

# Environmental and Social Compliance Audit Report

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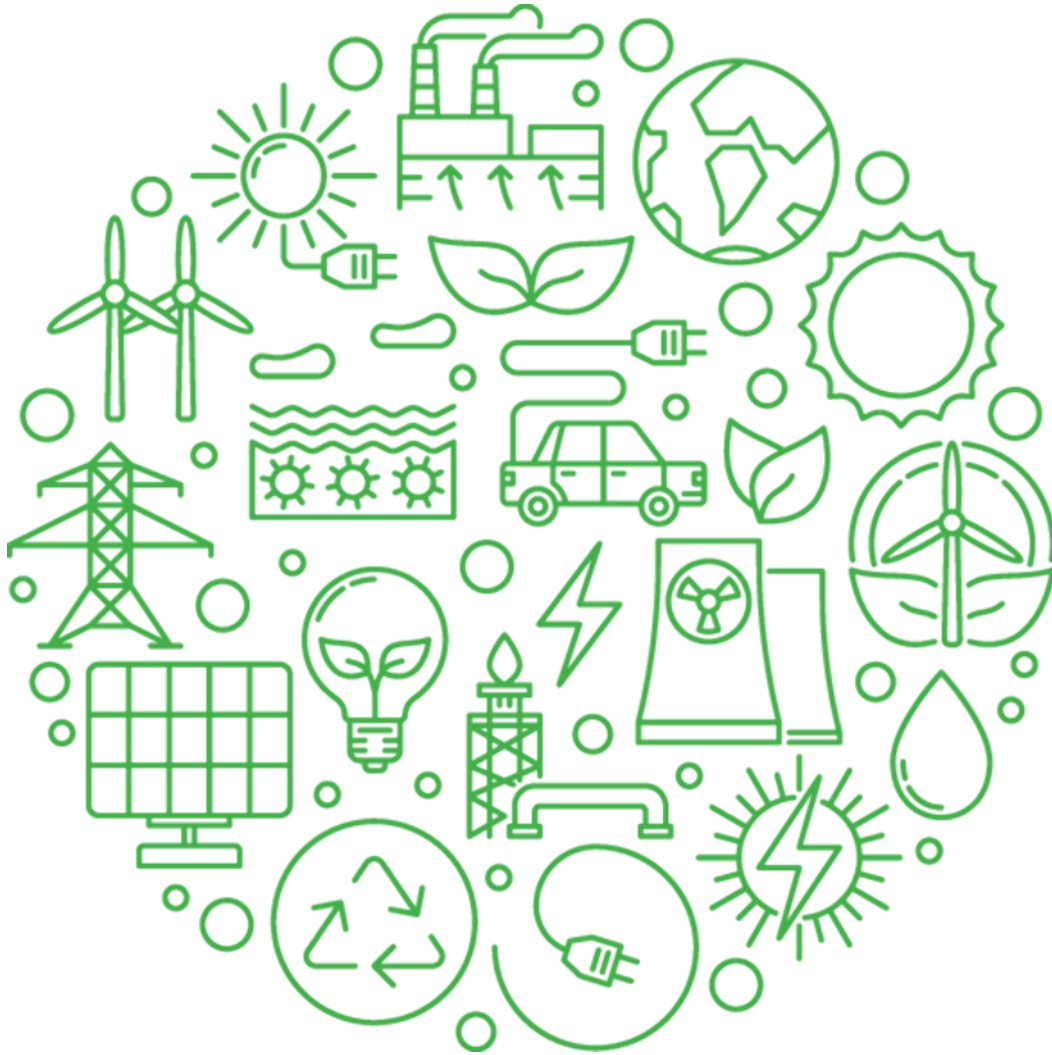
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## India: ReNew Peak Power Project

Prepared by ReNew Vyoman Power Private Limited for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

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Environmental and Social Compliance Audit (ESCA): 1100 MW  
Hybrid Power Project located in Anantapur, Kurnool and  
Nandyal Districts of Andhra Pradesh

**ReNew Vyoman Power Private Limited**

Draft Report

September 2025

## Contents

1.	Introduction .....	7
1.1	Project Background .....	7
1.2	Objective and Scope of Assignment .....	7
1.2.1	Objective of the Assignment .....	7
1.2.2	Scope of the Assignment .....	8
1.3	Reference Framework .....	11
1.4	Approach and Methodology .....	11
1.4.1	Project Kick Off .....	11
1.4.2	Desk-based Review. ....	11
1.4.3	Initial Scoping .....	12
1.4.4	Site Assessment and Stakeholder Consultations .....	12
1.4.5	Reporting .....	14
1.5	Limitations .....	15
2.	Project Overview and Description .....	16
2.2	Project Overview .....	22
2.2.1	Project Technology .....	22
2.3	Status of the Project .....	24
2.4	Site organization Structure and Workforce .....	25
2.5	Manpower Requirement .....	28
2.5.1	Construction Phase .....	28
2.5.2	Operation Phase .....	28
2.5.3	Project Implementation Schedule .....	28
3.	Overview of Environmental and Social Management System .....	32
3.1	Environmental and Social Management System .....	32
3.2	Quality, Health & Safety and Environment (QHSE) Policy .....	32
3.3	Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) .....	33
3.4	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) .....	33
3.5	Trainings .....	33
3.6	Land Procurement and Resettlement Policy .....	34
3.7	Community, Health & Safety .....	35
3.8	Human Resources Policy .....	35
3.9	Stakeholder Engagement .....	36

3.10	Grievance Redressal Mechanism Plan .....	36
3.10.1	Contractors and Supplier selection, management, and monitoring .....	37
3.11	Worker Accommodation Plan .....	37
3.12	Corporate Social Responsibility .....	38
3.13	Litigations .....	38
4.	Status of Permits and Licenses .....	39
5.	Land Procurement Process and Status .....	46
5.1	Land and Agriculture Profile of the Region .....	46
5.2	Land Procurement Process .....	47
5.2.1	Solar and BESS Components .....	47
5.2.1.1	Determination of Lease Value for Solar Power and BESS .....	48
5.2.2	Wind Power Plant .....	49
5.2.2.1	Determination of Lease / Sale Value for Wind Power .....	49
5.2.3	Project Associated Facilities: .....	50
5.2.3.1	Pooling Substation -Solar and BESS .....	50
5.2.3.2	Pooling Substation -Wind Power .....	50
5.2.3.3	Transmission Line: .....	50
5.2.3.4	Access Road for Solar Power Plant and BESS Storage .....	51
5.2.3.5	Access and Bypass Road for WTGs .....	51
5.2.3.6	Labor Camp .....	51
5.2.3.7	Storage Yard .....	51
5.3	Profiling of Landowners/ Project Affected Households .....	53
5.3.1	Solar and BESS .....	53
5.3.2	Wind Power .....	54
5.4	Consultation and Disclosure .....	56
5.5	Grievance Redressal Mechanism .....	58
6.	ADB's Requirement and Project Categorization .....	60
6.1	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 .....	60
6.1.1	Safeguard Requirements 1: Environment .....	60
6.1.2	Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement .....	60
6.1.3	Safeguard Requirements 3: Indigenous Peoples .....	61
6.2	ADB's Social Protection Strategy, 2001 .....	61
6.3	ADB's Gender and Development Policy, 1998 .....	61

6.4	ADB's Access to Information Policy, 2018 .....	62
6.5	ADB's Accountability Mechanism, 2012 .....	62
6.6	Project Categorization.....	62
6.7	Project categorization as per IFC Performance Standard .....	64
7.	Gap Assessment against ADB requirements.....	66
8.	Corrective Action Plan.....	87
	Appendix 1: List of Key Documents Reviewed.....	96
	Appendix 2: Site Photographs.....	97
	Appendix 3: List of Landowners Solar and BESS (up to 15 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2025, area in acres).....	99
	Appendix 4: List of Landowners Wind (up to 15 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2025, area in acres).....	100

## List of Tables

Table 1-1	Consultation undertaken during the site visit. ....	13
Table 2-1	Salient Features of the Project.....	16
Table 2-2	Typical Components of Solar Power Plant .....	22
Table 2-3:	Technical specification of WTG.....	23
Table 2-4	Schedule for Solar and BESS .....	28
Table 2-5	Proposed schedule for Wind Power Project.....	31
Table 4-1	Summary of Applicable Regulations and their applicability .....	39
Table 5-1	Land Sourcing Status as on dated 15 <sup>th</sup> January 2025.....	52
Table 5-2	Landowner Profile of Solar and BESS .....	53
Table 5-3	Landowner Profile of Wind Site .....	55
Table 5-4	Engagement Activities carried out by RVPPL.....	56
Table 6-1	Categorization by ADB's Safeguards .....	62
Table 7-1	Gap Assessment.....	67
Table 8-1	Risk Rating.....	87

## List of Figures

Figure 2-1:	Map showing Locations and Study Area.....	20
Figure 2-2	Map showing the bypass roads within the project area - Wind.....	21
Figure 2-3	Organogram of Gooty Hybrid Solar power project. ....	26
Figure 2-4	Organogram for the Gooty Wind Power component.....	27
Figure 5-1	Land Procurement Process flow of the Project. ....	59

## Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AC	Alternate Current
AIIB	Asian infrastructure Investment Bank
AoI	Area of Influence
APSPCL	Andhra Pradesh Solar Power Corporation Pvt Ltd
APCD	Air Pollution Control devices
APPCB	Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board
ARF	Applicable Reference Framework
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BII	British International Investment
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CGWA	Central Ground Water Authority
CGWB	Central Ground Water Board
CHA	Critical Habitat Assessment
CMS	Convention of Migratory Species
CO2	Carbon dioxide
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
CR	Critically Endangered
CSO	Civil society organizations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CTE	Consent to Establish
CTO	Consent to Operate
DG	Diesel Generator
E&S	Environment And Social
EAAAs	Ecologically Appropriate Areas of Assessment
EN	Endangered
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
ESCA	Environment and Social Compliance Audit
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environment and Social Management System
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism

GSI	Geological Survey of India
GSS	Grid Sub Station
HWA	Hazardous Waste Authorization
IBAs	Important Bird Areas
IBAT	Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMD	India Meteorological Department
IP	Indigenous People
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KLD	Kilo Litres Per Day
KLD and cubic metre	1 KLD= 1 m <sup>3</sup>
Km	Kilometre
kV	Kilovolt
kWh	Kilowatt per hour
LC	Least Concern
m <sup>2</sup>	Square Meter
Mbgl	Meters below ground level
MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest Climate Change
MW	Mega Watt
NABL	National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories
NFPA	National Fire Protection Authority
NOC	No Objection Certificate
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OBC	Other Backward Caste
PM	Particulate Matter
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PS	Performance Standards
PSS	Pooling Substation
RoW	Right of Way
RPL	ReNew Power Limited
RVPLL	ReNew Vyoman Power Pvt. Ltd
SC/ST	Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe
SPCB	State Pollution Control Board
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
TL	Transmission Line
Vu	Vulnerable



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WTG

Wind Turbine Generator

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## 1. Introduction

ReNew Vyoman Power Private Limited (herewith referred to as "ReNew" or "RVPPL" or "the Company" or "Client") is undertaking the development of an interstate transmission system (ISTS) connected wind-solar hybrid renewable energy project located in Andhra Pradesh, India (herewith referred to as the "Project"). This Project will consist of:

- 250 MW wind power capacity,
- 435 MW solar power capacity (AC capacity), and
- 415 MWh battery energy storage system (BESS)

The primary objective of the Project is to ensure an assured power supply of 300 MW per hour during peak hours, along with a reliable minimum base load supply during non-peak hours, thus contributing to the regional energy grid's stability and sustainability. As part of the Project's financing and development, ReNew is seeking investment from international lending agencies to facilitate the construction and operation of the proposed infrastructure.

ReNew has engaged Environmental and Social Consultant (herewith referred to as "E&S Consultant") to provide service to conduct an Environmental and Social Compliance Audit (ESCA) against the objectives, principles and requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement and other applicable environmental and social requirements as per Applicable Reference Framework (ARF).

### 1.1 Project Background

ReNew Vyoman Power Private Limited, seeks to develop the Project in accordance with the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement which focus on safeguarding the environment, addressing involuntary resettlement and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and other international standards. The purpose of this assignment is to undertake an audit ESCA of works and activities carried out to date –including those from pre-construction to ongoing construction activities – as well as consultations, grievances and claims, and land acquisition performed until 15<sup>th</sup> January 2025. The audit will identify gaps against the applicable reference standards and assess any impacts requiring mitigation, including residual impacts.

### 1.2 Objective and Scope of Assignment

#### 1.2.1 Objective of the Assignment

Objectives of the assignment includes:

- To undertake environmental and social compliance audit of works and activities carried out to date –including impact of pre-construction to ongoing construction activities –as well as consultations, grievances and claims, and land acquisition performed to date, and identify gaps related to impacts on environment, biodiversity, labor, health and safety, involuntary resettlement, Indigenous Peoples and other applicable reference standards
- Determine if audited works or activities are complying with the applicable national and local laws and regulations; the principles and requirements of ADB's SPS 2009, Social Protection Strategy (2001), Policy on Gender and Development (2003), the Access to Information Policy (2018); and relevant IFC EHS Guidelines;
- Review the proposed Project's occupational and community health and safety; and identify required corrective actions through a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) to address gaps and ensure compliance with the required reference framework.

### 1.2.2 Scope of the Assignment

The assignment comprised of undertaking an ESCA of the existing project components including ancillary and associated facilities and related activities for the Proposed project. The audit has been undertaken to identify, review, and assess gaps in the implementation on works, activities (including impact of pre-construction to ongoing construction activities), consultations, grievances and claims, and land acquisition process carried out to date. The audit assesses compliance against applicable reference standards and identifies any impacts that require mitigation, including residual impacts. The audit will also identify any legacy issues in relation to environment management, involuntary resettlement (IR), indigenous peoples (IP), labor, and gender.

This ESCA is a combination of desk-based reviews and site visit to assess the proposed facilities' E&S performance against the Project Sponsor's policies and procedures and the requirements of the Reference Framework in relation to works and activities performed until 15<sup>th</sup> January 2025. Following activities have been carried out:

- Review of corporate level ESMS, policies and procedures which will be implemented during both construction and operation phase. Assess and review the gaps on the reviewed document against ADB SPS requirements and other applicable reference framework and propose corrective actions to address these gaps.
- The site visits consisted of (a) visual observations of relevant areas which will be directly and indirectly affected for the ongoing project activities; (b) meetings with relevant individuals/entities, including local civil society organizations (CSOs) to discuss any environmental and social issues; (c) meetings with representatives from local government agencies responsible for environmental compliance monitoring, land acquisition and settlement; (d) interviews with selected local residents and/or officials living within the host/nearby communities; and interviews with trade union representatives (if any), employees, including contracted workers; and obtain additional information required to support the audit process.
- On environment, health and safety, the ESCA includes the following:
  - Review the policies and procedures in place for mitigating potential environmental impacts and occupational health and safety risks and assess the effectiveness of their implementation to date;
  - Review the existing organizational structure and the roles and responsibilities of relevant staff in environmental, health and safety and social issues are being managed, monitored and reported by the subprojects management, including monitoring and reporting internally;
  - Noncompliance or a potential reputational issue, for the project and for ADB and other lenders;
  - Identify gaps with ADB's environmental safeguards and BII's Policy on Responsible Investment, and the IFC Performance standard and other standards listed in the reference framework (if any).
- Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement - Review the land ownership and land use within the area affected and acquired by the Project for permanent or temporary use, including land or right of way acquisition for power lines required during construction, the transmission line/s and connections for power evacuation, ancillary and support facilities such as village roads, access roads, workers camps, laydown area, etc. The audit looked at land procurement or lease history as of 15<sup>th</sup> January 2025 to identify any incidence of physical or economic displacement of formal

and/or non-titled/informal users of land in the past. Also, the audit assessed whether there are any land legacy issues such as outstanding claims or grievances or cases which need to be resolved. Further, meeting with relevant government land agency and village committees and other stakeholders involved in the land acquisition/lease and resettlement activities were undertaken.

The audit also assessed and confirmed if the lease or sale of lands undertaken as of January 15, 2025 was voluntary and without coercion, and assessed whether replacement cost was achieved.

The following information were gathered and analyzed on recent land acquisition or lease to establish if there were involuntary resettlement impacts:

- Number of affected persons due to physical or economic displacement, permanent or temporary
- Extent of impact including reduction in livelihood, restrictions or loss of access to assets or common facilities
- Gender related impacts including gender-based violence and harassment, and impacts to vulnerable groups
- In cases of recent land acquisition or lease with involuntary resettlement impacts, the consultant shall determine:
  - Number of affected persons due to physical or economic displacement, permanent or temporary
  - Extent of impact including reduction in livelihood, restrictions or loss of access to assets or common facilities and mitigation measures
  - Gender related impacts, including gender-based violence and harassment, and impacts to vulnerable groups
  - Proposed involuntary resettlement categorization for the project using ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Checklist.
- For remaining land to be acquired, engaged with the project company and land aggregator and determine the phasing of land acquisition and negotiation as basis in the preparation of Land Access and Compensation Plan (LACP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan. In order to ensure Compliance with ADB SR2, below process was followed
  - Review of negotiated land lease /procurement process, assessment and confirmation if the lease or sale of lands undertaken as of January 15, 2025 was voluntary and without coercion, and whether replacement cost was achieved.
  - Initial scoping: Gather available information with ReNew and land aggregators on: landowners, land area leased or purchased, total land area owned, amount of land lease or land purchase payment, previous land use, any additional information on the landowners and other land users, and information about the locality (leaders, contact persons). Information will be used to design the Scoping methodology.
  - Screening and Scoping: Conduct key informant interviews, focused group discussions, transect walk, community meetings, and other qualitative data gathering methods. The objective is to identify landowners (particularly the poor and vulnerable), and other affected persons such as informal land users, tenants, sharecroppers, farm workers (permanent or seasonal), and other community members using the leased/purchased land.

- Profiling – Once landowners and other affected persons have been identified, key information to establish project impacts will be collected and prepare a total enumeration of all landowners (i.e. those who have entered into willing lessor agreements) and other affected persons. This will include information such as compensation received from the leased/acquired land and other payments received (if any), sources of income pre and post land lease/purchase, vulnerabilities, among others.
- Identify past or present concerns related to impacts on environment, biodiversity, health and safety, involuntary resettlement, any prior land acquisition, Indigenous Peoples and other vulnerable groups, gender-based violence and harassment, supply chain risk management, and labor management.
- Propose involuntary resettlement categorization for the project using ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Checklist.
- Assess the project's impacts on disadvantaged and vulnerable groups such as women-headed households, the elderly, persons with disabilities, landless individuals, and economically marginalized communities. Identify key risks and recommend inclusive and culturally appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures.
- Confirm presence or absence of indigenous peoples in the project impact area and examine the potential impacts of the project on Indigenous Peoples, particularly concerning their land, culture, and livelihoods. Recommend appropriate mitigation strategies and benefit enhancement measures that respect their cultural identity and rights. The assessment will involve stakeholder consultations, review of secondary data, and coordination with relevant authorities. Based on findings, propose an Indigenous Peoples categorization using ADB's Indigenous Peoples Checklist.
- Labor and Working Conditions - Review the implementation of labor and working condition requirements during the pre-construction and ongoing construction phases. Assess the sufficiency of existing human resources and related policies and procedures of the Company including its suppliers, contractors and subcontractors. Evaluate the existing policies and procedures in relation to compliance with applicable national labor laws and ILO Core Labor Standards, coverage of key areas (employment terms including contracts, wages, working hours, health and safety, non discrimination and equal opportunity, freedom of association, grievance mechanism, protection of vulnerable groups, training and development, etc.), clarity and accessibility to all workers, quality of implementation or application, review and updates made.
- Consultation and External Grievance Redress. Identify stakeholder groups, including CSOs or NGOs, and assess adequacy of stakeholder engagement activities. Describe concerns/issues/grievances of stakeholders and measures/actions by the Company. Describe external grievance redress mechanism for communities, farmers, civil society and other stakeholders and determine if the mechanism is functional and sufficient.
- CSR activities - provide an overview of the community development assistance or corporate social responsibility programs planned and conducted, describe how these are decided, and if these were/will be undertaken in compliance with national or local regulations.
- Assess gender-related impacts as part of land acquisition process and construction activities undertaken and also by reviewing existing company and contractor policies on gender equity, workplace conditions, women's participation, risks of gender-based violence, and the project's differential effects on women, ensuring alignment with national laws and international standards.

- Corrective Action Plan (CAP) - Prepare a CAP in agreement with ADB (and other Lenders) and ReNew Vyoman Power Private Limited to address gaps and issues identified during the audit. The CAP will provide recommended actions to address E&S gaps to ensure compliance to the Applicable Standards. It will specify time-bound measures, responsible agents, budget and resources to achieve and maintain compliance with the objectives, principles, and requirements of ADB's SPS and other requirements within a reasonable time frame.

### 1.3 Reference Framework

The development of the ESCA is aligned with the following reference framework:

- ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009
- ADB's Social Protection Strategy, 2001
- ADB Access to Information Policy, 2018
- ADB's Gender and Development Policy, 1998
- IFC Performance Standards, 2012 and guidance documents; including the latest (2019) Guidance note on IFC PS 6
- The applicable World Bank EHS guidelines:
  - General Environment, Health & Safety (EHS) guidelines, 2007
  - Guidelines for electric power transmission and distribution, 2007
  - EHS Guidelines for Wind Energy, 2015
- BII's Policy on Responsible Investment (PRI), 2022
- International Covenant on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights and relevant ILO conventions covering core labor standards and the basic terms and conditions of employment.
- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and International Bill on Human Rights
- Other relevant good industry practice guidelines and related documents
- Applicable local, national and international laws and regulations of India relating to environmental protection, land and land use acquisition, resettlement, labor and working conditions, community and occupational health and safety, gender-based violence and harassment and ethnic groups/indigenous peoples
- IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan, 2012
- DEG Exclusion List

### 1.4 Approach and Methodology

The following activities were undertaken as part of ESCA of the proposed Project:

#### 1.4.1 Project Kick Off

A kick-off meeting was arranged with ReNew, ADB and the E&S consultant on 20<sup>th</sup> January 2025 to discuss data, resources, reports, team structure, and timelines. An information request list was provided to ReNew detailing required documentation.

#### 1.4.2 Desk-based Review.

Based on the documentation provided by ReNew and available information online, E&S consultant conducted a desk-based review of E&S management plans, policies and procedures, monitoring programs and other relevant documents, to assess effectiveness in managing impacts on biodiversity, water resources, air quality, waste, and occupational and community health and safety, among others in the context of works and activities undertaken. This also included review of land-related documents as of 15<sup>th</sup> January 2025. List of documents reviewed during this exercise is provided in **Appendix 1**.

- Review of existing policies, procedures, and plans relating to stakeholder engagement, grievance mechanisms, human resources, labour practices, and E&S aspects of procurement.
- Assessment of ReNew ESMS policies, procedures, and organization, including institutional arrangements and EHS personnel capacity.
- Evaluation of compliance with applicable ESHS laws, regulations, and operational licenses, as well as any historical issues from past E&S inspections, claims, labour disputes, and related improvements in the management system.
- Assessment of project's likely positive and negative direct and indirect impacts to the environment and communities.
- Review of the policies and systems in place (or to be implemented) to ensure compliance with safeguards and other social requirements (with focus but not limited to existing grievance redress mechanisms for workers and community, stakeholders' engagement, HR Policy, including contractor and subcontractor management).
- Review of the documents related to land procurement and involuntary resettlement, if any.
- Review existing baseline socio-economic profile of the communities in the Project (and associated facilities)
- Review of the documents such as minutes of meetings or any documentation or records of engagement between the government authority, the affected landowners, or users (residential/commercial or any other either directly or indirectly dependent on land or its immovable asset) on land acquisition and resettlement; records of negotiations and evidence of payment made.
- Land ownership issues, cases, and complaints filed in relation to the Project area.
- Confirmation on the presence of any indigenous peoples (IP) or scheduled tribes (ST), IP / ST land ownership etc.

#### 1.4.3 Initial Scoping

The E&S consultant supported Renew by developing the initial checklist for the information to be collected through the Land Aggregator on landowners, land area leased or purchased, total land area owned, amount of land lease or land purchase payment, previous land use, any additional information on the landowners and other informal land users.

#### 1.4.4 Site Assessment and Stakeholder Consultations

A team comprising of Environment, Biodiversity and Social experts undertook a site visit with representative from ADB and other stakeholders to the proposed project site from 5<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> March 2025 to understand the site setting and environmental and social sensitivities and to identify the relevant stakeholders in and around the project site including the transmission line route. The activities undertaken during the site visit are summarized below:

- Site reconnaissance and identification of key social and environmental, health and safety risks/receptors in the study area
- Consultation with site representative from ReNew to understand the Project and related facilities.
- Understanding of prevailing community engagement processes
- Understanding aspects of community health and safety, if any, linked to the proposed Project

- Confirmation of the presence of non-titled land users, informal land users, and informal settlers within the Project affected area. Additionally, an evaluation of the extent of physical and economic displacement impacts resulting from the loss of land and assets due to the Project. Confirmation covers land procured up to January 15, 2025.
- Verification of the presence of IP or ST communities, ownership, use, or claims over land and assets, including transitory or migration-related claims or uses. Assessment of the existing vulnerabilities of the project-affected community, encompassing those impacted by Project components, associated facilities, and project activities.
- Evaluation of land and Right-of-Way (ROW) acquisition impacts, based on initial routes provided, as well as potential adverse environmental, community health, and safety impacts on IP/ST communities in nearby areas
- Engagements with local community and relevant opinion leaders to gather insights and perspectives.
- Inclusive consultations with various community segments, including general local communities, opinion holders and vulnerable groups.
- Stakeholder Engagement: Consultations with stakeholders to comprehend the land procurement process, collect key feedback on the Project, and assess the socio-economic baseline of the local community. Table 1-1 provides the details of the consultation undertaken during the site visit.

**Table 1-1 Consultations undertaken during the site visit**

S.No	Stakeholder Details	Points of discussion	Remarks
1.	Solar and Wind Land Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 300MW solar plant specification</li> <li>• Development of common infrastructure</li> <li>• Transmission of electricity from project to polling substation</li> <li>• Development of polling substation</li> <li>• Land allotment process</li> <li>• Any legacy issues on allotted land</li> <li>• Current status of the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations were carried out with the Plant In-Charge, Land Team and Land Aggregators.</li> </ul>
2.	Local Community from Bethapalle, Uthakallu, Ubicherla, Dharmapuram and Kharidikonda, Peddapudila, Pipali, Erragotapale, Kaluchetla Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Location</li> <li>• Project Duration, timeline, lease amount, induced development envisaged in the villages, contact person for reporting grievances, etc.</li> <li>• Socio-economic profile</li> <li>• Project overview</li> <li>• Key expectation from projects</li> <li>• Availability of water infrastructure</li> <li>• Key concerns from upcoming migrant workers</li> <li>• Welfare characteristics of communities</li> <li>• Living conditions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The stakeholder is the nearest inhabited local community from the proposed project site</li> </ul>
3.	Local Stakeholders associated with conservation of wild life, Subject Matter expert from the local educational Institute and Government offices such as Forest Range office, Gooty Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status of faunal diversity in and around the project site</li> <li>• Status of avifaunal (residential as well as migratory) movement in and around the project site</li> <li>• Any statistical data / checklist of flora and fauna of the Range / Division</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The stakeholder (Forest Department) is the only government body to hold on the Forest and Wildlife of the region which can help us to understand the current and historical status of local ecology and biodiversity.</li> <li>• Beside Forest department, other stakeholders were also consulted as a part of the Critical Habitat</li> </ul>



S.No	Stakeholder Details	Points of discussion	Remarks
			Assessment (CHA) study such as Subject Matter expert from Local Educational Institute such as Degree College, and private individuals who poses considerable knowledge of the region's biodiversity and species. The details of these consultations will be incorporated into the CHA Report.
4.	Revenue Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of Schedule-V Land or any land allotted by government for poor and vulnerable with in the project land</li> <li>• Whether any assigned land was involved for the project</li> <li>• Current market value of the land</li> <li>• Process involved in Land Leasing and land use conversion, etc. were briefly discussed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Revenue Department is the custodian of Government lands and ensuring proper maintenance of land records and involves in Alienation and Acquisition of Government land / Private Land for bonafide public purposes to a person, institution or local body</li> </ul>
5.	Medical Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Facilities in the villages</li> <li>• Prevailing Endemic diseases if any</li> <li>• Felt needs</li> <li>• Common Health issues</li> <li>• Pest / Animal Attacks</li> <li>• Ambulance Coverage, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation was conducted with Medical officer Pethapalle PHC which covers 37 villages in the area.</li> </ul>
6.	Thasildar, Pipali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of Schedule-V Land or any land allotted by government for poor and vulnerable with in the project land</li> <li>• Whether any assigned land was involved for the project</li> <li>• Current market value of the land</li> <li>• Process involved in Land Leasing and land use conversion, etc. were briefly discussed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Revenue Department is the custodian of Government lands and ensuring proper maintenance of land records and involves in Alienation and Acquisition of Government land / Private Land for bonafide public purposes to a person, institution or local body</li> </ul>

**Note:** A detailed socio-economic baseline, assessment of stakeholders, stakeholders' influence over the project and key feedback of stakeholders have been provided in Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report for the Project.

#### 1.4.5 Reporting

The structure of the ESCA report has been presented below:

Chapter Number	Details
Chapter 1	Introduction, Approach and Methodology (this section)
Chapter 2	Project Overview and Description
Chapter 3	Overview of Environmental and Social Management System
Chapter 4	Status of Permits and Licenses
Chapter 5	Land Procurement process and status
Chapter 6	ADB's Requirement and Project Categorisation

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Chapter Number	Details
Chapter 7	Gap Assessment
Chapter 8	Corrective Action Plan

## 1.5 Limitations

The limitations identified for this assessment are outlined below:

This report has been developed based on the project-level information provided by ReNew and professional judgment to certain facts with resultant subjective interpretation. If information to the contrary is discovered, the findings in the ESCA may need to be modified accordingly. This ESCA report has the following limitations:

- The assessment of Renew’s policy is based on the available documented information provided by Renew. The report is not intended to meet any national, state, or local statutory requirements and for any regulatory submission (as part of any permitting process or otherwise). At the time of site visit, land sourcing was in progress considering site sensitivity, consultations and landowner profiling were conducted with the limited numbers made available by ReNew and the report substantiated with the data shared by ReNew on landowner profiling.
- The information presented in the report is based on the information made available by the client, reported by the project management and land team, and as understood per the consultation with landowners and other stakeholders during the site visit. Documents like minutes of meeting for negotiation with the landowner is not available for review during audit.
- According to the information provided by the local community and an examination of available secondary data, it has been determined that there are no CSO operating within the study area. Consequently, there have been no consultations or engagements conducted with such organizations.
- This is a non-assurance work with no audit/loan staffing services to be provided and there are no other client-side / other-side parties involved in this engagement.
- The procedures performed are not an audit, or a compilation of the Company’s financial statements or any part thereof, nor an examination of management’s assertions concerning the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control systems and detection of fraud, nor an examination of compliance with laws, regulations, or other matters. Accordingly, our performance of the procedures will not result in the expression of an opinion or any other form of assurance on the Company’s financial statements or any part thereof, nor an opinion or any other form of assurance on the Company’s internal control systems or its compliance with laws, regulations, or other matters.

## 2. Project Overview and Description

ReNew Vyoman Power Pvt. Ltd (RVPPL) is a privately held company engaged in power generation. The project consists of: (a) 250 MW wind project in Kurnool and Nandyal Districts of Andhra Pradesh; (b) 435 MW solar power capacity (AC capacity); and (c) 415 MWh battery energy storage system (BESS), both located in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh, India to provide assured power supply of 300 MW per hour during the peak hours and an assured minimum base load supply during non-peak hours. The nearest WTG (GTY 058 N4) to the Solar Power Plant is located around 5.21 km from the Solar Plant boundary. The project will require approximately 2,500 acres (1,092.65 ha) of land, excluding land requirement for the transmission line.

The salient features of the project have been presented in Table 2-1

**Table 2-1 Salient Features of the Project**

Sr. No.	Components	Description
<b>General Description</b>		
1	SPV Name	ReNew Vyoman Power Pvt. Ltd
2	Project Capacity	(a) 250 MW wind capacity; (b) 435 MW solar power capacity (AC capacity); and (c) 415 MWh BESS
3	Site Coordinates	Wind Site (15°18'54.06"N, 77°41'55.50"E) Solar site (15°10'55.05"N, 77°38'43.53"E) Battery Storage Site (15°12'7.72"N, 77°39'16.65"E)
4	Site Location	The three components of the project i.e. Solar Power Plant, Wind Power Plant and BESS facility are located in three districts of Andhra Pradesh. <b>Solar Power Plant and BESS:</b> Bethapalli, Dharmapuram, Karadikonda, Ubicherla and Utakalu from Gooty Tehsil, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh <b>Wind:</b> Chanugondla, Chennampalli, Eddupenta, Kadamakuntla, Kalachatla, Kothaburuju, Kottakota, Peddapoddilla and Yapadinne from Kurnool and Nandyal Districts
5	Current Project status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction work for the solar and BESS components was yet to be started on the date of site visit.</li> <li>Out of 76 identified locations for WTG installation, land purchase and lease for 35 WTG locations was completed and land procurement for remaining 41 locations was under process as on date of site visit.</li> <li>It was observed that out of the 35 WTGs locations foundation work was completed in one WTG and excavation work was started at one WTG.</li> </ul>
6	Nearest Highway	Nearest Highway is NH44 (Old NH7) connecting Srinagar, J&K to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu. NH 44 is located at a distance of 1.91 km from the solar site and 0.50 km from the nearest WTG location. ( i.e. WTG no GTY 089 N2)
7	Nearest Rail Station	Gooty Railway Junctions, Andhra Pradesh.
8	Nearest Airport	Bengaluru Airport which is approx.265 km.
9	Commercial Operation Date	For Solar Power Plant COD Phase-I (335 MW)- 29 <sup>th</sup> March 2026 COD Phase-II (100 MW)- 27 <sup>th</sup> June 2026 For Wind Power Plant Phase I ( 99 MW)- December,2025 Phase II( 152 MW)- March,2026
10	Land Aggregator	Solar and BESS : M/s SWRE Power Private Limited Wind : M/s Lotus Constructions Private Limited and M/s Sudheer Infra Private Limited
<b>Solar Component</b>		
11	Plant Ac Capacity	435 MWac (43.5 MW-Fixed Tilt & 391.5 MW-Tracker)

Sr. No.	Components	Description
12	No of Solar module	1012506 of 580 Wp
13	Module Type	JINKO TOPCON 585 Wp module
14	Mounting Type	Ground Mount System
15	Panel tilt	Fixed Tilt- 9°
16	Irradiation (GHI) kWh/m2	1. Fixed Tilt – 2020.9 2. Tracker – 2411.9
17	No of Central Inverters	99 Nos.4.4 MW AC inverters
18	Module Cleaning Type	100 % dry cleaning
<b>Wind Component</b>		
19	WTG Number	76
20	Capacity of WTG	3.3 MW
21	WTG Make	Envision
22	Hub Height	140 mtr
23	Rotor Diameter	156 mt
<b>BESS Component</b>		
24	Total Nos of Containers	89 containers and Power Conversion System (PCS)
25	Environmental Condition	-30°C to +50°C.
26	Voltage at point of connection	400 kV
27	Power output at point of connection	175MW
28	DC Capacity (At Factory Acceptance Test):	415.97MWh
<b>Power Evacuation Details</b>		
29	Transmission Line type	400 KV Transmission Line
30	Number of Towers	Yet to be Finalized.
31	Transmission Line length	47.9km i.e, 18.5km TL from Wind to Solar Site and 29.4 Km of TL from Solar & BESS to GSS
32	Internal Transmission line	Length of Internal 33 KVA line is approximately 130 km for the Wind power project. However, Internal Transmission route is yet to be finalized for the Solar power project.
33	Pooling Substation (PSS)	Pooling Substation for Solar Power Plant- It would be located within the Solar Power Plant boundary. Pooling Substation for the Wind Power Project would be developed on private land measuring 16 acres in Chinnapodila village, Dhone Taluk, Nandyal District (then Kurnool District) of Andhra Pradesh
34	Grid Substation (GSS)	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) Substation, Anantapur
35	Power Purchase Agreement	NA
<b>Land Requirement</b>		
36	Solar and BESS	About 2293 acres of land would be required for the solar and BESS, of which land transactions are complete for 477.14 acres.
37	Transmission Line	544.471 acres required to be sourced through easement rights. As on date, only tentative route is identified and yet to initiate land transactions for obtaining easement rights. As on date of no easement rights were obtained.

Sr. No.	Components	Description
38	Wind Component	About 486.4 acres of land would be required for wind power component, of which 76 acres is proposed to be acquired through purchase and remaining land of 410.4 acres through long term lease i.e. for 29 years 11 months. Of the total required land, as on the date of site visit about 35 acres of land was purchased and 189 acres of land was leased.
39	Access and Bypass Road	<p><b>Solar and BESS:</b> Total of 2.5 km of Bypass road is proposed for development and widening of existing road (Nallabelle- Sankulamma) which connects both Utakallu- Bethapalle as well as with NH-44. No additional land parcels would be required for widening of the existing road. However, the 2.5 km proposed bypass at Uttakallu village would require private land and in this regard, negotiation is going on with the concerned land owners. The land required for bypass are to be sourced by executing short term lease for three years.</p> <p><b>Wind Component:</b> About 45 acres of land would be required for a total of 35 km long Bypass Road and nearly 8-10 bypasses will be made for the ease of transportation of construction material and movement of vehicles. A 6 meter width adequate turning radius ( for ease of transportation of 65 long blades) will be made in those bypass roads. The required land for bypass would be taken on lease for 3 years or for the entire project period (29 years 11 months) based on the requirements. It is planned to complete construction of bypass roads by end of December 2025.</p>
40	Pooling substation for Solar	Solar PSS to be developed within the Solar power plant boundary and no additional land would be required
41	Pooling Substation for Wind Power Plant	About 16 acres of private land was purchased for developing Pooling substation for wind power component. The required land was purchased from 6 landowners based on private negotiation with the landowners and on the basis of Willing Buyer and Willing Seller (WBWS) basis.
<b>E&amp;S Assessment</b>		
42	Surface water bodies within 5 km radius	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is observed that water bodies are present within the 5 km radius of the wind project site, with approximate distance of nearest body being 700m from WTG no GTY-064 N5, No water bodies are located within the proposed solar plant area. Nearest water body from the proposed solar plant is located at a distance of approx.1.34 km (aerial) from the boundary of the Solar power plant.</li> <li>There are two water bodies observed near to the 400 kV Transmission line corridor connecting Solar PSS to proposed PGCIL Grid Substation. The nearest water body (Patakotta cheruvu) from the transmission line corridor is located at a distance of approx. 2.45 km (aerial distance).</li> </ul>
43	Ground Water Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposed project is spread out in three districts namely Anantapur, Nandyal and Kurnool. Nandyal is the new district bifurcated from erstwhile Kurnool district.</li> <li>According to the Central Groundwater Board (CGWB) report on ground water extraction status, Anantapur and Kurnool district (also includes Nandyal District) has been categorised as " Safe<sup>1</sup> in terms of ground water extraction.</li> </ul>
44	Presence of National Park, Protected Area, or ecologically sensitive sites in near vicinity	<p>No national park, wildlife sanctuary or any ecologically sensitive area is located within the study area. However, there are few ecologically sensitive areas are present which are located beyond the project influence area. The list of ecologically sensitive area is given below-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indira Gandhi Wildlife sanctuary- 119 Km</li> <li>2. Rolapudu wildlife sanctuary-75 km</li> <li>3. Gundla Brahmeswarm Wildlife sanctuary- 92 Km</li> <li>4. Rajiv Gandhi National Park-104 Km</li> <li>5. Srilankamaleswar Wildlife Sanctuary- 131 km</li> <li>6. Daroji Sloth bear Wildlife sanctuary- 81 Km</li> </ol>
45	Presence of Indigenous People	The project area does not fall within the Schedule V areas <sup>2</sup> as designated by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India. 100% of the land required for the project is to be sourced from private landowners and classified as Dry Land. No land belonging to Indigenous Community, Notified Tribal Land, Assigned Land, were sourced for the project. Also, ReNew's lease / sale deed agreements mentions a clause on barring from sourcing land from above mentioned categories. Furthermore, the

<sup>1</sup> Areas which have ground water potential for development.

<sup>2</sup> A "Schedule V area" refers to regions recognized under the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, which pertains to the administration and governance of Scheduled Areas, primarily focusing on tribal populations, as designated by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India

Sr. No.	Components	Description
46	Presence of common property usage or culturally sensitive	<p>implementation of the project will not result in the loss of collective attachment to distinct habitats or ancestral territories by any communities or groups of Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>The proposed Hybrid project including PSS, is to be developed within the Private land. Based on consultation with the project team, village representatives and through review of secondary data, within the identified project site area there are no presence of cultural heritage sites, sacred groves, religious important places<sup>33</sup>. The nearest places of archaeological importance notified by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are (1). <i>A prominent Granite hillock bearing Asoka inscription</i> and (2) <i>"Hill fort and buildings therein and the fortifications at the foot of the hill"</i> which are located (Aerial distance) at 7 km and 6.2km respectively. Based on the project design and discussion with the project team, there will not be any restriction on any existing access roads and no existing access road is proposed to be diverted / altered for the purpose of project development.</p>

Source: Site visit, Google Earth Imagery and data shared by Client

The project location map has been presented in Figure 2-1.

<sup>33</sup> Based on the Archaeological Survey of India and National Remote Sensing Centre's database. [https://bhuvan-app1.nrsc.gov.in/culture\\_monuments/#](https://bhuvan-app1.nrsc.gov.in/culture_monuments/#)



Figure 2-1: Map showing Locations and Study Area

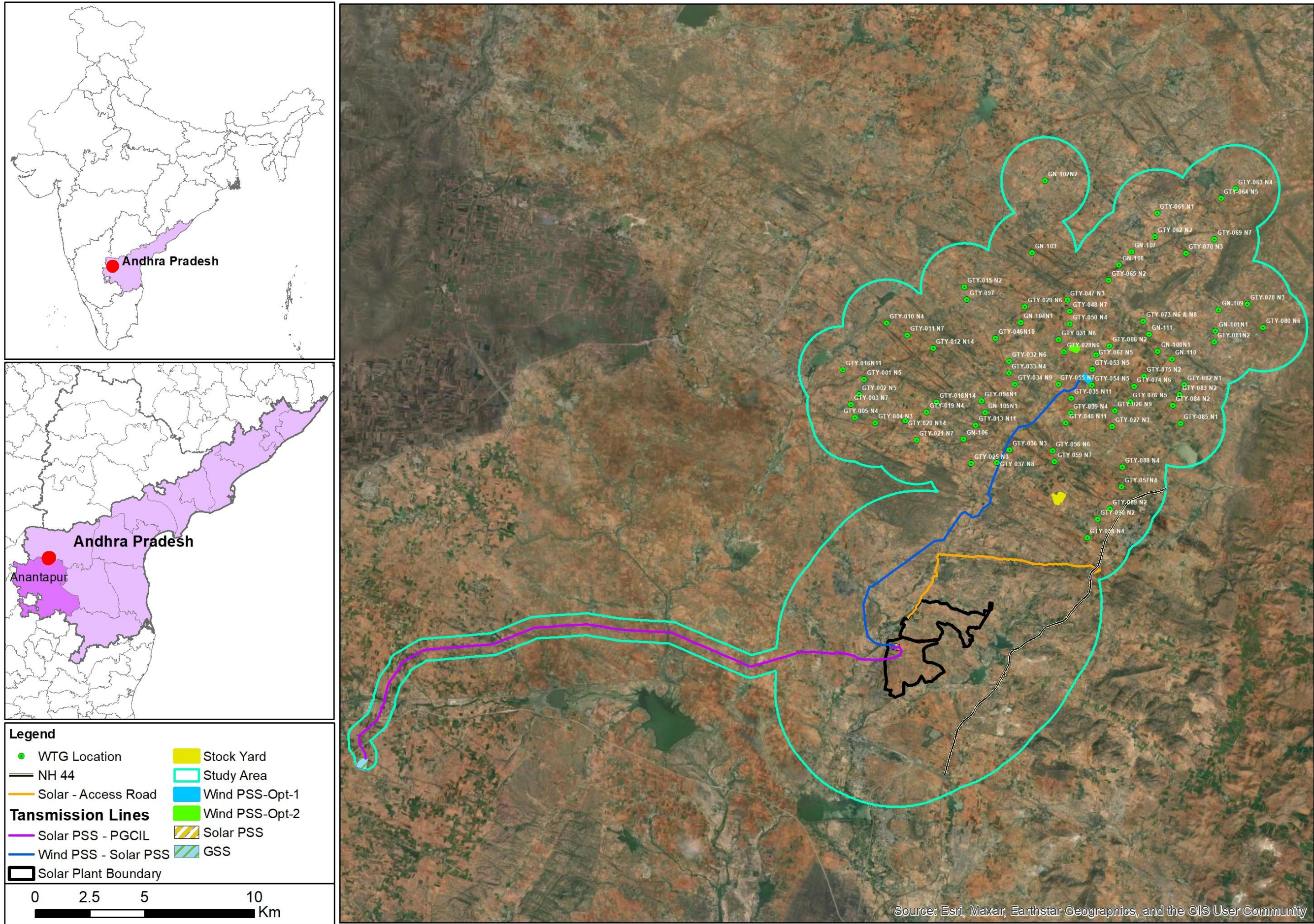
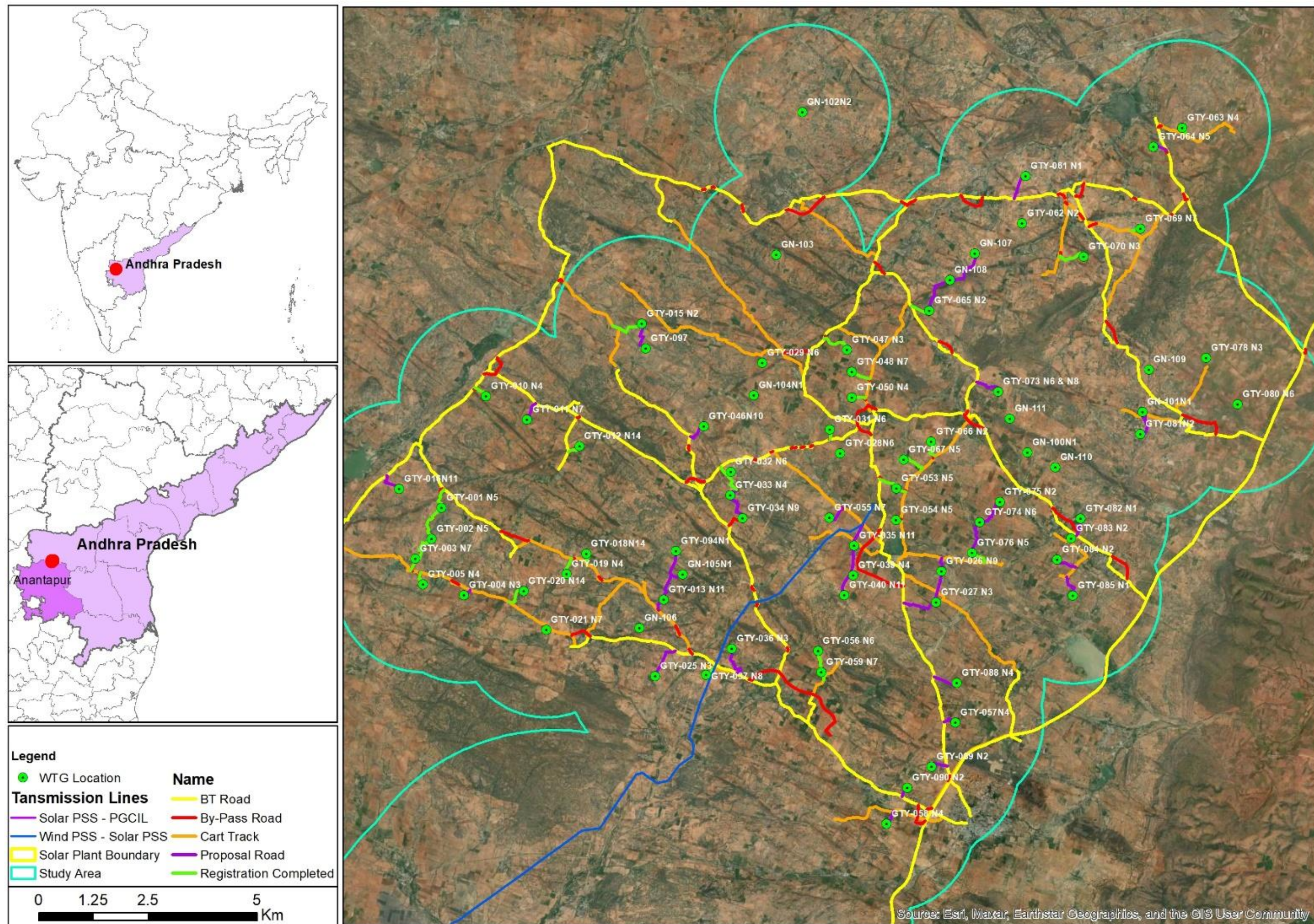




Figure 2-2 Map showing the bypass roads within the project area - Wind





## 2.2 Project Overview

### 2.2.1 Project Technology

#### 2.2.1.1 Solar Power Plant and BESS

The 435 MW Solar Power Plant being developed by ReNew, through its SPV Renew Vyoman Power Private Limited, has different components such as solar module, module mounting system, inverters, step-up transformers, LV Switch Board, main control room (MCR), grid connection. The following Table 2.2 gives a summary of the description and functions of the different components of a Solar Power Plant.

**Table 2-2 Typical Components of Solar Power Plant**

SL No	Name of the Components	Description
1	Solar PV Modules	Solar PV cells convert solar radiation directly into electricity through the photovoltaic effect. The photovoltaic effect operates when photons from the light hit the semi-conductor resulting into the movement of electron. The output from the solar PV cell is direct current (DC) electricity. These modules contain cells that are connected in series and parallel whereas PV plant has modules connected in strings to generate the required DC power output. The current increases in parallel connection while the voltage of string increases in series connection.
2	Module Mounting Systems	These modules are designed in such a way that it is secured on this system for optimum tilt angle according to sun orientation angle. As per the project requirement, these systems are fixed, seasonal, or tracking frames-based tracking system.
3	Inverters	To feed the utility grid, it converts the DC electricity to Alternating Current (AC). To match the desired input voltage DC current of inverter, strings of PV modules are connected in series and parallel.
4	Step-up Transformers	To match the AC grid voltage level, the output from inverters requires a step-up in voltage in one or two stages. The transformer step-up the output from the inverters to the required grid voltage for evacuation.
5	LV Switchboards	The switchboard would be suitable for floor mounted free-standing outdoor installation. The design specification would be dust-tight, damp-proof and vermin proof with a protection degree not less than IP-67.
6	Main Control Room	Main control room would be a separate area comprising of MV switchgear room, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system, storeroom, battery room, water closets, bathroom. This would also include overhead water tank, adequately sized septic tanks with all piping, as required. It would be noted that SCADA room and staff rooms would be provided with energy efficient air conditioning.
7	HV/LV Switchgear	HT/LT switchgear would be provided for protection of inverter distribution and power transformer. Depending on the power evacuation methodology adopted, all the rings/radials would be connected to main control room of HT station.  HT/LT switchgear panels might be indoor or outdoor as per the requirement. Each panel would be provided with segregated compartments for breakers, isolators, bus bars, cable box, voltage transformers, wire ways, relays and instrument and control devices.
8	Bus – Bar Schemes	Bus – Bar schemes would be provided on site, and selection of Bus – Bar scheme would be dependent upon several factors like, flexibility of operation, safety of

SL No	Name of the Components	Description
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		equipment and personnel, reliability, availability, and cost effectiveness. Since solar plants are only operational in daytime, therefore enough time would be available for any maintenance after sun sets. Accordingly, single Bus – Bar scheme or dual bus bar scheme is adopted to achieve desired redundancy.
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9	Grid connection	This is the final component of a solar PV power plant, from where the electricity is evacuated into the grid network. The substation would also have the required grid interface switchgear such as circuit breakers. The substation is often external to the project boundary.
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10	Battery Energy Storage System	<p>Batteries Energy Storage System are one of the most popular energy storage technologies. They are built in modular form, so capacity expansion is easy. Apart from lead acid batteries, other battery technologies such as Ultra battery, Sodium-sulfur (Na-S) storage, Lithium Ion and Vanadium Redox Flow batteries are proving to be very useful, especially from the perspective of supporting renewable energy systems. Below are the details of the BESS to be installed at the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental conditions - 30°C to +50°C.</li> <li>• Voltage at point of connection - 400 kV</li> <li>• Power output at point of connection - 175MW</li> <li>• Usable energy at the beginning of life - 350 MWh</li> <li>• DC Capacity (At Factory Acceptance Test) - 415.97MWh</li> <li>• Total Number of Containers - 89 Nos.</li> </ul>
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### 2.2.1.2 Wind Power Plant

#### Wind Turbine Generators

The proposed 250 MW Wind Power plant would comprise of 76 nos of WTG. The capacity of each WTG would be 3.3 MW. The technical specification of WTG model is given in **Table 2-3**.

**Table 2-3: Technical specification of WTG**

Items	Description
WTG Model	Envision
WTG capacity	3.3 MW
Hub Height	140 m
Rotor Diameter	156 m

Associated facilities and utilities which would be required for the Wind Power project are-

- Metering point for measuring power productivity from each WTG.
- Access road network for construction and operational phase of the project.
- Storage area.
- Scrap Yard.

### 2.2.1.3 Power Evacuation Details

In terms of the power transmission infrastructure, the project components i.e. Wind Power project, solar power project and BESS are proposed to be connected to Aantapuram Grid Substation located in Anantapur District. Two 400kV transmission line stretch is proposed in the project, one connecting the Wind Power

Pooling Substation to the Solar Power Pooling Substation is of 18.5km and the other connecting the Solar Pooling Substation to the Grid Substation is of 29.4km. The routes are not finalized yet and no landowners were identified as potentially impacted at this point, and easement rights have not been secured

#### **2.2.1.4 Pooling Sub Station (PSS)**

##### **Pooling Substation -Solar and BESS**

The proposed Pooling Substation for Solar and BESS storage is to be developed within the identified solar site land and no additional land would be required.

##### **Pooling Substation -Wind Power**

The pooling substation is proposed to be developed on private land measuring 16 acres in Chinnapodila village, Dhone Taluk, Nandiyal District of Andhra Pradesh. The required land of 16 acres which includes access pathway to the Pooling substation was sourced from 6 landowners. The required land was purchased based on private negotiation with the landowners and on the basis of Willing Buyer and Willing Seller (WBWS) basis. The process for determining the market value is same as mentioned for purchase of land for the wind turbines mentioned above

#### **2.2.1.5 Storage Yard**

There will not be any additional land requirement for the storage yard proposed for solar power plant and BESS storage system. The identified solar power plant site would be used as storage yard and site office.

Wind power plant had secured 30 acres of private land from Kalichetla village, Dhone Taluk, Nandiyal District of Andhra Pradesh. The land is leased by executing short term lease agreement for three years from four landowners.

#### **2.2.1.6 Access Road**

**Access Road for Solar Power Plant and BESS Storage:** The existing village road, connecting Nallabelle-Sankulamma villages is proposed to be used as access road for solar power plant and BESS storage. Village road connecting Nallabelle- Sankulamma connects to Utakallu- Bethapalle which further connects to NH-44. Existing road is a paved and motorable village road and there would be a need for upgradation and widening the roads. The existing road is 3 meters wide and it is proposed to widen its shoulder to at least 5 meters. No additional land parcels would be required for widening of the existing road. In addition to the access road, 2.5 km length of bypass road is proposed at Uttakallu village to avoid dense settlements, development of bypass road would require leasing of private land. The extent and number of landowners to be involved is yet to be ascertained.

**Access and Bypass Road for WTGs:** About 45 acres of land would be required for a total of 35 km long Bypass Road and nearly 8-10 bypasses will be made for the ease of transportation of construction material and movement of vehicles and to avoid dense settlements. The required land for bypass would be taken on lease for 3 years or for 29 years 11 months based on the requirements. Exact extent and number of landowners to be involved is yet to be ascertained.

### **2.3 Status of the Project**

- It is observed during site visit in March 2025, construction work for the solar and BESS components has not been started yet.
- Out of 76 identified locations for WTG installation, currently, land purchase and lease for 35 WTG locations has been completed and for remaining 41 locations negotiation are ongoing.
- It is observed that out of the 35 WTGs sourced, construction work has been started at two WTG locations i.e. GTY 048 and GTY 050 for which land transactions were completed.

- It is informed that ~2293 acres are required for developing Solar and BESS. As of January 15, 2025, approximately 477.14 acres of private agricultural land have been successfully leased from 155 individual landowners on mutually agreed terms, with the leases being structured on a willing lessor, willing lessee basis. The land is currently sourced by executing lease deed by paying five-year advance lease rent for the land.
- The project consists of installing 76 WTG, each WTG requires 6.4 acres of land, of which 1 acre of WTG footprint area is being purchased and the remaining 5.4 acres of land required as Swept Area (Setback Area) is being leased. Land aggregator is responsible for sourcing land for 38 WTGs each. For 76 WTGs, a total of 486.4 acres is required.
- Land required for Bypass roads are in process of negotiation. About 2.5 km of bypass road is required for solar and BESS component and 35 km of Bypass Road for the wind power component. The land required for the Bypass roads are to be leased either short or long term.
- The project proposes two 400kV transmission lines: an 18.5 km line from the Wind to Solar Pooling Substation, and a 29.4 km line from the Solar Pooling Substation to the Grid Substation. Routes are yet to be finalized, no affected landowners identified, and easement rights are not yet secured. The proposed Pooling Substation for Solar and BESS storage is to be developed within the identified solar site land and no additional land would be required and for Wind, about 16 acres of private land was already procured in Chinnapodila village, Dhone Taluk, Nandiyal District of Andhra Pradesh
- No storage yard would be required for solar and BESS component, whereas the wind power component leased about 30 acres of private land from Kalichetla village, Dhone Taluk, Nandiyal District of Andhra Pradesh. The land is leased by executing short term lease agreement for three years from 4 four landowners.

## 2.4 Site organization Structure and Workforce

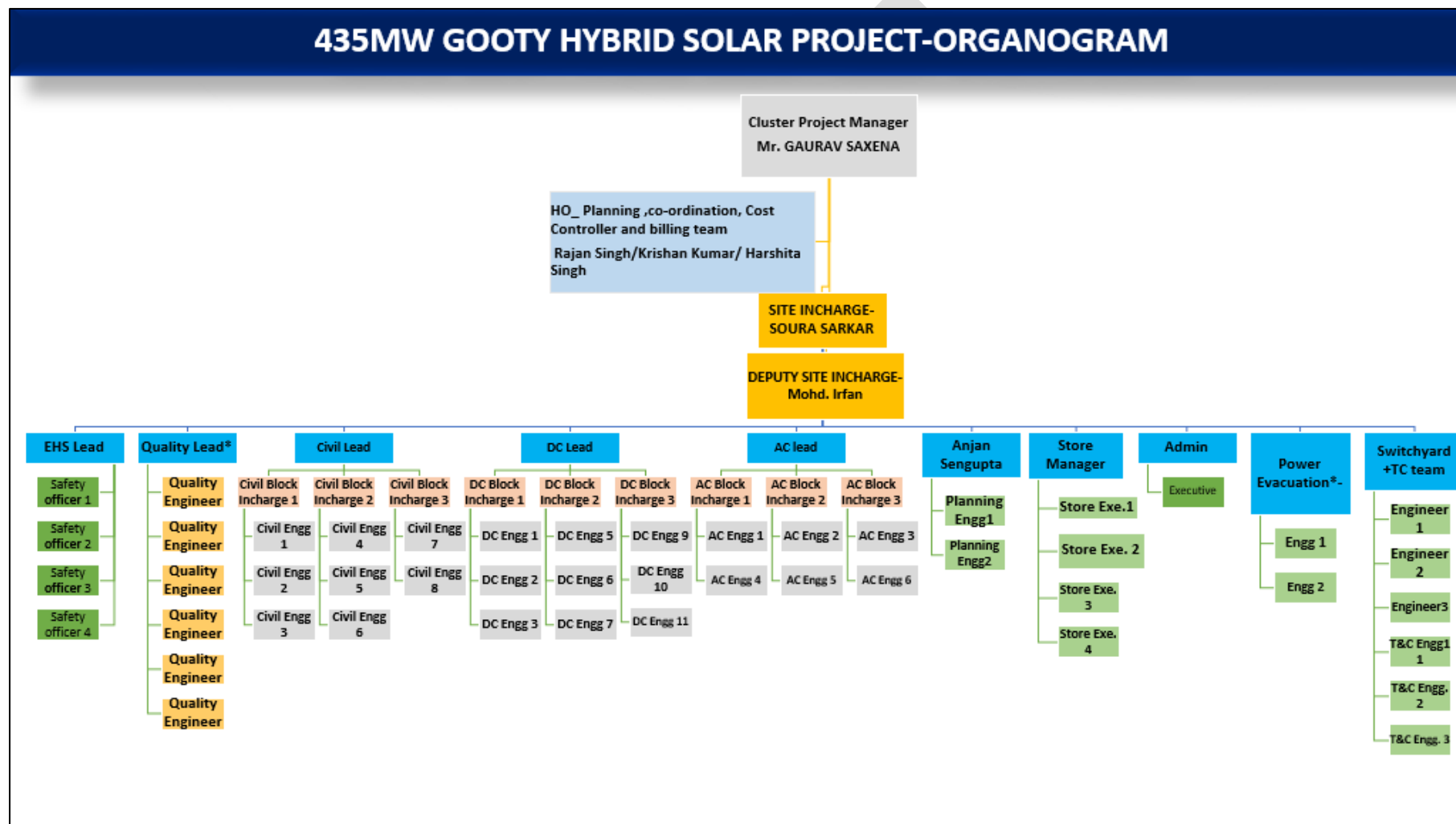
The Renew Vyoman Power Private Limited has developed two separate project teams for the successful execution of different project activities. The Solar power project will be led by Cluster Project Manager. He will be assisted by Site In-charge and deputy Site in-charge. The solar team will have dedicated persons for different verticals such EHS Lead, Quality Lead, Civil Lead, DC Lead, AC Lead, Store Manager, Admin Executive, Power evacuation Engineers and Switchyard team, As per the provided organogram (refer Figure below) it is estimated that around 42 skilled technical person will be involved during the construction phase.

The Wind power project will be led by wind EPC Head who will be assisted by Project Director. The project will be executed at site by Project Manager, Associate Project Manager and Project Assistant who will report to Project Director. The project will deploy a Social Safeguard focal person to ensure social compliance for the project. The organogram for the Gooty Hybrid Solar and wind project is presented in Figure 2-3 and Figure 2-4 respectively.

The EHS Lead for the solar project and wind project and the Project Director—supported by the Quality and Safety Lead for the wind project—will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the ESMP and associated environmental and social management plans for their respective projects. Their responsibilities will also include oversight of the EPC contractors and subcontractors involved in each project site.

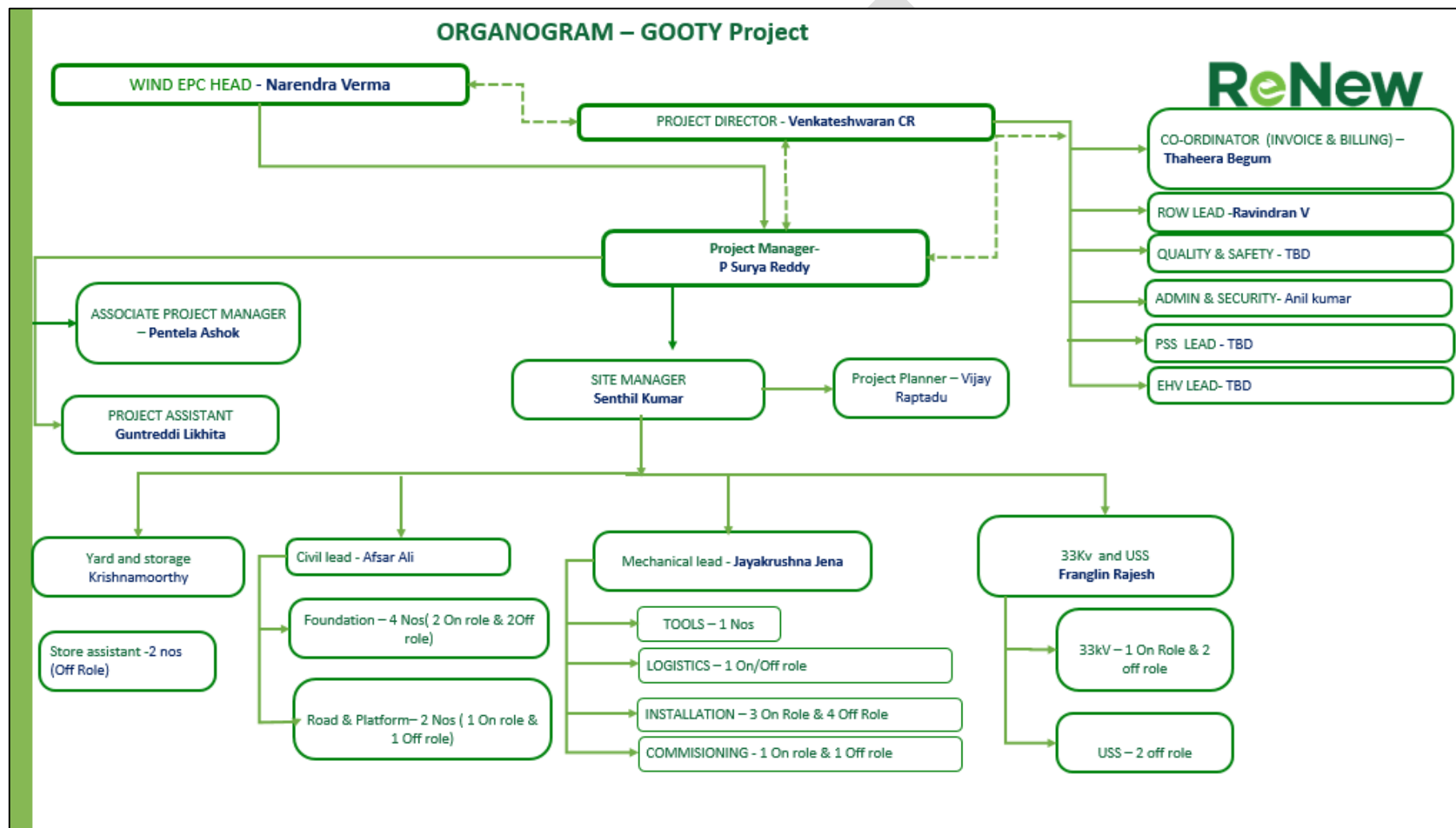
There shall be a single EHS team deployed, with division of roles across solar, wind and transmission line. These personnel shall report in to the EHS lead for the respective project which then reports to the Project Director and further corporate reporting structures within Renew.

Figure 2-3 Organogram of Gooty Hybrid Solar power project.



Source: Renew Project Team

Figure 2-4 Organogram for the Gooty Wind Power component.



Source: Renew Project Team

## 2.5 Manpower Requirement

### 2.5.1 Construction Phase

**Solar and BESS component:** The project activities will involve hiring approximately 200 unskilled, 100 semi-skilled and 200 skilled labourers for Pooling substation and civil works.

**Wind component:** The project activities will involve hiring approximately 75 unskilled, 30 semi-skilled and 30 skilled labourers for Pooling substation and civil works.

Labour requirement for the construction work would be arranged by the appointed contractors as per their requirement. The labour would be sourced from the nearby villages however, skilled and semi-skilled migrant workers would also be sourced from outside. The migrant labour would be accommodated in the rented facility established by contractors.

### 2.5.2 Operation Phase

The number of workers during operation phase is yet to be estimated. However, based on the E&S Consultant's past experience on similar projects in renewable energy, the number of workers during the operation phase is anticipated as ~100. The workers in this phase will be responsible for the ongoing operation and maintenance of the infrastructure, as well as providing specialized support when needed.

### 2.5.3 Project Implementation Schedule

Proposed schedule for the Solar and BESS component and wind power project is presented in **Table 2-4** and **Table 2-5** below.

**Table 2-4 Schedule for Solar and BESS**

S. No	Task Name	Duration in days	Start	End
1	Land acquisition	395	1-Jun-24	30-Jun-25
2	Preliminary Work	91	1-Mar-25	30-May-25
3	Design Phase	181	1-Jan-25	30-Jun-25
4	Procurement Phase	370	1-Feb-25	5-Feb-26
4a	Order Finalization	89	1-Feb-25	30-Apr-25
4a (i)	Solar PV Modules (PO)	11	1-Apr-25	11-Apr-25
4a (ii)	Central inverter (PO)	16	1-Mar-25	16-Mar-25
4a (iii)	Power Transformer (PO)	29	1-Mar-25	29-Mar-25
4a (iv)	MMS (PO)	31	1-Mar-25	31-Mar-25
4a (v)	SCB (PO)	31	1-Mar-25	31-Mar-25
4a (vi)	SCADA Panel (PO)	31	1-Feb-25	3-Mar-25
4a (vii)	HT Cable (PO)	30	1-Apr-25	30-Apr-25
4a (viii)	HT Panel (PO)	30	17-Mar-25	15-Apr-25
4a (ix)	Solar Cables (PO)	30	17-Mar-25	15-Apr-25
4a (x)	LT Cable (PO)	30	17-Mar-25	15-Apr-25

S. No	Task Name	Duration in days	Start	End
4b	Material Delivery	267	15-May-25	5-Feb-26
4b (i)	Solar PV Modules (MD)	211	10-Jul-25	5-Feb-26
4b (ii)	Central inverter (MD)	121	14-Jun-25	12-Oct-25
4b (iii)	Power Transformer (MD)	31	24-Dec-25	23-Jan-26
4b (iv)	MMS Delivery (MD)	201	15-May-25	1-Dec-25
4b (v)	SCB (MD)	46	30-May-25	14-Jul-25
4b (vi)	HT Cable (MD)	121	13-Aug-25	11-Dec-25
4b (vii)	HT Panel (MD)	121	13-Aug-25	11-Dec-25
4b (viii)	Inverter Duty Transformer (MD)	151	14-Jul-25	11-Dec-25
4b (ix)	Solar Cables (MD)	121	14-Jun-25	12-Oct-25
<b>5</b>	<b>Execution Phase</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>1-Mar-25</b>	<b>21-May-26</b>
5a	Civil Side	271	1-Apr-25	27-Dec-25
5b	DC Side	386	1-May-25	21-May-26
5b (i)	Piling	211	1-May-25	27-Nov-25
5b (ii)	Structure Erection (DC Side)	276	21-May-25	20-Feb-26
5b (iii)	Module Mounting	276	20-Jul-25	21-Apr-26
5b (iv)	DC Solar Cable Termination (DC Side)	281	4-Aug-25	11-May-26
5b (v)	Testing	41	11-Apr-26	21-May-26
5c	AC Side (Plant)	286	14-Jul-25	25-Apr-26
5c (i)	SCB Installation	121	14-Jul-25	11-Nov-25
5c (ii)	IDT Installation	161	29-Jul-25	5-Jan-26
5c (iii)	HT Panel Installation	166	28-Aug-25	9-Feb-26
5c (iv)	HT Cable Laying	236	2-Sep-25	25-Apr-26
5d	33/400KV Substation	318	1-Apr-25	12-Feb-26
5d (i)	Civil Works for Substation	241	1-Apr-25	27-Nov-25
5d (i)	Erection works for substation	243	16-May-25	13-Jan-26
5d (ii)	Testing	46	29-Dec-25	12-Feb-26
5e	400 KV TL and Bay	318	1-Mar-25	12-Jan-26
5e (i)	Foundation	271	1-Mar-25	26-Nov-25
5e (ii)	Erection works	270	1-Apr-25	26-Dec-25
5e (iii)	Stringing	227	31-May-25	12-Jan-26



S. No	Task Name	Duration in days	Start	End
6.a	Commissioning Approvals Phase-1 (335 MW)	48	7-Feb-26	26-Mar-26
6.a (i)	CEIG Approval	11	7-Feb-26	17-Feb-26
6.a (ii)	FTC Approval	16	17-Feb-26	4-Mar-26
6.a (iii)	RLDC Clearance, Trial Run	23	4-Mar-26	26-Mar-26
6.b	Commissioning Approvals Phase-2 (100 MW)	48	8-May-26	24-Jun-26
6.b (i)	CEIG Approval	11	8-May-26	18-May-26
6.b (ii)	FTC Approval	16	18-May-26	2-Jun-26
6.b (iii)	RLDC Clearance, Trial Run	23	2-Jun-26	24-Jun-26
<b>7.1</b>	<b>COD Phase-I (335 MW)</b>	<b>4</b>	26-Mar-26	29-Mar-26
<b>7.2</b>	<b>COD Phase-II (100 MW)</b>	<b>4</b>	24-Jun-26	27-Jun-26

Table 2-5 Proposed schedule for Wind Power Project

Project Name	Category	Total	Actual	Balance	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26
			(As on Feb'25)														
GOOTY - 250MW	LAND	76	35	41	10	10	10	11									
	FOUNDATION CASTING	76	0	76	8	8	8	9	1	1	1	10	10	10	10		
	PATHWAY FOR WTG RELEASE & DEVELOPMENT	76	5	71	8	8	8	9	2	2	2	8	8	8	8		
	WTG SUPPLY	76	0	76	9	5	5	6	3	3	7	7	7	15	9		
	WTG INSTALLATION	76	0	76	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	12	12	10	10	12	
	CRANE	22	0	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	
	DP YARD EXECUTION	76	0	76		4	4	4	2	2	2	10	12	12	10	10	4
	PSS	100%	0%	100%	6%	8%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	6%		
	33kV LINE	100%	0%	100%	3%	5%	8%	10%	4%	4%	4%	10%	12%	12%	10%	10%	8%
	EHV	100%	0%	100%	1%	3%	8%	13%	14%	11%	11%	15%	14%	10%			
	COMMISSIONING APPROVAL	100%	0%	100%									100%				
	READY FOR COMMISSIONING	76	0	76								20	10	6	20	20	
	COMMISSIONING(MW)	250.8	0	250.8										99			152

### 3. Overview of Environmental and Social Management System

ReNew has developed the following for managing its Environmental & Social (E&S) risks within the organization. As reported, all the corporate level E&S management systems/documents/ guidelines are applicable for RVPPL:

- Environment and Social Management System( Rev.02, dated 4.4.2022)
- Standard on Contractor Safety Management (CSM)
- Waste Management Guidelines
- Health & Safety Manual

#### 3.1 Environmental and Social Management System

A corporate-level Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) Manual has been developed. This ESMS is applicable for all subsidiary company of Renew. Reference framework for the ESMS includes IFC Performance Standards, World Bank Group EHS Guidelines, ADB Reference Framework, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Guidelines and Equator Principles. The ESMS includes comprehensive range of policies, including Quality, Health, Safety, and Environment Policy, Human Resource (HR) Policy, Land Procurement and Resettlement Policy, Labor Management, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and a Code of Conduct.

Additionally, the ESMS provides a framework for Preliminary Environmental and Social Risk Screening, Environmental and Social Due Diligence/Environmental and Social Impact Assessment/Initial Environmental and Social Examination, activity specific EHS and social risk management across project lifecycle, Institutional Structure and Capacity for ESMS Implementation, Gender Mainstreaming and Compliance with Core Labor Standards, Monitoring and Reporting and Documentation Management and Control.

The ESMS also provides a framework for Air Quality Monitoring, Noise Monitoring, Water and Waste Water Monitoring, Grievance Redressal Mechanism, Management Plans like Emergency Response Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Waste Management Plan, Labour Management Plan, Man- animal Conflict Management Plan, Worker Accommodation Plan and Chance Find Procedure. The project specific E&S management plans are yet to be developed.

ReNew also has an HSE manual at the corporate level which is implemented at all the assets/ projects during both construction and operation phase.

As understood, the proposed hybrid project will also be developed in line with the requirements of the existing ESMS and HSE manual.

#### 3.2 Quality, Health & Safety and Environment (QHSE) Policy

As per QHSE Policy, ReNew and its subsidiaries, are committed to continually improving Quality, Environment, Health, and Safety performance of its operations. As per commitment under QHSE policy, ReNew is committed to:

- Comply with the requirements of applicable statutes, regulations and expectations of customers, lenders and other stakeholders
- Ensuring due diligence of each asset, project and manufacturing activity with respect to Quality, Health & Safety and Environment and social aspects with a focus on optimizing returns for all stakeholders

- Attaining and maintaining the highest standards of Quality, Health & Safety and Environment
- Collaborating with all internal and external stakeholders for attaining and continually improving Quality, Health & Safety and Environmental performance for sustainable development

### 3.3 Occupational Health & Safety (OHS)

The QHSE department of ReNew Power Limited (RPL) oversees the management of EHSS functions at both corporate and project levels. This department includes representatives from EHSS and quality functions. Key responsibilities of the QHSE team include:

- Implementing QHSE policy systems (ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001) and processes.
- Conducting preliminary environmental and social screenings of projects.
- Commissioning environmental and social impact assessments to meet local and international requirements.
- Maintaining EHSS data and records.
- Building capacity among employees regarding EHS risks and mitigation.
- Implementing Environment and Social Management Plans (ESMP).
- Managing the Integrated Management System.
- Reporting externally to lenders and stakeholders on EHSS functions.

### 3.4 Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP)

An emergency preparedness and response plan has been drafted in the ESMS prepared by Renew, which details out instructions to site officials on steps to be followed in case of anticipated emergencies on site.

The plan includes:

1. Identified Emergency Situations
2. Emergency drills and exercises
3. Trainings
4. Emergency specific health and safety response
5. Documentation, monitoring and review

As understood, all the assets / projects of ReNew develop EPRP before start of construction and operation phase. As during visit to the site the site specific plan is to be developed. However, site EHS team appears to conduct safety demonstrations for site personnel.

### 3.5 Trainings

Details of the EHS training program are outlined in the ESMS documentation provided by ReNew. These training programs are designed to support effective EHSS management. However, these details are part of the corporate document and are not part of the site specific documentation which is to be developed by the project.

The Corporate ESMS Manager at RPL, with recommendations from ESMS business managers, identifies job-specific and EHS induction training needs based on ESMS requirements and the existing capacity of site and project personnel, including contractors and sub-contractors.

#### Key Training Areas:

- ESMS Checklists and Procedural Guidance

- Grievance Redressal Mechanism Implementation
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Waste Management
- Emergency Response Preparedness
- ESMS and HSE Training
- Stakeholder Engagement Process
- Implementation of Environmental and Social Management/Action Plans

**Training Schedule:**

- Initial Training: Conducted at the inception stage for new employees and project workers.
- Refresher Training: Monthly sessions to reinforce knowledge and skills.
- Ongoing Training: Additional training identified and implemented as needed throughout the project lifecycle.

**Environmental Awareness:** Promoting general environmental awareness among the project team and workers to encourage environmentally sound practices and compliance with regulations. This helps minimize adverse environmental impacts and achieve performance beyond compliance.

**Training Program Implementation:**

- Purpose: Ensure all team members understand the action plans, requirements, sensitive environmental and social features, and potential risks associated with project activities.
- Competency Assurance: The ESMS Manager establishes procedures to ensure employees are aware of significant environmental aspects and safety risks, their roles and responsibilities, and the consequences of not following procedures.

**Contractor and Sub-contractor Training:**

- Management: Training for contractors and sub-contractors is managed by site-level ESMS officers and the contractor's EHS manager.
- Responsibility Transfer: Ongoing responsibility for training programs is passed to sub-contractors for future sessions.

This structured approach to training ensures that all personnel involved in the project are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively manage EHSS requirements, thereby supporting the overall success of the ESMS.

HSE training calendar and records of training to the workers observed working on site at the time of site visit were not made available for review.

### 3.6 Land Procurement and Resettlement Policy

Renew at corporate level has established a Land Procurement and Resettlement Policy as part of their corporate ESMS which will guide the land procurement for their projects in a socially responsible manner. The following are the objectives of the policy.

- RPL will purchase or acquire land as per the legal and statutory requirements governing land procurement in Project Country in a free, fair and transparent manner.

- RPL will not indulge in any form of illegal means or methods such as using unauthorized force, threats, external pressure or any other practice against the law of the land for purchase or acquisition of land.
- RPL will optimize its land requirements as per the government guidelines and best practices.
- Special emphasis will be laid, while procuring land in Scheduled Areas, on lands with possible claims under relevant laws, rules and guidelines by government and other applicable international reference frameworks.
- In-case of a willing buyer-willing seller arrangement, RVPPL will purchase land based on mutually agreed settlement with the land seller.
- RPL will avoid purchasing any assigned land or land that involves rehabilitation & resettlement.
- In case of revenue land taken on lease RVPPL will try avoiding any land involves physical & economic displacement.

As part of the policy, Land Procurement and Resettlement Policy as Assessment process for sourcing land is being developed which details various steps to be followed by the land team and to avoid any adverse impact due to sourcing of land.

### 3.7 Community, Health & Safety

ReNew as part of its corporate ESMS, have identified various project associated community health and safety related issues as per the requirements of IFC PS and World Bank EHS guidelines. Also, the ESMS highlights on the E&S Screening process covering various risk associated to Community Health and Safety. The ESMS includes a standard ESMP which covers the Community Health Safety and Security which identifies various impacts related to community health and along with mitigation measures to mitigate the impacts. However, site specific community health & safety plan was not available during site visit. As reported site specific community H&S plan will be developed after identification of impacts on community H&S as part of ESIA.

### 3.8 Human Resources Policy

RPL's corporate human resource policy covers the following policies which are applicable to all its subsidiaries including Renew Synergy. RPL's Corporate policies covers the following areas.

**POSH Policy:** The policy introduced to comply with the provisions of the POSH Act and to take any and all necessary preventive, protective and remedial measures, to make the workplace safe for women. The policy applies to RPL and its subsidiary companies.

**Gender Pay Parity Policy:** ReNew is committed to gender equality at workplace. As per the policy ReNew will endeavour to ensure that the pay gap between men and women will be at the minimum and employees doing equal work will be paid equally, irrespective of their gender.

**Diversity and Inclusion Policy:** Company embraces and supports our employees' differences in age, ethnicity, gender, gender identity or expression, language differences, nationality or national origin, family or marital status, physical, mental and development abilities, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, skin color, social or economic class, education, work and behavioural styles, political affiliation, military service, caste, etc. that make our employees unique.

**Human Rights Policy:** ReNew follows all the applicable domestic laws pertaining to human rights. ReNew ensures conformance to fundamental labor laws and regulations in its business operations including the prohibition of child labor, prohibition of forced labour, freedom of association. ReNew had

identified few areas of responsibility i.e. Safe working conditions, Harassment and abuse, Workplace security, forced labour, bonded labour, modern slavery & human trafficking, Child labour and wages & benefits.

### 3.9 Stakeholder Engagement

ReNew has developed a Stakeholder Engagement Policy (SEP) at corporate level focusses on the engagements during the various stages of the projects. Renew believes that it is critical to understand, prioritize, and address the stakeholder's perspectives, concerns and impacts. This policy is applicable to all ReNew Group of companies. RVPPL had not developed any formal stakeholder engagement plan specific to the proposed project in line with the corporate policy.

The Stakeholder engagement Policy covers the following aspects.

**Stakeholder Identification:** The relevant stakeholders for the project are identified based on review of various project activities and interactions with different stakeholders in different stages of project implementation. Stakeholder identification and analysis involves identifying the people / groups / organization that have stakes / interests in the Project either directly or indirectly and the manner in which both can mutually benefited and impacted from each other. The plan specifies about training the officials involved in interacting with various stakeholders, help to identify relation between different stakeholders, collect or generate information which are critical for planning and decision making and helps to develop the framework for participatory planning and implementation.

**Categorization of Stakeholders:** The stakeholders identified are being categorized and grouped based on the stakeholder interaction, their interest, the impact they can create. Based on the categorization, the plan specifies the purpose and channel for communication.

**Stakeholder Analysis:** Followed by the categorization of the stakeholders, the stakeholders are analyzed based on the Impact/Influence of the Project on this Stakeholder Group, Impact/Influence of the Stakeholder Group on the Project and Expectations, Opinions Key Concerns of Stakeholders. The influence and priority have both been primarily rated as: High, Medium and Low Influence.

**Stakeholder Communication Strategy:** The plan provides details on the general principles for ReNew stakeholder engagement which shall be used for implementing, monitoring and evaluating stakeholder engagement activities. In line with current international best practices the plan specifies the list of timely information to be shared with different categories of stakeholder.

**Reporting & Monitoring:** As part of the plan, ReNew had mentioned about reporting and monitoring requirements of the stakeholder engagement activities and also mention about the template for recording the stakeholder engagement activities.

### 3.10 Grievance Redressal Mechanism Plan

As part of the Corporate Stakeholder Engagement Policy, RPL had developed Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) for managing grievances raised by internal and external stakeholders due to its business operations. Where the RPL had a dedicated Employee Grievance Redressal Policy specifically covering the work and work environment related grievances among the RPL employees. Grievance process as part of the Stakeholder engagement policy have not highlighted the types of grievances covered, details and composition of the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) at project level, Roles and Responsibility of GRC, Procedure for addressing the Grievance among the contractual workers,

escalation process, monitoring and recording the grievances. RVPPL has not developed a formal grievance Management procedure specific to the project nor implemented the policy at site level.

### 3.10.1 Contractors and Supplier selection, management, and monitoring

ReNew at corporate level has developed Contractor Safety Management (CSM) which covers contractor screening and selection, contractor monitoring, EHS&S Clauses to be included as part of the agreement, contractor evaluation and monitoring. The same is proposed to be implemented at site level, following process is being followed in contractor/supplier selection management and monitoring.

**Contractor:** As part of the screening process the contractors are screened based on their defined Human Resources policies, pre-requestee document for obtaining various permits and licenses, the records on relevant experiences, etc. Based on receipt of this basic details, the Contractors are being evaluated based on the detailed checklist “Contractor Pre-Qualification Questionnaire” which is part of the Standard on Contractor Safety Management (CSM).

**Special Clauses in Contract Agreement:** ReNew has developed the minimum clauses to be included as part of the contractor contract agreement. This includes various legal compliance requirements, ReNew’s ESMS requirements, Policies, Compliances to ESAP/ESMP etc. these conditions are included in all supplier / contractors appointed by Renew and its subsidiaries.

**Contractor Monitoring:** Post selection, the contractors are continuously monitored for their efficiency and compliance to the contract and legal requirements. Labour Management Plan has described the frequency, activity to be undertaken, responsibility for conducting monitoring activities.

**Contractor Evaluation:** ReNew has standalone document on “Contractor Health, Safety & Environmental Management Requirements” for pre and post contract evaluation. This comprehensively covers the overall HSE performance of the contractor. In addition to this the Human resource team monitor or evaluate the labour compliance among the appointed contractors. Implementation partners to submit the Labour compliance related documents to ReNew along with monthly invoices and also shall include the status of grievances received by the implementation partner.

### 3.11 Worker Accommodation Plan

A project-specific worker accommodation plan has yet to be developed. According to RVPPL, the corporate-level worker accommodation plan outlined in the ESMS will be adopted for implementation at the site level. The ESMS and HSE Manual defines policies for ReNew at the corporate level, applicable to its businesses and operations that it carries out either directly or in association with turnkey contractors and subcontractors throughout the lifecycle of the projects. The primary purpose of the plan is protecting the health, safety and wellbeing of RVPPL’s workforce, whilst also working to promote equal opportunity and non-discrimination in RVPPL and its contractor’s workforce management. The plan is developed to meet the national law and standards, and the requirements of the IFC Performance Standards (IFC PS), in particular, Performance Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions and Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and Security and EBRD requirements. The plan specifies detailed information on the accommodation and additional services provided to workers either on-site or in nearby villages. The plan highlights about the key permits, compliances requirements to be adhered, minimum facilities to be provided to the workers in managing the labour camp which will also be required by the appointed contractor to be followed. The plan also mentioned few conditions for the contractors on various compliance requirements and also highlights the conditions for the labors on



behavioral, PPE use, Community conflicts, use of drugs, H&S, etc. The plan also mentions about the monitoring and actions for non-compliance to the policy requirements.

### 3.12 Corporate Social Responsibility

RPL, a leading renewable energy company in India, has demonstrated a strong commitment to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), positively impacting over 1 million lives across more than 500 villages in 10 states over the past decade. ReNew, a leading renewable energy company in India, has established a comprehensive CSR policy aimed at fostering sustainable development and empowering communities. The policy outlines the company's commitment to integrating social responsibility into its core operations, focusing on the following key areas:

- **Women's Empowerment:** Promoting gender equality through entrepreneurship, skill training, and mentorship programs.
- **Community Development:** Enhancing rural communities by providing clean water and sanitation facilities, constructing rainwater harvesting structures, and supporting underprivileged sections.
- **Education:** Promoting quality education through technology, establishing digital classrooms, and offering computer skill training for youth.
- **Access to Energy:** Providing electricity to underprivileged schools through off-grid renewable energy solutions and raising awareness about renewable energy.

The CSR policy is governed by a structured framework involving the Board of Directors, a CSR Committee, and an internal CSR team. This structure ensures effective implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of CSR activities, with a focus on outcome and impact-oriented assessments to sustain and replicate best practices for socio-economic development.

### 3.13 Litigations

The project is in the nascent stage and in process of land sourcing, as the outcome of the online search and discussion with the site team, as of now, there are no pending court cases involving ReNew Vyoman Power Private Limited.

#### 4. Status of Permits and Licenses

Table 4-1 summarizes the applicable rules and regulations that are relevant to the project across its lifecycle. This table should be used to update/develop a comprehensive legal register for the project that can be regularly monitored for compliance as well as updated to reflect changes/non-applicability of regulations, policies, and standards.

**Table 4-1 Summary of Applicable Regulations and their applicability**

Sr. No.	Applicable Regulation/Permit	Pre-Construction	Construction	Operation	Responsible Authority	Compliance Status	Particulars and Applicability to the Project	Remarks
	<b>General Applicability – Transmission Line</b>							
1.	Approval of the Power and Telecommunication Co-ordination Committee (PTCC)	✓	×	×	PTCC	Requirement not yet applicable. Approval would be required before the construction of Transmission Line.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central PTCC deals with i) cases of energization of power lines of 220KV and above. ii) Cases of energization of power lines up to 132KV DC are processed at the state level. However, for cases of 33KV DC and above up to 132 KV DC, final PTCC clearance is to be given by DET(PTCC). For cases of above 11KV up to 33KV S/C clearance is given by State Level PTCC. For power lines of 11KV, clearance is given by DET of the Telecom Department. Central PTCC: This consists of members from the CEA, DOT, Railways and the Army.</li> <li>The line shall not be charged until the PTCC clearance is obtained.</li> <li>Copies of route map of the proposed electrical lines are yet to be submitted to the GM(S&amp;T) of the concerned railways in 4 copies. The route map should depict all topographical details including rivers, canals and important roads and other landmarks like towns, villages with names etc., on either side of the proposed power line.</li> </ul>	
2.	Approval of the Aviation Authorities	✓	×	×	Indian Airforce or Aviation Authorities	To be Initiated. Required Before Construction period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This approval should be obtained in writing as per requirement of Rule 84 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956</li> <li>It is mandatory to obtain clearance from aerodromes / airports authorities in case of towers of height 45 metres and above irrespective of whether they are close to or far away from aerodromes / airports. The tower height considered for the project will be 140 m. Hence, the project may need to get clearance.</li> </ul>	
3.	Approval of Electrical Inspector under The Electricity Act & Rules, 2003	✓	×	×	Electrical Inspector	To be Initiated. Required before Construction period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The approval of the Chief Electrical Inspector of the State Government is required to be obtained as per Rule 63 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 before energizing the line.</li> <li>The application is made in the prescribed questionnaire and submitted along with required drawings and information.</li> <li>The inspection fee, as prescribed from time to time, is to be deposited.</li> <li>As per section 68 The Electricity Act &amp; Rules, 2003, approval from the appropriate authority should be taken for stringing of overhead lines.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Environment Protection</b>							
4.	Environmental Clearance under EIA Notification 2006 and Environment Protection Act, 1986	×	×	×	MoEFCC	Not Applicable	As per the EIA Notification (2006) and its amendments, the Solar Power project and Wind power projects does not require prior environmental clearance (EC) from the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) or the State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA).	
5.	Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974	×	✓	×	APPCB CPCB	Non compliant. Intimation to be shared with SPCB before construction activity.	As per latest notification from the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), dated 07/03/2016 [Ref No: B-29012/ ESS (CPA)/2015-2016], and dated 18/01/2017 [Ref No: B-29012/ESS(CPA)/2016-17] “Solar power generation through solar photovoltaic cell, wind power and mini hydel power (less than 25 MW)” has been classified to “white category” from “green category” and therefore “there shall be no necessity in obtaining ‘Consent to Establish and Operate’ for white category of industries except for an intimation to the concerned SPCB (State Pollution Control Board) and PCC office.	As per Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board, ready mix cement concrete plants are categorised as green category industry for which CTE and CTO is required. Therefore, if the project is going to set up batching plant exclusively for the project construction activity, then project will be required to obtain CTE and CTO during construction phase for operation of batching plant .
6.	Hazardous Waste Authorization under Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 as amended till date	×	✓	✓	APPCB CPCB	<b>Not Applicable.</b>	According to Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2019, an occupier shall not be required to obtain Hazardous Waste Authorization from SPCB in case Consent to Establish (CTE) or Consent to Operate (CTO) is not required under The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Provided that the hazardous and other wastes generated by the occupier shall be given to the actual user, waste collector or operator of the disposal facility in accordance with CPCB guidelines. Since the Project does not require CTE and CTO, hence Project is exempted from obtaining hazardous waste authorization. However, the project will store and dispose hazardous wastes such as used oil from DG sets and transformers, contaminated cotton rags, empty drums of paint container to APPCB authorised hazardous waste recycler. Renew is yet to identify an authorised recycler for disposal of hazardous waste from site.	
7.	Environment Protection Act, 1986 and as amended till date	✓	✓	✓	MoEFCC CPCB APPCB	Applicable and to be complied through out the project life cycle.	Permissible limits for ambient air quality, water quality, noise limits have been laid down by CPCB under EP Act, 1986 which requires to be complied with	

Sr. No.	Applicable Regulation/Permit	Pre-Construction	Construction	Operation	Responsible Authority	Compliance Status	Particulars and Applicability to the Project	Remarks
8.	The Noise (Regulation & Control) Rules, 2000 and as amended up to 2010. Ambient Noise Standards	×	✓	✓	APPCB CPCB	Applicable and to be complied through out the project life cycle.	As per the Act, ambient noise levels are to be maintained as stipulated in the rules for different categories of areas such as residential, commercial, and industrial and silence zones. Considering the context of the Project, Renew their contractors will need to abide by the limits prescribed for residential zones.	
9.	Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 as amended	×	✓	✓	APPCB/ local municipal body	Applicable and to be complied through out the project life cycle.	All bio-degradable, non-biodegradable and domestic hazardous wastes generated from the project will be managed by Renew in accordance with the relevant provision of this Rule.	
10.	Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules 2016	×	✓	✓	Local authority	Applicable and to be complied through out the project life cycle.	Construction waste generated at site will be handled as per the provisions of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.	
11.	Manufacture, Storage, and Import of Hazardous Chemicals (MSIHC) Rules, 1989 and as amended	×	✓	✓	APPCB	Applicable and to be complied through out the project life cycle.	Rules will be applicable during construction and operation phases if chemicals stored at site satisfy the criteria laid down in the Rules	
12.	Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022	×	✓	✓	APPCB	Applicable and to be complied through out the project life cycle.	Battery waste Management Rules, 2022 is applicable to the construction and operation phase of all components of the project i.e. Solar Power Plant, Wind power Plant and BESS facility.	
13.	E-waste (Management) Rules 2022	×	✓	✓	APPCB	Applicable and to be complied through out the project life cycle.	E waste (Management) Rules, 2022 is applicable to the construction and operation phase of all components of the project i.e. Solar Power Plant, Wind power Plant and BESS facility.	
14.	Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016	×	✓	✓	APPCB	Applicable and to be complied through out the project life cycle.	Bio-medical waste generated at site will attract provisions of Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016. Biomedical waste generated to be disposed of through authorised agency.	
15.	Ground water extraction permission will be required if the project plans to abstract groundwater for fulfilling water demand.	✓	✓	✓	CGWB	Applicable and to be complied through out the project life cycle.	According to the Central Groundwater Board (CGWB) report on ground water extraction status, Anantapur and Kurnool district (also includes Nandyal District) has been categorised as “ <b>Safe</b> ” in terms of ground water extraction.  According to Central Groundwater Authority (CGWA) notification dated 24 September 2020, in Safe assessment units, No Objection Certificate shall be granted for ground water abstraction to any new industry except those falling in the category of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). Since the project is in safe zone, groundwater abstraction shall be permitted for the project development. And ground water withdrawal NOC would be required from the CGWB.	
<b>Ecology and Biodiversity</b>								
16.	Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972	×	×	×	MoEFCC	Applicable and to be complied through out the project life cycle.	If any protected/ endangered flora or fauna (as listed in Schedules of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972) are found in the project area, the proponent should implement conservation measures for their protection.	The Proposed project site is not located within any legally protected Ecologically sensitive area such as National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biodiversity Reserve, community reserve or within any Eco sensitive Zone of any legally protected area. Therefore, Wildlife Clearance under Wildlife (protection) Act,1972 from MoEFCC is not required for the proposed project.
17.	Forest (Conservation) Act,1980	×	×	×	MoEFCC	<b>Not Applicable</b>	If any project is located within the Forest land as notified under Forest (Conservation) Act,1980, it mandatory to take Forest Clearance Certificate for the diversion of Forest Land for non-forestry purpose.	The proposed project does not fall within any forest area as notified under Indian Forest Act,1927.
<b>Social</b>								
18.	The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Conversion of Use of Land and Non-	✓	×	×	District Collector	Not Applicable.	The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Conversion of Use of Land and Non-Agriculture Assessment) Rules, 1969, and the Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1966, primarily govern the conversion of land use and the assessment of non-agricultural land for revenue purposes in Andhra Pradesh. These regulations impact solar and wind hybrid projects in the following ways:	

Sr. No.	Applicable Regulation/Permit	Pre-Construction	Construction	Operation	Responsible Authority	Compliance Status	Particulars and Applicability to the Project	Remarks
	Agriculture Assessment) Rules, 1969, Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1966				Revenue Department		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Use Conversion: Developers must adhere to procedures outlined in these rules to obtain approval for converting agricultural land to non-agricultural use, such as for installing solar panels and wind turbines.</li> <li>Assessment of Non-Agricultural Land: The regulations provide guidance on valuing non-agricultural land for taxation and revenue-related purposes. Renew must understand how their project site's value will be assessed under these rules.</li> <li>Compliance Requirements: The rules specify compliance requirements or procedures for initiating non-agricultural activities on land previously designated for agricultural use. Renew must comply with these requirements when undertaking solar and wind hybrid projects in Andhra Pradesh.</li> <li>As per the RPL's ESMS, no assigned land would be acquired for the project and within the identified land for project no assigned land were involved.</li> </ul>	
19.	Andhra Pradesh Renewable Energy Export Policy, 2020 and GO.MS.No.20 Dated 13 <sup>th</sup> Sep 2022	✓	✓	✓	NREDCAP Single Window System	Applicable and Complied	The Andhra Pradesh Renewable Energy Export Policy 2020 was introduced by the Government of Andhra Pradesh with the goal of promoting large-scale renewable energy (RE) projects for exporting power to other states. Under this the lease rental for private land was revised to ₹30,000 per acre per annum, with a 5% escalation every two years. This adjustment aims to standardize lease agreements and ensure fair compensation for landowners.	
20.	The Electricity Act & Rules, 2003 and Guideline for payment of compensation towards damages in regard to Right of Way for Transmission Line issued by Ministry of Power	✓	×	×	Central Electricity Authority through Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC)	Applicable and will be followed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC) was established on March 31, 1999, under the provisions of the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998. The ERC Act, 1998 was replaced by the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003).</li> <li>As per the Electricity Act, the Project requires full compensation to be paid for any damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by the Project or by anyone employed by the Project during the construction activities.</li> <li>The Electricity Act requires reasonable compensation to be paid to the owner, in case of any existing trees/structures/ objects which have to be removed from the RoW.</li> <li>The Electricity Act defines the compensation payable for damages to crops/ trees and structures.</li> <li>The rules also provide a detailed understanding of vertical and horizontal clearances to maintained for different lines according to voltage.</li> <li>Per the "Guideline for payment of compensation towards damages in regard to Right of Way for Transmission Line" issued by the Ministry of Power:</li> <li>Compensation @ 200% of land value as determined by District Collector, or any other authority based on Circle rate/Guideline value/Stamp Act rates for tower base area (between four legs) impacted severely due to installation of tower/pylon structure.</li> <li>Compensation towards diminution of land value in the width of Right of Way (RoW) corridor due to laying of transmission line and imposing certain restriction would be decided by the States as per categorization/type of land in different place of States, subject to a minimum of 30% of land value as determined based on Circle rate/guideline value/stamp rates.</li> </ul>	
21.	The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885	✓	×	×	Department of Telecommunication, Government of Andhra Pradesh	Applicable and will be complied.	The Electricity Act and Telegraph Act define the compensation payable for damages to crops/trees and structures along the transmission line route	
<b>Labour</b>								
22.	Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Central Act 1970 and Rules, 1971	×	✓	✓	Labour Department	Applicable and Partially complied. Registration Certificate was obtained by RVPPL, however the licences are to be obtained by contractors appointed.	<p>The Act applies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To every establishment in which fifty or more workmen are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months as contract labour</li> <li>To every contractor who employees or who employed on any day of the preceding twelve months fifty or more workmen</li> </ul> <p>The Act details out conditions of licensing of contractors<sup>4</sup> and ensure basic welfare measures to be made available to the contract workers by the employer, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canteens</li> <li>Restrooms</li> <li>First aid facilities</li> <li>Liability of principal employer</li> <li>Responsibility for payment of wages</li> <li>Penalties and procedure</li> <li>Registers and other records to be maintained<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>	
23.	Minimum Wages Act 1948	×	✓	✓	Labour Department	Applicable and will be complied.	The act ensures minimum wages for each category of workers. Per the provision of the Act, the employer shall pay to every employee engaged in a schedule employment under them, wages at a rate not less than the minimum wages fixed by such notification of by the state government for that class of employees in that employment without any deductions except as may be authorised within such time and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.	

<sup>4</sup> No contractor to whom this Act applies, shall undertake or execute any work through contract labour except under and in accordance with a license issued in that behalf by the licensing officer.

<sup>5</sup> Every principal employer and every contractor shall maintain such registers and records giving such particulars of contract labour employed, the nature of work performed by the contract labour, the rates of wages paid to the contract labour and such other particulars in such form as may be prescribed.

Sr. No.	Applicable Regulation/Permit	Pre-Construction	Construction	Operation	Responsible Authority	Compliance Status	Particulars and Applicability to the Project	Remarks
							<p>Further, the Act also detailed out provisions on key aspects, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fix the working hours for a normal working day.</li> <li>overtime payment</li> <li>wages of worker who works for less than normal working days.</li> <li>Minimum time rate wages for piecework</li> <li>Maintenance of registers and records</li> <li>Penalties on offences to the Act</li> <li>General provision for punishment of offences</li> <li>Payment of undisbursed amounts due to employees</li> </ul> <p><b>Overtime Payment</b> The employer shall pay to every employee engaged in a scheduled employment under him wages at a rate not less than the minimum rate of wages fixed by the appropriate Government Authority for that class of employees in that employment without any deductions except as may be authorized within such time and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed</p>	
24.	Equal Remuneration Act 1976	×	✓	✓	Labour Department	Applicable and will be complied.	Puts in place rules and regulations governing the remuneration payable to workers and employees	
25.	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, amended in 2005 and 2017	×	✓	✓	Labour Department	Applicable and will be complied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Act was passed with the aim of regulating the payment of wages but excluding bonus/pension/PF/gratuity etc. to persons employed in any factory, either directly or indirectly through a sub-contractor.</li> <li>The Act holds the employer solely responsible for the payment of wages to the employees.</li> <li>The Act also specifies the need for a timeline for the wage payment, and the provisions for fines and deductions amongst other details pertaining to wages.</li> <li>No wage period shall exceed one month</li> </ul>	
26.	Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 & The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017	×	✓	✓	Labour Department	Applicable and will be complied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every woman shall be entitled to, and her employer shall be liable for, the payment of maternity benefit at the rate of the average daily wage for the period of her actual absence, that is to say, the period immediately preceding the day of her delivery, the actual day of her delivery and any period immediately following that day.</li> <li>Increases the duration of the maternity leave from 12 to 26 weeks which can be availed prior to 8 weeks from the date of expected delivery (earlier it was 6 weeks prior).</li> <li>From third child onwards, maternity leave to be for 12 weeks which can be availed 6 weeks prior.</li> <li>Employer to permit a woman to work from home, if the nature of work permits her to do so and the same can be availed after the completion of her maternity leave for a duration mutually decided. Woman to be informed at the time of appointment, of the maternity benefits available, either in writing or electronically.</li> <li>Every women shall be entitled for medical bonus if no pre-natal confinement and post-natal care is provided for by the employer</li> </ul>	
27.	The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013	×	✓	✓	Labour Department	Applicable and will be complied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No woman shall be subjected to sexual harassment at any workplace.</li> <li>Employers must form an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC), create a policy against sexual harassment, and conduct awareness programs</li> <li>The following circumstances, among other circumstances, if it occurs or is present in relation to or connected with any act or behaviour of sexual harassment may amount to sexual harassment: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implied or explicit promise of preferential treatment in her employment; or</li> <li>Implied or explicit threat of detrimental treatment in her employment; or</li> <li>Implied or explicit threat about her present or future employment status; or</li> <li>Interference with her work or creating an intimidating or offensive or hostile work environment for her; or</li> <li>Humiliating treatment likely to affect her health or safety.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
28.	The E.P.F. and Miscellaneous Provisions act, 1952	×	✓	✓	Labour Department	Applicable and will be complied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Act is applicable to every factory or establishment employing 20 or more persons.</li> <li>This Act requires the employer to provide for provident fund as under the scheme to the general public.</li> <li>The contribution which shall be paid by the employer to the Fund shall be ten percent. Of the basic wages, dearness allowance and retaining allowance, if any, for the time being payable to each of the employees whether employed by him directly or by or through a contractor, and the employee's contribution shall be equal to the contribution payable by the employer in respect of him and may, if any employee so desires, be an amount exceeding ten percent of his basic wages, dearness allowance and retaining allowance if any,</li> </ul>	
29.	Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and rules and subsequent amendment	×	✓	✓	Labour Department	Applicable and will be complied.	<p>Every employee shall be entitled to be paid by his employer in an accounting year, bonus, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, provided he has worked in the establishment for not less than thirty working days in that year. Further, every employer shall be bound to pay to every employee in respect of the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1979 and in respect of every subsequent accounting year, a minimum bonus which shall be 8.33 per cent. Of the salary or wage earned by the employee during the accounting year or one hundred rupees, whichever is higher, whether or not the employer has any allocable surplus in the accounting year.</p> <p>An employee shall be disqualified from receiving bonus under this Act, if he is dismissed from service for.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fraud; or</li> </ul>	



Sr. No.	Applicable Regulation/Permit	Pre-Construction	Construction	Operation	Responsible Authority	Compliance Status	Particulars and Applicability to the Project	Remarks
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>riotous or violent behaviour while on the premises of the establishment; or</li> <li>theft, misappropriation or sabotage of any property of the establishment</li> </ul>	
30.	Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972	×	✓	✓	Labour Department	Applicable and will be complied.	<p>Gratuity shall be payable to an employee on the termination of his employment after he has rendered continuous service for not less than five years,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on employee's superannuation, or</li> <li>on his retirement or resignation,</li> <li>on his death or disablement due to accident or disease</li> </ul> <p>Provided that the completion of continuous service of five years shall not be necessary where the termination of the employment of any employee is due to death or disablement.</p> <p>The gratuity amount will be calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employees are entitled to get the salary of 15 days for every completed year as gratuity.</li> <li>Only the basic pay and DA (if any) are considered while accounting for the salary. It means any bonus, special allowance and HRA are not taken for the gratuity calculation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note</b> Gratuity calculation: Gratuity = (Salary / 26) x 15 x Number of years in service Where. Salary is "Last drawn basic pay + DA". 26 is the average working days in a month (As per Gratuity rules – 26 days not 30 days calculated) 15 is the actual days considered for gratuity in a year</p>	
31.	ESI Act, 1948 (Employees State Insurance Act, 1948)	×	✓	✓	Labour Department	Applicable and will be complied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It applies to all non-seasonal factories.</li> <li>To provide benefits in case of sickness, maternity and employment injury' and to make provision for certain other matters in relation thereto.</li> <li>all employees in factories or establishments to which this Act applies shall be insured in the manner provided by this Act.</li> <li>The contribution payable under this Act in respect of an employee shall comprise contribution payable by the employer (hereinafter referred to as the employer's contribution) and contribution payable by the employee (hereinafter referred to as the employee's contribution) and shall be paid to the Corporation.</li> </ul>	
32.	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	×	✓	✓	Labour Department	Applicable and will be complied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Payment of compensation amount as applicable at the time of the accident resulting in a temporary or a permanent disablement such that it reduces the earning potential of workman in any employment. Or contracts an occupational disease peculiar to that employment</li> </ul>	
33.	Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and subsequent amendments	×	✓	✓	Labour Department	Applicable and will be complied.	<p>The Act intends to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ban the employment of children, i.e., those who have not completed their fourteenth year, in specified occupations and processes.</li> <li>Lay down a procedure to decide modifications to the schedule of banned occupations or processes.</li> <li>Regulate the conditions of work of children in employments where they are not prohibited from working.</li> <li>Lay down enhanced penalties for employment of children in violation of the provisions of this Act and other Acts which forbid the employment of children</li> </ul>	
34.	The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976;	×	✓	✓	Labour Department	Applicable and will be complied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abolition of Bonded Labour System: (i) The bonded labour system is abolished, and every bonded labourer stands free and is discharged from any obligation to render any bonded labour; (ii) (a) No person is to make any advance of bonded labour, (b) No person is to compel any person to render any bonded labour or other form of forced labour.</li> </ul>	
35.	The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	×	✓	✓	Labour Department	Applicable and will be complied.	A person shall be deemed to boycott another person who – (a) refuses to let to such other person or refuses to permit such other person, to use or occupy any house or land or refuses to deal with, work for hire for, or do business with, such other person or to render to him or receive from him any customary service, or refuses to do any of the said things on the terms on which such things would be commonly done in the ordinary course of business; or (b) abstains from such social, professional or business relations as he would ordinarily maintain with such other person.	
36.	Inter-state Migrant Workmen Act 1979.	×	✓	✓	Labour Department	Applicable and partially complied. Registration Certificate was obtained by RVPP, however the licences are to be obtained by contractors appointed.	<p>The Key provisions of the Act, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsibility of payment of wages: 1) A contractor shall be responsible for payment of wages to each inter-state migrant workman employed by him and such wages shall be paid before expiry of such period as may be prescribed; 2) Every principal employer shall nominate a representative duly authorised by him to be present at the time of disbursement of wages by the contractor and it shall be the duty of such representative to certify the amounts paid as wages in such manner and may be prescribed; 3) It shall be the duty of the contractor to ensure the disbursement of wages in the presence of the authorize representative of the principal employer; 4) In case the contractor fails to make payment within the prescribed period or make short payment, then the principal employer shall be liable to make payment of the wages in full or the unpaid balance due, as the case maybe, to the inter-State migrant workman employed by the contractor and recover the amount so paid from the contractor either by deduction from any amount payable to the contractor under any contract or as a debt payable by the contractor</li> <li>The wage rate of an interstate migrant worker shall in no case be paid less than the wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, 2. Wages payable to an interstate migrant workman shall be paid in cash.</li> <li>There shall be paid by the contractor to every interstate migrant worker at the time of recruitment, a displacement allowance equal to fifty per cent of the monthly wages payable to him or seventy-five rupees whichever is higher.</li> <li>The amount paid to a worker as displacement allowance shall not be refundable and shall be in addition to the wages or other amount payable to him</li> </ul>	
37.	The building and other Construction Workers Act, 1996	×	✓	✓	Labour Department	Complied, Registrations Certificate obtained.	Ensure safety measures at construction work site and other welfare measures such as canteens, first-aid facilities, ambulance, housing accommodation for Workers near the Workplace etc.	

Sr. No.	Applicable Regulation/Permit	Pre-Construction	Construction	Operation	Responsible Authority	Compliance Status	Particulars and Applicability to the Project	Remarks
							<p><b>Overtime Payment</b> Wages for overtime work: 1) Where any building worker is required to work on any day in excess of the number of hours constituting a normal working day, he shall be entitled to wages at the rate of twice his ordinary rate of wages; 2) The ordinary rate of wages means the basic wages plus such allowances as the worker is for the time being entitled to but does not include any bonus.</p> <p><b>Workers' Accommodation</b> (1) The employer shall provide, free of charges and within the work site or as near to it as may be possible, temporary living accommodation to all building workers employed by him for such period as the building or other construction work is in progress. (2) The temporary accommodation provided under sub-section (1) shall have separate cooking place, bathing, washing and lavatory facilities. (3) As soon as may be, after the building or other construction work is over, the employer shall, at his own cost, cause removal or demolition of the temporary structures erected by him for the purpose of providing living accommodation, cooking place or other facilities to the building workers as required under sub-section (1) and restore the ground in good level and clean condition.</p> <p><b>Creches</b> (1) In every place wherein, more than fifty female building workers are ordinarily employed, there shall be provided and maintained a suitable room or rooms for the use of children under the age of six years of such female workers. (2) Such rooms shall— (a) provide adequate accommodation; (b) be adequately lighted and ventilated; (c) be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition; (d) be under the charge of women trained in the care of children and infants.</p>	
38.	The Industries Disputes (Amendment) Act, 2010	×	✓	✓	Labour Department	Applicable and will be complied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every industrial establishment employing twenty or more workmen shall have one or more Grievance Redressal Committee for the resolution of disputes arising out of individual grievances.</li> <li>The Grievance Redressal Committee shall consist of equal number of members from the employer and the workmen.</li> <li>The chairperson of the Grievance Redressal Committee shall be selected from the employer and from among the workmen alternatively on rotation basis every year.</li> <li>The total number of members of the Grievance Redressal Committee shall not exceed more than six: Provided that there shall be, as far as practicable, one-woman member if the Grievance Redressal Committee has two members and in case the number of members is more than two, the number of women members may be increased proportionately.</li> <li>Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the setting up of Grievance Redressal Committee shall not affect the right of the workman to raise industrial dispute on the same matter under the provisions of this Act.</li> <li>The Grievance Redressal Committee may complete its proceedings within forty-five days on receipt of a written application by or on behalf of the aggrieved party.</li> <li>The workman who is aggrieved of the decision of the Grievance Redressal Committee may prefer an appeal to the employer against the decision of Grievance Redressal Committee and the employer shall, within one month from the date of receipt of such appeal, dispose of the same and send a copy of his decision to the workman concerned.</li> </ul> <p>Nothing contained in this section shall apply to the workmen for whom there is an established Grievance Redressal Mechanism in the establishment concerned.</p>	
39.	Trade Union Act, 1926	×	✓	✓	Labour Department	Applicable and will be complied.	<p>Any seven or more members of a Trade Union may, by subscribing their names to the rules of the Trade Union and by otherwise complying with the provisions of this Act with respect to registration, apply for registration of the Trade Union under this Act.</p> <p>The admission of ordinary members who shall be persons actually engaged or employed in an industry with which the Trade Union is connected, and also the admission of the number of honorary or temporary members to form the executive of the Trade Union</p>	
40.	Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 and Persons with Disability Rules 1996	×	✓	✓	Labour Department	Applicable and will be complied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give effect to the proclamation on the full participation and equality (equal opportunities) of people with disabilities and protection of rights.</li> <li>The employer in every establishment shall furnish such information or return as may be prescribed in relation to vacancies appointed for person, with disability that have occurred or are about to occur in that establishment to such Special Employment Exchange as may be prescribed and the establishment shall thereupon comply with such requisition.</li> <li>Every employer shall maintain such record in relation to the person. With disability employed in his establishment in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government</li> <li>Every appropriate Government shall appoint in every establishment such percentage of vacancies not less than three per cent. For persons or class of persons with disability of which one per cent. Each shall be reserved for persons suffering from- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blindness or low vision.</li> <li>Bearing impairment.</li> <li>Loco motor disability or cerebral palsy, in the posts identified for each disability:</li> </ul> </li> <li>Provided that the appropriate Government may, having regard to the type of work carried on in any department or establishment, by notification subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in such notification, exempt any establishment from the provisions of this section.</li> </ul>	
41.	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958	×	✓	×	National Monuments Authority, Ministry of Culture	Not Applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Act places restrictions on the destruction, alteration, defacement or removal of monuments and on construction on or near the site of any protected monument.</li> <li>No person, including the owner or occupier of a protected area, shall construct any building within the protected area or carry on any mining, quarrying, excavating, blasting or any operation of a like nature in such area, or utilise such area or any part thereof in any other manner without the permission of the Central Government</li> </ul>	

Sr. No.	Applicable Regulation/Permit	Pre-Construction	Construction	Operation	Responsible Authority	Compliance Status	Particulars and Applicability to the Project	Remarks
42.	The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 and The Andhra Pradesh Private Security Agencies Rules, 2020	×	✓	✓	Controlling Authority Special Secretary, Home Department)	Applicable and will be complied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>An Act to provide for regulations of private security agencies and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Per the provision of the Act – No person shall carry on or commence the business of private security agency, unless he/she holds a license issued under this Act</li></ul>	
43.	Factories Act, 1948 and Andhra Pradesh Factory Rules,	×	×	✓	Factories Inspector from Labour Department	Applicable and will be complied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>This applies to any premises wherein 10 or more persons with the aid of power or wherein 20 or more workers without aid of power are/were working on any day in the preceding 12 months, wherein manufacturing process is being carried on. The project to comply with the provisions as laid in Andhra Pradesh Factory Rules, 1963 pertaining to health measures and safety provisions, disposal of waste and effluents, safe working conditions, cleanliness etc.</li><li>The main objective of the Act is to regulate the working conditions in a factory, to regulate health, safety welfare and annual leave, and enact special provisions in respect of young persons, women and children who work in a factory</li></ul>	Applies only for Solar and BESS sites.



## 5. Land Procurement Process and Status

### 5.1 Land and Agriculture Profile of the Region

Andhra Pradesh state spread over two geographical areas, namely Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema. The state is conventionally split into three agro-ecological regions, namely, North Coastal Andhra (Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts), South Coastal Andhra (East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore districts), Rayalaseema (Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool districts). The proposed hybrid power project is to be developed within the Anantapur, Kurnool and Nandiyal (then Kurnool<sup>6</sup>)<sup>7</sup>Districts.

Andhra Pradesh is the third most drought prone States after Rajasthan and Karnataka. Of the total geographical (6.72 million ha) area of the Rayalaseema region, only 39.8% (2.67 million ha) is the net area sown (including fish and prawn culture) under different crops. Only 4% of the total geographical area (0.26 million ha) is sown more than once. As per the report, more than 30% of total cropped area in the region is occupied by groundnut, followed by cotton (9.4%), Bengal Gram (6.9%), rice (5.2%) and red gram (3.7%). These five crops had a total share of nearly 58% of the total cropped area in the region during the study period. Among horticulture crops, mango is leading followed by onion, chilies, banana, turmeric, and cashew nut. Based on 19<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census, Sheep is the single largest (58.6%) contributor in total livestock population, followed by goats (15.9%), cattle (15.3%) and buffaloes (9.7%)<sup>8</sup>. At present, food crops are replaced by commercial crops in Rayalaseema. Groundnut occupies more than the half of the cropped area after cultivation of Paddy. The main crops which lost the area to groundnut are Jowar, Bajra, and Maize etc. Decline can be observed in the area under Green-gram, Red-gram, Bengal-gram and Pulses out of four districts of the region, Anantapur agriculture was completely dominated by Groundnut.<sup>9</sup>

Among four districts in the region, Anantapur district is the second driest part of the country next to the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan. Rayalaseema region comes under semi-arid area which records rainfall from 375 to 700mm <sup>10</sup>. The Rayalaseema region has experienced frequent droughts over the past two decades, especially since 2020, the region has faced severe drought conditions for four consecutive years, significantly impacting agricultural activities<sup>11</sup>.

Agriculture is known to be the most affected sector in Rayalaseema Region from environmental intimidation due to its dependency to climate factors. Drought as one of the threats seen in recent years affects agricultural production which also have economic effects such as income losses, loss to industries directly dependent on agricultural production, decreased land prices, unemployment from drought-related declines in production, strain on financial institutions (foreclosures, more credit risk, capital shortfalls), reduction of economic development, less agricultural producers, rural inhabitants' loss. Since the rains are very erratic, uncertain and unevenly distributed. Therefore, the agriculture in these areas has become a sort of gamble with the nature and very often the crops have to face climatic hazards<sup>12</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> Nandyal district in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh was formed on April 4, 2022, which was previously part of Kurnool District.

<sup>7</sup> A study of natural disaster on agriculture: A case of drought prone areas in Andhra Pradesh Anitha. M1 and M. Swarna Pragathi2, 2017

<sup>8</sup> Rayalaseema Region Baseline Summary Report Research Report IDC-15 ICRISAT Development Center, 2016.

<sup>9</sup> Indian Journal of Economics and Development, Vol 6 (3), March 2018

<sup>10</sup> Indian Journal of Economics and Development, Vol 6 (3), March 2018

<sup>11</sup> Environment in elections: Andhra's Rayalaseema battling drought conditions for 4 years, but ignored in poll manifestos- Down To Earth.

<sup>12</sup> Indian Journal of Economics and Development, Vol 6 (3), March 2018

Based on the stakeholder consultation with the farmers especially around the solar site, there are few landowners reported to have borewells within their land and reported to do two croppings a year and few landowners that cultivate plantation crops such as Sapota and Mango. Consultations revealed that, despite the presence of borewells, water scarcity and the region's low water table leads to inadequate supply of water to fields. In most cases, farmers share borewells with their neighbors. Although plantation farmers reported earnings of INR 80,000 to 1,00,000 per acre per year, they often face losses due to high overhead expenses such as labour cost, use of machineries, fertilizers, etc. The consultation revealed that average net profit earned through plantation are in the range of INR. 20,000 to 30,000/year/acre and the earnings are highly dependent on the monsoon and market conditions.<sup>13</sup>.

## 5.2 Land Procurement Process

### 5.2.1 Solar and BESS Components

The land procurement and lease process was initiated back in January 2023 and for this purpose, the project had engaged M/s SWRE Power Private Limited, as land aggregator to facilitate the sourcing of land required for the establishment of a 435 MW solar power plant within five revenue villages of Gooty Tehsil, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh. A total of ~2293 acres is required for developing Solar and BESS. As part of land procurement process, the land aggregator and the land team had carried out various stakeholder engagement activities (from 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> March 2025) in sourcing land for the project, i.e. meeting with Panchayat leaders, village elders and community influencers to understand the irrigation availability, current crop patterns and an average annual income of the farmers from farming related activities, disclosing the project related information such as land required, timeline, Government policy on compensation to be paid for the land, employment opportunities and induced development to happen due to project development, etc. Followed by, the land aggregator approach the landowners identified within the project boundary or the landowners voluntarily come forward to lease their land along with negotiation on the compensation amount. On receipt of the consent from the landowners, the land documents were collected for legal due diligence. On obtaining legal clearance internally, the land conversion process is initiated by landowners. Post land conversion as Non-Agriculture (NA) land, the lease deeds are executed. Usually the land conversion takes around seven working days, however it may get delayed at ground level due to various reasons. As usual practice, land aggregator proposes to acquire larger portion of land than required considering the few landowners may refuse to lease their land for project. As per the information shared by RVPPL, about 10% of the total landowners consulted had refused to lease their land and also ReNew dropped few land parcels based on recommendation of legal due diligence.

As of January 15, 2025, approximately 477.14 acres of private agricultural land have been successfully leased from 155 individual landowners on mutually agreed terms, with the leases being structured on a willing lessor, willing lessee basis and leasing process concludes post execution of lease deeds. The land is currently sourced by executing long term lease deed for duration of 29 years 11 months by paying advance lease rent for the land. As per the agreed terms in the lease agreement, the lessor (Landowners) cannot terminate the lease deed during the lease term, however it can terminate the lease deed on failure of payment of rental for more than 90 days and whereas the lessee (RVPPL) can terminate the lease by giving 90 days notice if the Lessee is not in a position to or is unable to set up the Project on the Said Land

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<sup>13</sup> A farmer from Bethapalle village reported to hold 4 acres of Sapota plantation and earn 1 lakh/ acre as revenue. He could not able to make profit in consecutive last three years, as the Sapota was sold as less as INR.2/kg to trader from Hoskette Market Karnataka.

or any part thereof for any reason whatsoever. Upon termination / completion of lease term the lessee shall handover the land to lessor in the same condition as it was taken over at the time of execution of lease deed which includes conversion of land back to agriculture category from non-agriculture. The lease term is subject to renewable based on the requirement and renewal is done by executing fresh lease deed with agreed terms and conditions.

#### 5.2.1.1 Determination of Lease Value for Solar Power and BESS

The government of Andhra Pradesh had notified AP Renewable Energy Export Policy 2020 to promote renewable energy power project. Under this notification, the minimum compensation towards lease of land for renewable energy projects was fixed as INR 30,000 per acre per annum along with 5% escalation on compounded basis for every two years. However, based on the negotiations with the landowners involved in the project and considering competitive price compared to other renewable energy developers, ReNew proposed to pay INR. 35,000/ acre/ year with escalation of 5% for every two years. Review of lease deeds executed in the year 2023, reveals that then the rental was fixed at INR. 30,000 with the escalation of 5% for every three years and for the lease deeds executed currently are being paid INR.35,000/acre/year with the compounded escalation of 5% for every two years. On enquiry on the same, RVPPL reported that based on the request from the landowners the M/S SWRE the land aggregator submitted a proposal to amend the lease agreement for 260 acres of land belonging to 73 land parcels for which the lease agreements were executed in the year 2023. The amendment will give additional rental amount of INR.5000/month/acre which will be par at the lease rent being paid for the recent transactions i.e. INR.35,000/acre/year. The amendment will facilitate the future land transactions and to reduce the frictions among the existing land owners whose land was leased in the year 2023. The client proposes to amend the lease agreement to pay INR. 35,000 with 5% escalation for every two years effective from April 2025 As reported by the RVPPL, internal management approvals were obtained for amending the agreement, however the amendment deeds are yet to be executed.

Consultation with the stakeholders (Landowners, Revenue officials, land team, etc.), through physical observations made during the site visit and based on the revenue records, the land identified for the project are private agriculture land and as per revenue records the land is classified as Dry Land and majorly dependent on rainfall for cultivation and does not have any source of irrigation facility. However, during field visit it was found that few land parcels (nearly 15%) were observed to have installed borewell in the land. The farmers in the vicinity of the project site area and project landowners reported that though borewell were installed the water availability is scarce and does not yield continuously for pumping and water is available for few months in a year based on rainfall. The average water level reported to be 600 to 1000 feet. As per the sample lease agreements, the landowners declares to issue the land to project free from trees, structures, machinery, etc and also the landowners were allowed to use existing borewells and existing access roads without any hindrance. Based on the site visit findings and discussion with site team, no structures (permanent or temporary ) were falling within the identified land for project. In case there are trees or structures, no additional payment will be considered on top of the lease rate. Instead, the farmers are encouraged to benefit out of the salvages generated from the land during site clearing. As per consultations with the land team, revenue officials and aggregators, no grazing land, forest land, notified ST/SC land, or community land has been purchased / leased to date.

### 5.2.2 Wind Power Plant

The project has engaged two land aggregators namely M/s Lotus Constructions Private Limited and M/s Sudheer Infra Private Limited, for sourcing land required for a 258.8 MW wind power project. As part of land procurement process, the land aggregator and the land team had carried out various stakeholder engagement activities in sourcing land for the project, i.e. meeting with Panchayat leaders, village elders and community influencers to understand the irrigation availability, current crop patterns and an average annual income of the farmers from farming related activities, Disclosing the project related information such as land required, timeline, Government policy on compensation to be paid for the land, employment opportunities and induced development to happen due to project development, etc. Followed by the land aggregator approach the landowners identified within the project boundary or the landowners voluntarily come forward to lease their land along with negotiation on the compensation amount. On receipt of the consent from the landowners, the land documents were collected for legal due diligence. Followed by, on obtaining legal clearance internally, the land conversion process is initiated by landowners. Post land conversion as Non-Agriculture (NA) land the lease deeds are executed. In case of sale deeds, the NA application process is initiated post execution of sale deeds. Usually the land conversion takes around seven working days, however it may get delayed at ground level due to various reasons. As usual practice, land aggregator proposes to acquire larger portion of land than required considering the few landowners may refuse to lease their land for project. As per the information shared by RVPPL, as on date, about 8 land owners refused/ not willing to lease out their land parcels out of total around 300 land owners were discussed/ approached during the whole exercise and also renew dropped few land parcels based on recommendation of legal due diligence.

The project consists of installing 76 Wind Turbine Generators (WTG), each WTG requires 6.4 acres of land, of which 1 acre of WTG footprint area is being purchased and the remaining 5.4 acres of land required as Swept Area (Setback Area) is being leased. Land aggregator is responsible for sourcing land for 38 WTGs each. For 76 WTGs, a total of 486.4 acres is required. Currently, land purchase and lease for 35 WTG locations (35 acres through purchase and 189 acres through lease) has been completed and land procurement for remaining 41 locations is under process(i.e. 221.4 acres through lease and 41 acres through purchase). Out of the 35 WTGs sourced, excavation work started at two WTGs. As reported by the land team and by the data shared, only private land is reported to be sourced for the project.

As per the agreed terms in the lease agreement , the lessor (Landowners) cannot terminate the lease deed during the lease term, however it can terminate the lease deed on failure of payment of rental for more than 90 days and whereas the lessee (RVPPL) can terminate the lease by giving 90 days notice if the Lessee is not in a position to or is unable to set up the Project on the Said Land or any part thereof for any reason whatsoever. Upon termination / completion of lease term the lessee shall handover the land to lessor in the same condition as it was taken over at the time of execution of lease deed which includes conversion of land back to agriculture category from non-agriculture. The lease term is subject to renewable based on the requirement and renewal is done by executing fresh lease deed with agreed terms and conditions.

#### 5.2.2.1 Determination of Lease / Sale Value for Wind Power

For land required for the tower footprint area, the sale price is determined based on private negotiation with the landowners and on the basis of Willing Buyer and Willing Seller (WBWS) basis. To determine the market value, the land team understand the prevailing market value by considering the guideline value,

value of land being registered based on recent land transactions and through consultation with the other landowners in the vicinity of the project site. Since guideline value and the registered value does not represent the actual market value / sale value of the land, as most the registrations are done under value, so client conduct enquiry to the locals.

The land team along with land aggregators have conducted consultation with the landowners on deciding the land compensation. The guideline value and the prevailing market rate is understood from the people and negotiated compensation value is arrived. i.e. The average market value of the land among the land sourced were in the range of INR. 5,00,000 to 7,00,000/acre and the compensation paid by the ReNew ranges from INR. 7,00,000 to 8,50,000/ acre, which is higher than the prevailing market rate. Also, it was confirmed during the consultation that due to the proposed project the land value in the near vicinity had been appreciated at par with the land compensation offered by the project and landowners were able to sell their land for higher price.

While the land required for Swept Area is being sourced through executing long term lease for period of 29 years 11 months. As reported, the lease rent is paid is INR 30,000 per acre per year which is as per the AP Renewable Energy Export Policy 2020 (i.e.30,000/year/acre) and the compensation amount is par with the prevailing market rate. As per consultations with the land team, revenue officials and aggregators, no grazing land, forest land, notified ST/SC land, or community land has been purchased / leased to date. The sale and lease value are not fixed as the compensation is determined based on the type of land, existing landuse, accessibility/ connectivity to motorable roads, etc. The lease agreement does not state any land use restrictions during the lease period.

### **5.2.3 Project Associated Facilities:**

#### **5.2.3.1 Pooling Substation -Solar and BESS**

The proposed Pooling Substation for Solar and BESS storage is to be developed within the identified solar site land and no additional land would be required.

#### **5.2.3.2 Pooling Substation -Wind Power**

The pooling substation is proposed to be developed on private land measuring 16 acres in Chinnapodila village, Dhone Taluk, Nandiyal District of Andhra Pradesh. The required land of 16 acres which includes access pathway to the Pooling substation was sourced from 6 landowners. The required land was purchased based on private negotiation with the landowners and on the basis of Willing Buyer and Willing Seller (WBWS) basis.

#### **5.2.3.3 Transmission Line:**

In terms of the power transmission infrastructure, the project components i.e. Wind Power project, solar power project and Battery Storage system are proposed to be connected to Aantapuram Grid Substation located in Anantapur District. Two 400kV transmission line stretch is proposed in the project, one connecting the Wind Power Pooling Substation to the Solar Power Pooling Substation is of 18.5km and the other connecting the Solar Pooling Substation to the Grid Substation is of 29.4km. The routes are not finalized yet and no landowners were identified as potentially impacted at this point, and easement rights have not been secured.

#### 5.2.3.4 Access Road for Solar Power Plant and BESS Storage

Existing village road, connecting Gooty and Bethapalli Village is proposed to be used as access road for solar power plant and BESS storage. Existing road is a paved and motorable village road and the need to upgradation and widening the roads would not be necessitated. Gooty and Bethapalli Village Road further connects to National Highway NH44 which connects Anantapur and Kurnool cities.

#### 5.2.3.5 Access and Bypass Road for WTGs

Access road to the WTG sites from the nearby village roads and Bypass Road proposed to facilitate access to wind turbines and heavy machineries are identified, however no landowners were identified as potentially impacted at this point. Approximately 35 km long Bypass Road and nearly 8-10 bypasses will be made for the ease of transportation of construction material and movement of vehicles and to avoid dense settlements. Bypass roads are planned outside of the settlement area and passing through the private land. As per desktop analysis, it is observed that all bypass are planned away from any sensitive receptors. It was reported that land required for site access and bypass road are proposed to be secured by executing short term lease during the construction period and the compensation for access is proposed to be INR.40,000/acre/year at par with the market rate and would be based on the negotiation with the landowners. The lease rent for access road which is sourced for short term are observed to be higher than compared with the lease rent for project components (long term agreements) usually to encourage the landowners to provide land as required for the project. The exact length of the access road and bypass roads are unknown at this stage.

#### 5.2.3.6 Labor Camp

As per the discussion with the site team, ReNew and appointed contractors proposed to accommodate the labors and staffs in the rented accommodation secured from the nearby villages and no labor camp is proposed for the project. As on date of site visit, Sudheer Infra initiated the foundation work and was involved in working at two sites. Since all the workforce were locally sourced, no labour accommodation arrangements were made at the time of site visit. However, as on date RVPPL reported that rental accommodation agreements were signed with the facilities within the nearby villages for accommodating the workers. ReNew will follow Labor Accommodation Plan as developed as part of their Corporate ESMS which complies with the IFC PS 2 and EBRD Guidelines.

#### 5.2.3.7 Storage Yard

There will not be any additional land requirement for a storage yard proposed for solar power plant and BESS storage system. The identified solar power plant site would be used as storage yard and site office.

Wind power plant had secured 30 acres of private land from Kalichetla village, Dhone Taluk, Nandiyal District of Andhra Pradesh. The land is leased by executing short term lease agreement for two years from 4 landowners. The annual lease amount was at INR.31,000/year/acre and to be renewed with 5% escalation after two years and post completion of three years, the agreement can be renewed as per the requirement. The lease rent is decided based on the negotiation and are par with the prevailing market rate. Under the agreement the landowners had declared that the property is not the assigned land within the meaning of AP Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfers) Act 1977 and there are no threatened or ongoing litigation on the said land. The Storage yard is accessible through the existing village road.



Table 5-1 Land Sourcing Status as on dated 15<sup>th</sup> January 2025

Component	Total Area Required (acres)	Status of Acquisition*	Target land for purchase (acres)	Purchased land (perfected, in acres and no. of LOs)	Purchased land (on-going, in acres and no. of LOs)	Target land for lease (acres)	Leased land (perfected, in acres and no. of LOs)	Leased land (on-going, in acres and no. of LOs)	Target Easement (acres)	Easement (perfected, in acres, and no. of LOs)	Easement (on-going, in acres, and no. of LOs)	If Easement or lease, number of years per agreement	Remarks
<b>Solar Site</b>													
Solar farm/PV Main Site	~2293	477.14	0	0	0	~2293	477.15 155 Landowners	1815.86 acres Landowners – NA	NA	NA	NA	29 Years 11 Months	
Access Road	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Existing village road to be used. No additional land would be required.
Bypass Road	~3.08	0				~3.08							Estimated value considering 2.5km of 5 meters wide bypass road.
<b>Wind Power Site</b>													
WTGs	486.4	224	76	35 Acres 57 Landowners	41 Acres Landowners – NA	410.4	189 Acres 197 Landowners	221.4 Acres Landowners – NA	NA	NA	NA	29 Years 11 Months	For each WTG, 1 acre is purchased, and 5.4 acres is leased.
Internal Access Roads	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29 Years 11 Months	Internal roads will be finalized post completion of the land transactions.
External Access Roads (main access)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No additional access road is proposed, existing village road would be used.
Bypass Roads	~45	0	NA	NA	NA	~45	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Estimated land requirement, no land transactions were done as on date.
Transmission Line	544.471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	544.471	0	544.471	NA	No Land Transactions completed. <sup>14</sup>
<b>Pooling Substation</b>													
PSS Solar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	To be developed within Solar Site
PSS Wind	16	16	16	16 Acres 6 Landowners	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA1	NA	NA	Land required for PSS is purchased.
BESS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	To be developed within Solar Site
Other components (please specify)													
Storage Yard - Wind	30	30	NA	NA	NA	30	30 acres 4 Landowners	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 Years	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3417.951</b>	<b>747.14</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>51 Acres 63 Landowners</b>	<b>41 Acres Landowners - NA</b>	<b>2781.48</b>	<b>696.15 Acres 358 Landowners</b>	<b>2037.26 acres Landowners – NA</b>	<b>544.471</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>544.471</b>		

<sup>14</sup> 47.9km of total length of TL X 46 meters of RoW = 2203400 Sq.meters i.e. 544.471 Acres.

### 5.3 Profiling of Landowners/ Project Affected Households

#### 5.3.1 Solar and BESS

Based on the consultations with the land team, the land aggregator, the landowners and based on the data shared by ReNew, it was found that the total of 477.14 acres of land was sourced through executing lease deed. These landowners belong to five revenue villages namely Bethapalli, Dharmapuram, Karadikonda, Ubicherla and Utakalu from Gooty Tehsil, Anantapur District. Of the 155 landowners 5 landowner belong to Muslim Community who have been notified as minority communities under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. The region is dry and most of the landowners are also involved in agriculture and other casual labour works. Though there are presence of agriculture labours within the villages, they are not primarily dependent on the proposed project site land. As per the consultation with the agriculture labours, they move the agriculture fields / nearby villages in search of job.

The land identified for the proposed project does not include the land belonging to grazing land, forest land, notified Scheduled Tribe (ST) or Scheduled Caste (SC) land, Assigned Land or Government land. 100% of the compensation due to landowners as lease rent (5 years lease amount or lumpsum as requested by landowners are paid as advance) are reported to be paid to the landowners where the same is confirmed during the consultation. 116 landowners reported to earn less than 1,00,000/year which is considered as a below poverty as per the Niti Ayog poverty estimates. There are no other vulnerable landowners such as Women headed households, family member with Physical & Mental Disability, farmers leading to Landlessness, land owned by Elderly People, etc. were reported among the completed land transactions. The data shared by ReNew provides the net income earned from the agriculture activity, which is about on an average INR.20,000/acre/year and also same was reported by the landowners during the consultation. Consultation with landowners also revealed that, majority of the landowners are involved in other livelihood activities such as Cattle Grazing, Agriculture Labor works, Casual Labour works, etc. Since entire land required for the solar and BESS are being leased, none of the landowners are becoming landless. At the time of lease, no land was under cultivation and 100% of the land during leasing process were reported to be vacant and no standing crops were reported.

Average Land holding size of the landowners who had leased for the project were reported to 3.06 acres. However, consultation revealed that most of the landowners were reported to hold land in the near vicinity of the project site and in the neighbouring villages. Among 155 landowners, 2 landowners reported to have borewell within the land given for leasing. Of the total landowners who leased land for the project, ~60% of them reported to be on agriculture alone , 36% of them reported to involved in Agriculture activity along with cattle rearing and 2.6% of them involved in agriculture and labour work. Data also represents no dependency of any informal land users on the said project site land. And as on date of 15<sup>th</sup> January 2025, there are no pending litigation related to land procurement. The landowners reported that the compensation received from the land lease were mostly invested in purchasing another piece of land, house infrastructure development, or being utilized in developing their alternative land by installing borewells and irrigation facilities.

**Table 5-2 Landowner Profile of Solar and BESS**

S.No Particulars	Value
1. Total Land Required	2293 Acres



S.No Particulars			Value
2.	Area Leased as on 15 <sup>th</sup> January 2025		477.14 Acres
3.	No of Landowners involved as on 15 <sup>th</sup> January 2025		155
4.	Villages		Bethapalli, Dharmapuram, Karadikonda, Ubicherla and Utakalu
5.	Socially Backward	Scheduled Caste	Nil
		Scheduled Tribes	Nil
		Ethnic Minority – Muslims	5
6.	Assigned Land		Nil
7.	Government Land		Nil
8.	Structures within the Site		Nil
9.	Land Type		Vacant Dry Agriculture Land
10.	Common Property Resources within Site		Nil
11.	Borewells within Site		2 Nos
12.	Informal Land Users involved in Project site Land		Nil
13.	Vulnerable Family Groups	/Women Headed Households	Nil
		Poor (Below Poverty Line) <sup>15</sup>	116
		Elderly People	Nil

Source: ReNew

### 5.3.2 Wind Power

Based on the consultations with the land team, the land aggregator, the landowners and based on the data shared by ReNew, it was found that the total land required for installing 76 WTGs are 486.4 acres (6.4 acres/WTG) of which land transactions were completed for 35 WTGs covering 189 acres land from 181 landowners. Of the total 224 acres sourced, 35 acres were purchased and remaining 189 acres were sourced through executing long term lease (of 6.4 acres required for each WTG, 1 acre is purchased and 5.4 acres leased).

These landowners belong to twelve revenue villages namely Chanugondla, Chennampalli, Eddupenta, Kadamakuntla, Kalachatla, Kothaburaju, Kottakota, Peddapoddilla and Yapadinne from Kurnool and Nandiyal District of Andhra Pradesh. Of the total 181 landowners involved, 5 number of landowners belong to ethnic minorities ethnic minorities were classified under Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. The region is dry and most of the landowners are also involved in agriculture and other casual labour works. Though there are presence of agriculture labours within the villages, they are not primarily dependent on the proposed project site land and would not be adversely impacted due to the proposed project development. As per the consultation with the agriculture labours, they move the agriculture fields / nearby villages in search of job. The land identified for the proposed project does not include the land belonging to grazing land, forest land, notified Scheduled

<sup>15</sup> The rural poverty line for a family of 5 members is INR. 99,794/year, <https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2020-05/press-note-poverty-2011-12-23-08-16.pdf> and <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2155476>. Based on consultation average income per acre of land is INR.20,000 to 30,000 per year. Whereas due to project leasing the farmers get assured income of INR. 35,000 /year / acre.

Tribe (ST) or Scheduled Caste (SC) land, Assigned Land or Government land. 100% of the compensation due to landowners (5 years lease amount of lumpsum was paid as advance) as lease rent are reported to be paid to the landowners where the same is confirmed during the consultation. 185 landowners reported to earn less than 1,00,000/year which is considered as a below poverty as per the Niti Ayog poverty estimates. No other vulnerable landowners such as Women headed households, family member with Physical & Mental Disability, farmers leading to Landlessness, land owned by Elderly People, etc. The data shared by ReNew provides the net income earned from the agriculture activity, which is about on an average INR.20,000/acre/year and also same was reported by the landowners during the consultation. Consultation with landowners also revealed that, majority of the landowners are involved in other livelihood activities such as Cattle Grazing, Agriculture Labor works, Casual Labour works, etc.. At the time of lease, no land was under cultivation and 100% of the land during leasing process were reported to be vacant and no standing crops were reported. Among 181 landowners, none of them reported to have any type of asset, structure within the land given for leasing. Data also represents no dependency of any informal land users on the said project site land. Consultation revealed that most of the landowners were reported to hold land in the near vicinity of the project site and in the neighbouring villages. And as on date of 15<sup>th</sup> January 2025, there are no pending litigation related to land procurement. The landowners reported that the compensation received from the land sale were mostly invested in purchasing another piece of land or utilized in developing their alternative land by installing borewells and irrigation facilities.

**Table 5-3 Landowner Profile of Wind Site**

S.No	Particulars		Value
1.	Land Required	Total	486.4 Acres
2.		Lease	410.4 Acres
3.		Purchase	76 Acres
4.	Land Sourced as on 15 <sup>th</sup> January 2025	Total	224
5.		Leased	189 Acres
6.		Purchased	35 Acres
7.	No of Landowners involved as on 15th January 2025		181
8.	Villages		Chanugondla, Chennampalli, Eddupenta, Kadamakuntla, Kalachatla, Kothaburuju, Kottakota, Peddapoddilla and Yapadinne
9.	Socially Backward Landowners	Scheduled Caste	Nil
		Scheduled Tribes	Nil
		Ethnic Minority – Muslims	5
10.	Assigned Land		Nil
11.	Government Land		Nil
12.	Structures within the Site		Nil
13.	Land Type		Vacant Dry Agriculture Land

S.No	Particulars	Value
14.	Common Property Resources within Site	Nil
15.	Borewells within Site	Nil
16.	Informal Land Users involved in Project site Land	Nil
17.	Vulnerable Family /Women Headed Households Groups	Nil
	Poor (Below Poverty Line) <sup>16</sup>	185
	Elderly People	Nil

Source: ReNew

#### 5.4 Consultation and Disclosure

ReNew reported to have disclosed the project in newspaper as per the requirement of Electricity Act and in the process of land lease/purchase negotiations process, the RVPPL had engaged various stakeholders along with the local community and landowners. The land procurement process was initiated in January 2023 and the chronological order of engagement events conducted by RVPPL are presented in the Table below.

**Table 5-4 Engagement Activities carried out by RVPPL**

Month/FY Quarter/Yea r	Land Facilitator/Rene w team	Villages	Activities
<b>Solar and BESS</b>			
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 2022	Land Facilitator (M/s SWRE)	Five Identified villages for Project development) 1. Bethapalle 2. Dharmapuram 3. Uttakallu 4. Karadikonda 5. Ubicherla	Formal discussion with Village leaders; Community members on their purpose of visiting the village and the proposed project and its basic components
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 2022	SWRE team	Visited the same villages	Further discussions with the stakeholders they discussed earlier with some additional land owners. Around 60-70% percent of land owners shown their interest to lease out their lands for the project with a negotiated leasing amount.
April 2023 - June 2023	SWRE team	From five proposed project villages	90.83 acres of Land registered
July 2023 - Sep 2023	SWRE team	-do-	89.65 acres of Land registered
Oct 2023 - Dec 2023	SWRE team	-do-	72.39 acres of Land registered

<sup>16</sup> The rural poverty line for a family of 5 members is INR. 99,794/year, <https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2020-05/press-note-poverty-2011-12-23-08-16.pdf> and <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2155476> . Based on consultation average income per acre of land is INR.20,000 to 30,000 per year. Whereas due to project leasing the farmers get assured income of INR. 35,000 /year / acre.

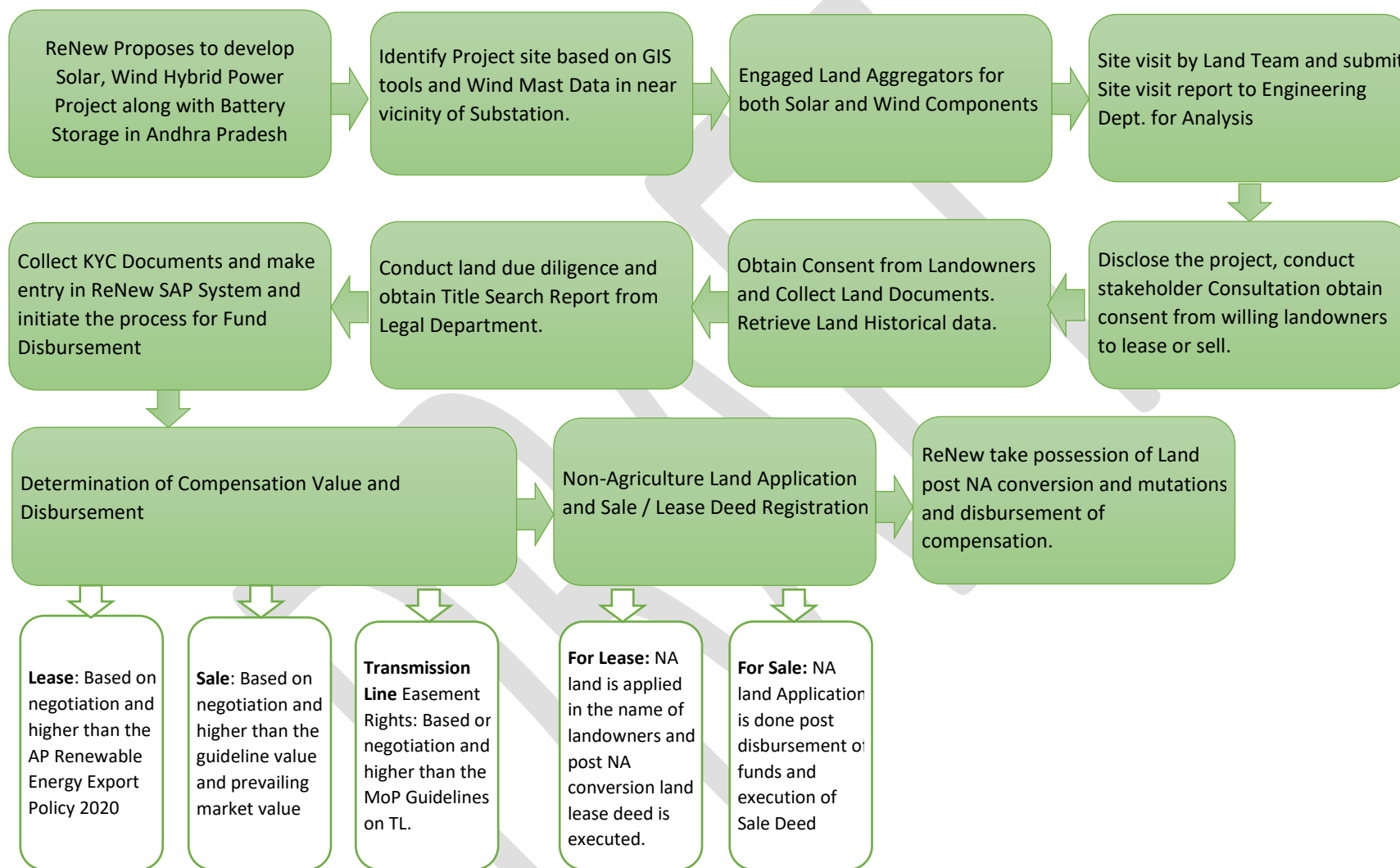
Month/FY Quarter/Yea r	Land Facilitator/Rene w team	Villages	Activities
Jan 2024 - March 2024	SWRE team	-do-	7.41 acres of Land registered
Oct 2024 - Dec 2024	SWRE team	-do-	193.75 acres of Land registered
Jan 2025 - March 2025	SWRE team	-do-	147.67 acres of Land registered
April 2025 - June 2025	SWRE team	-do-	82.27
<b>Wind</b>			
July 2022	Land Facilitator		Discussion with M/S Lotus infrastructure about the Proposed project and requirement of suitable land parcels for Wind project.
July 2022	M/s Lotus Construction Company		M/s Lotus conducted a preliminary evaluation visiting many villages falling under the project development area considering the availability of land for the project development, accessibility, suitability, types of land parcels, cropping pattern, annual income from farming.
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2022	M/s Lotus Construction Company	Kalachetala; Eddupenta, Chennampalle, Peddapoddila, Kadamkuntala, Chanugondala, Kothaburuju, Kothakota, Peapully	The land facilitator started visiting several villages those were found to be suitable for the project development from WRA point of view. Their team had at least a couple of rounds of discussions with Village leaders; Community members and potential land owners about the proposed project and its basic components; the benefits they will be availing towards leasing out their land parcels for t is project and allowed them to take a final call on this proposal. About 20 to 30% of the land owners instantly shown their interest as they were already aware about the project from several sources and as per the reputation of ReNew.
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2022	M/s Lotus Construction Company	Respective MRO offices at Peapully and Dhone	Land records were scrutinised at MRO offices of those willing land owners who shown interest to lease their land parcels
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2022	ReNew		Third party Legal firm was engaged to scrutinise the past tenancy record and titleholders record for the past 30 years.
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2022	ReNew and M/s Lotus Construction Company		D-patta land of one willing land owners was declined as ReNew had decided not to take any D-Patta land from anyone.

Month/FY Quarter/Year	Land Facilitator/ Renew team	Villages	Activities
4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2022	ReNew		One suitable location for WTG was turned down by ReNew because of Legal issues of the willing land owner
1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2023	M/s Lotus Construction Company and ReNew	Document Leased from Peapully, Kadamkuntala, Eddupentala, Chennampalli, Kalachatla, Kothaburuju	10 Nos land parcels leased and Demand Draft Paid to the concerned Land owner
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2023	-do-	Kalachetala,	09 Nos land parcels leased and Demand Draft Paid to the concerned Land owner
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2023	-do-	-Eddupentala, Peddapoddila,	03 Nos land parcels leased and Demand Draft Paid to the concerned Land owner
4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2023	-do-	-Chennampalli,	4 Nos land parcels leased and Demand Draft Paid to the concerned Land owner
1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2024	-do-	Kadamkuntala	2 Nos land parcels leased and Demand Draft Paid to the concerned Land owner
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2024	-do-	Peddapodilla, Chanugondala, Kothakota, Channampalli, Kalachetala	6 Nos land parcels leased and Demand Draft Paid to the concerned Land owner
3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2024	-do-	Kadamkuntala	One land parcels leased and Demand Draft Paid to the concerned Land owner
4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2024	-do-	Kadamkuntala	One land parcels leased and Demand Draft Paid to the concerned Land owner

## 5.5 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Though ReNew had developed a Stakeholder Engagement policy along with Grievance Redressal Mechanism at corporate level, site specific Stakeholder engagement plan and Grievance procedures were not developed and implemented at site level. As per the feedback received from the stakeholders, the land team representative is the single point contact who will be addressing the grievance among the landowners. The landowners and communities are not aware about the Grievance process.

**Figure 5-1 Land Procurement Process flow of the Project.**



NA: Non-Agriculture Land

## **6. ADB's Requirement and Project Categorization**

### **6.1 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009**

In July 2009, ADB's Board of Directors approved the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) governing the environmental and social safeguards of ADB's operations. The SPS builds upon ADB's previous safeguard policies on the Environment, Involuntary Resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples, and brings them into one consolidated policy framework with enhanced consistency and coherence, and more comprehensively addresses environmental and social impacts and risks. ADB works with borrowers to put policy principles and requirements into practice through project review and supervision, and capacity development support. ADB adopts a set of specific safeguard requirements that are required to address environmental and social impacts and risks.

#### **6.1.1 Safeguard Requirements 1: Environment**

The Environmental safeguards are triggered if a project is likely to have potential environmental risks and impacts. The projects are initially screened to determine the level of assessment that is required. ADB categorises the projects into three project categories based on the severity, sensitivity, and the magnitude of its potential environmental impacts: Category A (if the project likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are irreversible, diverse, or unprecedented. An environmental impact assessment (EIA), including an environmental management plan (EMP), is required); Category B (if the project likely to have potential impacts are less adverse than category A and minor impacts expected can be mitigated. An initial environmental examination (IEE), including an EMP, is required); and Category C (if the projects likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. An EIA or IEE is not required). Requirements for Existing Facilities: For projects involving facilities and/or business activities that already exist or are under construction, the projects will undertake an environment and/or social compliance audit, including on-site assessment, to identify past or present concerns related to impacts on the environment, involuntary resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples. The objective of the compliance audit is to determine whether actions were in accordance with ADB's safeguard principles and requirements for projects and to identify and plan appropriate measures to address outstanding compliance issues. Where noncompliance is identified, a corrective action plan agreed on by ADB and the borrower will be prepared. The plan will define necessary remedial actions, the budget for such actions and the time frame for resolution of noncompliance. The audit report (including corrective action plan, if any) will be made available to the public in accordance with the information disclosure requirements of the Safeguard Requirements 1–3.

#### **6.1.2 Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement**

The policy is designed to avoid the risk of impoverishment among those displaced as a direct result of ADB investment. The policy recognizes that restoring the incomes and living standards of the affected people is complex, and requires a development strategy that encompasses compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation packages to improve, or at least restore, their social and economic base. The ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement stipulates three important elements in involuntary resettlement: (i) compensation for lost assets and loss of livelihood and income, (ii) assistance in relocation including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services, and (iii) assistance with rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as before.

### 6.1.3 Safeguard Requirements 3: Indigenous Peoples<sup>17</sup>

The Policy on Indigenous Peoples is triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset. The policy on states that the borrower/ client will ensure (i) that affected indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; and (ii) that when potential adverse impacts on indigenous peoples are identified, these will be avoided to the maximum extent possible. Where this avoidance is not feasible, based on meaningful consultation with indigenous communities, the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be prepared which outlines measures to minimize, mitigate, and compensate for the adverse impacts.

### 6.2 ADB's Social Protection Strategy, 2001

The key in ADB's Social Protection Strategy is that it requires compliance with the ILO's core labour standards. The four internationally recognized core labour standards (CLS) represent the eight ILO conventions which are covered in ADB's social protection strategy is governed by. These CLS include: 1. Freedom from child labour (No. 138, 182), 2. Freedom from forced labour (No.29, 105), 3. Freedom from discrimination at work (No. 100, 111 )4. Freedom to form and join a union, and to bargain collectively (No.87, 98).

### 6.3 ADB's Gender and Development Policy, 1998

The Gender and Development Policy (GAD Policy) is aimed at integrating gender issues in the Bank's macroeconomic sector and project work. The GAD strategy is based on consideration of social justice, gender equity and on substantial evidence that investments in women are vital to achieving economic efficiency and growth. The key elements of the GAD policy include the following:

- **Gender Sensitivity:** to observe how ADB operations affect women and men and to take into account women's needs and perspective in planning its operations
- **Gender Analysis:** to assess systematically the impact of a project on men and women, and on the economic and social relationship between them
- **Gender Planning:** to formulate specific strategies that aim to bring about equal opportunities for men and women
- **Mainstreaming:** to consider gender issues in all aspects of ADB operations, accompanied by efforts to encourage women's participation in the decision-making process in development activities
- **Agenda Setting:** to assist governments in formulating strategies to reduce gender disparities and in developing plans and targets for women's and girls' education, health, legal rights employment and income-earning opportunities

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<sup>17</sup> Indigenous Peoples may be referred to in different countries by such terms as indigenous ethnic minorities, indigenous cultural communities, aboriginals, hill tribes, minority nationalities, scheduled tribes, or tribal groups. Such groups can be considered Indigenous Peoples



#### 6.4 ADB's Access to Information Policy, 2018

The objective of the policy is to promote stakeholder trust in the Project and to increase development impacts of the Project's activities. The Policy reflects the Project's commitment to transparency, accountability, and participation by stakeholders.

The policy also recognizes the right of people to seek, receive, and impact information about Project's operation. The key principle of the policy is:

- Clear, timely, and appropriate disclosure of information
- Presumption in favor of disclosure
- Limited expectations
- Proactive disclosure
- Sharing of information and ideas
- Providing information to project-affected people and other stakeholders
- Country and client ownership
- Clear appeal process
- Continuous monitoring

#### 6.5 ADB's Accountability Mechanism, 2012

This framework allows individuals and communities affected by ADB-funded projects to raise concerns and seek redress if ADB policies and safeguards are not followed. It consists of two key functions: the Problem-Solving Function, which aims for informal resolution through dialogue, and the Compliance Review Function, which investigates potential violations of ADB's policies. The mechanism promotes transparency, accountability, and ensures that ADB's projects respect environmental and social standards, providing affected people with a structured process to address grievances.

#### 6.6 Project Categorization

The categorization as defined by ADB's Safeguard based on the magnitude of associated risks and impacts is defined below:

**Table 6-1 Categorization by ADB's Safeguards**

<b>a) Environment</b>		
<b>Category A</b>	<b>Category B</b>	<b>Category C</b>
A proposed project is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are irreversible, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area larger than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. An environmental impact assessment (EIA), including an environmental management plan (EMP), is required.	The proposed project's potential adverse environmental impacts are site-specific, few if any of them are irreversible, and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for category A projects. An initial environmental examination (IEE), including an EMP, is required.	A proposed project is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. An EIA or IEE is not required, although environmental implications need to be reviewed.
<b>b) Indigenous People (IP)</b>		

## a) Environment

Category A	Category B	Category C
A proposed project is likely to have significant impacts on indigenous peoples. An indigenous people's plan (IPP), including assessment of social impacts, is required.	A proposed project is likely to have limited impacts on indigenous peoples. An IPP, including assessment of social impacts, is required	A proposed project is not expected to have impacts on indigenous peoples. No further action is required

## c) Involuntary Resettlement (IR)

Category A	Category B	Category C
A proposed project is likely to have significant <sup>18</sup> involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan, which includes assessment of social impacts, is required.	A proposed project includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant. A resettlement plan, which includes assessment of social impacts, is required.	A proposed project has no involuntary resettlement impacts. No further action is required.

The project has been assessed based on the ADB's safeguard categories, which evaluate the potential environmental and social impacts of proposed activities. This classification is based on the nature and scope of the project, which indicates limited environmental and social risks. The rationale for this categorization is outlined below:

In accordance with ADB's safeguard policies, the Project has been classified as:

Aspects	Categorization
a) Environment	<p><b>Category B</b></p> <p>The proposed renewable energy project comprises three main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) a 250 MW wind power plant,</li> <li>(b) a 435 MW solar power plant, and</li> <li>(c) a 415 MWh battery energy storage system (BESS).</li> </ul> <p>Although these components are based on renewable energy sources, their development—particularly during the construction and operational phases—is expected to have certain environmental impacts.</p> <p>During the construction of the wind and solar power plants, activities such as site clearance and construction work are likely to generate dust particles, affecting ambient air quality. Additional air pollution may result from fugitive emissions produced by construction vehicles and emissions from the batching plant. Ambient noise levels are also expected to rise during construction due to the operation of various construction equipment, vehicle movement, and the use of winching machines. In the operational phase, noise will continue to be generated, particularly from the functioning of wind turbine generators (WTGs). Moreover, both the construction and operation of the solar and wind power facilities may impact the region's topography, land use, soil quality, and water quality.</p> <p>The ecological environment could also be affected, with potential consequences including habitat loss, human-wildlife conflicts, avian electrocution from transmission lines, and increased collision risks associated with operating WTGs.</p> <p>However, these impacts would be site-specific, reversible not permanent in nature. Further, it is anticipated that with proper implementation of the mitigation measures as outlined in the Environment and social Management Plan (ESMP) (developed as part of ESIA report) during the construction and</p>

<sup>18</sup> Cat A: significant means if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets.

Aspects	Categorization
	<p>operation phase, the impacts can be mitigated successfully. In addition, the project also has a positive impact in relation to employment generation and contributes as a clean source of alternate energy.</p> <p>Therefore, considering the proposed project's potential adverse environmental impacts which are site-specific, temporary, and reversible in nature, the proposed project has been categorized as a <b>Category B</b> project.</p>
b) Involuntary Resettlement (IR)	<p><b>Category B</b></p> <p>The proposed renewable energy project involves in sourcing of private land for developing the project. The required land for the project is being sourced through private purchase and/or lease based on negation on the basis of Willing Buyer and Willing Seller and Willing Lessee and Willing Lessor. And the land required for temporary purpose during the construction period such as storage yard, site offices, bypasses, etc. are sourced based on short term lease. No grazing land, forest land, notified ST/SC land, or community land has been purchased / leased to date. Based on the process followed and consultation with the landowners revealed that land transactions for the project is based on negotiations and does not result through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with the legal system of India. The region is dry and most of the landowners are involved in agriculture and other casual labour works. Though there are presence of agriculture labours within the villages, they are not primarily dependent on the proposed project site land. As per the consultation with the agriculture labours, they move to the agriculture fields / nearby villages in search of job.</p> <p>The transmission lines in India are installed under the provision of Section 10 of Electricity Act and Section 10 and 16 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. And as per the provision of Section 164 of Electricity Act, 2003, the client can have right for laying transmission line through official Gazette. Under which the government may place an order for installing transmission line, which may lead to involuntary resettlement impact. The compensation for the tower footprint along with RoW is reported to be based on the private negotiations and in line with the requirements of the Guidelines issued on "Payments of Compensation towards damages in regard to Right of Way of Transmission line" dated 14th June 2024 by Ministry of Power, GOI.</p> <p>Considering the above facts the proposed project along with its associated facilities would be <b>categorized as B</b></p>
c) Indigenous People (IP)	<p><b>Category C</b></p> <p>The Indigenous Peoples safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of distinct and vulnerable Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain.</p> <p>Within the project villages 14.4% of the population belong to Scheduled Caste Population and 8.53% of the population belong to Scheduled Tribe Population. Though within study area there are presence of Scheduled tribe population, however they are not socially secluded, and they live along with the mainstream people. Based on the information shared by the ReNew team, site findings and review of secondary data reveals that the land being involved for proposed project and TL does not comprise of any tribal land/ land parcels owned by members belonging to distinct and vulnerable Indigenous Peoples (IP) and there are no established dependency of tribals on the said land. Hence the proposed project is not expected to have impacts on indigenous people and hence it is <b>categorized as C</b></p>

## 6.7 Project categorization as per IFC Performance Standard

IFC uses a system of environmental and social categorisation to review the extent of environmental and social impacts of a project to specify IFC's institutional requirements. The IFC categories are:

- **Category A Projects:** Projects with potential significant adverse social or environmental impacts that are diverse, irreversible, or unprecedented.
- **Category B Projects:** Projects with potential limited adverse social or environmental impacts that are few, generally site-specific, largely reversible and readily addressed through mitigation measures.
- **Category C Projects:** Projects with minimal or no adverse social or environmental impacts, including certain financial intermediary (FI) projects with minimal or no adverse risks.

The proposed project is anticipated to have limited adverse social or environmental risks or/and impacts that are few, generally site-specific, largely reversible, and readily addressed through mitigation measures.

It is anticipated that the proposed renewable energy project would have some impacts on the surrounding physico-chemical, biological and socio-economic environment. However, these impacts are highly location-specific, reversible and temporary in nature which will be mitigated through the implementation of proper mitigation measures as outlined in the Environment and Social Management Plan. Therefore, the proposed project is classified as **Category “B”** as per IFC’s Environmental and Social Screening Criteria.

## 7. Gap Assessment against ADB requirements

A gap assessment has been undertaken vis-à-vis the applicable reference framework and presented in **Table 7-1**. The compliance definitions used in the assessment are as provided in the table below.

Status	Definition
Aligned (AL)	Information available indicates that the Project/Company fulfils the requirement and/or is aligned with intended outcome of the requirement.
Partially Aligned (PA)	Information available indicates that the Project/Company partially fulfils the requirement and/or is partially aligned with intended outcome of the requirement.
Not Aligned (NA)	Information available indicates that the Project/Company does not fulfil the requirement.
Insufficient Information (II)	There is insufficient information to assess the level of alignment.
Not Applicable	The specific standard/requirement has limited or no applicability.
Forward Looking Requirement (FLR)	At present the requirement is not applicable to the project but will be applicable to construction and operation phases.



**Table 7-1 Gap Assessment**

Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
1	<b>Assessment of ESMS and E&amp;S Policies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReNew has developed an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) at the corporate level which is applicable to ReNew Vyoman Power Private Limited. The ESMS acts as a guiding principle for the identification and assessment of the environmental and social risk associated with the project. It also helps to formulate the project-specific environment and social management plan to mitigate the anticipated E&amp;S risk of the proposed project.</li> <li>The ESMS also encompasses different EHS and social policies such as QHSE policy, Human Resources policy, Land Procurement and Resettlement Policy, Corporate Social Responsibility Policy.</li> <li>The project in the initial construction phase. It is observed that excavation work started at two WTGs locations. No construction work has started for the Solar Power Plant and BESS facility.</li> <li>It is also observed that, there is no site specific Environment and Social Management plan implemented at site. However, as understood from the discussion with project team that, ReNew will adopt all Environment, Health and Safety and Social policies and procedures as formulated in the ESMS and Project will also prepare site specific E&amp;S management Plan for both construction and operation period.</li> </ul>	ReNew has no documented site specific Environmental and Social Management Plan. As informed by the ReNew, site specific ESMP is currently being prepared as part of the ESIA Report. It will be implemented on site after finalised and approved by the management.	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement a site-specific Environment and Social Management Plan with mitigation measures to be implemented during both construction and operation phase of the Project (solar + wind + BESS).</li> </ul>
2	<b>Legal Register</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive legal register framework is part of the existing ESMS. The legal register is aligned with the national and international standards. This framework ensures that the project adheres to all relevant environmental and social regulations and establishes a structured approach for tracking and managing legal compliance.</li> <li>Renew has developed Re CAT tool for maintaining and tracking the legal compliance for its assets.</li> <li>Reportedly a site-specific legal register will be maintained. This register will document all applicable legal requirements</li> </ul>	Site-specific legal register is yet to be developed .	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and maintain a site specific legal register to monitor the compliance status of legal requirements of the project during both construction and operation phase.</li> </ul>

Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
		<p>and obligations pertinent to the project's location, including local, regional, and national regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The site-specific legal register will serve as a dynamic tool for ensuring ongoing compliance throughout the project's lifecycle, from planning and construction to operation and decommissioning.</li> </ul>			
3	<b>Identification of Risks and Impacts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ESMS manual has outlined a detailed framework regarding the identification of E&amp;S risk and impacts associated with Solar and Wind projects. The identification of risk and impacts assessment framework has been prepared as per the ADB safeguard policy, 2009, as well as IFC performance standards and other reference framework guidelines.</li> <li>The identification of risk and impacts includes Preliminary Environmental and social risk Screening, Provisional risk-based Categorisation, preparation of Environment and Social Due diligence report, Environment and Social Impact Assessment report, Initial environment and social examination report.</li> <li>Based on the provisional categorisation of the project, ESMS manual also outlined assessment requirement and key consideration for different categories of project.</li> <li>ESIA for the Project is also been carried out to identify environmental and social risks associated with the Project during both construction and operation phases. Site visit by team comprising of EHS expert, social expert and ecology &amp; biodiversity expert was carried out in the month of March 2025 to identify E&amp;S sensitivities related to project site.. The activities undertaken during the site visit has been summarized below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site Reconnaissance and identification of key social and environmental risks/receptors in the study area</li> <li>Consultation with site representative from ReNew to understand the Project (solar power plant, wind power</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Construction of wind power plant has been initiated however, HIRA has not been undertaken.	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) for all project components to be undertaken during both construction and operation phase and measures implemented on site.</li> </ul>

Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
		<p>plant, Batter Energy Storage System (BESS), associated facilities and ancillary facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WTG profiling</li> <li>• Understanding of prevailing community engagement processes</li> <li>• Understanding aspects of community health and safety, if any, linked to the proposed Project</li> <li>• Understanding land-based impacts, livelihood impacts, issues of vulnerable groups, cultural heritage issues.</li> <li>• Landowners consultation to understand the socioeconomic profile and vulnerable status.</li> <li>• Understanding significance of impacts on biodiversity and natural resource management</li> <li>• Consultation with the local stakeholders in the vicinity to understand their view and concerns about the Project</li> <li>• Environmental baseline data was collected through primary environmental monitoring and surveys within the study area through a National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) Accredited Lab.</li> <li>• Construction activity was observed to be initiated at site, however Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) outlining potential hazards, assessing the associated risks, and implementing control measures to mitigate those risks was not available for review.</li> </ul>			
4	<b>Management Programs/ Plans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is observed that a general Environment and Social Management Plan has been developed for the construction and operational phase of the wind and solar power project as part of the ESMS Manual.</li> <li>• The ESMP and site specific management plans will be developed as part of the ESIA documents to mitigate the anticipated impacts on the environment due to project activities during the construction and operational phase. As reported, ESIA will also include following management plans:</li> </ul>	Site specific management plans are yet to be prepared	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ESMP developed as part of ESIA to be implemented at Site during both construction and operation phase.</li> <li>• Project to ensure that the site specific Management Plans including, but not limited to following, are developed or updated as necessary and maintained throughout the project lifecycle:</li> </ul>

Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste Management Plan</li> <li>Traffic Management Plan</li> <li>Stakeholder Management Plan including grievance redressal mechanism</li> <li>Worker's accommodation management plan</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollution Prevention Management Plan</li> <li>Biodiversity Management Plan</li> <li>Labor Management Plan covering local labour recruitment and labour influx</li> <li>Workers' Accommodation Management Plan</li> <li>Contractor and Supplier Management Plan</li> <li>Waste Management Plan</li> <li>Local Procurement Plan</li> <li>Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan</li> <li>Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan</li> <li>Community Health and Safety Management Plan</li> <li>Road Safety and Traffic Management Plan</li> <li>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</li> <li>Internal Grievance Redressal Mechanism</li> <li>External Grievance Redressal Mechanism</li> </ul>
5	<b>Organizational Structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReNew has established departments and personnel within its organizational structure at the corporate level to manage QHSE, HR, Land Acquisition/ Procurement and CSR functions for different business groups such as wind, solar, and BESS Business.</li> <li>It is understood that the Renew Vyoman Power Private Limited has developed two separate projects team for the successful execution of different project activities. The Solar power project will lead by Cluster Project Manager. He will be assisted by Site In-charge and deputy Site in- The solar</li> </ul>	No site Specific HSE team is available at site.	PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renew should ensure the deployment of a dedicated site-level HSE team to oversee daily health, safety, and environmental functions, along with a designated Social Safeguard Focal Person to ensure compliance with social requirements at the site.</li> <li>E&amp;S manager (may be from corporate team) to be deployed to oversee project</li> </ul>

Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
		<p>team will have dedicated person for different verticals such as EHS lead, Quality lead, Civil Lead, DC lead, AC Lead, Store Manager, Admin, power evacuation etc. As per the provided organogram (refer figure 2.2) it is assumed that around 42 skilled technical person will be involved during the construction phase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Wind power project will be lead by wind EPC head who will be assisted by Project Director. The project will be executed at site by project manager, Associate project manager and Project assistant who will report to Project director.</li> <li>EHS Lead (solar project) and Project Director with the help of Quality &amp; Safety Lead (wind project) will be responsible for oversight over implementation of ESMP and associated E&amp;S management plans at the project including oversight over EPC contactors and sub-contractors.</li> <li>Both EHS Lead and Project Director will report to the corporate level HSE Head on ESMP implementation.</li> </ul>			implementation for both wind and solar from Lender's prospective.
6	<b>Training and Capacity Building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is observed that ESMS manual recognises the necessity of training as a common method of supplying individuals with additional skills and knowledge. Training and capacity building is also important for the successful implementation of ESMS. In order to achieve that a EHSS training matrix and a general template for training guidance have been developed and incorporated in the ESMS Manual</li> <li>Some of the specific trainings that will be carried out on routine basis are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ESMS Checklists and procedural guidance</li> <li>Implementation of Grievance Redressal Mechanism</li> <li>Implementing Occupational Health &amp; Safety</li> <li>Waste management.</li> <li>Emergency Response Preparedness</li> <li>ESMS Training</li> <li>HSE Training</li> <li>Stakeholder Engagement Process</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Training calendar has not been developed.	PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and maintain annual EHS training calendar for the construction workers.</li> <li>It is to ensure that a site-specific EHS training calendar is developed before initiation of construction activity for solar and BESS component.</li> <li>An induction training on ESMS requirements to be provided to all the employees and third-party workers of contractors for the proposed project.</li> <li>As per ESMS training on Human Rights, POSH, ABC, Grievance redressal and human resources-related policies and procedures as well as on the duties and rights of the staff and contractual workers would be required.</li> </ul>

Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of Environmental and Social Management/Action plans</li> </ul> <p>As understood, tool box talks are carried out by contractor and HSE trainings were provided however records were not made available for review. Site specific training calendar with list of HSE trainings proposed to be imparted and frequency is yet to be prepared. It was reported that site specific training calendar (in line with the requirements of ESMS and corporate level HSE manual) will be developed and implemented on site within 2-3 months when construction at solar and BESS is also initiated.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that the records about EHS training such as attendance sheets, agenda, and topics, are maintained on site.</li> </ul>
7	<b>Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPRP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Corporate Level ESMS of Renew have Emergency Response Framework. The ESMS recognises that each site/asset of Renew should develop site specific Emergency Response Plan (ERP). The corporate document though lists out activities that shall address emergencies which the site team presently implements.</li> <li>However, site specific emergency preparedness and response plan is yet to be developed.</li> </ul>	Excavation work was observed to be started at 2 WTG locations, however the site-specific EPRP was not made available for review and is yet to be developed.	PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EPRP for the wind power project to be developed at the earliest.</li> <li>EPRP for the solar and BESS component to be developed prior to site mobilization and construction activity.</li> <li>EPRP to include all the potential emergencies, on-site emergency organization with roles and responsibilities, response / action plan for all kind of emergencies, list of emergency control equipment including details of fire safety arrangement and list of first aid trainers.</li> <li>Emergency contact numbers to be identified and displayed at prominent locations within the Project. Safe assembly area to be identified and displayed.</li> <li>Staff (direct and indirect) to be trained on the actions to be taken in case of emergency and regular mock drill (for all kind of emergencies) to be undertaken and records to be documented.</li> <li>EPRP to also include off-site emergencies.</li> </ul>



Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
8	<b>Monitoring, Review and Reporting (including Environmental Management Performance)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is observed that, Renew has developed a robust monitoring and reporting procedure for the effective implementation of the ESMS. This monitoring and reporting procedure are also applicable to Renew Vyoman Power Private limited.</li> <li>As per monitoring procedure, the ESMS Manager based at corporate level shall receive periodic performance reviews of the effectiveness of the ESMS based on systematic data collection and analysis from the site level and business level ESMS Officers. Based on results, the ESMS manager shall take the necessary and appropriate steps to ensure the effective implementation of the ESMS. Reportedly, the Performance Monitoring shall be carried out annually.</li> <li>The overall monitoring implementation shall be the responsibility of the ESMS manager at the corporate level.</li> <li>At the asset levels, all monitoring and reporting activities would be undertaken by the asset level EHS personnel during the construction phase and by the plant manager during the operations phase.</li> <li>RPL has developed and implement a reporting program through all stages of the project lifecycle which includes Internal reporting and external reporting. and periodic performance review of the project is yet to be started.</li> <li>Reportedly project will be required to submit MIS datasheet on monthly basis in the format available on Gensuite. HSE monitoring/ inspection will be carried out by site level HSE officer on regular basis as per the requirements of ESMS and corporate HSE manual. Further corporate level ESMP compliance report will be submitted on quarterly basis after finalization of ESIA and ESMP.</li> </ul>	Monitoring and periodic performance review of the project is yet to be started	PA	<p>Develop an appropriate review and monitoring system and procedures as per the requirement of ESMS during the construction and operational phase of the project. This system shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular audits of health, safety, environment (HSE), and social/labour compliance (e.g., daily, weekly, monthly as appropriate);</li> <li>Development of tools and checklists to support these audits;</li> <li>Designation of responsible personnel or authorities;</li> <li>Procedures for identifying non-compliances and implementing corrective actions;</li> <li>Mechanisms for tracking and monitoring non-compliances until they are closed out; and</li> <li>An escalation system for unresolved or recurring issues.</li> </ul>
9	<b>Pollution prevention and abatement</b>	<p><b>Air Emission</b></p> <p>It is anticipated that the ambient air quality of the study area is going to be impacted during the construction period. The activities that will be impacting ambient air quality of the study area includes:</p>	It is observed that pollution prevention mechanism, particularly related to management of Dust pollution, is not	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement a Pollution Prevention Management Plan aligned with the project-specific ESMP. This shall include, but will not be limited, to the following measures:</li> </ul>

Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generation of fugitive dust from site clearing and site levelling activity.</li> <li>Generation dust from excavation work, construction of internal access road, foundation work.</li> <li>Emission from the operation of construction machineries and movement of construction vehicles.</li> <li>Point source emission from diesel generators.</li> <li>Fugitive emission from traffic movement</li> </ul> <p>It is observed during site visit that foundation work has been initiated in two locations for the erection of WTGs. It is observed that excavated earth materials have been stored within the site premises openly.</p> <p><b>Water and Wastewater management</b> As reported, the water for the construction and domestic purpose is being sourced in tankers through third party vendor. As reported by the Project team vendor supplied water has all the valid permits for the withdrawal and supply of water. However, no permits were made available for review. Wastewater will generate at the site are from toilets. Wastewater generated from toilets will be managed through soak pit with septic tank. However, it was observed that mobile toilet facility is not available at the construction site for the construction labours.</p> <p><b>Noise Environment</b> The ambient noise environment is going to be impacted during the construction phase. The main activities that are going to impact the ambient noise environment are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noise from movement of vehicles</li> <li>Operation of DG sets and Construction Machineries</li> <li>Noise from increased work force and construction work</li> </ul>	implemented at the construction site.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cover up the excavated earth materials to minimize the dust pollution.</li> <li>Air emissions controlled during construction and operation phase from operation of DG sets, adequate stack height as per CPCB norms to be maintained at site.</li> <li>If water will be procured from tanker supply, then RVPPL should ensure that the vendor, from whom water is sourced, has obtained all necessary permits for sourcing and supply of water to industries.</li> <li>Construction worker deputed onsite to be sensitized about water conservation, energy conservation and encouraged for optimal use of water and electricity.</li> <li>DG sets and other high noise emitting construction machineries should have acoustic enclosures to reduce noise emission.</li> <li>Mobile toilet facility should be provided to construction site for construction workers.</li> </ul>

Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operation of Winching Machine for stringing of transmission line</li> </ul> <p>However, during site visit, it was observed that foundation work has been started in two location which are low noise generating activity. Further, no habitation area observed near to the construction site. Also DG sets were not installed at site.</p>			
10	<b>Waste Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During construction and operation phases of the Project, solid and Hazardous waste will be generated in the form of domestic solid waste, biodegradable waste in the form of food waste, hazardous waste in the form of waste oil/used oil, and sewage water from toilets and site office. Also, Battery waste and e-waste will be generated during operation phase of project.</li> <li>It is observed that ReNew has established waste management guidelines to ensure that all the waste generated within Renew premises are managed to safeguard people, property and environment are in compliance to all applicable regulations.</li> <li>As per the requirement of the Renew's Waste management Guidelines, a site-specific Waste management plan needs to be developed which will cover following aspects such as objective, purpose, roles and responsibility, waste inventory and onsite waste management procedure.</li> <li>During Site visit excavation works at two WTGs were observed to be undertaken. As reported, the excavation debris will be used for filling purpose on the site itself. Any other kind of hazardous and non hazardous waste was not observed to be stored on site since the project is in initial construction phase.</li> </ul>	No site specific waste management plan has been prepared.	NA	Develop a site-specific Waste Management Plan for the construction and operation period.
11	<b>Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renew has a Quality, Health, Safety, and Environment (QHSE) policy at the corporate level which deals with the occupational health and safety aspect of all employees and contractors working or engaged by RPL across all its locations, operations and services. This QHSE policy is also applicable to the RVPPL</li> </ul>	No site-specific OHS Plan is available . HIRA is not available.	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site-specific OHS plan to be developed and implemented at site for both construction and operation phases.</li> <li>Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) to be undertaken</li> </ul>

Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
		<p>and serve as a guiding principle for the development of site specific QHSE policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is observed that QHSE policy is part of the ESMS manual and ESMS head is responsible for the implementation of the QHSE policy.</li> <li>Site Specific OHS Plan is yet to be developed. Renew at a corporate level has existing HSE manual. As reported, site specific HSE manual would be developed in line with corporate HSE manual.</li> <li>It is also observed that all the excavated site has proper signages and all the workers are using proper PPE during work.</li> <li>First aid box was also present at site, emergency contact number also displayed at the construction location.</li> <li>Contractors HSE related SOP was also not available for review.</li> <li>HIRA for the activities undertaken on was not available for review.</li> <li>Copy of work permit for the construction work was not available for review.</li> <li>Incident/ accident registers and Job Safety Assessment (JSA) were not available for review.</li> </ul>			<p>for all the Project components during both construction and operation phase and measures implemented on site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work permit system to be implemented.</li> <li>Site to maintain incident/ accident register.</li> <li>Renew should provide HSE/ Job safety related training to the workers.</li> <li>Job Safety Assessment should be carried out before initiation of any construction work.</li> </ul>
12	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<p>It was observed that, ReNew has started work in two WTG Locations. These two locations are located on the private agricultural field. Foundation work has been started and vegetation cover has been cleared from the WTG footprint area. Therefore, the vegetation profile of these two locations could not be evaluated during the site visit. However, as per discussion with Project team, it was informed that Renew is following its Biodiversity policy and as per the requirement of the policy has already initiated IESE study to identify the potential impacts on the surround biodiversity due to project activities in the construction and Operation phase.</p> <p>Further, it was also informed that, Critical Habitat Assessment study has been initiated by the client to ascertain the presence of habitat of any significant species from the conservation point of view.</p>	<p>Renew has initiated the construction work before detailed Biodiversity Assessment of the project site and also absence of any Site Specific E&amp;S Management Plan to mitigate the impacts on Biological environment.</p>	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out a detailed biodiversity assessment and the critical habitat assessment study to identify the potential impacts on the existing biodiversity of the project area.</li> <li>Develop and implement a comprehensive Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) that outlines the project's biodiversity monitoring and evaluation strategy, including the engagement of qualified consultants where necessary. The BMP should include quantitative indicators with clearly defined thresholds—validated by a qualified ecologist—for triggering</li> </ul>

Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
					adaptive management actions. It should also explain how the project will assess progress toward its biodiversity commitments and outline the process for implementing corrective or adaptive measures in the event that unanticipated impacts or mitigation failures are identified through monitoring.
13	<b>Climate Change Risks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The study area does not contain any water bodies, including rivers, tributaries, and irrigation canals. This absence may indicate a potential water scarcity issue.</li> <li>The study area is characterized by high temperatures, with historical maximum temperatures ranging between 40 to 45 degrees Celsius.</li> <li>According to Think Hazard, the study area is classified as having a high cyclone hazard.</li> </ul>	No Gaps	FLR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReNew will conduct a thorough assessment of site water consumption and develop water conservation strategies supported by a detailed implementation plan.</li> <li>ReNew to develop and incorporate a comprehensive heat stress management plan into current safety protocols. Provide training for all employees on recognizing heat stress symptoms and administering first aid, aiming for 100% of participants to demonstrate proficiency in a post-training evaluation.</li> <li>ReNew to consider early warning systems established by national governments to ensure timely responses during cyclonic storm events. Adherence to directives and integration of recommendations for high wind speeds and flooding into emergency preparedness plans are crucial for effective risk mitigation.</li> <li>Integrating lightning rods into solar power system designs is crucial to ensure safety and adherence to national and</li> </ul>

Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
					international standards and must be included in the project design.Regular inspections should be conducted immediately after heavy rain to ensure the integrity and functionality of the lightning protection system.
14	<b>Community Health and Safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is observed that the project site is located on the private agricultural lands. Settlements are observed within the project influenced area.</li> <li>It is observed that construction activity has been started in two WTG locations. However, no construction activity has been started for solar power plant and in Transmission Line corridor.</li> <li>The construction activities during the construction phase such as excavation work, erection of WTG, installation of solar module, Erection of Transmission towers and stinging of transmission line, operation of construction machineries, movement of construction vehicles carrying construction materials and personnel to the construction site may impacted the health and safety of the community such as exposure to accidents, fire hazards, communicable disease etc.</li> <li>It was observed that construction activities has started in two locations. The WTGs are located on the private agricultural land. No habitation area was observed in near vicinity to the construction site.</li> <li>The construction materials were transported to the construction site via existing village road network. However no Traffic Management Plan has been implemented at site.</li> <li>There are 11 structures within 327 mt setback distance of the proposed WTGs. Out of the 11 Structures, 9 are permanent in Nature and 2 are Temporary in nature. Out of the 9 Permanent structures, there is one residential structure and one school which is located within the Setback distance. Rest of the permanent structures are non-</li> </ul>	No Community Health & Safety Plan, Traffic management Plan, Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan has been implemented at site before initiation of construction activity	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A site-specific Community Health and Safety Plan, Traffic Management Plan, Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan should be prepared at the earliest for the wind power project.</li> <li>Solar power and BESS to also prepared community H&amp;S, Traffic management plan and EPRP before mobilization.</li> <li>The details of site specific EPRP shall be disclosed with the community and periodic consultation shall be done to record their grievances, if any.</li> <li>Recommendations/ mitigation measures as provided in ESIA concerning blade throw, noise and shadow flicker impact to be implemented during operation phase.</li> <li>Implement a robust preventive maintenance program to detect and address blade defects early.</li> <li>Project to consider installing warning siganges and conduct community awareness programmes.</li> </ul>



Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
		residential in nature. The Nearest structure is located at a distance of 127 mt from WTG No GTY-064 N5 which is a storage house.			
<b>Safeguard Requirement 2 – Involuntary Resettlement</b>					
15	Project alternatives to involuntary resettlement" with two bullet points: (i) avoid IR wherever possible; and (ii) consider feasible alter project design to avoid or minimize physical and/or economic displacement	The proposed project being hybrid renewable energy project along with Battery storage facility, the site was identified based on wind data, on availability of large area for developing solar plant adjacent to the Grid Connectivity; Land topography, terrain and geotechnical with favourable conditions, sites with no ecological sensitive receptor such as national Parks, wildlife sanctuary, No reserve or protected forest , No cultural property of archaeological importance places, land free from notified tribal lands and Schedule V Area., Site with better road connectivity and access to other infrastructure facilities etc. are also considered. The project had identified two transmission lines connecting the Wind PSS to Solar PSS and Solar PSS to GSS and is yet to be finalized. As reported three alternative routes were considered for identifying the transmission line route and the route with least impact would be selected based on certain criteria such as length of the route, location of sensitive social receptors, availability of land, nature of land, ecological sensitivity, cultural sensitivity etc.	Only _701 (477.14 for solar and 224 for wind)___ acres of land has been acquired out of 2779.4 (2293 for solar and 486.4 for wind )acres required for the solar and wind component  Transmission Line route is yet to be finalized.	PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transmission line route to be finalized by considering the principle of Avoidance and Minimization, the route with the least impact would be considered.</li> <li>• ReNew to submit a Land Acquisition Completion Report (LACR) once land acquisition (lease / procurement) for cluster or phased manner has been completed.</li> <li>• Livelihood Restoration plan shall be developed for Transmission Line Component, and compensation shall be paid as the entitlement matrix developed as part of the LRP. LRP to be updated based on the progress of land acquisition</li> </ul>
16	Carry out meaningful consultation with affected persons, host communities and concerned non-government organizations ensuring their	ReNew have not developed a site-specific stakeholder engagement plan and grievance redressal mechanism in line with their corporate Stakeholder Engagement Policy and corporate ESMS. However, based on the consultation with the site team and with the landowners, it was reported that disclosure was made in the local newspapers regarding land lease / procurement, along with project land team and land aggregator had conducted consultation with farmers and opinion leaders to disclose the project, benefits, negotiation on lease / sale value, understanding the market value of land, etc.	No meaningful consultation conducted yet  No Site-specific SEP and GRM No Records on SEP activities and GRM	PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ReNew should keep all the records related to formal discussion and negotiation meeting with landowner.</li> <li>• ReNew should also develop and effectively implement site specific Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Grievance Redressal Mechanism as part of any land procurement or lease process .</li> <li>• Project should provide training on SEP and the principles of SEP. Further, a refresher</li> </ul>

Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
	participation in planning, implementation s, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs	Also, written consent was obtained from the landowners prior to collecting land documents for obtaining legal opinion and for review of historical search.			training program shall be provided at a fixed interval of time. • Renew to conduct meaningful consultation and make disclosures with the community and other relevant stakeholders on the ESIA findings and LRP outcomes.
17	Establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns	Grievances Management are covered at corporate Level as part of their ESMS and also ReNew's Corporate Stakeholder Engagement Policy also covers the Grievance Redressal Mechanism process.  However, discussions with site in-charge and local communities reveal that any grievance or issues reported by the landowners are being resolved by the asset manager or site in-charge in an informal and one-on-one basis. As on date no records related to stakeholder engagement activities and grievance management were maintained at site level.	No Site-specific GRM was in place No records on Grievance	NA	• It is recommended that ReNew should develop and implement a project level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
18	Compensation, Assistance, and Benefits for Displaced Persons	For solar plant the lease rent for the land was fixed at INR. 30,000 for the transactions done in the year 2023 and for those transactions carried out currently is fixed at INR. 35,000 / acre / year based on the negotiation as part of meaningful consultation carried out by the land team. The lease amount is with the escalation of 5% for every two years and the lease tenure is for 29 years and 11 months. However, client proposes to amend the lease agreement to pay INR. 35,000 with 5% escalation for every two years effective from April 2025  For land required for the WTG footprint area, the sale price is determined based on the negotiation (in range of INR. 7 lakhs to 8.5 lakhs / acre) which is 2-3 times higher than the Government Guideline value (INR.2 – 3 lakhs / acre) and higher than that of the prevailing market rate (5-6 lakhs/ acre) . The required land is	• Transmission line projects may lead to economic displacement. • No compensation was paid for tree/ borewell loss.	PA	• A detailed assessment through Livelihood restoration plan for TL and those who may be physically or economically displaced during land procurement for the remaining areas to be acquired, to establish basis for managing potential IR impacts in line with national requirements and ADB SPS SR2. • ReNew to amend the lease agreements executed in the year 2023 to pay Rs.35,000/year/ acre with escalation of 5% every two years.

Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
		<p>being sourced based on Willing Buyer and Willing Seller (WBWS) basis negotiations, while the land required for Swept Area is being sourced through executing long term lease for period of 29 years 11 months on Willing Lessor and Willing Lessee basis. As reported, the lease rent is INR 30,000 / acre / year with the escalation of 5% for every three years and the lease tenure is for 29 years and 11 months. Review of lease deeds executed in the year 2023, reveals that then the rental was fixed at INR. 30,000 with the escalation of 5% for every three years. However, client proposes to amend the lease agreement to pay INR. 35,000 with 5% escalation for every two years effective from April 2025</p> <p>Though, there were few land parcels observed to have plantation / horticulture cultivations and functional borewells within the land identified for the project, no compensation for trees and borewells were paid.</p> <p>Based on the consultation with the landowners, land team it was found that the lease rent as mentioned above was determined based on the private negotiations with the landowners and considering the type of land, accessibility, etc. And the rent determined is higher the rate fixed by the Andhra Pradesh State Government (INR.30,000 / acre/year) under AP Renewable Energy Export Policy 2020 Amendment dated 13th September 2022. Site team reported that, as per the lease condition, ReNew will lease / procure freehold land (free from trees / structures, borewells, etc) The cost towards stamp duty and other charges related to land conversion, etc. are paid by the SPV. Land team also reported that, since the lease rent paid is higher than that of government determined value, considering the uncertainty of rainfall and yield, and renew being encouraging landowners to benefit from the salvages generated from the land clearing (done by landowner themselves), landowners voluntarily leased their land to project.</p>			

Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
		<p>The land required for associated facilities for short duration during construction phase are being sourced by executing short term lease through private negotiations.</p> <p>In terms of the power transmission infrastructure, the final route for the transmission line has not yet been determined, and easement rights have not been secured at this stage of the project. It is understood that the project team will explicitly avoid RoW with any residential structures for laying transmission line, if any existing residential or public structures were found within the RoW of the identified transmission line, the route alignment would be altered to avoid any physical displacement, but it wasn't possible to ascertain on the economic displacement (that may result due to the TL construction. Since in India, the easement rights for transmission line is obtained through powers conferred under. 68 Electricity Act 2003 and Gazette publication for laying the transmission line under Section 164 of Electricity Act 2003. Which gives right to the developer for placing the transmission line on any private property.</p> <p>The project will not obstruct existing access roads. Roads located within the project layout will be preserved and kept fully accessible, ensuring uninterrupted use by the community without any restrictions.</p>			
19	Resettlement Plan	Based on limited consultation with project land team, landowner and local community and site visit observation, it is understood that no physical displacement will take place due to the proposed project construction, but it wasn't possible to ascertain on the economic displacement (Formal and informal land users) that may result due to the TL construction.	Livelihood Restoration Plan need to be prepared for landowner and land dependent affected by Transmission line to ascertain impact on their livelihood and suggest mitigation measures to restore their livelihood.	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood Restoration plan shall be developed for Transmission Line Component, and compensation shall be paid as the entitlement matrix developed as part of the LRP.</li> <li>• Draft livelihood restoration plan along with other project related information as required to be disclosed to various stakeholders to capture their opinion to finalize the LRP.</li> </ul>

Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
		No site-specific development of the Stakeholder Engagement process and Grievance redressal mechanism were not present, which could have allowed to analyse on the E&S risk.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReNew to submit the Land Acquisition Completion Report (LACR) based on the completion of the land acquisition (lease / procurement) for cluster or phased manner.</li> </ul>
20	Negotiated Land Acquisition	<p>The required land was leased on the basis of negotiation though a meaningful consultation. As reported during the consultation with the landowners, the project related disclosures were made to the landowners prior to initiation of the land leasing process and prior consent is obtained from the landowners prior to collection of land documents in lease process. And also the newspaper disclosure is made in newspaper encouraging to receive grievances on the land transactions.</p> <p>The annual lease rental paid equal is reported to be at par or higher than the higher the rate fixed by the Andhra Pradesh State Government (INR.30,000 / acre/year) under AP Renewable Energy Export Policy 2020 Amendment dated 13th September 2022. Though the meaningful consultations were made no records were maintained at site.</p> <p>As usual practice, land aggregator proposes to acquire larger portion of land than required considering that the few landowners may refuse to lease their land for project. As per the information shared by RVPPL, as on date of 15<sup>th</sup> January 2025, 10% of the landowners from solar site and about 8 landowners out of 300 landowners from wind site refused/ were not willing to lease out their land parcels and also renew dropped few land parcels based on recommendation of legal due diligence.</p>	No records were maintained on Stakeholder engagement and meaningful consultation other than the newspaper disclosures made.	PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReNew to maintain records on meaningful consultation conducted at site level as part of the stakeholder engagement activities.</li> </ul>
<b>ADB Safeguard Requirement 3 – Indigenous People</b>					
21	Review of Indigenous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The land involved in the proposed project is a private agriculture land and had not been subject to any form of human settlement, encroachment, grazing and does not</li> </ul>	No Gap identified	Not Applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Recommendation</li> </ul>

Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
	<b>Peoples Safeguards</b>  Confirm that land procurement, construction and operation of project did/would not entail any impacts on indigenous peoples or ethnic minorities.	restrict any access road and no notified tribal land belonging to Scheduled Tribe (ST) community were involved in the project.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>And moreover, the ST community in the region are not socially secluded, and they live along with the mainstream people. Thus, land procurement for installation of WTGs and Transmission line will not result in any form of impact on communities or groups of Indigenous Peoples who maintain a collective attachment, i.e., whose identity as a group or community is linked, to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and the natural resources therein.</li> <li>Further, the development of project will also not be result into the loss of collective attachment to distinct habitats or ancestral territories by the communities or groups of Indigenous People.</li> </ul>			
<b>ADB's Gender and Development Policy</b>					
22	<b>Gender group development</b>  Impacts, risk and opportunities, particularly for women groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReNew Corporate ESMS covers the Gender Mainstreaming by undertaking gender analysis which covers collecting information on Gender and vulnerability. And for projects triggered Involuntary Resettlement, shall collect information on vulnerability among women members such as widows and single female households with dependents, disabled, and elderly.</li> <li>ESMS mandates conducting meaningful consultations that are gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.</li> <li>With respect to labor and working conditions of women, ReNew's ensures compliances to the core labor standards which includes prohibition of any form of discrimination against women during hiring and providing equal work for equal pay for men and women.</li> </ul>	No records related stakeholder engagement covering gender inclusive consultation during land leasing and procurement process.	PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renew should prepare and implement Gender Action Plan (GAP) for engaging women member of the community in project related stakeholder engagement activity.</li> <li>Encouraging women's Participation in Public Meetings</li> <li>Women's Awareness towards Project Activity</li> <li>Include Women member of the community ESMP/ LRP Implementation</li> </ul>



Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
23	<b>Contractor/Supplier and Labor Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReNew at corporate level has developed Contractor Safety Management (CSM) which covers contractor screening and selection, contractor monitoring, EHS&amp;S Clauses to be included as part of the agreement, contractor evaluation and monitoring.</li> <li>As part of the screening process the Contractors are screened based on their defined Human Resources policies, pre-requestee document for obtaining various permits and licenses, the records on relevant experiences, etc. Based on receipt of this basic details, the Contractors are being evaluated based on the detailed checklist "Contractor Pre-Qualification Questionnaire" which is part of the Standard on Contractor Safety Management (CSM).</li> <li>ReNew has developed the minimum clauses to be included as part of the contractor contract agreement. This includes various legal compliance requirements, ReNew's ESMS requirements, Policies, Compliances to ESAP/ESMP etc. these conditions are included in all supplier / contractors appointed by Renew and its subsidiaries.</li> <li>Post selection, the contractors are continuously monitored for their efficiency and compliance to the contract and legal requirements. Labour Management Plan has described the frequency, activity to be undertaken, responsibility for conducting monitoring activities.</li> <li>ReNew has standalone document on "Contractor Health, Safety &amp; Environmental Management Requirements" for pre &amp; post contract evaluation. This comprehensively covers the overall HSSE performance of the contractor. In addition to this the Human resource team monitor or evaluate the labour compliance among the appointed contractors. Implementation partners to submit the Labour compliance related documents to ReNew along with monthly invoices and also shall include the status of grievances received by the implementation partner.</li> </ul>	<p>No Gap at the policy and system level.</p> <p>However, the project needs to implement the policy and system level commitment at the site level.</p>	PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReNew shall implement ESMS at the Project level and immediately require the contractor to implement required construction ESMPs.</li> </ul>

Ref.	Requirements	Observations/Findings	Gaps/Risks	Status	Recommendations/ Corrective Actions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As on date, the project is in the planning phase and contractors are yet to be appointed, the foundation work carried out in the wind site is being done by the appointed land aggregator.</li> </ul>			

## 8. Corrective Action Plan

The issues identified for the project have been mentioned in **Table 7.1.** and have been assigned a risk rating based on the implications that they might pose on environment, health, safety and social aspects. The risk rating has been provided in the **Table 8-1** below.

**Table 8-1 Risk Rating**

Rating	Definitions
<b>Red Flag</b>	Material issue with potential severe consequences and limited opportunities of mitigating, leading to immediate operational shut down, reputational damage/ possibilities of significant reputational risks arising in the future, or impacts to sensitive environmental and social receptors including critical habitats and indigenous peoples, or lead to criminal proceedings.
<b>High Risk</b>	Significant non-conformance with the regulatory requirements and standards, which may result in business interruption; a material cost, and/or affect sensitive receptors, and/or induce community opposition that may damage Owner's/Investor's reputation.
<b>Medium Risk</b>	Non-conformance with the regulatory requirements and standards, which may result in non-material rectification cost or fine, but is unlikely to result, in the short-term, in business discontinuity in current regulatory enforcement context. Non rectification of this issue is likely to result in business interruption in the long-term.
<b>Low Risk</b>	Minor regulatory or safeguard non-compliance, which may result in limited cost or only require management time to address the issue.

S. No.	ADB SPS Requirements	Corrective Action	Risk Rating	Measurable Outcome	Responsible Party	Timeframe / Target Date
1	License and Permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The contractors appointed shall obtain license under Contract Labour (Regulation &amp; Abolition) Act, 1970 and the RVPPL registrations to be amended to include the contractor details.</li> <li>The Contractors engaging 5 or more migrant workmen shall obtain license under Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979</li> <li>Intimation letter to Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (APSCB) regarding Initiation of project Work.</li> </ul>	HR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CLRA Licenses</li> <li>ISMW Licenses</li> <li>Intimation letter to Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (APSCB)</li> </ul>	RVPPL and Contractors	Immediately, Prior to ADB approval. Immediately prior to construction work
2	Assessment of ESMS and E&S policy	It is recommended to prepare a site-specific Environment and Social Management Plan with mitigation measures to be implemented during both construction and operation phase of the Project (solar + wind + BESS).	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site Specific ESMP for the construction and operation phase</li> </ul>	RVPPL	Construction ESMP- Immediately, Prior to ADB approval  Operation ESMP- Four months prior to COD
3	Legal Register	Develop and maintain a Site specific Legal register to monitor the compliance status of legal requirements of the project during both construction and operation phase.	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site Specific Legal register</li> </ul>	RVPPL	Immediately, Prior to ADB approval
4	Identification of Risk and Impacts	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) for all project components to be undertaken during both construction and operation phase and measures implemented on site.	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IESE report.</li> <li>HIRA</li> </ul>	RVPPL	Immediately, Prior to ADB approval
5	Management Programs/ Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ESMP developed as part of ESIA to be implemented at Site during both construction and operation phase.</li> <li>Project to ensure that the site specific Management Plans including, but not limited to following, are developed or updated as necessary and maintained throughout the project lifecycle: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollution Prevention Management Plan</li> <li>Biodiversity Management Plan</li> <li>Labor Management Plan covering local labour recruitment and labour influx</li> <li>Workers' Accommodation Management Plan</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollution Prevention Management Plan</li> <li>Biodiversity Management Plan</li> <li>Labor Management Plan covering local labour recruitment and labour influx</li> <li>Workers' Accommodation and Management Plan</li> <li>Contractor and Supplier Management Plan</li> </ul>	RVPPL	Immediately, Prior to ADB approval

S. No.	ADB SPS Requirements	Corrective Action	Risk Rating	Measurable Outcome	Responsible Party	Timeframe / Target Date
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor and Supplier Management Plan</li> <li>Waste Management Plan</li> <li>Local Procurement Plan</li> <li>Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan</li> <li>Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan</li> <li>Community Health and Safety Management Plan</li> <li>Road Safety and Traffic Management Plan</li> <li>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</li> <li>Internal Grievance Redressal Mechanism</li> <li>External Grievance Redressal Mechanism</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Procurement Plan</li> <li>Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan</li> <li>Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan</li> <li>Community Health and Safety Management Plan</li> <li>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</li> <li>Internal Grievance Redressal Mechanism</li> <li>External Grievance Redressal Mechanism</li> <li>Waste Management Plan</li> </ul>		
6	Organisation Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renew should ensure the deployment of a dedicated site-level HSE team to oversee daily health, safety, and environmental functions, along with a designated Social Safeguard Focal Person to ensure compliance with social requirements at the site.</li> <li>E&amp;S manager (may be from corporate team) to be deployed to oversee project implementation for both wind and solar from Lender's prospective.</li> </ul>	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E&amp;S Manager</li> <li>Site Specific HSE Team</li> <li>Social Safeguard Focal Person</li> </ul>	RVPL	Prior to first disbursement
7	Training and Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop annual EHS training calendar for the construction workers.</li> <li>It is to ensure that a site-specific EHS training calendar is developed before initiation of construction activity for solar and BESS component.</li> <li>An induction training on ESMS requirements to be provided to all the employees and third-party workers of contractors for the proposed project.</li> <li>As per ESMS training on Human Rights, POSH, ABC, Grievance redressal and human resources-related policies and procedures</li> </ul>	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EHS training calendar.</li> <li>HSE Training records</li> </ul>	RVPL	Immediately, Prior to ADB approval

S. No.	ADB SPS Requirements	Corrective Action	Risk Rating	Measurable Outcome	Responsible Party	Timeframe / Target Date
		<p>as well as on the duties and rights of the staff and contractual workers would be required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that the records about EHS training such as attendance sheets, agenda, and topics, are maintained on site.</li> </ul>				
8	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EPRP for the wind power project to be developed at the earliest.</li> <li>EPRP for the solar and BESS component to be developed prior to site mobilization and construction activity.</li> <li>EPRP to include all the potential emergencies, on-site emergency organization with roles and responsibilities, response / action plan for all kind of emergencies, list of emergency control equipment including details of fire safety arrangement and list of first aid trainers.</li> <li>Emergency contact numbers to be identified and displayed at prominent locations within the Project. Safe assembly area to be identified and displayed.</li> <li>Staff (direct and indirect) to be trained on the actions to be taken in case of emergency and regular mock drill (for all kind of emergencies) to be undertaken and records to be documented.</li> <li>EPRP to also include off-site emergencies.</li> </ul>	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site Specific Emergency Preparedness and response Plan</li> </ul>	RVPPL	Immediately, Prior to ADB approval
9	Monitoring and Review	<p>Develop an appropriate review and monitoring system and procedures as per the requirement of ESMS during the construction and operational phase of the project. This system shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular audits of health, safety, environment (HSE), and social/labour compliance (e.g., daily, weekly, monthly as appropriate);</li> <li>Development of tools and checklists to support these audits;</li> <li>Designation of responsible personnel or authorities;</li> </ul>	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review and monitoring system and procedures</li> </ul>	RVPPL	Within 3 months



S. No.	ADB SPS Requirements	Corrective Action	Risk Rating	Measurable Outcome	Responsible Party	Timeframe / Target Date
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procedures for identifying non-compliances and implementing corrective actions;</li> <li>Mechanisms for tracking and monitoring non-compliances until they are closed out; and</li> <li>An escalation system for unresolved or recurring issues.</li> </ul>				
10	Pollution prevention and abatement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement a Pollution Prevention Management Plan aligned with the project-specific ESMP. This shall include, but will not be limited, to the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cover up the excavated earth materials to minimize the dust pollution.</li> <li>Air emissions controlled during construction and operation phase from operation of DG sets, adequate stack height as per CPCB norms to be maintained at site.</li> <li>If water will be procured from tanker supply, then RVPPL should ensure that the vendor, from whom water is sourced, has obtained all necessary permits for sourcing and supply of water to industries.</li> <li>Construction worker deputed onsite to be sensitized about water conservation, energy conservation and encouraged for optimal use of water and electricity.</li> </ul> </li> <li>DG sets and other high noise emitting construction machineries should have acoustic enclosures to reduce noise emission. Mobile toilet facility should be provided to construction site for construction workers.</li> </ul>	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site Specific Environment and Social management Plan. Which includes- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollution prevention Management plan</li> <li>Solid waste Management Plan</li> <li>Biodiversity Management Plan</li> <li>Waste water Management Plan</li> <li>Hazarous and Non Hazarous waste Management Plan</li> <li>Battery Waste Management Plan</li> <li>E- waste management Plan</li> <li>Permits for Water Supply</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	RVPPL	Immediately, Prior to ADB approval
11	Waste Management	Develop Site specif Waste Management Plan for the construction and operation period.	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site Specific Waste Management Plan.</li> </ul>	RVPPL	Immediately, Prior to ADB approval

S. No.	ADB SPS Requirements	Corrective Action	Risk Rating	Measurable Outcome	Responsible Party	Timeframe / Target Date
12	Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site-specific OHS plan to be developed and implemented at site for both construction and operation phases.</li> <li>Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) to be undertaken for all Project components during both construction and operation phase and measures implemented on site.</li> <li>Work permit system to be implemented.</li> <li>Site to maintain incident/ accident register.</li> <li>Renew should provide HSE/ Job safety related training to the workers.</li> <li>Job Safety Assessment should be carried out before initiation of any construction work.</li> </ul>	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site specific OHS plan for Construction and Operation Phase</li> <li>Training calendar</li> <li>Permit to Work</li> <li>Toolbox Talk</li> <li>Job Safety Analysis</li> <li>Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment</li> <li>PPE register</li> <li>LOTO</li> <li>Accident/ Incident register</li> <li>Firefighting Plan</li> </ul>	RVPP	Immediately, Prior to ADB approval
13	Community Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is recommended that, site specific Community Health &amp; Safety Plan, Traffic management Plan, Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan should be prepared at the earliest for the wind power project.</li> <li>Solar power and BESS to also prepared community H&amp;S, Traffic management plan and EPRP before mobilization.</li> <li>The details of site specific EPRP shall be disclosed with the community and periodic consultation shall be done to record their grievances, if any.</li> <li>Recommendations/ mitigation measures as provided in ESIA concerning blade throw, noise and shadow flicker impact to be implemented during operation phase.</li> <li>Implement a robust preventive maintenance program to detect and address blade defects early.</li> <li>Project to consider installing warning signages and conduct community awareness programmes.</li> </ul>	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Health Safety Plan</li> <li>Traffic Management Plan</li> <li>Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPRP) Plan</li> <li>Signage across work site demarcating caution zones</li> <li>Community Awareness programme</li> <li>Identification of Structures within Set Back Distance</li> </ul>	RVPP	Immediately, Prior to ADB approval

S. No.	ADB SPS Requirements	Corrective Action	Risk Rating	Measurable Outcome	Responsible Party	Timeframe / Target Date
14	Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReNew will conduct a thorough assessment of site water consumption and develop water conservation strategies supported by a detailed implementation plan.</li> <li>ReNew to develop and incorporate a comprehensive heat stress management plan into current safety protocols. Provide training for all employees on recognizing heat stress symptoms and administering first aid, aiming for 100% of participants to demonstrate proficiency in a post-training evaluation. .</li> <li>ReNew to consider early warning systems established by national governments to ensure timely responses during cyclonic storm events. Adherence to directives and integration of recommendations for high wind speeds and flooding into emergency preparedness plans are crucial for effective risk mitigation.</li> <li>Integrating lightning rods into solar power system designs is crucial to ensure safety and adherence to national and international standards and must be included in the project design.Regular inspections should be conducted immediately after heavy rain to ensure the integrity and functionality of the lightning protection system.</li> </ul>	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water conservation Plan</li> <li>Heat Stress Management Plan</li> <li>Flood Risk Assessment report</li> <li>Cyclone warning system</li> </ul>	RVPPPL	Prior to first disbursement
15	Biodiversity conservation and natural resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is recommended to carry out a detailed biodiversity assessment and the critical habitat assessment study to identify the potential impacts on the existing biodiversity of the project area.</li> <li>Develop and implement a comprehensive Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) that outlines the project's biodiversity monitoring and evaluation strategy, including the engagement of qualified consultants where necessary. The BMP should include quantitative indicators with clearly defined thresholds—validated by a qualified ecologist—for</li> </ul>	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity Management Plan outlining project's monitoring and evaluation strategy</li> </ul>	RVPPPL	Prior to first disbursement

S. No.	ADB SPS Requirements	Corrective Action	Risk Rating	Measurable Outcome	Responsible Party	Timeframe / Target Date
		<p>triggering adaptive management actions. It should also explain how the project will assess progress toward its biodiversity commitments and outline the process for implementing corrective or adaptive measures in the event that unanticipated impacts or mitigation failures are identified through monitoring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is recommended to provide required training to the site EHS team for carrying out the carcass monitoring during operation phase</li> </ul>				
<b>Safeguard Requirement 2 – Involuntary Resettlement</b>						
16	Project alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transmission line route to be finalized by considering the principle of Avoidance and Minimization, the route with the least impact would be considered.</li> <li>Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan to be prepared for the remaining land to be acquired including T/L. ReNew to submit a Land Acquisition Completion Report (LACR) once land acquisition (lease / procurement) for cluster or phased manner has been completed.</li> <li>Livelihood Restoration plan shall be developed for Transmission Line Component, and compensation shall be paid as the entitlement matrix developed as part of the LRP. LRP to be updated based on the progress of land acquisition</li> </ul>	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalized TL Route</li> <li>Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan</li> <li>Livelihood Restoration plan</li> </ul>	ReNew	2 Months
17	Meaningful consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReNew should keep all the records related to formal discussion and negotiation meeting with landowner.</li> <li>ReNew should also develop and effectively implement site specific Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Grievance Redressal Mechanism as part of any land procurement or lease process.</li> <li>Project should provide training on SEP and the principles of SEP. Further, a refresher training program shall be provided at a fixed interval of time</li> </ul>	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder Engagement Records</li> <li>Training records on SEP</li> </ul>	ReNew	Immediate

S. No.	ADB SPS Requirements	Corrective Action	Risk Rating	Measurable Outcome	Responsible Party	Timeframe / Target Date
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renew to conduct meaningful consultation and make disclosures with the community and other relevant stakeholders on the ESIA findings and LRP outcomes.</li> </ul>				
18	Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is recommended that ReNew should develop and implement the project level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)</li> </ul>	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site Specific GRM</li> </ul>	ReNew	Immediately prior to LRP and ESIA disclosure and consultation
19	Compensation, Assistance, and Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A detailed assessment through Livelihood Restoration Plan for TL and those who may be physically or economically displaced during land procurement for the remaining areas to be acquired, to establish basis for managing potential IR impacts in line with national requirements and ADB SPS SR2.</li> <li>ReNew to amend the lease agreements executed in the year 2023 to pay Rs.35,000/year/ acre with escalation of 5% every two years.</li> </ul>	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood restoration Plan</li> <li>Compensation Records</li> <li>Amended Lease Agreement</li> </ul>	ReNew	1 Month
20	Resettlement Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood Restoration Plan shall be developed for Transmission Line Component and those who may be physically or economically displaced during land procurement for the remaining areas to be acquired, and compensation shall be paid as the entitlement matrix developed as part of the LRP.</li> <li>Draft livelihood restoration Plan along with other project related information as required to be disclosed all the stakeholders.</li> </ul>	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood restoration Plan</li> <li>Compensation Records</li> </ul>	ReNew	1 Month
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReNew to submit the Land Acquisition Completion Repots (LACRs) based on the completion of the land acquisition (lease / procurement) for cluster or phased manner.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Acquisition Completion Reports (LACRs)</li> </ul>	ReNew	Periodically till completion of Land Transactions.
21	Negotiated Land Acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReNew to maintain records on meaningful consultation conducted at site level as part of the stakeholder engagement activities.</li> </ul>	MR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEP Records</li> </ul>	ReNew	1 Month

## Appendix 1: List of Key Documents Reviewed

### Sr. No. Documents Reviewed

1.	KMZ file of the Solar Power Plant and WTG location
2.	Technical Details of the Project received from Project proponent
3.	Land details received from project proponent
4.	Land Agreement Details
5.	Copy of Regulatory permissions obtained by the project Team prior to construction period
6.	Lease deeds of lands for the WTG locations
7.	Corporate environment Policy, Biodiversity Policy, Health and Safety Policy, QHSE policy of Renew
8.	District Handbook of Water resources, CGWB
9.	Aquifer Mapping and Management of Ground Water Resources by CGWB
10.	Village Directory census data of India, 2011
11.	Primary Census abstract data of India, 2011
12.	Project organisation structure
13.	Resource requirement for the project
14.	Environment and Social Management System of Renew
15.	Contractor Safety management procedure
16.	Waste Management Guidelines of Renew
17.	Stakeholder Engagement Policy of Renew
18.	Grievance redressal Policy
19.	Sample lease deed



## Appendix 2: Site Photographs

	
Proposed solar Site	Zero Point
	
Proposed Wind Project Site	Land use- Agriculture
	
Consultation with Farmers and Villagers – Pipali Village	Consultation with Solar Site Landowners



	
<p>Consultation with Wind Site Landowners</p>	<p>Consultation with Wind Site Landowners</p>
	
<p>Consultation with Plantation landowners</p>	<p>Consultation with Plantation landowners</p>
	
<p>Consultation with Agriculture Labours</p>	<p>Consultation with Farmer – Bethapalli Village</p>
 <div data-bbox="263 1848 726 1928"> <p>Chinnapodilla, Andhra Pradesh, India Chinnapodilla, Andhra Pradesh 518221, India Lat 15.322153° Long 77.712494° 06/03/2025 04:50 PM GMT +05:30</p> </div>	 <div data-bbox="885 1848 1348 1928"> <p>Peapully, Andhra Pradesh, India Peapully, Andhra Pradesh 518221, India, Peapully, Andhra Pradesh 518221, India Lat 15.327081° Long 77.71266° 06/03/2025 05:21 PM GMT +05:30</p> </div>
<p>Ongoing excavation on WTG GTY-050 N4</p>	<p>Ongoing foundation work on WTG GTY-048 N7</p>

### Appendix 3: List of Landowners Solar and BESS (up to 15<sup>th</sup> Jan 2025, area in acres)

*[This information has been removed as it falls within the exceptions to disclose specified in paragraph 17(2) of ADB's Access to Information Policy.]*

**Appendix 4: List of Landowners Wind (up to 15<sup>th</sup> Jan 2025, area in acres)**

*[This information has been removed as it falls within the exceptions to disclose specified in paragraph 17(2) of ADB’s Access to Information Policy.]*

