



Addendum to RAP and LRP for RUMSL's 1500 MW Solar Park Project and associated infrastructure across Neemuch, Agar and Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh

Addendum to Volume I (Final Report)

03 May 2021

Project No.: 0528741

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Document details	This is the Addendum to Volume I of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) consolidated across RUMSL's 1500 MW solar park project and transmission line in Madhya Pradesh, India. The deliverable is intended to summarise and document the changes in understanding of impacted land, assets and households and the magnitude of impacts from the land procurement for the project. This document provides the revised impacts and entitlements for the eight units in Agar, Shajapur and Neemuch districts of Madhya Pradesh. This addendum should be read in continuation with the Volume I
Document title	Addendum to RAP and LRP for RUMSL's 1500 MW Solar Park Project and associated infrastructure across Neemuch, Agar and Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh
Document subtitle	Addendum to Volume I (Final Report)
Project No.	0528741
Date	03 May 2021
Version	2.0
Author	ERM India Private Limited
Client Name	Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited (RUMSL)

Document history

Version	Revision	Author	Reviewed by	ERM approval to issue		Comments
				Name	Date	
Draft	1.0	Akshita Misra	Rutuja Tendolkar Sumati Bhatia	Ajay Pillai	16 th April 2021	Issued to RUMSL for their review and feedback
Final	2.0	Akshita Misra	Rutuja Tendolkar Sumati Bhatia	Ajay Pillai	03 May 2021	Issued to RUMSL final report

Signature Page

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Addendum to Volume I (Final Report)



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1. ADDENDUM TO VOLUME I RAP-LRP

1.1 Introduction and Context

Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited (RUMSL) has been authorized by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Development (MNRED) to develop three solar parks (including internal power evacuation infrastructure and associated transmission lines) with an aggregate capacity of 1500 MW (hereafter referred to as the Project or the 1500 MW Project). These parks are to be developed across the districts of Neemuch, Agar-Malwa and Shajapur in Madhya Pradesh, India. The World Bank (WB) intends to finance the Project and/or its associated facilities. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is providing transaction advisory to RUMSL to implement a competitive bidding and tender process to support the development of the three solar parks.

In order to align the Project to the requirements of the WB and IFC, RUMSL appointed ERM India Private Limited (ERM) to undertake an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of each of the three solar parks and their associated facilities. This requirement was based on the outcome of the Environmental and Social Screening and Scoping Assessment commissioned by IFC for the 1500 MW project in 2018. While the Project does not require any regulatory environmental approvals, the ESIA for each solar park has been developed to align with the requirements of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) dated June 2017 of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). The scope of the ESIA additionally included two technical studies; i.e.

- Resettlement Action Plan and Livelihood Restoration Plan (RAP&LRP) for each of the three solar parks and their associated evacuation infrastructure; and
- Development of the approach and strategy to undertake Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), which includes an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP).

This addendum has been prepared to document the changes to the Resettlement Action Plan and Livelihoods Restoration Plan for the 1500 MW Solar Park Project, resulting from the decision to only procure private and patta land using the MP Mutual Consent -based Land Purchase Policy 2015, without the option to compulsorily acquire land using the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act. Based on the same, the transaction linked to private and patta land will be reclassified from negotiated settlement to a voluntary land transaction.

1.1.1 Purpose of this Addendum

The implications of this decision by RUMSL, are explained below and this note in the current appendix is to be read in conjunction with the RAP documents (RAP and LRP for RUMSL's 1500 MW Solar Park Project and associated infrastructure across Neemuch, Agar and Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh Vol I, Vol II A to D).

This decision has implications for the application of the reference framework on project affected households and the categorisation of identified impacts as 'involuntary' applies only to informal users and community-based impacts and not to private and patta land titleholders. In turn, this will result in changes to the entitlements in the RAP-LRP, those entitled, and the overall provisions (resources, time and implementation arrangements) to deliver these.

1.1.2 Caveats

The following caveats should be noted:

- Involuntary resettlement in terms of restrictions of land access and easement procurement through the District Collector will still apply to the TL and thus, this addendum does not have any changes for the same;

- RUMSL is yet to confirm that compulsory land acquisition will not be triggered in the case of: (a) any parcels with disputes and/or where there are multiple titleholders, the course of action if at least one titleholder does not consent; and (b) decision in case a land parcel is in the middle of the khasra and/or footprint;
- The addendum only notes key entitlement related changes to the RAP and LRP should the land transaction be considered willing buyer willing seller. All other entitlements and references contained in Vol I and Vol II A, B, C & D) remain unchanged.

1.2 Proposed Land Procurement Process for Private and Patta Land

Volume I, Section 2 provides the summary of the land requirement. Of the total land requirement, ~91 percent is government land, however, less than 10 percent is private and patta land. As part of the draft final RAP-LRP for the project (Section 2.3.2.1), the overall private and *patta* land procurement was considered as a **negotiated settlement** in accordance to IFC PS 5, i.e. in which the buyer (RUMSL through the Government of Madhya Pradesh) can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller (private and patta land owners) fail.

However, in keeping with the email received on 23rd March 2021, RUMSL communicated that private and patta land procurement would only be done through the willing purchase/sale of land in keeping with the MP Mutual Consent-based Land Purchase Policy and no legal restrictions or expropriation will be imposed on the owners, confirming that the government will not compulsorily acquire the parcels of land where the owners refuse to sell under the provisions of the MP Mutual Consent-based Land Purchase Policy. In keeping with this decision, the private and patta land procurement for this project may be considered as willing buyer willing seller transaction, subject to a few clarifications regarding plans to manage situations where the land procurement is not consented to, by the owners. The situations which need further clarification are discussed below, however for the purpose of the document, it is taken to be confirmed that expropriation will not be used in any of the circumstances noted below.

- A private land parcel is located within the boundary (not at the edge) and the titleholder refuses to give consent for land purchase. In this case, it is assumed that if the negotiations fail, RUMSL will exclude the concerned land parcel and maintain access to the same
- If there are multiple titleholders for a parcel and a few titleholders among them do not consent. In this case, it is assumed that RUMSL will facilitate negotiations with all the titleholders until a decision is mutually agreed
- If there are disputes among titleholders and/or if the titleholder challenges RUMSL's first offer in court, it is assumed that RUMSL will participate in negotiations (in the case of disputes) or follow the decision of the court.

1.3 Applicable Reference Framework

Following from the understanding developed above, the reference framework for the Project and its applicability is revised as follows.

Table 1.1 Revision in Applicable Reference Framework for RAP-LRP

Reference Framework	Applicable in Negotiated Settlement Scenario		Applicable in Willing Buyer Willing Seller Scenario	
	Private/Patta Land Owners	Informal Users	Private/Patta Land Owners	Informal Users
State-specific and Central Regulations on Land Procurement and Diversion of government land				

Reference Framework	Applicable in Negotiated Settlement Scenario		Applicable in Willing Buyer Willing Seller Scenario	
	Private/Patta Land Owners	Informal Users	Private/Patta Land Owners	Informal Users
MP Land Revenue Code, 1959 (as amended)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MP Consent –based Land Purchase Policy, 2014	Yes	No	Yes	No
The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 and MP Rule 2015	Yes	Yes	No	No
MP Market Value Rules " MP Bajar Mulya Margdarshak siddhanton ka Banaya Jana Tatha Unka Punrikshan Niyam"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Relevant International Standards and Guidance				
World Bank Operational Manual 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
IFC Performance Standard 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
IFC Performance Standard 5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
IFC Draft Good Practice Handbook on Land Acquisition and Resettlement (2019) ¹	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
ESMF for MNRE	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

As can be seen in the table above, the decision to undertake private/patta land procurement for the Project only through a voluntary process, will result in changes in the applicable regulations and international standards especially with respect to the private/patta land owners.

Since the RFCTLARR 2013 will not be used, international standards such as IFC PS 5 (and associated handbooks) and WB OP 4.12, will no longer apply for the private/patta land procurement process, which will be strictly a willing-buyer-willing-seller transaction, with no threat of compulsory acquisition.

As the ESMF for MNRE does not apply in cases of voluntary land procurement (WBWS), the provisions of the same are not applicable for private/patta land procurement.

¹ https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/74f457f6-ddf7-44ec-87bb-fed991b978fc/Draft_Resettlement+Handbook_Disclosure_March132019_Final.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=mBUIKCf

However, it should be noted that this decision to purchase land based on WBWS, does not impact the applicability of the regulations and international standards on informal users and their involuntary displacement due to the procurement of government land occupied/used by them. For this land procurement, the provisions of the RAP-LRP will apply.

1.4 Revised Impacts and Entitlements

Based on the above, this section provides an understanding of the changes in impacts resulting from land procurement, the updated impacted entities eligible under the RAP-LRP, the updated entitlements identified and the budget for the implementation of the RAP-LRP.

1.4.1 Update of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

The following table summarises involuntary land and natural-resource based impacts across the Project and its associated infrastructure. This table has been accordingly updated to reflect the change in the categorisation of the private/patta land procurement from “Negotiated Settlement” to “Willing Buyer Willing Seller”. The cells highlighted in grey are the ones associated with a change in impacts due to this decision, either in terms of applicability or magnitude.

Table 1.2 Revised Land and Natural Resource-based Impacts for RAP-LRP

Category of Impact	Summary of Impact – Neemuch Solar Park	Summary of Impact – Agar Solar Park	Summary of Impact – Shajapur Solar Park
Impact on Residential Structures leading to physical displacement due to procurement of private, patta and government land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The present project footprint will affect 24 residential structures in the 3 units. These structures are associated with 23 PAHs. The total homestead area to be impacted is 6.03 ha. These impacts are likely to have an overall medium magnitude due to the number of structures to be impacted. However, if the 2 clusters with 20 structures in Badi are excluded in keeping with the Patwari recommendation, this magnitude is may be reduced to low. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The present project footprint will affect 7 residential structures in Naharkheda and Dudhpura villages. These structures are associated with 5 PAHs. The total homestead area to be impacted is 0.812 ha The magnitude of the impact is likely to be low as the impact is limited to 7 residential structures of which 4 are permanent residential structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The present project footprint will affect 19 residential structures in the Solar Park. Of these 19 structures, 06 were identified in Bijnakhedi village, 05 in Parsula, 03 in Surjapur, 02 in Dhattrawada and 01 each in Burlay, Chouma and Hanoti; . These structures are associated with 18 PAHs. The total homestead area to be impacted is 0.073 ha These impacts are likely to have an overall medium magnitude as the impact is limited to 19 structures in seven villages with 18 PAHs being impacted. All the 19 structures across seven villages were identified/ informed to be in use; however the impact on the 11 permanent structures and those in Parsula is estimated to be relatively higher, as the structures in Parsula are located on "Awaas Patta" land belong to families who were once landless and were allotted patta land for making their house;
Impact on Residential Structures leading to physical displacement due to procurement of government land	<p>No change in Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The present project footprint will affect 24 residential structures in the 3 units. These structures are associated with 23 PAHs. The total homestead area to be impacted is 6.03 ha. These impacts are likely to have an overall medium magnitude due to the number of structures to be impacted. However, if the 2 clusters with 20 structures in Badi are excluded in keeping with the Patwari recommendation, this magnitude is may be reduced to low. 	<p>Change in Magnitude of Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will result in impact on 4 PAHs, associated with 4 structures in Dudhpura village an estimated total homestead area of 0.806 ha. The magnitude of the impact is likely to be low as the impact is limited to 4 residential structures 	<p>Change in Magnitude of Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will affect 4 structures in Parsula village, associated with 4 PAHs The magnitude of the impact is likely to be low as the impact is limited to 4 residential structures
Impact on Commercial Assets due to procurement of private, patta and government land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No impact Identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No impact identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will result in an impact on one (01) commercial structure (grocery shop) and one (01) stone quarry and crusher unit used for commercial purposes belonging to 1 PAH, located in the Project footprint area. The impact from the land procurement for the project on these commercial asset is assessed to be limited due to the limited number of such assets and the scale of operations. Also, as the structure owner had not applied for a license renewal and thus would have to end the operations; irrespective of the project. Furthermore, in case the stone quarry owner wishes to continue his operation, it is understood that the government may allot alternative government land for the same.
Impact on Commercial Assets due to procurement of government land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change in Impact No impact Identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change in Impact No impact Identified 	<p>Change in Magnitude of Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will result in an impact on 1 commercial structure (grocery shop) The impact from the land procurement for the project on these commercial asset is assessed to be limited due to the limited number of such assets and the scale of operations
Impact on Immovable Assets due to procurement of private, patta and government land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will result in an impact on 52 immovable structures such as cattle shed, water stall and other agricultural structures The project will also result in an impact on 62 fixed and salvageable assets including wire fencing with wooden poles and open well Based on the data available, 105 PAHs are expected to be impacted by the loss of immovable structures The impact on other salvageable assets and structures are spread across the 3 units. The magnitude of this impact however is likely to be low, as the material from the structures can be salvaged and moved to an alternate land parcel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will result in an impact on 7 immovable structures such as cattle shed, water feeding stall, fodder storage shed, any other agricultural structures, The project will also result in 59 fixed and salvageable assets included sanitary arrangement, wire fencing (with cemented pillar, and wooden poles), open wells and pipelines There are 11 households who will be impacted by loss of immovable structures The impacts on immovable assets are restricted to Unit 5. However, these are likely to be medium in terms of impact magnitude as these are not primary residences for the households. The impacts on the other salvageable assets and structures is mostly in Unit 5, with only 4 of the 59 assets identified being located in Unit 4. Within the Unit 5 villages, Umariya is likely to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will result in an impact on 34 immovable structures such as cattle shed, water feeding stall, fodder storage shed, any other agricultural structures, The project will also result in 33 fixed and salvageable assets included sanitary arrangement, wire fencing (with cemented pillar, and wooden poles), open wells and pipelines There are 23 households who will be impacted by loss of immovable structures The impacts on immovable assets is highest in Unit 7, with 23 assets being impacted. However, these are likely to be medium in terms of impact magnitude as these are not primary residences for the households. . The impact on the other salvageable assets and structures is mostly in Unit 8, with 15 of the 33 assets being located in the unit. At the village level, Lalupura is likely to be most impacted as 9 structures. Within the Unit 5 villages, Umariya is likely to be most impacted as 22 structures (27 percent) are located in this village. The magnitude of this impact however is likely to be low

Category of Impact	Summary of Impact – Neemuch Solar Park	Summary of Impact – Agar Solar Park	Summary of Impact – Shajapur Solar Park
		<p>most impacted as 22 structures (37 percent) are located in this village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The magnitude of this impact however is likely to be low 	
Impact on Immovable Assets due to procurement of government land	<p>Change in Magnitude of Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will result in an impact on 28 households (extrapolated from 16). The PAHs are informal users of government land for agriculture and have constructed structures for agricultural uses on those government parcels such as -livestock sheds, fodder storage shed, water feeding stall. The magnitude of this impact however is likely to be low 	<p>Change in Magnitude of Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will result in an impact on 6 households. The PAHs are informal users of government land for agriculture and have constructed structures for agricultural uses on those government parcels such as -livestock sheds, fodder storage shed, water feeding stall. The magnitude of this impact however is likely to be low 	<p>Change in Magnitude of Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will result in an impact on 11 households. The PAHs are informal users of government land for agriculture and have constructed structures for agricultural uses on those government parcels such as -livestock sheds, fodder storage shed, water feeding stall. The magnitude of this impact however is likely to be low
Impact on households due to procurement of Private and Patta Agricultural Land Parcels with Project Footprint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the project footprint optimization, an attempt was made to reduce the number of private land parcels for the reduction of E&S risks. However, due to restrictions on land availability and technical constraints, the present project footprint will affect 68 patta land parcels (khasras) and 31 private land parcels (khasras). These parcels have a cumulative area of 103.16 ha (9.67 percent of the total land requirement); These land parcels are associated with 204 PAHs across the 3 Units All these land parcels will be affected by a permanent change in land use and ownership (farm based to non-farm based) and loss of standing crop during the land clearing phase. The impact of land use and ownership change will be permanent, while the loss of standing crop will be a one-time impact, on those land parcels which are under cultivation at the time of land clearing; These impacts are likely to have a high magnitude due to the permanent nature of impact, high dependence of the local community on agriculture as a source of livelihood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the project footprint optimization, an attempt was made to reduce the number of private land parcels for the reduction of E&S risks. However, due to restrictions on land availability and technical constraints, the present project footprint will affect fifty nine (59) private/patta land parcels. These land parcels have a cumulative area of 133.7 ha (10 percent of the total land requirement); These land parcels are associated with 164 PAHs, corresponding with 147 individual land owners All these land parcels will be affected by a permanent change in land use and ownership (farm based to non-farm based) and loss of standing crop during the land clearing phase. The impact of land use and ownership change will be permanent, while the loss of standing crop will be a one-time impact, on those land parcels which are under cultivation at the time of land clearing; These impacts are likely to have a high magnitude due to the permanent nature of impact, high dependence of the local community on agriculture as a source of livelihood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the project footprint optimization, an attempt was made to reduce the number of private land parcels for the reduction of E&S risks. However, due to restrictions on land availability and technical constraints, the present project footprint will affect 188 private/patta land parcels. These land parcels have a cumulative area of 93.4 ha (9.5 percent of the total land requirement); These land parcels are associated with 65 PAHs, corresponding with 101 individual land owners All these land parcels will be affected by a permanent change in land use and ownership (farm based to non-farm based) and loss of standing crop during the land clearing phase. The impact of land use and ownership change will be permanent, while the loss of standing crop will be a one-time impact, on those land parcels which are under cultivation at the time of land clearing; These impacts are likely to have a high magnitude due to the permanent nature of impact, high dependence of the local community on agriculture as a source of livelihood.
Impact on households due to procurement of Private and Patta Agricultural Land Parcels with Project Footprint through willing buyer willing seller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No longer involuntary displacement and is thus not part of RAP-LRP scope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No longer involuntary displacement and is thus not part of RAP-LRP scope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No longer involuntary displacement and is thus not part of RAP-LRP scope
Impact on Government Land Used/occupied for Agriculture (squatters/encroachers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the total 962.49 ha of government land, 151.51 (15.7 percent) is occupied (encroached/ squatted) for agriculture or fodder cultivation (for private consumption). Of the total area under informal use, 77.8 percent is under squatting for agriculture. There are 82 PAHs who will be impacted by loss of livelihood arising from informal use of government land for agriculture and fodder cultivation for private consumption, due to project land allotment. The loss of this land under informal use is likely to overall have a low magnitude of impact, due to the small proportion of total required government land being under cultivation (by squatters and encroachers). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the 1273.4 ha of government land, 60.9 ha (5 percent) is occupied (encroached/squatted) for informal use for agriculture or fodder cultivation (for private consumption). Of the total area under informal use, 76 percent is under squatting for agriculture. There are 77 PAHs who will be impacted by loss of livelihood arising from informal use of government land The loss of this land under informal use is likely to overall have a low magnitude of impact, due to the small proportion of total required government land that is under occupation for cultivation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the 888.06 ha of government land, 214.9 ha (24 percent) is occupied (encroached/squatted) for informal use for agriculture or fodder cultivation (for private consumption). Of the total area under informal use, 73.5 percent is under squatting for agriculture. There are 281 PAHs who will be impacted by loss of livelihood arising from informal use of government land The loss of this land under informal use is likely to overall have a low magnitude of impact, due to the small proportion of total required government land that is under occupation for cultivation.
Impact on Government Land Used/occupied for Agriculture (squatters/encroachers)	<p>No change in Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the total 962.49 ha of government land, 151.51 (15.7 percent) is occupied (encroached/ squatted) for agriculture or fodder cultivation (for private consumption). Of the total area under informal use, 77.8 percent is under squatting for agriculture. 	<p>No change in Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the total 962.49 ha of government land, 151.51 (15.7 percent) is occupied (encroached/ squatted) for agriculture or fodder cultivation (for private consumption). Of the total area under informal use, 77.8 percent is under squatting for agriculture. 	<p>No change in Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the total 962.49 ha of government land, 151.51 (15.7 percent) is occupied (encroached/ squatted) for agriculture or fodder cultivation (for private consumption). Of the total area under informal use, 77.8 percent is under squatting for agriculture.

Category of Impact	Summary of Impact – Neemuch Solar Park	Summary of Impact – Agar Solar Park	Summary of Impact – Shajapur Solar Park
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 82 PAHs who will be impacted by loss of livelihood arising from informal use of government land for agriculture and fodder cultivation for private consumption, due to project land allotment. The loss of this land under informal use is likely to overall have a low magnitude of impact, due to the small proportion of total required government land being under cultivation (by squatters and encroachers). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 82 PAHs who will be impacted by loss of livelihood arising from informal use of government land for agriculture and fodder cultivation for private consumption, due to project land allotment. The loss of this land under informal use is likely to overall have a low magnitude of impact, due to the small proportion of total required government land being under cultivation (by squatters and encroachers). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 82 PAHs who will be impacted by loss of livelihood arising from informal use of government land for agriculture and fodder cultivation for private consumption, due to project land allotment. The loss of this land under informal use is likely to overall have a low magnitude of impact, due to the small proportion of total required government land being under cultivation (by squatters and encroachers).
Impact due to Clearing of Crops due to procurement of private, patta and government land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 254.67 ha of land is under agricultural use (private/patta and government, including non-surveyed private land under farming). Cultivators of this agricultural land would be impacted by loss of standing crop at the time of land clearing, depending on the season. The land parcels under multi-cropping would be more likely to be impacted by loss of standing crops. Thus, a reduction in overall land under agriculture per household may, in some cases also impact the food security of the household, thereby increasing the expenditure on food grains. The loss to farmers, from clearing standing crops will depend on when the possession of the land required for the project will be taken by the Solar Park Developer (SPD). The more favourable option would be to allow standing crops to be harvested before taking possession and thus not needing to clear standing crops. This will reduce the extent of economic displacement (economic loss of produce). The magnitude of impact is assessed as high, due to the importance of agricultural activities in the household income as well as food security for the household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loss of this land under informal use is likely to overall have a low magnitude of impact, due to the small proportion of total required government land that has been used for cultivation. The project land take will result in an impact on the agricultural income for the PAHs in terms of loss of standing crop at the time of land clearing as well as opportunity cost for the cultivation that would have been undertaken on the land parcel in the next season. This is assuming that the PAHs will likely take one more agricultural season to procure replacement land and make it productive, or participate in the Livelihood Restoration opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 319.6 hectares of land is under agricultural use (private and government land). Cultivators of this agricultural land would be impacted by loss of standing crop at the time of land clearing, depending on the season. The project land take will result in an impact on the agricultural income for the PAHs in terms of loss of standing crop at the time of land clearing as well as opportunity cost for the cultivation that would have been undertaken on the land parcel in the next season. This is assuming that the PAHs will likely take one more agricultural season to procure replacement land and make it productive, or participate in the Livelihood Restoration opportunities
Impact due to Clearing of Crops due to procurement of government land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to discussion on impact on government land used/occupied for Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to discussion on impact on government land used/occupied for Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to discussion on impact on government land used/occupied for Agriculture
Change of land use on government land used for grazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the total government land identified for the project footprint, 105.6 ha is designated as grazing land (Charnoi) land in government records. Open grazing is the preferred form of livestock feeding in most villages. This is supplemented by fodder from private and/or patta land parcels- fodder crops and crop residue. 97 PAHs are assessed to be dependent upon common land for collection of firewood for cooking and grass (for livestock feed), While livestock holdings are not the primary source of income for the household, it does form an important sustenance source. As understood from the Household surveys, major dependence on livestock is for self-consumption of products (88 percent of milk production of cows is for household consumption). The overall magnitude of the impact is assessed as medium for most of the villages in the project footprint. This is in keeping with the understanding that while alternative grazing land will be available within the village after Project related land procurement, the location in terms of distance from settlement and suitability of the land for fodder or grazing is presently unknown. The loss of grazing land or common land may thus result in an increased travel time for grazing purposes or collection of natural resources as well as increased pressure on the remaining government land in the village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data from the household survey with PAHs revealed that 65 percent of the PAHs depend on government land for collection of firewood, followed by fodder, soil and/or stone for top soil, boundary marking, and fruits. While most of it common property accessible to local community, certain households have also demarcated areas for their own personal use through fencing Of the total government land identified for the project footprint, 198.68 ha is designated as grazing land (Charnoi or Chargah) land in government records. In addition to this, 3.4 ha is understood to be under use for grazing through private fodder lots constructed for use by a household. The LA survey assessed five (5) such land parcels with a total area of 3 hectares which were reported to be used as fodder lots by individual households (apart from agricultural use) from where firewood was collected from the Khejdi trees and fodder/grass was collected for self-consumption. Livestock holding has been reported by 24 percent of the PAHs (171), of which 35 percent of the households depend on livestock as a source of income. The impact on government land; including such land parcels, due to project footprint, will result in a reduction of land available for natural resource collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data from the household survey with PAHs revealed that the PAHs depend on government land for collection of firewood, followed by fodder, soil and/or stone for top soil, boundary marking, and fruits. Of the total government land identified for the project footprint, 284.33 ha is designated as grazing land (Charnoi or Chargah) land in government records. The impact observed is high in all the villages except Dhatrawada, where reportedly 33.3% households depend on nearby government land parcels for open grazing. The overall magnitude of the impact is assessed as medium for most of the villages in the project footprint. This impact is likely to be most significant for the Dhatrawada (Unit 6), Parsula (Unit 7), Bijnakhedi (Unit 7) and Chouma (Unit 7) as these villages will not have any grazing land remaining after project land take.

Category of Impact	Summary of Impact – Neemuch Solar Park	Summary of Impact – Agar Solar Park	Summary of Impact – Shajapur Solar Park
Change of land use on government land used for grazing	<p>No change in Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the total government land identified for the project footprint, 105.6 ha is designated as grazing land (Charnoi) land in government records. Open grazing is the preferred form of livestock feeding in most villages. This is supplemented by fodder from private and/or patta land parcels- fodder crops and crop residue. 97 PAHs are assessed to be dependent upon common land for collection of firewood for cooking and grass (for livestock feed), While livestock holdings are not the primary source of income for the household, it does form an important sustenance source. As understood from the Household surveys, major dependence on livestock is for self-consumption of products (88 percent of milk production of cows is for household consumption). The overall magnitude of the impact is assessed as medium for most of the villages in the project footprint. This is in keeping with the understanding that while alternative grazing land will be available within the village after Project related land procurement, the location in terms of distance from settlement and suitability of the land for fodder or grazing is presently unknown. The loss of grazing land or common land may thus result in an increased travel time for grazing purposes or collection of natural resources as well as increased pressure on the remaining government land in the village. 	<p>No change in Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data from the household survey with PAHs revealed that 65 percent of the PAHs depend on government land for collection of firewood, followed by fodder, soil and/or stone for top soil, boundary marking, and fruits. While most of it common property accessible to local community, certain households have also demarcated areas for their own personal use through fencing Of the total government land identified for the project footprint, 198.68 ha is designated as grazing land (Charnoi or Chargah) land in government records. In addition to this, 3.4 ha is understood to be under use for grazing through private fodder lots constructed for use by a household. The LA survey assessed five (5) such land parcels with a total area of 3 hectares which were reported to be used as fodder lots by individual households (apart from agricultural use) from where firewood was collected from the Khejdi trees and fodder/grass was collected for self-consumption. Livestock holding has been reported by 24 percent of the PAHs (171), of which 35 percent of the households depend on livestock as a source of income. The impact on government land; including such land parcels, due to project footprint, will result in a reduction of land available for natural resource collection 	<p>No change in Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data from the household survey with PAHs revealed that the PAHs depend on government land for collection of firewood, followed by fodder, soil and/or stone for top soil, boundary marking, and fruits. Of the total government land identified for the project footprint, 284.33 ha is designated as grazing land (Charnoi or Chargah) land in government records. The impact observed is high in all the villages except Dhatrawada, where reportedly 33.3% households depend on nearby government land parcels for open grazing. The overall magnitude of the impact is assessed as medium for most of the villages in the project footprint. This impact is likely to be most significant for the Dhatrawada (Unit 6), Parsula (Unit 7), Bijnakhedi (Unit 7) and Chouma (Unit 7) as these villages will not have any grazing land remaining after project land take.
Impact on Timber and/or Fruit Trees due to procurement of private, patta and government land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 264 trees (timber and fruit) have been identified across 42 land parcels in the project footprint. A total of 237 timber trees have been identified in the project footprint. These trees are primarily used for fuelwood (50.18 percent) followed closely by timber/construction related use (49 percent). On an average, there are 5 - 10 trees on a single private land parcel. Similarly, 27 fruit trees were assessed on 13 land parcels with an average of two (2) fruit trees on one land parcel. Fifty two (52) PAHs are assessed to be impacted by the loss of timber trees and thirteen (13) PAHs have reported and have been assessed for fruit trees The project land take will require the felling/clearing of these trees as part of the land clearing process. This will result in a significant economic impact or loss of assets for the owners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 341 trees (timber and fruit) have been identified across 23 land parcels in the project footprint. 108 PAHs are assessed to be impacted by the loss of timber trees, while 19 PAHs will be impacted by loss of fruit trees The project land take will require the felling/clearing of these trees as part of the land clearing process. This will result in a significant economic impact or loss of assets for the owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 1,512 trees (timber and fruit) have been identified across 96 land parcels in the project footprint. 93 PAHs are assessed to be impacted by the loss of timber trees, while 27 PAHs will be impacted by loss of fruit trees The project land take will require the felling/clearing of these trees as part of the land clearing process. This will result in a significant economic impact or loss of assets for the owners
Impact on Timber and/or Fruit Trees due to procurement of government land	<p>Change in Magnitude of Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 PAHs are likely to be impacted by loss of timber trees on government land (59 trees). No PAH is likely to be impacted by loss of fruit trees All the households (12 PAHs) who have planted trees on government land parcel use it on an ongoing basis for fodder, or twigs for use as fuelwood or for construction of temporary sheds. 	<p>Change in Magnitude of Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 PAHs are likely to be impacted by loss of fruit and timber trees on government land (321 trees) All the households (17 PAHs) who have planted trees on government land parcel use it on an ongoing basis for fodder, or twigs for use as fuelwood. 	<p>Change in Magnitude of Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 PAHs are likely to be impacted by loss of fruit trees while 65 PAHs are likely to be impacted by loss of timber trees on government land
Affected Collective Assets due to procurement of private, patta and government land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No impact identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No impact identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the land & asset survey it was identified that there is 6 collective assets have been identified. Apart from the structures listed above, there were a few additional structures identified at village level which were not within the project footprint, but where accessibility could be impacted/ or is in close proximity of site boundary. The land procurement for the project will lead to a direct impact over these temples and local deities falling within the project footprint or in-direct impact as

Category of Impact	Summary of Impact – Neemuch Solar Park	Summary of Impact – Agar Solar Park	Summary of Impact – Shajapur Solar Park
Affected Collective Assets due to procurement of government land	<p>No change in Impact</p> <p>No impact identified</p>	<p>No change in Impact</p> <p>No impact identified</p>	<p>loss of accessibility to those collective entities, which are not falling within the project footprint but are close by.</p> <p>No change in Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the land & asset survey it was identified that there is 6 collective assets have been identified. Apart from the structures listed above, there were a few additional structures identified at village level which were not within the project footprint, but where accessibility could be impacted/ or is in close proximity of site boundary. The land procurement for the project will lead to a direct impact over these temples and local deities falling within the project footprint or in-direct impact as loss of accessibility to those collective entities, which are not falling within the project footprint but are close by.
Gendered Livelihood Impact due to procurement of private, patta and government land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the information available, 20 female headed households are expected to be impacted by the project The women headed households identified through the households survey will be economically displaced by the project and will be also be impacted due to lack of any other source of earning to supplement agricultural income. Apart from these impacts, women as a group are also likely to be impacted by increased responsibilities for livestock rearing due to potential shift towards stall feeding and lack of lack of access to the economic opportunities/ livelihood restoration programs by the project, due to lower literacy levels and socio-cultural norms and restrictions on women engaging in income generating activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the information available, 11 female headed households are expected to be impacted by the project The women headed households identified through the households survey will be economically displaced by the project and will be also be impacted due to lack of any other source of earning to supplement agricultural income. The women headed households identified through the households survey will be economically displaced by the project and will be also be impacted due to lack of any other source of earning to supplement agricultural income. Apart from these impacts, women as a group are also likely to be impacted by increased responsibilities for livestock rearing due to potential shift towards stall feeding and lack of lack of access to the economic opportunities/ livelihood restoration programs by the project, due to lower literacy levels and socio-cultural norms and restrictions on women engaging in income generating activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the information available, 37 women headed households are expected to be impacted by the project The women headed households identified through the households survey will be economically displaced by the project and will be also be impacted due to lack of any other source of earning to supplement agricultural income. The women headed households identified through the households survey will be economically displaced by the project and will be also be impacted due to lack of any other source of earning to supplement agricultural income. Apart from these impacts, women as a group are also likely to be impacted by increased responsibilities for livestock rearing due to potential shift towards stall feeding and lack of lack of access to the economic opportunities/ livelihood restoration programs by the project, due to lower literacy levels and socio-cultural norms and restrictions on women engaging in income generating activities.
Gendered Livelihood Impact due to procurement of government land	<p>Change in Magnitude of Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the information available, 5 female headed households are expected to be impacted by the project 	<p>Change in Magnitude of Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the information available, 6 female headed households (extrapolated from 2) are expected to be impacted by the project 	<p>Change in Magnitude of Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the information available, 16 female headed households (extrapolated from 12) are expected to be impacted by the project
Impact on Vulnerable Group due to procurement of private, patta and government land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29 households are likely to fall in the vulnerable group category due to baseline conditions The impacts of these households are similar in nature to the involuntary economic displacement related impacts, discussed earlier. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 households are likely to fall in the vulnerable group category due to baseline conditions The impacts of these households are similar in nature to the involuntary economic displacement related impacts, discussed earlier. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55 households are likely to fall in the vulnerable group category due to baseline conditions The impacts of these households are similar in nature to the involuntary economic displacement related impacts, discussed earlier.
Impact on Vulnerable Group due to procurement of government land	<p>Change in Magnitude of Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 PAHs and 19 individuals are likely to fall in the vulnerable group category due to baseline conditions 	<p>Change in Magnitude of Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 PAHs and 35 individuals are likely to fall in the vulnerable group category due to baseline conditions 	<p>Change in Magnitude of Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27 PAHs and 111 individuals are likely to fall in the vulnerable group category due to baseline conditions

1.4.2 Summary of Project Affected Households

The following table provides an understanding of the physically and economically displaced PAHs. The cells highlighted in grey are the ones associated with a change in impacts due to this decision, either in terms of applicability or magnitude.

Table 1.3 Summary of Project Affected Households

Solar Park	Total PAHs	Only Economically displaced PAHs	Physically and Economically displaced PAHs
Neemuch Solar Park (with negotiated settlement)	225	202	23
Neemuch Solar Park (with willing buyer willing seller)	82	59	23
Agar Solar Park (with negotiated settlement)	262	257	5
Agar Solar Park (with willing buyer willing seller)	77	73	4
Shajapur Solar Park (with negotiated settlement)	384	346	18
Shajapur Solar Park (with willing buyer willing seller)	281	273	8

1.4.3 Revised Entitlement Matrix

The following table provides the updated Entitlement Matrix for the Project based on the preceding sections on the applicable reference framework and the categorisation of impacts and PAH.

Table 1.4 Revised Entitlement Matrix for the Project

Type of Asset Affected	Impacted Project Affected Persons and Households (PAP/PAHs)	Eligibility Criteria	Provision under the MP Consent Land Policy (2014) and MP Land Revenue Code (1959)	Proposed Entitlements on the basis of the ESMF and applicable international standards	Remarks
Solar Project Footprint					
Loss of land accessed by informal users (encroachers/squatters for agriculture/cultivation)	Encroachers and squatters who are using private, patta and/or government land	PAH/PAP identified during the resettlement survey as of the survey completion date as well as any that may be identified during the land access process based on being able to establish use before the surveys commenced	There is no provision to compensate land users in the MP Land Revenue Code (1959) for use of government land or in the MP Consent Purchase Policy (2014) for the use of private land (squatters/ encroachers). Any squatters on government land or encroachers on government land parcels are required to pay fines to the local tehsil administration on an annual or periodic basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compensation for improvements (including cost for land development, refer Section 7 in Volume I (if any) made on the land at full replacement cost based on a pro rata land development cost; b) Compensation for the assets thereon based on the following principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Residential structures: A lump sum amount for the structure will be derived at full replacement cost considering the nature of construction material and built-up area with reference to rates of the Public Works Department without accounting for depreciation; ■ Non-residential structures (for utilities, storage and/or commercial purpose): A lump sum amount for the structure will be derived at full replacement cost considering the nature of construction material and built-up area with reference to rates of the Public Works Department without accounting for depreciation; ■ Boundary wall: A lump sum amount for the boundary wall will be derived at full replacement cost considering the nature of construction material and volume with reference to rates of the Public Works Department without accounting for depreciation; ■ Bore well or other irrigation arrangement: A lump sum amount for the type of irrigation arrangement and/or bore well at full replacement cost with reference to rates of the Public Works Department without accounting for depreciation; ■ Standing Crops: Replacement cost for the loss of standing crops is calculated as the average yield (kg/ha) reported at a district level for three consecutive years multiplied by the peak retail price for those years for the affected crops (INR/kg) multiplied by the field acreage (ha) ■ Fruit Trees: Replacement cost for fruit trees is based on the average yield per tree, the retail price of harvested products and the number of years it would take to bring a new tree into full production stage. The value takes into account the planting costs and the residual value of the timber; ■ Forest/Fodder/Timber Trees: Replacement cost is based on the unit rates for volume suggested in the MP Market Valuation Guidelines; c) Extension of subsistence allowance of INR 36,000 as one-time grant in lieu of transition allowance to buffer impacted livelihood and nature of income that is specific to assets impacted on the land; d) The land user will be given adequate notice of at least three months prior to land access to salvage any material and/or crops and/or timber/wood (ESMF, 2017) e) Households of the land users that are assessed as vulnerable will be provided a one-time financial assistance of INR 50,000 as per the ESMF 2017 f) Eligibility for Livelihood Restoration 	<p>These entitlements will be provided based on the entities identified as on the survey completion date irrespective of land ownership and tenure arrangements and/or duration of use and/or any local dynamics that induce informal land use (i.e. elite capture and/or vulnerable social groups accessing land due to landlessness).</p> <p>Entities who may not be physically present during the resettlement surveys can approach RUMSL for consideration through the grievance mechanism (e.g. for certain villages in Agar, Unit IV)</p> <p>No specific distinction has been made between types of land tenure or land use arrangements such as lease holders, sharecroppers or renters among the land users</p> <p>Persons with no recognizable legal right or claim to the occupied land, are not entitled to compensation for land (including any informal owners of <i>patta</i> land)</p>
Physical Displacement of Households	Approximately 20 households have been assessed as physically displaced across Neemuch, Agar and Shajapur.	Any household whose primary residence (isolated/ scattered) is located within or next to an agricultural land that is within the project footprint	There are no additional rehabilitation benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) RUMSL will provide assisted relocation support to the PAH as per the relevant scenarios described below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Where physically displaced households without formal rights to impacted land are identified, RUMSL will assist in providing an 'awaas patta' with security of tenure through linkage to existing government schemes (depending upon feasibility), for instance the Pradhan Mantri (PM) Gramin Awas Yojana. In either of the two scenarios, efforts will be made to ensure that the security of tenure considers both the head of household and spouse; b) Compensation for structures (at full replacement cost and without deducting depreciation); c) The following allowances and grants as rehabilitation benefits in accordance to EMSF, 2017: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Subsistence allowance of INR 36,000 as one time grant (ESMF, 2017); ■ One-time financial assistance of INR 50,000 as shifting allowance (ESMF, 2017); ■ Each affected family that is displaced and has livestock, shall get financial assistance of INR 25,000 for construction of cattle shed (ESMF, 2017); ■ One time grant of INR 50,000 as resettlement assistance (ESMF, 2017); ■ Each affected person within a physically displaced household who is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person shall get a one-time financial assistance of INR 25,000; and 	<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No specific partially impacted structures have been inventoried as per the survey; ■ No specific registered lessees or tenants were encountered; ■ Should urgent land access be required before the rehabilitation house is ready, RUMSL will provide temporary accommodation; ■ The resettlement package offered to physically displaced households will need to consider any duplication (for example, if they are located on land that is eligible for

Type of Asset Affected	Impacted Project Affected Persons and Households (PAP/PAHs)	Eligibility Criteria	Provision under the MP Consent Land Policy (2014) and MP Land Revenue Code (1959)	Proposed Entitlements on the basis of the ESMF and applicable international standards	Remarks
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ One time grant of INR 5,00,000 d) Eligibility for Livelihood Restoration; e) Right to salvage material from the demolished structures; f) Three months' notice to vacate structures (provided alternate accommodation is made available); g) Preferential and merit-based consideration for local employment and procurement opportunities. 	the INR 500,000 and subsistence allowance of INR 36,000 as private and/or patta land owners), they will not be paid the same amount twice
Impacts of business disruption to petty commercial entities	1 PAH who has a provision store on government land in Shajapur	Any PAE whose commercial entity is also impacted due to being located on affected land	There are no other rehabilitation benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compensation for the non-residential structure at full replacement cost; b) One-time financial assistance of INR 50,000 as shifting allowance (ESMF, 2017); c) One-time allowance in lieu of commercial entity income loss due to business disruption of INR 50,000 as resettlement assistance (ESMF, 2017) d) Right to salvage 	
Economic displacement (loss of livelihoods) of agricultural labourers who are employed on the private, patta or other occupied cultivated land required for the project	Agricultural labourers engaged by titleholders and informal occupiers While presently no PAHs have been identified, this category is retained in case there are any impacts identified later based on the completed surveys	To be based on a grievance process with validation through land owners	There is no provision to compensate land users in the MP Land Revenue Code (1959) for use of government land or in the MP Consent Land Policy (2014) for the use of private land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Payment of subsistence allowance of INR 36,000 as one-time grant in lieu of economic transition due to impacted livelihood b) The agricultural labourer will be given adequate notice of at least three months prior to land access to salvage any material and/or crops and/or timber/wood based on their agreement with the titleholder and/or informal rights holders; c) Households of the agricultural labourers that are assessed as vulnerable will be provided a one-time financial assistance of INR 50,000 as per the ESMF d) Training Assistance of INR 10,000 for income generation per household as per the ESMF. <p>Note: Based on the above assistance, agricultural labourers that are not informal users will not be eligible for any livelihood restoration.</p>	During the surveys, no specific PAE came forward as being an agricultural labourer associated with one particular land owner and/or land user. However, the provision has been retained.
Economic displacement (loss of employment) of workers of entities affected by the project	Workers and labourers engaged by commercial entities (e.g. shops and crushers)	To be based on a grievance process with validation through land owners	There is no provision to compensate land users in the MP Land Revenue Code (1959) for use of government land or in the MP Consent Land Policy (2014) for the use of private land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Payment of subsistence allowance of INR 36,000 as one-time grant in lieu of economic transition due to impacted livelihood; b) Households of the agricultural labourers that are assessed as vulnerable will be provided a one-time financial assistance of INR 50,000 as per the ESMF 2017; c) Training Assistance of INR 10,000 for income generation per household as per the ESMF. <p>Note: Based on the above assistance, workers that are not informal users will not be eligible for any livelihood restoration.</p>	Certain commercial entities (e.g. crushers) may have sought a stay and the matter may be sub judice. It is understood that these commercial entities will be separately covered by RUMSL and are not under the scope of the entitlement matrix.
Impact on common property resources, loss of community	25 villages across the three solar parks	-	Avoidance criteria provided under the MP Land Revenue Code (1959) - processes to manage consent if Nistar land not avoided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Assess feasibility of avoidance during physical land access; b) Creation of alternate commensurate community infrastructure/facility if avoidance and replacement are not feasible c) Provision of easements shall be maintained in order to not sever the access to CPRs for the community 	-

Type of Asset Affected	Impacted Project Affected Persons and Households (PAP/PAHs)	Eligibility Criteria	Provision under the MP Consent Land Policy (2014) and MP Land Revenue Code (1959)	Proposed Entitlements on the basis of the ESMF and applicable international standards	Remarks
assets or infrastructure					
Economic displacement impacts due to reduction in common property resources- Loss of grazing areas	Recognised or non-recognised	Households within all affected villages that use government land for grazing, specific measures for more significantly affected villages	The Land Code specifies avoidance (stated earlier) and a minimum area to be set aside for grazing (2% of total agricultural land of the village). Responsibility of the District Collector to ensure that at a minimum, 2% (of agricultural land) is available for open grazing (charagah/charnoi), and if this is not so, make adequate allocations to make good on the minimum requirement, by designating other suitable government land	Implementation of the Grazing Management Plan which includes: a) Provision for alternate grazing land for livestock near the project villages that are most significantly impacted, for identified villages; b) Creation and development of alternate CPRs (grazing land and resources) with adequate access provisions for the user community; c) Associated livelihood restoration initiatives.	ESMF: the ESMF provides for community level mitigation measures for such impacts, which in the case of this project has been addressed through the Grazing Management Plan
Impacts on natural resources of indigenous communities	Recognised groups in the project area assessed to be indigenous peoples	Participatory resource mapping under the FPIC study	-	Provisions of the Indigenous Peoples Plan	The IPDP implementation may be linked or implemented along with the LRP
Vulnerable Households	Certain households among the project affected entities have been assessed to be vulnerable by revisiting the ESMF criteria for <i>vulnerable</i> ² families with relevance for the	These entitlements refer to the additional process elements to be extended to those households that are assessed as vulnerable	There is no provision of giving special assistance to vulnerable households as per the consent purchase policy	a) All applicable compensation and other entitlements as per the category of impact or loss of fixed asset at full replacement cost, without depreciation; b) Preferential and merit-based consideration for local employment and procurement opportunities; and c) Support and follow up by RUMSL's social mobilizers to access benefits and entitlements	RUMSL will need to put in place a process safeguard to monitor and track vulnerable households and to ensure that they are made aware of the entitlement on preferential consideration for formal employment and local contracting requirements through solar power developers

² As per ESMF, the vulnerable people are those:

- Those people falling under Below Poverty line category as defined by the state government;
- Member of Scheduled caste/tribe community/other backward community;
- Women Headed households;
- Senior citizen-person above the age of 60 years;
- Landless; and
- Village artisan.

Type of Asset Affected	Impacted Project Affected Persons and Households (PAP/PAHs)	Eligibility Criteria	Provision under the MP Consent Land Policy (2014) and MP Land Revenue Code (1959)	Proposed Entitlements on the basis of the ESMF and applicable international standards	Remarks
	project/site's context				
Transmission Line Project Footprint					
Private and patta land parcel for the tower footprint though the ownership will remain with the original owners	Titleholders of the private and patta land	Land ownership documentation	The Ministry of Power Guidelines provides for 85% of the land value which has also been ratified by the Government of Madhya Pradesh on 1 April 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 85% of the land value will consider replacement cost as the base based on rates (to the extent applicable) determined as part of the MP Mutual Consent based Land Purchase Policy (2014); b) Compensation at full replacement cost for any fruit and/or forest trees that need to be cut and/or non-residential structures that need to be shifted in accordance to the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 to procure easement for the tower footprint due to direct impacts; c) Resettlement assistance of INR 50,000 for those land owners under the tower footprint that have land parcels of area up to 0.1 ha; d) If the household is assessed to be vulnerable, an additional one-time financial assistance of INR 50,000 as per the ESMF 2017; e) If the household of the titleholder faces cumulative impacts by also being affected by the solar park, they will be eligible for livelihood restoration 	ESMF does not provide any separate entitlements for transmission line impacts
Private or patta land under the Right of Way for the transmission line, though the ownership will remain unchanged	Titleholders of the private and patta land	Land ownership documentation	The Ministry of Power Guidelines provides for 15% of the land value which has also been ratified by the Government of Madhya Pradesh on 1 April 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 15% of the land value will consider replacement cost as the base based on rates (to the extent applicable) determined as part of the MP Mutual Consent based Land Purchase Policy (2014); b) Compensation at full replacement cost for any fruit and/or forest trees that need to be cut and/or non-residential structures that need to be shifted in accordance to the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 to procure easement for the 13 m RoW in view of construction access, stringing, or safety and set back considerations; c) If the household is assessed to be vulnerable, an additional one-time financial assistance of INR 50,000 as per the ESMF 2017; d) 	In view of the scale of impacts for a 220 KV right of way of 13 m and as cultivation under the alignment may continue, no livelihood restoration or transition allowance has been provided
Crops and/or assets as damage during construction	Owners of the assets who may be owing and/or using land	Identification during land access and construction	Damage compensation as per <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Section 10 and 16 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885; ■ Sections 67 and 68 of the Electricity Act, 2003 ■ Government Order of GoMP dated 1 April 2019 requires the collector to determine rates 	Damage compensation for the crops and/or assets will consider the provision of full replacement cost as provided above	RUMSL will suggest the replacement cost values as provided through the Market Valuation for the Collector's Consideration
Informal users of the transmission line tower footprint		Identification during land access and construction	No specific consideration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compensation at full replacement cost for any fruit and/or forest trees that need to be cut and/or non-residential structures that need to be shifted in accordance to the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 to procure easement for the 13 m RoW in view of construction access, stringing, or safety and set back considerations (if owned by the informal user); b) One-time subsistence allowance of INR 36,000 in lieu of loss of livelihood due to economic displacement; c) If the household is assessed to be vulnerable, an additional one-time financial assistance of INR 50,000 as per the ESMF 2017. 	The project will avoid duplicating allowances for land owners who also use their parcels

1.4.4 Revised Budget

In keeping with the revised Entitlement Matrix, the following table provides the revised budget for the Willing Buyer Willing Seller Scenario for the Solar Parks. This revised budget reflects the reduction in the total number of PAHs for whom RAP-LRP is applicable. Private/patta land owners will not be considered for allowances under ESMF or for livelihood restoration support as the nature of the land procurement will be based on their consent. Furthermore, as the total number of PAHs for whom RAP-LRP is applicable has reduced, the associated implementation costs for RAP-LRP have also reduced. The RAP-LRP budget for the TL RoW remains unchanged.

Table 1.5 Summary of Revised Budget Solar Parks

Budget Component	INR (₹)		
	Neemuch Solar Park	Agar Solar Park	Shajapur Solar Park
Cash Compensation for Informal Users (squatters/encroachers) for land development cost and compensation for immovable assets and structures due to loss of land access for agriculture/ cultivation/ residence	7,14,42,383.5	5,38,67,220	4,06,90,042.47
Allowances in keeping with ESMF for Physically and/or economically displaced	2,18,21,577	1,12,83,183	2,60,07,519
Sub Total of the Above	22,51,11,925		
Cost of LRP Implementation . the programmes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Agricultural Intensification and land development ■ Provision of Seeds ■ Connectivity to weather prediction applications or portals ■ Technical skill based training ■ Training on goat fattening ■ Soft skill training 	2,51,07,891		
Implementation of Grazing Management Plan (focused on Bardawada, Badi, Karwa Khedi, Madhopura, Umariya, Pipaliya Nankar, Chouma and Surajpur)	99,89,763		
Implementation Cost (RIC,FA etc.)	1,40,25,000		
Cost of External Monitoring through Third Party Monitoring Agencies	15,12,000		
Sub Total of the Above	27,57,46,580		
Contingency (5%)	1,37,87,329		
Grand Total	28,95,33,909		

1.5 Implementation Safeguards

The Volume I of the RAP-LRP puts in place implementation safeguards pertaining to land procurement and access, resettlement and compensation, livelihoods restoration and community level

initiatives, record keeping, cash compensation payment for informal users, linkage to preferential and merit-based local employment and contracting opportunities as well as stakeholder engagement and grievance management requirements.

Implementation safeguards described in the RAP-LRP will apply for informal users and any private/patta land owners who may also be informal users of government land parcels. However, RUMSL is not required to include private and patta land owners as part of monitoring and evaluation (internal and external).

Thus, the principles for land access safeguards, as well as record keeping as given in Volume I shall be upheld for PAHs impacted by purchase of private and patta land =. The project shall also ensure that this stakeholder group has access to the engagement activities, grievance mechanism and employment opportunities generated by the project.

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