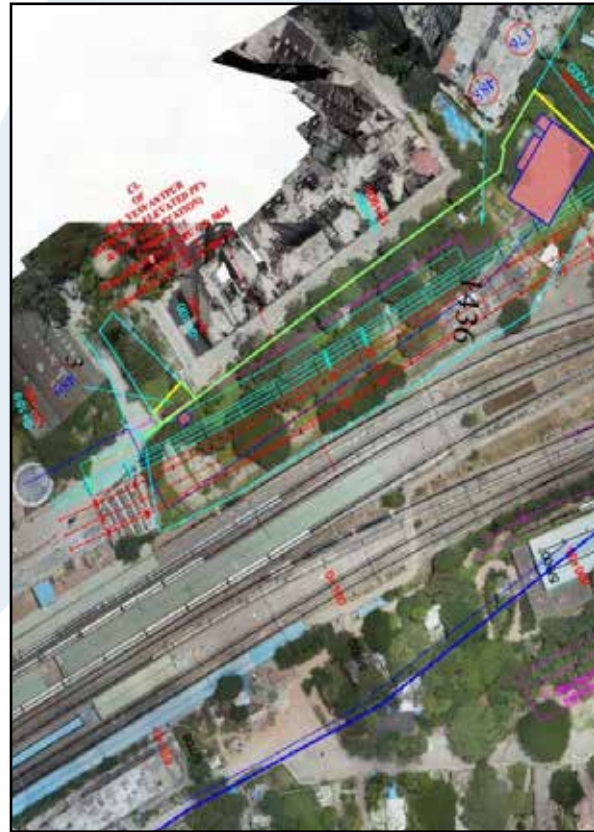
Chainage : 15+550 to 15+750



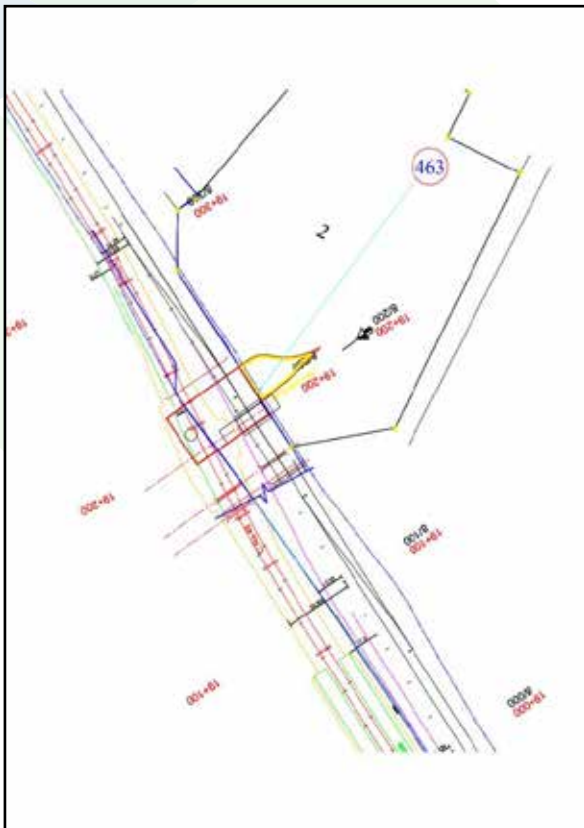
Chainage : 16+300 to 16+500



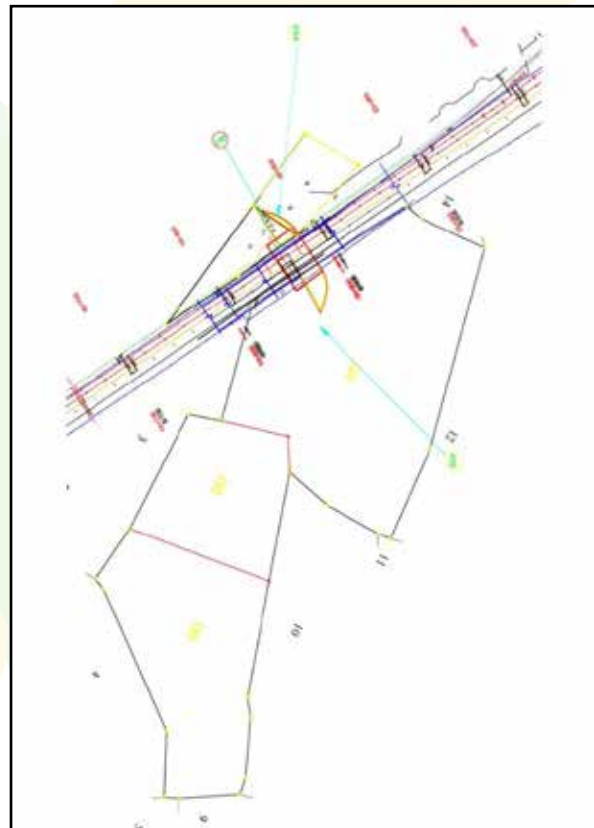
Chainage : 16+900 to 17+000



Chainage : 19+000 to 19+300



Chainage : 19+800 to 20+100



Chainage : 23+000 to 23+400.0

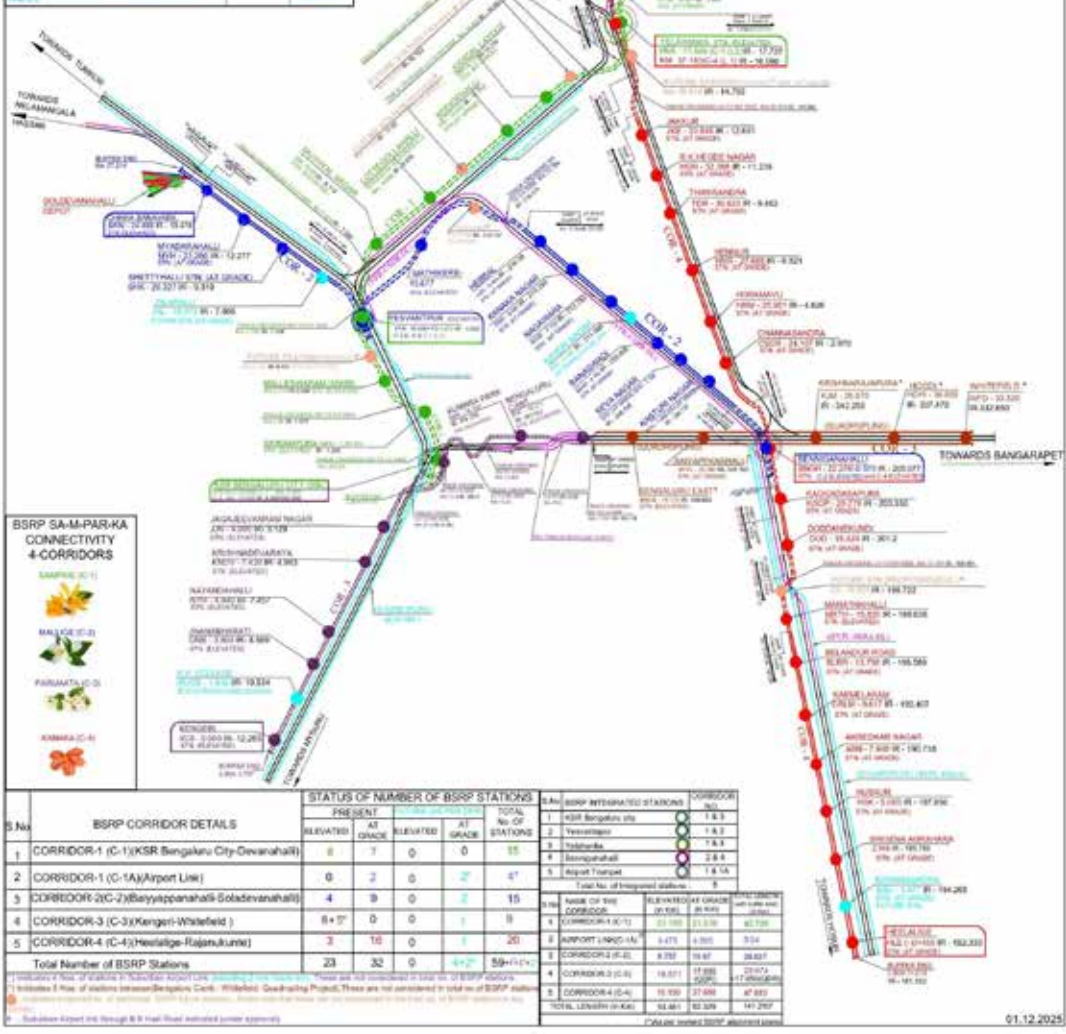


Chainage : CTS no 1424 1426 1425



Bengaluru Suburban Rail Project (BSRP)
(Total sanctioned length-148.17 km)

BSRP NETWORK LEGEND	
DESCRIPTION	ELEVATED AT GRADE
CONCRETE + RAMP BANGALORE TO CHIKKABALLUR (2x1.575 MILES, 2.53 KM) (2015-2020) 	
CONCRETE + RAMP BANGALORE TO THIRUPUR, CHIKKA BANGALURU (2x1.844 MILES, 2.967 KM) (2015-2020) 	
CONCRETE + RAMP BANGALORE TO CHIKKABALLUR CHIKKABALLUR (2x1.575 MILES, 2.53 KM) (2015-2020) 	
CONCRETE + RAMP BANGALORE TO CHIKKABALLUR CHIKKABALLUR (2x1.575 MILES, 2.53 KM) (2015-2020) 	
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