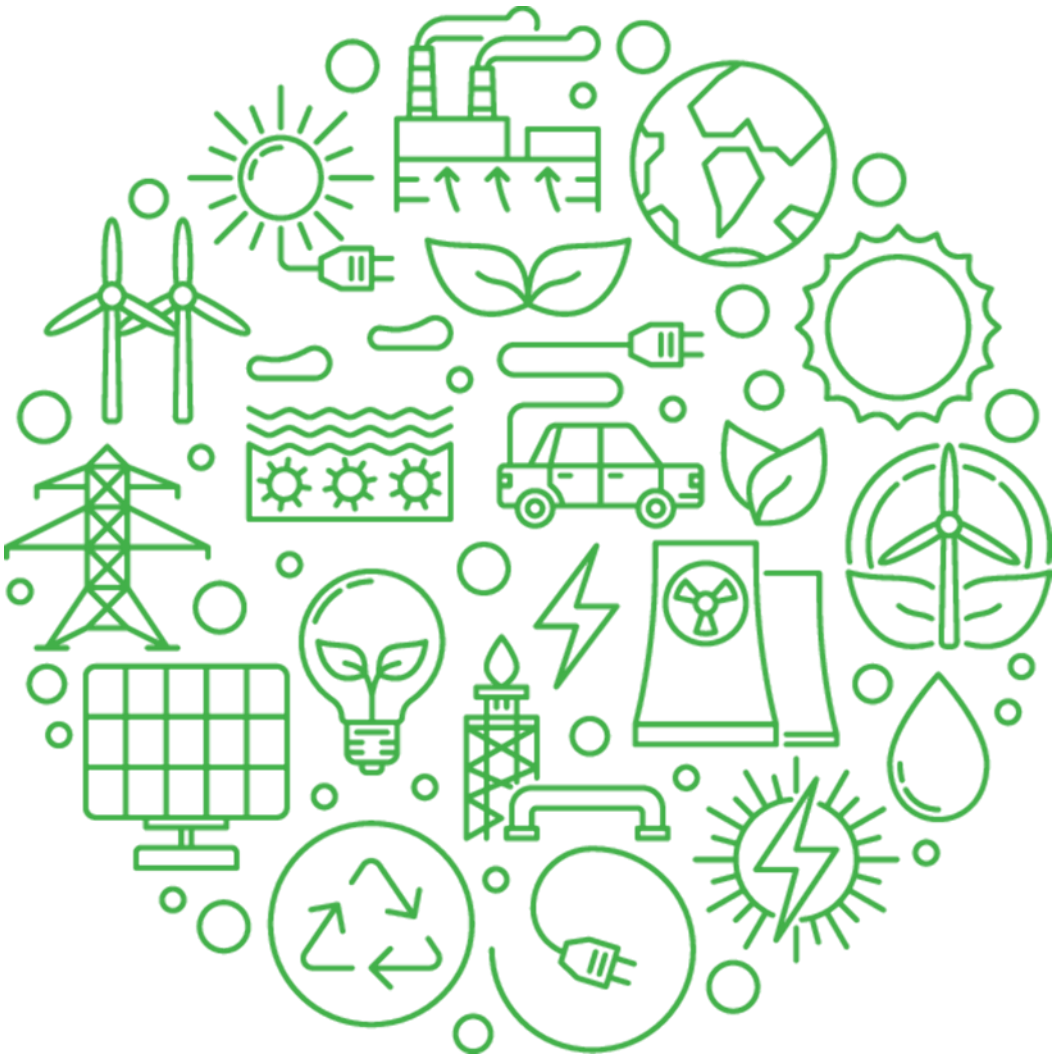
Livelihood Restoration Plan

PUBLIC

Document version: Draft
September 2025

India: ReNew Peak Power Project

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



Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

ReNew Vyoman Power Private Limited

Draft

September 2025

Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

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 Asian Development Bank (ADB) 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 Impact Assessment (ESIA) along with developing Livelihood Restoration Plan for the proposed renewable energy project in Andhra Pradesh, India.

Based on the findings of the ESIA and ESCA studies, information on affected persons and the extent of impacts (on land transactions completed up to 15th January 2025) has been used to develop this Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the project components, including ancillary facilities and the transmission line. As land acquisition is being carried out in phases aligned with the construction and development schedule, this LRP will serve as a guiding framework for future land acquisition activities. It provides a structured approach for identifying, assessing, and planning compensation measures for any unforeseen impacts arising from land access and acquisition, including those that could lead to increased vulnerability among affected communities.

1.1 Objectives of Livelihood Restoration Plan

The primary objective of this LRP is to develop a comprehensive plan for restoring the livelihoods of individuals significantly affected by land procurement for the project. The Livelihoods Restoration Plan (LRP) has been prepared in alignment with the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement, specifically Safeguard Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement (SR2).

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) outlines the strategic approach and key actions aimed at addressing the livelihood impacts on Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The specific objectives of the LRP are to:

- Identify and outline targeted measures to restore and, where possible, improve the livelihoods of affected individuals and communities.
- Establish a framework for sustained engagement and communication with LRP beneficiaries throughout the implementation period.
- Define the eligibility criteria for assistance and document the consultative process undertaken to develop and finalize the LRP interventions.
- Detail the stakeholder engagement process, institutional responsibilities including the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and procedures for ongoing information disclosure.
- Provide a roadmap for implementation, including timelines, performance indicators, and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating progress.

1.2 Reference Framework

The development of the LRP 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
- 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 people
- IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan, 2012

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
General Description		
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. **Solar Power Plant and BESS**: Bethapalli, Dharmapuram, Karadikonda, Ubicherla and Utakalu from Gooty Tehsil, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh **Wind**: Chanugondla, Chennampalli, Eddupenta, Kadamakuntla, Kalachatla, Kothaburuju, Kottakota, Peddapoddilla and Yapadinne from Kurnool and Nandyal Districts
5	Current Project status	• Construction work for the solar and BESS components was yet to be started on the date of site visit. • As of January 15, 2025, approximately 477.14 acres of total ~2293 acre of private agricultural land has been successfully leased from 155 individual landowners • Out of 76 identified locations for WTG installation, land purchase and lease for 35 WTG locations was completed and land procurement for remining 41 locations was under process as on date of site visit. • It was observed that out of the 35 WTGs locations, foundation work was completed in one WTG and excavation work has started in one WTG.
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)

Sr. No.	Components	Description
7	Nearest Rail Station	Gooty Railway Junctions, Andhra Pradesh
8	Nearest Airport	Bengaluru Airport which is approx.265 km
9	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
Solar Component		
10	Plant Ac Capacity	435 MWac (43.5 MW-Fixed Tilt & 391.5 MW-Tracker)
11	No of Solar module	1012506 of 580 Wp
12	Module Type	JINKO TOPCON 585 Wp module
13	Mounting Type	Ground Mount System
14	Panel tilt	Fixed Tilt- 9°
15	Irradiation (GHI) kWh/m2	1. Fixed Tilt – 2020.9 2. Tracker – 2411.9
16	No of Central Inverters	99 Nos of 4.4 MW AC inverters
17	Module Cleaning Type	100 % dry cleaning
Wind Component		
18	WTG Number	76
19	Capacity of WTG	3.3 MW
20	WTG Make	Envision
21	Hub Height	140 mtr
22	Rotor Diameter	156 mt
BESS Component		
23	Total Nos of Containers	89 containers and Power Conversion System (PCS)
24	Environmental Condition	-30°C to +50°C.
25	Voltage at point of connection	400 kV
26	Power output at point of connection	175MW

Sr. No.	Components	Description
27	DC Capacity (At Factory Acceptance Test):	415.97MWh
Power Evacuation Details		
28	Transmission Line type	400 KV Transmission Line
29	Number of Towers	Yet to be Finalized.
30	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
31	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.
32	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
33	Grid Substation (GSS)	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) Substation, Anantapur
34	Power Purchase Agreement	NA
Land Requirement		
35	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 from 155 landowners.
36	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. No land would be acquired for the purpose of developing the Transmission line.
37	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 15th January 2025 about 35 acres of land was purchased and 189 acres of land was leased.
38	Access and Bypass Road	**Solar and BESS:** 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 additional 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. **Wind Component:** 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

Sr. No.	Components	Description
		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.
39	Pooling substation for Solar Power Plant	Solar PSS to be developed within the Solar power plant boundary and no additional land would be required
40	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.
E&S Assessment		
41	Surface water bodies within 5 km radius	• It is observed that few water bodies are present within the 5 km radius of the wind project site. • 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. • 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).
42	Ground Water Status	• The proposed project is spread out in three districts namely Anantapur, Nandyal and Kurnool. Nandyal is the new district bifurcated from erstwhile Kurnool district. • 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*[1] in terms of ground water extraction.
43	Presence of National Park, Protected Area, or ecologically sensitive sites in near vicinity	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- 1. Indira Gandhi Wildlife sanctuary- 119 Km 2. Rolapudu wildlife sanctuary-75 km 3. Gundla Brahmeswarm Wildlife sanctuary- 92 Km 4. Rajiv Gandhi National Park-104 Km 5. Srilankamaleswar Wildlife Sanctuary- 131 km 6. Daroji Sloth bear Wildlife sanctuary- 81 Km
44	Presence of Indigenous People	The project area does not fall within the Schedule V areas[2] 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 mention a clause on barring from souring land from above mentioned categories. Furthermore, the 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.
45	Presence of common	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

1 Areas which have ground water potential for development.

[2] 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
	property usage or culturally sensitive	data, within the identified project site area there are no presence of cultural heritage sites, sacred groves, religious important places[3]. The nearest places of archaeological importance notified by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are (1*). A prominent Granite hillock bearing Asoka inscription* and (2) *"Hill fort and buildings therein and the fortifications at the foot of the hill"* 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.

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

[33] Based on the Archaeological Survey of India and National Remote Sensing Centre's database. https://bhuvan-app1.nrsc.gov.in/culture_monuments/#

Figure 2-1: **Map showing Locations and Study Area**

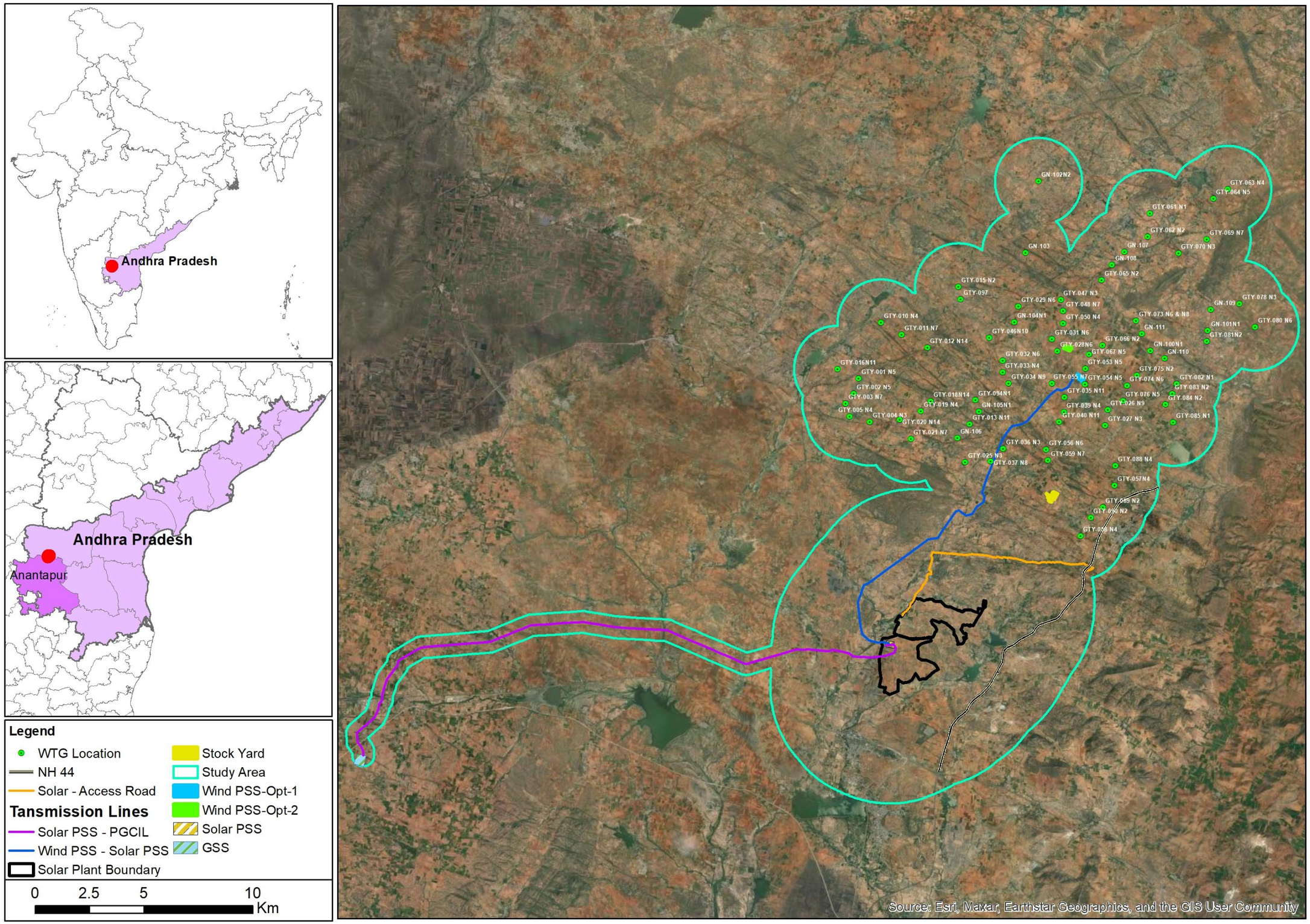
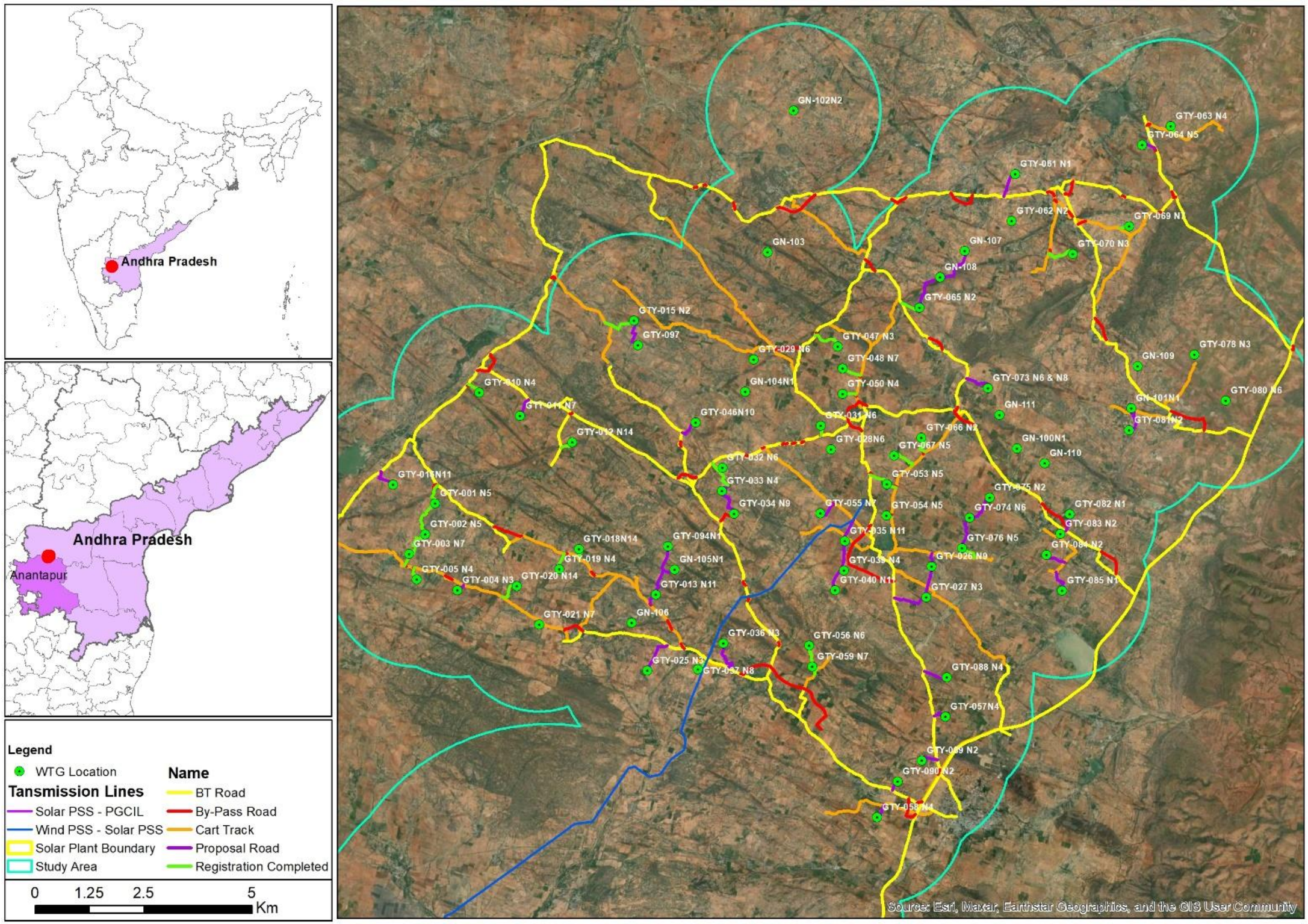


Figure 2-2 Map showing the bypass roads within the project area - Wind



3. Land Procurement Process and Status

3.1 Solar and BESS Components

The land procurement and lease process were 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 5th to 8th 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 approaching 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 one-year 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 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 renewal based on the requirement and renewal is done by executing fresh lease deed with agreed terms and conditions.

3.1.1 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, M/S SWRE the land aggregator submitted a proposal to amend the lease agreement for 260.30 acres of land where the lease agreements were executed in the year 2023 with 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 landowners 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 declare 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 landowners can collect/recover and utilize any salvage materials resulting from tree removal activities conducted on their land during site clearing 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.

3.2 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 landowners refused/ not willing to lease out their land parcels from the total around 300 landowners 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. . 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.

3.2.1 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 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 (setback area of the WTGs i.e. 5.4 acres leased) is being sourced through executing long term lease for period of 29 years 11 months. As reported, the lease rent is paid in the range of INR 30,000 per acre per year which was 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 land use, accessibility/ connectivity to motorable roads, etc.

3.3 Project Associated Facilities:

3.3.1 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.

3.3.2 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.

3.3.3 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 Anantapuram 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. It was estimated that

about 544.471 acres of land would be required as RoW and Tower footprint area for the proposed transmission line.

3.3.4 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.

3.3.5 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 roads 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.

3.3.6 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, only the contractor for construction of wind turbine foundations has been engaged, where local labours were engaged, and necessity of labour accommodation arrangements were not needed. ReNew will follow Labor Accommodation Plan as developed as part of their Corporate ESMS which complies with the IFC PS 2 and EBRD Guidelines.

3.3.7 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.

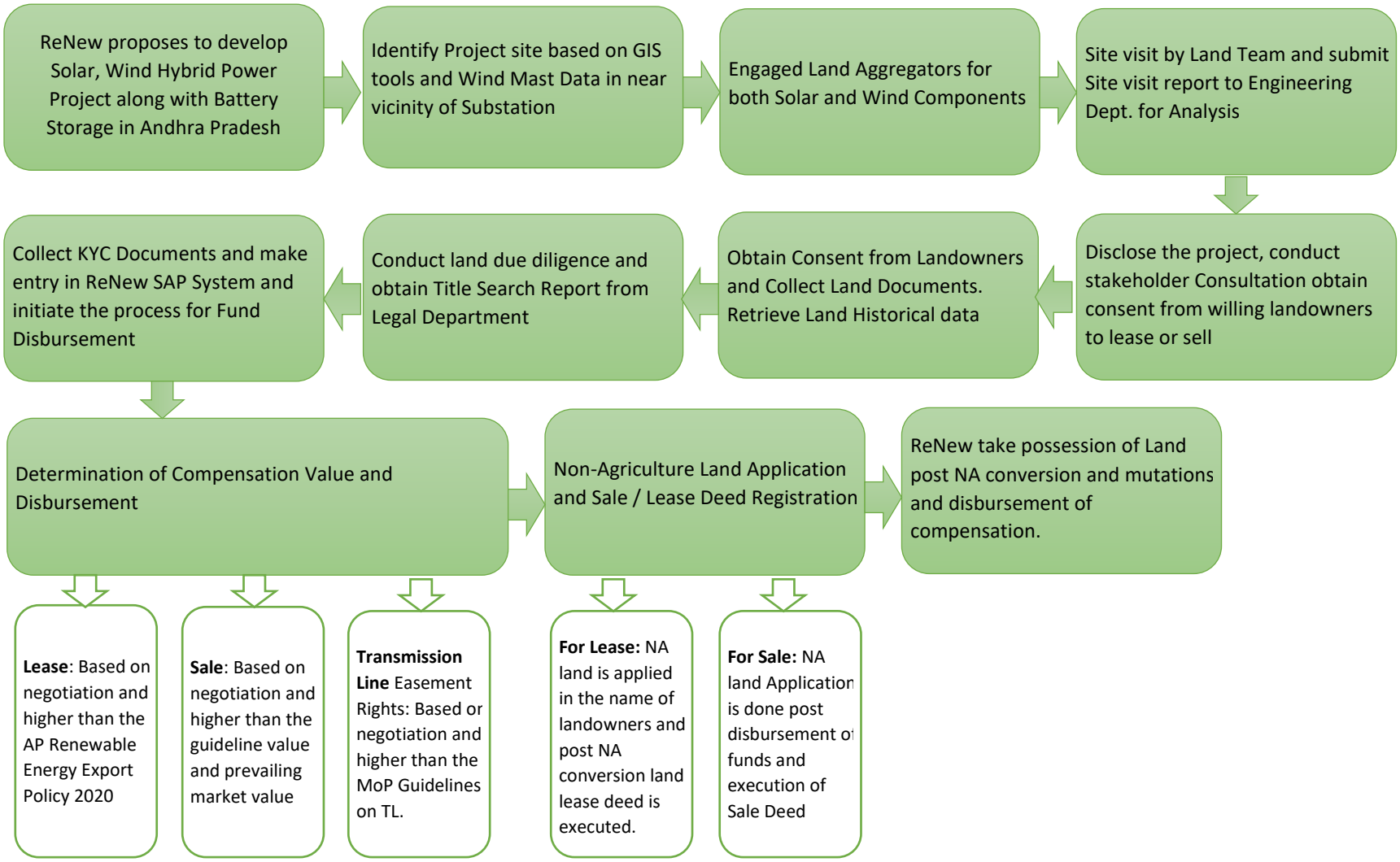
Wind power plant had secured 30 acres of private land from Kalichetla village, Dhone Taluk, Nandiyal District of Andhra Pradesh. The land is leased by executing short term lease agreement for two years from 4 landowners. The annual lease amount was at INR.31,000/year/acre and to be renewed with 5% escalation after two years and post completion of three years, the agreement can be renewed as per the requirement. 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 3-1 Land Sourcing Status as on dated 15th 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
Solar Site													
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.
Wind Power Site													
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. [4]
Pooling Substation													
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	
TOTAL	**3417.951**	**747.14**	**92**	**51 Acres 63 Landowners**	**41 Acres Landowners - NA**	**2781.48**	**696.15 Acres 358 Landowners**	**2037.26 acres Landowners – NA**	**544.471**	**0**	**544.471**		

[4] 47.9km of total length of TL X 46 meters of RoW = 2203400 Sq. meters i.e. 544.471 Acres.

Figure 3-1 Land Procurement Process flow of the Project



NA: Non-Agriculture Land

4. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

As outlined in the previous sections, the project involves acquiring private land—both through lease and purchase—for the development of a solar power plant integrated with Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and a wind power plant. Land is being secured through long-term leases based on a Willing Lessor–Willing Lessee arrangement, and purchase through private negotiations under a Willing Buyer–Willing Seller framework.

For short-term requirements, land is being acquired through short-term lease agreements. Additionally, easement rights for external transmission lines—connecting the Wind Pooling Substation (PSS) to the Solar PSS and the Solar PSS to the Grid Substation (GSS)—are to be secured via private negotiation, in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity Act. Compensation for such easements will follow the "Guidelines for Payment of Compensation in regard to Right of Way (RoW) for Transmission Lines," dated 14th June 2024.

As of now, the land acquisition process is ongoing and yet to be finalized. The current Livelihood Restoration Plan aims to address potential livelihood impacts resulting from these future land transactions, including reduced opportunities for agricultural labor and restricted access due to the laying of transmission lines under the provisions of the Electricity Act. Details of the land requirement for the transmission line is provided below:

Table 3-2 Land Requirement and Status

Project Component	Land Details (in acre)	Type of Land	Number of Landowners involved / affected	Comments
Project Components – Solar, BESS and Wind	Total land required: 2779.4 Acquired as on 15th Jan 2025: 701.14	Private Land (Lease and Sale)	As on 15th Jan 2025358 Landowners (155 Landowners and 197 Landowners)	Land transactions for the solar, BESS and Wind components in progress. This LRP also outlines provisions pertaining to future land acquisition.
Project associated facilities such as access road, PSS, Bypass Road, Storage yard, etc.	94.08 acres	Private Land (Short term Lease and Sale)	As on date 46 acres of land was acquired from 10 landowners	Land transactions for the PSS and Storage yard was completed and transactions for access roads, bypass, et. are in progress. This LRP also outlines provisions pertaining to future land acquisition.
Transmission Line tower footprint and RoW	544.471 (18.5km and 29.4km)	Predominantly Privately owned Agricultural land	No PAF were identified as on date of site visit.	The project has identified the proposed route of the transmission line. Project has not initiated the process for obtaining land easement rights for the towers. This LRP also outlines provisions pertaining to future land acquisition.
Total	**3417.951**		**421 landowners an on 15th January 2025**	

Source: RVPPL

4.1 Involuntary physical and economic displacement

4.1.1 Solar, BESS and WTGs

A total of approximately 2293 acres of land would be required for developing the solar and BESS project and a total of ~486.4 acres are required for the installing the WTG locations and also project requires additional land for associated facilities. The land was leased / purchased was based on willing lessee, willing lessor /willing buyer or willing seller basis, and prior consent was obtained from landowners prior to collection of land documents from the landowners. It was found that the lease rent was determined based on the private negotiations with the community and is higher the rate fixed by the Andhra Pradesh State Government under AP Renewable Energy Export Policy 2020 Amendment dated 13th September 2022 and sale value is based on private negotiations at part to the market rate. The cost towards stamp duty and other charges related to land conversion, etc. are paid by the SPV. As reviewed among the completed land transactions, no land belonging to the following nature is sourced for the land i.e. Designated grazing land, common property resources, government land, restriction of access to the existing CPRs, etc. since the land required for the project is being sourced through private negotiation on Willing Lessor Willing Lessee / Willing Buyer Willing Seller basis.

4.1.2 Access Road and Bypass Roads

Existing village road, connecting Nallabelle- Sankulamma Village which further connects Utakalu- Bethapalli as well as with NH-44 is proposed to be used as access road for solar power plant and BESS storage. Existing road is a paved and motorable village road which will be upgraded from existing three meters to five meters road. No additional land parcels would be required for widening of the existing road. A 2.5 km bypass road is proposed to be developed within Nallabelle- Sankulamma village road to avoid dense settlements. The proposed bypass at Utakalu village would require private land and, in this regard, negotiation is going on with the concerned landowners. The land required for bypass are to be sourced by executing short term lease for three years on willing lessor and willing lessee basis.

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 are planned outside of the settlement area and passing through the private land. As per desktop analysis, it is observed that all bypasses 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 and would be based on the negotiation with the landowners. The exact length of the access road and bypass roads are unknown at this stage.

4.1.3 Loss of Livelihood and Restriction of Access due to Transmission Line

About, 18.5km transmission line connecting the Wind PSS and Solar PSS and 29.4 km 400kV of transmission line connecting the Solar PSS and Grid Substation are proposed to be developed for the project. As on date of site visit, the project has not initiated the process for obtaining land easement rights for the towers, number of towers to be erected, number of landowners to be affected are yet to be ascertained.

In India, the installation of transmission lines by private entities is governed under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. Specifically, Section 164 of the Act empowers the appropriate government to confer upon any private licensee the powers of a telegraph authority as provided under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. This enables the licensee to place transmission lines, poles, and related infrastructure over, under, or across any immovable property, while ensuring minimal disturbance and subject to compensation. Additionally, Section 68 of the Electricity Act mandates the prior approval of the appropriate government for the placement of overhead lines, ensuring adherence to safety and technical standards. Based on these sections, a Government Order (GO) is issued, legally authorizing private transmission developers to carry out installation activities with rights equivalent to those of a telegraph authority, thereby facilitating timely and efficient development of power transmission infrastructure across the country. Under the powers conferred under Section 164 of Electricity Act

2003, the transmission line may lead to involuntary land acquisition for tower bases and restrict land use under the overhead line.

4.1.4 Cattle Grazers

The region is predominantly dry, with agriculture largely dependent on rainfall, and typically limited to a single cropping season. Due to the absence of multiple cropping cycles and limited alternative economic opportunities, both landowners and landless agricultural laborers often engage in cattle rearing as a supplementary livelihood activity. In Andhra Pradesh, there are no officially designated grazing lands within villages. Instead, grazing commonly takes place on vacant government lands and private lands during the agricultural off-season. The project does not involve the acquisition of any government land or access routes, and therefore does not impose any restrictions that would affect local grazing practices.

4.1.5 Storage Yard and others:

There will not be any 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 Kalachetla village, Dhone Taluk, Nandiyal District of Andhra Pradesh. The land is leased by executing short term lease agreement for three 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. 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.

4.1.6 Loss of Livelihood among Agriculture Labours

A significant portion of the local population is engaged in seasonal agricultural work, with nearly 50% of the workforce dependent on agricultural labour. Though the project involves acquiring a substantial extent of land in the project villages, based on analysis with the total available land within the villages only about 3.6% (2825 acres sourced from 78,349 acres of total land among project villages) of the total land area within the villages are sourced for developing the proposed project. The land acquisition and land use change may result in the reduction of available agricultural work and generation of alternative source of livelihood such as unskilled employment opportunity in the solar and wind power project, consequently, result in a loss of traditional livelihood and shift in occupation pattern for these labourers.

5. Socioeconomic Profile

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 Costal 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[5])[6]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 19th Livestock Census,

[5] Nandyal district in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh was formed on April 4, 2022, which was previously part of Kurnool District.
[6] A study of natural disaster on agriculture: A case of drought prone areas in Andhra Pradesh Anitha. M1 and M. Swarna Pragathi2, 2017

Sheep is the single largest (58.6%) contributor in total livestock population, followed by goats (15.9%), cattle (15.3%) and buffaloes (9.7%)[7]. 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.[8]

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 [9]. 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[10].

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[11].

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 cropping 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.[12].

5.2 Socioeconomic Profile of Study Area

The study area for the proposed projects spans several villages across the districts of Kurnool (including areas now part of Nandiyal but presented here as Kurnool) and Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh. The Solar and BESS Project covers twelve villages located in Gooty tehsil (Anantapur) and Peapally and Tuggali tehsils (Kurnool). The Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) component includes fourteen villages, primarily within Dhone, Peapally, and Tuggali tehsils of Kurnool district. The transmission infrastructure will pass through Guntakal tehsil (Anantapur) to facilitate power evacuation from the wind and solar project sites.

Table 5-1 Project Study Area Villages

District Name	Tehsil Name	Village Name
WTG Project Villages		
Kurnool	Dhone	Shotrium Gundala
		Kotha Buruju

[7] Rayalaseema Region Baseline Summary Report Research Report IDC-15 ICRISAT Development Center, 2016.
[8] Indian Journal of Economics and Development, Vol 6 (3), March 2018
[9] Indian Journal of Economics and Development, Vol 6 (3), March 2018
[10] Environment in elections: Andhra's Rayalaseema battling drought conditions for 4 years, but ignored in poll manifestos- Down To Earth.
[11] Indian Journal of Economics and Development, Vol 6 (3), March 2018
[12] 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.

District Name	Tehsil Name	Village Name
		Kothakota
		Chanugondla
		Eddupenta
		Yapadinne
		Devarabanda
	Peapally	Peapally
		Kalachetla
		Shrotrium Rayampeta
		Peddapodilla
	Tuggali	Chennampalle
		Kandamakuntla
		Linganenidoddi
Solar Project Villages		
Anantapur	Gooty	Ubicherla
		Karadikonda
		Dharmapuram
		Bethapalle
		Gooty (Rural)
		Kothapeta
		Kojjepalle
		Basinepalle
Kurnool	Peapally	Pothidoddi
		Shrotrium Nallaballe
	Tuggali	Gooty Erragudi
Transmission Line Project Villages		
Anantapur	Guntakal	Obulapuram
		Konganapalle
		Gundala
		Dosaludiki
		Thimmapuram

Source: Google Image

5.3 Profiling of Landowners/ Project Affected Households

The socioeconomic profile of landowners and Project Affected Persons (PAPs), as outlined below, was compiled as part of the ESIA and ESCA studies. The landowner profile includes information on land transactions completed up to 15th January 2025.

5.3.1 Solar and BESS

Based on the consultations with the land team, the land aggregator and based on the data shared by ReNew, it was found that as on date of 15th January 2025, the total of 477.14 acres of land was sourced from 155 landowners 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 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 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 neighboring 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 15th 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
2.	Area Leased as on 15th January 2025		477.14 Acres
3.	No of Landowners involved as on 15th January 2025		155
4.	Villages		Bethapalli, Dharmapuram, Karadikonda, Ubicherla and Utakalu
5.	Socially Backward Landowners	Scheduled Caste	Nil
		Scheduled Tribes	Nil
		Ethnic Minority – Muslims	5
6.	Assigned Land		Nil
7.	Government Land		Nil

S. No	Particulars		Value
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) [13]	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 remining 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, Kothaburuju, 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 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 (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 neighboring villages. And as on date of 15th 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.

[13] 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.

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 15th 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
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) [14]	185
		Elderly People	Nil

Source: ReNew

5.3.3 Agriculture Labours and other Informal Land Users

Agriculture labours: 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 directly 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. Since the agriculture labours are floating in nature in search of job opportunities and no labours are designated to a particular land parcel, it's difficult to know the number of labours being affected by the project. However as per census records, nearly 51% of the workers are involved as an agriculture labour

[14] 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.

workers and acquisition of large extent of land for the purpose of the project development would result in shift in the employment opportunities from agriculture labour to non-agriculture labour work.

Cattle Grazers: As mentioned earlier, the region is dry and mostly rainfed single crop cultivation is carried out in the region. Since single crop is being cultivated, lack of other economic activity in the region, mostly people (landowners and landless agriculture labours) involved in cattle rearing as additional source of income during agriculture lean season. In the state of Andhra Pradesh, there are no designated Grazing land within the villages and the grazing are carried out in the government vacant land and on private land during the agriculture lien season. The project does not acquire any government land or access path resulting in restriction of access affecting the grazing activity.

6. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

6.1 Consultations

Consultations with relevant stakeholders were undertaken throughout the land procurement period. The aim of the consultations was to inform the potentially affected stakeholders about the anticipated social impacts of the proposed transmission line, benefits of the project, compensation to be paid, project timeline, activities to be undertaken in course of project implementation, etc. were discussed. Consultations were held with the identified PAPs and community members during preparation of this LRP also. As the land procurement for the project are undergoing and the transmission line project is in a very initial stage, consultations were carried out with the relevant stakeholders belonging to project components only and the consultation were done with a bit of caution to prevent resentment by involving the impacted stakeholders. Consultations focused on eliciting the PAP interests on measures for livelihoods restoration, information and consultation process and grievance redress mechanism.

6.1.1 Stakeholder Consultations carried by RVPPL

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 6-1 Engagement Activities carried out by RVPPL

Month/FY Quarter/Year	Land Facilitator/Renew team	Villages	Activities
	Solar and BESS		
3rd 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
3rd 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	Formal discussion with Village leaders; Community members, landowners on their purpose of visiting the village and the proposed project and its basic

Month/FY Quarter/Year	Land Facilitator/Renew team	Villages	Activities
			components. Through which 90.83 acres of Land was registered
July 2023 - Sep 2023	SWRE team	-do-	Formal discussion with Village leaders; Community members, landowners on their purpose of visiting the village and the proposed project and its basic components. Through which 89.65 acres of Land was registered
Oct 2023 - Dec 2023	SWRE team	-do-	Formal discussion with Village leaders; Community members, landowners on their purpose of visiting the village and the proposed project and its basic components. Through which 72.39 acres of Land was registered
Jan 2024 - March 2024	SWRE team	-do-	Formal discussion with Village leaders; Community members, landowners on their purpose of visiting the village and the proposed project and its basic components. Through which 7.41 acres of Land was registered
Oct 2024 - Dec 2024	SWRE team	-do-	Formal discussion with Village leaders; Community members, landowners on their purpose of visiting the village and the proposed project and its basic components. Through which 193.75 acres of Land was registered
Jan 2025 - March 2025	SWRE team	-do-	Formal discussion with Village leaders; Community members, landowners on their purpose of visiting the village and the proposed project and its basic components. Through which 147.67 acres of Land was registered
April 2025 - June 2025	SWRE team	-do-	Formal discussion with Village leaders; Community members, landowners on their purpose of visiting the village and the proposed project and its basic components. Through which 82.27 acres of Land was registered
Wind			
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.
2nd Quarter 2022	M/s Lotus Construction Company	Kalachetala; Eddupenta, Chennampalle, Peddapoddila, Kadamkuntala,	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 landowners about

Month/FY Quarter/Year	Land Facilitator/Renew team	Villages	Activities
		Chanugondala, Kothaburuju, Kothakota, Peapully	the proposed project and its basic components; the benefits they will be availing towards leasing out their land parcels for this project and allowed them to take a final call on this proposal. About 20 to 30% of the landowners instantly shown their interest as they were already aware about the project from several sources and as per the reputation of ReNew.
3rd 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
3rd Quarter 2022	ReNew		Third party Legal firm was engaged to scrutinise the past tenancy record and titleholders record for the past 30 years.
3rd 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.
4th Quarter 2022	ReNew		One suitable location for WTG was turned down by ReNew because of Legal issues of the willing land owner
1st 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
2nd Quarter 2023	-do-	Kalachetala,	Formal discussion with Village leaders; Community members, landowners on their purpose of visiting the village and the proposed project and its basic components. Through which 09 Nos land parcels leased and Demand Draft Paid to the concerned Land owner
3rd Quarter 2023	-do-	Eddupentala, Peddapoddila,	Formal discussion with Village leaders; Community members, landowners on their purpose of visiting the village and the proposed project and its basic components. Through which 03 Nos land parcels leased and Demand Draft Paid to the concerned Land owner
4th Quarter 2023	-do-	Chennampalli,	Formal discussion with Village leaders; Community members, landowners on their purpose of visiting the village and the proposed project and its basic components. Through which 4 Nos land parcels leased and Demand Draft Paid to the concerned Land owner
1st Quarter 2024	-do-	Kadamkuntala	Formal discussion with Village leaders; Community members, landowners on their purpose of visiting the village and the proposed project and its basic components. Through which 2 Nos land parcels leased and Demand Draft Paid to the concerned Land owner

Month/FY Quarter/Year	Land Facilitator/Renew team	Villages	Activities
2nd Quarter 2024	-do-	Peddapodilla, Chanugondala, Kothakota, Channampalli, Kalachetala	Formal discussion with Village leaders; Community members, landowners on their purpose of visiting the village and the proposed project and its basic components. Through which 6 Nos land parcels leased and Demand Draft Paid to the concerned Land owner
3rd Quarter 2024	-do-	Kadamkuntala	Formal discussion with Village leaders; Community members, landowners on their purpose of visiting the village and the proposed project and its basic components. Through which One land parcel leased and Demand Draft Paid to the concerned Land owner
4th Quarter 2024	-do-	Kadamkuntala	Formal discussion with Village leaders; Community members, landowners on their purpose of visiting the village and the proposed project and its basic components. Through which One land parcel leased and Demand Draft Paid to the concerned Land owner

6.1.2 Consultation undertaken during site visit

In addition the consultations carried out by RVPPL during the land procurement phase, as part of the ESIA and LRP assignment, consultations were carried out with various stakeholders, to understand the socioeconomic status of the people involved, land procurement process, livelihood dependency of the landowners and other stakeholders on the acquired land, project description, land procurement process, Solar, Wind and BESS specification, project's resource requirement, project's proposed activities, social and environmental management plan and safeguards, etc. **Table 6-2** provides the details of the brief consultation undertaken during the site visit.

Table 6-2: Consultation undertaken during the site visit

S. No	Stakeholder Details	Date of Consultation	Objective of the consultation	Remarks
1.	Solar and Wind Land Team	5th March 2025	Discussion on: • 250MW solar plant specification • Development of common infrastructure • Transmission of electricity from project to polling substation • Development of polling substation • Land allotment process • Any legacy issues on allotted land • Current status of the project	
2.	Local Community from Bethapalli, Utakalu, Ubicherla, Dharmapuram and Kharidikonda, Peddapoddilla,	5th March 2025	Discussion on (but not limited to): • Socio-economic profile • Project overview • Key expectation from projects • Availability of water infrastructure • Key concerns from upcoming migrant workers • Welfare characteristics of communities • Living conditions	The stakeholder is the nearest inhabited local community from the proposed project site

S. No	Stakeholder Details	Date of Consultation	Objective of the consultation	Remarks
	Pipali, Erragotapale, Kaluchetla Villages			
3.	Divisional Forest Office	6th March 2025	Discussion on: • Status of faunal diversity in and around the project site • Status of avifaunal (residential as well as migratory) movement in and around the project site • Any statistical data / checklist of flora and fauna of the Range / Division • Critical Habitat Assessment	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.
4.	Revenue Department	6th March 2025	Discussion on • Presence of Schedule-V land or any land allotted by government for poor and vulnerable with in the project land • Whether any assigned land was involved for the project • Current market value of the land • Process involved in Land Leasing and land use conversion, etc. were briefly discussed	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
5.	Medical Officer	7th March 2025	Discussion on • Health Facilities in the villages • Prevailing Endemic diseases if any • Felt needs • Common Health issues • Pest / Animal Attacks • Ambulance Coverage, etc.	Consultation was conducted with medical officer of Bethapalli PHC which covers 37 villages in the area.
6.	Thasildar, Pipali	7th March 2025	Discussion on • Presence of Schedule-V land or any land allotted by government for poor and vulnerable with in the project land • Whether any assigned land was involved for the project • Current market value of the land • Process involved in Land Leasing and land use conversion, etc. were briefly discussed	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

S. No	Stakeholder Details	Date of Consultation	Objective of the consultation	Remarks
				purposes to a person, institution or local body

6.2 Consultations and Community Participation during Project Implementation and O&M Phase

Stakeholder consultations form an essential part of the project's implementation, taking place throughout the mobilization, construction, and operation phases. Key stakeholders include landowners, regulatory authorities, local communities, contractors, and civil society organizations.

During the land procurement and mobilization stages, one-on-one consultations are held with landowners and users affected by land acquisition or transmission line easements. These engagements aim to comply with IFC Performance Standard 5 and support the execution of legal instruments such as sale deeds and easement agreements. The project land team leads the process, with reporting to the corporate legal team.

All consultations are systematically documented through reports, meeting records, or official correspondence to ensure transparency and compliance. This consultation process will continue through project implementation and the operations and maintenance phase. The progress and proposed plan for public consultation is described in ***Table 6-3***.

Table 6-3 Plan for future consultations

Relevant Stakeholders	Project Stage	Purpose of consultation	Mode of engagement	Responsible team	Reporting Format
Landowners - • Landowners impacted. • Land users impacted (if any) • Land users along the transmission line route • Landowners along the transmission line route	• Land Procurement stage – easement rights • Mobilization stage	These consultations are in relation to – • make the project in compliance with the requirement of International Finance Corporation – Performance Standard 5; • finalization of project boundary and • execution of sale deed, land lease agreement, and obtaining the easement rights for transmission line	One to one interview	Project land team	Reporting to corporate legal team and liaising team, and site in charge
Regulatory Authorities	• Mobilization stage • Construction Stage • Operation Stage	• To obtain applicable permissions and licenses • Related to setting up of the project • Land procurement and obtaining of easement rights • Submission of compliance related returns	• Meeting • Submission of compliance documents • Official letters	• Project Legal team • Corporate Legal team	Evidence as well as details of communication
District/Tehsil Administration	• Mobilisation stage	• Some of the regulatory permission in relation to land	• Meeting	• Project Legal team	• Evidence as well as details of

Relevant Stakeholders	Project Stage	Purpose of consultation	Mode of engagement	Responsible team	Reporting Format
	• Construction Stage • Operation Stage	• Development intervention for the district • Other issues seeking participation of the project by the District Administration	• Submission of compliance documents • Official letters	• Corporate Legal team	communication • Verbal communication and relevant records as applicable
Developers and EPC (Engineering and Procurement Contractor)	• Mobilisation stage • Construction Stage • Operation Stage	• Engagement by Project team will be at various stages of the project	• Meetings • Submission of reports	• Project technical team • Site in- charge • Corporate technical team • Operations team of project and corporate	Reports on various aspects
Gram Panchayat	• Mobilisation stage • Construction Stage • Operation Stage	• NOC (No • Objection Certificate) from the local Panchayat • Information on the project	• Meetings	• Project land team • CSR team • Site in charge	Records of communication at site level
Local Community	• Mobilisation stage • Construction Stage • Operation Stage	• Information sharing on the project • Compensation and other issues • Details on the activities to the project • CSR and other benefits to the local community • Information on employment opportunity • Information on movement of vehicles and equipment • Regular update meetings on monthly or bimonthly basis • Benefits from the project	• Meetings	• Project land team • CSR team • Site in charge	Records of communication at site level
Vulnerable Community	• Mobilisation stage • Construction Stage • Operation Stage	• Benefits from the Project	• Meetings	• Project land team • CSR team • Site in charge	Records of communication at site level
Sub-contractor/ Local Labours/ Migrant Workforce	• Construction Stage	• Working conditions and terms of employment • Any other issue including conflict of the migrant population with the local community	• Meetings	• Project HR (Human Resource) team • Project contractor management team • Site in charge	Meeting and grievance records submitted to the site in charge

Relevant Stakeholders	Project Stage	Purpose of consultation	Mode of engagement	Responsible team	Reporting Format
Civil Society/Local NGOs/ media	• Mobilisation stage • Construction Stage • Operation Stage	• Information sharing on the project • Discussion on specific issues of concern to the group	• Meetings	• Project/Corporate Legal team • CSR team • Site in charge	• Records of communicate on at site level

6.3 Information Disclosure

The summary of the relevant information, including the impacts and entitlements, of the LRP in the local language has to be disclosed to the affected households and relevant stakeholders in order to provide necessary information, receive their feedback and to ensure that changes could be made in the LRP prior to its execution. The executive summary of the LRP and entitlement matrix and implementation schedule will also be made available to public through the project's construction office in Telugu and English.

Subsequently, the project will organize further public consultation meetings with the concern stakeholders to share the views of PAHs and other stakeholder on the plan for all clarifications. The feedback from the consultation will be reviewed and incorporated in the final LRP. The consultation process will continue throughout the project implementation period.

7. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

A comprehensive Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) has been developed by ReNew as part of Corporate ESMS for managing grievances raised by internal and external stakeholders due to its business operations and same will be incorporated for the project. While many of the grievances are being handled through an informal process, the Grievance Redressal Mechanism is designed to provide a formal mechanism that makes it easier for stakeholders to report their grievances, hence improving the managerial and administrative procedures and practices. The GRM includes types of grievances, redressal procedures through formal and informal channels for handling grievances of the different stakeholders.

This GRM will cover those stakeholders who are being related or affected by the projects developed by RVPPL including the workforce engaged on contract and on assignment basis by RVPPL and other external stakeholders like local community, customers, etc. ReNew has developed a formal corporate level Employee Grievance Redressal Policy specifically covering the work and work environment related grievances among the employees**.** Whereas, this LRP describes about the GRM for the external stakeholders.

7.1 Types of Grievances

ReNew has broadly categorized the grievances as ***Internal*** and ***External Grievances*** as outlined in below**.**

Table 7-1 Categorization of Grievances

TYPES OF GRIEVANCES	ISSUES/ACTIVITIES COVERED AS GRIEVANCES
EXTERNAL GRIEVANCES[15]	
COMMUNITY GRIEVANCES	− Compensation related issues related to landowners − Unethical behaviour by RVPPL personnel; − Risk to community health and safety; − Accidents (road and traffic safety); − Environmental and social impacts related to RVPPL's activities; − Other issues.
Supply Chain	− Grievances within the supply chain − Labour related issues within supply chain
Customers	− Grievances related to quality

[15] Concerns raised by customers, supply chain entities, visitors and other stakeholders etc. affected by ReNew's business operations or community grievances.

TYPES OF GRIEVANCES	ISSUES/ACTIVITIES COVERED AS GRIEVANCES
	− Grievance related to service offered
OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	− Grievance Related to Company Operations and Information disclosure.

The above list is non-exhaustive and is only an illustrative list of grounds under which a complaint and request for an investigation can be made.

7.2 Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)- Project Level

RVPPL will establish a project level GRC with its primary purpose to provide oversight for the site level grievance process. Whereas the complaints related to sexual harassment will be dealt by the Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) in line with ReNew's POSH Policy.

7.3 GRM- External Grievances

It is ReNew's endeavor to ensure excellence in the quality of its products, Grievances related to landownership, land compensation, customer satisfaction, and external stakeholder's grievance redressal. The Company believes that redressal of grievances of external stakeholders is an important tool for sustained business growth and minimize the supply chain risks to the business. The external GRM provides an avenue for external stakeholders to voice their concerns and gives transparency on how grievances will be managed.

The external GRM applies to all external stakeholders including community, Supply chain and customers.

7.4 Grievance Reporting Channels

The external grievances can be reported through various means, which include:

- **E-mail-** External Stakeholders can e-mail their grievances/queries to grievancemanager@renew.com / Site Grievance Officer's Email Id.
- **Mobile Number**: Contact Details of the Site Grievance Officer
- **Complaint Box**- For the purpose of anonymous complaint submission, complaint boxes will be provided Site Office at the entrance. This complaint box will be accessible to both internal/external stakeholders.

7.4.1 Acknowledgment and Redressal of Grievance

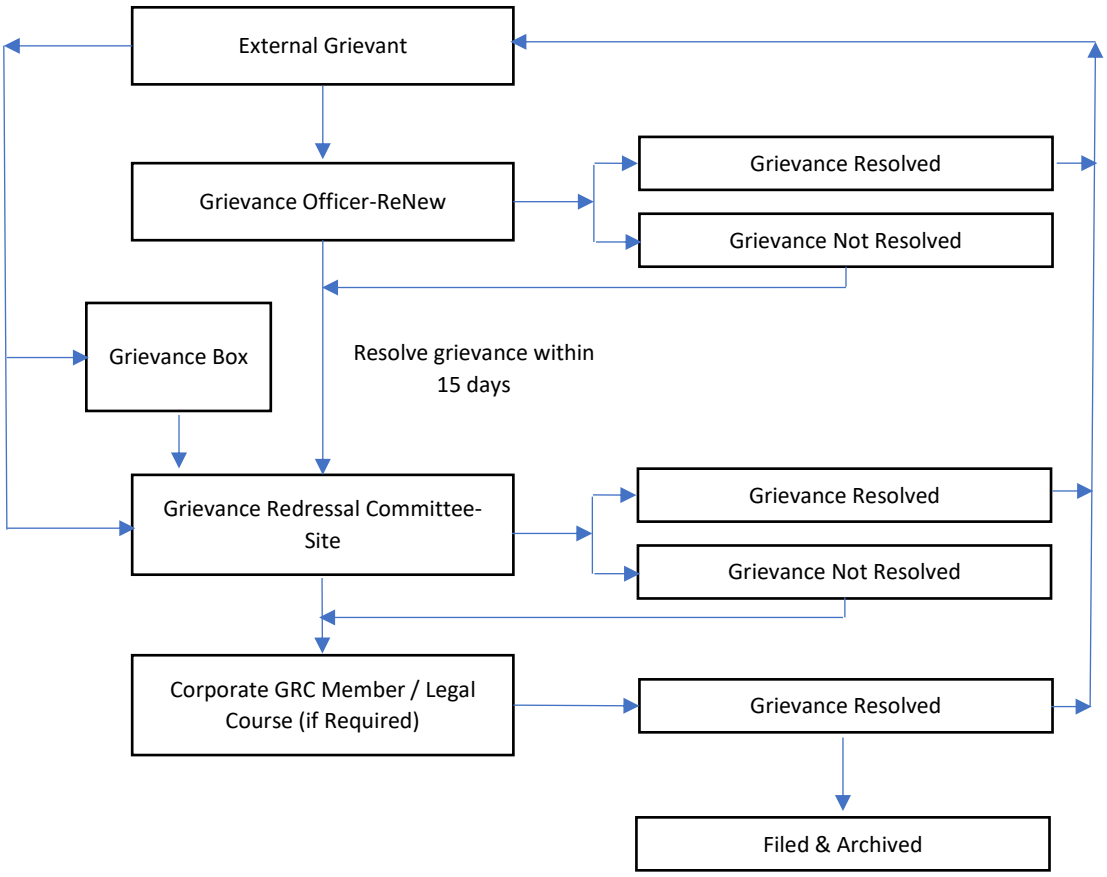
The respective RVPPL team/ personnel acknowledging external grievances shall record the grievance received**.** The grievance will be acknowledged by the dedicated RVPPL team/ personnel upon receipt of the grievance. Communication will be made in written form (if grievance received via e-mail) within 24-48 hours.

All grievances related communications shall be reported to the concerned person/team at the earliest. The grievance processed shall be informed to grievant through a written communication (or telephonically in case of urgency) within **seven (7) working days** of receipt of the complaint.

Note*: In case the resolution is likely to take longer time, the same will be informed through an interim reply from RVPPL's team.*

The escalation matrix designed for redressal for external grievances is provided in the flowchart below**.**

Figure 7-1 External Grievance Escalation Matrix



7.4.2 Reviewing and Investigating Grievances

- RVPPL will try to resolve all internal/external grievances and undergo review/investigation to find the root cause to provide speedy and discrete corrective actions as close as possible to the point of origin.
- Grievances which require corrective actions shall be defined along with timeline and responsibilities implementing.
- Corrective actions by the GRC, required for a grievance shall be taken within 15 days [30 days (maximum)] of the receipt of the original grievance.
- Satisfactory comments/sign-off shall be taken from the aggrieved party regarding the appropriate solution and formal closure of the grievance.

Escalating Grievances

Grievances shall be escalated to corporate level GRC Members in two (2) cases:

(i) If it involves considerable expenses or have serious implications on RVPPL's business interests.
(ii) If aggrieved party is not satisfied and wants to escalate the matter to senior management at corporate level.

If aggrieved party is not satisfied with the solutions offered by the senior management, then he/she will be provided with an option of consulting an "independent panel" and refer the matter to it.

Without Prejudice

The existence and use of the present Grievance Redressal Mechanism is without prejudice to any existing rights under any other complaint mechanisms that an individual or group of individuals may otherwise have access to under national or international law or the rules and regulations of other institutions, agencies or commissions.

7.4.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

Periodic review of internal and external grievances shall be carried out at the Steering committee review meetings. An action tracker in form of an excel sheet shall be created which helps in tracking of the status of grievances.

Monitoring Indicators

Some of the monitoring indicators identified that can be a part of the monitoring mechanism may include:

- Tracking the number of grievances received and resolved.
- Recognize patterns in the grievances the Company receives, and how they are being resolved.
- Average time taken for resolution of grievances falling under particular category.
- Whether there are matters significantly affecting Company policies or requiring legal review.
- Issues of cultural appropriateness and transparency.
- In case of external grievance, consult all categories of relevant external stakeholders regarding the grievance mechanism and incorporate feedback obtained during consultations into the design, implementation, management, and monitoring of the grievance mechanism.
- Whether the existing system meets requirements established by the Company as well as the expectations of all stakeholders.

7.4.4 Recording and Reporting

All grievances (Internal and External) shall be recorded in a tabular format (online / excel based database) to keep track of the grievances and commitments. This will reduce the risk of leaving any issues open and for identifying opportunities for improvement and bettering relationships. The online grievance database shall be maintained by GRC and submitted to the Managing Director.

Based on all grievances received, registered, documented and tracked through database, GRC will prepare *annual* reports (even when there is no complaint) for reporting to the ESMS committee of ReNew. This shall assist in overall tracking the trends and patterns in concerns allowing emerging issues to be flagged and understood at an early stage.

The GRM will be reviewed yearly or on need basis. Any changes in the GRM for internal grievances shall be notified through e-mails by the HR Team and for external grievances, the changes shall be notified as part of stakeholder engagement plan.

7.4.5 Confidentiality

RVPPL shall ensure identity and details of a complainant and other persons involved in and/or assisting in an investigation will be kept confidential to the extent permitted by law and Company policy. No unfair treatment will be meted out to the grievant and the Company shall not resort to any kind of discrimination, harassment, victimization or any other unfair employment practice being adopted against grievant.

8. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

8.1 Replacement Cost for land valuation

The compensation for land acquisition is determined through a negotiated settlement process, in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Requirement 2 (SR2) on Negotiated Land Acquisition. As per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement Safeguards (SPS), the compensation reflects market rates based on the principle of full replacement value. This refers to the prevailing price at which land is bought and sold in a specific area, factoring in elements such as location, size, accessibility, infrastructure availability, zoning regulations, local demand, and economic conditions. The market value for the site has been established through transparent negotiations between the project proponent and affected landowners, with reference to the prevailing real estate trends and in consultation with the local revenue department officials.

8.2 Replacement cost for affected assets

8.2.1 Land Parcel affected due to Project components and Transmission Line

The compensation for the project components and the land within Transmission Line's RoW and tower footprint will be paid to meet full replacement cost for the land. And for the leased land, the lease rent shall be decided based on AP Renewable Energy Export Policy 2020 and at par with the prevailing market rate. The lease rent shall be based on negotiation with the landowners.

The following formula has been used to calculate the full replacement value for land for the purpose of purchase and for calculating compensation of land affected due to transmission line:

A: Area affected due to the project and RoW (stringing plus tower footing)
B = Yield (total number of units produced per hectare)
M: Market Value of Land
Plus (P): Provision of stamp duty, land registration fee and GST

Additional charges (AC): Additional payment for asset damaged for RoW height restrictions and stringing construction which will be borne by RVPPL

Full replacement value for land = (A x B) + P + AC

8.2.2 Standing crops within the TL RoW

For annual crops, the specific formula shall be used to calculate compensation rates based on Full replacement cost is as follows:

Full Replacement cost for Annual Crops = [(A x B) + C as 0] x D

Where:

A = market value of the crop per unit of production[16]

B = Yield (total number of units produced per hectare)

C = Value of agricultural inputs used to produce the crops (set at zero as input costs are considered within the Market Value unless otherwise noted)

D = Area under cultivation

Therefore, Base Compensation Value = [(A x B) + C as 0] and the crop compensation shall be calculated by multiplying the same with D.

8.2.3 Trees

Privately owned trees by landowners and land users along the transmission line alignment would be categorized as fruit, timber trees and fodder/fuel or other forest produce. After identification of tree, type, their maturity, the agronomist (with forestry experience) who was responsible for tree counting process shall established unit rates.

Fruit Trees

Fruit trees are to be assessed according to the average productivity of the tree, based on maturity for various species of fruits. Data on the productivity of each fruit type to be collected from the agriculture department at the district level. In addition, retail prices of the fruits can be obtained from the marketplaces, on the basis price per unit/volume.

This valuation also to take into account the period (in years) it takes for a tree to reach maturity and productivity stage, for each of the identified fruit species.

[16] https://enam.gov.in/web/dashboard/trade-data

8.2.3.1 Timber Trees

The valuation of privately owned timber tree shall be based on pricing of timber trees of the Forest Department, which takes into account the length and the circumference (diameter at breast level). Some important points to be noted for estimation of compensation for the tree loss are:

- Consideration of providing sapling over and above the compensation
- In addition to the compensation, trees shall be treated as salvageable material and the owners is free to harvest fruits, wood, fodder as desired.

8.3 Screening of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

The following *Table 8-1* summarizes involuntary land based and economic resettlement impacts along the transmission line.

Table 8-1 Land and Natural Resources-based impacts

Nature of Impact	Relevance to the proposed Project activity
Purchase of private land and potential landlessness	Not Applicable • The proposed project acquires land through long-term lease and purchase on a Willing Buyer–Willing Seller basis. Land for the Solar & BESS components, as well as the setback (swept) areas for the Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) sites, is secured through long-term lease agreements. Lease rent is paid in accordance with the Andhra Pradesh Renewable Energy Export Policy, 2020, and is aligned with prevailing market rates. • Compensation for land purchased is determined through private negotiations, ensuring it reflects the current market value. • For the transmission line, private land will not be purchased to avoid the risk of landlessness among Project Affected Households (PAHs). Instead, the project will secure easement rights for the Right of Way (RoW) and tower footing.
Physical Displacement (titleholder and non-titleholder)	Not Applicable • Based on the site visits conducted by the survey team, no physical structures were found within the proposed project site or within the Right of Way (RoW) of the identified transmission line. • It was further reported that the alignment of the external transmission line is yet to be finalized, and the final design will ensure selection of a route that avoids any permanent structures.
Economic Displacement (titleholder and non-titleholder)	Applicable The installation of transmission towers and stringing activities under Sections 164 and 68 of the Electricity Act, 2003, may lead to involuntary land acquisition. These activities can temporarily affect livelihoods by restricting access and obstructing the use of agricultural land, potentially resulting in the loss of standing crops. The duration of these impacts is expected to be short-term, typically lasting up to six (6) months. To address these temporary disruptions, the project proponent should prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan. This plan should identify all affected families/households and ensure they receive appropriate compensation—such as crop compensation for the loss of standing crops and, in the case of tower installations, compensation for any permanent loss of land.
Loss / Reduction in employment opportunities for the Agriculture Labours	Applicable The project acquires about 3417 acres of land (including Solar, BESS, Wind, Transmission line and other associated facilities) for the proposed project. The study area is predominantly dry land and only one crop is commonly cultivated and nearly 50% of the population are agriculture labours. Though the agriculture labours are not primarily dependent on proposed project site land there will be indirect loss / reduction in employment opportunities for the agriculture labours.
Restriction on private land due to RoW easement and clearance	Applicable • Easement rights will be obtained on private land parcels under the transmission line RoW through the provision of section 164 and 68 of electricity act, which result in involuntary land acquisition.

	• Fixed assets (e.g., trees above a certain height and structures) within the RoW will be impacted.
Construction phase damages	Applicable Damages to standing crops and/or trees during the tower and transmission line construction including erection of towers and stringing of transmission lines, temporary land requirement for laydown areas, etc.

8.4 Eligibility and Entitlements

8.4.1 Eligible Entities

Eligible entities include all persons recognized as those economically or physically displaced and entitled to livelihood restoration benefits. This includes a detailed entitlement matrix that outlines the full range of livelihood restoration measures. Special provisions are also made for vulnerable groups, such as Women headed households, family member with Physical & Mental Disability, farmers leading to Landlessness, land owned by Elderly People, etc., to ensure fair and equitable support. In addition, the eligible entities define the mechanisms through which affected individuals can access development benefits arising from the project, with a focus on promoting socio-economic advancement within the impacted communities.

The following impacts from obtaining the proposed project are identified for considering the entitlement matrix:

- Economic or physical displacement
- Loss of livelihood of individuals with formal and informal rights on land
- Damage of standing crops
- Impact on trees

A project affected households (PAH) is defined as a household, whose members reported used and/or dependence on the land footprint impacted by the project or project components including the proposed transmission line and were thus subject to direct or indirect adverse or significantly impacted. A household is defined as those family members who reside in the same dwelling; share a common kitchen and thus comprise of a social unit. For the purpose of the LRP, identification of a sub-PAH has been made for any son/daughter of the household who is above 18 years of age apart from the head of household and his/her spouse has been considered as a separate household.

8.4.2 Entitlement Categories

Based on the assessed impacts, principles established and eligible entitles identified, the following entitlement categories has been established:

- Cash compensation for affected structures and assets at replacement cost
- Coverage in the Livelihood Restoration Plan implementation: Training/Skills development (including upskilling), provision of inputs related to skills development or training, employment preference to the affected people, etc.

8.5 Entitlement Matrix

The following Entitlement Matrix outlines the compensation, and livelihood restoration measures applicable to all categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), covering both those impacted by previously acquired land and those who may be affected by future land acquisition or temporary restrictions associated with the solar, BESS (Battery Energy Storage System), and wind power project components.

To determine eligibility for entitlements, the following cut-off dates have been established for non-landowner affected persons:

- For the solar, BESS, and wind power components, agricultural laborers and other land users should be working on the acquired land prior to the cut-off date of 15th January 2025, which corresponds to the completion of the census and socio-economic baseline survey.

- For the transmission line component, which involves acquisition of easement rights for tower footing and Right of Way (RoW) clearance, the cut-off date will be the date of notification under Section 164 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

Individuals / households/ Agriculture labors / vulnerable households not identified in the census conducted prior to the respective cut-off dates will be considered eligible for compensation and coverage in the LRP activities only upon presenting themselves to the Project Social Performance Team with proof and confirmation from the landowner and village officials that they have been working on the land prior to the cut-off date. Any person occupying or making claims on the affected land after the cut-off date will not be entitled to project-related benefits.

This Entitlement Matrix has been developed in accordance with applicable national legislation and is aligned with ADB's Safeguard Requirements 2 (SR2), ensuring that compensation is based on negotiation and at full replacement cost, with additional support for vulnerable groups.

Table 8-2 Entitlement Matrix

Nature or Type of Impacts	Eligible Entity	Impact	Entitlement Options	Remarks
Land Based				
Farmworkers losing employment opportunities due to large scale acquisition of private land for Solar, BESS and Wind Power Plant (Lease and Purchase)	• Farm Workers from the project affected villages. • Farmworkers (landless labor)	• Loss of agriculture labour-based livelihood due to land acquisition • Temporary disruption during construction • Reduced agricultural activity due to restricted access and reduction in agriculture land • Permanent loss of employment due to land use change and change in skill requirement.	• Skill training and employment preference in project works • Priority for short-term construction jobs • Skill Development for self-employment or alternate income generation activity. • Preference shall be given to vulnerable population in employment opportunities and skill training.	Priority to be given to vulnerable categories (SC/ST, women-headed households, etc.)
Temporary Loss of Land used under project access road, bypass road, etc.	• Landowners and user (titleholder and non-titleholder) who cultivate on the land and/or owns specific assets such as trees. • Additionally, vulnerable Project-Affected Households (PAHs) impacted by unanticipated consequences are also included in this category. • Those who were not present during the enumeration conducted before the specified cut-off date may still be eligible for assistance. However, individuals or households relocating into the project area after the cut-off date will not	• Loss of ownership and access to land used for farming or other purposes. • Fragmentation of land or loss of economic viability • Disruption of land use or access during construction phase • Loss of access to shared infrastructure or facilities	• Land acquisition shall be based on Willing Buyer Willing Seller or Willing Lessor Willing Lessee Basis. • Compensation for the land purchased shall be at the prevailing market value and at the replacement cost. • Registration and stamp duty charges borne by project. • The lease rental amount shall comply with the requirements of AP Renewable Energy Export Policy 2020 and shall be at par with the prevailing market rate. • Restoration of access after construction work completed. • Skill training and employment preference in project works and preference shall be given to vulnerable people.	Compensation to follow agreed terms ensuring no coercion for the land transactions based on private negotiations. .

Nature or Type of Impacts	Eligible Entity	Impact	Entitlement Options	Remarks
	be entitled to receive assistance.			
Loss of land used for TL tower footings	• Landowners and user (titleholder and non-titleholder) who cultivate on the land under the tower footprint and/or owns specific assets such as trees. • Additionally, vulnerable Project-Affected Households (PAHs) impacted by unanticipated consequences are also included in this category. • Those who were not present during the enumeration conducted before the specified cut-off date may still be eligible for assistance. However, individuals or households relocating into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to receive assistance.	• Restricted use of land beneath tower base; permanent structure erected. • Temporary disturbance and loss of use during tower erection/stringing • Loss of income due to crop damage or restricted use • Increased vulnerability due to land use restrictions or livelihood impact	Per the "Guideline for payment of compensation towards damages in regard to Right of Way for Transmission Line" issued by the Ministry of Power – 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 .The project shall ensure that the compensation paid are at the full replacement value to comply with ADB SPS requirement.	In case desired, the project shall install the tower on edges of the land parcels so that the impact on the land value can be minimized. Further, the project shall avoid land parcels which are previously impacted by the tower of existing transmission line. The assistance to vulnerable PAH may, on case by case basis, be extended to other PAHs if such assistance is deemed to be beneficial to the PAH and in line with the intentions of an ADB compliant LRP as a targeted development intervention.
Disturbance to land users along the TL's RoW (easement rights area	• Landowners and user (titleholder and non-titleholder) who cultivate on the land under the transmission line and/or owns specific assets such as trees. • Additionally, vulnerable Project-Affected Households (PAHs) impacted by unanticipated consequences	• Restrictions on land use under overhead lines; potential crop/tree loss • Temporary disturbance and loss of use during tower erection/stringing • Loss of income due to crop damage or restricted use • Increased vulnerability due to land use restrictions or livelihood impact	Per the "Guideline for payment of compensation towards damages in regard to Right of Way for Transmission Line" issued by the Ministry of Power – 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	The project shall avoid (to the extent possible) of crossing any existing transmission line – so that the land requirement for the RoW of transmission can be minimized. Agricultural or other economic activities are permitted to continue under the TL, in line with applicable laws and restrictions

Nature or Type of Impacts	Eligible Entity	Impact	Entitlement Options	Remarks
	are also included in this category. • Those who were not present during the enumeration conducted before the specified cut-off date are still eligible for assistance. However, individuals or households relocating into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to receive assistance.		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. The developer shall ensure that the compensation is at full replacement cost complying with ADB SPS2 requirements.	related to height of structures and trees
Assets				
Loss or damage to wells or borewells	Legal Titleholders / Users	Permanent or temporary damage to water source; reduced irrigation access	Allow uninterrupted irrigation supply from the borewells which are acquired part of the project, wherever possible or provide compensation at replacement cost.	Engagement with PAH to be undertaken to confirm extent of damage, inform the PAH of entitlement, confirm if there are issues in relation to compensation
Damage to standing crops	Legal Titleholders, Sharecroppers, Tenants	Crop loss during construction activities or RoW clearance	- Compensation for crop loss based on E-NAM National Agriculture Market [17] (per type, area, maturity) - Advance notice before activity (where possible)	Construction activity to be carried out post-harvest season.
Loss of trees (fruit, timber, fodder, etc.)	Legal Titleholders / Recognized Users	Loss of income and ecological value.	- Compensation shall be based on private negotiation and shall comply with Forest/Horticulture Department norms based on species, age, and productive value at the full replacement cost - Option to harvest timber or fruits before removal	Engagement with PAH to be undertaken to confirm extent of damage, inform the PAH of entitlement, confirm if there are issues in relation to compensation

[17] https://enam.gov.in/web/dashboard/trade-data

Nature or Type of Impacts	Eligible Entity	Impact	Entitlement Options	Remarks
Damage to bunds, fences, drainage, other private assets common irrigation channels, other common facilities, etc.	Legal Titleholders / Recognized Users	Disruption of farm infrastructure Disturbance / change in course of Irrigation / natural channels	- Restoration of original condition or cash compensation - In-kind replacement where feasible	Status shall be jointly recorded pre- and post-construction.
Other unanticipated impacts related to land acquisition, easement or right of way including access restriction	Landowners, farm workers, recognized users	Disturbance or disruption in farming or livelihood activity Access restriction impacting or limiting livelihood activity	- Restoration of original condition or cash compensation - In-kind replacement where feasible	Project Social Performance team to determine extent of impact and eligibility and to engage with the claimant including feedbacking

9. Budget

A tentative budget has been developed under the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) to provide a preliminary estimate of the financial resources likely to be required for implementing land acquisition, and livelihood restoration measures across transmission line. These cost estimates are indicative in nature and are based on currently available data, applicable compensation norms, and expert judgment. The budget related LRP implementation will be updated / adjusted from time to time depending on the results and impact succeeding land acquisition until land acquisition is completed.

Table 6-7 Tentative Budget for Land Compensation and LRP

S.No	Component	Estimated Cost (in INR)
1	Cost for Updating LRP	10,00,000
2	Land compensation for Transmission Line Easement Rights	
a	Cost for obtaining easement right for Tower Footprint[18]	~2,16,00,000
b	Cost for obtaining RoW easement rights [19]	~16,33,40,000
c	Trees and crop Compensation within Private Land	Based on replacement cost / Yield value based on negotiation/ suggested by the Horticulture/ Forest department.
4	Capacity Building and other Livelihood Promotions based on the felt needs. Project will give preference in employment opportunities to local and cost for the same will be part of the project cost.	30,00,000
5	Recurring Budget for LRP and GRM implementation /year	2,00,000
	Total	**INR 36.031Crores**

Note: Provision for stamp duty, registration charges, and GST will be additional and shall be paid by project developer.

10. Institutional Arrangements

The project will develop an institutional structure and an implementation plan to implement the LRP. This section provides an indicative framework on institutional arrangements based on the assessment of existing capacities and suggests a "Social Performance Team" that is integrate with any other teams/department that are put in place for mitigation of other social and environmental impacts linked to the project.

10.1 Organizational Set Up

The project will put in place an organizational set up that will be the social performance team within the overarching E&S organizational structure to implement the LRP:

[18] Considering a 48km 400kV TL requires around 160 to 240 towers and each tower footprint requires 400Sq,m area. 200% of the market value is considered as compensation as per MOP Guidelines.

[19] Considering maximum guideline value of land as INR.10,00,000 / acre and value calculated for 544.471 acres at 30% as per MOP Guidelines.

Table 10-1 Roles and Responsibilities

Entity	Role/Responsibility
ReNew corporate team and Project site team	• Approval of the LRP in collaboration with perspective lenders • Oversight of funding for implementation • Overall accountability to ensure that the LRP is prepared and implemented in accordance with applicable reference framework
ReNew Corporate Social Performance team	• Oversight of monitoring and evaluation of LRP implementation • Provide guidance to the project social performance team. • Oversight and ensure compliance with applicable reference framework. • Coordination with other internal teams (technical, civil and environment) for linkages
Project Social Performance team	The team will include: • Project Unit Head will be the local engagement specialist for coordination across corporate, project and local community and eventually responsible for ensuring quality on implementation of the LRP. • Community Liaison officers to coordinate with revenue departments, local stakeholders, and other stakeholders to support the implementation of the LRP. • The Project Unit Head and community liaison officer will be crucial to support the finalization of the LRP, disclosure, presentation of compensation agreements during implementation and ongoing resolution of grievances. • Further, the Project Unit Head shall implement the LRP, in particular, development of the compensation agreements.
Project Implementation Consultant	• Updating of the LRP and in consultations with the affected persons and communities; assist RVPPL in preparation of the Project Information Booklet and devising its contents, project impacts and entitlement matrix, GRM, GRC and detailed GRM guidelines. • Prepare guidelines and train RVPPL personnel and help them in conducting consultations with affected households; assist RVPPL with information disclosure, consultations, and participation with the public on an ongoing basis throughout project implementation. • Assist RVPPL with the establishment and maintenance of a database of affected households and institutions, including information on the socio-economic situation of the affected households, their affected assets, and their compensation entitlements and payments. • Assist RVPPL in implementing livelihood restoration plan and any corrective actions as relevant and preparing the compliance monitoring and overall safeguards monitoring reports; and • Assist RVPPL in quarterly monitoring of the LRP implementation and results, filed grievances and their assessment, and preparing monitoring reports for submission to the ADB.
External Monitoring Consultant	• It is assumed that the RVPPL corporate team along with prospective lender, will engage an Independent Environmental and Social Advisory firm, with experience in providing third party audit and review support. This firm also be provided the scope of undertaking external monitoring and evaluation activities (including completion audit). The monitoring activities are expected to be done at two stages – first during the implementation and the second is after the completion of LRP.

11. Implementation Plan, Monitoring and Evaluation

11.1 Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule of the LRP will be in concurrence with the civil works construction schedule, so that the LRP implementation / compensation disbursement as per the entitlement matrix will be completed before the civil works construction starts. RVPPL will be responsible for the LRP implementation and monitoring.

Activity	Timeline											
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12
Identification of affected persons eligible and willing for LRP implementation												
Disclosures – Summary of Draft LRP, ESCA, ESIA to the stakeholders												
Statutory Approvals / GOs for TL (Section 68 and 164 under Electricity Act 2003)												
Newspaper publication and issuance of Notice to PAHs												
Assessment of training needs and inform ADB												
Inventory of Affected PAFs												
Implementation of the Approved LRP-Compensation payment process and LRP components												
Start of Civil Works												
Internal Monitoring (Submission of Semi-Annual Progress Reports)												
Audit on Closure of LRP												

11.2 Monitoring and Evaluation of LRP

Monitoring and Evaluation are key components of the livelihood restoration process. They examine what worked with the process and why, what did not and why it did not work, and what adjustments or additional measures need to be implemented to ensure that the livelihoods of the PAPs are restored. Monitoring and evaluation of livelihood restoration processes are typically divided into four components: - input monitoring; output monitoring; outcome evaluation; and completion audit.

- Input monitoring measures whether inputs are delivered on schedule as defined in the LRP. Inputs are the activities, services resources or goods that contribute to restore PAPs livelihoods. Input monitoring is completed internally.
- Output monitoring will measure the direct results of the inputs (for example, the number of people receiving livelihood restoration assistance). It will be done internally on an ongoing basis.
- Outcome evaluation defines the extent to which the objectives of the LRP are achieved. Examples of outcomes include effectiveness of livelihood restoration for PAPs. Outcome evaluation will be done by an independent expert/agency/ internal resource of RVPPL at the end of year one.
- A completion audit will be undertaken to evaluate if the livelihoods and sources of income of the PAPs have been restored in a manner that is consistent with the LRP. This audit will be external and will be commissioned once all livelihood restoration measures will have been completed.

Monitoring will be the responsibility of the Project and the RVPPL – The Project will disclose semi-annual monitoring reports on their safeguard's implementation performance on the Project or RVPPL's website and submit the reports to ADB for information and disclosure.

Internal monitoring of the Project will include:

i. Administrative monitoring: daily planning, implementation, feedback and troubleshooting, and progress report

ii. Socio-economic monitoring: payment of compensation as per the entitlement matrix, salvaging materials, dates of consultations, and number of appeals filed
iii. post-implementation monitoring of the PAHs.
iv. Semi-Annual monitoring reports documenting progress on implementation of LRP, and grievance redressal will be provided by the Project or RVPPL to ADB.

Table 11-1 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for LRP

Indicator Type	Indicator	Frequency	Responsibility
Input	Budget allocated for LRP implementation	Quarterly	Internal: Finance & Resettlement Teams
	Number of staff and CLOs trained for LRP implementation	Bi-Annually	Internal: HR/Training Team External: External Monitoring Consultant (EMC)
	Funds disbursed for compensation and assistance (landowners and informal users, if any)	Monthly	Internal: Finance Team External: EMC (Quarterly Validation)
	Materials and logistics arranged for vocational/livelihood training	Quarterly	Internal: Livelihood Team
Output	Number of landowners compensated through WBWS	Monthly	Internal: Land Team
	Number of informal land users provided employment preference, skill development training, etc.	Quarterly	Internal: Social Safeguards Team External: EMC
	Number of PAPs trained in livelihood/vocational skills	Quarterly	Internal: Livelihood/Training Team
	Number of consultations and CLO engagements conducted	Monthly	Internal: CLO Team
	Number of grievances registered and resolved (WBWS & informal users)	Monthly	Internal: Grievance Redress Committee External: EMC
	Number of PAPs linked to welfare/livelihood schemes	Quarterly	Internal: Social Development Team
Outcome	% of trained PAPs with improved or restored income	Bi-Annually	Internal: M&E Team External: EMC (Annual Survey)
	% of PAPs using compensation for productive investment	Bi-Annually	Internal: Livelihood Team External: EMC
	Improvement in socio-economic status of vulnerable PAPs	Annually	External: EMC or Independent Evaluator
	Degree of livelihood restoration compared to baseline	Bi-Annually	Internal: M&E Team External: EMC

Appendix 1: Site Photographs

<table>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Proposed solar Site</td><td>Zero Point</td></tr>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Proposed Wind Project Site</td><td>Land use- Agriculture</td></tr>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Consultation with Farmers and Villagers – Pipali Village</td><td>Consultation with Solar Site Landowners</td></tr>
</table>

	
Consultation with Wind Site Landowners	Consultation with Wind Site Landowners
	
Consultation with Plantation landowners	Consultation with Plantation landowners
	
Consultation with Agriculture Labours	Consultation with Farmer – Bethapalli Village

	
Ongoing excavation on WTG GTY-050 N4	Ongoing foundation work on WTG GTY-048 N7

Appendix 2: List of Landowners Solar and BESS (up to 15th 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 3: List of Landowners Wind (up to 15th 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.*]