



# Resettlement Plan

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Project Number: 47100-004  
June 2017

## IND: Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission and Distribution System Improvement Project

Submitted by

Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Company Ltd., Government of Madhya Pradesh, India

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205

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----- Original Message -----

From: **Pushpendra Tiwari** <ptn1978@gmail.com>

Date: May 30, 2017 1:41:30 PM

Subject: Revised Final RP\_Report 3066 IND.

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Dear Sir,

Please find attached word and PDF files of revised Final RP\_Report 3066 IND. Comments received have been incorporated in the report.

Thanks and Regards

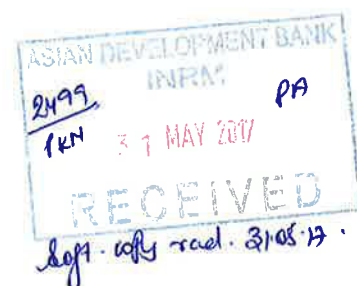
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# **Updated Resettlement Plan**

**May 2017**

**IND: Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission and  
Distribution System Improvement Project**

**Loan no. 3066 IND**

**Prepared by, Government of Madhya Pradesh through MP Transco  
Madhya Pradesh, India**

## **Table of Contents**

### **ANNEXURE**

### **LIST OF TABLES**

### **LIST OF FIGURES**

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

### **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**

### **RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

Executive Summary	1
1.0 Introduction	4
1.1 Project Description	4
2.0 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	13
3.0 Socioeconomic Information and Profile	19
4.0 Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation	21
5.0 Legal Framework	31
6.0 Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits	36
7.0 Income Restoration and Rehabilitation	41
8.0 Grievance Redress Mechanism	42
9.0 Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan	44
10.0 Institutional Arrangements	45
11.0 Implementation Schedule	46
12.0 Monitoring and Reporting	48

## ANNEXURE

<b>Annexure</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
Annexure 1	Photographs of Public Consultation	49
Annexure 2	Sample Attendance Sheet	52
Annexure 3	Comparison between LA Act, NRRP and ADB Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards	56

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
Table 1	Details of Transmission Lines (MPPTCL-Loan 3066-IND)	5
Table 2	Details of Substations and Feeder Bays	10
Table 3	Socio-Demographic Profile of Study Area	14
Table 4	Detailed Land Impacts of Each Project Component	14
Table 5	Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	15
Table 6	Socio-Economic Profile of Study Area	19
Table 7	Discussion Points of FDG's	22
Table 8	Format for Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan	29
Table 9	Entitlement Matrix	36
Table 10	Resettlement Cost	44
Table 11	Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Resettlement activities	45
Table 12	RP Implementation Schedule	47

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
Figure 8	Process of Grievance Redress Mechanism at MP Transco	43

## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ADB:</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>AH:</b>	Affected Household
<b>AP:</b>	Affected Person
<b>DP:</b>	Displaced Person
<b>BPL:</b>	Below Poverty Line
<b>DPR:</b>	Detailed Project Report
<b>DCDS:</b>	Double Circuit Double (circuit) Stringing
<b>DCSS:</b>	Double Circuit Single (circuit) Stringing
<b>EA:</b>	Executing Agency
<b>FGD:</b>	Focus Group Discussions
<b>GOMP:</b>	Government of Madhya Pradesh

GoI:	Government of India
GRC:	Grievance Redress Committee
IA:	Implementing Agency
INR:	Indian Rupee
IP:	Indigenous People
LA:	Land Acquisition
LVC:	Land Valuation Committee
MP:	Madhya Pradesh
MP Transco:	Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Company
PMU:	Project Management Unit
NRRP:	National Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy
ROW:	Right of Way
RP:	Resettlement Plan
SOR:	Schedule of Rates
ST:	Scheduled Tribe
TL:	Transmission Line
WHH:	Women Headed Household

## **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**

sq.mm.	–	square millimeter
ha	–	(hectares) Unit of area -10,000 square meter = 2.47105 Acres
km	–	(Kilometers) 1,000 meters
kV	–	kilovolt (1,000 volts)
kW	–	kilowatt (1,000 watts)
kWh	–	kilowatt-hour
MW	–	Mega Watt
MU	–	Million Units
MVA	–	Megavolt Ampere

## Executive Summary

1. To improve the quality and reliability of service in the power transmission and distribution system networks, the Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) has taken initiatives to invest in the power sector with funding from development partners like the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The investment involves expansion, upgrading and reconfiguration of the existing power transmission networks. An RP report for TRANSCOM was submitted for ADB's approval in September, 2013. However, during the course of commencement of the works, there were route alignment changes in some transmission lines, further some new lines were also added to the same project and some were dropped as they were no longer necessary.<sup>1</sup> In case of substations also, two substations were dropped<sup>2</sup> from the original scope of work. In light of these changes, the RP report needs to be updated to reflect route alignment changes and also to incorporate the new subprojects. The outputs for the transmission system improvement component include augmentation of substation capacity and line lengths across all the voltage levels (132 kV, 220 kV, 400 kV). For the 220 kV and 400 kV voltage levels, the focus is to upgrade the transformer capacity at the existing substations. For the 132 kV transmission network, the target is to create more substations to feed the distribution network while improving the overall quality and reliability of supply.
2. About 1,800 circuit-km of transmission line was proposed to be constructed under the original project. A total of 32 substations (or 12.5% of the existing substations) comprising two 400 kV, four 220 kV and twenty six 132 kV substations were proposed to be constructed. However, additions of new project components have resulted in a route length of 1880.285 kms and a total of 75 Transmission Lines and 56 substations (including additional transformers and associated feeder bays). The project will have no adverse involuntary resettlement impacts. There will be no physical or economic displacement of people. All the proposed substations of the project will be built on government land. No household will lose 10% or more of their productive resources or livelihoods. Therefore, impacts associated with land acquisition are deemed to be minor. People who live along the transmission line corridors will suffer from temporary impacts limited to loss of one season's crops and a few trees along the Right of Way (RoW) of the power lines. Most of the tower footings will be on government/forest land. Where towers are placed on private land, such land will not be acquired, and EA/IAs will pay appropriate compensation for crop damages if any, during construction, in accordance with the Resettlement Plan (RP). A preliminary assessment on the loss of crop area has been done based on approximate calculations, which shows that approximately 134.794 ha of crops will suffer from temporary impacts affecting one productive season. In consultation with affected persons (APs), impacts have been assessed to be insignificant in nature, scale and magnitude.

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<sup>1</sup> 132KV Pithampur (220KV)-Pithampur-III (132KV) DCDS Line and LILO one circuit of Mandideep-Hoshangabad 132KV line at Tamot were proposed as part of the original project. Both lines were covered in the original RP. The lines have been dropped now as they were no longer required. Further, Mehgaon- Pratappura 132KV DCSS line and Talakpura- Bistan 132 KV DCSS line (now changed to LILO of Khargone-Bikayan Line at 132 KV S/s Bistan) were not covered in original RP report but both have been included now in this report.

<sup>2</sup> Pithampur-III 132/33KV 63MVA+132KV FB(2) substation and Tamot 132KV/33KV 40MVA+132KV FB(2) substation have also been dropped as they are no longer necessary. Substations Bistan and Pratappura were not mentioned in original RP report, 2013 but have been covered now in this report.

3. Consultations were carried out with various stakeholders during RP preparation and will continue throughout the project cycle. To understand the socio-economic profile of the project area, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted at rural as well as urban areas. These FGDs were conducted at 75 locations/villages of various project districts during the month of March, October and December 2016, and were attended by 600 persons. Similar FGDs will also be conducted during project implementation. Project information will be disseminated through the disclosure of RP. The RP will be available at the local revenue offices and at TRANSCOM offices. The RP will also be placed on TRANSCOM websites and the ADB website.
4. Consultations were carried out with stakeholders in March, October and December, 2016. As an integral part of the safeguards planning process, affected persons (APs) and local communities were consulted during the preparation of the RP. Public consultations with the project affected communities, stakeholders, and government officials were carried out around the proposed transmission lines and substations. IA/EAs will provide relevant resettlement information in a timely manner in an accessible place and in a form and language (Hindi/English) understandable to APs and other stakeholders.
5. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed to ensure APs' grievances are addressed and to facilitate timely project implementation. Minor grievances will be redressed by the MP Transco officials at site level within 15 working days, failing which the case will be referred to GRC which will take action within 30 working days.
6. The RP has been prepared based on survey, upon verifying land records etc. The RP will be updated after finalization of all sites for substations prior to implementation. The RP takes the national policy and regulatory framework of land acquisition and compensation combined with ADB's involuntary resettlement policy enshrined in the Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009. The national resettlement policies and laws include The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984)<sup>3</sup> and the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 (NRRP); Madhya Pradesh Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 1985, the Electricity Act 2003 and the Telegraph Act 1885. Adequate compensation will be provided to each affected person (AP) as per the entitlement matrix of the approved RP. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date to be set for the subproject is July 19 2013.
7. The Madhya Pradesh Power transmission Company (MP Transco) will serve as the executing agencies (EAs) as well as implementing agencies (IAs) for the project. MP Transco will establish project management units (PMUs) for implementing the project. Department of Energy of GoMP will be responsible for overall coordination. Field level staff/engineers will be deputed at division level who will assume the primary responsibility for the environmental and social assessment, as well

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<sup>3</sup> The act has been repealed and the new Act 'Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013' has been enacted and effective since 1 January, 2014.

as implementation of RPs for their respective components. Each PMU will designate a social development specialist within the PMU along with other engineering units to address the social and resettlement issues of the program. For RP, PMU will do the overall coordination, preparation, planning, implementation, and financing. The EA will ensure that key institutions including local governments are involved in RP updatation and implementation. The PMUs will also be responsible for managing the site activities related to safeguards, and will work closely with the field level staff.

8. A tentative budget has been estimation for the implementation of this RP, which amounts to Rs. 294 million or US \$ (or US \$ 4.5 million<sup>4</sup>).

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<sup>4</sup> Conversion Rate- 1\$=Rs. 64.82

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

1. Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Limited (MP Transco) is the sole power transmission company in the second largest state of India with a network of power transmission system ranging from 400 kV, 220 kV and 132 kV spread all over MP.
2. With the existing capacity, MP Transco has successfully supplied the maximum demand of 9,484 MW in 2012. However, the peak availability of the power sector in MP was 9,692 MW while the estimated unrestricted peak demand was 10,308 MW, resulting in an unmet demand of 616 MW in FY 2012. MP Transco is currently executing power transmission expansion and strengthening works expected to be completed by end of 2013 to evacuate power from the 1200 MW Shri Singanji (Malwa) Thermal Power Station and 500 MW Satpura Thermal Power Station Extension funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Power Finance Corporation Limited.
3. Aside from this, the GoMP has signed a Memorandum of Undertaking with several IPPs to develop power plants in Madhya Pradesh for the next five years. Thus, there will be substantial supply of power for the rural areas, residential and commercial users in the urban areas which would require enhancement of transmission capacity network. The outputs for the transmission system improvement component include augmentation of substation capacity and line lengths across all the voltage levels (132 kV, 220 kV, 400 kV). For the 220 kV and 400 kV voltage levels, the focus is to upgrade the transformer capacity at the existing substations. For the 132 kV transmission network, the target is to create more substations to feed the distribution network while improving the overall quality and reliability of supply.

### **1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

4. About 1,800 circuit-km of transmission line was proposed to be constructed under the original project. A total of 32 substations (or 12.5% of the existing substations) comprising two 400 kV, four 220 kV and twenty six 132 kV substations were proposed to be constructed. However, additions of new project components have resulted in a route length of 1880.285 kms and a total of 75 Transmission Lines and 56 substations (including additional transformers and associated feeder bays). Table 1 shows comparison of transmission lines and table 2 shows comparison of substations (including additional transformers and associated feeder bays) with the previous project as listed in RP report, 2013. In addition, table 1 and 2 also show deviations in route alignment, project location/site and length. The new projects which were not covered as part of the original RP, 2013 have been depicted as 'New'<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> Route alignment of LILO of Satna - Maihar 132kV line at Satna-II 132kV S/s is not yet finalized and the RP report will be further updated after finalization of route alignment. Palohabada 132/33kV, Satna-II 132/33kV, and Mada 132/33kV substations have not been finalized yet and the RP report will be updated after finalization of land allotment for these substations.

**Table 1: Details of Transmission Lines (MPPTCL-Loan 3066-IND)**

S. No	Name of Line Works	Previous Length in Km. As per ADB approved RP Report in Sep. 2013	Revised Route Length in Km.	Project Status	Remarks
<b>Jabalpur</b>					
1	LILO of 400kv seoni to Bhilai S/C line at Balaghat/Kirnapur (D/C) (BHEL Noida)	5	3	Yet to start	No change in alignment.
2	LILO of 132kV Balaghat- Seoni/ Katangi line at Waraseoni 132kV S/s (2XD/C) (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	20	4.7	Yet to start	No change in alignment. Length was reduced to avoid forests and to prevent crossing multiple river bodies.
3	LILO of both circuit of 132kV Balaghat-Bhanegaon Line at Balaghat/Kirnapur 400kV S/s (2XD/C) (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	18	1.79	Yet to start	No change in alignment. The length was reduced to avoid protected forest and to ensure minimum design and implementation issues.
4	LILO of 132 Tikamgarh-Bijawar line for Bada Malehra (Satna Div.)	2 Previously Budhera Bada Malhera 132kV	1.14	Yet to start	Alignment changed.
5	Second circuit of Tikamgarh- Budhera 132kV DCSS Line (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	45	32.218	C	No change in alignment.
6	Narsinghpur 220- Devnagar 132kV DCSS Line (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	30	24.43	UC	No change in alignment.
7	Karakbel- Belkheda 132kV DCSS line (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	20	24.445	UC	Alignment changed
8	Narsinghpur 220KV Karakbel 132KV DCS line (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	50	26.62	UC	Alignment changed
9	Panagar 220-Patan 132kV DCSS line (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	40	22.749	UC	Alignment changed
10	Chhindwara 220- Saori 132kV DCSS line (KPTL Ltd.)		31.6	Yet to start	NEW subproject
11	Chichli 220- Palohabada 132kV DCSS line (KPTL Ltd.)		12	Yet to start	NEW subproject
12	132kv DCSS line from Damoh 220kv to Patera 132 kv substation (KPTL Ltd.)		35	Yet to start	NEW subproject
13	Second circuit of 132kV Tap Line from Balaghat-Katangi (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	40	36.17	C	No change in alignment.

S. No	Name of Line Works	Previous Length in Km. As per ADB approved RP Report in Sep. 2013	Revised Route Length in Km.	Project Status	Remarks
<b>Satna</b>					
14	Second circuit 132kV of chhatarpur-Khajuraho line (M/S B.S. Ltd.)	34	34	C	No change in alignment.
15	LILO of second ckt of Bansagar-Satna 220kV line at Kotar 220kV S/s (M/S Vikran Engineering Pvt. Ltd.)		5.693	UC	NEW subproject
16	LILO of Satna - Maihar 132kV line at Satna-II 132kV S/s <sup>6</sup> (M/S Vikran Engineering Pvt. Ltd.)		20	Yet to start	NEW subproject
17	LILO of second ckt of Birsinghpur - Amarkantak 220kV line at Shahdol 220kV s/s (M/S Vikran Engineering Pvt. Ltd.)		5.6	UC	NEW subproject
18	Birsinghpur 220-shahdol 132kV DCSS line (M/S Vikran Engineering Pvt. Ltd.)		45	UC	NEW subproject
<b>Indore</b>					
19	LILO of one circuit of Ashta 400-Dewas 220 kv D/C line at Chapda 220kv S/s (D/C) (M/S B.S. Ltd.)	35	32.782	UC	No change in alignment.
20	Pithampur 400 - Depalpur 220kv DCSS line (M/S B.S. Ltd.)	35	35.583	UC	No change in alignment.
21	Dewas 220- Agrod 132kv DCSS line (M/S B.S. Ltd.)	30	19.355	UC	No change in alignment.
22	Dhar 220 - Teesgaon 132kv DCSS line (M/S B.S. Ltd.)	20	15.35	UC	No change in alignment.
23	LILO of both Circuit of 400 kv Nagda-Rajgarh line at Badnawar (2 x D/C) (M/S BHEL NOIDA)	10	8.163	Yet to start	No change in alignment.
24	Second Circuit of Kukshi Alirajpur 132kv line (M/S B.S. Ltd.)	42	35.82	C	No change in alignment.
<b>Barwaha</b>					
25	LILO of 132 Khargone Bikayan line at 132 Kv sub-station Bistan (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	35 Previously Talakpura-Bistan 132kv DCSS line	18.197	Yet to start	Alignment Changed
26	LILO of 132kv Chegaon Nepanagar line at Pandhana (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	30 Previously Cheggaon 220-Pandhana 132kV DCSS line	1.895	Yet to start	Alignment Changed
27	LILO Manawar - Kukshi DCSS line at Singhana (D/C) (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	20	3.11	C	No change in alignment.

<sup>6</sup> Route alignment of LILO of Satna - Maihar 132kV line at Satna-II 132kV S/s is not yet finalized and the RP report will be further updated after finalization of route alignment.

S. No	Name of Line Works	Previous Length in Km. As per ADB approved RP Report in Sep. 2013	Revised Route Length in Km.	Project Status	Remarks
28	LILO of 132Kv Khargone -Julwaniya line at 132Kv S/S Talakpura (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	30 Previously it was Julwaniya 400 Talakpura 132 kv DCSS line	1.9	C	Alignment changed
29	Julwaniya 400- Kukshi 220kv line (D/C) (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	80	62.9	UC	No change in alignment.
30	Malwa TPS- Chhanera 220kv DCDS Line (KPTL Ltd.)		50	Yet to start	NEW subproject
31	Chhegaon 220- Singot 132kv DCDS Line (KPTL Ltd.)		58	Yet to start	NEW subproject
32	Chhanera 220- Khirkiya 132kv DCDS Line (KPTL Ltd.)		30.421	UC	NEW subproject
<b>Bhopal</b>					
33	Bairagarh 220 - Intkhedi 132kv DCDS line (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	15	9.05	UC	No change in alignment.
34	Second circuit of Bairagarh – Shyampur (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	20	21.44	C	No change in alignment.
35	Second circuit of Gairatganj - Vidisha 220 132kv line (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	56	48.27	C	No change in alignment.
36	Shujalpur- Narsinghgarh 220kv DCSS line (Initially charged on 132kv) (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	58	44.575	UC	No change in alignment.
37	LILO of one circuit of Bhopal - Hosangabad 220kv D/C line at Adampur 220kv S/s (D/C) (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	5	2.868	Yet to start	No change in alignment.
38	Udaipura -Silvani 132kv DCSS line	25	25.8	UC	No change in alignment.
39	LILO of Vidisha- Bairasiya Line at Salamatpur 132 KV S/s	25	0.162	UC	Alignment changed
40	Mugaliyachhaap 220- Bikisganj 132kv DCDS line		11.4	Yet to start	NEW subproject
41	132kv Rajgarh (Biaora) –Khujner/ Sindaota Line		28	Yet to start	NEW subproject
42	LILO of one ckt of Vidisha Gairatganj at Raisen 132kv S/s (M/S. Punj Loyd)		18.221	Yet to start	NEW subproject
<b>Itarsi</b>					
43	Second circuit of Betul 220 Gudgaon 132kv line (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	57	57	C	No change in alignment.
44	Chichli 220- Udaipura 132kv DCDS line (220kv line charged at 132kv) (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	58	47.56	UC	No change in alignment.
45	Betul400 (PGCIL)- Betul 220kv DCDS line		1.88	UC	NEW subproject

S. No	Name of Line Works	Previous Length in Km. As per ADB approved RP Report in Sep. 2013	Revised Route Length in Km.	Project Status	Remarks
	(Punj Loyd Ltd.)				
46	Betul 220- Bisnoor/Masod 132kV DCSS line (Punj Loyd Ltd.)		34.5	Yet to start	NEW subproject
<b>Ujjain</b>					
47	Badnagar 220- Chhayan 132kv DCSS line (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	35	28.26	UC	No change in alignment.
48	LILO of Badnagar -Ratlam 220kv D/C line at Badnagar 400kv S/s (2xD/C) (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	20	23.4	UC	No change in alignment.
49	LILO of both ckt of Gandhisagar - Suwasra/Garoth 132kV line at Bhanpura 220kV S/s (M/S. Kalptaru Power Trans. Ltd.)		30	Yet to start	NEW subproject
50	LILO of both ckt of Badod-Suwasra / Garoth 132kV line at Suwasra 220kV S/s (M/S. Kalptaru Power Trans. Ltd.)		3	Yet to start	NEW subproject
<b>Ratlam</b>					
51	LILO of 132kv Badod - Garoth line at Shyamgarh (D/C) (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	25	3	Yet to start	No change in alignment.
52	LILO of Ratlam - Meghnagar 132kv S/c line at Petlawad DCDS (D/C) (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	20	7.4	UC	No change in alignment.
53	LILO of second ckt of Badod - Kota/Madok 220kV line at Bhanpura 220kV S/s (M/S. Kalptaru Power Trans. Ltd.)		.5	Yet to start	NEW subproject
54	LILO of both ckt of Badod-Kota/Modak 220kV line at Suwasra 220kV S/s (2XD/C) (M/S. Kalptaru Power Trans. Ltd.)		14	Yet to start	NEW subproject
55	LILO of second ckt of Nagda-Neemuch 220kV line at Daloda 220kV S/s (M/S. Kalptaru Power Trans. Ltd.)		12.2	Yet to start	NEW subproject
56	LILO of Nagda 220-Ratadiya 132kV line at Unhel (M/S. Kalptaru Power Trans. Ltd.)		2	UC	NEW subproject
57	LILO of one ckt of Neemuch 220-Mandsaur 132kV line at Budha 132kvS/s (M/S. Kalptaru Power Trans. Ltd.)		24	Yet to start	NEW subproject
<b>Gwalior</b>					
58	LILO of 132 KV Gwalior- Dabra/ Karera Line at Chinaur		13.68	UC	Alignment changed
59	Datiya220- Bhandar 132kV DCSS Line (M/S. Bajaj)	35	34.038	C	No change in alignment.
60	Mehgaon 220-Pratappura 132kV DCSS line (M/S. Bajaj)	30	29.74	C	No change in alignment.

S. No	Name of Line Works	Previous Length in Km. As per ADB approved RP Report in Sep. 2013	Revised Route Length in Km.	Project Status	Remarks
61	Sabalgarh 220- Kellaras 132kV DCSS Line (M/S. Bajaj)	25	19.636	UC	No change in alignment.
62	Malanpur 220- Gohad 132kV DCDS Line (M/S. Bajaj)	22	14.5	C	No change in alignment.
63	220 KV DCDS Morena 400 KV (CWRTL Adani) – Sabalgarh DCDS Line	80 Previously Malanpur Sabalgarh	92	UC	NEW subproject Alignment changed
64	Bhonra-Kapasi 132 kv DCSS line (M/S. L&T)		50	Yet to start	NEW subproject
65	Kolaras-Mada 132kV DCSS line (M/S. L&T)		18.366	UC	NEW subproject
66	132kv DCDS Guna 220-Bhonra line (M/S. L&T)		25	Yet to start	NEW subproject
67	LILO of one circuit of Malanpur-Mehgaon line at 400 KV S/s (CWRTL Adani) Morena	20 Previously Morena 400 (PGCIL) 220 kv DCDS line	8	Yet to start	NEW subproject
68	2nd circuit of Shivpuri 220- Kolaras 132kV DCSS line (M/S. L&T)		35	Yet to start	NEW subproject
69	2nd ckt of Malanpur- Morar 132kV line (M/S. L&T)		29	Yet to start	NEW subproject
<b>Bina</b>					
70	Khurai- Khimlasa 132kV DCSS line (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	20	20.937	Yet to start	Alignment changed
71	LILO of Mungaoli Traction Feeder to Mungaoli (D/C) (M/S. Bajaj)	10	8.32	C	No change in alignment.
72	Ashoknagar 220-Kothiya 132kV DCSS Line (M/S. Bajaj)	35	30	C	No change in alignment.
73	Sagar220- Rehli 132kV DCSS line		40	Yet to start	NEW subproject
74	2nd ckt of Sagar 220-Sagar 132kV (I/C)		9	Yet to start	NEW subproject
75	Stringing of 3rd conductor from Bina220 to Mungaoli (M/S. Bajaj)	35	31.3	C	No change in alignment.
<b>Previous length in kms: 1800</b> <b>Present length in kms: 1880.285</b>					

\*Note: UC-Under Construction and C: Completed

\*\* 132KV Pithampur (220KV)-Pithampur-III (132KV) DCDS Line and LILO one circuit of Mandideep-Hoshangabad 132KV line at Tamot were proposed as part of the original project and were included in RP report, 2013. However, both lines have been dropped now as they were no longer required.

**Table 2: Details of Substations and Feeder Bays**

S. No	Substation Name	Capacity and associated Feeder Bays	Project Status	Remarks
<b>Jabalpur</b>				
1	Balaghat/Kirnapur 400/132kv (BHEL Noida)	(2 x 100+40MVA) +400kv FB(2) +132kv FB(4)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
2	Waraseoni 132kv (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	40MVA+132kv FB(2)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
3	Bada Malehra 132/33kV	40 MVA+132kv FB(1)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
4	Deonagar 132/33kV (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	40 MVA+132kv FB(1)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
5	Belkheda 132/33kV (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	40MVA+132kv FB(1)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
6	Karakbel 132/33kV (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	40MVA+132kv FB(2)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
7	Saori 132/33kV S/s (KPTL Ltd.)	(1X50) MVA; 132kv FB(1)	UC	New subproject
8	Palohabada 132/33kV S/s (KPTL Ltd.) <sup>7</sup>	(1X50) MVA; 132kv FB(1)	Yet to start	New subproject
9	Patera 132/33kV S/s (KPTL Ltd.)	(1X50) MVA; 132kv FB(1)	UC	New subproject
<b>Satna</b>				
10	Additional Transformer at Sidhi 220 (2nd) (M/S B.S. Ltd.)	+160 MVA	C	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
11	Additional Transformer at Kotar 220 (2nd) (M/S B.S. Ltd.)	+160 MVA	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
12	Additional Transformer at Chhatarpur (2nd) (M/S B.S. Ltd.)	+160 MVA	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
13	Satna-II 132/33kV S/s <sup>8</sup> (M/S Vikran Engineering Pvt. Ltd.)	(2X50) MVA; 132kv FB(2)	Yet to start	New subproject
14	Shahdol 220/132kV S/s (Upgradation) (M/S Vikran Engineering Pvt. Ltd.)	(1X60) MVA; 220kv FB(2)+132kv FB(1)	UC	New subproject
<b>Indore</b>				
15	Badnawar 400/220kv	(2x315MVA) + 400kv FB (4) + 220kv FB (4) +125MVAR bus Reactor	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
16	Upgradation of Chapda 132kv S/S to 220kv	(1x160MVA) + 220kv FB(2)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
17	Upgradation of Depalpur 132kv S/s to 220kv	(1x160MVA) + 220kv FB (1)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
18	Agrod 132/33kV	40MVA+132kv FB(1)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
<b>Barwaha</b>				
19	400/220kv additional transformer at Chhegaon 400kv S/S	1x315 MVA	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
20	Teesgaon 132/33kV	40MVA+132kv FB(1)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
21	Bistan 132/33 kV	40 MVA+ 132kv FB(1)	UC	Part of original project but was not covered in Original RP report Sep,2013.

<sup>7</sup> The land for Palohabada 132/33kV substation has not been finalized yet and the RP report will be updated after finalization of land allotment for this substation.

<sup>8</sup> The land for Satna II 132/33kV substation has not been finalized yet and the RP report will be updated after finalization of land allotment for this substation

S. No	Substation Name	Capacity and associated Feeder Bays	Project Status	Remarks
22	Pandhana 132/33kV	40MVA+132kV FB(2)	C	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
23	Singhana 132/33kV	40MVA+132kV FB(2)	C	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
24	Talakpura 132/33kV	40MVA+132kV FB(1)	C	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
25	Kukshi 220/132kv	160 MVA + 220kv FB(2) +132kv FB(1)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
26	Chhanera 220/132kV S/s	(2X160+1X50) MVA 220kV FB(2)+132kV FB(3)	UC	New subproject
27	Singot 132/33kV S/s	(1X50)MVA; 132kV FB(1)	UC	New subproject
<b>Bhopal</b>				
28	Salamatpur 132kv/33kv (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	40 MVA +132kv FB(1)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
29	Intkhedi 132kv /33kv (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	63 MVA +132kv FB(2)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
30	400/220kv additional transformer at Bhopal 400kv S/S (BHEL, NOIDA)	1x315 MVA	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
31	Additional Transformer at Mandideep 220 (2nd) (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	+160 MVA	C	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
32	Narsingharh 132/33kv (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	40MVA +132kv FB(1)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
33	Adampur 220/33kv (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	2x50MVA + 220kv FB(2)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
34	Bilkisganj 132/33kV S/s	(1X50) MVA; 132kV FB(1)	UC	New subproject
35	Khujner/sindaota132/33kV	(1X50) MVA; 132kV FB(1)	UC	New subproject
<b>Itarsi</b>				
36	Additional Transformer at Betul 220 (2nd)	+160 MVA	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
37	Silvani 132kv /33kv	40 MVA +132kv FB(1)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
38	Udaipura 132/33kv	40MVA + 132kv FB(2)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
39	Bisnoor/Masod 132/33kV	(1X50) MVA; 132kV FB(1)	UC	New subproject
<b>Ujjain</b>				
40	Chhayan 132/33kV	40MVA+132kV FB(1)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
41	400kv Bus Reactor at Nagda 400kv S/S	1X125 MVAR	C	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
42	Shyamgarh 132/33kV (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	40MVA+132kV FB(2)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
<b>Gwalior</b>				
43	Chinaur 132/33kV	40MVA+132kV FB(1)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
44	Bhander 132/33kV	63MVA+132kV FB(2)	C	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
45	Pratappura 132/33kV	40MVA+132kV FB(1)	C	Part of original project but was not covered in Original RP report Sep,2013.
46	Kelaras 132/33kV	63MVA+132kV FB(1)	UC	Covered in RP

S. No	Substation Name	Capacity and associated Feeder Bays	Project Status	Remarks
				report Sep. 2013
47	Gohad 132/33kV	63MVA+132kV FB(2)	C	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
48	Kapasi/ Paranth 132/33kv (M/S. L&T)	(1X50) MVA; 132kV FB(1)	UC	New subproject
49	Mada 132/33kV S/s (M/S. L&T) <sup>9</sup>	(1X50) MVA; 132kV FB(1)	Yet to start	New subproject
<b>Bina</b>				
50	Khimlasa 132/33kV (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	40MVA+132kV FB(1)	UC	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
51	Mungaoli 132/33kV (M/S. Bajaj)	63MVA+132kV FB(2)	C	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
52	Kothiya 132/33kV (M/S. Bajaj)	40MVA+132kV FB(1)	C	Covered in RP report Sep. 2013
53	Rehli 132/33kV S/s	(1X50) MVA; 132kV FB(1)	UC	New subproject
<b>Ratlam</b>				
54	Suwasra 220/132kV S/s (M/S. Kalptaru Power Trans. Ltd.)	(2X160+1X50) MVA 220kV FB(4)+132kV FB(4)	UC	New subproject
55	Unhel 132/33kV S/s (M/S. Kalptaru Power Trans. Ltd.)	(1X50) MVA; 132kV FB(2)	UC	New subproject
56	Budha 132/33kV S/s (M/S. Kalptaru Power Trans. Ltd.)	(1X50) MVA; 132kV FB(2)	UC	New subproject

\*Note: UC-Under Construction and C: Completed

\*\* Pithampur-III 132/33KV 63MVA+132KV FB(2) substation and Tamot 132KV/33KV 40MVA+132KV FB(2) substation have been dropped as they are no longer necessary.

5. This RP report is based on socio-economic survey and public consultations conducted in March, October and December 2016 in the proposed project sites. The data regarding fruit/non-fruit trees likely to be affected, and land details are being collected by MP Transco for some subprojects. This supplementary information will be provided for each component of the project by MP Transco which will be used in updating and finalizing the RP.

<sup>9</sup> The land for Mada 132/33kV substation has not been finalized yet and the RP report will be updated after finalization of land allotment for this substation

## 2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

6. Impacts on land will be (i) for construction of substations (permanent use), (ii) for construction of transmission towers (temporary use), (iii) for the stringing of transmission lines (temporary use).
7. MP Transco defines the RoW and location of towers on the basis of a transact walk<sup>10</sup>. The local community, and representatives of the local body are usually present in the transact walk. The temporary resettlement impacts of erecting the transmission lines will be assessed, mitigation measures considered and managed by MP Transco, in accordance with this Resettlement Plan. No person is expected to lose 10% or more of their productive resources, and therefore, resettlement impacts of the transmission lines are deemed to be minor and insignificant. No permanent loss of livelihood is foreseen.
8. Transmission lines will have temporary impacts during stringing of conductors, which are limited to the loss of one season of crops, and loss of trees along the RoW of the lines. Where towers are placed on private land, and if there are crop damages during construction, MP Transco will pay appropriate compensation as per the RP. Land required for each tower bases will not exceed 9 square meters per 132 kV lines tower, 36 square meters per 220 kV lines tower and 289 square meters 400 kV lines tower. Therefore only a very small amount of land will be consumed for the bases of transmission towers per person.
9. The proposed land requirement for 53 substations including additional transformers is estimated to be 242.25 ha. All the substations are proposed to be located on Government land which is transferred at a nominal amount of Rs. 1. The project will not have any impact on forest or forest dwelling communities. The land requirement for erecting the towers for 1880.285 km of transmission lines to be built in the project is estimated to be 134.794 ha. Description of impacts on land use is given in Table 3 and summary of land use is given in Table 4.
10. There will be no acquisition of private land for substation sites of the project. All 56 substations including additional transformers of MP Transco will be constructed on the land procured/transferred from Government allotted at a nominal token amount. The temporary resettlement impacts of erecting the transmission lines will be assessed, mitigated and managed by MP Transco in accordance with this Resettlement Plan. A Compensation Plan for Temporary Damages (CPTD) will outline the mitigation and management processes of compensating affected persons for the losses of crops and trees resulting during the installation of the transmission line. Since route alignment of LILO of Satna - Maihar 132kV line at Satna-II 132kV S/s is not yet finalized and land allotment of Palohabada 132/33kV, Satna-II 132/33kV, and Mada 132/33kV substations have not been finalized yet, hence the RP report will be further updated after finalization of route alignment of one transmission line and land

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<sup>10</sup> Transact walk is a walk-over survey. The EAs/IAs walk over survey is done while defining the RoW for transmission and distribution line. A survey team comprising engineers, surveyors, panchyat-representatives, villagers take a transact walk along with the topographical sheet and define the RoW avoiding village settlements, structures, CPRs, forest areas, etc. This participatory process helps to avoid involuntary resettlement to the extent possible. This also helps to implement the project without any resistance as the tentative alignment is being defined on participatory basis involving all stakeholders.

allotment for these substations respectively.

**Table 3- Detailed Land Impacts of Each Project Component**

Name of the Subproject	Number of subprojects	Transfer of Government Land	Permanent IR Impact: Private Land Acquisition (ha)	Temporary IR Impact: Crops/ Area (ha)	Mitigation Measures
<b>Transmission Substations</b>					The land requirements for all the 56 transmission substations and additional transformers including feeder bays are estimated to be 242.25 ha. All the substations are proposed to be located on Government land. There is no encroachment on these lands. No squatter or kiosks structures are there. The land is free from any kind of encumbrances.
400kV, 220kV and 132kV including feeder bays and additional transformers	53 <sup>11</sup>	242.25 ha	No	No	
<b>Total</b>	53	242.25 ha	NA	NA	
<b>Transmission Lines</b>					The impacts are temporary which will be limited to loss of one season crop (134.794 ha) and loss of trees along the right of way during construction of transmission lines.
400kV, 220kV and 132kV	74 <sup>12</sup>	No	No	134.794ha	
<b>Total</b>		NA	NA		

**Table 4 - Summary of Temporary Land Impacts**

TL (Transmission Line) Zone	No. of TLs	Updated Information for No. of TLs	Area in hectare
Jabalpur	13	13	10.625
Satna	4	4	5.813
Indore	6	6	31.977
Bina	6	6	8.102
Bhopal	10	10	9.161
Gwalior	12	12	17.043
Ratlam	7	7	5.489
Barwaha	8	8	31.128
Itarsi	4	4	9.725
Ujjain	4	4	5.726
<b>Total</b>	74	74	134.794

Source: Source: MP Transco and field survey by XIDAS

11. The transmission system improvement and distribution system improvement components will not generate involuntary resettlement impacts. If such impacts occur,

<sup>11</sup> Palohabada 132/33kV, Satna-II 132/33kV, and Mada 132/33kV substations have not been finalized yet and the RP report will be updated after finalization of land allotment for these substations.

<sup>12</sup> Route alignment of LILO of Satna - Maihar 132kV line at Satna-II 132kV S/s is not yet finalized and the RP report will be further updated after finalization of route alignment.

they will be addressed by implementing the Resettlement Plan (RP) by the project authorities. They will ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed. The details of persons affected by transmission lines are given below in table 5.

**Table 5 – Details of Persons Affected by TL's**

S. No	Name of Line Works	Affected Persons	ST	SC	OBC	Gen.
<b>Jabalpur</b>						
1	LILO of 400kv seoni to Bhilai S/C line at Balaghat/Kirnapur (D/C) (BHEL Noida)	-	-	-	-	-
2	LILO of 132kv Balaghat- Seoni/ Katangi line at Waraseoni 132kv S/s (2XD/C) (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	-
3	LILO of both circuit of 132kv Balaghat-Bhanegaon Line at Blaghat/Kirnapur 400kv S/s (2XD/C) (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	-
4	LILO of 132 Tikamgarh-Bijawar line for Bada Malehra (Satna Div.)	-	-	-	-	-
5	Second circuit of Tikamgarh- Budhera 132kv DCSS Line (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	34	6	7	18	3
6	Narsinghpur 220- Devnagar 132kv DCSS Line (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	142	38	16	76	12
7	Karakbel- Belkheda 132kv DCSS line (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	59	09	01	48	1
8	Narsinghpur 220KV Karakbel 132KV DCS line (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	138	04	08	112	14
9	Panagar 220-Patan 132kv DCSS line (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	24	01	0	11	12
10	Chhindwara 220- Saori 132kv DCSS line (KPTL Ltd.)	31	8	2	18	3
11	Chichli 220- Palohabada 132kv DCSS line (KPTL Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	-
12	132kv DCSS line from Damoh 220kv to Patera 132 kv substation (KPTL Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	-
13	Second circuit of 132kv Tap Line from Balaghat-Katangi (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	333	75	25	77	156
<b>Satna</b>						
14	Second circuit 132kv of chhatarpur- Khajuraho line (M/S B.S. Ltd.)	491	39	14	301	137
15	LILO of second ckt of Bansagar-Satna 220kv line at Kotar 220kv S/s (M/S Vikran Engineering Pvt. Ltd.)	43	0	0	27	16
16	LILO of Satna - Maihar 132kv line at Satna-II 132kv S/s (M/S Vikran Engineering Pvt. Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	-
17	LILO of second ckt of Birsinghpur - Amarkantak 220kv line at Shahdol 220kv s/s (M/S Vikran Engineering Pvt. Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	-
18	Birsinghpur 220-shahdol 132kv DCSS line (M/S Vikran Engineering Pvt. Ltd.)	136	22	10	34	70
<b>Indore</b>						
19	LILO of one circuit of Ashta 400-Dewas 220 kv D/C line at Chapda 220kv S/s (D/C) (M/S B.S. Ltd.)	23	2	5	9	7
20	Pithampur 400 - Depalpur 220kv DCSS line (M/S B.S. Ltd.)	240	134	16	41	49
21	Dewas 220- Agrod 132kv DCSS line	82	14	15	25	28

S. No	Name of Line Works	Affected Persons	ST	SC	OBC	Gen.
	(M/S B.S. Ltd.)					
22	Dhar 220 - Teesgaon 132kv DCSS line (M/S B.S. Ltd.)	30	17	2	5	6
23	LILO of both Circuit of 400 kv Nagda-Rajgarh line at Badnawar (2 x D/C) (M/S BHEL NOIDA)	-	-	-	-	-
24	Second Circuit of Kukshi Alirajpur 132kv line (M/S B.S. Ltd.)	137	122	5	4	6
<b>Barwaha</b>						
25	LILLO of 132 Khargone Bikayan line at 132 Kv sub-station Bistan (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	-
26	LILLO of 132kv Chegaon Nepanagar line at Pandhana (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	54	19	6	16	13
27	LILLO Manawar - Kukshi DCSS line at Singhana (D/C) (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	38	21	2	7	8
28	LILLO of 132Kv Khargone -Julwaniya line at 132Kv S/S Talakpura (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	24	9	3	7	5
29	Julwaniya 400- Kukshi 220kv line (D/C) (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	135	94	9	11	21
30	Malwa TPS- Chhanera 220kv DCDS Line (KPTL Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	-
31	Chhegaon 220- Singot 132kv DCDS Line (KPTL Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	-
32	Chhanera 220- Khirkiya 132kv DCDS Line (KPTL Ltd.)	92	32	11	28	21
<b>Bhopal</b>						
33	Bairagarh 220 - Intkhedi 132kv DCDS line (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	66	6	8	42	10
34	Second circuit of Bairagarh – Shyampur (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	23	4	5	8	6
35	Second circuit of Gairatganj - Vidisha 220 132kv line (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	289	45	49	119	76
36	Shujalpur- Narsingharh 220kv DCSS line (Initially charged on 132kv) (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	54	1	13	16	24
37	LILLO of one circuit of Bhopal - Hosangabad 220kv D/C line at Adampur 220kv S/s (D/C) (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	-
38	Udaipura -Silvani 132kv DCSS line	94	14	16	39	25
39	LILLO of Vidisha- Bairasiya Line at Salamatpur 132 KV S/s	2	0	0	2	0
40	Mugaliyachhaap 220- Bikisganj 132kv DCDS line	23	0	3	8	12
41	132kv Rajgarh (Biaora) –Khujner/ Sindaota Line	-	-	-	-	-
42	LILLO of one ckt of Vidisha Gairatganj at Raisen 132kv S/s (M/S. Punj Loyd)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Itarsi</b>						
43	Second circuit of Betul 220 Gudgaon 132kv line (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	251	59	48	106	38
44	Chichli 220- Udaipura 132kv DCDS line (220kv line charged at 132kv) (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	311	0	10	288	13
45	Betul400 (PGCIL)- Betul 220kv DCDS line (Punj Loyd Ltd.)	14	0	0	9	5
46	Betul 220- Bisnoor/Masod 132kv DCSS line (Punj Loyd Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Ujjain</b>						
47	Badnagar 220- Chhayan 132kv DCSS line (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	187	55	30	75	24
48	LILLO of Badnagar -Ratlam 220kv D/C line at Badnagar	-	-	-	-	-

S. No	Name of Line Works	Affected Persons	ST	SC	OBC	Gen.
	400kv S/s (2xD/C) (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)					
49	LILO of both ckt of Gandhisagar - Suwasra/Garoth 132kV line at Bhanpura 220kV S/s (M/S. Kalptaru Power Trans. Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	-
50	LILO of both ckt of Badod-Suwasra / Garoth 132kV line at Suwasra 220kV S/s (M/S. Kalptaru Power Trans. Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Ratlam</b>						
51	LILLO of 132kv Badod - Garoth line at Shyamgarh (D/C) (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	-
52	LILLO of Ratlam - Meghnagar 132kv S/c line at Petlawad DCDS (D/C) (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	14	3	2	3	6
53	LILLO of second ckt of Badod - Kota/Madok 220kV line at Bhanpura 220kV S/s (M/S. Kalptaru Power Trans. Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	-
54	LILLO of both ckt of Badod- Kota/Modak 220kV line at Suwasra 220kV S/s (2XD/C) (M/S. Kalptaru Power Trans. Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	-
55	LILLO of second ckt of Nagda- Neemuch 220kV line at Daloda 220kV S/s (M/S. Kalptaru Power Trans. Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	-
56	LILLO of Nagda 220-Ratadiya 132kV line at Unhel (M/S. Kalptaru Power Trans. Ltd.)	6	0	1	2	3
57	LILLO of one ckt of Neemuch 220-Mandsaur 132kV line at Budha 132kV S/s (M/S. Kalptaru Power Trans. Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Gwalior</b>						
58	LILLO of 132 KV Gwalior- Dabra/ Karera Line at Chinaur	24	-	7	11	6
59	Datiya220- Bhandar 132kV DCSS Line (M/S. Bajaj)	34	-	1	24	9
60	Mehgaon 220-Pratappura 132kV DCSS line (M/S. Bajaj)	212	-	27	53	132
61	Sabalgarh 220- Kellaras 132kV DCSS Line (M/S. Bajaj)	41	-	10	20	11
62	Malanpur 220- Gohad 132kV DCDS Line (M/S. Bajaj)	97	-	33	37	27
63	220 KV DCDS Morena 400 KV (CWRTL Adani) – Sabalgarh DCDS Line	77	-	15	27	35
64	Bhonra-Kapasi 132 kv DCSS line (M/S. L&T)	-	-	-	-	-
65	Kolaras-Mada 132kV DCSS line (M/S. L&T)	47	44	1	2	-
66	132kV DCDS Guna 220-Bhonra line (M/S. L&T)	-	-	-	-	-
67	LILLO of one circuit of Malanpur- Mehgaon line at 400 KV S/s (CWRTL Adani) Morena	-	-	-	-	-
68	2nd circuit of Shivpuri 220- Kolaras 132kV DCSS line (M/S. L&T)	-	-	-	-	-
69	2nd ckt of Malanpur- Morar 132kV line (M/S. L&T)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Bina</b>						
70	Khurai- Khimlasi 132kV DCSS line (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	-
71	LILLO of Mungaoli Traction Feeder to Mungaoli (D/C) (M/S. Bajaj)	129	12	27	37	53

<b>S. N o</b>	<b>Name of Line Works</b>	<b>Affected Persons</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>OBC</b>	<b>Gen.</b>
72	Ashoknagar 220-Kothiya 132kV DCSS Line (M/S. Bajaj)	161	15	34	47	65
73	Sagar220- Rehli 132kV DCSS line	-	-	-	-	-
74	2nd ckt of Sagar 220-Sagar 132kV (I/C)	-	-	-	-	-
75	Stringing of 3rd conductor from Bina220 to Mungaoli (M/S. Bajaj)	196	18	41	64	73

### 3. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

#### 3.1 Socio Economic Profile of Subproject Area

12. A social analysis was made based on secondary data<sup>13</sup> and focus group discussions (FGDs) conducted in villages on the zones or circles where MP Transco project components will be located. The following section gives brief socio-economic profiles of the subproject zones/circles of MP Transco where the proposed subproject activities will be carried out. Table 6 shows socio-economic indicators for the various zones of Madhya Pradesh.

**Table 6: Socio-Economic Profile of Study Area: 2011**

<b>Zone/circle of MP Transcom</b>	<b>Family Size</b>	<b>Sex Ratio</b>	<b>%of ST</b>	<b>Literacy%</b>	<b>Work Participation Rate %</b>
Bhopal	4.7	918	2.9	80.4	36.6
Gwalior	5.3	864	3.55	76.65	33.73
Indore	5	928	6.6	80.9	38.7
Jabalpur	4.6	929	15.2	81.1	40.8

Source: Census of India, 2011, Madhya Pradesh

13. From the Census 2011, it is apparent that average family of the study area is of medium size ranging between 4 to 5 persons. Sex ratio is very low in Bhopal and Gwalior zones; lower than even Madhya Pradesh average of 931, while Jabalpur and Indore recorded a much higher ratio, around 930. Literacy rate is the highest in the project impact area (PIA) of Jabalpur zone, with nearly eighty one percent literate persons, followed by PIA of Indore zone with 80.9%. Gwalior and Bhopal zones have lesser literate persons, although both the areas recorded higher literacy rates than the state average of 70.6%. So far as work participation is concerned PIA of Jabalpur zone scored the highest with 40.8% workers followed closely by Indore zone with 38.7%. Cultivation and agricultural labor account for the livelihood of a majority of workers.
14. The total land holdings in the State increased from 79.08 lakh in 2005-06 to 88.72 lakh in 2010-11. The average size of land holding in MP declined from 2.02 ha in 2005-06 to 1.78 ha in 2010-11 as against all India average of 1.16 ha.
15. Around 80 percent households are electrified in the circle/zone. The main source of electrification is the government and supplied from the government grid. The average hours of availability of electricity are almost 10-15 hours with regular, un-announced load shedding. The main purpose of electricity use is lighting and agricultural purposes. The average number of hours of consumption of electricity for lighting is 7 hours a day. About 98 % of the participants of FGD opined that they are not satisfied with the current status on quality and quantity of electricity supply to their locality. All of them perceive that the project will help the households to improve their standards of living by supplying adequate power.

<sup>13</sup> The analysis of data in this section has been done on the basis of Census of India 2011.

### **3.2. Gender**

16. Women in the project area are largely involved in household work, cultivation and other agricultural activities. Any negative impacts on female headed households, which in any case will be limited to temporary loss of crops for one season during construction, will be considered on a case by case basis, and where eligible, livelihood assistance will be provided to these households on a priority basis in accordance with the RP.
17. The project is expected to generate considerable employment for skilled and unskilled labor during construction, in which women can be employed.
18. A household survey conducted in MP<sup>14</sup> shows that beneficiaries believe that availability of a 24-hour supply of power will result in children spending more time studying (61%), women spending less time on household tasks (42%), the purchase of electrical appliances to make life easier (33%), and people spending more time on leisure (29%) and sleep well under a fan (49%).

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<sup>14</sup> Gunatilake et.al, 2012 Willingness to pay for good quality uninterrupted power supply in Madhya Pradesh, India, South Asia Working Paper Series, ADB, Manila.

## **4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

### **4.1 Consultations**

19. Public participation and community consultation has been taken up as an integral part of the project social and environmental assessment process. Consultation was used as a tool to inform and educate stakeholders about the project. The participatory process helped in involving the local people in project activities. Initial Public consultation has been carried out in the project areas by project authority through transect walk/walk over survey with the objectives of minimizing probable adverse impacts of the project through alternate design solutions and to achieve speedy implementation of the project through bringing awareness among the community on the benefits of the project. Consultations were held during project preparation stage with project beneficiaries, elected representatives of the local body and officials of the MP Transcom. The tools used for consultations were individual discussions and Focused Group Discussions (FGD). These consultations provided insights into the present energy situation and needs of the communities, their expectations and cooperation with officials of the energy department in identifying sites for substations.

### **4.2 Consultations during Planning Stage**

20. During the project formulation stage, MP Transco conducted a project scoping exercise and a reconnaissance survey of the proposed system. Accordingly, during public consultation sessions, considerable discussions had been held between MP Transco representatives, individuals, and groups from the community to make them aware of the proposed project.
21. MP Transco have had extensive consultation during identification of suitable sites for substations and while fixing the alignment for transmission lines through transect walks. Once a decision is taken on the need for a substation in a particular area, considering the demand-supply imbalance, the officials interact with the village Panchayat to identify a suitable government land free from encumbrances. The village Panchayat President and a few villagers jointly inspect all available government land parcel for establishing a substation. The officials then narrow down on two or three sites based on suitability for construction and the ones with no impact to structures and minimal impact to crops and trees. Then the concerned official, after discussion with higher officials, submits a request to the village Panchayat President. The Panchayat convenes a village meeting and discusses the proposal before giving its consent. Thereafter, a formal application is made to the district administration by project authority for allotment of the land for the substation. Further, during fixing the alignment for transmission lines, the officials undertake transect walks together with the respective local people to identify the shortest alignment with no or minimal impact on private land, away from the settlements and with least impact to crops and trees.

### 4.3 Findings of Focused Group Discussions

22. Focused group discussions were held in 10 locations spread across the State. Informal discussions were also conducted with villagers in and around the villages where the proposed substations are to be located. These discussions were held during July and August 2013. A total of 28 substation sites were visited and people around the villages were consulted. Local community from the villages where substations and/or transmission lines have been proposed participated in the discussions and aired their views about the energy situation, need and the benefit that the proposed interventions will bring to them. Further, the local community accompanied the TA consultants and officials during the respective site inspection and explained why the particular location was chosen from the alternatives considered. The salient discussions points are presented in Table 7. Photographs and sample attendance lists of FGDs are presented in Annex 1 and Annex 2 respectively.

**Table 7: Discussion Points of FDG's**

S. No	Sub Project Details	Public consultation carried out during period	Feedback
<b>Jabalpur</b>			
1	LILO of 400kv seoni to Bhilai S/C line at Balaghat/Kirnapur (D/C) (BHEL Noida)	March 2016	People are aware of the project. People wanted to know whether electricity condition would improve in their locality after the project.
2	LILO of 132kV Balaghat- Seoni/ Katangi line at Waraseoni 132kV S/s (2XD/C) (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	October 2016	People were apprehensive about land acquisition and compensation amount.
3	LILO of both circuit of 132kV Balaghat-Bhanegaon Line at Blaghat/Kirnapur 4000kV S/s (2XD/C) (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	October 2016	People wanted to know if solar panels can be incorporated in the transmission towers to provide free electricity for their agricultural activities. It would be sustainable in long term and help farmers in the long run.
4	LILO of 132 Tikamgarh-Bijawar line for Bada Malehra (Satna Div.)	March 2016	People are aware of the project. No major concerns were expressed.
5	Second circuit of Tikamgarh- Budhera 132kV DCSS Line (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	March 2016	People wanted to know about construction schedules and compensation structures.
6	Narsinghpur 220-Devnagar 132kV DCSS Line (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	March 2016	People were supportive and aware of the project.

S. No	Sub Project Details	Public consultation carried out during period	Feedback
7	Karakbel- Belkheda 132kV DCSS line (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	March 2016	People are aware of the project. No major concerns were expressed.
8	Narsinghpur 220KV Karakbel 132KV DCS line (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	March 2016	People were supportive and aware of the project.
9	Panagar 220-Patan 132kV DCSS line (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	March 2016	People wanted to know if the land will come under MPPTCL's control once tower is erected. Assured that normal cultivation activity can take place once tower is erected.
10	Chhindwara 220- Saori 132kV DCSS line (KPTL Ltd.)	October 2016	People wanted to know about infrastructure improvement because of the project.
11	Chichli 220- Palohabada 132kV DCSS line (KPTL Ltd.)	October 2016	People were supportive and aware of the project.
12	132kv DCSS line from Damoh 220kv to Patera 132 kv substation (KPTL Ltd.)	October 2016	People were supportive and aware of the project.
13	Second circuit of 132kV Tap Line from Balaghat-Katangi (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	October 2016	People wanted to know if advance payment for crop losses can be processed.
<b>Satna</b>			
14	Second circuit 132kV of chhatarpur- Khajuraho line (M/S B.S. Ltd.)	October 2016	People did not express any major issues.
15	LILO of second ckt of Bansagar-Satna 220kV line at Kotar 220kV S/s	December 2016	People are aware of the project. No major concerns were expressed.
16	LILO of Satna - Maihar 132kV line at Satna-II 132kV S/s (M/S Vikran Engineering Pvt. Ltd.)	December 2016	People wanted to know if the land will come under MPPTCL's control once tower is erected. Assured that normal cultivation activity can take place once tower is erected.
17	LILO of second ckt of Birsinghpur - Amarkantak 220kV line at Shahdol 220kV s/s (M/S Vikran Engineering Pvt. Ltd.)	December 2016	People wanted to know if there is provision for employment to members of the family.
18	Birsinghpur 220-shahdol 132kV DCSS line (M/S Vikran Engineering Pvt. Ltd.)	December 2016	People wanted to know if the land will come under MPPTCL's control once tower is erected. Assured that normal cultivation activity can take place once tower is erected.
<b>Indore</b>			

S. No	Sub Project Details	Public consultation carried out during period	Feedback
19	LILO of one circuit of Ashta 400-Dewas 220 kv D/C line at Chapda 220kv S/s (D/C) (M/S	October 2016	People were supportive of the project.
20	Pithampur 400 - Depalpur 220kv DCSS line (M/S B.S. Ltd.)	October 2016	People were interested in learning about compensation rates.
21	Dewas 220- Agrod 132kv DCSS line (M/S B.S. Ltd.)	October 2016	People did not express any major concerns regarding the project.
22	Dhar 220 - Teesgaon 132kv DCSS line (M/S B.S. Ltd.)	March 2016	People wanted to know if digitised payments can be processed for compensation.
23	LILO of both Circuit of 400 kv Nagda-Rajgarh line at Badnawar (2 x D/C) (M/S BHEL NOIDA)	March 2016	People are aware of the project. No major concerns were expressed.
24	Second Circuit of Kukshi Alirajpur 132kv line (M/S B.S. Ltd.)	March 2016	Famers felt that uninterrupted electricity supply will help in improving agricultural production.
<b>Barwaha</b>			
25	LILO of 132 Khargone Bikayan line at 132 Kv sub-station Bistan (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	March 2016	People wanted to know if local labour force will be used for the project.
26	LILO of 132kv Chegaon Nepanagar line at Pandhana (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	March 2016	People wanted to know if digitised payments can be processed for compensation.
27	LILO Manawar - Kukshi DCSS line at Singhana (D/C) (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	March 2016	Famers felt that uninterrupted electricity supply will help in improving agricultural production.
28	LILO of 132Kv Khargone -Julwaniya line at 132Kv S/S Talakpura (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	March 2016	No major concerns expressed by project affected people.
29	Julwaniya 400- Kukshi 220kv line (D/C) (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	March 2016	People wanted to know about land acquisition for the project.
30	Malwa TPS- Chhanera 220kv DCDS Line (KPTL Ltd.)	March 2016	No major concerns expressed by project affected people.
31	Chhegaon 220- Singot 132kv DCDS Line (KPTL Ltd.)	March 2016	People wanted to know if digitised payments can be processed for compensation.

S. No	Sub Project Details	Public consultation carried out during period	Feedback
32	Chhanera 220- Khirkiya 132kV DCDS Line (KPTL Ltd.)	March 2016	People wanted to know about land acquisition for the project.
<b>Bhopal</b>			
33	Bairagarh 220 - Intkhedi 132kv DCDS line (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	March 2016	Famers felt that uninterrupted electricity supply will help in improving agricultural production.
34	Second circuit of Bairagarh – Shyampur (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	March 2016	People wanted to know if solar panels can be incorporated in the transmission towers to provide free electricity for their agricultural activities. It would be sustainable in long term and help farmers in the long run.
35	Second circuit of Gairatganj - Vidisha 220 132kv line (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	March 2016	People wanted to know about land acquisition for the project.
36	Shujalpur- Narsingharh 220kv DCSS line (Initially charged on 132kv) (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	March 2016	People wanted to know about land acquisition as a result of the project.
37	LILO of one circuit of Bhopal - Hosangabad 220kv D/C line at Adampur 220kv S/s (D/C) (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	March 2016	No major concerns were expressed about the project.
38	Udaipura -Silvani 132kv DCSS line	October 2016	People wanted to know about land acquisition for the project.
39	LILO of Vidisha-Bairasiya Line at Salamatpur 132 KV S/s	October 2016	Famers felt that uninterrupted electricity supply will help in improving agricultural production.
40	Mugaliyachhaap 220-Bikisganj 132kV DCDS line	October 2016	People wanted to know if solar panels can be incorporated in the transmission towers to provide free electricity for their agricultural activities. It would be sustainable in long term and help farmers in the long run.
41	132kv Rajgarh (Biaora) – Khujner/ Sindaota Line	October 2016	Farmers felt that transmission lines proposed under project will improve the electricity supply in their villages.
42	LILO of one ckt of Vidisha Gairatganj at Raisen 132kV S/s (M/S. Punj Loyd)	October 2016	No major concerns expressed by project affected people.
<b>Itarsi</b>			
43	Second circuit of Betul 220 Gudgaon 132kv line (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	October 2016	Famers felt that uninterrupted electricity supply will help in improving agricultural production.
44	Chichli 220- Udaipura	October 2016	Farmers felt that transmission lines proposed

S. No	Sub Project Details	Public consultation carried out during period	Feedback
	132kv DCDS line (220kv line charged at 132kv) (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)		under project will improve the electricity supply in their villages.
45	Betul400 (PGCIL)- Betul 220kV DCDS line (Punj Loyd Ltd.)	October 2016	No major concerns expressed by project affected people.
46	Betul 220-Bisnoor/Masod 132kV DCSS line (Punj Loyd Ltd.)	October 2016	People wanted to know if solar panels can be incorporated in the transmission towers to provide free electricity for their agricultural activities. It would be sustainable in long term and help farmers in the long run.
<b>Ujjain</b>			
47	Badnagar 220- Chhayan 132kv DCSS line (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	October 2016	No major concerns expressed by project affected people.
48	LILO of Badnagar - Ratlam 220kv D/C line at Badnagar 400kv S/s (2xD/C) (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	October 2016	No major concerns expressed by project affected people.
49	LILO of both ckt of Gandhisagar - Suwasra/Garoth 132kV line at Bhanpura 220kV S/s (M/S. Kalptaru Power Trans. Ltd.)	October 2016	Farmers felt that transmission lines proposed under project will improve the electricity supply in their villages.
50	LILO of both ckt of Badod-Suwasra / Garoth 132kV line at Suwasra	October 2016	No major concerns expressed by project affected people.
<b>Ratlam</b>			
51	LILO of 132kv Badod - Garoth line at Shyamgarh (D/C) (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	December 2016	No major concerns expressed by project affected people.
52	LILO of Ratlam - Meghnagar 132kv S/c line at Petlawad DCDS (D/C) (M/S. B. S. Ltd.)	December 2016	Farmers felt that transmission lines proposed under project will improve the electricity supply in their villages.
53	LILO of second ckt of Badod - Kota/Madok 220kV line at Bhanpura 220kV S/s (M/S.	December 2016	People wanted to know about construction period and the duration of the project.
54	LILO of both ckt of Badod- Kota/Modak 220kV line at Suwasra 220kV S/s (2XD/C)	December 2016	People wanted to know about construction period and the duration of the project.

S. No	Sub Project Details	Public consultation carried out during period	Feedback
55	LILO of second ckt of Nagda- Neemuch 220kV line at Daloda 220kV S/s (M/S. Kalptaru)	December 2016	Farmers felt that transmission lines proposed under project will improve the electricity supply in their villages.
56	LILO of Nagda 220- Ratadiya 132kV line at Unhel (M/S. Kalptaru)	December 2016	People enquired about employment opportunities in the project.
57	LILO of one ckt of Neemuch 220-Mandsaur 132kV line at Budha 132kV S/s (M/S. Kalptaru)	December 2016	People enquired about employment opportunities in the project.
<b>Gwalior</b>			
58	LILO of 132 KV Gwalior- Dabra/ Karera Line at Chinaur	December 2016	No major concerns expressed by project affected people.
59	Datiya220- Bhandar 132kV DCSS Line (M/S. Bajaj)	December 2016	Farmers felt that transmission lines proposed under project will improve the electricity supply in their villages.
60	Mehgaon 220-Pratappura 132kV DCSS line (M/S. Bajaj)	December 2016	People are supportive of the project. No major concerns expressed.
61	Sabalgarh 220- Kelaras 132kV DCSS Line (M/S. Bajaj)	December 2016	Farmers felt that transmission lines proposed under project will improve the electricity supply in their villages.
62	Malanpur 220- Gohad 132kV DCDS Line (M/S. Bajaj)	December 2016	No major concerns expressed by project affected people.
63	220 KV DCDS Morena 400 KV (CWRTL Adani) – Sabalgarh DCDS Line	December 2016	People are supportive of the project. No major concerns expressed.
64	Bhonra-Kapasi 132 kv DCSS line (M/S. L&T)	December 2016	People wanted to know about construction period and the duration of the project.
65	Kolaras-Mada 132kV DCSS line (M/S. L&T)	December 2016	Farmers felt that transmission lines proposed under project will improve the electricity supply in their villages.
66	132kv DCDS Guna 220- Bhonra line (M/S. L&T)	December 2016	People wanted to know about construction period and the duration of the project.
67	LILO of one circuit of Malanpur- Mehgaon line at 400 KV S/s (CWRTL Adani) Morena	December 2016	Farmers felt that transmission lines proposed under project will improve the electricity supply in their villages.
68	2nd circuit of Shivpuri 220- Kolaras 132kV DCSS line (M/S. L&T)	December 2016	People are supportive of the project. No major concerns expressed.
69	2nd ckt of Malanpur- Morar 132kV line (M/S. L&T)	December 2016	Farmers felt that transmission lines proposed under project will improve the electricity supply in their villages.

S. No	Sub Project Details	Public consultation carried out during period	Feedback
<b>Bina</b>			
70	Khurai- Khimlasa 132kV DCSS line (M/S. B.S. Ltd.)	December 2016	People enquired about employment opportunities in the project.
71	LILO of Mungaoli Traction Feeder to Mungaoli (D/C) (M/S. Bajaj)	December 2016	People wanted to know about land acquisition for the project.
72	Ashoknagar 220-Kothiya 132kV DCSS Line (M/S. Bajaj)	December 2016	Farmers felt that transmission lines proposed under project will improve the electricity supply in their villages.
73	Sagar220- Rehli 132kV DCSS line	December 2016	People are supportive of the project. No major concerns expressed.
74	2nd ckt of Sagar 220-Sagar 132kV (I/C)	December 2016	Farmers felt that transmission lines proposed under project will improve the electricity supply in their villages.
75	Stringing of 3rd conductor from Bina220 to Mungaoli (M/S. Bajaj)	December 2016	Farmers felt that transmission lines proposed under project will improve the electricity supply in their villages.

#### 4.4 Plan for further Consultation in the Project

23. The extent and level of involvement of stakeholders at various stages of the project from design throughout to will open up the line of communication between the various stakeholders and the project implementing authorities, thereby aiding the process of resolving conflicts at early stages of the project rather than letting it escalate into conflicts resulting in implementation delays and cost overruns. Participation of the local community in decision-making will help in mitigating adverse impacts.
24. Further, successful implementation of the RP is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the subproject. Consultations with APs have been proposed during RP implementation and the PMU will be responsible for conducting these consultations. The proposed consultation plan will include the following.
- i. In case of any change in the site for substations and/or transmission line alignments, the APs and other stakeholders will be consulted regarding the factors that necessitated the change, efforts taken to minimize resettlement impacts and mitigation measures available in accordance with the principles of the RP.
  - ii. The PIU will carry out information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local Panchayat/community leaders and encourage the participation of the APs in plan implementation.
  - iii. During the implementation of RP, PMU will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works.
  - iv. Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups such as women, to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration in the implementation.
25. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be finalized by PMU for the project as per the tentative format given in Table 8.

**Table 8- Format for Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan**

Activity	Task	Period	Agencies
Stakeholder identification	Mapping of the project area	2016-2017	EA Officials / Consultant
Census and socio-economic survey	Identified APs and collected socio-economic information on APs	2016-2017	EA Officials / Consultant
Consultative meetings on resettlement mitigation measures	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, grievance redress mechanisms	2016-2017	EA
Project information dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets to displaced persons (APs)	2017	EA

Public Notification	Publish the list of affected lands/sites in a local newspaper; project commencement details	2017	EA
Publicize the resettlement plan (RP)	Distribute leaflets or booklets in local language	2017-2018	EA
Full disclosure of the RP to APs	Distribute RP in local language to APs	2017-2018	EA
Web disclosure of the RP	RP posted on ADB and EA website	2017-2018	EA

## 4.5 Disclosure

26. MP Transco will provide relevant resettlement information in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language (Hindi/English) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Notification as per the Electricity Act, 2003 on project information will be disclosed in the local newspaper. A summary of the updated RP will be made available in local languages at relevant local government offices and at the PMU and site offices. The updated RP will be disclosed on ADB website and on the websites of MP Transcom. Subsequently, the final RP will also be disclosed on ADB website and on the websites of MP Transcom. Information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout the project preparation, and especially during the implementation of the project.

## **5. LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

### **5.1 Background**

27. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in this project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India, the Government of Madhya Pradesh, and by the involuntary resettlement policy of Asian Development Bank stated in the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).
28. The resettlement principles adopted in this Resettlement Plan (RP) reflect the Land Acquisition Act (1894), the Indian Telegraph Act (1885), the Indian Electricity Act, (2003), the entitlement benefits as listed in the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (2007), and Asian Development Bank's Safeguards Policy Statement (2009).

### **5.2. Land Acquisition Act 1894 (Central Act I of 1894)**

29. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 generally governs land acquisition and compensation. The act has been repealed and the new Act 'Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013' has been enacted and effective since 1 January, 2014. However, as all the substations will be located on Government land, the need for land acquisition does not arise.

### **5.3 The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (Central Act 13 of 1885)**

30. The act provides for erection of transmission towers and draw transmission lines in or upon any immovable property and the maintenance of the same.
- (i) Sec 10 of the act defines powers of the telegraph authority to erect and maintain telegraph lines and posts.
  - (ii) Sec 10 (b) vests the telegraph authority no right on the land other than that of user only in the property under, over, along, across in or upon which the \ telegraph authority places any telegraph line or post on the land in which telegraph lines and posts are laid.
  - (iii) Sec 10 (c) bars use of property vested in or under the control or management of any local authority, without the permission of the local authority.
  - (iv) Sec 10 (d) provides for efforts to be taken to minimise damage to the property and payment of full compensation to all persons interested for any damage sustained while erecting and maintaining telegraph lines and posts. This provision does not apply to property belonging to local body and it is governed by Sec 12 of the act.
  - (v) Sec 16 (1) provides for intervention by District Collector/Magistrate empowering the telegraph authority to exercise his right to erect and maintain telegraph lines and posts when there is resistance from the property owner.
  - (vi) Sec 16 (3) empowers the District Judge to determine the compensation paid for damages if any dispute arises on the same.
  - (vii) Sec 16 (4) provides for remitting the compensation for damages in the Court of District Judge, when there is a dispute on person entitled to receive the compensation and/or apportionment.

### **5.4 The Indian Electricity Act, 2003 (Central Act 36 of 2003)**

31. The act consolidates the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading

and use of electricity and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

- (i) Sec 164 empowers the appropriate Government to confer on any Authority or person engaged in the business of supplying electricity under the Act, any of the powers which the Telegraph Authority possesses under the Telegraph Act with respect to the placing of telephonic lines or posts for the purpose of a telephone established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained.

## **5.5 National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (Ministry of Rural Development), 2007**

- 32. The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP) provides broad guidelines and executive instructions and is applicable to projects involving displacement. The provisions of the NRRP-2007 provide for the basic minimum requirements, and projects leading to involuntary displacement of people are expected to address the rehabilitation and resettlement issues comprehensively.
- 33. The policy recognizes non-title holders such as any agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land), rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years, as project affected families. The policy further makes provisions for public disclosures of draft Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plans to the community, grievance redress procedures and monitoring and evaluation. The comparison between ADB Safeguard Policy, LAA 1894 and NRRP 2007 has been placed in Annex 3.

## **5.6. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009**

- 34. The objectives of ADB's SPS (2009) with regard to involuntary resettlement are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.
- 35. ADB's SPS (2009) covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of; (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.
- 36. The three important elements of ADB's SPS (2009) are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being as a result of project interventions.

## **5.7. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies**

37. A policy comparison between LA Act, 1956, NRRP, 2007 and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009 is presented in Annex 1 along with measures to bridge the gap between National/State laws and policies and ADB policy requirements.

## **5.8 Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project**

38. Based on the analysis of government provisions and ADB policy, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this project:
- (a) Screen the project early on to identify present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (i) explore alternative locations substations and/or alignments of transmission lines which are less impacting, and (ii) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements for substations.
  - (b) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of affected persons. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
  - (c) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through; (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, and (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored.
  - (d) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
  - (e) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
  - (f) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land

acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

- (g) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non land assets.
- (h) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. This resettlement plan will be approved by ADB prior to contract award.
- (i) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (j) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (k) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (l) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

## **5.9 Valuation of Assets**

- 39. Compensation for land proposed for acquisition will be determined by the Competent Authority viz. the District Magistrate/Additional District Magistrate in accordance with provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894.
- 40. The project authority will determine the possible replacement cost of land and assets to be acquired, possibly on the market rate through an independent valuer preferably hired from Land Records and Settlement Commissioner. This difference between the award money and the market/replacement rate will be determined by an independent Land Valuation Committee (LVC) before resettlement plan (RP) implementation i.e. during physical verification and updating of database. The LVC will be formed only where land acquisition is involved. In case of insignificant resettlement impacts with no land acquisition the cost of crops and trees can be determined by the respective EA itself with the help of the revenue authorities.
- 41. If the compensation determined by the competent authority under LA Act is less than the market/replacement cost of the land, determined by LVC, the competent authority will award the compensation and the difference between the award amount and market / replacement amount will be paid by the EA as 'assistance'.
- 42. The value of structures will be determined on the basis of PWD Schedule of Rates for

Building Works, 2009 without depreciation. While considering the Schedule of Rates (SoR), project-implementing agency will ensure that it uses the latest SoR for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Compensation for properties belonging to the community or common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the local self-governing bodies like Municipalities/Village Panchayat in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation.

43. 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 by the EA in consultation with the Departments of Forest, Agriculture and Horticulture and revenue authorities. The Compensation will be paid before taking possession of the land/properties.
44. The independent valuer will assess the compensation rates for various types of losses during the implementation of RP. Also, to ensure that the rates reflect current replacement costs, the LVC will verify and approve the estimates wherever felt necessary. The methodology for verifying the replacement cost for each type of loss will include, but not be limited to, the following:
  - (i) For valuation of land: Appraisal of recent sales and transfer of title deeds, informal sale and purchase of land among people in the project area, registration certificates for land in urban and rural areas of the district and consultation with local panchayats, municipalities, revenue department and APs; and determination of whether the rates established for the project are sufficient or not to purchase the same quality and quantity of land based on compilation of appraised rates.
  - (ii) For valuation of crops and trees: Survey of market prices in the district and adjacent districts for different types of crops to establish an average market price and an assessment to know whether the compensation is less or greater than that price; and all compensation should be equivalent or higher than the prevalent market prices and the income loss will be calculated as annual produce value for one season to 3 seasons depending on the nature of crops/trees. Presently the valuation of crop is done by revenue officials and the EA will continue with the prevailing practice. However, the EA, for select cases of crop/tree valuation on sample basis, will seek the opinion of either forest or agriculture or horticulture department, as the case may be, to make sure the valuation by revenue authorities reflect the market price.
  - (iii) Even after payment of compensation, APs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled structures, and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that APs can take away the materials so salvaged within 48 hours of their demolition, otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice.
45. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed off through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/Forest Department. APs will be provided with an advance notice of three months prior to relocation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to APs at least 3 months prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

## 6.0 ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

### 6.1 Introduction

46. In accordance with the R&R measures suggested for the project, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The affected persons will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages:
- (i) Compensation for crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
  - (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost, if any;
  - (iii) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income Restoration assistance;
  - (iv) Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities, if affected by the project.

### 6.2 Cut-off Date for Entitlements

47. Affected persons meeting the cut-off date requirements will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. For title holders, the date of notification vide Section 4(1) of LA Act will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey i.e. July 19, 2013 will be the cut-off date. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of this RP.

### 6.3 Entitlement Matrix

48. The Entitlement Matrix in Table 9 summarizes the main types of losses and the corresponding entitlements in accordance with the NRRP and ADB policies.

**Table 9 - Entitlement Matrix**

Ref No.	Impact Category	Entitlement	Description/Remarks
I. Loss of Private Property [THIS INFORMATION IS PROVIDED ONLY FOR GUIDANCE. NO LOSS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY IS EXPECTED IN THIS PROJECT]			
<b>a. Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)</b>			
1		Acquisition of private lands is not required <sup>15</sup> . In case of private land acquisition is required, provisions Land Acquisition Act 1894 will be used and compensation <sup>16</sup> will be paid based on agreed principles of private negotiation.	Land for land, in case of land permanent loss for vulnerable households. In lieu of land acquired, if waste/degraded land is allotted, a onetime assistance of Rs.15,000/- <sup>17</sup> will be given for land
2		Rehabilitation grant based on minimum	

<sup>15</sup> This conclusion is based on site visits and document verification.

<sup>16</sup> If land is acquired through private negotiation, Safeguard Requirement-2 does not apply in accordance with 'para 25 of Appendix-2 of SPS', Such negotiations and settlement process, if any, will have to be documented by an independent external party.

<sup>17</sup> NRRP 2007 provides land development assistance to land owners (para 7.9.1)

		wage for 750 days <sup>19</sup> for agricultural land where livelihood is affected by the project and the landowner becomes landless or small farmer or marginal farmer	development; and if agricultural land is allotted, a onetime assistance of Rs.10,000/- <sup>18</sup> will be given for agricultural production.
3		In case of private land acquisition, an ex-gratia payment of Rs.20,000/- to land owners who could not be given land for land in lieu of land lost. <sup>20</sup>	Compensation will be determined based on past sale statistics (circle rates / guideline value).
4		No physical displacements due to the project. In case of a any displacement, shifting assistance <sup>21</sup> of Rs.10,000/- for households who require to relocate due to the project.	However, if Land Valuation Committee of the EA, finds the compensation so determined is lower than the replacement value of the land, the EA will provide the difference as assistance
<b>b. Loss of residential structure,</b>			
1		Cash compensation at scheduled rates <sup>22</sup> without depreciation	
2		Right to salvage affected materials	
3		Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/- for all those who lose complete house and require to relocate	
4		Subsistence allowance <sup>23</sup> based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 3 months to the residential owner, who loses complete house and require to relocate	
<b>c. Loss of Commercial structure</b>			
1		Cash Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation	If more than one third of structure is affected, AP has option to offer for acquisition of entire structure. If after acquisition, the remaining portion is viable, additional 25% of the compensation for affected portion will be paid as restoration grant. Alternate constructed
2		Right to salvage affected materials	
3		Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/- to the business owner, who loses the complete structure and require to relocate	
4		Subsistence allowance <sup>24</sup> based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 12 months to the business owner, if he/she has to relocate or An option of alternative constructed shop (or) income generation asset (or) financial assistance. <sup>25</sup>	

<sup>19</sup> NRRP 2007 provides for 750 days minimum agricultural wages (para 7.19 read with 7.14)

<sup>18</sup> NRRP 2007 provides agricultural production assistance to land owners (para 7.9.2)

<sup>20</sup> NRRP 2007 provides ex-gratia payment for linear acquisition (para 7.19)

<sup>21</sup> NRRP 2007 provides for a lump sum of INR 10,000 per DH (para 7.11)

<sup>22</sup> Schedule rates of Public Works Department, Madhya Pradesh for Building Works, 2009. If latest schedule rates are not available at the time of implementation, the Valuation Committee, EA will update the same.

<sup>23</sup> NRRP 2007 provides for monthly subsistence allowance for 12 months for involuntary displacement (para 7.16)

<sup>24</sup> NRRP 2007 provides for monthly subsistence allowance for 12 months for involuntary displacement (para 7.16)

			shop in lieu of shop lost will be considered, if there are minimum 20 beneficiaries, and if feasible.
<b>d. Impacts to tenants (residential / commercial)</b>			
1		3-months notice to vacate or Rental allowance at Rs.3,000/- per month for three months to facilitate taking another place for rental in lieu of 3-month notice	
2		Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-	
3		In case of agricultural tenants advance notice to harvest crops or compensation for lost crop at market value of the yield determined by agricultural department	
<b>e. Impacts to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and Non-perennial crops:</b>			
1		Three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops (or) lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by agricultural department	
2		Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by the Forest Department for timber trees and for other trees (perennial trees) by the Horticultural Department.	
3		Loss of other properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled rates of PWD.	
<b>II. Impacts to squatters / Encroachers (non-title holders)</b>			
<b>a. Impacts to squatters</b>			
1(a)		Loss of House: An alternative built house in line with IAY <sup>26</sup> /State Govt. standards, if feasible or compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 2-month notice to demolish the affected structure	Alternate built house will be provided if there are minimum 20 beneficiaries or if there are any ongoing IAY/State Govt scheme in the project region
1 (b)		Right to salvage the affected materials;	
1 (c)		Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-	
2 (a)		<b>Loss of shop:</b> An alternative built shop if feasible or Subsistence allowance <sup>27</sup> based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 6 months to the business owner-squatter, and compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 2-month notice to	

<sup>25</sup> NRRP 2007 prescribes not less than Rs.25,000/- (par 7.12)

<sup>26</sup> NRRP 2007 prescribes financial assistance for house construction in line with Gol scheme - IAY allocation for construction of house in plain area is Rs,70,000/- per unit (par 7.13)

<sup>27</sup> NRRP 2007 provides for monthly subsistence allowance for 12 months for involuntary displacement (para 7.16) and restricted to 6-months in this project

		demolish affected structure	
2 (b)		Right to salvage the affected materials;	
2 (c)		Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-	
3		Cultivation: 3-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops	
<b>b. Impacts to encroachers</b>			
1		Cultivation: 3-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given,	
2 (a)		Structure: 2-month notice to demolish the encroached structure;	
2 (b)		Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure to vulnerable households	
<b>III. Loss of employment</b>			
	<b>To agricultural and non-agricultural workers/employees</b>	Subsistence allowance based on monthly minimum wages for 1 month; Economic rehabilitation assistance consisting of training and preference in employment in the project	
<b>IV. Impact to Vulnerable APs</b>			
	Vulnerable APs in all impact category	Annuity policies <sup>28</sup> will be arranged that will pay a monthly pension of minimum Rs.500 for life to the vulnerable affected persons, if feasible Or Training for skill development and assistance based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 6 months per Displaced Household	a) If the livelihood is affected, a Vulnerable Person such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above fifty years of age, who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family will be provided pension for life. b) Vulnerable Households <sup>29</sup> who do not qualify under (a) above and if their livelihood is affected then they will be entitled for skill development and assistance for income generating asset.
<b>V. Temporary Impacts</b>			
1	<b>Temporary loss of land and damage to</b>	Titleholders will be entitled for compensation for at market rate loss of	The land owner will have the right to use the

<sup>28</sup> NRRP 2007 provides for annuity policies for vulnerable

<sup>29</sup> Vulnerable Groups include (i) those below poverty line, (ii) the landless, (iii) the elderly, (iv) female headed households, (v) women and children, (vi) Indigenous Peoples, and (vii) those without legal title to land

	<b>crops during erection of towers and drawing transmission lines</b>	crops/trees for one season and land will be restored back to its original condition. Non-title holders will be given 3months notice to harvest standing crops.	land after civil works are completed without causing damage to the tower or lines.
<b>VI. Loss of Community assets</b>			
Relocation of community / cultural properties impacted or cash compensation in consultation with the community prior to demolition of impacted asset			
<b>VII. Unidentified Impacts</b>			
Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on provisions of this RP			

49. Entitlement, will be paid prior to commencement of civil works. One-time rehabilitation assistances and shifting assistances paid as cash will also be disbursed prior to civil works, if required. However, any long term rehabilitation measures like training for skill development and pension for life will continue for a longer period and such rehabilitation measures will not be a bar to commence civil works.

## **7.0 INCOME RESTORATION**

50. The project will not result in any physical displacement except temporary impacts on loss of crops at a few places during construction. Compensation will be paid by MP Transco in accordance with the entitlement matrix. Vulnerable households will be given priority for employment at the project sites during its construction. MP Transco and the contractor will ensure that advance notice is issued to the APs prior to start of construction works, and that compensation is also completed before then. In case of any maintenance work in the future, the IA/EA and the contractor will pay the APs for any loss of crop due to the work. Compensation and assistance to affected persons will be made prior to possession of land/assets and prior to the award of civil works contracts.

## **8.0 Grievance Redress Mechanism**

51. Current Scenario MP Transco conducts “vigilance” through its cell which covers civil and electrical works only. There is no separate cell to address public grievance or complaint on environmental issues. Generally, public grievance is associated with land acquisition issues. In such a case, affected person(s) contacts the Revenue Department who will lodge the grievance on behalf of the affected person(s) to the Superintendent Engineer (SE) of MP Transco. The SE under Engineering & Construction Department reviews the complaint and resolves the issue.
52. To ensure that public grievance and/or complaint on environmental (and social) issues are addressed during the implementation of the transmission system improvement project, the PMU of MP Transco will establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM).
53. Goals: The GRM shall provide an accessible platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected person’s grievances related to the project/ subproject. According to SPS 2009, the GRM will address concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to the affected persons at no costs and without retribution. GRM is normally incorporated in the compensation process due to land acquisition and temporary damages to crops and lands during construction but will also cover issues that may be raised on environmental issues such as increased level of dust and noise causing inconvenience to local people, traffic, or other relevant issues.
54. Composition: The GRM will have a grievance redress committee (GRC) set up by MP Transco-PMU as soon as the project commence and will continue to function from construction to operation phase. The GRC will consist of representatives from the local Panchayat Head, a District Revenue Commissioner, representative from the EPC Contractor(s) only during construction phase, designated staff of MP Transco-PMU on safeguards, Manager/Director of MP Transco-PMU, and a witness of the complainant/affected person. MP Transco-PMU will ensure that there is representation of women in the GRC.
55. Responsibilities: The GRC is expected to: (i) resolve issues on land acquisition (if any), compensation to temporary damages to crops and plants, and other use of land such as borrow areas for transmission towers and substations; (ii) convene twice a month to review complaints lodged (if any), (iii) record the grievances and resolve the issues within a month (30 days) from the date the grievance was filed, (iv) report to the complainant(s) the status of grievance resolution and the decisions made.
56. Procedures: Minor grievances on compensation or environmental issue during construction will be resolved onsite through the EPC Contractor(s) Project Site Engineer. As a formal process of grievance resolution, the procedure is given below and described in Figure 8.
  - (i) Affected persons (APs) will be informed in writing by MP Transco-PMU (or designated representative) of the damages and entitlements for compensation. If the APs are satisfied, compensation can be claimed from MP Transco-PMU through the EPC Contractor(s). If the APs are not satisfied, they can



## 9.0 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

57. The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes compensation for loss of crop, assistance for agricultural squatters and cost of RP implementation. The resettlement cost is based on assumptions since, the loss to crops envisaged during erection of towers and drawing transmission lines will be known only at the time of implementation. In the case of construction of substations, MP Transcom will make every effort to site the substations in government land free from encumbrances. Compensation to loss/damage to crops and/or trees is based on the MP Transco's Schedule of rates (SOR, 2012-13) for transmission lines.

The SOR<sup>30</sup> provides a lump sum Rs.50,000 per location for construction of DCSS/DCDS line. The EA is required to allot the funds in advance in their budget. However, it may be noted that this budget will be utilized as and when required depending on the impacts. The resettlement cost is Rs. 294 million (or US \$ 4.5 million<sup>31</sup>). Tentative cost estimates are given in Table 10.

**Table 10- Resettlement Cost**

S.No.	Component	Unit	Unit Rate (in Rs.)	Quantity	Amount (in Rs. Thousands)
1	Crop Compensation	Location	50,000	5318 <sup>32</sup>	265900
2	Cost for acquiring Substations	Location	Nominal Rate of Rs. 1	53	53
2	Training for staff	LS	-	-	50
3	Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant	LS	-	-	400
4	Administrative expenses	LS	-	-	300
5	Dissemination of translated Entitlement matrix, RP, etc.	LS	-	-	20
		Sub total			266670 (rounded off)
		Contingency @ 10%			266720
		Total			293395
		Rounded off to			294000
		Or say Rs million			294

<sup>30</sup> SOR- Schedule of Rate

<sup>31</sup> Ibid 4

<sup>32</sup> The lengths of transmission lines proposed under MP Transco are: 153km of 400kV; 967km of 220kV; and 760.23km of 132kV. The span is 350m for both 132kV and 220kV, and 400m for 400kV. The per location rate accounts for Rs.50,000 as per SOR and hence the estimated total number of towers will be 5318, arrived at by dividing the length of transmission lines with their corresponding span.

## 10.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

58. The Madhya Pradesh Power transmission Company (MP Transco) will serve as the executing agencies (EAs) and implementing agencies (IAs) for the project. MP Transco has established project management units (PMUs) to implement the ADB loans in Madhya Pradesh Power Sector Program. They will continue as PMUs of the proposed project. Field level staff/engineer will be deputed at divisional level who will assume primary responsibility for the environmental and social assessment as well as implementation of RPs for their respective components. Keeping in view the capacity of MP Transco and its existing PMU, it is proposed that each PMU will designate a social development specialist within the PMU along with other engineering units to address the social and resettlement issues of the program. For RP implementation, PMU will do the overall coordination, preparation, planning, implementation, and financing. The EA will ensure that key institutions including local governments are involved in RP updating and implementation. The PMUs will be responsible for managing the site activities related to safeguards and will work closely with the field level staff. Further details on agencies responsible for RP activities are in Table 11.

**Table 11.0 - Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Resettlement activities**

Activities	Responsible Agencies
<b>Project Initiation Stage</b>	
Designating official for safeguards in PMU	MP Transco
Finalization of sites for Sub stations and transmission lines	MP Transco/PMU/Field Level Engineer/Contractor
Disclosure of sub-project details by issuing Notice	MP Transco/PMU/Field Level Engineer.
Meetings at community/household level with APs for crop compensation etc	MP Transco/PMU/Field Level Engineer.
<b>RP Preparation and Updating Stage</b>	
Census Survey for transmission line	MP Transco/PMU/Field Level Engineer/Contractor
Conducting FGDs/meetings	MP Transco/PMU/Field Level Engineer/Contractor
Finalizing entitlements	MP Transco/PMU/Revenue Department
Fixing compensation for Crops	MP Transco/PMU/Revenue Department
Disclosure of final entitlements etc	MP Transco/PMU/Revenue Department
Approval of RP	ADB
Taking possession of land	EA/ MP Transco
<b>RP Implementation Stage</b>	
Payment of Compensation	MP Transco/PMU/Revenue Department
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	PMU/TMP Transco/Field level Engineer
Grievance Redress	MP Transco/PMU/Field level Engineer
Monitoring	MP Transco/PMU/Field level Engineer

## **11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

### **11.1 Introduction**

59. Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for crops and trees for damages sustained during installing of transmission lines by MP Transco. The sites identified by EAs for construction of substations are all in government land and is free from encumbrances. Further, the EAs are ensuring that no substation is sited on private land and in the event of any substation requiring private land; land will be acquired according to the resettlement principles listed in this RP. All activities related to payment of compensation and land acquisition and resettlement, if any, will be completed prior to commencement of civil works. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken throughout the project duration. However, the Schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of project activities. The civil works contracts for different components of the project will be awarded only after compensation is paid and rehabilitation measures are implemented or at least initiated with a budget and timeline.

### **11.2 Schedule for Project Implementation**

60. The proposed RP implementation activities are divided into three broad phases viz. project preparation phase, RP implementation phase, and monitoring and reporting phase, and the activities envisaged in each phase is discussed below.
61. Project Preparation Phase: The activities to be performed in this phase include establishment of PMU with a designated officer in charge of safeguards; submission of RP for ADB approval; and establishment of GRC. The information dissemination and stakeholder consultations will commence in this stage and continue till the end of the project.
62. RP Implementation Phase: In this phase, key activities will be carried out including payment of compensation for crops and trees; payment of compensation for land, if any; payment of other rehabilitation assistances; and issuing site clearance certificate to enable commencement of civil works.
63. Monitoring and Reporting Phase: Internal monitoring will commence as soon as RP implementation begins and continue till end of RP implementation. External monitoring is not envisaged since the project is not expected to have significant impacts. In the event of the project involving significant impacts, external monitoring will be undertaken by an external agency.

### **11.3 RP Implementation Schedule**

64. An implementation schedule for payment of compensation, land acquisition and resettlement activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is provided in Table 12.

**Table 12 RP Implementation Schedule**

Activity	Progress (Year/Quarter)					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Project Preparation Phase</b>						
Screen sub-project impact						
Public consultation on sites for substations and transmission line alignment						
Prepare updated Resettlement Plan (RP)						
Prepare LA Plan (if required)						
Carry out Census Survey						
Updating RP and ADB Approval						
<b>RP Implementation Phase</b>						
Disclosure of updated RP on website and in local languages						
Public consultations						
Grievance Redress Mechanism established and operated						
Payment of compensation for crops						
Co-ordination with district authority for LA (if any)						
Submission of LA proposals to DC						
Declaration of cut-off date (LA Notification)						
Taking possession of acquired land						
Handing over the acquired land to contractor						
Notify the date of start of civil works						
Rehabilitation of APs						
<b>Monitoring and Reporting Phase</b>						
Monitoring and reporting to ADB						

## **12. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

### **12.1 Internal Monitoring**

65. Monitoring will be the responsibility of the EAs/IAs. Regular monitoring activities will be carried out internally by MP Transco through their PMUs to assess resettlement implementation progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems.
66. MP Transco will (i) monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans, (ii) verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes, (iii) document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports, and (iv) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes.
67. MP Transco through its respective PMU will be responsible for managing and maintaining affected person databases, documenting the results of the affected person census. Semiannual monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and resettlement plan completion reports will be provided to ADB for review.

## Annexure 1 Photographs of Public Consultation



**Datiya 220-Bhander 132kV DCSS Line**



**2<sup>nd</sup> Circuit of Betul220-Gudgaon 132kV Line**



**Betul 400 PGCIL-Betu; 220kV DCSS Line**



**Chichli 220 Udaipura 132kv DCDS Line**



**2<sup>nd</sup> Circuit of Biargarh-Shyampur**



**2<sup>nd</sup> circuit of Gairatganj-Vidisha**



**LILO of 132kV Cheggaon-Nepanagar line at Pandhana**



**LILO of 132 kV Khargone- Julwaniya line at 132 kV S/s Talakpura**



**Ashoknagar 220-Kothiya 132kV DCSS Line**



**LILO of Second Circuit of Badod-Kota/Modak 220kV Line at Bhanpura**



**Second circuit of Tikamgarh-Budhera 132kV DCSS Line**



**Second circuit of Kukshi-Alirajpur 132kV Line**

## Annexure 2 Sample Attendance Sheet

Public Consultation Attendance Sheet for Resettlement Plan, Loan No. 3066 IND				
S. No.	Name of Person	Employment	Signature	Name of Transmission line
1	Maharaj Singh	Agriculture	Maharaj	132 kv. Achharnagar-Kothiya line
2	Nilesh Raghurashi	Lab	Nilesh	
3	Seeba Bai	Govt	Seeba	
4	Tufan Singh	Govt	Tufan	132 kv. Barnagar-Chhayan line
5	Bhangulal	Govt	Bhangulal	
6	Anant Singh	Business.	Anant	
7	Prabhad Gouze	Govt	Prabhad	132 kv. Bainagarh-Jutkhal line.
8	Omprakash Vishwakarma	Shop.	Om Prakash	
9	Tamra Prasad	Dependent.	Tamra	
10	Rukmani Bai	Govt	Rukmani	132 kv. Bainagarh - Shyampur line.
11	Ajmal Khan	Govt/Quarterm.	Ajmal	
12	Artun Mina	Govt	Artun	
13	Dr. Dilip Mehta	Govt	Dilip	132 kv. Beatal-Gadgaon line.
14	Dr. Anil	Govt	Anil	
15	Dr. Hitesh	Quarterm.	Hitesh	
16	Dr. Anil	Govt	Anil	132 kv. Balaghat-Soni Katangi line.
17	Hanul Ali	Quarterm./Govt	Hanul	
18	Keshav Rao Baheshwar	Private Job./Agri.	Keshav	
19	Komal Singh Gwal.	Govt/Quarterm.	Komal	132 kv. Bina-Mugawali RTS line.
20	Sunil Kumar Daware	Govt	Sunil	
21	Santosh Singh Repart	Govt/Quarterm.	Santosh	
22	Kaarti Mandlor	Govt	Kaarti	132 kv. Chhauigaon - Nepanagar line.
23	Ramesh Singh	Govt	Ramesh	
24	Bhagwan Singh	Govt/Govt.	Bhagwan	

26	Ramkrishna Mishra	अर्थ/अर्थ	अर्थ	132 kv. Chhatrapur - Khajuraho line.
27	श्री ११ अर्थ	अर्थ/अर्थ	अर्थ	
28	अर्थ अर्थ	अर्थ	अर्थ	
29	Devendra Singh	अर्थ	अर्थ	132 kv. Chichli-Vadgaon line.
30	Said Mohammad	Business	अर्थ	
31	Rajendra Singh Dangi	अर्थ	अर्थ	
32	Dwarika Prasad	अर्थ	अर्थ	132 kv. Datiga-Bhandar line.
33	Santosh Kumar Tiwari	अर्थ	अर्थ	
34	Narayan Singh	Agri.	अर्थ	
35	Ganpat	Agri.	अर्थ	132 kv. Dewas-Agrat line.
36	Hem Singh	Labor/Agri.	अर्थ	
37	Babu Khan/Salim	अर्थ	अर्थ	
38	Lakhan Singh	अर्थ	अर्थ	132 kv. Dhar Teesgaon line.
39	Ramesh Das Bairagi	अर्थ	अर्थ	
40	Jeevan Lal Mehra	अर्थ	अर्थ	
41	Bhupendra Singh Patel	अर्थ	अर्थ	132 kv. Karakbel - Belkheda line.
42	Rameshwar Patel.	अर्थ	अर्थ	
43	Omkar/Shabhy	अर्थ	अर्थ	
44	Chhotalal/Dayaram	अर्थ	अर्थ	132 kv. Khargone - Fulwaniya DP line.
45	Narayan / Mangya	अर्थ	अर्थ	
46	अर्थ अर्थ	अर्थ	अर्थ	
47	अर्थ अर्थ	अर्थ	अर्थ	132 kv. Kharai-Kharai line.
48	Puran Singh	अर्थ	अर्थ	
49	Shro Bhiku	Labor	अर्थ	
50	Har Singh	अर्थ	अर्थ	132 kv. Kuleshi-Alisagar line.
51	Bhuchaniya	अर्थ	अर्थ	

52	वर्मा-रत्न सिंह	दाई	दाई	132 kv. Melanpur - Crohad line.
53	गुलाब लाल	चणन	दाई	
54	Rajesh Sharma	Service	+500	
55	Madiya/Kalu	दाई	दाई	132 kv. Manawar - Kukshi line.
56	Dhagwan/Cura	दाई	दाई	
57	Radheshyam/Babulal	दाई/दाई	दाई	
58	Karan Sharma	चणन	दाई	132 kv. Mehgaon - Pratapnagar line.
59	Rishi Kapaniya	दाई	दाई	
60	Arvind Mishra	दाई	दाई	
61	Sobhan Singh	दाई	दाई	132 kv. Narsinghpur - Dernagar line.
62	Ratan Singh Gond.	दाई	दाई	
63	Rajaram Thakur	दाई	दाई	
64	Seikh Mehboob guswami	दाई/चणन	दाई	132 kv. Narsinghpur - Dernagar line.
65	दाई/चणन	दाई	दाई	
66	दाई/चणन	दाई	दाई	
67	दाई/चणन	दाई/चणन	दाई	132 kv. Narsinghpur - Karakbel line.
68	दाई/चणन	दाई/चणन	दाई	
69	Bramod kumar	दाई	दाई	
70	Shiv Singh Patel.	दाई	दाई	132 kv. Tikangarh - Budhera line.
71	Mamulal Lodhi	दाई	दाई	
72	Ramkishan Rappol	दाई	दाई	
73	Bihari Reikwar	दाई	दाई	132 kv. Udaipur - Sidwani line.
74	Purshottam Raygawarshi	दाई	दाई	
75	Chatur Singh Ahir	दाई	दाई	
76	Ghasiram Sharma	दाई	दाई	132 kv. Vidisha - Gairatganj line.
77	Udham Singh Kishore	दाई	दाई	
78	Moti Lal Jatar.	दाई	दाई	

79	Navneet Ram Kuchwaha	Student -	<u>Navneet</u>	
80	Chandpedal			
81	Bapu Singh	gob	9th do	220 kv. Ashta - Dewas Chopda line.
82	Aur Kumar.	gob	gob	
83	Uday Singh	gob	3rd	
84	Narayan Singh	Business /	gob	222 kv. Depalpur - Pithampur line.
85	Toshwant Singh	Agri.	gob	
86	Shobharan Bhilala	Private job.	gob	
87	Bala Bhilala	gob	gob	220 kv. Julariya - Kulshi DCDS line.
88	Heera Lal Bhilala	gob	gob	
89	Kanchaiya Lal Dangri	gob	gob	
90	Ram Kumar Bai	gob / gob	gob	220 kv. Surapur Narsinghgarh line
91	Rajendra Singh	gob	gob	
92	Gata 3415 Gob	gob	gob	
93	Gangaram Dhanait	gob	gob	400 Betul PCCIL Betul 220 Interconnector line.
94	Rajesh Lillare	gob	gob	
95	Guleb Lillare	gob	gob	
96	Sukku chandrawarshi	gob	gob	132 kv. Chhindwara -
97	Khemchand karpeti	gob	gob	Sarmi line.
98	Hagorao Dandare (गोरगो दंडारे)	gob	gob	-

### Annexure 3 Comparison between LA Act, NRRP and ADB Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards

S No	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	<b>Objectives</b>				
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible	X	✓		-
2	If unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	X	✓		-
3	To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels	X	✓		-
4	To improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.	X	✓		-
	<b>Policy Principles</b>				
5	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.	X	✓	While the policy does not specify any requirement for screening of the project at an early stage for resettlement impacts and risks, the process for resettlement planning is defined.	Screening of all sub-projects in line with the IR checklist of ADB, towards enabling identification of the potential resettlement impacts and associated risks.
6	Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks	X	✓	Clause 23. (1) After completion of baseline survey and census of the affected families under section 21, and assessment of the requirement of land for resettlement under section 22, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall prepare a draft scheme or plan for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families after	

S No	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
				consultation with the representatives of the affected families including women and the representative of the requiring body.	
7	Carry out consultations with affected persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options.	X	✓	Clause 10 (ii) hold consultation with the affected persons while formulating a rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan;	In addition to the consultations with the affected population, the RP includes provisions for information dissemination about the project including the entitlement and resettlement options to the affected persons.
8	Establish grievance redressal mechanism	X	✓	Clause 14.—provides for appointment by the appropriate Government of an ombudsman for time bound disposal of grievances, etc.	Since the resettlement impacts are not envisaged to be significant, a project level GRM is included in the RP.
9	Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.	X	✓	Clause 4.—seeks to provide for social impact assessment study in certain cases in the proposed affected areas taking into consideration the impact that the project will have on public and community properties etc., and specify the ameliorative measures.	Social Impact Assessment, awareness campaigns, and social preparation phase will be done for any projects with significant impacts.
10	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value,	X	✓	Clause 36 provides for the option of land based resettlement strategies	Structure to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation

S No	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	(iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.				
11	If there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; provide transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	X	✓	Clause 30 – specifies that in case of involuntary displacement of less than four hundred families en masse in plain areas, or less than two hundred families en masse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Fifth Schedule or Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, all affected families shall be provided basic infrastructural facilities and amenities at the resettlement area as per the norms specified by the appropriate Government	Not envisaged under the proposed project. Therefore, the provision of alternative resettlement sites is not provided for in the RP.
12	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	X	✓	Clause 46. The project authorities shall, at their cost, arrange for annuity policies that will pay a pension for life to the vulnerable affected persons (such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above fifty years of age), of	

S No	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
				such amount as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government subject to a minimum of five hundred rupees per month.	
13	If land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status	X	✓		Not envisaged
14	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	X	✓	Clause 3 provides that non-titleholders who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years in the affected area preceding the date of declaration of the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason;	RP mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under Section 4(1) of the LAA will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters the start date of the project census survey.
15	Prepare a resettlement plan / indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons'	X	✓	Clause 23 provides for the preparation and content of the	-

S No	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.			Resettlement Plan to be prepared.	
16	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders	X	X	The approved scheme or plan for rehabilitation and resettlement shall be published in the Official Gazette by the appropriate Government	In addition to the publishing of the approved resettlement plan, the RP includes provision for disclosure of the various documents pertaining to RP implementation.
10	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts and / or indigenous peoples plan, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	X	✓	Clause 28—seeks to make it the responsibility of the requiring body to provide requisite funds to the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement for implementation of the scheme/plan for affected families; the requiring body to deposit 1/3rd cost of the scheme or plan with the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement on finalization of the scheme or plan.	-
17	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	X	✓	Clause 29— seeks to provide that the compensation award, full payment of compensation etc. shall precede actual displacement of affected families where land	

S No	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
				acquisition is on behalf of a requiring body.	
18	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	X	✓	Clause 10 - The formulation, execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement plan shall vest in the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.	