

**GURUGRAM METRO RAIL LIMITED**

# **Metro Connectivity from Millennium City Centre to Cyber City**

**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

**MARCH 2026**

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## 0 Executive Summary

### 1. Introduction

Gurugram Metro Rail Limited (GMRL) is implementing the Gurugram Metro Rail Project (GMRP), which will connect Millennium City Centre station to Cyber City station, with the focus on enhancing urban public transport in Gurugram City. GMRP involves the construction of approximately 30.85 km of elevated metro line in Gurugram, with 28 metro stations, depots, rolling stocks, and electric, telecommunication, signalling and control systems. The primary corridor, spanning 27.20 km is from MCC to Cyber City, includes 26 stations. A spur of 1.85 km is proposed to connect Dwarka Expressway from Basai Village with a single station. A new spur of 1.8 km<sup>1</sup> with one station been proposed from Sector 5 for integration of metro with Gurugram Railway Station.

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared based on the design finalised by the Detailed Design Consultant (DDC) and on the Detailed Project Report (DPR) design, in accordance with the World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), as outlined in Term of References (ToR).

### 2. Potential Impacts

Land requirement for GMRP is 24.84 ha. including a) 1.32 ha of private land (residential and commercial); b) about 23.52 ha of government land for construction of station, viaduct and depot; c) about 210 structures, of which 14 owned by title holders, 01 managed by a trust, 02 informal settlers (encroachers), 91 informal occupiers (squatters), 44 Street Vendors structures (holding license from MCG), 01 vendor holding Excise & Taxation Department License and 57 other structures. Of 14 titleholder structures, 12 are fully affected and 02 will be partially impacted; and d) Total Depot land is 22.37 ha. Additionally, 5 ha of land (Govt.) is needed on a temporary basis for construction yards.

Among the 210 affected structures, 20 are residential comprising eight houses (five houses belonging to TH and three houses to NTH) and 12 huts resided by NTH. There are 126 commercial structures, including 24 shops (Seven TH and 17 NTH), one wine shop license issued by Excise & Taxation Department, Haryana and 101 kiosks operated by NTH, which consist of one informal settler, 56 informal occupiers and 44 licensed from MCG. Additionally, four NTH structures serve both residential and commercial purposes and three other structures (two are boundary walls and one under construction)

### 3. Objective of RAP

The main objective of this RAP is to address adverse impacts by implementing mitigation measures, ensuring that affected persons can restore their livelihoods and improve their standard of living or at least retain their present living standards post project. This RAP has

<sup>1</sup>The alignment for the proposed 1.80 km spur from Sector 5 to integrate the metro with Gurugram Railway Station is yet to be finalized. Upon finalization of the design, an ESIA study will be undertaken, and the RAP document will be prepared for the proposed spur.

been prepared based on the findings of ESIA, which addresses impacts related to private land acquisition as well as encroachments and informal occupations within the RoW

#### **4. Census & Socio-economic Survey findings**

The socio-economic survey covered 154 households, representing a total population of 852 members. The largest age group comprised (46.24%) of the population, aged between 19-45 years, with a nearly balanced gender ratio of 52.58% males and 47.42% females. Most families (77.92%) were nuclear, with an average household size of 5.53 members. The religious composition of the surveyed population comprised 86.36% Hindu, 11.04% Muslim and 2.60% Sikh, while the social composition consisted of 40.91% Other Backward Classes (OBC), 33.77% general category and 25.32% Scheduled Castes (SC).

Educational attainment varied, with 32.16% of population being illiterate and 19.72% completing high school, while approximately 10% were graduates or attained higher education. Approximately 25.82% of the population was working, mainly in business/trade (19.13%) with smaller numbers in labour and services. The rest were mostly students, homemakers or elderly. Vulnerable groups constituted about 9.62% of the population, including elderly, widows, differently abled and women-headed households.

#### **5. Applicable Framework**

The applicable regulatory framework for this project has been reviewed and integrated, drawing from the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, the GMRL Policy for Direct Purchase of Private Land/Property through Mutual Negotiations, the Right to Information Act, 2005 and the WB Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5).

The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 extends compensation and R&R assistance only to title holder households on the private land being acquired. However, the project funded by bilateral or multi-lateral funding agencies, the project mandatorily needs to extend compensation and R&R support to all affected households, regardless of their ownership status. Under the GMRP, compensation and R&R assistance shall be provided to all project affected households including titleholders, tenants, informal settlers, informal occupiers, vendors and livelihood losers.

#### **6. Entitlement Matrix**

This Entitlement Matrix has been developed to cover all categories of PAHs, in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the requirements of WB ESS5. All eligible families will be entitled for assistance in five broad categories: 1) Compensation for the loss of land, crops, and trees at their replacement cost; 2) Compensation for structures (residential, commercial and residential-cum-commercial) and other immovable assets at PWD BSR without depreciation for structure; 3) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business income, wage income, or agricultural livelihoods, including income restoration assistance; 4) Assistance for shifting and 5) Restoration or construction of community or common property resources and facilities. The R&R entitlement amounts given as per the act are at January

2014 price level have been updated in accordance with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) as of October 2025

## **7. Institutional Framework and Implementation Arrangements**

The primary responsibility for implementing RAP rests with the GMRL. GMRL will be supported by its Directors, officials, consultants, subject-matter experts and contractual staff to ensure effective coordination and successful project execution. RITES Limited has been appointed by GMRL for implementation of RAP and to coordinate with other departments for effectively implementing the RAP. GMRL has also appointed a General Consultant (GC) for implementation of ESMP developed for the GMRP. An external independent agency will be appointed to conduct M&E of implementation of ESMP/RAP.

## **8. Stakeholder Consultations**

Between December 2023 and October 2024, a series of formal and informal consultations were conducted with a total of 194 stakeholders. These included 69 project-affected persons (PAPs) including vulnerable groups, 63 other interested parties including NGOs, 13 police officials including female officers and 49 women transport users. Key issues raised during these consultations related to potential income loss, safety issues, traffic management and the provision of gender-sensitive facilities at metro stations.

## **9. Implementation Schedule**

Implementation of the RAP will primarily comprise the payment of compensation to affected persons, scheduled in alignment with the overall project implementation timeline. All resettlement activities, particularly compensation payments, will be completed prior to commencing any civil works. The assessment of losses and payment of compensation will be finalized before project sites are handed over to contractors and before the start of construction. Physical displacement of affected persons will not occur until full compensation has been provided at replacement cost. GMRL will ensure that all compensation is disbursed before the initiation of civil works, in compliance with project safeguards.

## **10. Costs and Budget Provision for RAP Implementation**

The resettlement budget has been prepared based on the provisions outlined in the Entitlement Matrix, covering payments for land compensation and affected structures. Resettlement and rehabilitation assistance has been updated in accordance with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) as of October 2025. The budget also includes costs for RAP implementation and fees for an Independent Evaluation Agency responsible for conducting mid-term and end-term evaluations. Additionally, a contingency provision of 10% percent of the total resettlement budget has been set aside to meet any unanticipated expenses during RAP implementation. The total estimated budget for implementing RAP provisions is Rs. 524.88 million (US\$ 5.85 million).

## **11. Grievance Mechanism**

GMRL will establish a GM to respond to queries, clarifications and complaints related to project. The GM aims to address concerns, grievances and complaint from the PAPs/PAHs and other stakeholders in a timely, transparent and effective manner. It will focus on corrective actions that can be implemented quickly at no cost to the complainant and without fear of retribution.

The grievances arising out of the project interventions shall be dealt through Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at two level. Grievances can be submitted through various platforms<sup>2</sup> including a dedicated telephone line, email, letters, grievance or suggestion boxes, online form on the GMRL website. The grievance will be acknowledged within two days and resolved within 30 working days following a thorough investigation by the Grievance Committee. When grievances (excluding those related to compensation) are brought to the Grievance Committee, they shall be resolved within 30 days of receipt. Grievances related to compensation may take more time; however, GMRL will strive to resolve them within three months of receipt. If complainants remain dissatisfied with the resolution at either level, they may seek legal recourse at any stage of the project.

## **12. Monitoring and Evaluation**

RAP implementation for the project will be closely monitored by GMRL to ensure effective management of resettlement impacts. GMRL has appointed RITES Limited for the implementation of RAP. A robust monitoring framework will be established, featuring both internal monitoring by GMRL and external monitoring conducted by an independent agency. GMRL will oversee and supervise the implementation of all RAP-related activities, while RITES Limited will prepare and submit quarterly progress reports on resettlement to GMRL. Subsequently, GMRL shall review and consolidate these reports and submit the quarterly progress reports to the World Bank. These reports will assess whether resettlement objectives have been achieved most importantly, whether affected persons' livelihoods and living standards have been restored or improved and will provide recommendations for further enhancement of RAP implementation processes.

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<sup>2</sup>GMRL is in the process of developing dedicated grievance channels which will be incorporated into the E&S documentation upon finalization.

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

Gurugram city is known as the "Millennium City" due to its remarkable shift from an agricultural region to a major financial and industrial hub in India. This transformation has seen the rise of multinational corporations, IT firms, business centres, and towering skyscrapers, making Gurugram a significant driver of India's economy. The city's rapid growth can be attributed to extensive urbanization and robust economic development.

Gurugram has been improving its transportation infrastructure, but with urban mobility needs evolving, there's a demand for an efficient Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS). GMRL intends to utilize financial support from the WB for the Sustainable Multimodal and Resilient Transport for Haryana (SMART-H, PHASE 1). The initial phase focuses on enhancing urban public transport in major cities, beginning with the GMRP, which will connect Millennium City Centre station to Cyber City station<sup>3</sup>.

### 1.2 Study Area

The proposed metro corridor starts from Millennium City Centre and joins Rapid Metro at Cyber City; and the alignment is shown in **Figure 1-1**.

### 1.3 Project Description

The project has the following major components which are described below: -

#### Alignment

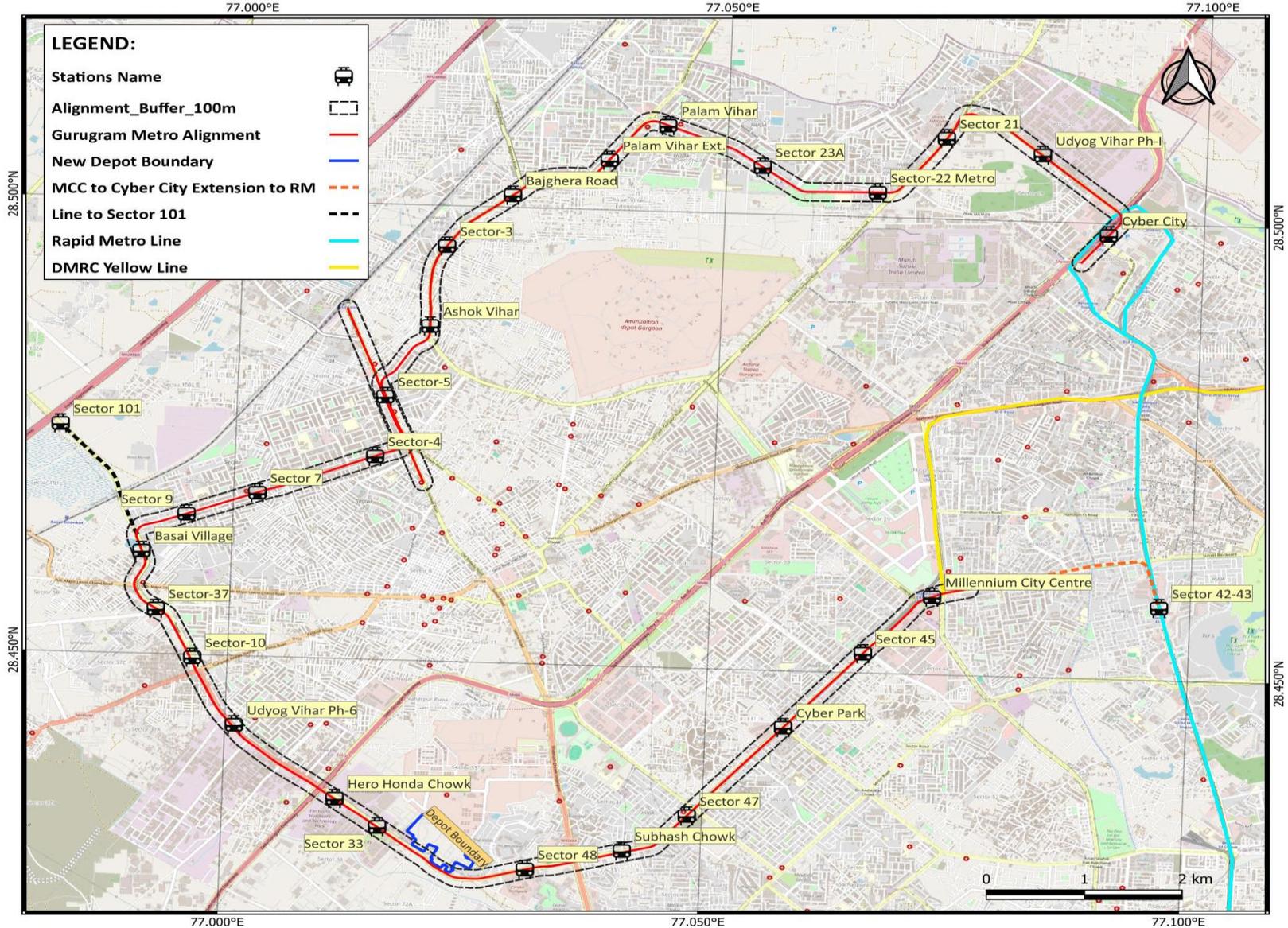
The GMRP corridor is 30.85 km in length and has 28 elevated stations. The primary corridor, spanning 27.20 km is from Millennium City Centre to Cyber City, includes 26 stations. A spur of 1.85 km is proposed to connect Dwarka Expressway from Basai Village with a single station. A new spur of 1.85 km with one station from Sector 5 to integrate city metro with Gurugram Railway Station; and this alignment is yet to be finalised & is not part of this RAP. The RAP has been prepared for main corridor and spur line. The GMRP corridor details are provided in **Table 1-1**.

**Table 1-1: Salient Features of the Corridor**

S. No.	Route	Length in KMS	No. of Stations
1	Millennium City Centre to Cyber City	27.20	26
2	Spur from Basai Village to Dwarka Expressway	1.85	1
3	New Spur to Railway Station	1.80	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>30.85</b>	<b>28</b>

<sup>3</sup> GMRL entrusted RITES Limited for conducting the ESIA study for the Metro Connectivity from Millennium City Centre (formerly HUDA City Centre) to Cyber City, Gurugram, in August 2023. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared based on the design finalised by the Detailed Design Consultant for Priority Section 1 (from Ch. -593 to Ch. 12603, including Spur to Dwarka Expressway) and the Detailed Project Report (DPR) design for Priority Section 2 (from Ch. 12604 to 26650/26637), covering the project alignment, station locations and entry/exits points. The RAP will be reviewed and updated, if necessary, after the finalization of the project design by the DDC to reflect any changes, before undertaking any works or activities on sites.

Figure 1-1: Proposed Metro Alignment



## Stations

The GMRP has been planned to serve major passenger catchment areas/destinations and to enable convenient integration with other modes of transport. Stations vary in complexity along the route and have been located by an interactive process influenced by ridership forecasts, interchange requirements with other modes of transport, station spacing, alignment, utilities, road, and pedestrian requirements, etc. There are 28 elevated stations proposed in GMRP.

The station design is dependent on the peak hour traffic load for each station. As per the DPR, the horizon year for the study is taken as 2041, where a maximum Peak Hour Peak Direction Trip (PHPDT) is 34,309. The platform length is planned with a capacity of 6 cars/train. The total evacuation time for the movement of all passengers in an emergency from platform level to the landing at the next level is considered as 5.5 minutes (as per National Building Code (NBC), 2016) considering that the stations are open and the risk is less. Three typical designs of stations are provided in **Table 1-2**.

**Table 1-2: Typical Designs**

S. No.	Proposed Type	Elevated/Underground	Dimensions
1	Type A (Typical Station)	Elevated	130m x 20m
2	Type B (Cyber City)	Elevated	130m x 28m
3	Type C (Millennium City Centre)	Elevated	130m x 22m

As per the DPR, a stabling depot was initially planned at Sector 101, which is a part of the KBA/IBA in Sector 101, Basai, a low-lying area frequented by migratory birds. After evaluating all available alternatives, the depot location has been shifted to Sector 33. The proposed depot at Sector 33 will be developed with full/light/heavy repair facilities, stabling and inspection areas and associated support infrastructure. The area of the proposed Depot is 22.37 ha and details of proposed metro stations are provided in **Table 1-3**.

**Table 1-3: Details of Proposed Metro Stations**

S. No.	Station Name	Chainage (in m)	Inter Station Distance (in m)
1	Millennium City Centre	0	0
2	Sector 45	1000	1000
3	Cyber Park	2200	1200
4	District Shopping Centre Sector 47	3665	1465
5	Subhash Chowk	4515	850
6	Sector 48	5500	985
7	Sector 33	6360	860
8	Hero Honda Chowk	7789	553
9	Udyog Vihar Phase 6	9168	1379
10	Sector 10	10133	965
11	Sector 37	10808	675
12	Basai Village	11620	812
13	Sector 9	12445	825
14	Sector 7	13222	777

S. No.	Station Name	Chainage (in m)	Inter Station Distance (in m)
15	Sector 4	14487	1265
16	Sector 5	15466	979
17	Ashok Vihar	16514	1048
18	Sector 3	17514	1000
19	Bajghera Road	18439	925
20	Palam Vihar Ex.	19595	1156
21	Palam Vihar	20404	809
22	Sector 23 A	21495	1091
23	Sector 22	22781	1286
24	Sector 21	23785	1004
25	Udyog Vihar Phase 1	24830	1045
26	Cyber City	26450	1620
27	Sector 101 (Spur from Basai Village to Dwarka Expressway)	13426	1784
28	New Spur to Railway Station*	-	-

\*Design has not been finalized yet and will be updated once finalized.

### Permanent Way

Gauge: Standard Gauge which is to be adopted for the metro is 1435 mm which permits sharper curves, and is favourable for metro alignment in urban scenarios, resulting in less property demolition and acquisition.

Formation: Ballast less track is proposed for elevated stretches and depot location to optimize maintenance requirements and risk to vehicles on the road. This will help in reducing fugitive dust emissions during operation.

### Rolling Stock

Rolling Stock for the corridor is proposed to improve energy efficiency and resource utilization.

## 2 Potential Impacts

### 2.1 Introduction

The alignment from Millennium City Centre to Cyber City is passing majorly through existing roads, settlements, open land, etc. The Right of Way (RoW) requirements are as follows

- Alignment/Viaduct: 16 m (i.e., 8 m on either side from the centreline of the alignment/viaduct, including 3m for working space).
- Stations: 3m from the outer periphery of the stations.
- Entry/Exit Points: 3m from the outer periphery of the entry/exits .
- Depot: Up to the outer boundary of the depot area.

### 2.2 Overall Impacts

The metro project requires 24.84 hectares (ha) of land, comprising 23.52 ha of government land and 1.32 ha of private land. A total of 210 structures are likely to be affected, including 14 titleholder (TH) structures, one trust structure, 138 non-titleholder (NTH) structures (two informal settlers, 91 informal occupiers, 44 holding license from MCG and 01 vendor holding Excise & Taxation Department License), 52 other government structures, one religious structure and four community properties.

Before the commencement of the census and socio-economic survey at Depot Location at Sector 33, leaflets were distributed to inform them about the project. The survey team also briefed the marble merchants<sup>4</sup> about the project and the depot, and initially, they were willing to participate in the survey. However, when the survey team visited the depot location to conduct the survey, the merchants refused to cooperate due to an ongoing legal dispute between the Marble Merchants and HSVP. They stated that they would not participate in any study related to the Metro Project until the matter is resolved by the Hon'ble Court. Further details are provided in Section 2.11.

According to the census survey, 180 households are expected to be affected, including 14 TH, one trust, 138 NTH households (two informal settlers, 91 informal occupiers, 44 MCG license holders' vendors and one License issued by Excise & Taxation Department, Haryana) and 27 commercial tenants. The details of the overall impacts on the structures are represented in

**Table 2-1.**

**Table 2-1: Overall Impacts**

S. No.	Particulars	Numbers
<b>A. LAND*</b>		
1.	Total Government Land Required (ha)	23.52
2.	Private Land Required (ha) (Permanent)	1.32
<b>3.</b>	<b>Total Land Required (ha) (Permanent)</b>	<b>24.84</b>
4.	Government Land Required (ha) (Temporary for Construction Yard)	5.00
<b>B. STRUCTURES</b>		
5.	No. of THs Structure	14

<sup>4</sup> 28 marble merchant shops will be affected by the development of the Depot.

S. No.	Particulars	Numbers
6.	No. of NTHs Structure	138
7.	No. of Trust Structure (Vidya Medical Centre BW)	1
8.	No. of Government Structure (bus stops, boundary walls and government offices)	52
9.	No. of Religious Structure (Temple)	1
10.	No. of Community Properties (such as water tanks and ponds)	4
<b>11.</b>	<b>Total No. of Structure</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>C. HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
12.	No. of TH	14
13.	No. of TH (Trust)	1
14.	No. of NTH	138
14a	<i>Informal Settlers (encroachers)</i>	2
14b	<i>Informal Occupiers (squatters)</i>	91
14c	<i>License issued by MCG (Street Vendors)</i>	44
14d	<i>License issued by Excise &amp; Taxation Department, Haryana</i>	1
15.	Commercial Tenants	27
<b>16.</b>	<b>Total No. of Households</b>	<b>180</b>

\*Land requirement is subject to minor modifications following finalization of the project design including alignments, station box and entry/exit points by DDC.

Eligibility Criteria: Affected persons considered eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance are:

1. those individuals/entities who shall lose land, structures, trees, livelihood with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part.
2. those individual/entities who shall lose either land, structures, trees, or experience impact on livelihood and are without title to the land who have been surveyed prior to the cut-off date. The dates were informed during census and socio-economic survey and public consultation.

Project will acquire /purchase 1.32 Ha of private land. The cut-off date for legal title holders will be the date of Preliminary Notification under GMRL Policy for Direct Purchase of Private Land or Property through mutual Negotiation. The Cut-Off Date for non-titleholder household is defined as the completion date i.e 14.02.2024 of census and socio-economic survey for the project. Regular consultations were conducted with the beneficiaries and affected persons informing them about the proposed project and the completion date of census and socio-economic survey. People moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance. In the implementation phase, some flexibility will be considered to take into account any non-titleholders who may have been absent during the survey but owned assets within the corridor of impact before the cut-off date. PAPs will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Importantly, their dismantled structures /materials will not be confiscated, and no fines or sanctions will be imposed.

## 2.3 Land Requirement

Land will be required for various key components of the project, including the viaduct, station buildings along with entry/exit points, traffic integration facilities and depots. Additionally, land shall be needed for receiving and traction substations, as well as for temporary land for construction yards.

GMRP corridor is fully elevated and planned on the median of the existing roads, thereby minimizing the private land requirement. The land requirements detail along with ownership information are described in **Table 2-2**.

**Table 2-2: Land Requirements\***

Ownership	Purpose	Permanent Land (ha)	Temporary Land (ha)	Total Land (ha)
Private	Viaduct, Stations, Entry/Exit and Stations	1.32	-	1.32
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.32</b>

Source: DPR, 2021 (As per the DPR 2021, a Stabling Depot was initially proposed at Sector 101, Gurugram, covering an area of 5.50 ha. However, since this location is a low-lying area and part of the Basai waterbody, a new depot with improved facilities has been proposed at Sector 33, near the proposed Sector 72A Metro Station, covering an area of 22.37 ha.

\*Land requirement is subject to minor modifications following finalization of the project design including alignments, station box and entry/exit points by DDC.

## 2.4 Impact on Structures (excluding Govt., Religious and Community)

The findings of the survey indicate that 153 structures, excluding government, religious, and community buildings, are expected to be impacted by the project. Among the affected structures, 20 are residential, comprising five houses owned by TH (including one abundant house), three houses and 12 huts of NTH. There are also 126 commercial structures, comprising 24 shops (6 TH and 18 NTH), one political party office (TH), and 101 kiosks (consisting of one informal settler, 56 informal occupiers, 44 are those with licenses issued by MCG and one holding Excise & Taxation Department License for Wine Shop). Additionally, four structures serve both residential and commercial purposes (informal occupiers), one under-construction (TH) and two boundary walls (one TH and one NTH). The details of the impact on structures due to the project are presented in **Table 2-3** and **Annexure 1**.

**Table 2-3: Impact on Structures**

S. No.	Category of Impact on Private Structure	TH	Trust	NTH			Total	
				Informal Settlers	Informal Occupiers	License taken from MCG/Excise & Taxation Dept.		
1	Residential	House	5	-	-	3	-	8
2		Hut	-	-	-	12	-	12
3	Commercial	Shop	6	-	1	16	1	24
4		Kiosk	-	-	1	56	44	101
5		Office	1	-	-	-	-	1

S. No.	Category of Impact on Private Structure	TH	Trust	NTH			Total
				Informal Settlers	Informal Occupiers	License taken from MCG/Excise & Taxation Dept.	
6	Mixed (Residential + Commercial)	-	-	-	4	-	4
7	Under Construction	1	-	-	-	-	1
8	BW	1	1	-	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>153</b>

## 2.5 Extent of Impact on Structures

Out of the 153 impacted structures, 149 are fully impacted<sup>5</sup> and four are partially impacted<sup>6</sup>. Among the 149 fully impacted structures, 12 belong to TH, one to informal settlers<sup>7</sup>, 91 to informal occupiers<sup>8</sup> 44 to street vendors holding licenses issued by MCG and one holding Excise & Taxation Department<sup>9</sup> License for Wine Shop. Out of the four partially impacted structures, two belong to TH, one to informal settlers and one boundary wall belongs to a trust. A detailed representation of the extent of the impact is presented in **Table 2-4**.

**Table 2-4: Extent of Impact**

S. No.	Usage of the Structure		TH		Trust		Informal Settlers		Informal Occupiers		License taken from MCG and Excise & Taxation Dept.		Total	
			P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F		
1	Residential	House	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	7
2		Hut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12
3	Commercial	Shop	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	16	-	1	1	23
4		Office	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5		Kiosk	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	56	-	44	-	101
6	Mixed (Residential + Commercial)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
7	Under Construction		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8	BW		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>149</b>

\*P: Partially and F: Fully

<sup>5</sup>A structure is considered fully affected if more than 20% of its total area is impacted by the project, and the remaining portion is deemed insufficient or unviable for use.

<sup>6</sup>A structure is considered as partially affected if less than 20% of its total area is impacted, and the remaining portion is deemed sufficient or viable for use.

<sup>7</sup>Informal Settlers (encroachers): Informal settlers refer to individuals who legally own or occupy adjoining land but have extended a portion of their residential, commercial or other physical structures onto government land without legal authorization.

<sup>8</sup>Informal Occupiers (Squatters): Informal occupiers refer to individuals who reside on or utilize government land without legal title or authorization and do not possess ownership or lawful occupancy of any adjacent land parcel.

<sup>9</sup>Vendors holding licenses issued by MCG or any other department: Refers to street vendors and small-scale traders who operate under official authorization. These individuals are formally recognized by local governance or regulatory bodies.

## 2.6 Typology of Affected Structures

The structures impacted by the project include three types of construction: kutcha (temporary), semi-pucca (semi-permanent), and pucca (permanent). Among the 153 affected structures, 117 are kutcha, seven are semi-pucca and 29 are pucca. The details of the typology of impacted structures are summarized in **Table 2-5**.

**Table 2-5: Typology of Structures**

S. No.	Ownership	Typology			Total
		Kutcha	Semi - Pucca	Pucca	
1	TH	0	1	13	14
2	Informal Settlers	1	1	-	2
3	Informal Occupiers	73	3	15	91
4	License taken from MCG/Excise & Taxation Dept.	43	2	-	45
5	Trust	-	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>117</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>153</b>

## 2.7 Impact on Government, Religious, and Community properties

The social survey findings indicate that 57 other properties will be impacted by the project. Among these, 52 are government properties, which include 32 bus stops, eight boundary walls and 12 other government properties. Additionally, one religious property (temple) and four community properties (one pond and three water tanks/ATMs) are likely to be impacted. The overall impact on other structures is presented in **Table 2-6** and the list of affected government, religious and community properties are provided in **Annexure 2**.

**Table 2-6: Extent of Impacts**

S. No	Type of Structure		Extent of Impact		Total
			Partially	Fully	
1	Government	Bus Stop	-	32	32
2		Others	-	12	12
3		Boundary Walls	8	-	8
4	Religious	Temple	-	1	1
5	Community	Pond	1	-	1
6		Water Tank/Water ATM	-	3	3
<b>Total</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>57</b>

## 2.8 Typology of Government, Religious, and Community

Out of the total 56 properties, 10 are kutcha, 25 are semi-pucca and 21 are pucca. The details of the typology of impacted properties are summarized in **Table 2-7**.

**Table 2-7: Typology of Government, Religious, and Community**

S. No.	Ownership	Typology			Total
		Kutcha	Semi - Pucca	Pucca	
1	Government	10	25	17	52
2	Religious	-	-	1	1

S. No.	Ownership	Typology			Total
		Kutcha	Semi - Pucca	Pucca	
3	Community*	-	-	3	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>56</b>

\*Pond is not considered in typology of impacted structures

## 2.9 Impact on Households

The project is anticipated to impact a total of 180 HHs, including 14 TH HHs, two informal settler HHs, 91 informal occupier HHs, 45 HHs Licensed taken from MCG/Excise & Taxation Dept. and 27 tenant HHs. Details of the likely impacted HHs are presented in **Table 2-8**.

**Table 2-8: Impact on Households**

S. No.	Category of Impact		Nos.	%
1	TH		14	7.78
2	NTH	Informal Settlers	2	1.11
		Informal Occupiers	91	50.56
		Licensed taken from MCG/Excise & Taxation Dept.	45	25.00
3	Tenants		27	15.00
4	Trust		1	0.56
<b>Total</b>			<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>

## 2.10 Extent of Impact on Households

Out of the 180 likely impacted households, 169 are fully impacted, and 11 are partially impacted. Among the 169 fully impacted HHs, 12 are TH HHs and 137 are NTH HHs (including informal settlers, informal occupiers and Licensed taken from MCG/Excise & Taxation Dept.) and 20 are tenants. Of the 11 partially impacted HHs, two are TH, one is trust, one is NTH and seven are tenants. A detailed presentation of the extent of the impact is presented **Table 2-9**.

**Table 2-9: Extent of Impact on Households**

S. No.	Type of Affected Structures		TH		Trust		NTH*		Tenants		Total	
			P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F
1	Residential	House	1	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	7
2		Hut	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12
3	Commercial	Shop	-	6	-	-	1	17	7	18	8	41
4		Office	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5		Kiosk	-	-	-	-	-	101	-	-	-	101
6	Mixed (Residential + Commercial)		-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	6
7	Under Construction		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8	BW		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>169</b>

\*Includes Informal Settlers, Informal Occupiers, MCG License Vendors

## 2.11 Impact at Depot Location (Sector 33)

As per the DPR, a Stabling Depot was initially proposed at Sector 101, Gurugram, covering an area of 5.50 hectares. However, since this location is a low-lying area and part of the KBA/IBA

in Sector 101, Basai, a new depot with improved facilities has been proposed at Sector 33, near the proposed Sector 72A Metro Station, covering an area of 22.37 ha. (21.73 ha government and 0.64 ha private).

Approximately 20% part of the land is occupied by marble merchants. Before the commencement of the census and socio-economic survey, leaflets were distributed to inform them about the project. The survey team also briefed the merchants about the project and the depot, and initially, they were willing to participate in the survey. However, when the survey team visited the depot location to conduct the survey, the merchants refused to cooperate due to an ongoing legal dispute between the Marble Merchants and HSVP. They stated that they would not participate in any study related to the Metro Project until the Hon'ble Court delivers its verdict.

A consultation was held with the Marble Merchants as detailed in Section 6.2 and 6.3, during which they shared a revised layout and demarcation plan of the marble market in Sector 33 and 34 (DRG. No D.T.P. (a) 1273/04 dated 30.06.04). According to this layout plan, a total of 71 plots are marked in Sector 33. They informed that around 50-60 marble shops are located in Sector 33; however, only 28 of these shops fall within the depot area. Additionally, they conveyed that, as per Memo No. 13088 dated August 14, 2014, approved by the Chief Administrator, an affidavit was submitted to the Hon'ble Court in 2014. This affidavit confirmed that the marble merchants would be relocated from Sector 33 to Sector 34.

The chief administrator also issued directions at the meeting held on November 11 to superintending engineer-I, HSVP, Gurugram to prepare and submit a tentative estimate for laying out of development works in Sector 34, Gurugram, as per the approved layout plan in case allottees of Marble Market Sector 33 are accommodated in Sector 34.

As communicated by GMRL, HSVP is currently in discussions with these merchants to resolve the matter by offering them with an alternative place on within the same area, specifically along the front side of the road from Subhash Chowk to Hero Honda Chowk.

On December 29, 2025, HSVP demolished marble shops in Sector 33 Marble Market. Currently, new market construction is underway and upon completion, affected shops will be relocated to this developed facility. Therefore, the affected marble merchants are not considered as PAPs.

### 3 Objectives of RAP

#### 3.1 Objectives of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The main objective of RAP is to improve the overall living standards of the affected persons. The RAP will focus on

- To address identified adverse impacts through commensurate measures so that those affected can restore their livelihoods and improve their standard of living or at least retain their present living standards post project
- To present an action plan comprising entitlements for various categories of losses and based on their socio-economic profile, towards payment of compensation and assistance.
- To present the institutional arrangements for implementation, monitoring and grievance redressal along with timelines and an overall budget for RAP implementation.

#### 3.2 Resettlement Framework/Households Entitled under GMRP

Under the Entitlement Matrix of GMRP, several categories of project affected households are recognized with varying eligibility for the compensation and assistance packages. In accordance with the Entitlement Matrix, all affected households will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged.

The affected persons/families/households will be entitled to the following types of compensation and assistance packages in accordance with the approved Entitlement Matrix under GMRP:

- a. Compensation for private land purchased through mutual negotiation or by other means shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
- b. Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at replacement cost without depreciation
- c. Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance
- d. Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation

#### 3.3 RAP Preparation

The GMRP corridor is 30.85 km in length and has 28 elevated stations. The primary corridor, spanning 27.20 km is from Millennium City Centre to Cyber City, includes 26 stations. A spur of 1.85 km is proposed to connect Dwarka Expressway from Basai Village with a single station.

A new spur of 1.85 km<sup>10</sup> with one station from Sector 5 to integrate city metro with Gurugram Railway Station.

This RAP is prepared based on the design finalised by the Detailed Design Consultant for Priority Section 1 (from Ch. -593 to Ch. 12603, including Spur to Dwarka Expressway) and the Detailed Project Report (DPR) design for Priority Section 2 (from Ch. 12604 to 26650/26637), covering the project alignment, station locations and entry/exits points. The land requirement is calculated based on the DPRs for each of sites. The GMRP requires 24.84 ha. of land which includes 23.44 ha state government land, 0.08 ha central government land and 1.32 ha of private land. The RoW had informal settlers, informal occupiers and vendors licensed taken from MCG/Excise & Taxation Dept. who have residential and commercial structures on the land.

Specifically, the following types of social impacts have been recorded:

- Impact on Land (TH)
- Full and Partial loss of structures used for residential, commercial and other purposes and associated loss of livelihood.
- Impacts on NTH (informal settlers, informal occupiers and vendors licensed taken from MCG/ Excise & Taxation Dept.)
- Impacts on vulnerable and disadvantaged population
- Loss of community properties, other properties and assets such as boundary wall, bus stops, water ATM, etc.

This RAP has been prepared based on project design assessment findings, which addresses private land acquisition and encroachments within the RoW by informal settlers and informal occupiers.

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<sup>10</sup>The alignment of the proposed 1.85 km spur line with one station from Sector 5 to integrate the city metro with Gurugram Railway Station is yet to be finalized and is not covered under this RAP.

## 4 Census Survey and Baseline Socio-Economic Profile

Census & socio-economic survey is carried out to establish the current status of a project area, and act as a benchmark for measuring project progress and success at all stages of the project cycle. It helps in establishing priority areas for a project and attributing change and impacts as a result of the project. There are total of 180 HHs in the proposed project and out that 14 are TH, one is Trust, 138 are NTH and 27 are tenants. Out of 180 households, 154 participated in the socio-economic survey and shared information. Some households were reluctant to participate, while others requested a revisit when the survey team visited their location, they again rescheduled the time and showed the lack of cooperation. One residential structure (Ch. 14.770) has been closed for a long time, and the neighbours are unaware of their whereabouts. This section presents the findings of the survey conducted in the project area, covering 154 households participated in the survey.

### 4.1 Category of impact of the surveyed households

As per the survey, there are 180 HHs, which includes 7.78% TH HHs, 1.11% informal settler HHs, 50.56% informal occupier HHs, 25% HHs Licensed taken from MCG/Excise & Taxation Dept. and 27 tenant HHs, 15% tenants and 0.56% trust HHs.

### 4.2 Key Baseline characteristics of affected persons

Number of PAPs: According to the survey, a total of 180 HHs are likely impacted by the project. However, 154 participated in the census and socio-economic survey. Among these households 150 (97.40%) are headed by men and four (2.60%) by women. These households comprise 852 individuals likely to be impacted by the project, including 448 males (52.58%) and 404 females (47.42%). The average household size is 5.53. The key baseline characteristics of the PAPs/PAHs are summarized in **Table 4-1, Table 4-2, Table 4-3, Table 4-4 and Table 4-5.**

The majority of the HHs belong to the Hindu religion 86.36% followed by Muslims (11.04%) and remaining 2.60% of the HHs are Sikh. The social stratification of the project area shows that 33.77% are from general category, 40.91% HHs are from OBC, and 25.32% are from SC category.

A significant percentage of the impacted HHs are illiterate (35.06%). Among the reminder, 25.97% have completed primary education, 6.49% have completed upper primary education, 19.48% have completed high school, and 12.99% are graduates.

**Table 4-1: Number of Project Affected Persons**

S. No.	Particular	Description	Number	% of Total
1	No. of HHs	Men headed	150	97.40
2		Women headed	4	2.60
<b>Total</b>			<b>154</b>	<b>100</b>
3	Population	Male	448	52.58
4		Female	404	47.42
5		Third Gender	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>852</b>	<b>100</b>

S. No.	Particular	Description	Number	% of Total
6	Religious Group	Hindu	133	86.36
7		Muslim	17	11.04
8		Sikh	4	2.60
<b>Total</b>			<b>154</b>	<b>100</b>
9	Social Category	Schedule Caste	39	25.32
10		Other Backward Caste	63	40.91
11		General	52	33.77
<b>Total</b>			<b>154</b>	<b>100</b>
12	Year of Stay	Less than one year	9	5.84
13		1 - 3 Years	16	10.39
14		3 - 5 Years	19	12.34
15		5 - 10 Years	39	25.32
16		More than 10 Years	71	46.10
<b>Total</b>			<b>154</b>	<b>100</b>
17	Educational Level	Illiterate	54	35.06
18		Primary	40	25.97
19		Upper Primary	10	6.49
20		High School	30	19.48
21		Graduate	20	12.99
<b>Total</b>			<b>154</b>	<b>100</b>

Out of the 154 HHs, 0.47% are artisans, 2.70% are labours, 19.13% are engaged in Business/trade, 0.59% are into government service, 1.41% are working as maid servant, 0.12% are retired, 0.94% are engaged into other works and a major number of affected persons i.e. 74.06% are non-working.

Out of the 154 HHs, 0.47% are artisans, 2.70% are labourers, 19.13% are engaged in business or trade, 0.59% are in government service, 0.12% are retired, 0.94% are engaged in other types of work, and a significant majority, 74.06%, are non-working.

The average monthly income of the HHs is Rs 26,701. Only one household i.e. 0.65% is below poverty line. The data reveals that 12.99% HHs have an average monthly income between INR 5,000 – 10,000. Additionally, 54.55% HHs earn between INR 10,001 – 20,000, 14.94% earn between INR 20,001 – 30,000, 9.09% earn between INR 30,001 – 50,000, and 7.79% earn above INR 50,001.

**Table 4-2: Occupation and Income details of affected households**

S. No	Particular	Description	Number	% of Total
1	Primary Occupation of Affected Person	Artisans	4	0.47
2		Labor	23	2.70
3		Business/Trade	163	19.13
4		Govt. Service	5	0.59
5		Private Service	12	1.41
6		Retired	1	0.12
7		Others	13	1.13
8		Not Working	631	74.06
<b>Total</b>			<b>852</b>	<b>100</b>
9		Below 5000	1	0.65

S. No	Particular	Description	Number	% of Total
10	Average Monthly Household Income	Above 5001 and up to 10000	20	12.99
11		Above 10001 and Below 20000	84	54.55
12		Above 20001 and up to 30000	23	14.94
13		Above 30001 and up to 50000	14	9.09
14		50001 and above	12	7.79
<b>Total</b>			<b>154</b>	<b>100</b>

Out of the 154 HHs, 33.77% have availed loans from different sources for different purposes. Of these, 88.46% have taken loans from institutions (e.g., banks), while 11.54% have borrowed from both institutions and private money lenders (e.g., friends and relatives).

**Table 4-3: Loan and indebtedness**

S. No	Particular	Description	Number	% of Total
1	Loan	Yes	52	33.77
2		No	102	66.23
<b>Total</b>			<b>154</b>	<b>100</b>
3	Source of Loan	Institutional	46	88.46
4		Institutional + non-institutional	6	11.54
<b>Total</b>			<b>52</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Assets-owned

It can be observed from the table that the majority of HHs have a telephone (90.26%), 47.40% own a television, 27.27% own a food processor/mixer/grinder, 26.62% own an air cooler, 24.03% own a refrigerator, 14.94% own a washing machine, 10.39% own an air conditioner, 11.04% own a microwave oven, and 11.04% own a computer or laptop. Additionally, 30.52% of HHs have a two-wheeler, and 10.39% have a four-wheeler.

**Table 4-4: Assets in households**

S. No.	Assets	Nos.	%
1	Telephone/ Mob. Phone	139	90.26
2	Television	73	47.40
3	Two-Wheeler	47	30.52
4	Food Processor/Mixer/Grinder	42	27.27
5	Air Cooler	41	26.62
6	Refrigerator	37	24.03
7	Washing Machine	23	14.94
8	Air Conditioner	16	10.39
9	Microwave Oven	17	11.04
10	Computer/Laptop	17	11.04
11	Four-Wheeler	16	10.39
<b>N = 154</b>			

Vulnerable groups

This includes Scheduled Castes, HHs headed by women, HHs headed by Persons with Disabilities, HHs Below Poverty Line (BPL), widows, and individuals above the age of 60 years, regardless of their ownership status.

The census survey findings indicate that there are 52 vulnerable HHs affected by the project. Among these, 34 are Scheduled Caste (SC) households, nine are elderly people, three are WHH, and one is differently abled. These households will be provided with vulnerability assistance and entitlements as per the provisions of the Entitlement Matrix. The detailed breakdown of vulnerable households is presented in the **Table 4-5**.

**Table 4-5: Vulnerable Categories of affected households**

S. No.	Vulnerable Households	Nos.	%
1	SC	32	64.00
2	SC + Elderly	4	8.00
3	SC + WHH	1	2.00
4	Elderly	7	14.00
5	BPL + Elderly	1	2.00
6	Differently Abled	1	2.00
7	WHH	3	6.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Gender considerations: Out of 180 affected households, there are four women-headed households (one SC/WHH, and three WHH). Among these, two WHH have studied up to primary level and two WHH have studied up to higher secondary level.

During consultations, women emphasize concerns about safety and security during travel. During RAP implementation, continuous consultations shall be done with females. Additional vulnerability allowance will be provided to all women headed households.

The suggestions provided by the women participants are as follows:

- Installation of CCTV at stations and nearby locations.
- Deployment of police officials/security at entry/exit of metro station.
- Platform Screen Door (PSD)
- Sanitary Pad Vending Machines, Transparent Elevators, Gender Neutral Toilets, Dedicated Women Coaches.
- App for Online Complaint.

## 5 Applicable Legal and Regulatory Framework

Applicable laws, notifications, and policies relevant in context of the Project are discussed in **Table 5-1**. GMRL will ensure that project activities adhere to all applicable laws, national, state, and local laws/ legal framework and ESF of WB.

**Table 5-1: Applicable Legal and Regulatory Framework**

S. No	Act/Rules	Key Provisions and Purpose	Applicability to Project
1	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR)	The Act provides for a transparent process and fair compensation in land acquisition for public purpose and provides for rehabilitation and resettlement of landowners and those affected by land acquisition. It comprises four schedules that provide the minimum applicable norms for compensation based on market value, multiplier and solatium; resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) entitlements to landowners and livelihood losers; and facilities at resettlement sites for displaced persons, besides providing flexibility to states and implementing agencies to provide higher norms for compensation and R&R.	Applicable for activities where land is required to be taken on involuntary basis through eminent domain. <sup>11</sup>  The Act extends compensation and R&R assistance only to title holder households on the private land being acquired.
2	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Haryana Amendment) Act, 2017	The RFCTLARR (Haryana Amendment) Act, 2017 was introduced to modify certain provisions of the central act to address the unique requirements and conditions in the state of Haryana.  Section 101(A) of this Act empowers the state government to de-notify land acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, if the public purpose for which it was acquired becomes unviable or unnecessary. It also says that where a part of the acquired land has been utilized or any encumbrances have been created, the landowner may be compensated by providing alternative land along with payment of damages.	Applicable to all project activities when private land is required to be acquired on involuntary basis through eminent domain.
3	Policy for Direct Purchase of Private Land/ Property through Mutual Negotiations	This policy facilitates land purchase through mutual Negotiation/Direct Purchase on voluntary basis.	Applicable when private land to be acquired on a voluntary basis.

<sup>11</sup> Land will be purchased in accordance with the GMRL Policy for Direct Purchase of Private Land/ Property through Mutual Negotiations.

S. No	Act/Rules	Key Provisions and Purpose	Applicability to Project
4	The Right to Information Act, 2005	The Act provides for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, the constitution of a Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions and for matters connected therewith or incidental there to.	Applicable to the project as a whole.

### 5.1 World Bank ESF Policy and Standards – Extent of Relevance

The objectives and requirements of WB ESS5 and their relevance to the GMRP is presented in **Table 5-2**

**Table 5-2: Relevant WB’s ESF Policy and Standards**

WB ESS Policy, Standards	Objectives	Requirements	Relevance to the sub project/project
ESS-5 Land Acquisition Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives. Avoid forced displacement. Mitigate unavoidable adverse impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by providing compensation at replacement cost. Assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, livelihoods and living standards to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. Improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities,	Applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from different types of land acquisition and restrictions on access. Does not apply to voluntary market transactions, except which results in displacement of persons (third parties). Provides criteria for “voluntary” land donations, sale of community land, and parties obtaining income from illegal rentals. Prohibits forced displacement (removal against the will of affected people, without legal and other protection including all applicable procedures and principles in ESS5). Possession of land and	GMRP involves the construction of metro structures, stations, entry and exit points, stabling yards, depots, etc., which are expected to impact land, privately and community-owned assets, including structures and trees. Both physical and economic displacement too is expected.

WB ESS Policy, Standards	Objectives	Requirements	Relevance to the sub project/project
	and security of tenure. Conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs.	assets happens only after payment of compensation and resettlement. Requires community engagement and consultation, disclosure of information and a grievance mechanism.	

### 5.1.1 The RFCTLARR Act, 2013

The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provides compensation for private land acquisition as well as rehabilitation and resettlement assistance. The RFCTLARR Act 2013 has four schedules for minimum applicable norms for compensation based on market value, multiplier and solatium; resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) entitlements to landowners and livelihood losers; and facilities at resettlement sites for displaced persons, besides providing flexibility to states and implementing agencies to provide higher norms for compensation and R&R. It also provides for the baseline for compensation and has devised a sliding scale which allows States to fix the multiplier (which will determine the final award) depending on distance from urban centres.

The Act extends compensation and R&R assistance only to title holder households on the private land being acquired. However, the project funded by bilateral or multi-lateral funding agencies, the project mandatorily needs to extend compensation and R&R support to all affected households, regardless of their ownership status. The aims and objectives of the Act are as follows:

- a. To ensure, gentle, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition.
- b. Provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or already affected by such acquisition.
- c. Make adequate provisions for affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement.
- d. Ensure that outcome of obligatory acquisition should be such that the affected persons become partners in development activities, which would lead to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status.

Schedule I of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II outline the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to landowners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation as per Schedule I. In no case, the compensation can be less than that of under the Act.

### 5.1.2 The RFCTLARR (Haryana Amendment) Act, 2017

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Haryana Amendment) Act, 2017 is an Act further to amend the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, in its application to the State of Haryana. Section 101(A) of this Act empowers the state government to de-notify land acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, if the public purpose for which it was acquired becomes unviable or unnecessary. It also says that where a part of the acquired land has been utilized or any encumbrances have been created, the landowner may be compensated by providing alternative land along with payment of damages, if any, as determined by the state government.

### 5.1.3 GMRL Policy for Direct Purchase of Private Land and Property through Mutual Negotiation

The policy governs the direct purchase of private land and property through mutual negotiation between landowners and the GMRL. It has been formulated in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, and is intended for critical cases where private land acquisition is essential for timely commissioning of Metro projects in Gurugram and other districts of Haryana. A Land Purchase Committee (LPC) shall be formed under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner of the district for direct purchase of land as well as fixing rate of compensation of the land to be acquired for metro project.

## 5.2 Analysis of RFCTLARR Act and Bank's ESF

Comparison between RFCTLARR Act and WB's ESF is summarized here.

- The Act, like provisions of ESS, requires SIAs for projects involving land acquisition with elaborate process of consultation at every notification stage.
- In determination of land value under the Act, computation provisions from Section 26-30 of Act are used. Besides, it provides for multiplication factor that ranges from 1.0 to 2.0<sup>12</sup> that varies by location/ area and 100% solatium of computed amount.
- The act calculates compensation for structures based on the market value of the building and other immovable properties or assets attached, along with a 100% solatium on the final award amount. In contrast, ESS 5 mandates replacement compensation for structures without accounting for depreciation.
- The act requires that the value of trees, plants, or standing crops damaged to be compensated as determined under Section 29 of the Act. It also provides for 100% solatium on the amount computed for these assets.
- The Act similar to WB ESF requires compensation to be paid, prior to project taking possession of any land and provide R&R support including transitional support and moving allowances. All payments are required to be paid in one single instalment to the affected landowner prior to taking over land and its transfer to the project.

<sup>12</sup> Based on the distance of project from urban area, as may be notified by the appropriate Government (GoH).

- The Act does not recognize informal settlers (encroachers) and informal occupiers (squatters) as affected persons. In contrast, the WB ESF recognizes informal settlers and informal occupiers as affected families.
- Cut-off date for determining the compensation and entitlements and assistance to all those who are affected by the project irrespective of the ownership of titles. According to the RFCTLARR Act, the cut-off date for assistance to those depending on affected private lands is three years preceding the acquisition and for the titleholders it is the date of notification under the said Act. To bring this RAP in line with WB requirements, RAP mandates that while in the case of land acquisition, the cut-off date for legal title holders will be the date of Notification under GMRL Policy for Direct Purchase of Private Land/Property through mutual Negotiations. In case of non-titleholders such as Informal Settlers and Informal Occupiers, cut-off date will be the completion date of the census survey.
- In case of all affected non-title holders, suitable compensation (ex-gratia payments) for loss of assets and R&R assistance is proposed in the entitlement matrix.
- There shall be no income tax deductions in line with Sec 96 of the RFCTLARR Act. In the event any deductions are made toward taxes, such amounts will have to be reimbursed.
- Also similar to provisions laid down in RFCTLARR Act 2013, WB ESF (under ESS 5 & 7) requires consultation with PAPs during planning and implementation of resettlement action plan and public disclosure of drafts.

In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between the provisions of this GoI, RFCTLARR Act 2013, Haryana RFCTLARR (Amendment) Act, 2017 and the approved Entitlement Matrix and the provisions of WB's ESF, the provisions of the ESF, 2016 shall prevail.

### **5.3 Land Acquisition using RFCTLARR Act 2013 and RFCTLARR (Haryana Amendment) Act, 2017**

The key features of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 and RFCTLARR (Haryana Amendment) Act, 2017 are briefly described below:

- i. Mandatory social assessments to determine whether the acquisition serves a public purpose or not.
- ii. Requirement to ascertain and justify the minimum land requirements for the purpose for which land is being acquired.
- iii. Assessment of the impact of land acquisition on life, livelihoods, public infrastructure, common properties, customary rights, and community assets of impacted communities.
- iv. Identification of steps to minimize any adverse or negative impacts of the acquisition.
- v. Livelihoods support for affected persons, including compensation and support for permanent or temporary relocation using realistic compensation fixing methods.
- vi. Detailed census of affected families to map their socio-economic profile, potential losses or adverse impacts on livelihoods and/or public community and individual assets.

- vii. Special provisions for disadvantaged and vulnerable categories of project affected persons/ households, mandatory requirement for settlement of compensation and assistance for affected persons before actual land acquisition.
- viii. Mechanisms for consultations, grievance redress and full information disclosure.

The above are adopted in this RAP through a) conducting a SIA and preparation of RAP, b) acquiring only the minimum required land, c) considering all impact such as livelihoods losses, common properties, customary rights, community assets, etc., during the assessment for mitigation/ management, d) minimizing the land requirement through design modifications, e) providing livelihoods support to affected persons, support for temporary relocation, realistic compensation estimation without depreciation, and through preparation and implementation of RAP, f) conducting a detailed census surveys of all affected families mapping socio-economic profiles and losses and adverse impacts on individual and community assets, g) making special provisions in the entitlement matrix for disadvantage and vulnerable categories of affected people, h) making it necessary in the RAP that payment of compensation and all other assistance be provided before taking possession of land, and i) provision for consultation, GM and information disclosure in the SEP.

#### **5.4 GMRL Policy for Direct Purchase of Private Land or Property through Mutual Negotiation.**

The policy governs the direct purchase of private land and property through mutual negotiation between landowners and the GMRL. It is intended for critical cases where private land acquisition is essential for timely commissioning of Metro projects in Gurugram and other districts of Haryana. A Land Purchase Committee (LPC) shall be formed under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner of the district for direct purchase of land as well as fixing rate of compensation of the land to be acquired for metro project.

The private land for metro projects of GMRL will be purchased through mutual negotiation with approved principles and guidelines. It will fast track the land acquisition process and the important steps and salient features of the Direct Purchase Policy are as follows:

- GMRL will finalize the minimum land requirement and give requisition to the concerned Deputy Commissioner.
- The Policy constitutes a Land Purchase Committee (LPC) shall be formed under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner and will have other members such as Additional CEO GMDA, concerned Joint Commissioner MCG. The LPC have representation from Revenue, PWD, District Town Planner GMDA and may also have representation from other required departments.
- Joint Site Inspection Committee (JSIC), a Sub Committee shall be formed comprising of LAO (Head of JSIC), District Revenue officer, Superintending Engineer GMDA, EE Irrigation, EE PWD and CPM GMRL. JSIC will conduct joint inspection of the requisite land. The area of the land and immovable properties attached on it will be measured, mapped and ownership details will be updated.

- LPC will invite the land owners and a list of land owners agreed for Direct Purchase will be published inviting objections, within 1 month, regarding interest and ownership of the land etc.
- LPC will prepare the valuation of land and assets, as per the provisions of Section 26 to 30 and Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013. The land owners will get an additional 25%, inclusive of R&R Benefits, on the compensation calculated.
- A pre-informed negotiation(s) with the respective land owners will be carried out by LPC. The settlement reached in the negotiation shall be recorded in Agreement. The land will be possessed and registered through paying the negotiated price through electronic transfer to their respective bank accounts.
- In the event of any owner refusing to sell the land or any of the owners has objected or not interested with the direct purchase through negotiation, the respective land may be acquired through land acquisition process as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.

### 5.5 Analysis of GMRL Policy for Direct Purchase of Private Land or Property through Mutual Negotiation and ESS-5

A comparison of the GMRL policy for Direct Purchase of Private Land or Property through mutual negotiation with the WB’s ESS-5 is presented in **Table 5-3**.

**Table 5-3: Analysis of Direct Purchase of Private land or Property through Mutual Negotiation and ESS5**

S. No.	Theme	WB ESS5	Policy for Direct Purchase of Private Land or Property through Mutual Negotiation
1	Scope & Applicability	Applies to all people affected by land acquisition including titleholders, non-titleholders, encroachers, tenants, livelihood losers. Includes economic & physical displacement.	GMRL policy applies for the direct purchase of private land and property through mutual negotiations exclusively with legal titleholders. Therefore, it does not apply to non-titleholders including tenants and employees. These categories of affected persons will instead be addressed under the Project’s RAP, which provides specific measures for their compensation and livelihood restoration.
2	Valuation Methodology and Compensation	Transparent and independent valuation, compensation at replacement cost including assets, structures, crops and transaction costs.	For direct purchase of land as well as fixing rate of compensation of the land to be acquired for metro project, a District Level Land Purchase Committee (LPC) shall be formed under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner Gurugram.  The Valuation of the land to be acquired and compensation to be paid shall be as per the provisions of sections 26 to 30 & Schedule I of Land Acquisition Act, 2013.  The assessment of assets attached to the land will be carried out on a pro-rata basis to ensure fair and consistent valuation.

S. No.	Theme	WB ESS5	Policy for Direct Purchase of Private Land or Property through Mutual Negotiation
			<p>The compensation to affected landowners will be 25% over the compensation calculated in accordance with the Sections 26, 27, 28 and 29, and Schedule I of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. This would cover all eligible benefits.</p> <p>The Policy does not specifically mention the inclusion of replacement cost, but it is presumed to be included in the extra 25% of the calculated amount being paid to the affected land owners.</p>
3	Livelihood Restoration	Mandatory livelihood restoration for all economically displaced persons; transitional allowances; support for workers, tenants, businesses.	<p>GMRL policy applies exclusively to legal titleholders, under which compensation is determined through a transparent process of negotiated settlement with the respective land or property owners.</p> <p>Cash compensation to land-owners will be paid as per RFCTLARR Act 2013, as specified in Serial No. 2 of this table. This compensation includes an additional 25% over the calculated amount inclusive of R&amp;R benefits.</p>
4	Treatment of non-titleholders	Provides compensation for assets, resettlement assistance, livelihood support and protection from forced eviction.	<p>GMRL policy applies to landowners only whose land is required for the project and purchased through mutual negotiation.</p> <p>For non-titleholders, Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement benefits shall be as per approved Entitlement Matrix.</p>
5	Consultation & Participation	Meaningful consultation with all PAPs. Disclosure of compensation standards.	<p>GMRL policy is applicable to land owners whose land is required for the project and will be purchased through mutual negotiation following consultations and discussions with the affected land owners.</p> <p>For others (Non-titleholders), consultations shall be carried out as part of project's SIA &amp; RAP.</p>
6	Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Project-level GRM is required to address compensation, resettlement and livelihood-related disputes.	<p>General notice shall be issued by Land Acquisition Officer in newspapers for wide publicity, inviting the attention of the land owners regarding purchase of the land.</p> <p>Also, 30 days' notice period will be given for inviting objections regarding interest and ownership of the land etc.</p>

S. No.	Theme	WB ESS5	Policy for Direct Purchase of Private Land or Property through Mutual Negotiation
			<p>Land owners shall provide an undertaking after reaching a negotiated settlement that they will not claim for payment of higher compensation in any court of law or any other forum and shall abide by the sale agreement finalized by the LPC.</p> <p>If any land owner refuses to sell or objects to direct purchase negotiations, the land may be acquired through the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>The project's GRM shall be applicable to non-titleholders and will be integrated into RAP.</p>
7	Planning Requirements (RAP/LRP)	Requires Census, socio-economic surveys, cut-off date, RAP, livelihood restoration plan, monitoring & evaluation, completion audit.	<p>As per the GMRL policy, the preparation of a RAP or LRP is not required in cases where land is procured through mutual negotiations with legal titleholders. A Joint Site Inspection Committee (JSIC) will be formed and conduct joint inspection of the requisite land. The area of the land and immovable properties attached to the land will be measured and mapped.</p> <p>However, for affected persons (non-titleholders) occupying government land, a census and socio-economic survey will be carried out and RAP shall be developed to address the resettlement, livelihood restoration and assistance measures required for such non-titleholder groups, in accordance.</p>
8	Vulnerability Consideration	Extra support for vulnerable groups (poor, elderly, disabled, women-headed households, socially marginalized).	Direct Purchase Price offered to the affected landowner shall be 25% above the calculated compensation amount, which includes considerations for vulnerability within the Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) benefits as mentioned in 2nd Schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013.
9	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring of implementation, corrective actions and external audits	Land shall be purchased through mutual negotiation with the legal landowners. Upon payment of the negotiated value of the land or property to the land owners, the land will be formally transferred to GMRL and the Land Acquisition Officer shall ensure physical possession is taken only

S. No.	Theme	WB ESS5	Policy for Direct Purchase of Private Land or Property through Mutual Negotiation
			<p>after all due compensation has been disbursed to the landowners.</p> <p>GMRL Policy does not have provisions for monitoring of RAP implementation, corrective actions or external audits, as land is purchased through mutual negotiation and agreement with land owners.</p>

## 6 Entitlement Matrix

### 6.1 Proposed Entitlement Matrix

The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provides compensation for private land acquisition as well as rehabilitation and resettlement assistance. The RFCTLARR Act 2013 has four schedules for minimum applicable norms for compensation based on market value, multiplier and solatium; resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) entitlements to landowners and livelihood losers; and facilities at resettlement sites for displaced persons, besides providing flexibility to states and implementing agencies to provide higher norms for compensation and R&R. It also provides for the baseline for compensation and has devised a sliding scale which allows States to fix the multiplier (which will determine the final award) depending on distance from urban centres.

The Act extends compensation and R&R assistance only to title holder households on the private land being acquired. However, the project is funded by bilateral or multi-lateral funding agency, therefore, the project mandatorily needs to extend compensation and R&R support to all affected households, regardless of their ownership status. In compliance with WB ESS5, an Entitlement matrix has been prepared detailing the compensation to be paid to different categories of titleholders, non-title holders and tenants in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and WB ESS5 requirements.

The proposed Entitlement Matrix comprehensively covers all categories of PAPs. All eligible families shall be entitled to assistance under the following five broad categories:

- i. Compensation for the loss of land, crops and trees at their replacement cost.
- ii. Compensation for structures (residential, commercial and residential-cum-commercial) and other immovable assets at PWD BSR without depreciation for structure.
- iii. Assistance in lieu of the loss of business income, wage income, or agricultural livelihoods, including income restoration assistance.
- iv. Assistance for shifting and
- v. Restoration or construction of community or common property resources and facilities.

The R&R entitlement amounts given as per the act are at Jan 2014 price level have been updated in accordance with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) as of October 2025 (written in brackets) in **Table 6-1**.

**Table 6-1: Entitlement Matrix**

S. No.	Category of PAHs	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
1	Title-Holder	Loss of Land	Household	The land compensation shall be calculated as per the provisions of Section 26.27,28.29, & 30, and Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013.
2	Title-Holder	Loss of Structure Residential/Commercial	Household	a) If property is purchased in line with GMRL Policy for Direct Purchase of

				<p>Private Land or Property through Mutual Negotiation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Structure compensation will be paid, based on PWD Basic Structure Rates (BSR) declared by the revenue department of the respective revenue office of the affected area, along with 100% solatium.</li> <li>ii. For certain typical assets for different category (such as boundary walls, parking sheds, tubewell etc.) the price of assets will be paid on pro-rata basis on guidance price through appropriate authority without depreciation. Assets will be acquired in full or the impact is avoided.</li> <li>iii. An additional amount of 25% on the total compensation of (Land + Structure) shall be paid as Lum sump R&amp;R benefits.</li> <li>iv. The salvage right of the structure material shall be with the owner of the property.</li> </ol> <p>b) If property is acquired in line with RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Compensation will be provided at replacement value, for the loss of immovable assets as estimated u/s 29 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.</li> <li>ii. Lump-sum amount of Rs. 25,000/- Revised Consumer Price Index (CPI) amounting to (Rs. 36,250/-) shall be paid to all families who lose cattle shed, or replacement cost of structure, whichever is higher.</li> <li>iii. For each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or own non-agricultural land, that is displaced and must be relocated, shall be provided with; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one-time assistance of Rs. 25,000/- CPI amount (Rs. 36,250/-) would be payable; and</li> <li>• One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 36,000/- CPI amount (Rs. 52,200/-) for each affected family who are displaced and required to relocate will be payable.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv. One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rs. 72,500/-) for each displaced family towards shifting/transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings, and cattle.</li> <li>v. Each affected family shall be given a one time "Resettlement Allowance" of Rs.50,000/- (Rs. 72,500/-).</li> <li>vi. Right to salvage material from affected structures.</li> <li>vii. Two months advance notice to vacate structure.</li> <li>viii. Refund of stamp duty and registration charges for purchase of new alternative houses/shops at prevailing rates on the market value as determined. Alternative houses/shops must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation.</li> <li>ix. In case of partial impact, 25% additional award to be paid on compensation award for the affected part of the structure to enable damage repair where the owner/occupier of his/her own will, interested to retain the remaining part of the structure, provided the unimpaired continuous use of such structure is possible without hazards.</li> <li>x. For commercial PAPs, support for livelihood restoration/enhancement: Counselling, skill development/Training support shall be imparted through by RAP implementing agency, based on needs assessments This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food. Project work opportunities too would be explored.</li> </ul>
3	Tenants/ Lease Holders (Registered/ Un registered)	Loss of Structure (Residential)	Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rs. 72,500/-) as transportation and relocation cost in case of tenants displaced, three months written notice will be provided to vacate.</li> </ul>
4	Tenants/ Lease Holders	Loss of Structure (Commercial)	Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rs. 72,500/-) as</li> </ul>

	(Registered/ Un registered)			<p>transportation and relocation cost in case of tenants displaced, three months written notice will be provided to vacate.</p> <p>ii. Each affected family shall be given a one time "Resettlement Allowance" of Rs.50,000/- (Rs. 72,500/-).</p>
5	Informal Settlers, Informal Occupiers and Vendor holding licenses issued by MCG or other department	Loss of Structure (Residential)	Household	<p>i. Compensation at PWD BSR without depreciation for structure</p> <p>ii. One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 36,000 (Rs. 52,200) @ of Rs. 3000 (4350) Month for 12 months) Or above compensation payable over a period of 12 months/ one year</p> <p>iii. Shifting/transportation assistance of Rs.50,000/- (Rs. 72,500/-)</p> <p>iv. Each affected family shall be given a one time "Resettlement Allowance" of Rs.50,000/- (Rs. 72,500/-).</p> <p>v. Encroachers shall be given three months' notice to vacate occupied land.</p> <p>vi. Right to salvage the affected materials</p>
6	Informal Settlers, Informal Occupiers and Vendor holding licenses issued by MCG or other department	Loss of Structure (Commercial)	Household	<p>i. Compensation at PWD BSR without depreciation for structure.</p> <p>ii. One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 36,000 (Rs. 52,200) @ 3000 (Rs. 4350) x 12) Or above compensation payable over a period of 12 months/ one year</p> <p>iii. Shifting/transportation assistance of Rs.50,000/- (Rs. 72,500/-)</p> <p>iv. Each affected family shall be given a one time "Resettlement Allowance" of Rs.50,000/- (Rs. 72,500/-).</p> <p>v. Encroachers /Squatters shall be given three months' notice to vacate occupied land.</p> <p>vi. Right to salvage the affected materials</p> <p>vii. Support for livelihood restoration/enhancement: RAP Implementing Agency shall undertake a needs assessment to identify skill development and training requirements of affected families and facilitate their enrolment and linkage with government skill development training centers.</p>
7	Informal Settlers, Informal	Loss of Structure (Petty Shop Keeper)	Household	<p>i. Compensation at PWD BSR without depreciation for structure.</p>

	Occupiers and Vendor holding licenses issued by MCG or other department			<p>ii. One-time rehabilitation grant of Rs. 25,000/- (Rs. 36,250/-) for reconstruction of affected shop given to artisans.</p> <p>iii. Each affected family shall be given a one time "Resettlement Allowance" of Rs.50,000/- (Rs. 72,500/-).</p>
8	Vulnerable Groups	Vulnerable Households	Household	i. One Time lumpsum Assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rs. 72,500/-).
9	Affected communities and groups	Structures & other resources (e.g. land, water, access to structures etc.)	Community	<p>i. Affected Community Assets will be replaced or rehabilitated or reconstructed and transfer to local authorities for maintenance/ Augmentation.</p> <p>ii. Additional documented consultation with communities and relocation assistance are required. Alternate land will be explored (may be offered by the community or Gram Panchayat land or any other land agreed upon).</p>
10	Owners of land and Assets (Titleholder and Non-Titleholder)	Temporary Impacts Occur During Construction Phase	Household	<p>i. Both titleholders and non-titleholders are entitled to compensation for the following temporary impacts during the GMRP construction phase:</p> <p>➤ <b>Loss of Access to Residential Structure (Titleholder only):</b> Title holders whose residential structures face temporary access restrictions due to construction activities shall be entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transportation assistance for shifting movable assets from the affected property to rental accommodation and subsequently back to the original property upon restoration of access.</li> <li>• Rental allowance equivalent to the cost of similar standard accommodation for the duration of the restriction.</li> <li>• For shorter access restriction period, provision of alternative accommodation of similar standard at a nearby location, arranged in consultation with the affected titleholder.</li> </ul> <p>➤ <b>Loss of revenue due to restriction on access to business establishment (Titleholder only):</b> Compensation for loss of</p>

				<p>revenue due to restricted access to business/commercial establishments shall be determined on a pro rata basis, utilizing the affected business's verified GST filings and income tax returns from the preceding two financial years, for the duration of the access restriction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Damaged Structures:</b> The Contractor will pay for the losses at replacement cost for any structural damage to the building caused by construction activities, as per the latest PWD Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) without depreciation.</li> <li>➤ <b>Crops and Trees:</b> Compensation for crops &amp; tree damages will be estimated as per Section 29(3) of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</li> </ul> <p>ii. All temporary use of land outside ROW would be done based on written/ prior approval of landowner and contractor.</p>
11	Beneficiaries (Tenants and Non-Titleholder)	Standing Trees and Crops	Household	<p>The tenants and non-titleholders shall be compensated for standing trees and crops as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Cash compensation as estimated under Section 29(3) of Act 13 to be paid at the rate estimated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Forest Department for timber trees</li> <li>• The State Agriculture Extension Department for crops</li> <li>• The Horticulture Department for fruit/flower bearing trees.</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii. Three months advance notice to project affected persons to harvest fruits, standing crops and removal of trees, or compensation in lieu as determined above. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registered tenants will be eligible for compensation for trees and crops as per the agreement document between the owner and the beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Un-registered tenants will be eligible for compensation for trees and crops as per mutual understanding between the owner and the beneficiaries.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 6.2 Updation of Resettlement Unit Costs

The unit costs for Rehabilitation and Resettlement assistance as available in RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the amounts given in the above Entitlement Matrix are for the financial year 2013-14. Financial assistance and/or allowances to be appropriately indexed to the CPI to ensure real value of assistance from when it was affected in January 2014.

CPI of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation National Statistical Office to ensure real value of assistance from effective date of January 2014.

$$\text{Inflation Rate} = \frac{100 \times \text{CPI October 2025} - \text{CPI January 2014}}{\text{CPI January 2014}}$$

$$= \frac{100 \times 188.6 - 130.3}{130.3}$$

$$= 44.67\%, \text{ say } 45\%$$

where, CPI Jan 2014 = 130.3 & CPI October 2025 = 188.6 in Haryana with Base Year 2014 = 100

If payments are made after October 2025, then the CPI of that year, during which payment is made, will be used for calculation of inflation rate. The unit rates will be revised after CPI index is published by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). All these unit rates have been updated as of October 2025 and are presented in **Table 6-2**.

**Table 6-2: Unit rates and revised as of October 2025**

S. No.	Entitlement	Unit rates as of January 2014 (INR)	Revised unit rates as of October 2025 (INR)
1	Livelihood Assistance (Lumpsum)	5,00,000	7,25,000
	Livelihood Assistance (Annuity)	2,000/per month for 12 months x 20 years	2,900/per month for 12 months x 20 years (to be adjusted every year as per CPI index)
2	One-time assistance for loss of Cattle shed/petty shop	25,000	36,250
3	One-time assistance for displaced artisan/small traders/small shops	25,000	36,250
4	Cash in lieu of house, if opted (as per indexed and updated figures at time of payment)	-	-
	Urban	1,50,000	2,17,500
5	Transportation/ Shifting Assistance for Displaced	50,000	72,500
6	Subsistence allowance for displaced @INR. 3000 per month for 1 year	36,000	52,200
7	One-time Resettlement Allowance	50,000	72,500
8	Additional one-time Resettlement allowance for displaced Vulnerable Families	50,000	72,500

Any other monetary allowance other than those listed above will be indexed to year of payment prior to payment.

## 7 Institutional Framework and Implementation Arrangements

### 7.1 Institutional Arrangements

The overall responsibility for coordinating and implementing GMRP lies with Managing Director (MD) of GMRL. GMRL will execute the civil works through contractors. A General Consultant (GC) will be engaged by the GMRL to support them in the implementation of all project activities. An E&S Independent External Monitoring Consultant will be engaged by GMRL for an independent evaluation of the implementation of E&S Safeguard instruments.

### 7.2 Roles and Responsibilities

**GMRL:** The primary responsibility for implementing RAP rests with the GMRL. GMRL will be supported by its Directors, officials, consultants, subject-matter experts and contractual staff to ensure effective coordination and successful project execution. For E&S management, the overall responsibility for day-to-day monitoring and supervision will be with the Chief Project Manager, supported by E&S specialists.

**General Consultant (GC):** The GC will deliver the responsibility of the implementation as per the contract agreement. To effectively discharge the duties, GC will have an environmental and social officer/expert in their team. An agency/NGO has been appointed by GMRL to implement the RAP. The Social Safeguard Expert at the GC will monitor the implementation of the RAP and address other social safeguard related issues. Additionally, the GC will certify the status of payment of compensation before taking over the land and hand over to the contractor.

**E&S Audit/Monitoring Consultants:** GMRL will engage Independent E&S consultants for mid and end-term audit of RAP. The objective of the evaluation is to review the E&S safeguard instruments compliance in project implementation for corrective action. Agency/NGO has been appointed to facilitate RAP implementation, stakeholder engagement through the project life cycle and support capacity building on livelihoods, skill development and income restoration and on R&R procedures

**RAP Implementation Support Agency/NGO:** The GMRL has appointed an agency/NGO for implementation of RAP of the project. The Agency/NGO will provide required Key staff and other field staff, and coordinate with revenue departments and district administration as well as with GMRL for effectively implementing the RAP provisions. The agency/NGO will ensure timely disbursement of compensation/ entitlements prior to clearing of encroachments. The agency/NGO shall also coordinate with GC in timely handling over the encumbrance free land parcels to the contractor for commencement of construction.

GMRL will be responsible for the entire land procurement process, coordination between different agencies responsible for land transfer to the department/ project/ municipal corporations and its compliance with WB ESS5, and RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and other national/ state regulations.

## 7.3 RAP Implementation Process

### Government Land Transfer Procedure

#### 1. Transfer of Government land from one Government Department to another:

- i. The transfer of Government land between two Government departments shall be free of cost.
- ii. No approval of Council of Ministers (CMM) is required in case Government land belonging to one Department is to be transferred to another Department.
- iii. Prior approval of the Department to which the land belongs, shall have to be obtained by the acquiring Department by getting the case routed through Deputy Commissioner, who is in need of the land.
- iv. Approval of the Chief Minister shall be obtained by the acquiring Department.
- v. Prior concurrence of the Finance Department would not be required in case it is a transfer from one Department to another.
- vi. After compliance of (iii), (iv) and (v) above, the acquiring Department will, send the case to O/o Financial Commissioner Revenue and Additional Chief Secretary & along with fards (copies) of latest Jamabandi, Aksa Shijra, Tatimas, Field Book, Khasra Girdawari and Mutations (both sanctioned as well as unsanctioned), regarding which remarks have been given in the latest Jamabandi, duly verified by the Patwari, Field Kanungo and Tehsildar concerned.
- vii. It shall also be ensured that no court case, at any level, is pending in respect of the land in question. The transferring Department shall give an undertaking in this regard that no Court case is pending in respect of the land in question.

GMRP requires 24.84 ha. of land which includes 23.44 ha state government land, 0.08 ha central government land and 1.32 ha of private land.

#### 2. Transfer of Government Lands to various Government Boards and Corporations of the State:

- i. The transfer of Govt. land shall be made at the collector rates fixed for registration of transfer/sale deeds.
- ii. Prior approval of the Department to which the land belongs, shall have to be obtained by the acquiring Government Board/Corporation through its Administrative Department, who is in need of the land.
- iii. The case shall be sent through Deputy Commissioner to the transferring department along with fards (copies) of latest Jamabandi, Aksa Shijra. Tatimas, Field Book, Khasra Girdawari and Mutations (both sanctioned as well as unsanctioned), regarding which remarks have been given in the latest Jamabandi, duly verified by the Patwari, Field Kanungo and Tehsildar concerned.
- iv. Approval of the Chief Minister shall be obtained by the acquiring Board/Corporation through its Administrative Department.
- v. The approval of CMM is required in case Govt. Land belonging to one Department is to be transferred to a Board/Corporation of the State, by the transferring Department.

- vi. Prior concurrence of the Revenue Department and Finance Department shall have to be obtained by the acquiring Board/Corporation through its Administrative Department.
- vii. It shall also be ensured that no court case, at any level, is pending in respect of the land in question. The transferring Department shall give an undertaking in this regard that no Court case is pending against the land in question.

**3. Transfer of Municipal Corporation/Council/Committee Land to Government Department:**

- i. The transfer of any immovable property of the Municipal Corporation by way of sale, lease or otherwise to a Government Department, shall be transferred at Collector rate, subject to the prior approval of the Government as provided in the Haryana Municipal Corporation Act, 1994.
- ii. The transfer of any immovable property of the Municipal Council/Committee by way of sale, lease or otherwise to a Government Department, shall be transferred as per rates recommended by the Deputy Commissioner but not below the Collector rate, subject to the prior approval of the Government as provided in the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973.

**4. Transfer of Gram Panchayat Land to Government Department:**

The transfer of any immovable property of the Gram Panchayats by way of sale, lease or otherwise to a Government Department, shall be transferred at the rate prescribed in the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Rules, 1964 or as provided in the policy framed there-under.

- i. In case, the transferring Department does not agree to the transfer, a committee headed by the Chief Secretary would examine the matter and place the proposal before the Council of Ministers after approval of Chief Minister.
- ii. In case, land has to be transferred to the Union Government at rates less than the collector rate, a committee headed by the Chief Secretary would examine the matter and place the proposal before the Council of Ministers after approval of Chief Minister.

**RAP Implementation**

**a. Focus Group Discussion, Awareness Campaign and Dissemination of Information**

Regular consultations with affected person and community will help transparency throughout the RAP implementation process. The agency/NGO will conduct a series of consultations, including FGDs/meetings etc. with all PAPs/PAHs and other stakeholders. These activities will disseminate key information on RAP implementation and entitlements outlined in the entitlement matrix .

**b. Identification, Verification and Updating of PAPs/PAHs**

The agency/NGO will undertake the identification, verification and updating the information PAPs/PAHs. The verified and updated information of PAPs/PAHs will be processed, and a database would be created, which would also help in effective

monitoring of the overall process of RAP implementation. The final output of this exercise would be a profile of each PAPs/PAHs with socio- economic indicators like demography, income, occupation, nature, extent, value of losses, details of entitlement etc. This information will be useful for preparing and issuing identity cards to the PAPs/PAHs.

The land plan schedules detailing exact quantum of land needed will be prepared by an agency/NGO in coordination with Revenue Department and GMRL. The agency/NGO will take up this work as soon as commissioned, but before the contractor is on site.

**c. Micro Plans for Non-title and Title Holders**

For each TH and NTH including informal occupiers (squatters), informal settlers (encroachers) and vendors with licenses issued by MCG or other departments as well as tenants and employees, the agency/NGO will prepare micro plans as per the entitlement matrix and the provision of this RAP for which they are eligible. Each micro plan will consist of entitlements details, identification details, socio-economic data and bank account details for the respective TH or NTH.

**d. Entitlement cum Identity Card**

An entitlement-cum-identity card will be prepared indicating type of loss and entitlement will be provided to each PAPs/PAHs, by the agency/NGO in order to keep transparency in RAP implementation.

**e. Opening of Bank Account and Disbursement of Assistance**

One of the important activities in the RAP implementation would be opening up individual bank accounts for the PAPs/PAHs who do not have one, which will be proactively assisted by the agency/NGO. The bank account would be opened in the joint name of husband and wife of the eligible/entitled PAPs/PAHs. The assistance will be disbursed only on the basis of the recommendations of the agency/NGO and authenticated by competent/ authorized officials of Revenue and district administration officials, based on the community focused and transparent mechanism.

When there are co-owners, compensation will be disbursed to legal titleholders. If there are more than one titleholder, the compensation will be distributed as per their share of land and assets. If there are disputes among the co-owners/titleholders, the same will be deposited in the court/escrow accounts. Under such exceptional case, with prior agreement of the Bank, after demonstrating all reasonable efforts to resolve such matters, the GMRL will deposit compensation funds as required by the RAP into an interest-bearing escrow or other deposit account and proceed with the relevant project activities. Compensation placed in escrow will be made available to eligible persons in a timely manner as issues are resolved.

**Escrow Account:** There are few landowners whose lands are identified for acquisition to the project but are not available and there could be instances where some people may not be available to receive compensation when offered or some may refuse to accept the offered compensation. In order to deal with these cases, a separate escrow account will be created prior to commencement of compensation payment and the compensation

payment for these cases will be transferred to the escrow account from Designated Officer account where land compensation is deposited and then only those lands will be taken over. This is to ensure that the compensation is readily available as when the landowners come forward to receive compensation.

**f. Measurement and Valuation of Impacted Structures and CPRs**

The measurement and valuation of structures is a critical aspect of RAP implementation. The measurement and valuation of different structures like private houses, buildings etc. will need to be done by designated officers of GMRL, revenue department and other line department officials through approved government valuers. The Standard Schedule of Rates (PWD) of GoH without depreciation would be the basis for valuation of the structures to be displaced or affected due to proposed anti erosion works. The CPRs will either be renovated or shifted to a new location and the community's decisions would be the basis for renovating and/or rebuilding such CPRs.

**g. Rehabilitation of PAHs and Restoration of Income/ Livelihood**

Rehabilitation of all the PAHs is next important task of the RAP implementation in order to help the communities derive the maximum benefits out of the project without losing their livelihoods and with least impact on socio-cultural aspects of their lives. It includes livelihood analysis, preparation and implementation of a comprehensive livelihood support plan and development of a comprehensive livelihood support system. This process must result in improved or at least restored living standards, earning capacity or improve the quality of life of the people affected by the project.

Accordingly, RAP will be implemented as a development program within particular attention to the needs of women headed households and vulnerable groups. The effort would be to improve the PAPs/ PAHs economic productive capacity and building up a permanent capacity for self-development. A livelihood analysis on the basis of different indicators like backward and forward linkages, raw material, resources, credit, marketing linkages etc will be done. NGO will examine local employment opportunities and identify possible income restoration options. Suitable trainers, local resources or preferably, training through Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)/Haryana Skill Development Mission (HSDM), as they have variety of training modules for plenty of livelihood sectors, expertise and eligibility.

The agency/NGO will look into all aspects of Rehabilitation of PAPs/ PAHs and Restoration of Income/ Livelihood, on the lines mentioned in the above.

The agency/NGO appointed for RAP implementation support shall conduct surveys for PAPs who were either unavailable or did not cooperate during the census survey carried out as part of the ESIA Study. All land parcels needed to be handed over for works will be surveyed before they are taken over. For all PAPs who would be physically and/or economically displaced, the RAP will be updated to include detailed provisions of the support and assistance to be provided.

## **h. Compensation and Assistance Procedures**

The agency/NGO will ensure that the compensation and eligible assistances as per entitlement and provision of RAP shall be provided to the eligible PAPs/PAHs. The agency/NGO will facilitate the joint verification of PAPs/PAHs by the constituted designated officer of GMRL, revenue officer, executive engineer (PWD) and district administration officials. The valuation of affected assets will be carried out by valuation committee through approved government valuator and NGO. The agency/NGO will facilitate and assist in the valuation of assets including the preparation of micro-plan for each the PAPs/PAHs. The micro-plan will have details of affected area of land, structure and the compensation for the same (including compensation for various assets located within the affected land/ structure) along with entitlements as per the RAP for respective type of the PAPs/PAHs. The compensation for structure and other assets for non-titleholders/ encroachers as per entitlement of RAP along with and assistance of R&R will be disbursed through the district administration, through coordination of agency/NGO.

## **i. Disclosure of information & Future Consultations**

The agency/NGO appointed for RAP implementation will ensure that PAPs/PAHs and other stakeholders are duly informed and consulted about the project, its impact, their entitlements and options, and allowed to participate actively during RAP implementation. In order to make the RAP implementation process a transparent, a series of public consultation meetings with all stakeholders will be carried out by the agency/NGO for dissemination of information regarding rehabilitation process and entitlement framework.

The Summary of the RAP including the Entitlement Matrix will be translated into Hindi language, disclosed through the GMRL website. The documents available in public domain shall include:

- Entitlement Matrix, ESIA and RAP (summary in Hindi and English language)
- List of eligible PAPs/PAHs/PAFs and type of impact.

## **j. Fund Flow Mechanism**

GoH will provide budget for all land purchase/acquisition compensation, R&R Assistances etc. from the counterpart funding of GoH. The funds as estimated in the budget for the financial year and additional fund as required based on the revised estimates, shall be available at the disposal of GMRL. GMRL will provide necessary funds for compensation of land and structure and cost of resettlement assistance in a timely manner to the jurisdiction of the respective designated officer. The agency/NGO appointed for RAP implementation will facilitate disbursements, but the responsibility of ensuring full compensation to the affected households shall be the responsibility of the designated officer. Disbursement of compensation for land and assets and R&R assistances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism. Suppose the affected household's destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit). In that case, the disbursement shall be done through the respective lead banks' IFSC (Indian

Financial System Code). Payment through account payee cheques will be made wherever required. If PAPs do not have a bank account, an account shall be opened with the assistance of agency/NGO appointed by GMRL. **However, no payment in cash shall be allowed under any circumstances.**

**k. Measures to address Forced Evictions**

Permanent and temporary removal of any assets against will of any project affected households shall not be practiced in the project. Contractors to be engaged for the civil works will be informed not to forcefully evict any households without providing compensation as per the project guidelines. RAP implementation shall ensure that, all the project affected households will be paid compensation and R&R assistances as per eligible entitlements before being asked to vacate from the present place.

GMRL shall advise the district administration through a formal letter not to use forced eviction in the project. They will be advised to conduct an assessment of such situation and properly resettle and rehabilitate them.

**7.4 Tracing the Absentee title holders**

Agency/NGO will make continuous efforts to track the absentee titleholder if any, who did not avail the land compensation. The suggested approach are as follows:

- Disseminating the information about the project and affected land details with ownership in local newspaper.
- Will enquires with government officials within district.
- Will enquiries with the other affected families/persons who stays in other area and has availed compensation.

## 8 Eligibility

### 8.1 Identification of PAFs/ PAFs/PAHs

An early screening of project activities will help to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks which helps in avoiding or minimizing impacts through alternatives and redesigns of project activities. The project proposes community participation in identification of PAFs/PAHs, mobilizing community in implementing RAPs (if any), and in addressing community's grievances if any. The following process will be adopted to identify PAFs/PAHs:

- Once the land required is identified, it is classified as either government land and/or community land or encroached land and/or private land based on ownership status.
- The project announces a cut-off date as the Baseline Census and Socio-Economic survey date for identification of affected people.
- The project will identify the encroachers and titleholders as per the ownership status with the help of community members, revenue department staff, and relevant documents.
- Based on this information, the Project proponents will arrive at the total number of PAHs/ PAFs.
- Continuous consultations and community participation will help in identifying the affected persons who are not available or not traceable to receive the entitlements.

A comprehensive census and socio-economic survey will be conducted, along with extensive consultations with the PAHs/PAFs. Each target community will be identified and distinguished based on their income sources and levels, as well as their sexual orientation and gender identity. The survey will focus on land, various productive assets, and wages. This information will be used to determine the nature and extent of livelihood support/assistance required to restore adequate income levels. All measures will be considered after consulting with the affected families.

The following affected persons/ families are eligible for entitlements:

- i. Title Holders/ Landowners
- ii. Tenants and Leaseholders – registered/ unregistered tenants
- iii. Informal Settlers (Encroachers)
- iv. Informal Occupiers (Squatters)
- v. Vendors holding licenses issued by MCG or other department.
- vi. Livelihood losers and business owners
- vii. Vulnerable affected families/ communities

### 8.2 Cut-off Date

The Cut-off Date is defined as the date, after which any families of Titleholders and Non-Titleholders entering into the project area, will not be eligible for any entitlement and assistance from the project. The cut-off date for legal titleholders will be the date of

Notification under GMRL Policy for Direct Purchase of Private Land or Property through mutual Negotiation. The Cut-off Date for Non-Titleholder affected families is defined as the completion date i.e 14.02.2024 of census and socio-economic survey for the project. Regular consultations were conducted with the beneficiaries and affected persons informing them about the proposed project and the completion date of census and socio-economic survey.

### 8.3 Valuation of Lost and Affected Assets

The project shall utilize the services of various state departments. Experts in civil engineering, horticulture, etc. as required or alternatively hire the services of government approved valuers for valuation of structures and other immovable assets. The objective of this exercise is to establish the extent of loss and estimation of replacement cost. The major tasks are as follows:

1. Compensation for land and Assets attached to the Land
2. Measurement of affected structure/ immovable assets
3. Establishing construction typology
4. Establishing extent of loss
5. Estimation of replacement cost

- I. **Compensation for Land and Assets attached to the Land:** Land acquisition will be done through the GMRL Policy for Direct Purchase of Private Land or Property through mutual Negotiation. The compensation process for the project will adhere to the principles of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013:
  - All compensation and R&R assistances will be processed as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.
  - Compensation of the land to be acquired in urban and rural area: (market value x 1) plus value of assets attached to land or building) plus (100% solatium) = Land Compensation Price in case of acquisition by Act or amount determined as per mutual consent/negotiations basis.
- II. **Compensation for Structures:** The measurement will provide required information for valuation. For valuation, the latest Schedules of Rates (SoR) of the PWD (Building) will be applicable. This SoR provides the consolidated unit rates for permanent, semi- permanent and temporary construction/ structures/ assets. Details as to how such consolidated unit rates have been arrived at is also explained, generally in the respective SoRs. Using the analysis as guide, the Expert/ Valuer can arrive at the compensation value of a structure/ asset. Various SoRs also provides rates for hand pumps, dug-wells, tube wells, etc. including installation charges. Extent of loss would be determined primarily in terms of the portion of the structure affected. While calculating replacement cost the following principles need to be kept in mind:
  - If a structure or asset is affected 20% or more rendering the remaining portion unviable for use the entire structure shall be considered fully affected. Similarly, when a portion of the structure is affected, and if it becomes unviable for use as per the PAP/ PAH/ PAF, then consider the whole structure as affected.

- If the residual land, remaining after acquisition, is unviable, the owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/property provided the residual land is less than the minimal land holding of the district/State. Owner's choice in this regard should be obtained either prior to payment in case of direct purchase or prior to declaration of award.
- Do not depreciate the cost of the structure/ asset for its age.
- Wherever the SoR for current financial year is not available, the Competent Authority will update the Basic Schedule Rates (BSR) to current prices based on approved previous year escalations.
- Allow the PAP/ PAH/ PAF to salvage and carry, for free, any materials for their use.
- Do not include the cost of salvaged material in the replacement cost.
- Compensation for properties belonging to the community or common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places.

III. **Compensation for Trees:** Compensation for trees will be based on their market value. Loss of timber bearing trees will be compensated at their replacement cost and compensation for the loss of crops, fruit bearing trees will be decided in consultation with the Departments of Forest, Agriculture and Horticulture. In line with the provision of RFCTLARR Act 2013, 100% solatium will be added to the assessed value of the trees. Prior to taking possession of the land or properties, the compensation will be fully paid and affected persons will have the opportunity to harvest crops/trees within 15 days from the date of payment of compensation.

If the residual land, remaining after acquisition, is unviable, the owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/property provided the residual land is less than the minimal land holding of the district/State. Owner's choice in this regard should be obtained either prior to payment in case of declaration of award.

Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to PAPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets. In case of compensation payable following acquisition through private negotiations, direct payment transfer of single instalment payment will be done to beneficiary bank account. The GMRL will assist beneficiaries to open a Bank account, in case they do not have Bank Account and in special cases, provide the payment through cheque.

Even after payment of compensation, displaced PAPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that PAPs can take away the materials so salvaged within 15 days of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department.

There shall be no income tax deductions in line with Sec 96 of the RFCTLARR Act. In the event any deductions are made toward taxes, such amounts will be reimbursed.

- IV. **Livelihood:** Each displaced person whose income or livelihood is affected by the project intervention will receive assistance to improve or restore their livelihood to pre-project levels. The Entitlement Matrix includes a provision for livelihood restoration allowances for affected persons. The GMRL with support from agency/NGO, will verify and assess the respective members of the PAFs, on training needs of him/ her or any of his/ her family members, to develop appropriate income restoration program, if the PAP opted for livelihood training for any of his/ her family member. This training will be organized by the project and paid for by the project. Additionally, a livelihood assistance payment of Rs. 36,250 will be paid to each displaced person, over and above of all other rehabilitation and resettlement assistance provided.
- V. **Common Property Resources:** Common property resources<sup>13</sup> will be restored to an acceptable level at an appropriate place as agreed with the community. Community will be fully involved in the replacement and thereafter in the operation and maintenance/augmentation of the common property resources.

The GMRL with support of specialised agency/NGO will examine local employment opportunities and produce a list of possible income restoration options. Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by GMRL in consultation with local training institutes. Disadvantaged and vulnerable households will get special assistance in this regard. GMRL will also facilitate affected person access to Government schemes that could help them to restore income and livelihood. In addition, the entitlement matrix provides for one-time income restoration allowance.

It is the responsibility of the GMRL to ensure that the RAP is successfully implemented in a timely manner. The implementation schedule needs to be updated periodically and monitored judiciously. The objectives of the RAP shall be deemed achieved only when the following criteria are met:

- All legal compensation both for land and structure and other assets (trees, crops, etc.) are to be paid.
- All eligible PAPs must have received their due R&R entitlements.
- Any relocation or resettlement and economic rehabilitation required is fully completed.

All project affected common property resources must be replaced/restored re-established or suitably augmented.

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<sup>13</sup>Places of worship, places of heritage value, burial grounds, water points, community wells, wells for drinking water, roads, pathways, community meeting places, etc.

## 9 Community Participation and Stakeholder Consultations

Consultations with various stakeholders have been carried out throughout during preparation of ESIA Report. Consultations and FGDs were conducted along the project corridor to understand the communities' views on the proposed project, assess any potential adverse E&S impacts, and elicit necessary community participation. Before the consultations, relevant information about the project objectives and the facilities to be developed was shared with the stakeholders to seek their feedback and address their concerns. A total of 73 consultations, FGDs and GBV interviews were carried out in the project area. 194 people (127 male and 64 female) participated in these meetings. The issues raised, discussed, and mitigation measures provided during the consultation are provided in **Table 9-1**. The summary of consultation is provided in **Annexure 3** and photographs of consultations are provided in **Annexure 4**.

**Table 9-1: Issues raised and discussed during consultation**

Issues Raised and Discussed	Response Provided
a. Requested to review the alignment again to avoid impact on their structure.	The Detailed Design Team will review the alignment and if possible, the alignment shall be modified. The findings will be communicated to the participants.
b. Requested to share the timelines of construction and land acquisition.	
c. Requested to share how their loss will be compensated and what will happen to the remaining land.	The construction work will likely start at the end of 2024.
d. Suggested to shift the station around 300 meters where wider space and land is available to plan station. The chainage of the suggested station is 16833.577, which is near the Hindustan Petrol Pump (Ashok Vihar Phase II, Gurugram).	The land shall be acquired through Mutual Negotiation, in case of failure in negotiation, it shall be acquired through RFCTLARR Act, 2013 <sup>14</sup> .
e. Suggested the station entry and exit need to be reconsidered and proposed along the station extension rather than on the left and right sides of the station.	They were informed that the remaining land will be acquired by GMRL, if the remaining land is unviable.
f. The locations where ramp/stairs for entry & exit points is proposed to be constructed may be expected to block the roads, which is the only entry-exit points for residents residing in said lane.	The entry/exit will not be blocked during construction.
g. Raised the issue of loss or reduction of income during the construction stage. Presently, they have sufficient space in front of their shops, but during the construction phase, the project site will have barricades to avoid any safety-related incidents. After barricading, they will left with 1 or 1.5 meter of space. Now, they are expecting that their sales will reduce during construction.	In the event of potential income reduction during the construction phase due to restricted access to shops, affected individuals were informed that the matter would be discussed with GMRL. They were also advised to maintain up-to-date records of their Income Tax Returns (ITR) and Goods and Services Tax (GST) filings to facilitate accurate income assessment. This will support the provision of appropriate compensation for any loss of income resulting from limited

<sup>14</sup> Land will be purchased in accordance with the GMRL Policy for Direct Purchase of Private Land or Property through mutual Negotiation.

Issues Raised and Discussed	Response Provided
<p>h. Proposed metro facilities shall close front of the shops which shall be covered by the wall of metro project. It will lead to huge financial losses to shopkeepers and may also lead them to vagrancy.</p> <p>i. Fruit Vendors have concerns that the metro project would have negative impacts in terms of loss of income and customers during construction period.</p> <p>j. Marble merchants in Sector 33 (Depot location) filed a petition alleging that the authority (HSVP earlier known as HUDA) has not adopted fair and appropriate criteria/methods for the newly allotted site. The marble market area falls in the proposed depot location got stay order by Hon'ble Court for operations of Marble Market. They have stated that they will not participate in the census and socio-economic survey until the Hon'ble Court orders them to vacate the location.</p>	<p>access to their establishments during the construction period. Compensation will be paid as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 for their losses.<sup>15</sup></p> <p>The marble merchants were informed that the census and socio-economic survey will be conducted after the Hon'ble Court issues its verdict on the matter.</p>

## 9.1 Gender and Resettlement Impacts

During the consultation, the women disclosed that they generally face issues such as eve-teasing, unwanted touching and stalking while traveling in public transport like buses and shared autos. However, they rarely encounter such issues on the Metro. The Metro project offers several benefits to women commuters, including better safety, reliable and efficient service, a more comfortable commute, reduction in travel time, easy access, cost savings and greater independence.

The project affected women will be actively consulted during the consultation process and this will be monitored and reported on by the implementing NGO/Consultant in the internal and external monitoring reports. The project includes the following gender-mainstreaming features:

- Ensuring and monitoring the participation of women and girls in community awareness activities and consultations; and
- Monitor the employment of women in construction activities.

<sup>15</sup> The approved Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been developed in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act and ESS5. The Entitlement Matrix outlines the provisions to address impacts occurring during the construction phase and compensated accordingly

## 10 Implementation Schedule

### 10.1 RAP Implementation Schedule

Activities related to social management will go through different phases which include preparation of draft and final RAP, public consultations and information disclosure, disclosure of RAP, land acquisition information, payment of compensation and other assistance, grievance redressal, etc. The resettlement related activities, specifically payment of compensation, will be completed prior to the commencement of civil works. All activities related to assessment of losses and payment of compensation will be completed before project site is handed over to the contractor and the commencement of the civil work constructions. No physical displacement of affected persons will be allowed until full compensation is paid to at replacement cost and GMRL will ensure that compensation is paid prior to the commencement of civil works.

The construction period for the Project is four years. The RAP implementation schedule will be synchronized with the civil works implementation schedule:

1. GMRL will provide a strip plan to the contractors with the details of sites and locations where land is readily available. The contractors need to start the work immediately where project site is handed over to them for construction.
2. The bid documents will specify the extent of unencumbered land to be handed over at the time commencement of works and subsequent milestones during which the acquired will be handed over. The unencumbered land is available from Millennium City Centre to Hero Honda Chowk.
3. GMRL will be strictly follow this land handing over schedule and ensure that land is provided on a timely basis to the contractors.
4. GMRL will also plan implementation of RAP in line with procurement and civil work timetable.
5. GMRL will initiate the land acquisition process at the earliest to complete the same and hand over the un-encumbered land to the contractor in time to start work as soon as the working season starts.

The GC will deliver the responsibility of the implementation as per the contract agreement. To effectively discharge the duties, GC will have an environmental and social officer/expert in the project management unit. An agency/NGO has been appointed to implement the RAP. The Social Safeguard Expert at the GC will monitor the implementation of the RAP and address other social safeguard related issues. Additionally, the GC will certify the status of payment of compensation before taking over the land and hand over to the contractor.

## 11 Costs and Budget Provision for RAP Implementation

### 11.1 Background

This chapter presents a consolidated overview of the 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 LA and structures will be determined by the Competent Authority.

### 11.2 Budgeting and Financial Plan

The financial plan for the project will essentially include the budget provisions under the following broad heads.

#### 11.2.1 Compensation for loss of land and structures

**Land Cost:** Initially, 6.53 ha of private land was required, with an estimated cost of Rs. 203.65 crore. A stabling depot was proposed at Sector 101, Gurugram, covering an area of 5.50 ha private land. However, since this location is a low-lying area and part of the KBA/IBA in Sector 101, Basai, a depot with improved facilities has been proposed at Sector 33. Consequently, the private land requirement is reduced to 1.32 ha, with an acquisition cost of **Rs. 41.16 crore (Rs. 411.63 million/US\$ 4.59 million)**, calculated on a pro-rata basis. The final land requirement will be determined once the DDC finalizes the project design and incorporated in RAP.

**Structure Cost:** The project will impact structures (details provided in Chapter 2 of this report), for which compensation will be paid to the affected HHs (both titleholders and non-titleholders). The compensation amount for affected structures (titleholders) is **Rs. 14.90 million (US\$ 0.17 million)** (DPR Report, 2021). GMRL shall reconstruct the affected temples and other community properties with complete coordination and participation of the affected community and in a culturally and socially acceptable manner.

Both the land acquisition cost and structure cost will be calculated once DDC finalized the project design. A joint measurement survey will be carried out by an expert/valuer to determine the value of affected structures according to the latest Schedules of Rates (SoR) of the PWD (Building). Compensation for land and assets attached to the land will be paid in accordance with Sections 26 to 30 and Schedule I of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

#### 11.2.2 R&R Cost

The R&R cost is based on data and information collected during census and socio-economic surveys and guided by the parameters set in the entitlement matrix. The R&R cost for the project is estimated at **Rs. 33.64 million (US\$ 0.37 million)**.

### 11.2.3 Cost of Agency/NGO (RAP Implementation) and Independent Evaluation Expert (IEA)

GMRL has engaged a RAP implementation support agency/NGO for the implementation of R&R activities. Similarly, an IE agency shall be engaged for evaluation purposes. The estimated tentative cost for RAP implementation support agency/NGO and Independent Evaluation Agency for mid & end term evaluation is **Rs. 17 million (US\$ 0.19 million)**.

### 11.3 Total Cost

The tentative cost for implementation of RAP is estimated at **Rs. 524.88 million (US\$ 5.85 million)** as given in **Table 11-1**.

**Table 11-1: Budget for RAP Implementation**

S. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate (Rs.)	Cost in Million (INR)	Cost in Million (US\$)
<b>A. Land and Structure Cost</b>						
1	Land Cost (Pvt)	ha	1.03	LS	411.63	4.59
2	Structure Cost (Pvt)	ha	0.18	LS	14.90	0.17
<b>Total (A)</b>					<b>426.53</b>	<b>4.75</b>
<b>B. Rehabilitation &amp; Resettlement Assistance</b>						
<b>Title Holders</b>						
<b>Residential/ Others (8 PAHs)</b>						
1	One-time financial assistance for house construction	no	4	217500	0.87	0.01
2	One-Time Resettlement Allowance	no	8	72500	0.58	0.01
3	Transportation/Shifting Assistance (Displaced Family)	no	4	72500	0.29	0.003
<b>Commercial/ Residential cum Commercial (7 PAHs)</b>						
4	Livelihood Assistance	no	7	725000	5.08	0.06
5	Subsistence Allowance (Displaced Family)	no	7	52200	0.37	0.004
6	One-Time Resettlement Allowance	no	7	72500	0.51	0.01
7	Transportation/Shifting Assistance (Displaced Family)	no	7	72500	0.51	0.01
<b>Non-Titleholders</b>						
<b>Residential (Hut) / Others (15 PAHs)</b>						
8	One-Time Resettlement Allowance	no	15	72500	1.09	0.01
9	Transportation/Shifting Assistance (Displaced Family)	no	15	72500	1.09	0.01
<b>Commercial/ Residential cum Commercial (22 PAHs)</b>						
10	Subsistence Allowance (Displaced Family)	no	21	52200	1.10	0.01
11	One-Time Resettlement Allowance	no	22	72500	1.60	0.02

S. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate (Rs.)	Cost in Million (INR)	Cost in Million (US\$)
12	Transportation/Shifting Assistance (Displaced Family)	no	21	72500	1.52	0.02
<b>Commercial PAHs (Petty Shop Keepers and MCG License Vendors) (101 PAHs)</b>						
13	One-Time Resettlement Allowance	no	101	72500	7.32	0.08
14	Petty Shops Allowance	no	101	36250	3.66	0.04
<b>Tenants (27 PAHs)</b>						
15	Transportation/Shifting Assistance (Displaced Family)	no	20	68500	1.37	0.02
16	Subsistence Allowance (Displaced Family)	no	20	52200	1.04	0.01
17	Petty Shops Allowance	no	2	36250	0.07	0.001
18	One-Time Resettlement Allowance	no.	27	72500	1.96	0.02
<b>Vulnerable Households (50 PAHs)*</b>						
19	One-time financial assistance (Vulnerable Family) (Both Title holder and non-titleholder)	no.	50	72500	3.63	0.04
<b>Total (B)</b>					<b>33.64</b>	<b>0.37</b>
<b>C. Other</b>						
1	Cost of NGO Recruitment	LS	-	1200000 0	12.00	0.13
2	Cost of Independent Evaluation Agency (LS)	LS	-	5000000	5.00	0.06
<b>Total (C)</b>					<b>17.00</b>	<b>0.19</b>
<b>Sub Total (A+B+C)</b>					<b>477.17</b>	<b>5.32</b>
<b>Contingency @ 10% of Sub Total</b>					<b>47.72</b>	<b>0.53</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>524.88</b>	<b>5.85</b>

Note: 1 US\$ = 89.74 as on 01.12.2025

\*50 Vulnerable Households are among the 165 PAHs.

## 12 Grievance Mechanism

GMRL will establish a GM with the aim of responding to queries, clarifications, or complaints about the project and addressing the complaints, concerns, and grievances of the PAPs/PAHs and stakeholders. The GM will focus on corrective actions that can be implemented quickly at no cost and without any retribution. GM will also serve as a channel for early warning, helping to target supervision where it is most needed and identify systemic issues.

The project level GM will also address the complaints received during the project construction phase, which could be mainly arising due to construction activities of contractor like loss of access, damage to some private or common property or utilities, vibration, noise and dust levels due to excavation works, inadequate/inappropriate diversions, traffic mismanagement, community safety and other similar issues/concerns. Some of the PAPs/PAHs may also become grieved/ complainants during construction phase.

The GM will be independent as per respective mandates and function under GMRL. The institutional arrangements, procedure for receiving complaints, time limits for redressal of complaints are as stipulated in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) under for GMRP.

The grievances arising out of the project interventions shall be dealt through Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at two level. The GMRL will have a GRC as the appellate authority under the Project. The details GMRL and Field level Committee members is presented in **Table 12-1** and Flowchart of GM is presented in **Figure 12-1**.

**Table 12-1: Details of Grievance Redress Committee**

S. No	Members
<b>Field Level*</b>	
1	Chief Project Manager (CPM)
2	Deputy Chief Project Manager (Dy. CPM)/Manager (Civil)
3	Designated Land Acquisition Officer, GMRL
4	Environment/ Social Expert, GMRL
5	Public Relation Officer
6	Representative from Community
<b>HQ Level</b>	
1	Designated Officer, GMRL
2	Environment/Social Expert, GMRL
3	Environment/Social Expert, GC

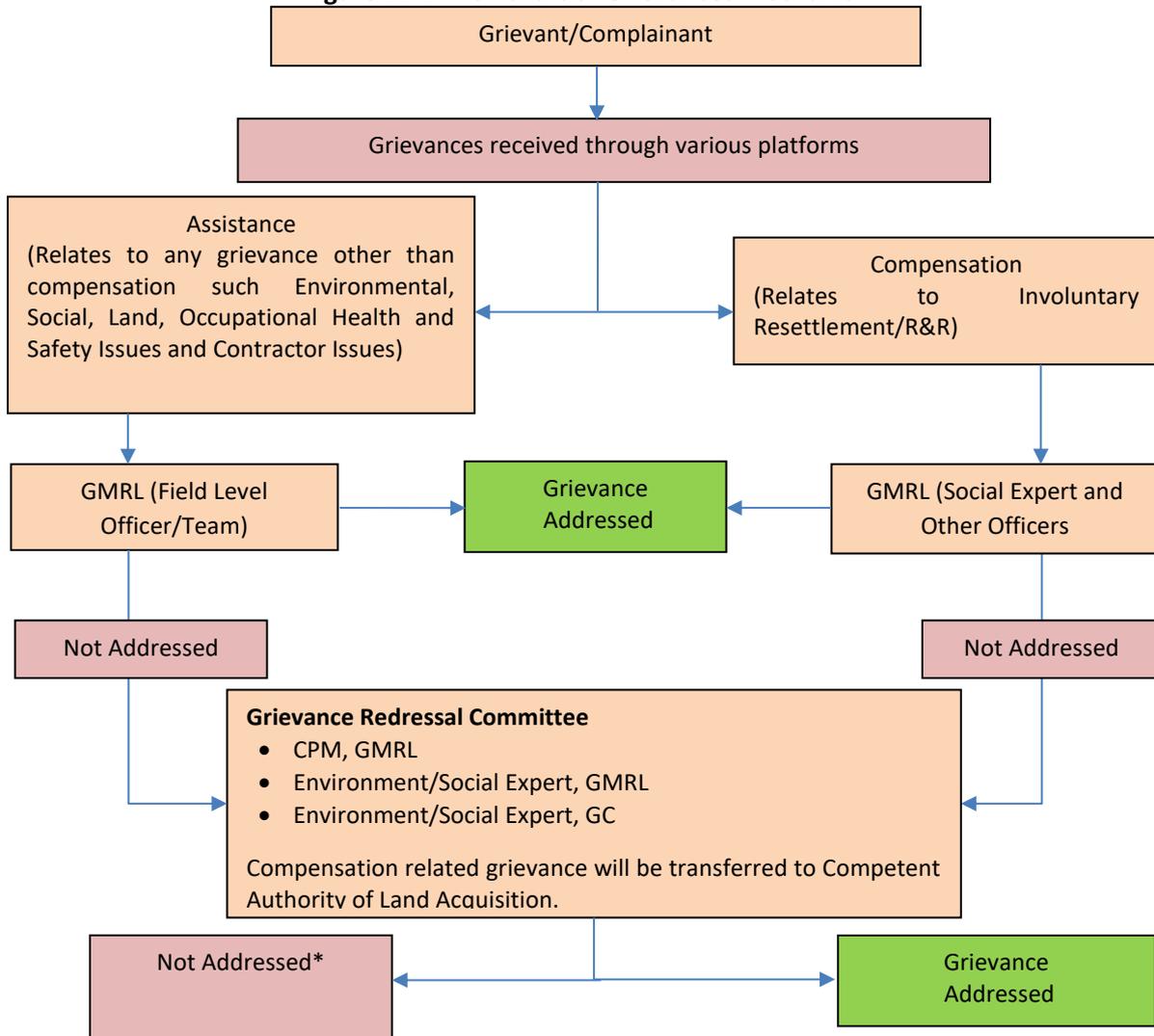
\*One GRC member at field level will be female.

### 12.1 Coordination with Civil Works

The RAP implementation will be co-coordinated with the timing of procurement and commencement of civil works. The required co-ordination will be linked to procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and handing over of un-encumbered land locations and sites to the contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counselling and assistance to affected people so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation. About 23.44 ha state government land and 0.08 ha central government land will be made

available for civil works however, in the first phase only encumbrance free Govt. land shall be handed over to contractor before contractor entering the site. The private land will be progressively handed over to the contractor. The bid documents will specify the extent of unencumbered land to be handed over at the time commencement of works and subsequent milestones and this will be strictly followed to ensure that land is provided on a timely basis to the contractors and also plan implementation of RAP in line with procurement and civil work time-table. The GC will certify the status of payment of compensation before taking over the land and hand over to the contractor. All the compensation and resettlement assistance will be paid prior to displacement of people or removal of affected assets and before taking possession of land.

**Figure 12-1: Flowchart of Grievances Mechanism**



*\*If grievances remain unresolved through the established redressal mechanisms, the complainant may seek legal intervention in accordance with applicable laws.*

### 13 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of implementation of RAP is one of the important activities. Monitoring will involve periodic verification to ascertain whether proposed activities are conducted according to the plan. It provides the feedback necessary for project management to keep the programmes on schedule. Whereas evaluation is essentially a summarizing, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved their intended aims. The RAP as part of the socio-economic indicators and other implementation schedule actions contain indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives such as: Compensation for structure; Preparation and dissemination of entitlement leaflets to various stakeholders; Preparation and approval of micro plans; Number of joint bank accounts opened; Issuance of identity cards; Submission of monthly progress reports; Shifting allowance for all affected categories; Livelihood Restoration Allowance for affected categories; Vulnerable groups; number of PAPs who have received training for livelihood restoration; Nos of PAPs, who have taken up a job after training.

In order to assess achievement of the overall objective of the RAP, a Mid and End-Term evaluation exercise will be carried out to review the project implementation and progress against the pre-project baseline information. The parameters shall include Economic i.e., households below poverty level, household income, occupational status (including changes if any), changes in ownership of other economic (productive or non-productive) assets. It shall form the basis for carrying out any mid-course corrections, if required and as necessary. The **Table 13-1** presents the indicative monitoring indicators and the indicative indicators for mid and end-term impact evaluation.

**Table 13-1: Indicative Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress – RAP Implementation**

Monitoring Indicators	Implementation Target	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Month	Cumulative Progress	% Against Revised Implementation Target
Govt. Land Transferred – (Ha)	23.52				
Private Land Purchased/ Acquired (Ha)	1.32				
Compensation for Land (INR in million)	411.63				
Compensation for Structure (INR in million)	14.90				
Preparation and approval of micro plans (Number)	180				
Issuance of identity cards (Number)	180				
One time rehabilitation grant provided (Number)	180				

Monitoring Indicators	Implementation Target	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Month	Cumulative Progress	% Against Revised Implementation Target
Transportation and Subsistence grant provided (Number)	68				
Allowances paid to Vulnerable groups (Number)	50				
Government, Religious, and Communities Properties (Number)	57				
Submission of monthly progress reports					

**Table 13-2: Broad Indicative Impact Evaluation Indicators**

Category	Estimated Budgetary Provision (INR)	Financial Progress this Month (%)
R&R Assistance		
Agency/NGO Services		
M&E Services		

**Table 13-3: Monitoring of Grievances Redress Services – RAP Implementation**

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

**Table 13-4: Broad Indicative Impact Evaluation Indicators**

S. No.	Indicators	Pre-Project Baseline (%)		Evaluation	
				Mid Term	End Term
1	Occupation	Artisans	0.47		
		Labor	2.70		
		Business/Trade	19.13		
		Govt. Service	0.59		
		Private Service	1.41		
		Retired	0.12		

S. No.	Indicators	Pre-Project Baseline (%)		Evaluation	
				Mid Term	End Term
		Others	1.13		
2	Average Annual Income	Below 5000	0.65		
		Above 5001 and up to 10000	12.99		
		Above 10001 and Below 20000	54.55		
		Above 20001 and up to 30000	14.94		
		Above 30001 and up to 50000	9.09		
		50001 and above	7.09		
3	Possession of Assets	Telephone/ Mob. Phone	90.26		
		Television	47.40		
		Two-Wheeler	30.52		
		Food Processor/Mixer/Grinder	27.27		
		Air Cooler	26.62		
		Refrigerator	24.03		
		Washing Machine	14.94		
		Air Conditioner	10.39		
		Microwave Oven	11.04		
		Computer/Laptop	11.04		
4	Ownership of House	Four-Wheeler	10.39		
		Own	24.68		
5	Type of Structure	Rented	75.32		
		Pucca	79.22		
		Semi Pucca	4.55		
6	Indebtedness	Kutcha	16.23		
		Bank	88.46		
		Institutional + non-institutional	11.54		

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

## **14 Arrangements for Adaptive Management**

This RAP has provisions for updation and revision, if necessary, in response to a) unanticipated changes in project conditions, b) changes in the regulatory regime, c) changes in the organizational and implementation arrangements, d) unanticipated obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement outcomes, etc.

## Annexures

### Annexure 1: Affected Private Structures including NTH

S. No	Chainage	Owner Id	Name	Status of Ownership	Type of Property	Use of Property	Impact
1	-168	DIL061228	Sarwan	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
2	-168	COR10	Dev Karan Rawat	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
3	3665	DIL191206	Ravindra Mahato	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
4	3665	DIL061230	Hira Lal	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
5	4480	N1	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
6	4930	N2	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
7	4930	N3	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
8	4937	PUN071215	Shah Alam	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
9	5045	DIL071225	Subhash Kumar	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
10	5125	PUN071216	Deshraj	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
11	6370	DIL071233	Bishwanath Coudhary	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
12	6370	DHE071217	Biswanath Chowdhary	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
13	7420	DIL081239	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
14	7430	VIK090101	Suresh Mandal	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
15	8030	Squ/HHC/LFT/1	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
16	8030	Squ/HHC/LFT/2	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
17	8030	Squ/HHC/LFT/3	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
18	8030	Squ/HHC/LFT/4	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
19	8030	Squ/HHC/LFT/5	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
20	8030	Squ/HHC/LFT/6	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
21	8030	Squ/HHC/LFT/7	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
22	8030	Squ/HHC/LFT/8	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
23	8030	Squ/HHC/LFT/9	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Shop	Full
24	8080	NEW 1	Na	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Shop	Full
25	10655	N12	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full

S. No	Chainage	Owner Id	Name	Status of Ownership	Type of Property	Use of Property	Impact
26	10743	N13	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
27	10770	RIT081205	Ram Naresh	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
28	10800	DIL091235	Devi Rao	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
29	10815	DIL091224	Firasat	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Shop	Full
30	10815	COR09	Gouri Shankar	Title Holder	Other	Under Construction	Full
31	10815	DHE091219	Asraf	Title Holder	Commercial	Shop	Full
32	10815	Dhe081218	Surendra Kumar	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
33	10865	DHE091210	Babita Devi	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
34	11045	PUN091217	Did Not Share	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Shop	Full
35	11080	Private House-3	Did Not Share	Informal Occupiers	Residential	House	Full
36	11085	Private House-4	Did Not Share	Informal Occupiers	Residential	House	Full
37	11092	Private House-5	Did Not Share	Informal Occupiers	Residential	House	Full
38	11096	DHE091209	Nisar	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Shop	Full
39	11096	DHE091218	Nasir	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Shop	Full
40	11096	NAR091001	Did Not Share	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Shop	Full
41	11110	PUN091226	Vinay Yadav	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Shop	Full
42	11115	N14	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Shop	Full
43	11115	N15	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Shop	Full
44	11120	PUN091227	Satbir Singh	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
45	11120	DHE091221	Ramesh Barik	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
46	11120	DIL091223	Shailesh Panday	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
47	11450	NEW 2	Na	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Shop	Full
48	11460	NEW 3	Na	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Shop	Full
49	11470	NEW 4	Na	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Shop	Full
50	11480	NEW 5	Na	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Shop	Full
51	11789	N16	-	Trust	Other	Boundary Wall	Partial
52	11895	Private House-2	Did Not Share	Title Holder	Residential	House	Full
53	12518	NAR101201	Jyoti Prakash	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full

S. No	Chainage	Owner Id	Name	Status of Ownership	Type of Property	Use of Property	Impact
54	12548	DHE201239	Ram Snehi Chaurasia	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
55	13000	Kiosk1303	Munni Devi	Informal Occupiers	Residential	Hut	Full
56	13020	COR32	Jeetendra	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
57	13090	DIL211214	Rekha Devi	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
58	13175	COR 17	Pappu Kumar	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
59	13215	COR37	Ajay Kumar Choudhary	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
60	13215	COR18	Chandragupt	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
61	13215	COR17	Pappu Kumar	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
62	13215	N20	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
63	13430	DIL101244	Rijwan Ahamad	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
64	13430	VIK090103	Neha	Title Holder	Residential	House	Full
65	13450	DIL101216	Bharat Chouhan	Informal Occupiers	Mixed (R+C)	Res-cum-commercial	Full
66	13450	DHE101223	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
67	13610	PUN111229	Sunil Kumar	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
68	13610	COR15	Vinod Choudhary	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
69	13610	RIT111209	Sharvan Chaurasiya	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
70	13630	DIL111209	Satyapal Singh	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
71	13630	COR42	Amar Singh	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
72	14480	COR36	Sanjay Chaudhary	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
73	13400	NEW 6	Na	Title Holder	Commercial	Shop	Full
74	14790	Private House-1	Closed	Title Holder	Residential	House	Full
75	14800	RIT111207	J S Katariya	Title Holder	Residential	House	Full
76	15050	PUN111230	Ram Dayal	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
77	15050	COR23	Rakesh Kumar	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
78	15050	COR40	Amit Kumar	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
79	15050	DIL111213	Shambhu Choudhary	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full

S. No	Chainage	Owner Id	Name	Status of Ownership	Type of Property	Use of Property	Impact
80	15052	PUN111228	Rahul Kumar	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
81	15052	COR38	Ram Kumar Choudhary	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
82	15052	DIL111210	-	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
83	15465	COR 04	Murari Lala	Informal Occupiers	Mixed (R+C)	Res-cum-commercial	Full
84	15500	N28	-	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
85	15510	VIK020103	Sumit Saroj	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Shop	Full
86	15556	Private House-6	Did Not Share	Title Holder	Commercial	Shop	Full
87	15620	DIL221219	Lakhi Ram	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
88	15633	DIL221201	Nanda	Informal Occupiers	Residential	Hut	Full
89	15633	DIL221202	Ranpal (Karu)	Informal Occupiers	Residential	Hut	Full
90	15633	COR05	Akash	Informal Occupiers	Residential	Hut	Full
91	15633	DHE221204	Hansh Raj	Informal Occupiers	Residential	Hut	Full
92	15633	DIL121215	Vijay Mnadal	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
93	15633	DIL221226	Rahul	Informal Occupiers	Mixed (R+C)	Res-cum-commercial	Full
94	15633	BHO221201	Gajpat Singh	Informal Occupiers	Residential	Hut	Full
95	15633	DIL221203	Pooja	Informal Occupiers	Residential	Hut	Full
96	15633	COR 30	Ram Swarup	Informal Occupiers	Residential	Hut	Full
97	15633	DHE221202	Jeetu	Informal Occupiers	Residential	Hut	Full
98	15633	DHE221201	Vijay	Informal Occupiers	Residential	Hut	Full
99	15633	VIK080201	Dinesh	Informal Occupiers	Residential	Hut	Full
100	15633	COR04/DHE221205	Murari Lal	Informal Occupiers	Residential	Hut	Full
101	15633	COR25	Gyarsi Devi	Informal Occupiers	Mixed (R+C)	Res-cum-commercial	Full
102	16438	DIL101211	Jeetendra Kr Kushwaha	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
103	17510	RIT141218	-	Informal Settlers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full

S. No	Chainage	Owner Id	Name	Status of Ownership	Type of Property	Use of Property	Impact
104	18400	NAR141208	Raju	Informal Settlers	Commercial	Shop	Partial
105	18535	Private House-7	Mahesh Yadav	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Shop	Full
106	18575	JIT141202	Vinod Singh	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
107	19100	DHE141201	Bhoop Singh	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
108	19100	RIT141210	Gauri	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
109	19120	NAR141207	Dayaram Namdev	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
110	19130	DHE141236	Hans Raj	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
111	19240	JIT141204	Khushi Lal	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
112	19325	RIT141211	Chandra Dev Mandal	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
113	19591	DHE141235	Ravinder Sharma	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
114	19640	NAR141206	Arun Kumar	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
115	19810	NAR141209	Rajesh Shresth	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
116	19822	N33	-	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
117	19824	RIT141219	Radha Mohan Pandey	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
118	19835	N34	-	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
119	19860	JIT141203	Santosh Shah	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
120	20170	BHO030205	Brham Prakash Yadav	Exice & Taxation Department License for Wine Shop	Commercial	Shop	Full
121	20250	JIT141201	Ram Mishra	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
122	20350	DHE151232	Saroj	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
123	20658	PUN151218	Lalan Kumari	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
124	21149	PUN151201	Shivani	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
125	22120	DHE161202	Satish	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
126	22170	NAR151202	Rajnish Kumar	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
127	22340	RIT151212	Amar Kishore Podar	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
128	22340	DIL151222	Vishwanath Jha	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
129	22345	RIT151214	Suraj Singh	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full

S. No	Chainage	Owner Id	Name	Status of Ownership	Type of Property	Use of Property	Impact
130	22397	RIT151213	Mukesh Kumar	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
131	22450	NAR151205	Lakshmi Bibi	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
132	22450	RIT151215	Sujankant Pradan	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
133	22460	DIL151221	Vipin Kumar	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
134	22570	NAR151203	Kuldeep	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
135	22613	Dhe151231	Indradev Sahani	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
136	22620	PUN151223	Ahmad	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
137	22660	PUN151231	Yogendra Singh	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
138	22673	DHE151233	Kamla Kumari Sharma	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
139	22685	RIT151217	Kamaish	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
140	22700	NAR151204	Dhan Singh	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
141	22760	COR41	Navin Kumar Thakur	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
142	22773	DHE151237	Kumarpal	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
143	22773	DHE151238	Santosh	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
144	22773	DHE161206	Manu Kumar	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
145	22773	PUN161208	Trilochan Rout	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
146	22773	DLL161231	Satyam	Informal Occupiers	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
147	22773	RIT151216	Manoj Kumar Yadav	Hawkers holding MCG License	Commercial	Kiosk	Full
148	Spur	Spur	Did Not Share	Title Holder	Commercial	Shop (Mechanic)	Full
149	Spur	Spur	Did Not Share	Title Holder	Commercial	Shop	Full
150	Spur	Spur	Did Not Share	Title Holder	Commercial	Polictical Party Office	Full
151	Spur	Spur	Did Not Share	Title Holder	Commercial	Shop (Gym)	Full
152	Spur	Spur	Na	Title Holder	Residential	House (Abundant)	Partial
153	Spur	Spur	Na	Title Holder	Other	Boundary Wall	Partial

**Annexure 2: Affected Government, Religious and Community Properties**

S. No	Chainage	Owner Id	Status of Ownership	Use of Property	Impact
1	-168	DIL191205	Government	Police Booth	Full
2	200	COR12	Government	Bus Stop	Full
3	260	PUN071220	Government	Generator Room	Full
4	650	BS-12	Government	Bus Stop	Full
5	2200	BS-13	Government	Bus Stop	Full
6	2200	BS-14	Government	Bus Stop	Full
7	3425	PUN071223	Government	Boundary Wall	Partial
8	3425	BW-2	Government	Boundary Wall	Partial
9	3490	PS-2	Government	Police Booth	Full
10	3540	PS-5	Government	Police Booth	Full
11	3665	BS-15	Government	Bus Stop	Full
12	5500	PUN071212	Government	Bus Stop	Full
13	5500	PUN071225	Government	Bus Stop	Full
14	5500	N4	Community	Water tank/ Water ATM	Full
15	7400	DIL071203	Government	Bus Stop	Full
16	10100	PUN0812WP	Community	Water tank/ Water ATM	Full
17	11190	Arp091201	Government	Police Booth	Full
18	11645	Pun091210	Religious	Temple	Full
19	11700	DIL091240	Community	Pond	Partial
20	12350	BS130304	Government	Bus Stop	Full
21	12438	N17	Government	Bus Stop	Full
22	12438	N18	Government	Bus Stop	Full
23	12670	BS130303	Government	Bus Stop	Full
24	13000	N19	Government	Bus Stop	Full
25	13115	DHE101207	Government	Bus Stop	Full
26	13215	ARP211201	Government	Others	Full
27	13215	N21	Government	Boundary Wall	Partial
28	13215	N22	Government	Boundary Wall	Partial
29	13380	DIL101218	Government	Bus Stop	Full
30	13815	BS-9	Government	Bus Stop	Full
31	13857	N23	Government	Bus Stop	Full
32	14465	MCG Staff-1	Government	Bus Stop	Full
33	14480	N25	Government	Boundary Wall	Partial
34	15465	DHE121229	Government	Boundary Wall	Partial
35	15465	DIL121245	Community	Water tank/ Water ATM	Full
36	15465	N27	Government	MCG Office	Full
37	15610	BS130302	Government	Bus Stop	Full
38	15610	N29	Government	Bus Stop	Full
39	15690	N30	Government	Police Booth	Full
40	15790	BS-11	Government	Bus Stop	Full
41	16200	BS-10	Government	Bus Stop	Full
42	16272	N31	Government	Bus Stop	Full
43	18671	BS-4	Government	Bus Stop	Full
44	19246	BS-3	Government	Bus Stop	Full
45	19760	N32	Government	Bus Stop	Full
46	20020	BS-7	Government	Bus Stop	Full
47	20200	RIT141209	Government	Police Booth	Full
48	20266	N35	Government	Bus Stop	Full

S. No	Chainage	Owner Id	Status of Ownership	Use of Property	Impact
49	20460	BS-2	Government	Bus Stop	Full
50	21491	BS-1	Government	Bus Stop	Full
51	22600	DIL161248	Government	Police Booth	Full
52	23710	C1	Government	Bus Stop	Full
53	24040	C2	Government	Bus Stop	Full
54	24070	C3	Government	Shed	Full
55	24160	C4	Government	Boundary Wall	Partial
56	24160	C5	Government	Police Booth	Full
57	24400	C6	Government	Boundary Wall (IDPL)	Partial

**Annexure 3: Detailed Summary of Consultations and Interviews**

S. No	Location of the Consultations, Date, No. of Participants	Stakeholder/ People’s perceptions/ Suggestions	Response Provided
<b>Consultation with the Project Affected Population</b>			
1	<p>Consultation with Project Affected Resident of Sector-4, Gurugram Haryana, Date: 21.12.2023</p> <p>No. of Participants: 04</p>	<p>The participants requested to review the alignment again to avoid impact on their residential structure.</p> <p>The participants have also been requested to share the timelines for construction and land acquisition.</p> <p>They have also requested to share how their loss will be compensated and what will happen to the remaining land.</p> <p>It was requested to share the copy of the RFCTLARR Act and alignment CAD Drawing of Sector 4.</p>	<p>The participants were informed that alignment is designed to avoid and minimize the impact as much as possible on their residential structure. The structure will be affected due to the sharp curve in the alignment.</p> <p>The construction work will likely start at the end of 2024. The land acquisition as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>They were informed that GMRL will first try to purchase the affected land through Mutual Negotiation/Direct Purchase Method. In case of failure of negotiation, delay, resistance, or refusal of the land or property owner, it shall be acquired through the RFCTLARR Act, 2013<sup>18</sup>.</p> <p>They were informed that the remaining land will be acquired by the GMRL, if the balanced land is unviable.</p> <p>A copy of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the alignment CAD drawing of Sector 4 are shared with the participant.</p>
2	<p>Consultation with affected fruits vendor Near Chintpurni Mata Mandir, Sector 4 &amp; 5</p>	<p>Participants have concerns that the metro project would have negative impacts in terms of loss of income and customers during the construction period. Also, the proposed will not serve the last mile connectivity.</p>	<p>The participants were informed that the compensation will be paid as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013</p>

<sup>18</sup> Land shall be purchased in accordance with the GMRL Policy for Direct Purchase of Private Land/ Property through Mutual Negotiations.

S. No	Location of the Consultations, Date, No. of Participants	Stakeholder/ People’s perceptions/ Suggestions	Response Provided
	Date: 22.12.2023 No. of Participants: 8	However, the metro project will have the following benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in accessibility to facilities, employment, property value, customers, educational levels etc.</li> <li>• Improvement in transportation system and decrease in accidents.</li> </ul>	
3	Consultation Affected Persons (Banjaras Vulnerable Group) at Rezangla Chowk Date: 22.12.2023 No. of Participants: 7 (Male 5 and Female 2)	Participants were not aware of the project.  Suggestion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requested to avoid the impact and if their huts get impacted then compensation shall be paid or provide space near Rezangla Chowk.</li> </ul>	The participants were informed that alignment is designed to avoid and minimize the impact as much as possible. The compensation will be paid as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, for residual impacts.
4	Consultation with Shop Owners at Ashok Vihar (Proposed Station), Gurugram, Haryana 29.12.2023 No. of Particioants:10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The participants requested to review the proposed metro station plan to avoid impact commercial establishments. One of them has suggested shifting the station around 300 meters where more-wider space and land is available to plan station. The chainage of the suggested station is 16833.577, which is near the Hindustan Petrol Pump (Ashok Vihar Phase II, Gurugram).</li> <li>• Participants have suggested that the station entry and exit need to be reconsidered and proposed along the station extension rather than on the left and right sides of the station. The alternative would be beneficial for the commercial establishment as it would not impact their source of income during the construction phase.</li> <li>• They also raised concern regarding the project compensation of employees, as most of them used to pay salaries in cash, but they have a maintained register or logbook.</li> </ul>	The participants were informed about the project design and expected impact on their commercial establishments. The project alignment, station and entry/exits will likely impact two shops permanently on the right side. But nine shops on the left side will likely be affected, as they are coming under 3 meters of working space considered for construction stage. They were informed that the impact on these nine shops will be temporary during the construction period. After completion of metro construction, they can operate as usual as they are presently operating. Participants were informed that suggestion to shift the alignment and change of entry/exit location will be discussed with the GMRL and Detailed Design Team. The Detailed Design Team will review the viability of the suggested station plan and entry/exit location. The findings will be communicated to the participants.

S. No	Location of the Consultations, Date, No. of Participants	Stakeholder/ People’s perceptions/ Suggestions	Response Provided
5	<p>Consultation with Shop Owners of Ashok Vihar, Gurugram, Haryana 08.01.2024 No. of Participants: 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The participants requested that the proposed metro station at Ashok Vihar’s entry/exit plan be reviewed to minimize any potential effects on commercial establishments. The roads leading to homes will be blocked by the proposed project. proposed entry/exit location will block the ways to residences.</li> <li>These are the only roads that provide connectivity to the local population. These roads would be blocked during the construction and operation of the metro project.</li> <li>They suggested shifting to the Ashok Vihar metro station at Sector 5 Gol Chakkar.</li> </ul>	<p>Participants were informed about the project design and expected impact on their commercial establishments. The project entry/exits will temporarily affect nine shops on the left side, as they are coming under 3 meters of working space considered for the construction stage.</p> <p>Participants were informed that suggestions to shift the station and change of entry/exit location will be discussed with the GMRL Detailed Design Team. The Detailed Design Team will review the viability of the suggested station plan and entry/exit location. The findings will be communicated to the participants.</p>
6	<p>Consultation with Shop Owners of Ashok Vihar, Gurugram, Haryana 10.01.2024 No. of Participants: 19 (Male 17 and Female 02)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposed metro project will have lifts, stairs, entry-exit points, ramps, etc. starting from OKAYA Electric Scotty Shop and is proposed to end at Shri Syam Rasoi.</li> <li>Apart from the same, a Wall is also proposed to be constructed which shall cover the said facilities.</li> <li>The proposed facilities will have following difficulties and problems forever throughout our life: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a road measuring approximately 20 Feet just from the spot where lift is proposed to be installed. The said road is the only road for commutation for approximately 100 families residing in area where said 20 feet road leads to.</li> <li>If lift is installed at the proposed spot, there would be a great hindrance in movement of traffic in/out of that road, mainly comprising of residents residing in the area.</li> <li>Likewise, the spot where proposed ramp/stairs for entry &amp; exit points is proposed to be constructed shall block a road measuring approximately 18 Feet, which is the only entry-</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Affected persons were informed that suggestion to shift the station and change of entry/exit location will be discussed with the GMRL and Detailed Design Team.</p> <p>The Detailed Design Team will review the viability of the suggested station plan and entry/exit location. The findings will be communicated to the participants. If potential income reduction occurs during the construction phase due to restriction of access to their shops. They were informed that the issue would be discussed with GMRL. Also, they were further advised to maintain up-to-date records of their ITR and GST filings to facilitate income assessment. So that, compensation will be provided for loss of income due to obstruction in accessing their establishments during the construction period.</p> <p>In the event of potential income reduction during the construction phase due to restricted access to shops,</p>

S. No	Location of the Consultations, Date, No. of Participants	Stakeholder/ People’s perceptions/ Suggestions	Response Provided
		<p>exit points for residents residing in said lane and a plot measuring 800 sq. yds., which again will lead to big restrictions for movements and entry/exit of residents &amp; their vehicles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposed wall shall close front of all the shops which shall be covered by the said wall. Undoubtedly, if this happens, it will lead to huge financial losses for shopkeepers and may also lead them to vagrancy.</li> <li>• The space which shall be left after construction of wall, ramps, lift, stairs, etc. will be very less towards the shops which again will lead to congestion &amp; chaos in sub-lanes. Otherwise, all the passengers using the metro shall alight on main road which definitely will lead to huge traffic jams, chaos, etc. Needless to point out, the road on which Metro Station is proposed to be constructed otherwise witnesses heavy traffic movement and jams almost during the entire day;</li> <li>• Likewise, the spot where proposed ramp/stairs for entry &amp; exit points is proposed to be constructed opposite to the lift, shall block a road measuring approximately 18 Feet, which is the only entry-exit points for residents residing in said lane opposite to the aforesaid spot, which again will lead to big restrictions for movements and entry/exit of residents &amp; their vehicles.</li> </ul>	<p>affected individuals were informed that the matter would be discussed with GMRL. They were also advised to maintain up-to-date records of their Income Tax Returns (ITR) and Goods and Services Tax (GST) filings to facilitate accurate income assessment. This will support the provision of appropriate compensation for any loss of income resulting from limited access to their establishments during the construction period.</p>
7	<p>Consultation with Affected Persons at Rao Gajraj Singh Chowk, Gurugram Date: 25.01.2024, No. of Participants: 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants have concerns that the metro project would have negative impacts in terms of loss of income, customers, structures and decrease the property value.</li> <li>• The proposed project will not serve the last mile connectivity, decrease the migration, increase the property value etc.</li> </ul>	<p>The participants were informed that traffic during construction will be managed with the assistance of traffic police.</p>

S. No	Location of the Consultations, Date, No. of Participants	Stakeholder/ People’s perceptions/ Suggestions	Response Provided
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• However, metro project will increase the accessibility to facilities, decrease accidents, improve the transportation system, and provide safe means of transportation.</li> </ul> <p>Suggestion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants suggested that traffic management is very necessary during construction as the area is very congested.</li> </ul>	
8	<p>Consultation with Affected Persons at Pardeshi Dhaba near Rao Gajraj Singh Chowk, Gurugram Date: 29.01.2024 No. of Participants: 5</p>	<p>Participants have concerns that the metro project would have negative impacts in terms of loss of income and customers during construction period. Also, the proposed will not serve the last mile connectivity.</p> <p>However, metro project will have following benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in accessibility to facilities, employment, property value, customers, educational levels etc.</li> <li>• Improvement in transportation system and decrease in accidents.</li> </ul> <p>Suggestion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The participants requested to avoid the impact on their shops and if it impacted compensation will be paid.</li> </ul>	<p>The participants were informed that alignment is designed to avoid and minimize the impact as much as possible. The compensation will be paid as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p>
9	<p>Consultation with manager and employee of The Theka, Wine Shop near Rao Gajraj Singh Chowk, Gurugram Date: 30.01.2024 No. of Participants: 3</p>	<p>Metro project will have following impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide safe and affordable transport, increase income, customers, employment, property value, accessibility to facilities, educational levels, and decrease accidents &amp; migration, enhanced or improved transportation system.</li> </ul> <p>Suggestion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The participants requested that compensation be paid to the owner and employees if their shops will get closed or affected during the construction phase of the metro.</li> </ul>	<p>Compensation would be provided if their shops were affected during the construction period in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act, similar to what is offered to other PAPs.</p>

S. No	Location of the Consultations, Date, No. of Participants	Stakeholder/ People’s perceptions/ Suggestions	Response Provided
10	Consultation with Shop Owners at Sector 33 (Depot Location), Gurugram, Haryana 29.12.2023 No. of Participants: 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The shop owners at Marble Market were shifted to Sector 33 Site from Sikandarpur on Mehrauli-Gurugram Road in Year 2004 by HSVP (HUDA).</li> <li>• The shop owners have filed a petition alleging that the authority has not adopted fair and appropriate criteria/method for the newly allotted site. The marble market area falls in the proposed depot location got stay order by Hon'ble Court for operations of Marble Market (copy of the same provided by marble market association is attached for reference).</li> <li>• The proposed project will have a direct and indirect impact (40 shops are likely to be affected).</li> <li>• The shop owners will not participate in the census and socio-economic survey until the Hon'ble Court gives them the order to vacate the said location.</li> </ul> Suggestion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The shop owners will not participate in the census and socio-economic survey until the Hon'ble Court gives them the order to vacate the said location.</li> </ul>	The shop owners were informed that a census and socio-economic survey will be conducted after the Hon'ble Court issues its verdict on the matter.

**Annexure 4: Public Consultation Pictures**



Elderly Affected Resident, Sector 4,  
Date 21.12.2023



Affected Shop Owners of Ashok Vihar, RITES  
Office, Date 29.12.2023



Latitude: 28.509888  
Longitude: 77.042204  
Elevation: 243.5917 m  
Accuracy: 10.5 m  
Time: 22-12-2023 16:53  
Note: Jagangala chowk

Affected Vulnerable Group (Banjaras), Rezangla  
Chowk, Date 22.12.2023



Latitude: 28.475611  
Longitude: 77.01704  
Elevation: 241.3629 m  
Accuracy: 7.4 m  
Time: 22-12-2023 13:29  
Note: Fruit vendor public con

Affected Persons (Fruit Vendors), Sector 4 & 5,  
Date 21.12.2023



Affected Shop Owners of Ashok Vihar, RITES  
Office, Date 08.01.2024



Affected Shop Owners of Ashok Vihar, RITES  
Office, Date 29.12.2023



Latitude: 28.503622  
Longitude: 77.0692  
Elevation: 253.7817 m  
Accuracy: 7.3 m  
Time: 29-01-2024 17:17  
Note: Jawala mill public Con

Affected Persons, Rao Gajraj Singh Chowk, Date  
25.01.2024



Latitude: 28.503683  
Longitude: 77.068913  
Elevation: 253.7812 m  
Accuracy: 10.9 m  
Time: 29-01-2024 16:43  
Note: Rao gajraj public Consultation

Affected Public Persons, Rao Gajraj Singh Chowk, Date  
29.01.2024



Time: 20-01-2024 15:30  
Note: The affected person Gajraj Singh Chowk

Affected Persons, Rao Gajraj Singh Chowk, Date  
30.01.2024



Affected Persons, Marble Market, Sector 33,  
Date 05.02.2024