

Resettlement Plan (Draft)

September 2013

IND: Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission and Distribution System Improvement Project

Prepared by, Government of Madhya Pradesh through MP Transco, DISCOM –C, DISCOM-E and DISCOM-W.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	: Asian Development Bank
AH	: Affected Household
AP	: Affected Person
DP	: Displaced Person
BPL	: Below Poverty Line
DISCOM	: Distribution Company
DISCOM-C	: Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited
DISCOM-E	: Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited
DISCOM-W	: Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited
DPR	: Detailed Project Report
DCDS	: Double Circuit Double (circuit) Stringing
DCSS	: Double Circuit Single (circuit) Stringing
EA	: Executing Agency
FGD	: Focus Group Discussions
GOMP	: Government of Madhya Pradesh
GoI	: Government of India
GRC	: Grievance Redress Committee
HVDS	: High-Voltage Distribution System
IA	: Implementing Agency
IEE	: Initial Environmental Examination
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
T&D	: Transmission and Distribution
WHH	: Women Headed Household

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Executive Summary

1. The project has three components: (i) transmission system improvement, (ii) distribution system improvement, and (iii) capacity building for the executing agency staff.
2. 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. Eight persons 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 7.12 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.
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 21 locations/villages of various project districts during the month of July and August 2013, and were attended by 422 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 DISCOM offices. The RP will also be placed on DISCOM websites and the ADB website.
4. Consultations were carried out with stakeholders in July and August 2013. 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 and DISCOM 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. Any grievance not redressed by the GRC will be referred to the appropriate court of law.
6. The RP has been prepared based on a sample 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) 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) and three Madhya Pradesh power distribution companies DISCOM-C, DISCOM-E and DISCOM-W will serve as the executing agencies (EAs) as well as implementing agencies (IAs) for the project. MP Transco and each DISCOM 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 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 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.

8. A tentative budget has been estimation for the ~~implementation~~ of this RP, which amounts to Rs. 217 million (US\$ 4.3 million).

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The Project has three components: (i) transmission system improvement; (ii) distribution system improvement; and (iii) capacity building for the DISCOMs. The executing agencies (EAs/IAs) for the project will be MP Transco, DISCOM-C, DISCOM-E, and DISCOM-W.

2. The component on transmission system improvement will include building new substations, augmentation of existing substations to increase capacity, and building new transmission lines across all the three transmission voltage levels (132 kV, 220 kV, 400 kV). About 1,800 circuit-km of transmission line is proposed to be constructed under the project. A total of 32 new substations, comprising two 400 kV, four 220 kV and 26 132 kV substations, are proposed to be constructed. The total substation capacity addition under the project would be about 4,000 MVA.

3. The distribution system improvement component will include the construction of new 33/11 kV substations, bifurcation of overloaded 33 kV feeders, addition/augmentation of power transformer capacity at existing substations, installation of distribution transformers and capacitor banks. Approximately 2,225 circuit-km of 33 kV lines and 900 circuit-km of 11 kV lines are proposed for construction under the project. An additional 149 new 33/11 kV substations are proposed to be constructed and another 328 existing 33/11 kV substations to be upgraded.

4. The capacity building component will include supporting DISCOM-C's training center to provide training for the EA staff. The support to the training centre will involve funding for the construction of hostels, laboratory and associated facilities, provide consultants to develop curricula for various courses, train the trainers, and conduct a first round of training. Training will include induction training for new staff, and training on new technology, project management, procurement, monitoring and evaluation, financial management, and safeguards for existing staff. Ten trainers and 100 EA staff will be trained with the support of the project.

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

6. This draft RP is based on socio-economic survey and public consultations conducted in July and August 2013 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 and the three DISCOMs. This supplementary information will be provided for each component of the project by MP Transco and the respective DISCOMs, which will be used in updating and finalizing the RP.

7. There will be no acquisition of private land for substation sites of the project. All substations (32 of MP Transco, 79 of DISCOM-C, 30 of DISCOM-E, and 40 of DISCOM-W) will be constructed on the land procured/transferred from Government. The temporary resettlement impacts of erecting the transmission lines will be assessed, mitigated and managed by MP Transco in accordance with this Resettlement Plan. The impact of erecting poles for distribution lines by DISCOMs is negligible. The DISCOM distribution lines mainly follow the right-of-way of roads, canals, etc. As a result, poles and distribution lines will have no impact on land and other assets. 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.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

A. Transmission Projects

8. 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).

9. The land requirement for all the proposed 32 substations of MP Transco is estimated to be 135.75 ha. All substations will be located on state land. The project will not have any impact on forest or forest dwelling communities.

10. The land requirement for erecting the towers for 1375 km of transmission lines to be built in the project is estimated to be 7.12 ha. MP Transco defines the ROE and location of towers on the basis of a transact walk¹. 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

¹ 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, panchayat-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 to define help to avoid involuntary resettlement to the extent possible. This also helps to implement the project with out any resistance as the tentative alignment is being defined on participatory basis involving all stakeholders.

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.

11. 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.

B. Distribution Projects

12. The proposed land requirement for all 149 substations of the three DISCOMs is estimated to be 26.82 ha. All the substations are proposed to be located on Government land. Distribution lines at 11 kV and 33 kV traverse roadways and rivers, and do not cause any land use impacts or disturbances during construction. Description of impacts on land use is given in Table 1, and summary of land use is given in Table 2.

Table 1- Detailed Land Impacts of Each Project Component

Name of the Sub project	Number of substations of Line length in km	Transfer of Government Land (ha)	Permanent IR Impact: Private Land Acquisition (ha)	Temporary IR Impact: (Crops)/ Area (ha)	Mitigation Measures
1. Transmission System Improvements					The land requirements for all the 32 transmission substations is estimated to be 135.75 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.
A. Transmission substations					
400 kV	2	52.0	No	No	
220 kV	4	25.0	No	No	
132 kV	26	58.5	No	No	
Total	32	135.75	No	No	
B. Transmission lines					
400 kV	15	No	No	1.09	The impacts are temporary which will be limited to loss of one season crop (7.12 ha) and loss of trees along the right of way during construction of transmission lines.
220 kV	291	No	No	3.14	
132 kV	1,069	No	No	2.88	
Total	1,375		No	7.12	
2. Distribution System Improvements					
A.Substations 33 kV/11 kV					
DISCOM-C 33/11 kV	79	14.2	No	No	The proposed land requirements for all 149 sub stations estimated to be 26.8 ha. All the sub stations are proposed to be located in Government land. There is no encroachment. No squatter or kiosks structures are there. The land is free from any kind of encumbrances.
DISCOM-E 33/11 kV	30	5.4	No	No	
DISCOM-W 33/11 kV	40	7.2	No	No	
B. Distribution lines					
DISCOM-C 33 kV lines	571	NIL	No	No	The distribution lines will not pass through any forest area. Th

Name of the Sub project	Number of substations of Line length in km	Transfer of Government Land (ha)	Permanent IR Impact: Private Land Acquisition (ha)	Temporary IR Impact: (Crops)/ Area (ha)	Mitigation Measures
DISCOM-C 11kV lines	382	NIL	No	No	single/double-pole distribution line will not have any impact on land. The distribution lines mainly follow the road/canal ROW for which they obtain permission. Wherever it passes through agricultural land there is no impact on the land. The DISCOM defines the ROW for distribution on the basis of a walk-over survey. The local community, representatives of rural local body are present in the walk-over survey.
DISCOM-E 33 kV lines	1,441		No	No	
DISCOM-W 11 kV lines	340	NIL	No	No	
DISCOM-W 33 kV lines	213	NIL	No	No	
Total	2947	NIL	No	No	
3. Capacity Building					
Meter testing Lab and training centre hostels (2)		Within the premises of DISCOM-C	No	No	All the facilities will be created within the campus of DISCOM-C at Bhopal. The land is available.

Table 2 - Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

	Impacts	Quantity
1.	Total area of private land to be acquired	Nil
2.	Total area of Government land to be Transferred	155.37 ha
3.	Total area for crop compensation for temporary Impact	7.12 ha
4.	Total number of private fruit trees	To be assessed at the time of implementation
5.	Total number of affected households for crop compensation	To be assessed at the time of implementation
6.	Total number of titleholders	Nil
7.	Total number of non-title holders	Nil
8.	Total Number of vulnerable households	Nil

Source: MP Transco, DISCOMs, and assessments by PPTA consultants

III. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Socio Economic Profile of Subproject Area

13. A social analysis was made based on secondary data² and focus group discussions (FGDs) conducted in villages on the zones or circles where MP Transco and DISCOM 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. These zone/circles also cover the areas served by all the DISCOMs.

Table 3 - Socio-Demographic Profile of Study Area: 2001

² The analysis of data in this section has been done on the basis of Census of India 2001 data as the data for all variables/indicators in compatible platform was not available for 2011 Census.

	Zone/Circle of MP Transco	Family Size	Sex Ratio	% of ST	Literacy %	Work Participation rate (%)
	Bhopal	5.5	884	8.0	69.5	35.3
	Gwalior	6.2	858	11.2	56.7	41.1
	Indore	5.9	949	44.3	55.4	46.1
	Jabalpur	5.1	950	38.4	65.5	45.2
Districts Covered : <u>Bhopal</u> <u>Circle/zone-Districts- Raisen, Rajgarh, Bhopal. Gwallior</u> <u>Circle/zone-Bhind, Gwallior, Morena, Datia, Chattarpur, Sagar, Ashok Nagar. Indore</u> <u>Circle/zone- Dhar, Dewas, Indore, Khargon, Mandsor, Khandwa. Jabalpur</u> <u>Circle/zone-Balaghat, Narsinghpur, Jabalpur</u>						

Source: Census of India, 2001, Madhya Pradesh

14. From the Table 3, it is apparent that average family of the study area is of medium size ranging between 5 to 6 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 950. Literacy rate is the highest in the project impact area (PIA) of Bhopal zone, with nearly seventy percent literate persons, followed by PIA of Jabalpur zone with 65.5%. Gwalior and Indore zones have lesser literate persons, although both the areas recorded higher literacy rates than the state average of 44%. So far as work participation is concerned PIA of Indore zone scored the highest with 46.1% workers followed closely by Jabalpur zone with 45.2%. Cultivation and agricultural labor account for the livelihood of a majority of workers.

15. In respect of agricultural land holding, Gwalior zone has highest percentage of land less families (18%), which is also comparable with a high proportion of BPL families (33%). Again Gwalior is inhabited with 39% families with marginal holding up to 1 acre which is second highest, preceded by Jabalpur zone with nearly 43% families with marginal holding. Bhopal zone has the least proportion of landless families (13%) and also lowest proportion of families with marginal holding (29%). Incidence of landless households is the lowest in Indore zone (13%) which also has the least number of families with marginal holding (26%).

16. 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.

B. Gender

17. 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.

18. The project is expected to generate considerable employment for skilled and unskilled labor during construction, in which women can be employed.

19. A household survey conducted in MP³ 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%).

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Consultations

20. 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 Transco and DISCOMs. 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.

B. Consultations during Planning Stage

21. During the project formulation stage, MP Transco and DISCOMs 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 and DISCOM representatives, individuals, and groups from the community to make them aware of the proposed project.

22. The MP Transco and DISCOMs 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

³ Gunatilake et.al, 2012 Willingness to pay for good quality uninterrupted power supply in Madhya Pradesh, India, South Asia Working Paper Series, ADB, Manila.

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.

C. Findings of Focused Group Discussions

23. 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 4. More photographs and sample attendance lists of FGDs are presented in Annex 4.

Table 4 - Discussion Points of FGDs

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perceptions
General perception about the project	Almost all the villagers reported that they were aware of the project. People in general felt that the proper supply of electricity without voltage fluctuation will improve the economy of the area. Furthermore, the villagers believe that substations and transmission lines proposed under project will improve the electricity supply in their villages.
Support of local people for the proposed Project	People in all villages unequivocally support the project as it would benefit them.
Critical issue and concern of the local people about the project	None mentioned about any critical issues related to the project.
Criteria liked to be seen during project design, operation stage and construction	Adequate safety measures to be ensured during construction and post construction.
Employment potential in the project	Most villagers expect employment at the project sites during and after its implementation. Moreover, they perceive that the educated youth should get jobs during construction and after the construction of the project. Similarly, most of the villagers opined that they have utility vehicles and the project should use them during and after the implementation of project, whenever required. The villagers of different substation locations opined that some of the youths are diploma holders in electrical engineering and efforts should be made by project authorities to employ them.
Socio economic standing: land use, cropping pattern	Invariably agriculture and cash crop cultivation (Soyabean) are dominant occupation of the project area in all the villages. Similarly, agriculture, labor and services are the occupation of majority in the villages.
Sources of irrigation	Almost all the villages rely on natural resources like rainwater and/or canal. In most of the villages the lands are double and triple cropped. During winter season, villagers are dependent on ground water for irrigation.
Sources of power supply	All areas covered during consultation admitted of getting power from government sources.
Sources of electricity	Similarly, the source of electricity is the government grid for all the areas covered.

Issued Discussed	People's Views and Perceptions
Source of drinking water	For drinking water, all the villages use ground water besides other sources. Similarly the government supply of IPH water is used by some villages.
Loss of residential/ commercial structures, if any due to the project	No loss of structures or buildings anticipated.
Loss of community life such as any market places or community activities to be affected	None reported in terms of loss of community property.
Shortage of water for human consumption, irrigation, and other downstream uses	There is no shortage of water for human consumption. However, the villagers reported that there is shortage of water for irrigation.
Perceived benefits from project	Villagers perceive that the uninterrupted good quality of electricity supply will help in improving agricultural production, Majority of villagers feel that the job opportunities will improve for the people. Similarly, the villagers also perceive that they will get labor jobs during and after implementation of project. Some of the villagers feel that utility vehicle will be used during and after the implementation of project.
Village Committee	In all the villages, the decisions are taken by gram Panchayat and Gramsabha on critical and community related issues. All the Panchayat members and Sarpanch actively participate in decisions on any community related issues.
Other issuers	In most villages, people welcomed the project and agreed to cooperate during the implementation of the project. Some of the villagers demand that power should be available for 24 hours.
Involvement of people in Implementation	All participants during the consultations admitted that the local people will provide full cooperation for the implementation of the project.



FGD with Women Group at Tikwan village
33kV substation at Tikwan



FGD at Raipur village 33/11kV substation

D. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

24. 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.

25. 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.

26. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be finalized by PMU for the project as per the tentative format given in Table 5.

Table 5 - Format for Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Period	Agencies	Remarks
Stakeholder identification	Mapping of the project area	Jul-Aug 2013	EA Officials / TA Consultant	

Activity	Task	Period	Agencies	Remarks
Census and Socio-economic survey	Identified APs and collected socioeconomic information on APs	-	-	Not envisaged at this stage
Consultative meetings on resettlement mitigation measures	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, grievance redress mechanisms	Oct-Nov 2013	EA	-
Project information dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets to displaced persons (APs)	Oct-Nov 2013	EA	
Public Notification	Publish the list of affected lands/sites in a local newspaper; project commencement details	Oct-Nov 2013	EA	
Publicize the resettlement plan (RP)	Distribute leaflets or booklets in local language	Oct-Nov 2013	EA	
Full disclosure of the RP to APs	Distribute RP in local language to APs	Jan 2014	EA	
Web disclosure of the RP	RP posted on ADB and EA website	Feb 2014	EA	

E. Disclosure

27. MP Transco and the three DISCOMs 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 draft RP will be made available in local languages at relevant local government offices and at the PMU and site offices. The draft RP will be disclosed on ADB website and on the websites of MP Transco and each DISCOM. Subsequently, the final RP will also be disclosed on ADB website and on the websites of MP Transco and each DISCOM. Information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout the project preparation, and especially during the implementation of the project.

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Background

28. 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).

29. 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).

B. Land Acquisition Act 1894 (Central Act I of 1894)

30. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 generally governs land acquisition and compensation. However, as all the substations will be located on Government land, the need for land acquisition does not arise.

C. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (Central Act 13 of 1885)

31. 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 authority⁴ 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.

D. The Indian Electricity Act, 2003 (Central Act 36 of 2003)

32. 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

E. National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (Ministry of Rural Development), 2007

33. 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

⁴To be read along with Section 164 of India Electricity Act, 2003

to involuntary displacement of people are expected to address the rehabilitation and resettlement issues comprehensively.

34. 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 5.

F. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

35. 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.

36. 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.

37. 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.

G. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

38. 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.

H. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

39. 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 settlement⁵ 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.

⁵ ADB SPS 2009 (Safeguards Requirements 2) does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy encourages acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. Also, an independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement processes. In cases where the failure of negotiations would result in expropriation through eminent domain or the buyer could acquire the property regardless of its owner's decision to sell it or not, will trigger ADB's involuntary resettlement policy. The Safeguard Requirements 2 will apply in such cases, including preparing a resettlement plan.

- (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.

I. Valuation of Assets

40. 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.

41. 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.

42. 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'.

43. 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.

44. 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.

45. 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 sample⁶ 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.

46. 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.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

47. 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.

⁶For each EA, the recommended sample size is 10 valuation under each Division ensuring coverage of all types of crops/trees.

B. Cut-off Date for Entitlements

48. 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.

C. Entitlement Matrix

49. The Entitlement Matrix in Table 6 summarizes the main types of losses and the corresponding entitlements in accordance with the NRRP and ADB policies.

Table 6 - 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]			
a. Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)			
1		Acquisition of private lands is not required ⁷ . In case of private land acquisition is required, provisions Land Acquisition Act 1894 will be used and compensation ⁸ 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/- ⁹ will be given for land development; and if agricultural land is allotted, a onetime assistance of Rs.10,000/- ¹⁰ will be given for agricultural production.
2		Rehabilitation grant based on minimum wage for 750 days ¹¹ for agricultural land where livelihood is affected by the project and the landowner becomes landless or small farmer or marginal farmer	
3		In case of private land acquisition, an ex-gratia payment of Rs.20,000/- ¹² to land owners who could not be given land for land in lieu of land lost.	Compensation will be determined based on past sale statistics (circle rates / guideline value). 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
4		No physical displacements due to the project. In case of a any displacement, shifting assistance ¹³ of Rs.10,000/- for households who require to relocate due to the project	

⁷ This conclusion is based on sample site visits and information provided by the EAs

⁸ 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.

⁹ NRRP 2007 provides land development assistance to land owners (para 7.9.1)

¹⁰ NRRP 2007 provides agricultural production assistance to land owners (para 7.9.2)

¹¹ NRRP 2007 provides for 750 days minimum agricultural wages (para 7.19 read with 7.14)

¹² NRRP 2007 provides ex-gratia payment for linear acquisition (para 7.19)

¹³ NRRP 2007 provides for a lump sum of INR 10,000 per DH (para 7.11)

Ref No	Impact category	Entitlement	Description / Remarks
b. Loss of residential structure,			
1		Cash compensation at scheduled rates ¹⁴ 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 ¹⁵ 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	
c. Loss of Commercial structure			
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
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	If after acquisition, the remaining portion is viable, additional 25% of the compensation for affected portion will be paid as restoration grant. Alternate constructed shop in lieu of shop lost will be considered, if there are minimum 20 beneficiaries, and if feasible
4		Subsistence allowance ¹⁶ 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 ¹⁷	
d. Impacts to tenants (residential / commercial)			
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	
e. Impacts to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and Non-perennial crops:			
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	

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ NRRP 2007 provides for monthly subsistence allowance for 12 months for involuntary displacement (para 7.16)

¹⁶ NRRP 2007 provides for monthly subsistence allowance for 12 months for involuntary displacement (para 7.16)

¹⁷ NRRP 2007 prescribes not less than Rs.25,000/- (par 7.12)

Ref No	Impact category	Entitlement	Description / Remarks
		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.	
II. Impacts to squatters / Encroachers (non-title holders)			
a. Impacts to squatters			
1(a)		Loss of House: An alternative built house in line with IAY ¹⁸ / 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)		Loss of shop: An alternative built shop if feasible or Subsistence allowance ¹⁹ 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 demolish affected structure	Only business-owner of the shop will be eligible for assistance and the owner of the shop, if different and not the business-owner, will not be entitled for any assistance.
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. Impacts to encroachers			
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	
III. Loss of employment			
	To agricultural and non-agricultural workers/employees	Subsistence allowance based on monthly minimum wages for 1 month; Economic rehabilitation assistance consisting of training and preference in employment in the project	

¹⁸ 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)

¹⁹ NRRP 2007 provides for monthly subsistence allowance for 12 months for involuntary displacement (para 7.16) and restricted to 6-months in this project

Ref No	Impact category	Entitlement	Description / Remarks
IV. Impact to Vulnerable APs			
	Vulnerable APs in all impact category	<p>Annuity policies²⁰ will be arranged that will pay a monthly pension of minimum Rs.500 for life to the vulnerable affected persons, if feasible</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Training for skill development and assistance based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 6 months per Displaced Household</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>b) Vulnerable Households²¹ 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.</p>
V. Temporary Impacts			
a	Temporary loss of land and damage to crops during erection of towers and drawing transmission/distribution lines	Titleholders will be entitled for compensation for at market rate loss of crops/trees for one season and land will be restored back to its original condition.	The land owner will have the right to use the land after civil works are completed without causing damage to the tower or lines.
1		Non-title holders will be given 3-months notice to harvest standing crops.	
2			
VI. Loss of Community assets			
Relocation of community / cultural properties impacted or cash compensation in consultation with the community prior to demolition of impacted asset			
VII. Unidentified Impacts			
Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on provisions of this RP			

50. 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.

²⁰ NRRP 2007 provides for annuity policies for vulnerable

²¹ 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

VII. INCOME RESTORATION

51. 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 DISCOMs 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.

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

52. 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 Transco and DISCOMs 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 SOR²² provides a lump sum Rs.50,000 per location for construction of DCSS/DCDS²³ 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. 217 million. Tentative cost estimates are given in Table 7.

Table 7 - Resettlement Cost

Ref. No	Component	Unit	Unit Rate (in Rs)	Quantity	Amount (in Rs thousands)
1	Crop compensation	Location	50,000	3924 ²⁴	196,200
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				196,970
	Contingency @ 10%				19,697
	Total				216,667
	Rounded off to				216,700
	or say Rs million				217

²²SOR- Schedule of Rate

²³DCSS - Double Circuit Single Stringing

DCDS - Double Circuit Double Stringing

²⁴The lengths of transmission lines proposed under MP Transco are: 15km of 400kV; 291km of 220kV; and 1069km 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 3924, arrived at by dividing the length of transmission lines with their corresponding span.

IX. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A. Introduction

53. A grievance redressal mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced people's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social issues arising out of the project and RP implementation. The GRM is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project, and to be an effective way to address displaced people's concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation.

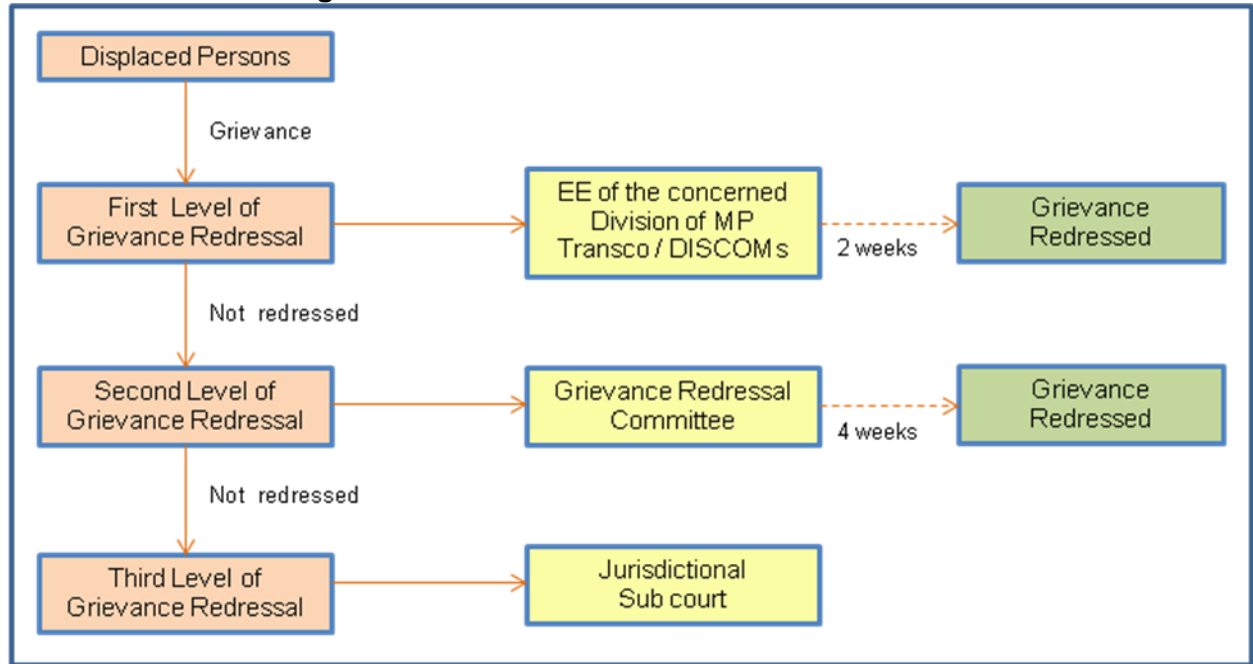
B. Grievance Redressal Committees

54. The EA will establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. The grievance redress mechanism will address affected persons' 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.

55. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed to ensure APs grievances are addressed and facilitate timely project implementation. Minor grievance will be redressed at the site level through the concerned project engineer and contractor failing which the case will be referred to the GRC. If the AP is not satisfied with the decision then he/she will have the right to approach the appropriate court of law for redressal.

56. The GRC will have representatives from, EA, the officer in PMU designated for safeguards compliance and elected member of the local body and representative of APs. The GRC will meet once in a month or as and when required by EA. The main responsibilities of the GRC are to: (i) provide support to APs on problems arising from land/property acquisition and crop/tree compensation; (ii) record AP grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them within 4 weeks; (iii) immediately inform the EA of serious cases; and (iv) report to APs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC and the EA. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost and other assistance. Grievances will be redressed within 4 weeks from the date of lodging the complaints. The GRCs will continue to function during the life of the Project including the defects liability period. The GRC will be formed with the help of higher authority having authority to designate the representatives to the GRC. Grievance redress procedure is shown in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1 - Grievance Redressal Procedure



X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

57. The Madhya Pradesh Power transmission Company (MP Transco) and three Madhya Pradesh power distribution companies; DISCOM-C (central distribution zone of Madhya Pradesh), DISCOM-E (eastern distribution zone of Madhya Pradesh) and DISCOM-W (western distribution zone of Madhya Pradesh) will serve as the executing agencies (EAs) and implementing agencies (IAs) for the project. Each DISCOM and MP Transco have 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 DISCOMs 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 responsibility 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 8.

Table 8 - Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Resettlement activities

Activities	Responsible Agencies
Project Initiation Stage	
Designating official for safeguards in PMU	MP Transco and DISCOMs
Finalization of sites for Sub stations and	MP Transco and DISCOMs

transmission lines	/PMU/Field Level Engineer/Contractor
Disclosure of sub-project details by issuing Notice	MP Transco and DISCOMs /PMU/Field Level Engineer.
Meetings at community/household level with APs for crop compensation etc	MP Transco and DISCOMs /PMU/Field Level Engineer.
RP Preparation and Updating Stage	
Census Survey for transmission line	MP Transco and DISCOMs /PMU/Field Level Engineer/Contractor
Conducting FGDs/meetings	MP Transco and DISCOMs /PMU/Field Level Engineer/Contractor
Finalizing entitlements	MP Transco and DISCOMs /PMU/Revenue Department
Fixing compensation for Crops	MP Transco and DISCOMs /PMU/Revenue Department
Disclosure of final entitlements etc	MP Transco and DISCOMs /PMU/Revenue Department
Approval of RP	ADB
Taking possession of land	EA/ MP Transco and DISCOMs
RP Implementation Stage	
Payment of Compensation	MP Transco and DISCOMs /PMU/Revenue Department
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	PMU/TMP Transco/DISCOM/Field level Engineer
Grievance redress	MP Transco and DISCOMs /PMU/Field level Engineer
Monitoring	MP Transco and DISCOMs /PMU/Field level Engineer
ADB-Asian Development Bank, AP-Affected person, DISCOM- Distribution Companies, EA-Executing Agency, FGD-focus group discussion, GRC-Grievance Redress Committee, Unit, PMU- Project Management Unit, RP-Resettlement Plan.	

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

58. 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.

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

59. 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.

60. **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.





61. **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.















62. **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 a external agency.

C. RP Implementation Schedule

63. 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 9.

Table 9 - RP Implementation Schedule

Activity	Progress (Year/Quarter)							
	2013		2014				2015	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Project Preparation Phase								
Screen sub-project impact								
Public consultation on sites for substations and transmission line alignment								
Prepare Resettlement Plan (RP)								

Prepare LA Plan (if required)								
Carry out Census Survey								
Updation of RP and ADB approval								
RP Implementation Phase								
Disclosure of RP on website and in local languages								
Public consultations								
Grievance Redressal 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								

Monitoring and Reporting Phase								
Monitoring and reporting to ADB								

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Internal Monitoring

64. Monitoring will be the responsibility of the EAs/IAs. Regular monitoring activities will be carried out internally by MP Transco and the DISCOMs through their PMUs to assess resettlement implementation progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems.

65. MP Transco and the DISCOMs 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.

66. MP Transco and DISCOMs 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.

Annex 1- Proposed Transmission and Distribution Project Components

Table 10: Proposed 400 kV projects

Subproject	Voltage	Transmission Line	Transmission line length (km)	Substation	Bay
A1	400kV	LILO of 400 kV Seoni to Bhilai SC line at Balaghat/Kirnapur DC	5	Balaghat/Kirnapur 400/132kV (2x100+40MVA) + 400kV FB(2)+132kV FB(4)	-
A2	400kV	LILO of both ccts of 400 kV Nagda - Rajgarh line at Badnawar (2xDC)	10	Badnawar 400/220kV (2x315MVA) + 400kV FB(4)+220kV FB(4) + 125MVAR bus reactor	-
A3	400kV	400/220kV Additional Transformer at Bhopal 400kV SS	-	1x315 MVA	-
A4	400kV	400/220kV Additional Transformer at Chegaon 400kV SS	-	1x315 MVA	-
A5	400kV	400kV Bus Reactor at Nagda 400kV SS	-	1x125 MVAR	-

LILO: Line-in line-out. A procedure to tap an existing transmission line to serve a substation.
DC: double circuit SC: single circuit FB: feeder bay SS: substation

Table 11: Proposed 220 kV projects

Subproject	Voltage	Transmission Line	Transmission line length (km)	Substation	Bay
B1	220kV	LILO of one circuit of Ashta 400 - Dewas 220kV DC line at Chapda 220kV SC (DC)	35	Upgradation of Chapda 132kV SS to 220kV (1x160MVA) + 220kV FB(2)	
B2	220kV	Pithampur (400kV) - Depalpur (220kV) DCSS line	35	Upgradation of Depalpur 132kV SS to 220kV (1x160MVA) + 220kV FB(1)	Pithampur400(1)
B3	220kV	LILO of 1 circuit of Bhopal - Hoshangabad 220kV DC line at Adampur 220kV SS (DC)	5	Adampur 220/33kV 2x50MVA + 220kV FB(2)	
B4	220kV	LILO of Badnagar - Raltam 220kV DC line at Badnawar 400kV S/S (2xDC)	20		
B5	220kV	Julwaniya (400kV)-Kukshi (220kV) line (DC)	80	Kukshi 220/132kV 160 MVA + 220kV FB(2) + 132kV FB(1)	Julwaniya400(2)

LILO: Line-in line-out. A procedure to tap an existing transmission line to serve a substation.
DC: double circuit SC: single circuit FB: feeder bay SS: substation

Table 12: Proposed 132 kV projects

Subproject	Voltage	Transmission Line	Transmission line length (km)	Substation	Bay
C1	132kV	Pithampur (220kV) - Pithampur-III (132kV) DCDS Line	15	Pithampur-III 132/33kV 63MVA + 132kV FB(2)	Pithampur220(2)
C2	132kV	Dewas (220kV) - Agrod (132kV) DCSS Line	30	Agrod 132/33kV 40MVA + 132kV FB(1)	Dewas220 (1)
C3	132kV	Badnagar220 - Chhayan 132kV DCSS Line	35	Chhayan 132/33kV 40MVA + 132kV FB(1)	Badnagar220(1)
C4	132kV	Second Circuit of Kukshi - Alirajpur 132kV line	42		Alirajpur (1)
C5	132kV	LILO of 132kV Badod-Garoth line at Shyamgarh (D/C)	25	Shyamgarh 132/33kV 40MVA + 132kV FB(2)	

C6	132kV	Dhar220 - Teesgaon 132kV DCSS Line	20	Teesgaon 132/33kV 40MVA + 132kV FB(1)	Dhar220(1)
C7	132kV	Chhegaon220 - Pandhana 132kV DCDS line	30	Pandhana 132/33kV 63MVA + 132kV FB(2)	Chhegaon220 (2)
C8	132kV	LILO Manawar - Kukshi DCSS line at Singhana (DC)	20	Singhana 132/33kV 40MVA + 132kV FB(2)	
C9	132kV	Julwania400 - Talakpura 132kV DCSS line	30	Talakpura 132/33kV 40MVA + 132kV FB(1)	Julwania400 (1)
C10	132kV	LILO of Ratlam - Meghnagar 132kV SC line at Petlawad DCDS (DC)	20		Petlawad (2)
C11	132kV	Dabra - Chinaur 132kV DCSS Line	35	Chinaur 132/33kV 40MVA + 132kV FB(1)	Dabra (1)
C12	132kV	Sabalgarh220 - Kelaras 132kV DCSS Line	25	Kelaras 132/33kV 63MVA + 132kV FB(1)	Sabalgarh220(1)
C13	132kV	LILO of Mungaoli Traction Feeder to Mungaoli (DC)	10	Mungaoli 132/33kV 63MVA + 132kV FB(2)	
C14	132kV	Stringing of 3rd conductor from Bina220 to Mungaoli (35km)	35		
C15	132kV	Malanpur220 - Gohad 132kV DCDS Line	22	Gohad 132/33kV 63MVA + 132kV FB(2)	Malanpur220(2)
C16	132kV	LILO one circuit of Mandideep-Hoshangabad 132kV line at Tamot	10	Tamot 132/33kV 40MVA + 132kV FB(2)	
C17	132kV	Shujalpur-Narsinggarh 220kV DCSS line (Initially charged on 132kV)	58	Narsinggarh 132/33kV 40MVA + 132kV FB(1)	Shujalpur220(1)
C18	132kV	Vidisha220 - Salamatpur 132kV DCSS line	25	Salamatpur 132/33kV 40MVA + 132kV FB(1)	Vidisha220 (1)
C19	132kV	Beragarh220 - Intkhedi 132kV DCDS line	18	Intkhedi 132/33kV 63MVA + 132kV FB(2)	Beragarh220 (2)
C20	132kV	Udaipura - Silvani 132kV DCSS line	25	Silvani 132/33kV 40MVA + 132kV FB(1)	Udaipura (1)
C21	132kV	Ashoknagar 220 kV - Kothiya 132kV DCSS line	35	Kothiya 132/33kV 40MVA +	Ashoknagar220 (1)

				132kV FB(1)	
C22	132kV	Second circuit of Gairatganj - Vidisha220 132kV line	56		Vidisha220 (1) Gairatganj (1)
C23	132kV	Second circuit of Betul220 - Gudgaon 132kV line	57		Betul220 (1) Gudgaon (1)
C24	132kV	Second circuit of Bairagarh - Shyampur	20		Bairagarh220(1) Shyampur (1)
C25	132kV	Chichli220 - Udaipura 132kV DCDS line (220kV line charged at 132kV)	58	Udaipura 132/33kV 40MVA + 132kV FB(2)	Chichli220 (2)
C26	132kV	Datiya220 - Bhandar 132kV DCSS Line	35	Bhandar 132/33kV 63MVA + 132kV FB(1)	Datiya220(1)
C27	132kV	Budhera - Bada Malehra 132kV DCSS Line	40	Bada Malehra 132/33kV 40MVA + 132kV FB(1)	Budhera(1)
C28	132kV	2nd ckt of Tikamgarh-Budhera 132kV DCSS Line	45		Tikamgarh(1) Budhera(1)
C29	132kV	LILO of 132kV Balaghat-Seoni/Katangi line at Waraseoni 132kV SS (2xD/C)	20	Waraseoni 132/33kV 40MVA + 132kV FB(2)	
C30	132kV	Narsinghpur220-Devnagar 132kV DCSS Line	30	Deonagar 132/33kV 40MVA + 132kV FB(1)	Narsinghpur220(1)
C31	132kV	Karakbel - Belkheda 132kV DCSS line	20	Belkheda 132/33kV 40MVA + 132kV FB(1)	Karakbel(1)
C32	132kV	Khurai - Khimlasa 132kV DCSS line	20	Khimlasa 132/33kV 40MVA + 132kV FB(1)	Khurai (1)
C33	132kV	Narsinghpur220kV - Karakbel 132kV DCDS line	50	Karakbel 132/33kV 40MVA + 132kV FB(2)	Narsinghpur220(2)
C34	132kV	LILO of both ckt of 132kV Balaghat-Bhanegaon Line at Balaghat/Kirnapur 4000kV S/s (2xD/C)	18		
C35	132kV	Second circuit of 132kV Tap Line from Balaghat - Katangi	40		Katangi (1)
C36	132kV	Second circuit of Chhatarpur - Khajuraho 132kV line	34		Chhatarpur(1) Khajuraho(1)
C37	132kV	Panagar 220 - Patan 132kV DCSS line.	40		Panagar220(1) Patan(1)

LILo: Line-in line-out. A procedure to tap an existing transmission line to serve a substation.

DC: double circuit SC: single circuit FB: feeder bay SS: substation

DCSS: Built for double circuits, but only a single circuit is strung

Table 13: Proposed capacity additions to substations

Subproject	Details	Voltage	Details	Capacity added
D1	Capacity addition	Betul 220 (2nd)	220/132kV Transformer	160 MVA
D2	Capacity addition	Kotar 220 (2nd)	220/132kV Transformer	160 MVA
D3	Capacity addition	Sidhi 220 (2nd)	220/132kV Transformer	160 MVA
D4	Capacity addition	Chhatarpur (2nd)	220/132kV Transformer	160 MVA
D5	Capacity addition	Mandideep 220 (2nd)	220/132kV Transformer	160 MVA
D6	Capacity addition	Bina 220 (3rd)	220/132kV Transformer	160 MVA

Table 14: Summary of Transmission Project Activities to be Financed under the Loan

Voltage Level	Line Length (km)	Line Length (circuit km)	Substations	Bus Reactors	Substation Capacity Added (MVA)	Bus Reactor Capacity Added (MVAR)
400 kV	15	30	2	2	1,458	250
220 kV	291	489	4	-	480	-
132 kV	1,069	1,299	26	-	1,318	-
Total	1,375	1,818	32	2	3,256	250

Table 15: New 33/11 kV Substations Proposed by Discom-C

S. no	Name /Details of the Substations	Location		
		District	Tehsil	Village
	Raisen Circle			
1	Amravad	Raisen	Badi	Amravad
2	Anghora	Raisen	Udaipiura	Anghora
3	Nayagaon (Maheshwari)	Raisen	Bareli	Nayagaon (Maheshwari)
4	Beganganj	Raisen	Beganganj	Beganganj
5	Sunwaha	Raisen	Beganganj	Sunwaha
6	Kalakhedi ki Badi	Bhopal	Huzur	Kalakhedi ki Badi
7	Bagsi	Bhopal	Bairasia	Bagsi
	Sehore Circle			
8	Chandbad Jagir	Sehore	Sehore	Chandbad Jagir
9	Khandwa	Sehore	Sehore	Khandwa
10	Samrdha	Sehore	Astha	Samrdha
11	Dabri	Sehore	Astha	Dabri
	Vidisha Circle			
12	Dabar Gaon	Vidisha	Tyonda	Dabar Gaon
13	Pipaliyaghat	Vidisha	Sironj	Pipaliyaghat
14	Kakaruwa	Vidisha	Vidisha	Kakaruwa
15	Sunkher	Vidisha	Lateri	Sunkher
16	Tilakhedi	Vidisha	Vidisha	Tilakhedi
17	Dangarwada	Vidisha	Vidisha	Dangarwada
	Rajgarh Circle			
18	Khilichipur	Rajgarh	Khilichipur	Khilichipur
19	Biaora	Rajgarh	Biaora	Biaora

S. no	Name /Details of the Substations	Location		
		District	Tehsil	Village
20	Goriyakheda	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Goriyakheda
21	Bawadikheda	Rajgarh	Pichhore	Bawadikheda
22	Dhabla	Rajgarh	Narsinghgarh	Dhabla
23	Bamnyakhedi	Rajgarh	Narsinghgarh	Bamnyakhedi
24	Dhamanda	Rajgarh	Samnapur	Dhamanda
25	Hasrod	Rajgarh	Biaora	Hasrod
26	Bangpura	Rajgarh	Khilchipur	Bangpura
	Hoshangabad Circle			
27	Khapariya	Hoshangabad	Seoni Malwa	Khapariya
28	Choukipura	Hoshangabad	Itasri	Choukipura
29	Nandwara	Hoshangabad	Pipariya	Nandwara
30	Temlawadi	Harda	Khirkia	Temlawadi
31	Adampur	Harda	Harda	Adampur
32	Aedabeda	Harda	Harda	Aedabeda
	Betul Circle			
33	Rampur	Betul	Shahpur	Rampur
34	Bharkawadi	Betul	Betul	Bharkawadi
35	Tiwarkhedi	Betul	Multai	Tiwarkhedi
36	Harda	Betul	Chicholi	Harda
37	Ratanpur	Betul	Chicholi	Ratanpur
38	Pthakheda	Betul	Ghodadongri	Pthakheda
39	Likhadi	Betul	Amla	Likhadi
40	Goregaon	Betul	Bhaisdehi	Goregaon
	Morena Circle			
41	Dhamkan	Morena	Jaurra	Dhamkan
42	Gureema	Morena	Sabalgarh	Gureema
43	Bawdipura	Morena	Sabalgarh	Bawdipura
44	Vijaygarha	Morena	Porsa	Vijaygarha
45	Sihoniya	Morena	Ambah	Sihoniya
46	Rajodha	Morena	Porsa	Rajodha
47	GarhiKheda	Morena	Jaurra	GarhiKheda
	Shivpuri Circle			
48	Kheru Hotel	Shivpuri	Shivpuri	Kheru Hotel
49	Bachron	Shivpuri	Pichhore	Bachron
	Bhind Circle			
50	Konhar	Bhind	Mehgaon	Konhar
51	Rampura	Bhind	Bhind	Rampura
52	Kanathar	Bhind	Mehgaon	Kanathar
	Sheepur Circle			
53	Sheepur 2	Sheepur	Sheepur	Sheepur 2
54	Charond	Sheepur	Sheepur	Charond
55	Gohta	Sheepur	Vijaypur	Gohta
56	Radep	Sheepur	Badoda	Radep
57	Shyampur	Sheepur	Veerpur	Shyampur
	Gwalior O&M Circle			
58	Karhi	Gwalior	Dabra	Karhi
59	Khurari	Gwalior	Murar	Khurari
60	Sirsod	Gwalior	Murar	Sirsod
61	Rangavan	Gwalior	Murar	Rangavan
62	Badera	Gwalior	Murar	Badera
	Guna O&M Circle			
63	Ghatawada	Guna	Aron	Ghatawada
64	Manpur	Guna	Guna	Manpur
65	Pathi	Guna	Bamhori	Pathi
66	Kherikhata	Guna	Guna	Kherikhata
67	Barkheda Nai	Ashoknagar	Shadora	Barkheda Nai

S. no	Name /Details of the Substations	Location		
		District	Tehsil	Village
	City Circle Bhopal			
68	Amrita Kutiram	Bhopal	Huzur	Amrita Kutiram
69	Jhatkheda	Bhopal	Huzur	Jhatkheda
70	MVM College	Bhopal	Huzur	MVM College
71	Sabji Mandi	Bhopal	Huzur	Sabji Mandi
72	CTO (Dev Lok)	Bhopal	Huzur	CTO (Dev Lok)
73	BMHRC	Bhopal	Huzur	BMHRC
74	Chola Dusherrra Maidan	Bhopal	Huzur	Chola Dusherrra Maidan
75	Maholi	Bhopal	Huzur	Maholi
76	Copta	Bhopal	Huzur	Copta

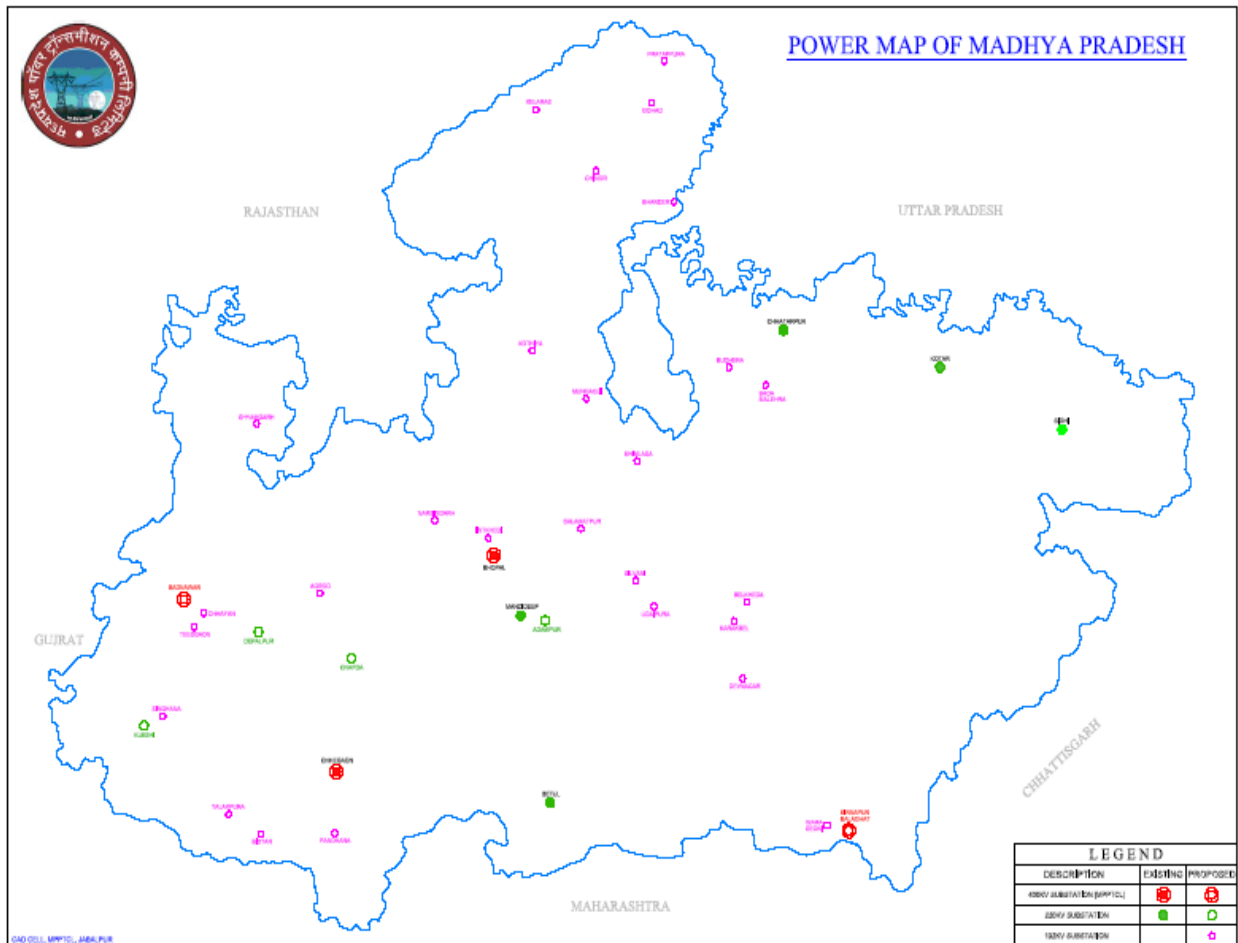
Table 16: New 33/11 kV Substations Proposed for Discom-E

Sl. No.	Name of circle	Proposed location of new S/s
1	2	3
1	JBP (OM&M)	Belkhadu
2	Seoni	Lakhanwada
3	Seoni	Chargaon
4	Seoni	Madhai
5	Seoni	Jam
6	Seoni	Changotola
7	Seoni	Dongargaon
8	Narsinghpur	Umariya
9	Narsinghpur	Raipur
10	Narsinghpur	Sunehti
11	Narsinghpur	Singhpur-Chichali
12	Chhindwara	Hirwadi
13	Chhindwara	Belkheda/Signa
14	Chhindwara	Mankadehi
15	Chhindwara	Binjhawada
16	Chhindwara	Bijuri
17	Sagar	Ramnagar
18	Chhatarpur	Sunwani kala
19	Chhatarpur	Hardua Khamaria
20	Rewa	Itahakala
21	Rewa	Akauri
22	Rewa	Bakchera/Pahadiya
23	Satna	Mukundpur
24	Satna	Shyamnagar
25	Satna	Jigna
26	Satna	Pondi
27	Satna	Bharjuna
28	Shahdol	Pipratola
29	Shahdol	Amarpur
30	Shahdol	Balhod

Table 17: New 33/11 Substations Proposed for Discom-W

S.No	Name/details of the sub stations	Location		
		Districts	Tehsil	Village
1	South Divison Indore	Indore	Indore City	Indore Town
2	I.G Office Indore	Indore	Indore City	Indore Town
3	Amar Tekari Indore	Indore	Indore City	Indore Town
4	Awlai	Indore	Mhow	Awlai
5	Kishanganj	Indore	Mhow	Kishanganj
6	Khalkhala	Indore	Sanwer	Khalkhala
7	Chhota Bangarda	Indore	Indore City	Indore Town
8	Nawali	Khandwa	Pandhana	Nawali
9	Bilankheda	Khandwa	Pandhana	Bilankheda
10	Talwadi	Burhanpur	Khaknaar	Talwadi
11	Collector Office Burhanpur	Burhanpur	Burhanpur	Burhanpur Town
12	Mohammadpur	Khargone	Gogawa	Mohammadpur
13	Durgapur	Khargone	Kasrawad	Durgapur
14	Chitawad	Khargone	Sanawad	Chitawad
15	Hirapur	Khargone	Sanawad	Hirapur
16	Rakhi Bujurg	Barwani	Pansemal	Rakhi Bujurg
17	Kabarwa	Dhar	Manawar	Kabarwa
18	Meghapura	Dhar	Dhar	Meghapura
19	Kawada	Dhar	Dahi	Kawada
20	Phoolgawadi	Dhar	Sardarpur	Phoolgawadi
21	Badi Khattali	Jhabua	Jobat	Badi Khattali
22	Pitol	Jhabua	Jhabua	Pitol
23	Ruee	Ujjain	Ghatiya	Ruee
24	Banjari	Ujjain	Khachrod	Banjari
25	Pinglesher	Ujjain	Ujjain	Pinglesher
26	Palduna	Ujjain	Barnagar	Palduna
27	Neori Phata	Dewas	Sonkatchh	Neori Phata
28	Gadagaon Nimasa	Dewas	Satwas	Gadagaon Nimasa
29	Ponasa	Dewas	Hatpipliya	Ponasa
30	Siroliya	Shajapur	Shajapur	Siroliya
31	Tajpur Ukala	Shajapur	Shujalpur	Tajpur Ukala
32	Dharola	Shajapur	Nalkheda	Dharola
33	Mamatkheda	Ratlam	Piploda	Mamatkheda
34	Piplodi	Ratlam	Jaora	Piplodi
35	Jamalpura	Mandsaur	Mandsaur	Jamalpura
36	Kothda Bahadur	Mandsaur	Sitamau	Kothda Bahadur
37	Garoda	Mandsaur	Daloda	Garoda
38	Khankhedi	Neemuch	Manasa	Khankhedi
39	Barkheda	Neemuch	Manasa	Barkheda
40	Jaliner	Neemuch	Manasa	Jaliner

Annex 2 - Locations of MP Transco Substations to be built



Annex 3 - Site Photographs





Patha piparia village, Narsingpur Tehsil, Narsingpur District (132 kV substation - Debnagar)



Bhopal – Land for upgrading of existing substation (400 kV substation - Bhopal)



Amroha Village, Raisen District (132 kV substation - Salamatpur)



Junia Village, Silwani Tehsil, Raisen District (132 kV substation - Silwani)



Purena Village, Udaipura Tehsil, Raisen Dist (220 kV substation - Udaipur)



Tikhwan Village - Land behind agricultural field (33/11 kV substation - Tikhwan)

 <p data-bbox="186 653 675 709">Maheshwar Village, Bareli Tehsil, Raisen Dist (33/11 kV substation - Maheswar)</p>	 <p data-bbox="824 653 1386 709">Samnapur Jagir Village, Bareli Tehsil, Raisen District (33/11 kV substation - Samnapur)</p>
 <p data-bbox="186 1180 748 1236">Jammna Ganesh Village, Narsingarh Tehsil, Rajgarh District (132 kV substation - Narsingarh)</p>	 <p data-bbox="824 1180 1398 1236">Laksharpur Village, Narsingarh Tehsil, Rajgarh District (33/11 kV substation - Laksharpur)</p>
 <p data-bbox="186 1707 703 1751">Khalkhala Village, Sanwer Tehsil, Indore District (33/11 kV substation - Khalkhala)</p>	 <p data-bbox="824 1707 1417 1751">Kishanganj Village, Mhow Dist, Veterinary College Land (33/11 kV substation - Kishanganj)</p>



Nathedu Village, Mhow Tehsil, Indore District (33/11 kV substation - Hazalpur)









Khera Village, Badnawar Tehsil, Dhar District (400 kV substation - Dhar)



Existing 33/11 kV substation land and additional 2500sq.m govt land being transferred 1(32 kV substation – Chhayan)



Dhular Village, Pandhana Tehsil, Khandwa District (132 kV substation - Pandhana)

 <p>Bilankhurd, Khandwa District (33/11kV substation - Bilankhurd)</p>	 <p>Gohad Village, Gohad Tehsil, Bhind Dist (132 kV substation - Gohad)</p>
 <p>Kakardha Village, Chinor Tehsil, Gwalior District (132 kV substation - Chinor)</p>	 <p>Garikhera Village, Netera-Jaura Tehsil, Morena District (33/11 kV substation - Garikhera)</p>
 <p>33/11 kV substation - Dhankhan</p>	 <p>Reejhoni Village, Kailarash Village, Morena District (132 kV substation - Kailaras)</p>



Babripura Village, Sabalgarh Tehsil, Morena District
(33/11 kV substation - Baripura)



Raipur Village, Gadarwara Tehsil, Narsinghpur District
(33/11 kV substation - Raipur)

Annex 4 - Signed Attendance Sheet and List of participants FGD/Consultations

Samples of Attendance sheets at FGDs

ADB TA8374:IND
Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission and Distribution System
Improvement Project

Public Consultations / Focus Group Discussion

Attendance Sheet

Date : 23/7/2012
Place : Silwani A (Sub Station, TRANSCO), Village JUNTA

S.No	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature
①	श्री 245 अंगीत श्री 245	पेपर एडिटर, चिन्ता	[Signature]
②	श्री 2/6 श्री श्री	विकास	[Signature]
③	श्री 3/10 श्री श्री	श्री, 'विकास'	[Signature]
④	श्री 2/12 श्री श्री	॥	[Signature]
⑤	श्री 3/10 श्री श्री	॥	[Signature]
⑥	श्री 2/12 श्री श्री	॥	[Signature]
⑦	श्री 2/12 श्री श्री	॥	[Signature]
⑧	श्री 2/12 श्री श्री	॥	[Signature]
⑨	श्री 2/12 श्री श्री	॥	[Signature]
⑩	श्री 2/12 श्री श्री	॥	[Signature]

Cont-2

ADB TARETA-IND
Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission and Distribution System
Improvement Project

Public Consultations / Focus Group Discussion

Attendance Sheet

Cont

Date : 23/9/23			
Place : SIKHAR - SUB STN TRANS-0 VILLAGE - Dham			
S.No	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature
①	श्री. अनिल कुमार शर्मा	"	
②	श्री. रमेश कुमार शर्मा	"	
③	श्री. राजेश शर्मा	"	
④	श्री. प्रदीप	"	
⑤	श्री. रमेश	"	
⑥	श्री. अजय	"	
⑦	श्री. अजय	"	

List of Officials Consulted during FGDs

S.No	Name & Designation	Department / Division	Phone Number
1	Mr. Umesh Rautji M.D	MP Transco	-
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3	Mr. S.N. Goyal C.E (Extra High Tension)	MP Transco	+91 94258 05161 0761- 2702 116 / 268
4	Mr. S.P Gupta S.E (Transmission)	MP Transco	
5	Mr. M.M. Kulkarni E.E (Substation Design)	MP Transco	+91 94258 05246
6	Mr. Rajesh Divedi E.E (EHT - C)	MP Transco	+91 94258 05156
7	Mr. D.S. Thakur A.E (EHT - C)	MP Transco	+91 94258 05196
8	Mr. R.K. Rathore Surveyor (EHT - C)	MP Transco	+91 98275 50782
9	Mr. Durga Prasad Badkur S.E (EHT - C)	MP Transco Central	+91 94258 05139
10	Mr. Ajay Kumar Pandey E.E (Civil)	MP Transco Central	+91 94258 05218
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12	Mr. D.D. Lowanshi E.E (EHT)	MP Transco Central	+91 94258 05133
13	Mr. Rajrsh Kumar Srivatsav A.E (Civil)	MP Transco Central	+91 94258 05221
14	Mr Bipin Khare J.E (Civil)	MP Transco Central	+91 94258 04793
15	Mr. D.N. Shukla E.E (O&M), Bareli	DISCOM-C	+91 94069 02152
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17	Mr. S.R. Pali J.E (O&M), Bareli Rural	DISCOM-C	+91 94069 02703
18	Mr. L.N. Patidar D.E.E., Narsingarh Divn	DISCOM-C	+91 94069 02493
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20	Mr. Rajesh Mahour E.E, Mhow Divn	DISCOM-C	+91 89899 83789
21	Mr. N.C. Gupta S.E, Ujjain Circle	DISCOM-W	
22	Mr.V.P. Singh E.E., Pandhana, Bavnagar Divn	DISCOM-W	+91 94245 89676
23	Mr. S.R. Moghe Addl S.E. (C)	MP Transco West	+91 94250 63059
24	Mr. S.C. Dubey E.E (EHT - C)	MP Transco West	+91 94258 05134
25	Mr. P.B. Dixit A.E (Civil)	MP Transco West	+91 94258 05122
26	Mr. R.S. Tomar Addl. S.E (O&M), Pandhana Divn	DISCOM-W	+91 94259 27095
27	Mr. T.R. Chowdry J.E., Rusthampur DC	DISCOM-W	+91 94259 84097

S.No	Name & Designation	Department / Division	Phone Number
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31	Mr. Manish Jain E.E (C), Indore	MP Transco West	+91 94258 05209
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34	Mr. S.A. Rizvi S.E (EHT-C), Gwalior	MP Transco Central	+91 94258 05116
35	Mr. O.P Sharma E.E (EHT-C), Gwalior	MP Transco Central	+91 94258 05053
36	Mr. Amit Kumar A.E (EHT-C), Gwalior	MP Transco Central	+91 94258 06915
37	Mr. Rajeev Sikarwar A.E (Civil), Gwalior	MP Transco Central	+91 94258 04743
38	Mr. Lokesh Srivastav J.E (Civil), Gwalior	MP Transco Central	+91 89897 39876
39	Mr. R.C. Bansal E.E (EHT-C), Gwalior	MP Transco Central	+91 94258 05119
40	Mr. Ajay Dugad E.E., ADB-III	DISCOM-E	+91 94251 54407
41	Mr. R.R. Singh S.E	DISCOM-E	+91 94069 02340
42	Mr. C.B. Dixit E.E., Sabalgarh	DISCOM-E	+91 94069 02275
43	Mr. B.P. Goyal A.E., Jaura	DISCOM-E	+91 94069 02523
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45	Mr. D.K. Soni A.E., Gadawara Divn	MP Transco East	+91 94258 06343
46	Mr. L.P. Khatik E.E (STC), Narsinghpur-Gadawara Divn	MP Transco East	+91 94258 06323
47	Mr. Dilip Bhalari J.E., Gadawara Divn, Nodal Officer ADB	DISCOM-E	+91 94070 30026
48	Mr. Rakesh Kumar Singh J.E., Nodal FSP, Gadawara Divn	DISCOM-E	+91 88174 26442
49	Mr. V.S. Parasar A.E (STC), Narsinghpur Divn	DISCOM-E	+91 94258 06325

Annex 5 - Photographs of FGD/Consultations

	
<p><i>Belkheda Village, Shahpur Tehsil, Jabalpur District (132 kV substation - Belkheda)</i></p>	<p><i>Junia Village, Silwani Tehsil, Raisen District (132 kV substation - Silwani)</i></p>
	
<p><i>Purena Village, Udaipura Tehsil, Raisen Dist (220 kV substation - Udaipur)</i></p>	<p><i>Tikhwan Village (33/11 kV substation - Tikhwan)</i></p>
	
<p><i>Maheshwar Village, Bareli Tehsil, Raisen Dist (33/11 kV substation - Maheswar)</i></p>	<p><i>Samnapur Jagir Village, Bareli Tehsil, Raisen District (33/11 kV substation - Samnapur)</i></p>



Jammna Ganesh Village, Narsingarh Tehsil, Rajgarh District (132 kV substation - Narsingarh)



Khalkhala Village, Sanwer Tehsil, Indore District (33/11kV substation - Khalkhala)



Kishanganj Village, Mhow Dist, Veterinary College Land(33/11 kV substation - Kishanganj)



Dhular Village, Pandhana Tehsil, Khandwa District (132 kV substation - Pandhana)



Bilankhurd, Khandwa District (33/11kV substation - Bilankhurd)



Garikhara Village, Netera-Jaura Tehsil, Morena District (33/11 kV substation - Garikhara)



*Babripura Village, Sabalgarh Tehsil, Morena District
(33/11 kV substation - Baripura)*



*Raipur Village, Gadarwara Tehsil, Narsinghpur District
(33/11 kV substation - Raipur)*

Annex 6 - 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
	Objectives			-	
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	✓		-
	Policy Principles				
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 consultation with the representatives of the affected families including women and the representative of the requiring body.	-
7	Carryout 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.

S No	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	Objectives			-	
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, (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.	X	✓	Clause 36 provides for the option of land based resettlement strategies	Structure to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation
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.

S No	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	Objectives			-	
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 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' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	X	✓	Clause 23 provides for the preparation and content of the 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)	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

S No	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	Objectives			-	
	understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders				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 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.	