Program Safeguard Systems Assessment with Appendixes

Project Number: 50193-003
April 2020

India: Maharashtra Rural High Voltage Distribution System Expansion Program

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
CEA	-	Central Electricity Authority
CHS	-	construction health and safety
DT	-	distribution transformer
EC	-	environmental clearance
EAC	-	Expert Appraisal Committee
ESARF		environmental and social assessment and review framework
EHS	-	environmental health and safety
EIA	-	environmental impact assessment
EMP	-	environmental management plan
ESMS	-	environmental and social management system
GRM	-	grievance redress mechanism
HVDS	-	high voltage distribution system
HT	-	high tension
IEE	-	initial environmental examination
MERC	-	Maharashtra Electricity Regulation Commission
MoEFCC	-	Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change
MSEDCL	-	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.
NGO	-	non-government organization
OHE	-	occupational health and environment
OHS	-	occupational health and safety
PSSA	-	program safeguard system assessment
RBL	-	results-based lending
REA	-	rapid environmental assessment
SEIAA	-	State Environment Impact Assessment Authority
SHE	-	safety, health, and environment
SPCB	-	State Pollution Control Board
SSMR	-	semiannual safeguards monitoring report

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

PROGRAM SAFEGUARD SYSTEMS ASSESSMENT

A. Program Background

1. The state government of Maharashtra and Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) intend to undertake investments to provide all new grid connected agriculture connections through high voltage distribution systems (HVDSs). The state government of Maharashtra has requested that the Asian Development Bank (ADB) fund HVDS planning and development using ADB's result-based lending modality (RBL) to support HVDS in rural areas to supply agricultural customers. The executing agency of the program will be the Maharashtra Energy Department and MSEDCL. The interventions would be across the state in the regions of Vidarbha, Marathwada, Konkan, western Maharashtra, and northern Maharashtra. A program safeguard system assessment (PSSA) has been developed for the program; this document summarizes the key findings of the PSSA.[1]

2. The PSSA examines (i) the safeguard systems of the Government of India, Maharashtra state, and MSEDCL, and related implementation practices and capacities; and (ii) suggested safeguard program actions where gaps and weaknesses are found. The PSSA was undertaken by ADB in partnership with MSEDCL and builds on the existing knowledge and practices of MSEDCL, discussions with MSEDCL regarding ADBs' Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), and a specific analysis carried out during program preparation. The PSSA is based on document reviews, meetings and extensive discussions with MSEDCL, field investigations, and interviews with relevant stakeholders. The PSSA finds that the program triggers environment and involuntary resettlement safeguard principles under ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and is classified as category B for environment and involuntary resettlement, and category C for indigenous peoples.

3. The program activities include construction or upgrading of 121 33/11 kilovolt (kV) substations, 11 kV distribution lines, distribution transformers, and connections. A typical 33/11 kV new distribution substation will require about 1,600 square meters of land area. The substations will be mostly on government or public land but in some cases may also require private land. The 33/11 kV substations will be installed with modern equipment and technology including concrete foundations, steel structures, substation gantries, power transformers, firefighting arrangements, a control room with staff utilities, and fencing.

4. The 11 kV distribution lines under the program will consist of pole-mounted single circuit (3-phase) conductors. All 11 kV distribution lines will be installed along existing roads or unused land between agricultural plots. The poles will consist of round pre-stressed concrete poles 9 meters in height and spaced about 50 meters apart. The distribution transformers will be mounted on poles (with cross arms and insulators) at designated locations to support 3-phase conductors. Overhead ground wires will be installed for lightning protection. All insulators and fittings to be used by the program will conform to the international standard of the International Electrotechnical Commission. Design standards for all new 11 kV distribution lines will be in accordance with relevant international technical and environmental health and safety norms.

5. Routine monitoring and inspection during operations will ensure the required clearances of trees and structures below the line are maintained. Maintenance activities include the trimming of trees and vegetation and checking the lines' structural stability. Vegetation will be cleared

[1] Program Safeguard Systems Assessment (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 2 of the report and recommendation of the President).

manually, without the use of heavy equipment and herbicides.

B. Program Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks

1. Environmental Impacts

6. The program activities will be implemented in rural areas of Maharashtra State. Activities that would be classified as category A under ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) will not qualify for RBL support,[2] and safeguard screening guidance will be provided before first disbursement and applied by MSEDCL's zone and division offices. Activities located in or directly adjacent to key biodiversity areas or national protected areas—including wildlife sanctuaries or reserves, forests, and cultural heritage sites—will be excluded from the program scope through the application of the safeguard screening guidance. Therefore, the program will not affect environmentally or biologically sensitive areas. No forest clearance will be required by the program, because the expansion of the distribution network will occupy limited areas and will generally take place along existing roads and in agricultural fields with minimum disturbance to crops.

7. The program activities will not cause significant, irreversible, diverse, or unprecedented adverse environmental impacts. Potential construction-related impacts from pole and line installation include waste generation; soil erosion from site preparation activities; fugitive dust and other emissions (e.g., from vehicle traffic, land clearing activities, and materials stockpiles); noise and vibration from construction equipment and truck traffic; oil or fuel spills associated with construction equipment operation and fueling activities affecting soils and water bodies; and occupational and community health and safety hazards, including working at height and electrocution. Potential impacts during operation include waste generation (trimmed trees and replaced equipment), and oil spills or leaks from transformers. Potential risks to occupational and community health and safety include working at height and electrocution. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) have been banned globally, but there is a chance of contamination from oil in existing transformers that contains PCBs. All utilities in India (including MSEDCL) are taking steps in association with regional testing laboratories to test oil in existing transformers for PCB traces.

8. Additional stress on ground water availability is anticipated because the program will provide connections to agricultural consumers, which will lead to installation of additional agricultural pumps. The development of the water resource and installation of pumps are outside of the program scope. MSEDCL will select activity sites with adequate groundwater supplies and coordinate with irrigation department regarding the issuance of new agricultural connections; it will also coordinate with irrigation department programs including through the proposed pilot feeder for efficient electricity and water consumption.

2. Social Impacts

9. There will be no involuntary land acquisition or physical displacement as part of program activities. Impacts under the program are anticipated to be temporary and are considered minor. The program is need-based, and customer driven. MSEDCL will provide connections only to agricultural customers who desire an improved electricity supply. Investment costs (about $3,800

[2] An activity would be classified as category A under ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are irreversible, diverse, or unprecedented. Under ADB. 2013. *Piloting Results-Based Lending for Programs*. Manila, RBL for programs will exclude activities that would be classified as category A under the Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

per household) are mainly borne by MSEDCL (to be recovered through its revenue requirement from its customer base) and electricity bills are also subsidized (about ₹4 per kilowatt hour) by the government and other customer categories. The system is not provided to each household in the region (households are electrified under other programs) but only to agricultural applicants who have a need for electricity connections for irrigation, and voluntarily apply for the program.

10. If all 121 33/11 kV substations are new, a total of about 19.36 hectares (ha) would be required.[3] The land mostly consists of barren government land, which is usually procured through inter-departmental transfer. In instances where private land is required, the land is procured either through donation, or direct purchase through negotiated settlement. In the event a seller is not interested in donating or selling, or if negotiations fail, alternative land will be found by MSEDCL. In either instance, there will be no compulsory land acquisition.

11. Distribution lines will be carefully designed to follow existing road rights-of-way or public property. Impacts related to distribution lines are foreseen in terms of temporary loss of small-scale crops and some tall trees. These impacts will usually be avoided by restricting construction activities to the non-growing season and placing poles along the parcel boundary. In the case of marginal unavoidable impacts on trees or crop losses, the subproject will not proceed without the consent of the owner.

C. Safeguard Policy Principles Triggered

12. With respect to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), the program will (i) trigger all 11 environment policy principles; (ii) fully trigger 5 of 12 policy principles on involuntary resettlement, partially trigger 1 involuntary resettlement policy principle, and not trigger 6; and (iii) not trigger any indigenous peoples policy principles. The program's negative impact is anticipated to be minimal. The program is demand-driven, and there will be no deterioration of affected persons' livelihoods, or physical relocation. The program will have mostly temporary impacts such as loss of crops and trees during installations of distribution lines. The program area may cover some notified tribal areas (which will be determined during the detailed assessment), for which adequate consultations and assessment will be undertaken. The program will have no adverse impacts on indigenous peoples, their cultural identity, survival, cultural resources or livelihood systems. If there is any potential for adverse impacts on indigenous peoples, these will be avoided through screening and consultation activities.

Table 1. Safeguard Policy Principles Triggered

No.	Principle	Description
Environment		
1	Use a screening process for each proposed project, as early as possible, to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental assessment so that appropriate studies are undertaken commensurate with the significance of potential impacts and risks.	Triggered: screening and due diligence to be undertaken
2	Conduct an environmental assessment for each proposed project to identify potential direct, indirect, cumulative, and induced impacts and risks to physical, biological, socioeconomic (including impacts on livelihood through environmental media, health and safety, vulnerable groups, and gender issues), and physical cultural resources in the context of the project's area of influence. Assess potential transboundary and global impacts, including climate change. Use strategic environmental assessment where appropriate.	Triggered: impacts to be assessed using the template developed

[3] Each 33/11 kV substation would require about .16 ha of land: 121 x .16 ha = 19.36 ha.

No.	Principle	Description
3	Examine alternatives to the project's location, design, technology, and components and their potential environmental and social impacts and document the rationale for selecting the alternative proposed. Also consider the no project alternative.	Triggered: alternatives considered for site and location selection
4	Avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate, and/or offset adverse impacts and enhance positive impacts by means of environmental planning and management. Prepare an environmental management plan (EMP) that includes the proposed mitigation measures, environmental monitoring and reporting requirements, related institutional or organizational arrangements, capacity development and training measures, implementation schedule, cost estimates, and performance indicators. Key considerations for EMP preparation include mitigation of potential adverse impacts to the level of no significant harm to third parties, and the polluter pays principle.	Triggered: EMP to be prepared for each program including mitigation measures, budget and implementation arrangements
5	Carry out meaningful consultation with affected people and facilitate their informed participation. Ensure women's participation in consultation. Involve stakeholders, including affected people and concerned nongovernment organizations, early in the project preparation process and ensure that their views and concerns are made known to and understood by decision makers and considered. Continue consultations with stakeholders throughout project implementation as necessary to address issues related to environmental assessment. Establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected people's concerns and grievances regarding the project's environmental performance.	Triggered: consultations to be carried out among the stakeholders in the form of focus group discussions
6	Disclose a draft environmental assessment (including the EMP) in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected people and other stakeholders. Disclose the final environmental assessment, and its updates if any, to affected people and other stakeholders.	Triggered: draft program safeguard systems assessment (PSSA) disclosed; updated PSSA (if any) and monitoring reports to be disclosed
7	Implement the EMP and monitor its effectiveness. Document monitoring results, including the development and implementation of corrective actions, and disclose monitoring reports.	Triggered: EMP to be implemented and monitored
8	Do not implement project activities in areas of critical habitats, unless (i) there are no measurable adverse impacts on the critical habitat that could impair its ability to function, (ii) there is no reduction in the population of any recognized endangered or critically endangered species, and (iii) any lesser impacts are mitigated. If a project is located within a legally protected area, implement additional programs to promote and enhance the conservation aims of the protected area. In an area of natural habitats, there must be no significant conversion or degradation, unless (i) alternatives are not available, (ii) the overall benefits from the project substantially outweigh the environmental costs, and (iii) any conversion or degradation is appropriately mitigated. Use a precautionary approach to the use, development, and management of renewable natural resources.	Triggered: all sensitive areas to be avoided based on selection criteria
9	Apply pollution prevention and control technologies and practices consistent with international good practices as reflected in internationally recognized standards such as the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.[a] Adopt cleaner production processes and good energy efficiency practices. Avoid pollution, or, when avoidance is not possible, minimize or control the intensity or load of pollutant emissions and discharges, including direct and indirect greenhouse gases emissions, waste generation, and release of hazardous materials from their production, transportation, handling, and storage. Avoid the use of hazardous materials subject to international bans or phaseouts. Purchase, use, and manage pesticides based on integrated pest management approaches and reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides.	Triggered: international best practices including World Bank Group's EHS Guidelines for pollution prevention to be implemented
10	Provide workers with safe and healthy working conditions and prevent accidents, injuries, and disease. Establish preventive and emergency preparedness and response measures to avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, to minimize, adverse impacts and risks to the health and safety of local communities.	Triggered: occupational EHS provisions to be followed. Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited has health and safety provisions

No.	Principle	Description
11	Conserve physical cultural resources and avoid destroying or damaging them by using field-based surveys that employ qualified and experienced experts during environmental assessment. Provide for the use of "chance find" procedures that include a pre-approved management and conservation approach for materials that may be discovered during project implementation.	Triggered: program activities not to encroach on any cultural and/or heritage area
Involuntary Resettlement		
1	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	Triggered: screening procedure to be implemented and recorded
2	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.	Triggered: consultation process to be strengthened. Meaningful consultations to be carried out and recorded
3	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	Not Triggered: no loss of livelihood expected
4	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	Not Triggered: no physical displacement is foreseen, and any displacement will be excluded based on selection criteria
5	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.	Not Triggered: Landowners not regarded as vulnerable and no livelihood impacts expected
6	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.	Triggered: the negotiated acquisition to be properly recorded
7	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets.	Not Triggered: the applicants are not non-title holders
8	Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Not Triggered: resettlement plan is not required for results-based lending (RBL); PSSA has been prepared
9	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.	Not Triggered: resettlement plan is not required for RBL, draft PSSA has been disclosed

No.	Principle	Description
10	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	Partially triggered: Cost for land and PSSA implementation to be part of the budget
11	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	Triggered: compensation to be given before any displacement
12	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	Triggered: monitoring to be undertaken and semi-annual monitoring report to be submitted to the Asian Development Bank
Indigenous People – not applicable.		

[a] The EHS Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) and are referred to in the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework and in IFC's Performance Standards. The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are normally acceptable to the World Bank Group, and that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities at reasonable costs by existing technology.
Source: Asian Development Bank.

D. Diagnostic Assessment

1. Assessment Methodology and Resources

13. The assessment incorporated a review of government laws and regulations, MSEDCL guidelines, circulars and guidance; and other MSEDCL documents, such as manuals, standards bidding documents and technical specifications, and monitoring reports related to the program scope. Meetings and extensive discussions were held with key MSEDCL staff at headquarters in Mumbai, and with MSEDCL regional offices in Baramati (Pune district), Nasik (Nasik district), Latur (Latur district) and Amravati (Amravati district). During January 2019 field investigations of existing 11 kV distribution lines and 33/11 kV substations were conducted in Malegaon (Pune district), Chandwad (Nasik district), Astha (Latur district), Madhan (Amravati district); in addition, assessments were made of sites and locations of the 11kV distribution lines and four 33/11 kV proposed substation locations (one each from MSEDCL's four regional offices). Interviews were held with (i) state and district level environment agencies (e.g., Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board, and district forest departments); and (ii) community stakeholders, landowners, indigenous peoples, district and village offices. Consultation meetings were held with MSEDCL officials in Mumbai headquarters during October 2018, and January and February 2019. Public consultations in program areas were carried out regarding sample potential project sites, and additional consultations were also conducted that focused on women.

2. Environmental Policies Assessment

14. **Policy and legal frameworks.** India has a well-defined institutional and legislative framework for environment safeguards that consists of several acts, notifications, rules, and regulations to protect the environment and wildlife. The umbrella act in India is the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; a key instrument for environmental assessment is the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 (with its amendments). A complete list of all relevant regulations is provided in the PSSA (footnote 1).

15. The EIA Notification, 2006 and its amendments provide for conducting EIA studies and obtaining environmental clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change or

state environment impact assessment authority. The schedule of the notification provides criteria for classifying projects into A and B categories based on the magnitude and scale of the impacts associated with the projects and for incorporating environmental safeguards in the planning. Category A and B projects require environmental clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and state environment impact assessment authority. Power distribution projects are not listed as environmentally sensitive projects, and thus environmental clearance is not required. The forest clearance from Maharashtra State Forest Department is required only in forest areas.

16. **Maharashtra and Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited Practices.** MSEDCL is following environmental, health and safety mitigation measures specified in the government's Electricity Act, 2003 and associated laws and rules, including (i) the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) Regulations, 2010 (measures relating to safety and electric supply) and amendment Regulation 2015 (as amended time to time); (ii) CEA Regulation, 2011 (safety requirements for construction, operation and maintenance of electrical plants and electric lines); and (iii) Maharashtra Electricity Regulation Commission, Regulations, 2005 (electricity supply code and other conditions of supply).

17. When selecting sites for substations and optimal routing of distribution lines MSEDCL follows common practice and avoids environmentally sensitive areas. When selecting routes and sites, it ensures that these do not: (i) involve any human displacement or rehabilitation; (ii) affect any monuments of cultural or historical importance; (iii) threaten the survival of any community, with special reference to tribal communities; (iv) affect public utility services (e.g., schools); (v) pass through any forests, national parks, or wildlife sanctuaries; and (vi) infringe on areas with high ecological diversity.

18. During the due diligence site visits for the proposed RBL program, it was confirmed that all distribution lines are routed along roads, and substation sites are located on government-owned land. The existing substations are generally located away from habitation areas and surrounded by agricultural or open land owned by MSEDCL. There are no protected areas or forests within 2 km of the substations. The substation premises are properly fenced with barbed wire and well secured. The substation areas are generally clean and clear of any waste or garbage. Adequate water supply and proper drainage systems are provided in each substation. In some subdivision substations, there are facilities to collect and store transformer oil from failed transformers in drums. Where these facilities are not available at the subdivision level the transformer oil is transported to regional facilities. MSEDCL restricts the use of herbicides during tree trimming and clearing. When tree cutting is required, the necessary permits are obtained by MSEDCL from the forest department and local district administration.

19. MSEDCL conducts consultations with local communities and landowners when selecting locations for distribution systems, and particularly for substations. Local land administration and forest departments are also consulted before site selection is finalized. Records of these consultations are documented in the planning documents. MSEDCL has also established an effective complaints management system.

20. MSEDCL specify in its power system designs that transformers should not contain PCBs, and that electrical equipment including power circuit breakers containing sulfur hexafluoride must comply with the international standards (e.g., of the American National Standards Institute and International Electrotechnical Commission). MSEDCL's technical specifications also indicate that the transformers, capacitors, and other electrical equipment will not contain any PCBs.

21. There are two main environmental issues involved with the operation of the substations: (i) management of transformer oil from failed or damaged transformers, including spills and leaks; and (ii) handling and disposal of phased-out transformers and other electrical equipment. The services for maintenance and repairs of non-working transformers are provided by MSEDCL. MSEDCL hires an agency to repair the failed transformers, and third-party contractors certified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to handle hazardous waste remove the transformers from the MSEDCL premises; oil is first drained from the transmitters and placed in drums for filtration and reclamation. Approved vendors provide oil filtration and reclamation services and are licensed by the State Pollution Control Board to carry out oil reclamation activities at their facilities, and properly dispose of sledge and waste in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016. The vendors collect oil in drums and supply reclaimed oil to MSEDCL, which replaces the oil in the repaired transformers. Other wastes generated from existing feeder lines and substations include used conductors, damaged insulators, and poles. These wastes are generally recycled through auction by MSEDCL.

22. To address potential risks to workers' health and safety, MSEDCL established an occupational health and safety management system; this is included in MDEDCL's Safety Manual, which is strictly implemented, with penalties imposed on contractors for noncompliance. Each MSEDCL division office submits occupational health and safety and environmental performance reports to zone offices, which submit these to MSEDCL headquarters on a quarterly basis. MSEDCL also has a robust system through which its department of training and safety manages health and safety aspects for workers, staff and communities during facility construction, operation, and maintenance; the safety guidelines and manual are communicated to communities by the Department of Training and Safety, which was confirmed by local communities during consultations.

23. **Gaps identified.** Some regional offices do not prepare environmental documents for distribution lines as this is not mandatory; these regional offices lack information on the location of protected areas, and there is no proper demarcation that could be used for screening. Some contractors do not dispose of trimmed tree branches properly. Field investigations noted that, in some areas, distribution line safety clearances with neighboring houses and trees were not in accordance with the prescribed clearance standards, as structures were built, and trees grew or were planted after the installation of the distribution lines.

24. There are also general flaws with respect to waste management. Although MSEDCL zone and division offices submit quarterly environmental performance reports to headquarters, these focus on substations and do not cover distribution lines. Replaced equipment (such as poles and cables) accumulates at substation premises and warehouse sites, and most equipment is stored in open areas without soil protection. The current waste disposal system requires several verification and administrative procedures, which have resulted in disposal delays and storage at warehouses for up to 6 months. Field investigators also noted oil spills from replaced transformers at the substations and warehouse sites and areas where oil-draining activities were performed.

25. Based on the assessments undertaken, the environment safeguard system currently in place through the government's environmental laws and regulations generally complies with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) principles. However, MSEDCL needs to improve current practices by ensuring compliance with the government's environmental requirements, as well as General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines and Electric Power Transmission and Distribution (2007). MSEDCL must screen all program activities and obtain the necessary information regarding protected and key biodiversity areas to enable screening and exclusion of

activities in these areas. Environmental management can also be improved by preparing and implementing associated management procedures as required by government laws and regulations. The management of waste can be improved by: (i) cleaning up existing oil spills and ensuring spills or leaks on impermeable surfaces (bunded to 110%) to avoid contamination of soils; (ii) equipping substations and warehouse sites with oil containment and protection and/or emergency measures; (iii) improving the administrative process of asset and waste disposal; (iv) securing the appropriate permits for the storage and disposal of hazardous waste; (v) properly recording waste storage and disposal; and (vi) reviewing occupational health and safety records for incidents, and improvements needed to reduce minor, lost time, and fatal incidents. Community safety can be further enhanced through an awareness program about possible accidents, and regular trimming of trees around existing distribution lines.

3. Social Policies Assessment

26. **Policy and legal frameworks of India.** The Government of India has adopted the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013; the act will not be applied for the program as there will be no involuntary land acquisition of private land.

27. Section 67 and 68 of Part-VIII and Section 164 of part-XVII of the Electricity Act (2003) as amended in 2007 are relevant to substations. The Electricity Act makes provision for payment of compensation for acquiring land and refers that land will be acquired as per the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.[4] Part III of the Indian Telegraph Act (1885)[5] is applicable to transmission and distribution projects, and provides for payment of compensation for lines and towers as temporary impacts.

28. **Maharashtra state**. In 2015 the Maharashtra government decided to acquire private land directly through negotiation for public projects to avoid delays in land acquisition under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act. [6] Acquisition of private land for irrigation and other projects is done through negotiation and direct purchase based on Government Decision No. SANKIRNA-03/2015/Para.Kra.34/A-2 by the Government of Maharashtra of Revenue & Forest Department dated 12-5-2015.

29. **Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited Practices.** MSEDCL has issued circulars regarding land acquisition (CEC/Corp. off. Mum/Tech/956 17-08-2013) and (CE(Dist)/D-III/Req. of Land/28792 dated 17-07-2015) that specify its standard practice of preferring government-owned barren land for new 33/11 kV substations. MSEDCL approaches the appropriate government line department for departmental transfer of land to MSEDCL, with a transaction value of ₹1. Privately-owned land is purchased directly from landowners through negotiated settlement. MSEDCL advertises the need for land in local newspapers and receives requests from owners. After reviewing ownership documents, conducting joint measurement surveys, and receiving confirmation from neighboring owners, MSEDCL negotiates the rate with the owners. During the negotiation, the local revenue authority is involved in determining the base rate upon which rates are negotiated; and while there is no independent verification, the process itself requires different government officials' involvement with several layers of scrutinization.

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[4] This still refers to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 because the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 was enacted after the Electricity Act 2003; the Electricity Act 2003 still mentions Land Acquisition Act, 1894 although it is now null and void.

[5] Power to place telegraph lines and posts.

[6] S. Jog. 2015. *Business Standard.* Mumbai. Maharashtra govt decides to acquire land through negotiations.

There is no involuntary land acquisition for substation land. For distribution lines, MSEDCL does not have any stipulated guidelines to compensate for damage along the distribution lines; however, they deal with unforeseen impacts related to lines on a case-by-case basis with assistance from contractors.

30. **Gaps identified**: Maharashtra state government's 2015 decision to acquire private land for public projects directly through negotiation, together with MSEDCL circulars and practices, suggest there will be no expropriation based on eminent domain for the program. MSEDCL always opts for negotiated settlement when procuring land for substations and seeks alternatives if owners are not willing to sell. However, a number of gaps have been identified between MSEDCL's practices and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) principles on involuntary resettlement. There are no mandatory requirements to screen projects, carry out and record consultations, prepare resettlement plans for temporary damages, or give special attention to vulnerable groups; there are also no provisions for the non-titled. For distribution lines, there is no mechanism for assessment and compensation prior to construction. However, contractors do compensate for any damage to crops and trees during construction. Distribution line poles are erected on land for which no standard compensation mechanism exists. The process of compensation for rights-of-way is not documented and there is no provision for compensation for temporary damages. Distribution line projects are unlikely to affect the income and livelihood status of the affected persons.

4. Institutional Arrangement Assessment

31. **Institutional arrangements, staff, budget, and environmental health services-related procedures.** MSEDCL has a multi-layered institutional arrangement with a network of operations across Maharashtra. The MSEDCL organizational structure has four regional divisions, 16 zone offices, 46 circles, 147 divisions, 652 subdivisions, and 3,228 section offices. Project planning and execution is carried out by the Mumbai corporate office and regionally by regional director offices. Zone offices are responsible for substation and distribution line construction and operation. Each zone office contains circle offices that oversee constructing distribution lines and operating substations, and distribution lines. Each circle contains divisions and subdivisions that oversee customer services, including the maintenance of distribution lines within districts. Section offices oversee maintenance of distribution lines at village levels.

32. MSEDCL has two staff at its headquarters and two staff in its division offices dedicated to safeguards (environment and land acquisition) responsibilities. The headquarters' civil department oversees resettlement, while the department of training and safety oversees environment, health and safety across the state. Each division office has two staff members overseeing the implementation of health, safety, and environmental policies and handling screening and activity selection in terms of safeguards. Some divisions have one to three safety officers who monitor health and safety aspects. For the program, MSEDCL will include one representative from the civil department for resettlement and one representative from the department of training and safety responsible for environment in the project management unit. MSEDCL will also assign one engineer in each division level for implementation of the PSSA. For PSSA monitoring, the project management unit will have internal monitoring; consultants engaged under ADB technical assistance project will conduct independent monitoring. MSEDCL's concerned staff will be provided with orientation training under the technical assistance project on safeguards screening, planning, implementation, consultations, grievance redress, monitoring, and voluntary donation and negotiation.

33. **Weakness in implementation and effectiveness of the safeguard system.** The assessment found that the weak application of environmental regulations and CEA regulations

was an outcome of low staff awareness about the related regulatory framework and guidelines. Robust in-house refresher training is to be conducted regularly for MSEDCL staff to increase their awareness and ensure the proper implementation of safeguard requirements. Focal persons for environmental and social safeguards will be assigned at headquarters and in each unit (circle and division offices) to ensure compliance with the safeguard program actions. Necessary budgetary provisions have been made in the program towards capacity building.

34. **Grievance redress mechanism.** MSEDCL does not have a specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for safeguards, however, they have an overall grievance redress system that functions well, and is effective, transparent and accessible to the public. Currently, all consumers and beneficiaries are listed in MSEDCL's database and beneficiaries are made aware of their nodal officer. As such, the existing GRM is accessible to them. MSEDCL also a GRM function at the zone level, including a consumer grievance redressal forum. Efforts will be undertaken to make beneficiaries aware of the current GRM.

E. Safeguard Program Actions

35. Considering the diagnostic assessment, and the scope and scale of the impacts, a Safeguards Program Action Plan (SPAP) is proposed with specific indicators, targets, responsibilities, timeframes, and budget resources (summarized in Table 2). MSEDCL will be responsible for implementing these actions, which will be monitored by ADB during program implementation.

Table 2. Summary of Safeguard Program Action Plan

Item	Proposed Actions	Indicators
Environmental Actions		
1.	Ensure implementation of ESMS[a] with a secured budget	1. Activities are screened and selected as per the selection criteria.
		2. For activities with impacts and risks, due diligence is undertaken using the template developed, with results submitted to ADB through the SSMR.
		3. An EMP is included in the bidding document and contracts, is adequate to mitigate relevant risks, and is implemented as planned.
		4. Implementation of the ESMS and mitigation measures monitored and reported to ADB through the SSMR.
		5. If noncompliance is identified, corrective actions shall be proposed to ADB for review, and implemented.
		6. Adequate budget included in the project cost.
2.	Improve the environmental management	1. EMP implemented.
		2. Drainage system developed with impervious surface and drains; impermeable surfaces are 110% bunded for catching spills or leaks of fuel, oil, chemicals, and liquid wastes.
		3. Dust managed by sprinkling water.
		4. Noise managed by limiting working hours in daytime.
		5. Waste managed by qualified collector.
		6. Transformer oil treated and disposed of at licensed hazardous waste disposal facilities, and the process fully recorded.
		7. Vegetation recovering and replanting measure prepared and implemented.
2.	Enhance the management of occupational health and safety during construction, and	1. Occupational health and safety training provided, and incidents recorded and remedied.
		2. Awareness enhancement campaign conducted to prevent electric shock, with incidents are recorded and remedied.
		3. Safety notices posted on newly installed line and substations.

Item	Proposed Actions	Indicators
	community health and safety during operations	4. Daily monitoring on health and safety during installation, construction and operations undertaken
Social Actions		
1	Ensure implementation of ESMS with secured budget	1. Activities screened and selected as per the selection criteria
		2. For program activities with resettlement impacts, due diligence undertaken using checklist developed, with results submitted to ADB through the SSMR.
		3. Implementation of ESMS and mitigation measures monitored and reported to ADB through SSMR.
		4. If noncompliance is identified, corrective actions shall be proposed to ADB for review and implemented.
		5. Adequate budget secured in the project cost.
2	Procure land by voluntary donation and/or negotiated settlement	1. For voluntary donation and/or direct purchase through negotiated settlement, MSEDCL will follow the guidelines developed.
		2. Compensation for tree and crop losses due to installation of lines paid during construction in a phased manner.
General Actions		
1.	Meaningful consultation with affected people	1. Meaningful consultations carried out with the affected people and community that ensure participation of women and vulnerable groups.
		2. Consultation planned and recorded at subdivision level.
2.	Strengthen the capacity of the MSEDCL's program staff in terms of safeguards	1. Safeguard orientation provided to MSEDCL's program staff.
		2. A social specialist and an environmental specialist engaged.
		3. Qualified and experienced safeguards focal persons join the program management unit at headquarters and engineers at division level are assigned to implement the ESMS and SPAP.
3.	Monitor SPAP implementation	Implementation of the safeguard program action plan monitored, documented, and reported to ADB regularly through SSMR.
4.	Implement GRM	Complaints properly recorded with responses made in a timely manner.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, EMP = Environmental Management Plan, ESMS = environmental and social management system, GRM = Grievance Redress Mechanism, MSEDCL = Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited, SPAP = Safeguards Program Action Plan, SSMR = semi-annual safeguard monitoring report

[a] The screening checklist and due diligence form, generic EMP, monitoring template, consultation template, and guidelines for voluntary donation and direct purchase are developed and included in Appendix 3 -7 of the document.

Source: Asian Development Bank

F. CONCLUSION

36. The overall assessment indicates that the program will not have significant environment, involuntary resettlement or indigenous peoples impacts. However, some minor impacts are anticipated that need to be mitigated through appropriate action plans. MSEDCL, through its civil works contractors, will be responsible for mitigating any adverse environmental impacts through assessment of impacts and risks, and implementation of an environment management plan. Similarly, MSEDCL needs to address the issues related to land purchase for substations through negotiated settlement, and payment of compensation for temporary damages. A capacity building and enhancement program for designated MSEDCL staff who will be dealing with safeguards' issues is therefore proposed. Overall, there are no major sensitive safeguards issues foreseen under the program.

MSDECL's Circular for Land Acquisition and Identification

1-1. Land Acquisition

MAHA VITARAN
Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co.Ltd

Phone : 2647 42 11 (O)
2647 21 31 (O)
2644 37 62 (P)
Fax : 2647 28 66

Chief Engineer (Civil),
Corporate Office, Prakashgad
Ground Floor, Bandra (East),
Mumbai- 51

. CEC/Corp.off-Mum/Tech/ No - 9561 dt. 17 AUG 2013

CIRCULAR

Sub: – Acquisition of private lands through negotiation under various scheme projects.

Ref :- i) SEC/EMCC/BND/Tech/ 1735 dt. 06.05.2009.
ii) CE(C)/Coro.off-Mum/815 dt. 02.11.2010.

While processing the proposal for land acquisition through private negotiation and at the time of execution of sale deed/ taking over possession of land, the following points should be invariably observed by the concerned authorities.

1) Certificate of Talathi for non availability of Government land, in that area.

2) Advertisement in local newspaper to be published for inviting wide open offers from Pvt. land owners

3) Technical feasibility certificate and suitability of land from concerned Executive Engineer (O&M) from electrical point of view.

Suitability of land from civil point of view shall be given by Executive Engineer (C) stating the details like general ground nature, approach road on which land is situated, approx distance from city, remarks about encroachment (if any)

4) All required documents like 7/12, 6-A & 8-A extract (with proper verification at local level), Gut book map, Grampanchayat / local body NOC etc, be submitted.

5) Consent of land owner and his/her legal heirs, with 2 witness on Rs.100/- stamp paper (notarized)

6) Location (Demarcation) map of proposed land duly signed, showing actual site details e.g. approach, nallha, adjoining land owners etc.

7) Advocate's search report of title history of last 20 years by obtaining clear certificate of Advocate that proposed land having clear and marketable title and free from encumbrance. If in case of any encumbrance, land owner's affidavit should be separately obtained to clear the encumbrance, before execution of sale deed.

8) Zonal level negotiation committee report regarding negotiation of rate demanded by owner and finalized rate, shall be invariably submitted alongwith proposal. Wherever possible and in case of rate demanded by owner, if is on much

higher side than the market rate, the acceptance for negotiation shall be preferably obtained from local revenue SDO

8) Exact area of proposed plot shall be confirmed before execution of sale deed. **No land shall be taken into possession OR no sale deed to be executed before carrying out JMS.**

9) **Before execution of sale deed it should be verified that proposed land dose not fall under reservation of local bodies OR any statutory bodies.** Also in case of rehabitation land, prior permission from concerned authority, be obtained.

Before processing any proposal, confirm that land owner is not "Aadivasi" and he/she will not become landless, after purchase of said land.

10) Valuation of land should be based on ready recknor (copy of ready recknor to be enclosed). If there is difference in proposed rate with the rate of ready recknor, proper justification & due recommendations, needs to be submitted. Preferably valuation of land (on which stamp duty is to be paid) shall be obtained from concerned revenue Sub Registrar.

While justifying the proposed rate, both the rates i.e. agricultural and non-agricultural rates as per ready recknor, shall be brought on record.

Chief Engineer(C)
Bandra

Copy s.w.r.to-
1) The Managing Director, MSEDCL
2) Director (Operation) / (Projects), MSEDCL, Bandra.
3) Director (Finance), MSEDCL, Bandra
4) Executive Director (C.P), MSEDCL, Bandra
5) Executive Director (Projects), MSEDCL, Bandra
6) Chief Engineer Infra / APDRP / Distribution
7) Chief Engineer (O&M) in field O&M Zones.
8) Chief Investigation Officer, Dharavi.

Copy to-

1) All Superintending Engineer(C), / O&M / Infra
2) Executive Engineer (C), Civil Division, Bandra / Bhandup / Kalyan / Ratnagiri / Pune/ Baramati / Nashik / Nanded / Kolhapur /Jalgaon / Latur / Akola / Aurangabad / Ballarshah / Nagpur.

1-2. Land Identification

MAHAVITARAN™
Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.
(A Govt. of Maharashtra Undertaking)
CIN : U40109MH20055GC153645

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER (DISTRIBUTION)
Plot No.G-9, 'PRAKASHGAD', Prof. Anant kanekar Marg,
BANDRA (E), MUMBAI -400 051
Phone: (022)26472131/26474211 Fax: (022)26472937
E-mail : cedistmsedcl@gmail.com
Website : www.mahadiscom.in

CE(Dist)/D-III/Req. of Land/ 28792 **Date: 17.07.2015**

Circular

Sub: - Revised Guidelines for Requirement of adequate land for Distribution Transformer Centers and Substations while releasing connection to Residential/Commercial/Industrial etc. complexes/township/establishments, having multiple numbers of connections.

Ref:- 1) CE(Dist)/D-III/Circular/22197 dated 20.05.2008
2) CE (Dist)/D-III/15754 dated 06.06.2012
3) Urban Devp. Dept. GoM Notification no. TPS-1812/157/CR71/12/12/REC no 34/12/UD 13 dtd 21/11/2013
4) CE (Dist)/D-III/ Req. of Land/Committee/29454 dtd. 20.09.2014

In order to follow uniform practice, to avoid hardship to prospective consumers and to remove the difficulties in release of new connections of individual LT residential / Non domestic consumers, group of LT non domestic & residential complex , Agriculture consumers and LT industrial individual and group consumers the guidelines were issued vide reference circular (1).

Further, to determination of the load of residential and commercial premises of the complexes/societies and the requirement of adequate land for various types of Distribution transformer centers and various substation/switching stations were issued vide reference Circular (2).

A committee was formed to review the load growth, load pattern in different zones and areas, criteria of determination of load of residential and commercial premises in complexes and adequacy of the land required for various types of distribution transformer centers, HV & EHV sub-station/ switching station required to accommodate the load demand. A committee in view of the regulatory provisions/ State Govt. notifications studied the mentioned aspects in three categories of Cities/Towns viz. 1) Mumbai Metropolitan Area, Pune & Nagpur 2) Municipal Corporation Areas 3) Other than Municipal Corporation areas.

After a review and approval of competent authority, the following revised guidelines are hereby issued in subject matter.

A) Determination of Load of Residential /Commercial/ industrial premises in complexes / establishments

On receipt of such application, the Total load of such Complexes/establishment shall be determined.

The criteria of Load calculation of categories are revised as follows. The load shall be assessed accordingly.-

Sr. No.	Class of premises	Connected load/ Sq.Mtr. carpet area.
1	Residential	**75** W/Sq. Mtr.
2	Commercial with central air-conditioning	**200** W/Sq. Mtr.
3	All other Commercial establishments	**150** W/Sq. Mtr.
4	For all other categories	**Load actual mentioned in application /A1 form**

B) Determination of capacity of Distribution Transformer/s for complexes

The estimated category wise load shall be determined considering, the following diversity factor

Sr. No.	Class of premises		Diversity Factor
1	Residential	Carpet area upto & including 500 sq.ft.	**1.5**
		Carpet area above 500 sq.ft.	**2.5**
2	Commercial with central air-conditioning		**1.5**
3	All other Commercial establishments		**1.5**
4	Other categories		**1.5**

The transformer capacity shall be determined considering the effective load so determined.

C) Determination of Requirement of Sub-station for Residential/commercial / industrial complexes/establishments

1) 22/11 kV & 33/11 kV Substation

i. If the load of complex/township/group establishments etc. is more than 5 MVA in Mumbai Metropolitan Area, Pune, Nasik, Aurangabad, Thane, Nagpur & more than 3 MVA in all other area but up to and including 20 MVA; 33/11kV or 22/11kV substation of appropriate capacity shall be proposed. If the load is more than 10 and upto 20 MVA; two feeders of 10 MVA each capacity shall be proposed.

ii. Power supply to the complex/township/group establishments etc. shall not be allowed through Switching Stations **except** in extreme circumstances where if in EHV sub-station no space for 22kV Bay for separate feeder requires to release the load to complex/establishment is available and if it is technically feasible to release the load on existing nearby feeder.

iii. In this case, concerned Superintending Engineer, O & M Circle after examining all the possible alternatives for establishment of substation and due verification of the proposed switching station will forward the proposal with justification to the concerned Chief Engineer (O&M Zone).

iv. Concerned Chief Engineer,(O&M) Zone will forward the proposal with recommendation along with rationale to The Chief Engineer (Distribution), Corporate office for the approval of competent authority i.e. Director (Operations).

2) EHV Substation

If the load of complex/township/group establishment etc. is more than 20 MVA EHV substation of appropriate capacity shall be proposed.

D) Requirement of Land for establishment of Distribution Transformer centre/s

Sr. No.	Type of DTC	Suitable Land requirement
1	Distribution transformer centre (Indoor)	**25 Sq. Mtr.**
2	Distribution transformer centre (Outdoor)	**25 Sq. Mtr.**
3	Distribution transformer centre(compact)	**10 Sq. Mtr.**

Note:

a) As per DCR Mumbai 1991 the minimum land provision for one DTC is 5mtr X 5mtr i.e. 25 sq.mtr. with max. Height 5 mtr.

b) Necessary clearances to be maintain/observed as per latest CEA Regulations while establishment of Distribution transformer centers. Especially in case of Indoor DTC adequate Height of the ceiling shall be maintained.

E) Requirement of Land for establishment of Sub-station & Switching Station

1. Suitable Land requirement for installation of various types of sub-station

Sr. No.	S/Stn	Land Requirement
1	GIS 22/11 or 33/11 KV opted under DDF	600 Sq. Mtr.
2	Indoor 22/11 or 33/11 KV for metropolitan and corporation area	For one Power transformer:1200 Sq. Mtr.
3	Indoor 22/11 or 33/11 KV for metropolitan and corporation area	For Two Power transformer:1500 Sq. Mtr.
4	Hybrid 22/11 or 33/11 KV (22or 33 kV outdoor and 11kV indoor) for metropolitan and corporation area	2800 Sq. Mtr
5	Outdoor 22/11 or 33/11KV	4000 Sq. Mtr.
6	Outdoor 22 KV Switching station	2800 Sq. Mtr.
7	Indoor 22 KV Switching station for metropolitan and corporation area	600 Sq. Mtr.
8	Indoor/Outdoor/GIS EHV Substation	As per the requirement of MSETCL

Note:

Chief Engineer (O&M) is authorized to take a decision regarding requirement of Indoor 22/11 or 33/11 KV instead of Hybrid Substation 22/11 or 33/11 KV (22or 33 kV outdoor and 11kV indoor) for metropolitan and corporation area.

2. As per the provisions in MERC (Electricity Supply Code and Other Conditions of Supply) Regulations 2005 and Various Standardized Development Control and Promotion Regulations of Urban Development Department, Government of Maharashtra, it is the responsibility of the Developer/Builder /Owner/Applicant to provide the adequate developed land required for Establishment of Distribution transformer Centre/s and sub-station.

Applicant may be requested to make available the required suitable piece of land for the Establishment of distribution network for providing the power supply to the establishment by way of lease agreement of Rs 1/- annually for the period of 99 years.

3. If land is not suitable for feeder outlets then developer shall carryout trench work with suitable stack and trench covers as per approval by MSEDCL.

4. The Developer/Builder /Owner/Applicant can option under DDF to develop, erect and commission substation and necessary allied infrastructure for getting power supply for his establishment either by paying 1.3% supervision charges towards estimated cost to MSEDCL or by 100% payment to MSEDCL for establishing the said work mentioned.

5. If Developer/Builder /Owner/Applicant provides the required land to MSEDCL and MSEDCL develops, erects and commissions substation and necessary allied infrastructure, then it shall be treated as Non-DDF.

6. On receipt of the application for requirement for such power supply and after determination of the requirement of DTC or Substation,

i. If the land required is for Distribution transformer centre/s only, then concerned Executive Engineer (O & M) Division along with Sub-division Incharge shall visit the site for finalization of the location.

ii. If the land required is for 33/11 or 22/11 kV Sub-station along with Distribution transformer centres, then Concerned Superintending Engineer (O & M) Circle, The Executive Engineer (O & M) Division along with Sub-division In charge shall visit the site for finalization of the location.

iii. If the land required is for EHV Sub-station then concerned Superintending Engineer (O & M) Circle along with concerned Superintending Engineer (Civil) zone MSETCL shall visit the site for finalization of the location.

7. Development in Phased Manner :

The following procedure shall be followed for releasing the power supply in case of the Development of Complexes/Township/establishments is approved in phased manner

- If in case the approved plan of development is in phased manner and if Determined load of phase-I is up to and including 20 MVA, same procedure shall be followed as mentioned above.
- If In case Phase-I's determined load or determined cumulative load of phase-I and additional phase is more than 20MVA, then EHV substation shall be proposed by following the above procedure.

8. In circumstances of non availability of adequate land / scarcity of land at applicants premises, Developer may provide to MSEDCL/MSETCL

- The land from Amenity Space after fulfillment of required necessary compliances of Local Bodies (Municipal Corporation, Municipal council etc.) by making payment at their end to the local authority

OR

- The alternate desired land in nearby area with mutual agreement as a relief to existing substation on which prospected applicant's load considered. In such case, Developer shall either bear the total estimated cost of infrastructure or shall develop such infrastructure required for diversion of the load from the existing substation and to release the load of developer as per the provisions MERC (Electricity Supply Code and Other Conditions of Supply) Regulations 2005 as amended from time to time.

9. In case, Developer/Builder/Applicant spares and hand over the required land for Substation/Switching station for releasing of power supply to the Complexes/ Township/establishments and afterwards in future demands additional power supply and if the total determined load (as per above mentioned procedure) is up to and including 20 MVA; No additional land for substation/switching station shall be demanded from same Developer/Builder/Applicant.

10. In case if Group of Developers/ Builders/Applicants in close vicinity (i.e. having adjacent plots and common boundaries) with common approved plan are ready to spare and hand over common single piece of required land for substation/switching station; MSEDCL shall allow this and no separate land shall be demanded from individual Developer/Builder/ Applicant from this group.

11. Other Instructions:

a. The temporary connection/construction meter shall be released only after earmarking of required land and leasing the same to MSEDCL.
b. The temporary connection/construction meter shall be released by using pre-paid meter only.
c. Necessary safety Rules and regulations shall be observed as per latest CEA Regulations for all the Indoor/outdoor/ compact type substation, any substations in the basement using dry type transformers and all such electrical installations.
d. The delay or non release of power supply due to non compliance of the necessary provision/s in the circular shall be at the risk and cost of developer/Builder/Owner/ applicant.
e. In case of new consumer (coming later) the expenditure needs to shared in proportion subject to availability of capacity.
f. Also, the DDF (First developer) will give a undertaking allowing to use the infra subject to payment by new developer.

All the Field officers are directed to follow the guidelines strictly from immediate effect

17/7/15

Chief Engineer (Distribution)

Copy to: As per mailing List

Records of Consultations

CONSULTATION: 01

Particulars	Responses
Village	Astha
Tehsil/Mandal	Chakor
District	Latur
Existing feeder or proposed feeder	Existing feeder SS
Type of Area	Rural
Have you heard about the project or Do you have any information about the project?	We have some information regarding the proposed project that separate transformer will be provided to the farmers free of cost
What is your opinion about this project?	Project is beneficial for the farmers as pumps can be operated without any disturbance. Issues such as low voltage, overloading problem will be minimised after the proposed project.
Do you support this project?	Full support
Total households in the village and how many approximately have agriculture land and what is the average landholding size?	Total population-4029, Total Household-782, Total land-1600 hector, 95% farmer
Are all houses electrified and if yes then what is average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption	100% are electrified under Saubhayya Yojna
Are there separate agriculture connections in the village and if yes then what is the percentage of farmers who have existing agriculture connections	No separate connection
How many agricultural pumps do you have in your village	389 pumps
Out of the total agricultural pumps how many are electrified and how many are run on diesel?	100% electrified pumps
What is the average horsepower of the pumps	3HP-40% 5HP-60%
How many farmers depend on one pump and how they manage. Who is responsible for getting the pump installed and maintenance including the payment of electricity bill	Single farmer on one pump
How many hours of electricity you get for your pump and how much you pay monthly?	In day time-8 Hours, Night time-10 Hours, 3HP-average-1000 Rs, 5HP-1500Rs
How much land can be irrigated with an average size of horsepower pump	2Hectors per Pump
How much expenditure does it take for a diesel-based pump to run for one hour and how many hours on an average, it is run	3000 Rs quarterly for 5Hp 4000 Rs quarterly for 7.5Hp
Do you think electrified pump will be beneficial and if yes then please share how	100% beneficial
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Jewar, Wheat, Sugarcane, Gram, Soyabean, Tuar Dal
Do you face any problem regarding current electric supply as far as home connection and agriculture connections are concerned?	Low voltage, overloading caused regular fault, damaged DTC regularly, costly for repairing and time taking, and it affects crops
Do you think that the Project is necessary	The proposed project is necessary for the farmers

Particulars	Responses
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	In case of fault in DTC who will be responsible for repairing
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Better management system required for maintenance
The Project is about new agricultural connection through new feeders and new substations. There might be loss of crops and trees during construction. Would you volunteer to cooperate with the MSEDCL during construction?	No loss of crops/ land/ trees etc.
Also, the proposed new land which may be government or privately owned. Would you volunteer to donate or sell the land for the Project?	Private land provided by the local farmers already processed for land acquisition
Do you expect any kind of compensation if there is loss to land or crops or trees (which is negligible) during construction? MSEDCL wants your cooperation in this regard for no compensation. What is your thought on this since the project will be for your development?	Yes, cash compensation already negotiated by the MSEDCL
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land acquisition	Cash
Specifically, what concerns/issues do you have on the implementation of the project?	No
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Only positive impacts foreseen by the project. 50% income will be increased due to the project, and farmer condition will become better
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	No negative impacts
How safe do you think or consider the distribution feeder?	100% safe in all aspects
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	Fencing in and around the DTC required
How long have you been living in this area	By Birth
Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area? If yes, how far and what is the name of tribe group and what is their number of households etc.	No such people living in this area
Environment	
Protected areas (national park, protected forest, religiously sensitive sites, historical or archaeological sites), if any	No protected land
Access to the forest land and the use of the forest land (if any)	No forest land
Current environmental conditions in the area – air, dust, noise conditions in the area.	Current environmental condition is clean, no pollution is foreseen
Will the project sitting adversely impact the water or soil resource in the locality	No
Type of trees in the area: Fruit/non fruit/forest/ rare/endangered species etc.	Neem, Babool
Wild, endemic, endangered animals in the area.	Wild pig
Shortage of water for human consumption, irrigation, and how extensive are they?	No rain from last 6 year properly so during summer season shortage of water noticed

Particulars	Responses
What is the general ground water level in this area and does the ground water used for drinking water purpose? Do you think agriculture pumps will have negative impact on ground water being used for drinking water?	300' 500' ground water level. The agriculture pumps will not impact the ground water
What is your prime source of drinking water? And what are the other sources of drinking water?	Bore well, piped water by Gram panchayat, Ganjur wadi- Reserve wire (pond)
Any conflicts on water use rights and social impacts?	No conflicts on water use rights and social impacts
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	Blood pressure and Sugar is very common these days. Sub centre facility available in the village. In case of any emergency people use to visit Latur civil hospital.
Is the consultation useful	The consultation is very useful
Would you support and participate during the implementation of Project	The local people would like to support
Any other Suggestions if any	Water available but due to low voltage pumps cannot operate for lifting water from the well Overloaded DP (20-25 pumps on one DTC) not functioning properly

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS = Total 12 (Male- 12 and Female=0)

#	**Name**	**Age**	**Sex**	**Education**	**Occupation**
1	Mr Sawata Pundu Mali	50	M	10th	Sarpanch
2	Mr Bhandan aming Rathod	45	M	illiterate	Farmer
3	Mr Vaijnath Hanmant Gaikwad	32	M	12th	Farmer
4	Mr Tukaram Vishwanath Pawar	35	M	10th	Farmer
5	Mr Maruti Gaikwad	50	M	10th	Farmer
6	Vijay Pandurang Mali	50	M	10th	Farmer
7	Manik Namdeo Mule	50	M	7th	Farmer
8	Arun Hariba Kamale	45	M	10th	Farmer
9	Dyaneshwar Hanmant Patil	40	M	12th	Farmer
10	Mr Shabir Shaikh	48	M	10th	Farmer
11	Mr Kamlakar Gaikwad	44	M	10th	Farmer
12	Mr Sanjay Jadhav	46	M	BSC	VDO

PHOTOGRAPHS

CONSULTATION: 02

Particulars	Responses
Village	Gharni
Tehsil/Mandal	Chakur
District	Latur
Existing feeder or proposed feeder	Proposed Feeder
Type of Area	Rural
Have you heard about the project or Do you have any information about the project?	Local people heard about the project, official shared information about the project land for SS already provided by the Gram panchayat newspaper
What is your opinion about this project?	Proposed project is beneficial for the farmers, low voltages pump cannot run during season, overloaded cause transformer regularly failed,15-30 days repair
Do you support this project?	100% support
Total households in the village and how many approximately have agriculture land and what is the average landholding size?	Total population-5500, Total Household-1500, Total farmer-1000, Labour-500, Average land holding total 7000 acre
Are all houses electrified and if yes then what is average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption	100% Under Saubhayya Yojna
Are there separate agriculture connections in the village and if yes then what is the percentage of farmers who have existing agriculture connections	250 Separate agriculture connection
How many agricultural pumps do you have in your village	250 pumps
Out of the total agricultural pumps how many are electrified and how many are run on diesel?	100% agriculture pumps are electrified only no diesel pump sets in the operation
What is the average horsepower of the pumps	5HP-80% 7.5HP-20%
How many farmers depend on one pump and how they manage. Who is responsible for getting the pump installed and maintenance including the payment of electricity bill	1pump/ Farmers
How many hours of electricity you get for your pump and how much you pay monthly?	In day time-8 Hours, Night time-10 Hours, Average monthly 1000 Rs/HP
How much land can be irrigated with an average size of horsepower pump	5HP-5Acre, 7.5 HP-7 Acre
How much expenditure does it take for a diesel-based pump to run for one hour and how many hours on an average, it is run	3000 Rs quarterly for -5Hp 4000 Rs quarterly for 7.5Hp
Do you think electrified pump will be beneficial and if yes then please share how	Electrified pump is beneficial for the farmers then diesel pump it is cheaper and easy to manage
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Soybean, Tuar, Wheat, Red Gram, Jawar, Sugarcane
Do you face any problem regarding current electric supply as far as home connection and agriculture connections are concerned?	Day and night supply, not regular and time table not proper, repairing of transformer is not easy, tripping is regular, 12-15 farmers depend on DTC
Do you think that the Project is necessary	Very Necessary
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	No issue about the project

Particulars	Responses
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	N/A
The Project is about new agricultural connection through new feeders and new substations. There might be loss of crops and trees during construction. Would you volunteer to cooperate with the MSEDCL during construction?	No loss of crops/ land/ trees etc.
Also, the proposed new land which may be government or privately owned. Would you volunteer to donate or sell the land for the Project?	Private land provided for the sub-station land acquisition about to complete
Do you expect any kind of compensation if there is loss to land or crops or trees (which is negligible) during construction? MSEDCL wants your cooperation in this regard for no compensation. What is your thought on this since the project will be for your development?	Compensation demanded and given by the Electricity Board
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land acquisition	Negotiated with land owner
Specifically, what concerns/issues do you have on the implementation of the project?	No
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Income will be increased, multiple crops possible and production may increase due to better irrigation
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	No negative impacts
How safe do you think or consider the distribution feeder?	Safe 100% in all aspects
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	N/A
How long have you been living in this area	By Birth
Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area? If yes, how far and what is the name of tribe group and what is their number of households etc.	No such people living in this area
Environment	
Protected areas (national park, protected forest, religiously sensitive sites, historical or archaeological sites), if any	No protected land
Access to the forest land and the use of the forest land (if any)	No forest land
Current environmental conditions in the area – air, dust, noise conditions in the area.	Current environmental condition is clean, no kind of pollution foreseen
Will the project sitting adversely impact the water or soil resource in the locality	No
Type of trees in the area: Fruit/non fruit/forest/ rare/endangered species etc.	Neem, Babool
Wild, endemic, endangered animals in the area.	No
Shortage of water for human consumption, irrigation, and how extensive are they?	Not in the village water availability is sufficient and quality of water is good
What is the general ground water level in this area and does the ground water used for drinking water purpose? Do you think agriculture pumps will have negative impact on ground water being used for drinking water?	200'-300' Water level for the bore well
What is your prime source of drinking water? And what are the other sources of drinking water?	Piped water supply, gram panchayat, filter water supply, bore well water

Particulars	Responses
Any conflicts on water use rights and social impacts?	No conflicts on water use rights and social impacts
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	No health problem, sub centre available in the village, PHC available at Chakur and Civil hospital is available at Latur
Is the consultation useful	The consultation is very useful
Would you support and participate during the implementation of Project	The local people would like to support and participate as per requirement
Any other Suggestions if any	Feeder Demanded for Drinking water supply

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS = Total 12 (Male- 12 and Female=0)

#	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation
1	Sudhakrsopan	47	M	9th	Sarpanch
2	Balasaheb Bhagwanrao Shinde	62	M	Illiterate	Farmer
3	Ashok Gangaram Chinte	65	M	12th	Business
4	Ramdas Sakharam Chawad	48	M	MA	Farmer
5	Vyakatrao Vasantrao Pahi	55	M	12th	Farmer
6	Prakash Dnyanoba Pore	35	M	Illiterate	Farmer
7	Rajender Hanmant Kamble	40	M	10th	Farmer
8	Gopal Shinde	70	M	Illiterate	Farmer
9	Navnath Driyanoba Khatuke	30	M	11th	Farmer
10	Balchander Tanajirao Pahi	52	M	BCOM	Farmer
11	Sanjay Raghunath Shingril	25	M	12th	Farmer
12	Anand Govindrao Shinde	66	M	BSC	Farmer

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CONSULTATION: 03

Particulars	Responses
Village	Malegaon Khurd
Tehsil/Mandal	Baramati
District	Pune
Existing feeder or proposed feeder	Existing feeder
Type of Area	Rural
Have you heard about the project or Do you have any information about the project?	Local people heard about the project, official visit regularly in the village
What is your opinion about this project?	Work is under progress very good for the farmers, enough and better electricity will affect positively will help the income of the farmers with more crops and production
Do you support this project?	100% support
Total households in the village and how many approximately have agriculture land and what is the average landholding size?	Average 2 acre- 5-acre land holding size
Are all houses electrified and if yes then what is average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption	100% houses electrified, 24 hours single phase
Are there separate agriculture connections in the village and if yes then what is the percentage of farmers who have existing agriculture connections	470 AG Connection
How many agricultural pumps do you have in your village	475 Agriculture pumps available
Out of the total agricultural pumps how many are electrified and how many are run on diesel?	100% agriculture pumps are electrified only no diesel pump sets in the operation
What is the average horsepower of the pumps	Average 3HP-5HP
How many farmers depend on one pump and how they manage. Who is responsible for getting the pump installed and maintenance including the payment of electricity bill	At present one farmer depends on one pump; farmer is responsible for getting the pump installed and maintenance including the payment of electricity bill
How many hours of electricity you get for your pump and how much you pay monthly?	Average 8-10 hours, Average monthly bill 3-5Hp is 3000 quarterly
How much land can be irrigated with an average size of horsepower pump	Average 3-5 Acre/ pump
How much expenditure does it take for a diesel-based pump to run for one hour and how many hours on an average, it is run	
Do you think electrified pump will be beneficial and if yes then please share how	Yes, the electrified pump will be beneficial to increase the income of the farmers
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Wheat, Maize, onion, Sugarcane, Vegetable
Do you face any problem regarding current electric supply as far as home connection and agriculture connections are concerned?	Agriculture connection voltage problem regular fault, DTC burnt a major problem today
Do you think that the Project is necessary	Yes, useful for better cultivation
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	Local objection for Right of way 10-15% only depend on personal relation specially for small farmers, theft problem, problem of the service provider

Particulars	Responses
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Want local level committee formation
The Project is about new agricultural connection through new feeders and new substations. There might be loss of crops and trees during construction. Would you volunteer to cooperate with the MSEDCL during construction?	10*10 and pump house required but no loss of any crops, trees due to the project
Also, the proposed new land which may be government or privately owned. Would you volunteer to donate or sell the land for the Project?	Government land (E class), Non usable land (GP) proposed by the local gram panchayat for the existing sub-station
Do you expect any kind of compensation if there is loss to land or crops or trees (which is negligible) during construction? MSEDCL wants your cooperation in this regard for no compensation. What is your thought on this since the project will be for your development?	Already settled
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land acquisition	N/A
Specifically, what concerns/issues do you have on the implementation of the project?	No
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	By the separate DTC regular enough with high voltage power/ current available cropping patterns may change and production will increase up to 50% ultimately income of the farmers will increase
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	No negative impacts
How safe do you think or consider the distribution feeder?	Safe 100% in all aspects
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	Fencing in and around the DTC required
How long have you been living in this area	By Birth
Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area? If yes, how far and what is the name of tribe group and what is their number of households etc.	No such people living in this area
Environment	
Protected areas (national park, protected forest, religiously sensitive sites, historical or archaeological sites), if any	Kohina Dam-170km no protected area near the village
Access to the forest land and the use of the forest land (if any)	No forest land
Current environmental conditions in the area – air, dust, noise conditions in the area.	Dust, air pollution by sugar factory, but not panic situation
Will the project sitting adversely impact the water or soil resource in the locality	No
Type of trees in the area: Fruit/non fruit/forest/ rare/endangered species etc.	Neem, Babool
Wild, endemic, endangered animals in the area.	No
Shortage of water for human consumption, irrigation, and how extensive are they?	No shortage of water for human consumption but for the irrigation possible

Particulars	Responses
What is the general ground water level in this area and does the ground water used for drinking water purpose? Do you think agriculture pumps will have negative impact on ground water being used for drinking water?	200' for irrigation 30'-50' for well
What is your prime source of drinking water? And what are the other sources of drinking water?	Piped water supplies available through the bore well
Any conflicts on water use rights and social impacts?	No conflicts on water use rights and social impacts
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	Blood pressure and Sugar is very common these days. Government hospital available in Baramuti 7 km
Is the consultation useful	Useful come to know in detail about the project
Would you support and participate during the implementation of Project	The local people would like to support and participate as per requirement
Any other Suggestions if any	Training time to time regarding the use of new HVDS project Management committee required to run smoothly

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS = Total 5 (Male- 5 and Female=0)

#	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation
1	Nand Kumar Eknath Kal	61	M	10th	Farmer
2	Nikhil Suresh Raskar	29	M	MSC	Service
3	Kale Suraj Suresh	30	M	Diploma	Farmer
4	Popat rajaram Bharani	62	M	Primary	Farmer
5	Mr Baborajaram bharani	70	M	7th	Farmer

PHOTOGRAPHS

CONSULTATION: 04

Particulars	Responses
Village	Karhawagaj
Tehsil/Mandal	Baramati
District	Pune
Existing feeder or proposed feeder	Proposed Feeder
Type of Area	Rural
Have you heard about the project or Do you have any information about the project?	Heard about the proposed project but not in details
What is your opinion about this project?	Current electric supply 8 hours but not full voltage supply always problem
Do you support this project?	Full support gram sabha passed
Total households in the village and how many approximately have agriculture land and what is the average landholding size?	Total population-3368, Total Household-1000, 80% farmer,2 acre to 5-acre average land holding
Are all houses electrified and if yes then what is average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption	8% house electrified: 24 hours of electricity available
Are there separate agriculture connections in the village and if yes then what is the percentage of farmers who have existing agriculture connections	500 connection
How many agricultural pumps do you have in your village	500 agriculture purpose
Out of the total agricultural pumps how many are electrified and how many are run on diesel?	All pump run by electricity only
What is the average horsepower of the pumps	3HP-70% 5HP-30%
How many farmers depend on one pump and how they manage. Who is responsible for getting the pump installed and maintenance including the payment of electricity bill	One farmer depends on one pump
How many hours of electricity you get for your pump and how much you pay monthly?	8 hours in day time, 10 hours in night
How much land can be irrigated with an average size of horsepower pump	2-5 acre/ pump
How much expenditure does it take for a diesel-based pump to run for one hour and how many hours on an average, it is run	
Do you think electrified pump will be beneficial and if yes then please share how	100% electrified
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Wheat, jwari, maize, onion, sugarcane
Do you face any problem regarding current electric supply as far as home connection and agriculture connections are concerned?	Low voltage, breakdown, fault and burnt of DTS a major problem
Do you think that the Project is necessary	Very necessary for the farmers for their improvement
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	No issue about the project
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	N/A

Particulars	Responses
The Project is about new agricultural connection through new feeders and new substations. There might be loss of crops and trees during construction. Would you volunteer to cooperate with the MSEDCL during construction?	No loss of crops/ land/ trees etc.
Also, the proposed new land which may be government or privately owned. Would you volunteer to donate or sell the land for the Project?	Government land for the sub-station proposed and passed by the gram panchayat
Do you expect any kind of compensation if there is loss to land or crops or trees (which is negligible) during construction? MSEDCL wants your cooperation in this regard for no compensation. What is your thought on this since the project will be for your development?	N/A
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land acquisition	N/A
Specifically, what concerns/issues do you have on the implementation of the project?	No
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Only positive impacts foreseen in this project for the farmers and farming it will help to increase income of the farmers
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	No negative impacts
How safe do you think or consider the distribution feeder?	The distribution feeder is 100% safe
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	N/A
How long have you been living in this area	By Birth
Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area? If yes, how far and what is the name of tribe group and what is their number of households etc.	No such people living in this area
Environment	
Protected areas (national park, protected forest, religiously sensitive sites, historical or archaeological sites), if any	No protected land
Access to the forest land and the use of the forest land (if any)	2km (Karhawagaj) 30-40-acre land belong to the forest department
Current environmental conditions in the area – air, dust, noise conditions in the area.	No pollution, no issue regarding the environment
Will the project sitting adversely impact the water or soil resource in the locality	The project will not sitting adversely impact the water or soil resource iin the locality
Type of trees in the area: Fruit/non fruit/forest/ rare/endangered species etc.	Neem, Babool
Wild, endemic, endangered animals in the area.	No
Shortage of water for human consumption, irrigation, and how extensive are they?	March-May, water scarcity noticed. Very hard to manage, commercial water supplies available during that time
What is the general ground water level in this area and does the ground water used for drinking water purpose? Do you think agriculture pumps will have negative impact on ground water being used for drinking water?	300' bore well 50' well Ground water is good
What is your prime source of drinking water? And what are the other sources of drinking water?	Piped water, well lift water (individual)

Particulars	Responses
Any conflicts on water use rights and social impacts?	No conflicts on water use rights and social impacts
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	Good health condition no chronic disease prevalent in this area civil hospital available at Baramati 8 km
Is the consultation useful	People got aware in details after this consultation
Would you support and participate during the implementation of Project	Full support and would like to participate during the implementation of the project
Any other Suggestions if any	Installation of DTS should be completed within 6 months

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS = Total 11 (Male- 11 and Female=0)

#	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation
1	Sadashiv B Nale	55	M	7th	Farmer
2	Popatrao S Gawade	48	M	BA	Farmer
3	Nitin A Mulmule	38	M	12th	Farmer
4	Appasaheb S Bangale	52	M	BA	Farmer
5	Tejmal A Gujamani	51	M	12th	Farmer
6	Shashikant Shrirang	50	M	10th	Farmer
7	Mahesh D Nale	31	M	10th	Farmer
8	Nitin P Gawade	31	M	MA	Farmer
9	Pramod D Gawade	25	M	BA	Farmer
10	Tushar G Nale	19	M	12th	Farmer
11	Kiran K Nale	23	M	B Com	Farmer

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CONSULTATION: 05

Particulars	Responses
Village	Ganoor
Tehsil/Mandal	Chanwad
District	Nasik
Existing feeder or proposed feeder	Existing feeder
Type of Area	Rural
Have you heard about the project or Do you have any information about the project?	Fully aware, information about the project shared with the local people
What is your opinion about this project?	New project, regular problem, low voltage, breakdown, power cut disturbed the farming specially during agriculture peek time
Do you support this project?	Demand from the farmers at large scale full support
Total households in the village and how many approximately have agriculture land and what is the average landholding size?	Total population-3500, Total Household-800, 10-15% landless 3to 5-acre average land holding
Are all houses electrified and if yes then what is average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption	100% household electrified 20 hours with power cut
Are there separate agriculture connections in the village and if yes then what is the percentage of farmers who have existing agriculture connections	450 connection
How many agricultural pumps do you have in your village	450 agriculture pumps
Out of the total agricultural pumps how many are electrified and how many are run on diesel?	100% electrified pumps only
What is the average horsepower of the pumps	
How many farmers depend on one pump and how they manage. Who is responsible for getting the pump installed and maintenance including the payment of electricity bill	One farmer depends on one pump
How many hours of electricity you get for your pump and how much you pay monthly?	8 hours in day time, 10 hours in night, average quarterly 1000-2000 Rs for 3HP- 3000 Rs for 5 HP
How much land can be irrigated with an average size of horsepower pump	2acre/ pumps due to less water available
How much expenditure does it take for a diesel-based pump to run for one hour and how many hours on an average, it is run	
Do you think electrified pump will be beneficial and if yes then please share how	Yes
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Onion, tomato, maize
Do you face any problem regarding current electric supply as far as home connection and agriculture connections are concerned?	Power cut 2-3 hours, low voltage, load shedding due to overloading in case of fault take more time to repair
Do you think that the Project is necessary	Necessary it will benefit the farmer low cost and improve irrigation
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	pump run during rainy season, over loading problem

Particulars	Responses
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Pump used only for 6 months but billing 12 months HP tariff, minimum fix charge or unit by charge demanded, fixed charge 1HP-150 Rs
The Project is about new agricultural connection through new feeders and new substations. There might be loss of crops and trees during construction. Would you volunteer to cooperate with the MSEDCL during construction?	No loss of crops/ land/ trees etc.
Also, the proposed new land which may be government or privately owned. Would you volunteer to donate or sell the land for the Project?	Land belong to gram panchyat and gram panchayat already passed for the project
Do you expect any kind of compensation if there is loss to land or crops or trees (which is negligible) during construction? MSEDCL wants your cooperation in this regard for no compensation. What is your thought on this since the project will be for your development?	No compensation demanded
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land acquisition	N/A
Specifically, what concerns/issues do you have on the implementation of the project?	No
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Separate DTC will be helpful to run the pumps properly with proper voltage without any fault
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	No negative impacts
How safe do you think or consider the distribution feeder?	The distribution feeder is 100% safe
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	N/A
How long have you been living in this area	By Birth
Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area? If yes, how far and what is the name of tribe group and what is their number of households etc.	Bheel-50HH, Muslim 40HH
Environment	
Protected areas (national park, protected forest, religiously sensitive sites, historical or archaeological sites), if any	Forest land at Ganoor at 2km but no plantation, barren, desert land
Access to the forest land and the use of the forest land (if any)	Under forest department
Current environmental conditions in the area – air, dust, noise conditions in the area.	No issue of environment
Will the project sitting adversely impact the water or soil resource in the locality	No
Type of trees in the area: Fruit/non fruit/forest/ rare/endangered species etc.	Neem, Babool
Wild, endemic, endangered animals in the area.	Deer in forest land Kalvit , Sanbher
Shortage of water for human consumption, irrigation, and how extensive are they?	500' water supply by gram panchayat / jeevan pradhikaran
What is the general ground water level in this area and does the ground water used for drinking water purpose? Do you think agriculture pumps will have negative impact on ground water being used for drinking water?	Bore well by PWD Water is not suitable for drinking. Yes, after installation of pump under new project ground water may go down
What is your prime source of drinking water? And what are the other sources of drinking water?	Piped water weekly supplied

Particulars	Responses
Any conflicts on water use rights and social impacts?	No conflicts on water use rights and social impacts
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	No health facility, Civil hospital, private clinic available at Chanwad 4 km, Sugar and blood pressure
Is the consultation useful	Very useful in terms of awareness
Would you support and participate during the implementation of Project	The local people would like to support and participate as per requirement
Any other Suggestions if any	Due bills should not be left, as this increase the discrimination among the farmers and no development possible

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS = Total 6 (Male- 6 and Female=0)

#	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation
1	Vilash Thakare	52	M	MA Bed	Govt Service
2	Akil Patel	56	M	BSC Bed	Farmer
3	Popat Watpade	35	M	SSC	Farmer
4	Sambhaji Thakare	58	M	Illiterate	Farmer
5	Kalash Thakare	48	M	SSC	Farmer
6	Ragendra Thakare	50	M	SSC	Farmer

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CONSULTATION: 06

Particulars	Responses
Village	Tisgaon
Tehsil/Mandal	Chanwad
District	Nasik
Existing feeder or proposed feeder	Proposed under HVDS
Type of Area	Rural
Have you heard about the project or Do you have any information about the project?	The local people are aware about the proposed project, time to time local official came and shared the information regarding the project
What is your opinion about this project?	100% beneficial for the local farmers, overloaded transformer always create problem
Do you support this project?	Land already selected and proposal of land already passed by the gram panchayat at present land acquisition at final stage
Total households in the village and how many approximately have agriculture land and what is the average landholding size?	Total population-1352, Total Household-300, Total farmer-300 minimum 2acre-5acre average land holding
Are all houses electrified and if yes then what is average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption	10% household not electrified under process, 20-21 hours
Are there separate agriculture connections in the village and if yes then what is the percentage of farmers who have existing agriculture connections	Total DTC 14 Existing-15-20 Farmers at one DTC
How many agricultural pumps do you have in your village	275 total pumps mostly 3-5 HP
Out of the total agricultural pumps how many are electrified and how many are run on diesel?	Only 2 pumps run by diesel
What is the average horsepower of the pumps	3-5HP
How many farmers depend on one pump and how they manage. Who is responsible for getting the pump installed and maintenance including the payment of electricity bill	Separate farmer at 1 pump
How many hours of electricity you get for your pump and how much you pay monthly?	Day times 8 hours with low voltage, trip regular, night -10 hours, 15-20 days repairing time
How much land can be irrigated with an average size of horse power pump	2 acre/ pump (3HP)
How much expenditure does it take for a diesel-based pump to run for one hour and how many hours on an average, it is run	3HP quarterly-2000/month 5HP quarterly-3000/month
Do you think electrified pump will be beneficial and if yes then please share how	50% more production possible by the proposed project, more crops possible at present only single crops
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Maize, Onion, Wheat, Red Gram
Do you face any problem regarding current electric supply as far as home connection and agriculture connections are concerned?	Low voltage, regular fault, overloading is the major problem
Do you think that the Project is necessary	100% necessary it should be completed priority basis without delay

Particulars	Responses
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	Maintenance time if any fault occurs and response by the agency/ electricity board
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Regular visit by the line men and agency will decrease the problems
The Project is about new agricultural connection through new feeders and new substations. There might be loss of crops and trees during construction. Would you volunteer to cooperate with the MSEDCL during construction?	No such loss observed for DTC no land required manageable
Also, the proposed new land which may be government or privately owned. Would you volunteer to donate or sell the land for the Project?	Government land proposed for the project and gram panchayat already proposed and passed
Do you expect any kind of compensation if there is loss to land or crops or trees (which is negligible) during construction? MSEDCL wants your cooperation in this regard for no compensation. What is your thought on this since the project will be for your development?	No demand of compensation by the gram panchyat due to public interest project
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land acquisition	N/A
Specifically, what concerns/issues do you have on the implementation of the project?	No
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Without any disturbance farmers can run the pumps, new crops possible after this project, production will increase rate may increase
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	No negative impacts
How safe do you think or consider the distribution feeder?	The distribution feeder is 100% safe but need to cover fencing around the DTC properly
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	N/A
How long have you been living in this area	By Birth
Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area? If yes, how far and what is the name of tribe group and what is their number of households etc.	Bheel-70(ST), living in the village
Environment	
Protected areas (national park, protected forest, religiously sensitive sites, historical or archaeological sites), if any	No protected land
Access to the forest land and the use of the forest land (if any)	No forest land
Current environmental conditions in the area – air, dust, noise conditions in the area.	No issue of environment
Will the project sitting adversely impact the water or soil resource in the locality	No
Type of trees in the area: Fruit/non fruit/forest/ rare/endangered species etc.	Neem, Babool
Wild, endemic, endangered animals in the area.	Deer, Peacock
Shortage of water for human consumption, irrigation, and how extensive are they?	Only during the summer water availability very less from last 6 years no proper rain in the area

Particulars	Responses
What is the general ground water level in this area and does the ground water used for drinking water purpose? Do you think agriculture pumps will have negative impact on ground water being used for drinking water?	500' water level, ground water is good for drinking
What is your prime source of drinking water? And what are the other sources of drinking water?	Piped water by Jeevan Pradhikaran weekly
Any conflicts on water use rights and social impacts?	No conflicts on water use rights and social impacts
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	Chandwad 8 Km only health facility available
Is the consultation useful	Useful
Would you support and participate during the implementation of Project	Full support and would like to participate during the implementation of the project
Any other Suggestions if any	Want the proposed project in less time

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS = Total 11 (Male- 11 and Female=0)

#	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation
1	Daulod Madi	35	M	12th	Sarpanch
2	Shankarn v Gangurde	55	M	12th	Sarpanch
3	Shivaji Nikam	62	M	12th	Farmer
4	Bhikaji kedu Gangurde	71	M	8th	Farmer
5	Ganesh Vinayak Gangurde	32	M	12th	Farmer
6	Ashok Rajnath Gangurde	45	M	10th	Farmer
7	Vijay Vasant Gangurde	35	M	10th	Farmer
8	Maruti Namdev Gangurde	60	M	5th	Farmer
9	Khandu Kisan Mali	34	M	10th	Farmer
10	Vinayak waman Gangurde	70	M	5th	Farmer
11	Jayram Baburao Sonawme	41	M	12th	Farmer

PHOTOGRAPHS

CONSULTATION: 07

Particulars	Responses
Village	Madhan
Tehsil/Mandal	Chandur- Bazar
District	Amarawati
Existing feeder or proposed feeder	Existing Feeder
Type of Area	Rural
Have you heard about the project or Do you have any information about the project?	Heard by official
What is your opinion about this project?	Very good project, through separate at present in case of fault all pumps stopped automatically
Do you support this project?	100%
Total households in the village and how many approximately have agriculture land and what is the average landholding size?	Total population-1800, Total Household-300, Total farmer, average land holding less than 5 acres
Are all houses electrified and if yes then what is average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption	10% new settled household not having connection, power supply 24 hours
Are there separate agriculture connections in the village and if yes then what is the percentage of farmers who have existing agriculture connections	Total 250, separate agriculture connection already provided
How many agricultural pumps do you have in your village	250 pumps
Out of the total agricultural pumps how many are electrified and how many are run on diesel?	100% electrified pumps only
What is the average horsepower of the pumps	5HP-80% 7.5HP-20%
How many farmers depend on one pump and how they manage. Who is responsible for getting the pump installed and maintenance including the payment of electricity bill	Two pumps/ farmer, single farmer only
How many hours of electricity you get for your pump and how much you pay monthly?	Day time 8 hours, night 10 hours
How much land can be irrigated with an average size of horsepower pump	5acre/ pump by 5 HP
How much expenditure does it take for a diesel-based pump to run for one hour and how many hours on an average, it is run	Quarterly 3500 Rs
Do you think electrified pump will be beneficial and if yes then please share how	Yes, very beneficial
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Orange, Cotton, Wheat, Red gram, Soybean, Water Melon, Banana
Do you face any problem regarding current electric supply as far as home connection and agriculture connections are concerned?	Everything is fine now but in the night time no timing low voltage fault problem
Do you think that the Project is necessary	Necessary
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	Labour problem during night, not available, create problem
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	More power supply in day time only

Particulars	Responses
The Project is about new agricultural connection through new feeders and new substations. There might be loss of crops and trees during construction. Would you volunteer to cooperate with the MSEDCL during construction?	no kind of loss
Also, the proposed new land which may be government or privately owned. Would you volunteer to donate or sell the land for the Project?	Government land for Substation no issue gram panchayat already proposed
Do you expect any kind of compensation if there is loss to land or crops or trees (which is negligible) during construction? MSEDCL wants your cooperation in this regard for no compensation. What is your thought on this since the project will be for your development?	No expecting any kind of compensation
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land acquisition	N/A
Specifically, what concerns/issues do you have on the implementation of the project?	No
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Income will increase through the proper irrigation, fault can be reduced, more useful
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	Repairing, maintenance by the single framer a major issue
How safe do you think or consider the distribution feeder?	No problem regarding the safety
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	N/A
How long have you been living in this area	By Birth
Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area? If yes, how far and what is the name of tribe group and what is their number of households etc.	ST -10 household, Gond, Takonkar, Thakur
Environment	
Protected areas (national park, protected forest, religiously sensitive sites, historical or archaeological sites), if any	No protected land
Access to the forest land and the use of the forest land (if any)	No forest land
Current environmental conditions in the area – air, dust, noise conditions in the area.	No pollution, no issue regarding the environment
Will the project sitting adversely impact the water or soil resource in the locality	No
Type of trees in the area: Fruit/non fruit/forest/ rare/endangered species etc.	Neem, Babool
Wild, endemic, endangered animals in the area.	After 10 km state started wild pig, deer available
Shortage of water for human consumption, irrigation, and how extensive are they?	During rainy season shortage of water observed but not extensive
What is the general ground water level in this area and does the ground water used for drinking water purpose? Do you think agriculture pumps will have negative impact on ground water being used for drinking water?	150' ground water available, no negative impact on ground water
What is your prime source of drinking water? And what are the other sources of drinking water?	Bore well water, Dam water not functioning due to no payment

Particulars	Responses
Any conflicts on water use rights and social impacts?	Yes, but not at large scale in case of any major fault water not available, at substation water available but not allowed to take water
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	No issue of health
Is the consultation useful	useful
Would you support and participate during the implementation of Project	100% support
Any other Suggestions if any	Overloading DP should be separated Want immediate connection who have already applied for 2 years back

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS = Total 3 (Male- 3 and Female=0)

#	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation
1	Arun Gangurde	35	M	5th	Farmer
2	Sachin Vishnu Pise	39	M	BA	Farmer
3	Bhushan Dilip Rao Ghuikhedkar	31	M	BA	Farmer

PHOTOGRAPHS

CONSULTATION: 08

Particulars	Responses
Village	Beloda
Tehsil/Mandal	Chandur- Bazar
District	Amarawati
Existing feeder or proposed feeder	Proposed
Type of Area	Rural
Have you heard about the project or Do you have any information about the project?	Not heard before
What is your opinion about this project?	Very good project for the farmers it will positively affect, and farmers can get power supply without any problem now due to overload not useful during the peak agriculture season
Do you support this project?	100%
Total households in the village and how many approximately have agriculture land and what is the average landholding size?	Total population-5200, Total Household-1180, Total farmer-950, average land holding 2- 5 acres
Are all houses electrified and if yes then what is average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption	100% electrified, 24 hours current available for the domestic use
Are there separate agriculture connections in the village and if yes then what is the percentage of farmers who have existing agriculture connections	AG consumer 500+, Average DTC -100KV-10-12, 63KV-7-8, total AG DTC-30
How many agricultural pumps do you have in your village	500+ legal, new pending connection -100
Out of the total agricultural pumps how many are electrified and how many are run on diesel?	100% electrified pumps only
What is the average horsepower of the pumps	5HP-10% 7.5HP-90%
How many farmers depend on one pump and how they manage. Who is responsible for getting the pump installed and maintenance including the payment of electricity bill	Single farmer on one pump
How many hours of electricity you get for your pump and how much you pay monthly?	Day time 8 hours, night 10 hours
How much land can be irrigated with an average size of horsepower pump	4acre land can be irrigated with 5 HP pump
How much expenditure does it take for a diesel-based pump to run for one hour and how many hours on an average, it is run	Quarterly 3000 Rs- 5HP, 4000 Rs 7.5HP
Do you think electrified pump will be beneficial and if yes then please share how	Yes, problem regarding the pump can be solved and more hours of pump can be run for irrigation
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Cotton, Soybean, Tuar, Red gram, Wheat, Onion
Do you face any problem regarding current electric supply as far as home connection and agriculture connections are concerned?	Breakdown, Low voltage, LT line pole- not maintained
Do you think that the Project is necessary	DP Box- not maintain properly very necessary
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	Timing of repairing and maintenance big issue for separate farmer

Particulars	Responses
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Time table for current supply regularity
The Project is about new agricultural connection through new feeders and new substations. There might be loss of crops and trees during construction. Would you volunteer to cooperate with the MSEDCL during construction?	No
Also, the proposed new land which may be government or privately owned. Would you volunteer to donate or sell the land for the Project?	No issue
Do you expect any kind of compensation if there is loss to land or crops or trees (which is negligible) during construction? MSEDCL wants your cooperation in this regard for no compensation. What is your thought on this since the project will be for your development?	No need of compensation due to land belongs to government
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land acquisition	N/A
Specifically, what concerns/issues do you have on the implementation of the project?	No
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Agriculture pump can be run with no problem, more useful for cultivation, new crops can be harvested
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	No negative impacts
How safe do you think or consider the distribution feeder?	100% safe
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	Need fencing properly around the DTS and Pumps only
How long have you been living in this area	By Birth
Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area? If yes, how far and what is the name of tribe group and what is their number of households etc.	ST-40-50HH (Takonkar, Gond)
Environment	
Protected areas (national park, protected forest, religiously sensitive sites, historical or archaeological sites), if any	At 150 Kw
Access to the forest land and the use of the forest land (if any)	3.74-acre forest land available in the village but not in use by the department of forest
Current environmental conditions in the area – air, dust, noise conditions in the area.	No issue of environment
Will the project sitting adversely impact the water or soil resource in the locality	No
Type of trees in the area: Fruit/non fruit/forest/ rare/endangered species etc.	Neem, Babool
Wild, endemic, endangered animals in the area.	Wild pig, Blue Bull, Deer found in this area
Shortage of water for human consumption, irrigation, and how extensive are they?	Dam water supply for drinking, Bore well, well-20+
What is the general ground water level in this area and does the ground water used for drinking water purpose? Do you think agriculture pumps will have negative impact on ground water being used for drinking water?	Water level-200' salty water, no negative impact on ground water

Particulars	Responses
What is your prime source of drinking water? And what are the other sources of drinking water?	Dam water supply for drinking purpose for other sources of water is bore well
Any conflicts on water use rights and social impacts?	Not any type of conflicts on water
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	Good health, not any health issue
Is the consultation useful	Very useful, came to know about the project in details
Would you support and participate during the implementation of Project	Full support without any condition
Any other Suggestions if any	Want good services in case of any fault.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS = Total 11 (Male- 6 and Female=5)

#	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation
1	Arun Gondekar	43	M	BA	Farmer
2	Sucheta M Raut	32	F	12th	Farmer
3	Sarda P Khawak	40	F	12th	Farmer
4	Savita M Wanare	32	F	10th	Farmer
5	Dipali A Gondekar	33	F	Graduate	Farmer
6	Savitu M Gharade	42	F	Graduate	Farmer
7	Swapnil	35	M	10th	Farmer
8	Sachin N Pawade	37	M	12th	Farmer
9	Mangesh D Raut	41	M	10th	Farmer
10	Gaurav P Zugade	32	M	12th	Farmer
11	Marotrao P Nimkar	51	M	BA	Farmer

PHOTOGRAPHS

GENDER CONSULTATION-1

Particulars	Responses
Village	Gharni
Open the discussion with an 'ice-breaker', a question which is easy to answer and begins to put people at ease. Ask each person: "Where do you live and how long have you lived there?"	From 30-35 years living in this village
Ask a further question to warm up: "What do you like most about living in this area?"	All facilities available like electricity, drinking water, health facilities, transport and education facilities
Initiate the discussion by asking the group on their primary occupation?	Household activities, agriculture work, a few women run small shop in the village
Please tell us as to how you spend your time (daily routine)? (Try to probe whether they get leisure time and what are the activities they usually do during the leisure hours.	No leisure time, restless life for the rural women, especially during the crop season
Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	For development and better livelihood, education is must for all, education change the lifestyle especially to the girl/women
Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	Secondary average education level, economic status, social status is good
Types of education facilities (formal and non-formal education, its distance) available in the village / neighborhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-school, primary, elementary and secondary/higher secondary). Try to know access and services to the girls.	Primary school/Middle school/ High school available in the village, Secondary and collage at Chakur-8Km
Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	Today non enrolment and dropout case not foreseen all facilities available almost free of cost, due to government scheme for the student it is possible
Perceived importance of girl's education reasons for sending/not sending girls to school	Earlier no school and conservative lifestyle and fully depend on agriculture are the reasons for not sending girls to school, but now a day situation changed facilities of school and opportunity of employment motivating the girls for education
Type of engagement of children in household activities (try to know about the girls) for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	After 8th-10th passed, water fetching, cleaning, washing started as per choice not forcefully, no child labor in the practice in the community, priority of getting education for boys and girls equally

Particulars	Responses
Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women that must be revived /encouraged. (Try to probe the skills those are economically productive for the women).	Embroidery work specially for curtain, papad making, parlor, Tailoring, skill available and helping the local women in the income generation
What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, locations of trainings if any, for pursuing vocational courses by women of your community? Also probe for the barriers from the family side, (like lack of time, etc)	Lack of facility provider vocational training and opportunity of job afterwards a major barrier
Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area? (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	Total-20SHG-10years, Dairy, Business, Finance, Cultivation started by the SHG but not at large scale
Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property in the community, like houses, land, etc. probe for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights.	Equal ownership of the property in the community no type of partiality foreseen
Please tell us what are the nature of jobs mainly performed by the women of your community? (Try to probe for besides household work their engagement in government / private sectors, small scale business, agriculture, animal husbandry).	Agriculture/Small enterprises, job in the government, private sector mainly performed by the women
Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. (Try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing). What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	100 Rs less paid
Is the woman who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money? (Try to probe the pattern of using the money earned, part saved, used for them, etc.)	Yes, the women who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money as per requirement and choice, but practically any decision taken after discussion with each other

Particulars	Responses
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non-earning women? (How).	Equal and very important role the women playing in the decision-making process of the household
Is there any form of inequality or the cases of male dominating the women in the decision-making process at the household level? Please try to probe for the different household decisions and the role of the women (Decisions may be financial matters, education & health care of the child, purchase of assets, day to day activities, on social functions and marriages).	No case of male domination observed and not in the practice generally any decision taken with mutual understanding
Is there any community-based organization (like NGO's, SHGs, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, probe what are the activities those organizations are performing, what is the role of the women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).	No NGO, SHG working in the village
Do the women of your community are members of any political bodies, like Pradeshiya Sabhas, Provincial Councils etc. what role played by them in terms of their involvement and participation. Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	Total 13 ward, 7 wards fixed for female, all parties have the gram panchyat/ taluka level wing for the women the women participation is at high level
General health facilities available and the perceived satisfaction on the quality of services (government and private) & affordability	No specific health facility available in the village, all facilities are available at civil hospital Chakur-8km
Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community, is there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? Probe for the problems and the facilities available for the treatment.	No commonly prevalent disease among the community
Is there any provision of special health care services available near to your village/ neighborhood? Probe for the nearest maternity and child health care facilities available, problems faced and the perception on the quality of care.	108, PHC with all kind of health care services available nearest maternity and child health care facilities available with good quality of service

Particulars	Responses
Do the women feel safe in going outside in the neighborhood during daytime? Also probe for the situation during the nighttime. What are the problems or fears they perceived for their movements?	100% safe, no fear perceiving for their movement day or night
Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence at their home? If yes probe for the reasons.	Among the uneducated families 5% of the total women are facing any kind of domestic violence
Is the system of dowry being prevalent among your community? Do the women of your community feel insecure for getting their girls married due to the reasons of dowry? What are the problems and challenges they perceive for this system?	Ratio of boys and girls reduced today so dowry is not prevalent among the community
Do you participate in the agriculture activities?	The women participate equally in the agriculture activities
Do you think that electrification of agricultural pump will be beneficial	100% beneficial urgent need, no need of loan after this project
How will it be beneficial to the women engaged in agricultural activities	After the proposed project agriculture activities increase due to better irrigation facilities
General Remarks if any	Very urgently required for the farmers, it will increase the income of the farmers

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Village	Gharni		
	Name	**Relation wigh HH**	**Occupation**
1	Mrs Sangita Dnyanoba Waghmare	Daughter in law	Housewife
2	Rajabai Parlhad Kambale	Daughter in law	Housewife
3	Sangita Shivmutri Swami	Daughter in law	Housewife
4	Shital Vinayak Waghmare	Daughter in law	Housewife

PHOTOGRAPHS

GENDER CONSULTATION-2

Particulars	Responses
Village	Karhawagaj
Open the discussion with an 'ice-breaker', a question which is easy to answer and begins to put people at ease. Ask each person: "Where do you live and how long have you lived there?"	Living in this area after marriage at least 25-30 years
Ask a further question to warm up: "What do you like most about living in this area?"	On side road, near the district headquarter, all basic facilities available, school, hospital available near the village
Initiate the discussion by asking the group on their primary occupation?	Primary occupation of the local women are household activities and agricultural activities during the crop season
Please tell us as to how you spend your time (daily routine)? (Try to probe whether they get leisure time and what are the activities they usually do during the leisure hours.	Most of the time spend on household activities, they hardly get leisure time always busy in the household activities
Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	Education is very important without education one cannot live better
Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	10^{th}-12^{th} average education level in the village
Types of education facilities (formal and non-formal education, its distance) available in the village / neighborhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-school, primary, elementary and secondary/higher secondary). Try to know access and services to the girls.	Primary school-4, middle/high school- Anjangaon-2km
Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	No case of non-enrolment and dropout today parents are now taking interest for sending their children. The schools have many schemes which are motivating the parents to sending to school
Perceived importance of girl's education reasons for sending/not sending girls to school	Everybody understands the importance of girl's education as they become more educated and independent.
Type of engagement of children in household activities (try to know about the girls) for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	after 10-14 age/years to learn household like cleaning, washing its started but not forcefully no child labor practice in the community

Particulars	Responses
Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women that must be revived /encouraged. (Try to probe the skills those are economically productive for the women).	No special skills
What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, locations of trainings if any, for pursuing vocational courses by women of your community? Also probe for the barriers from the family side, (like lack of time, etc)	Baramati- Tailoring, Beauty Parlor Courses available, no free of cost training available
Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area? (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	No Ngo
Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property in the community, like houses, land, etc. probe for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights.	Equal ownership of the property in the community no type of partiality foreseen
Please tell us what are the nature of jobs mainly performed by the women of your community? (Try to probe for besides household work their engagement in government / private sectors, small scale business, agriculture, animal husbandry).	Agriculture work, caring and helping in dairy/ allied activities performed by the women the women running small business and working private and government offices
Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. (Try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing). What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	Yes, inequality seen male paid at least 100rs more wages then the women
Is the woman who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money? (Try to probe the pattern of using the money earned, part saved, used for them, etc.)	Yes, the women who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money

Particulars	Responses
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non-earning women? (How).	The women play very important role in the decision-making process of the household with the help of male counterpart but vary among earning and non-earning women
Is there any form of inequality or the cases of male dominating the women in the decision-making process at the household level? Please try to probe for the different household decisions and the role of the women (Decisions may be financial matters, education & health care of the child, purchase of assets, day to day activities, on social functions and marriages).	No male domination in the community all type of decision taken after mutual understanding
Is there any community-based organization (like NGO's, SHGs, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, probe what are the activities those organizations are performing, what is the role of the women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).	No Ngo working in this area, SHG formed 10 years before total 15 groups actively working 55 propose at large scale, loan and training provided by the group
Do the women of your community are members of any political bodies, like Pradeshiya Sabhas, Provincial Councils etc. what role played by them in terms of their involvement and participation. Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	Yes, gram panchayat reserve seats for the women the women are the members of the political party and participation observed
General health facilities available and the perceived satisfaction on the quality of services (government and private) & affordability	Asha worker working well, civil hospital Baramati, providing all facilities, the service is satisfactory
Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community, is there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? Probe for the problems and the facilities available for the treatment.	No commonly prevalent disease among the community
Is there any provision of special health care services available near to your village/ neighborhood? Probe for the nearest maternity and child health care facilities available, problems faced and the perception on the quality of care.	No special health care service available in the village all service available only at Baramati civil hospital

Particulars	Responses
Do the women feel safe in going outside in the neighborhood during daytime? Also probe for the situation during the nighttime. What are the problems or fears they perceived for their movements?	100% safe, no fear perceiving for their movement day or night
Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence at their home? If yes probe for the reasons.	No domestic violence at their home living peacefully with happiness
Is the system of dowry being prevalent among your community? Do the women of your community feel insecure for getting their girls married due to the reasons of dowry? What are the problems and challenges they perceive for this system?	Cash and gold given by the girl's parents as dowry but not panic or insecure situation
Do you participate in the agriculture activities?	Yes, all are involved in the agriculture activities as per their requirement
Do you think that electrification of agricultural pump will be beneficial	Through the proposed project at large level benefit possible to improve agriculture activities
How will it be beneficial to the women engaged in agricultural activities	it will generate more employment for the local agriculture labor specially for women
General Remarks if any	The proposed project is very helpful for the farmers it will helpful to increase farmers income permanently

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Village	Karhawagaj		
#	Name	Relation with HH	Occupation
1	Mrs Priyanka N Nale	Wife	Farmer
2	Mrs Rukmini S Nale	Mother	Farmer
3	Mrs Rekha L Nale	Wife	Farmer
4	Sangita D Nale	Wife	Farmer
5	Mrs Yashoda G Nale	Mother	Farmer
6	Warsha K Nale	Wife	Farmer
7	Anusaya H Nale	Sister	Farmer
8	Kalawati S Nale	Mother	Farmer
9	Kavita S Nale	Wife	Farmer
10	Tai S Nale	Wife	Farmer
11	Anjana N Nale	Mother	Farmer

PHOTOGRAPH

GENDER CONSULTATION-3

Particulars	Responses
Village	Tisgaon
Open the discussion with an 'ice-breaker', a question which is easy to answer and begins to put people at ease. Ask each person: "Where do you live and how long have you lived there?"	Living in this village by birth or after marriage at least from 35-40years
Ask a further question to warm up: "What do you like most about living in this area?"	This village is very old and known as Ahilya Bai Devi Holker village, all basic facilities are available in this village, no water problem in the village
Initiate the discussion by asking the group on their primary occupation?	Primary occupation of the women in this village are agriculture and household activities
Please tell us as to how you spend your time (daily routine)? (Try to probe whether they get leisure time and what are the activities they usually do during the leisure hours.	Most of the time spent on farming activities, especially during crop season then household activities, they hardly get leisure time
Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	Education is very important specially for the women/girls without education life is not easy today, every walk of life education matter.
Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	Minimum 10th -12th both girl and boys, the facilities easily available in and around the village
Types of education facilities (formal and non-formal education, its distance) available in the village / neighborhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-school, primary, elementary and secondary/higher secondary). Try to know access and services to the girls.	Primary school and anganwadi centre available in the village, High school is alos available for secondary and college visit Chanwad
Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	Today non enrolment and dropout amongst children not observed, state government providing everything without partiality
Perceived importance of girl's education reasons for sending/not sending girls to school	Today people are sending girls to school without partiality for better life and future education changed the condition of the women today equally sharing and helping with all aspects
Type of engagement of children in household activities (try to know about the girls) for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	After 10-15 years childcare, cleaning working, farming started to learn, no child labor observed

Particulars	Responses
Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women that must be revived /encouraged. (Try to probe the skills those are economically productive for the women).	No special skills
What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, locations of trainings if any, for pursuing vocational courses by women of your community? Also probe for the barriers from the family side, (like lack of time, etc)	Main barriers are not available of the institution for vocational training, no opportunity of vocational training in terms of getting job
Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area? (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	No NGO running any vocational courses
Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property in the community, like houses, land, etc. probe for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights.	Some ownership without partiality, the women having equal ownership of the property in the community
Please tell us what are the nature of jobs mainly performed by the women of your community? (Try to probe for besides household work their engagement in government / private sectors, small scale business, agriculture, animal husbandry).	Generally, the women of this village performed cultivation, agriculture labor, government and private service, running small enterprises and allied activities like dairy, goattary
Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. (Try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing). What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	Rs 200/day for agriculture Rs 300/day-350 Rs for female for construction work Rs 300/day for agriculture and 400 Rs for construction for male
Is the woman who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money? (Try to probe the pattern of using the money earned, part saved, used for them, etc.)	Yes, women who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money

Particulars	Responses
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non-earning women? (How).	Playing very vital role in the decision-making process of the household, having equal sharing along with the male counterpart, little bit very among the earning and non-earning women
Is there any form of inequality or the cases of male dominating the women in the decision-making process at the household level? Please try to probe for the different household decisions and the role of the women (Decisions may be financial matters, education & health care of the child, purchase of assets, day to day activities, on social functions and marriages).	All decision taken after consultation or discussion with each other
Is there any community-based organization (like NGO's, SHGs, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, probe what are the activities those organizations are performing, what is the role of the women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).	No NGO working, SHG-5 -loan and training provided by the local bank, groups are working but not in large scale, due to lack of training
Do the women of your community are members of any political bodies, like Pradeshiya Sabhas, Provincial Councils etc. what role played by them in terms of their involvement and participation. Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	Mrs Usha Kailash khaire member of BTP actively working in the GP 50% seats are reserved for the women
General health facilities available and the perceived satisfaction on the quality of services (government and private) & affordability	No kind of health facilities available in the village in case of emergency people used to visit chanwad-8Km
Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community, is there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? Probe for the problems and the facilities available for the treatment.	No commonly prevalent disease among the community
Is there any provision of special health care services available near to your village/ neighborhood? Probe for the nearest maternity and child health care facilities available, problems faced and the perception on the quality of care.	Camp organized time to time and ambulance facility of 108 available in the case of emergency maternity and child health care facilities available at Chanwad government and civil hospital

Particulars	Responses
Do the women feel safe in going outside in the neighborhood during daytime? Also probe for the situation during the nighttime. What are the problems or fears they perceived for their movements?	100% safe, no fear perceiving for their movement day or night
Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence at their home? If yes probe for the reasons.	No domestic violence noticed or in practice in the community
Is the system of dowry being prevalent among your community? Do the women of your community feel insecure for getting their girls married due to the reasons of dowry? What are the problems and challenges they perceive for this system?	No
Do you participate in the agriculture activities?	Yes
Do you think that electrification of agricultural pump will be beneficial	Yes
How will it be beneficial to the women engaged in agricultural activities	Better productivity
General Remarks if any	We welcome the project.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Village	Tisgaon		
#	Name	Relation with HH	Occupation
1	Shobha Bhagwan Ganguder	Wife	Farmer
2	Usha Kailash Khaire	Wife	Member GP
3	Baban Bai Bhakhaji Ganguder	Wife	Farmer

PHOTOGRAPHS

GENDER CONSULTATION-4

Particulars	Responses
Village	Beloda
Open the discussion with an 'ice-breaker', a question which is easy to answer and begins to put people at ease. Ask each person: "Where do you live and how long have you lived there?"	Living in this village after marriage or by birth
Ask a further question to warm up: "What do you like most about living in this area?"	Village is Aadarsh gram 2016-2017 awarded by prayavararn santulit smiridh gaon, all basic facility especially available local market anaj mandi available near the village
Initiate the discussion by asking the group on their primary occupation?	Household Agriculture Other activities like -Tailoring, Beauty parlor, Small shop, Charkha especially 12 BPL
Please tell us as to how you spend your time (daily routine)? (Try to probe whether they get leisure time and what are the activities they usually do during the leisure hours.	5-6 Hours agriculture 5-6 Hours household activities Watching television if gets leisure time
Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	Very important for better life specially for the girls, people demanding educated girls as Bahu today girls can get opportunity of employment if educated
Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	Old generation up to 10th and new generation graduation and at least 12th pass today no kind of barrier for education for girls or boys
Types of education facilities (formal and non-formal education, its distance) available in the village / neighborhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-school, primary, elementary and secondary/higher secondary). Try to know access and services to the girls.	Primary-1, Middle-1, High School-1, Collage- Chandur Bazar
Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	No case of non-enrolment and dropout amongst children male or female
Perceived importance of girl's education reasons for sending/not sending girls to school	Today everyone trying to send girl to school without any partiality both given equal opportunity by the parents and government too
Type of engagement of children in household activities (try to know about the girls) for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	No forcefully involvement of children in household activities no child labor noticed

Particulars	Responses
Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women that must be revived /encouraged. (Try to probe the skills those are economically productive for the women).	Charkha, Tailoring, Parlor, sports- National players kabbadi is very common skill amongst the adolescent girl and women that is economically productive for the women
What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, locations of trainings if any, for pursuing vocational courses by women of your community? Also probe for the barriers from the family side, (like lack of time, etc)	Only barriers in terms of training and support by the Ngo or government side
Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area? (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	Jiga Mata Mahila Mandal an NGO working actively in this village for the women providing training and supporting as strengthen economically
Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property in the community, like houses, land, etc. probe for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights.	Yes, equal ownership of the property in the community
Please tell us what are the nature of jobs mainly performed by the women of your community? (Try to probe for besides household work their engagement in government / private sectors, small scale business, agriculture, animal husbandry).	100 female doing job private and government sector 20-25 small business 40- Tailoring 20- Parlor
Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. (Try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing). What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	Agriculture-150-200 female 200-250 Male Construction work -300 Male -500 Rajmistri Underlying factors is hard and soft work
Is the woman who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money? (Try to probe the pattern of using the money earned, part saved, used for them, etc.)	Yes, working and earning women have the ultimate decision on the use of their money

Particulars	Responses
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non-earning women? (How).	The women are playing very important role in the decision-making process of the household women have equal share along with the male counterpart, somewhat very among the earning and non-earning
Is there any form of inequality or the cases of male dominating the women in the decision-making process at the household level? Please try to probe for the different household decisions and the role of the women (Decisions may be financial matters, education & health care of the child, purchase of assets, day to day activities, on social functions and marriages).	Practically women dominate in the decision-making process at the household level
Is there any community-based organization (like NGO's, SHGs, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, probe what are the activities those organizations are performing, what is the role of the women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).	Total SHG-4, active loan and training provided by SBI for goattary
Do the women of your community are members of any political bodies, like Pradeshiya Sabhas, Provincial Councils etc. what role played by them in terms of their involvement and participation. Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	50% seats reserved in the local body GP for the women all party have women sell at the GP level, no barriers in the participation in the political process
General health facilities available and the perceived satisfaction on the quality of services (government and private) & affordability	No ambulance facility available in the emergency medical facility is very poor, need Improvement
Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community, is there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? Probe for the problems and the facilities available for the treatment.	No specific disease except normal ailments
Is there any provision of special health care services available near to your village/ neighborhood? Probe for the nearest maternity and child health care facilities available, problems faced and the perception on the quality of care.	Government providing special health care specially for the women maternity and child health care facilities available in the nearest government hospital but quality of care needs improvement

Particulars	Responses
Do the women feel safe in going outside in the neighborhood during daytime? Also probe for the situation during the nighttime. What are the problems or fears they perceived for their movements?	100% safe, no fear perceiving for their movement day or night
Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence at their home? If yes probe for the reasons.	No king of domestic violence at their home noticed
Is the system of dowry prevalent among your community? Do the women of your community feel insecure for getting their girls married due to the reasons of dowry? What are the problems and challenges they perceive for this system?	No female so no demand of dowry, male and female ration is not proper it all depends on capacity and choice
Do you participate in the agriculture activities?	Yes, women who having agriculture land involve in the agriculture activities without any hesitation
Do you think that electrification of agricultural pump will be beneficial	Yes, the proposed project is beneficial for the farmers it will help to increase income
How will it be beneficial to the women engaged in agricultural activities	Through more agriculture activities and crops
General Remarks if any	At present power supply for the agriculture pumps is not enough and proper, low voltage, regular training and regular fault are the major problem through the proposed project, farmers can able to get proper current supply without any problem

LIST OF PARTICPANTS

Village	Beloda		
#	Name	Relation with HH	Occupation
19	Supriya Girish Rao Utklede	Wife	Member GP
20	Priyank Srikant Raut	Wife	Member GP
21	Suchita M Raut	Wife	Member GP
22	Sharda P Khawale	Wife	Member GP
23	Savita M Wanare	Wife	Member GP
24	Dipali A Gandekar	Wife	Member GP
25	Savita M Gharade	Wife	Member GP

PHOTOGRAPH

Format for Safeguard Screening and Due Diligence

I. SAFEGAURD SCREENING

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Subproject Name: _____
Block Name: _____
District Name: _____
Division/Subdivision: _____
Total Length of the line: _____ km
Total Area of substation: _____ ha
Construction time: _____

B. SELECTION CRITERIAL (FUNDAMENTAL)

- All subprojects included in the ADB Prohibited Investment Activities List (List provided in Appendix 1) should be excluded from the Project.
- The environmental criteria shown in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) will be followed in the selection and development of new subprojects.
- Subprojects located within national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and nature reserves, or wetlands will not be selected.
- Clearing of any existing forest resources will be avoided.
- All equipment procured under the investment program shall be free from polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs);
- Monuments of cultural or historical importance will be avoided.
- All environmental category A subprojects should be excluded from the RBL.
- An environmental management plan (EMP) with adequate budget will be developed and included in the bidding documents for subproject; and
- Potential environmental impacts will be minimized by routing and siting to avoid sensitive areas.
- All IR category A subprojects should be excluded from the RBL.
- All IP category A and B subprojects shall be excluded from the RBL.
- No compulsory land acquisition will be adopted for any proposed new substations and the land shall be on government land free from informal settlers or shall be on private land to be purchased through negotiated settlement or shall be donated by the beneficiaries.

C. SCREENING CHECKLIST

C-1. Describe Concisely the Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures by Referring to the measures listed in the EMP Matrix

Potential Environmental Impacts Will the Project cause…	**Yes**	**No**	If yes, what is the proposed mitigation measures and indicate which EMS will be implemented
▪ encroachment on historical/cultural areas, disfiguration of landscape and increased waste generation?			
▪ encroachment on precious ecosystem (e.g. sensitive or protected areas)?			

▪ alteration of surface water hydrology of waterways crossed by roads and resulting in increased sediment in streams affected by increased soil erosion at the construction site?			
▪ damage to sensitive coastal/marine habitats by construction of submarine cables?			
▪ deterioration of surface water quality due to silt runoff, sanitary wastes from worker-based camps and chemicals used in construction?			
▪ increased local air pollution due to rock crushing, cutting and filling?			
▪ risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during project construction and operation?			
▪ chemical pollution resulting from chemical clearing of vegetation for construction site?			
▪ noise and vibration due to civil works?			
▪ dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people?			
▪ disproportionate impacts on the poor, women and children, Indigenous Peoples or other vulnerable groups?			
▪ social conflicts relating to inconveniences in living conditions where construction interferes with pre-existing roads?			
▪ hazardous driving conditions where construction interferes with pre-existing roads?			
▪ creation of temporary breeding habitats for vectors of disease such as mosquitoes and rodents?			

▪ dislocation and compulsory resettlement of people living in right-of-way of the power transmission lines?			
▪ environmental disturbances associated with the maintenance of lines (e.g. routine control of vegetative height under the lines)?			
▪ facilitation of access to protected areas in case corridors traverse protected area?			
▪ disturbances (e.g. noise and chemical pollutants) if herbicides are used to control vegetative height?			
▪ large population influx during project construction and operation that cause increased burden on social infrastructure and services (such as water supply and sanitation systems)?			
▪ social conflicts if workers from other regions or countries are hired?			
▪ poor sanitation and solid waste disposal in construction camps and work sites, and possible transmission of communicable diseases from workers to local populations?			
▪ risks to community safety associated with maintenance of lines and related facilities?			
▪ community health hazards due to electromagnetic fields, land subsidence, lowered groundwater table, and salinization?			
▪ risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of materials such as explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation?			

▪ community safety risks due to both accidental and natural hazards, especially where the structural elements or components of the project (e.g., high voltage wires, and transmission towers and lines) are accessible to members of the affected community or where their failure could result in injury to the community throughout project construction, operation and decommissioning?			
Evidence/report of existing or previous natural hazards such as floods, landslides, severe wind damage, storm surges, coastal erosion, earthquakes, tsunamis, sea level rise, and Other (specify):_____			(If Yes, indicate when and magnitude.)

C-2 Screening of Subprojects for IR

Probable IR Effects	**Yes**	**No**	**Not Known**	**Remarks**
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?				
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?				
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?				
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?				
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?				
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?				
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?				
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?				
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?				
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?				
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [ ] No [ ] Yes If yes, approximately how many? NIL (NOT APPLICABLE)				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [ ] No [ ]				

Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [ ] No [ ]

C-3. Screening of Subprojects for IP

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?				
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?				
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?				
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?				
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?				
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?				
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?				
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?				
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?				
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)				
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)				
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?				
C. Identification of Special Requirements *Will the project activities include:*				

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?				
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?				
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?				
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?				
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?				

Anticipated project impacts on IP

Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
Electric Power Generation	No specific impact is identified to IP .	No specific impact is identified to IP

D. DUE DILIGENCE FORMAT FOR INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION (Only if impacts and risks identified)

D-1. Climatic Conditions

Temperature	High: Low:
Humidity	High: Low:
Rainfall	_____ mm/year Rainy seasons from_____(month)_____to (month)

D-2. Location of the Subproject (Also provide details on google map).

Type of ecosystem	Yes[7]	No	Explanation
Coastal area			Distance from coastal line: ___km Mangrove along the distribution line: 1. (___) Yes (___) more than 50% (___) less than 20% 2. (___) No
Hilly/Mountainous area			Altitude: _____m

[7] In case answer to any question is yes, such subprojects are avoided if it triggers category A for environment and justification should be given.

Type of ecosystem	Yes[7]	No	Explanation
			[Explain how many km of the line located in the hilly area, and explain the topography of the area]
Forest area			[Explain whether the alignment passes through forest areas or located along the forest areas. If it passes through forest areas, the length of the alignment that passes through the forest area and if it passes along the forest areas, explain how many km of the alignment is located along the forest area and the distance from the centerline of the line to the forest area] Density/vegetation coverage: Type of vegetation: Legal status of the forest area:
Waterbody			[Explain the distance of the centerline of the line from the edge of the waterbody] Size of the waterbody: Status of the waterbody:
Inhabited area			
Agricultural land			
Barren land			
Flat area			

D.2.1 Along the alignment and within 500 m of the line or within a 500 m radius of the substation, is there any area with critical habitat[8]?
(___) Yes
(___) No secondary information available and local community is not aware of this matter.

D.2.2 Along the alignment and within 500 m of the line or within a 500 m radius of the substation, is there any species of flora and fauna that is classified as endangered species?
(___) Yes
(___) No secondary information available and local community is not aware of this matter

[8] As described in Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), Critical habitat is a subset of both natural and modified habitat that deserves attention. Critical habitat includes areas with high biodiversity value, including habitat required for the survival of critically endangered or endangered species; areas having special significance for endemic or restricted-range species; sites that are critical for the survival of migratory species; areas supporting globally significant concentrations or numbers of individuals of congregator species; areas with unique assemblages of species or that are associated with key evolutionary processes or provide key ecosystem services; and areas having biodiversity of significant social, economic, or cultural importance to local communities. Critical habitats include those areas either legally protected or officially proposed for protection, such as areas that meet the criteria of the World Conservation Union classification, the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's world natural heritage sites.

D.2.3 Along the alignment and within 500 m of the line or within a 500 m radius of the substation, is there any breeding ground?

(___) Yes
(___) No secondary information available and local community is not aware of this matter

D.2.4 Along the alignment and within 500 m of the line or within a 500 m radius of the substation, is there any bird migration area?

(___) Yes
(___) No secondary information available and local community is not aware of this matter

D.2.5 Along the alignment and within 500 m of the line or within a 500 m radius of the substation, is there any physical cultural resource?

(___) Yes
(___) No

D.2.6 Is the area along the project alignment prone to landslide problems?

(___) Yes
(___) No

D.2.7 Is the area along the project alignment prone to flooding problems?

(___) Yes
(___) No

D-3. List of the Permit/Clearance Required Prior to Commencing the Civil Work

Type of permits	Yes	No	Explanations on the recommended time to apply for the permits
SPCB–Non objection Certificate			
Forest Department			
MOEFCC			
For water extraction			
For Quarry			
For Disposing Spoil Materials			
Other, please describe in the last columns			

E. DUE DILIGENCE for SOCIAL (Only if impacts and risks identified)

E-1. Due Diligence for Proposed New 33/11kV Substations

#	Particulars	Description/Details/Status
1	Whether the land has been identified? And if identified then whether finalized?	
2	Name of Villages	
3	Name of Circle/Block	
4	Name of District	
5	Is it a Tribal Area	
6	Approximate Distance of proposed new substation site from the village	
7	Total Area (Acre/Hectare/Bigha)	
8	Ownership of land (private/ Government)	
9	If Government, then which department and are there any informal settlers in the government land	
10	Land Use Pattern (Cultivation/Barren)	
11	If Private, how many owners?	
12	Are the Owners Tribal	
13	Are there any houses or building in the proposed land	
14	Are there any religious or cultural structures the proposed land	
15	is there any crop or trees present and if yes what type of crop and what type of trees with approximate Number of Trees to be cut	
16	In case of Private land, what would be the modality of land procurement (Negotiation or Compulsory Acquisition)	
17	In case of Private land, has MSEDCL started the consultation with the Owners	
18	Have the Owners given consent and willingness to sell the land	
19	Are the local people supporting the proposed substation	
20	Observation/Remarks	

E-2. Due Diligence for Existing 33/11kV Substations or Substations Land already purchased

#	Particulars	Description/Details/Status
1	How long since the substation has been built	
2	What is the approximate area of the substations	
3	What was land ownership prior to construction of substation	
4	If private land, has the land been forcefully acquired or mutually purchased or voluntarily donated?	

#	Particulars	Description/Details/Status
5	Was there support of local people while finalizing the substation site?	
6.	In case of land acquisition Were you aware about the project and land acquisition prior to the land acquisition done?	
7.	Were you consulted by the project people during the land acquisition process?	
8.	Who decided the compensation rate project authority or together?	
9.	Are you satisfied with the compensation offered to you?	
10.	If not satisfied, explain why?	
11.	How long did it take to complete the entire land acquisition process?	
12	Did you find any difficulties while receiving the compensation?	
13	What was the mode of compensation (cheque or cash)	
14	Were you also paid for other assets associated with your land, such as trees, crops, wells etc.	
15	Was there any displacement due to the land acquisition	
16.	If yes, were you relocated or paid cash compensation only?	
17	Do you have any grievances; if you had any grievances was it address satisfactory manner?	
1.	Did you get anything extra in addition to land compensation?	
19.	Are you satisfied with the whole process?	
20.	Remarks	

E-3. Due Diligence for Construction of Feeders (33/11kV Lines)

#	Particulars	Description/Details/Status
1	from Km_____To Km_____	
2	Name of Villages	
3	Name of Circle/Block	
4	Name of District	
5	Is it a Tribal Area	
6	Approximate Distance of Feeder line from nearby habitation (Left Side and Right Side of Line from the central line)	
7	Type of Area (Agricultural/Crop Area/ Plantation/Settlement or Residential Area/Along the Road/Commercial Area/Defence Area etc in the corridor	

8	Ownership of land (private/ Government)	
9	General Land Use Pattern along the Corridor	
10	Is the feeder passing over houses or buildings	
11	If yes How many buildings approximately	
12	what type of building (Residential/Shops/Others)	
13	Is the feeder passing over Religious or Cultural Properties	
14	Approximate Number of Trees to be cut	
15	Types and Names of Trees along the Corridor	
16	Types of Crops along the corridor	
17	Remarks (Whether Compensation is to be paid or avoided or farmers are willing to cooperate without any compensation	

F. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS along with Due Diligence

Consultation Activities	**Yes**	**No**	**Issues Raised by the community**
Consultations with community was conducted before finalizing the alignment			
Any suggestion received in finalizing the alignment			
If suggestions received, are they incorporated into design			
Are there any special consultations conducted in the tribal area and are there any informal consent received from the tribal people (in case subprojects passing through tribal area)			

Submitted by:	**Reviewed by:**
(MSEDCL or its consultant)	(MSEDCL HQ)
Name and signature:	Name and signature:
Position:	Position:
Date:	Date:

Note from the Reviewer, if any:

Generic EMP for Bidding and Contract Document

Environmental Impact	Mitigating Measures	Implementation Schedule	Budget/ Source	Responsibilities		
				MSEDCL PIU	PMC	Contractor
A. DESIGN AND PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE						
Release of toxic pollutants, chemicals and gases in receptors (air, water, land) from transformers and equipment	• PCBs will not be used in transformers and other project facilities or equipment. • Processes, equipment and systems not to use chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), including halon, and their use, if any, in exiting processes and systems should be phased out and to be disposed of in a manner consistent with the requirements of Government of India.	Design Stage - Part of tender specifications for the equipment	Project Costs	Tender preparation	Check contract document to ensure compliance	Detailed design to comply with specifications
Interference with other utilities and traffic due to design and layout of equipment	• Obtain necessary clearances from other utilities that could be affected by the project	Survey and design stage	Project Costs	Confirm with relevant agencies	Check compliance	Comply with requirements
Land acquisition and resettlement/Loss of agricultural productivity	• Alignment designed to be within road reserves, and as much as possible will avoid the need to remove trees • Loss of fruit-bearing trees that have economic values shall be compensated in accordance with national requirements	Survey and design stage	Project costs -LA budget	Confirm with relevant agencies	Check compliance	Comply with requirements
Loss of agricultural land, temporary disruption of farming activities, damage to crops, bunds, canals and drains.	• Carefully select the line route to minimize impacts on property and to avoid structures such as bunds, canals and drainage. • Schedule the installation of the poles during the dry season.	Survey and design stage	Project costs	Confirm with relevant agencies	Check compliance	Comply with requirements
Cutting of trees and other vegetation	• Consult with the owner of the affected trees and vegetation. • Provide a justified compensation rate for affected trees and vegetation with economic value according to national	Survey and design	Project costs	Confirm with relevant agencies	Check compliance	Comply with requirements

Environmental Impact	Mitigating Measures	Implementation Schedule	Budget/ Source	Responsibilities		
				MSEDCL PIU	PMC	Contractor
	norms.					
Encroachment into ecologically sensitive areas	• Power lines will be routed primarily along existing road reserves and as much as possible avoid the need to remove trees. • Consult with relevant stakeholders and authorities responsible for managing the areas and implement any special design requirements imposed by those responsible authorities	Survey and design	Project costs	Confirm with relevant agencies	Check compliance	Comply with requirements
Impact on aesthetics / Loss of original landscape beauty	• Poles to be sited to minimize visual impacts wherever possible. • Siting of poles near areas of high cultural and historical significance requires consultation with responsible authorities.	Survey and design	Poles to be sited to minimize visual impact	Confirm with relevant agencies	Check compliance	Comply with requirements
B. CONSTRUCTION PHASE						
Planning for construction EMP not effectively implemented	• Prior to mobilization the Contractor required to prepare and submit a construction environmental management plan (CEMP) to MSEDCL for approval. • CEMP to provide details on how contractor plan to implement the construction mitigation measures specified in this EMP.	Prior to mobilization of contractor to site	Project costs / EMP Budget	Approve CEMP	Train / support PIU & contractor in preparing CEMP including requirements for approval	Prepare CEMP
Impacts on valuable property including land and structures. loss of agricultural land that cause temporary disruption of farming activities, damage to crops, bunds, canals and drains.	• Consult and inform APs prior to starting any construction works. • Immediately cover and stabilize excavation and disturbed ground after pole erection • If paddy bunds and drain or canal embankments are affected, the contractor will be required to rehabilitate the area/structures. This shall form part of the contract documents. • Where road reserves are being informally	Construction stage	Base project costs RP budget	Check with contractor regarding need for pole replacement on private land and initiate engagement with landowner	Audit implementation of procedure	Advise PIU and PMC of need for pole replacement on private land

Environmental Impact	Mitigating Measures	Implementation Schedule	Budget/ Source	Responsibilities		
				MSEDCL PIU	PMC	Contractor
	used for agriculture, compensation shall be paid for lost productivity in accordance with the RP. • Implement careful construction practices to avoid damage to existing structures.					
Location of contractor facilities and materials storage areas could adversely affect residential areas and sensitive receptors (schools, hospitals/clinics)	• Local communities and local official officials shall be consulted when selecting sites for project facilities including construction camps, if any, and materials storage sites.	Construction stage	Project costs	Check implementation using checklist	Review PIU inspection records	Implement mitigation measures
Cutting or trimming of trees	• Position the concrete poles within the road reserve and avoid to the maximum extent possible areas with high concentration of trees. • Where cutting or trimming of trees is necessary, the activity will be done in accordance with safety clearance requirements. • Identify offset option with local authorities for loss of indigenous tree species, if any.	Construction stage	Project costs	Check implementation using checklist	Review PIU inspection records	Implement mitigation measures
Interference with traffic and accessways	• Properly plan and execute a traffic management plan that is supported by good site supervision. • Stockpiling of concrete poles, spoils and cable reels shall only be done in designated areas where no access will be blocked • Install highly visible guides, signage and/or marker to direct vehicular traffic, and warning signs to inform the public of	Construction stage	Part of construction cost	Check implementation using checklist	Review PIU inspection records	Implement mitigation measures

Environmental Impact	Mitigating Measures	Implementation Schedule	Budget/ Source	Responsibilities		
				MSEDCL PIU	PMC	Contractor
	temporary blockage of one lane of the road during poles installation works. • Closely coordinate with the local communities.					
Soil erosion during auguring/ excavation of pole foundation.	• Auguring will limit the area to be disturbed for pole foundation. • Contractor will be required to rehabilitate any disturbed areas to its original conditions. • Schedule the construction activities during the dry season to minimize exposed area subject to erosion.	Construction stage	Part of construction cost	Check implementation using checklist	Review PIU inspection records	Implement mitigation measures
Risks of soil erosion, damages to sub-surface utilities and chance find of objects of cultural and historical value during construction of underground cable.	• Excavation will be limited within road reserve • Contractor will be required to check with local authority whether there are pipe or telecommunication, or other utilities lines exist underground prior to excavation • Contractor will be required to restore disturbed areas to its original conditions. • A chance find procedure will be put in place if cultural or historical objects are found during excavation works. MSEDCL who will make sure the Contractor strictly follows the following Procedure: • If physical cultural objects are encountered during excavation, all works at the find site should be immediately halted. • The find should be assessed by a competent local District Office of Culture and Fine Arts official, and procedures to avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts to such physical cultural objects should be	Construction stage	Part of construction cost	Check implementation using checklist	Review PIU inspection records	Implement mitigation measures

Environmental Impact	Mitigating Measures	Implementation Schedule	Budget/ Source	Responsibilities		
				MSEDCL PIU	PMC	Contractor
	developed. • Work should not begin until the procedures to avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts to the physical cultural objects have been implemented. • Where avoidance is not feasible, no alternatives to removal exist, and the Project benefits outweigh the anticipated cultural heritage loss from removal, the physical cultural objects should be removed and preserved according to the best available technique. • Any removal should be conducted in accordance with relevant provisions of national heritage protection decrees and laws. • Records should be maintained of all finds, including chain of custody instructions for movable finds. • All Project workers and staff should be made aware of the chance-find procedure.					
Dust and noise	• Implement good construction practices such as water sprinkling of areas prone to dust generation. • Limit the construction and installation works only at daytime to avoid noise nuisance. • Impose speed limits on construction vehicles to minimize dust emission along areas where sensitive receptors are located (houses, schools, hospitals, temples, etc.)	Construction stage	Part of construction cost	Check implementation using checklist	Review PIU inspection records	Implement mitigation measures
Air pollution and dust emission from	• Limit engine idling to maximum 5 minutes	Construction stage	Part of construction	Check implementati	Review PIU inspection	Implement mitigation

Environmental Impact	Mitigating Measures	Implementation Schedule	Budget/ Source	Responsibilities		
				MSEDCL PIU	PMC	Contractor
movement and operation of construction vehicles and equipment	• Dry and windy conditions, watering shall be done at least twice a day on dusty and exposed areas at project areas, where necessary. • Impose speed limits on construction vehicles. • Burning of wastes generated by project-related activities shall be strictly prohibited. • Position any stationary emission sources (e.g. diesel generators, compressors, etc.) as far as practical from sensitive receptors (houses, schools, clinics, temples) • Regular use of water spray systems will be introduced at the construction site to minimize dust. • All sand piles will always be covered. All trucks carrying sediments will also be covered (additional sand will most certainly be required from the sand yard across the highway from the current sub-station). • Exhaust emissions from vehicles, machinery equipment will comply with GOI and IFC air quality emission standards.		cost	on using checklist	records	measures
Noise from construction activities	• Noisy construction-related activities will be minimized during religious or cultural events near the sites • Truck drivers and equipment operators shall avoid as much as possible the use of horns in areas with sensitive receptors such as schools, pagodas, and clinics. • Avoid noisy construction activities in the vicinity of sensitive receptors during nighttime or other sensitive periods such as during school hours and prayer time.	Construction stage	Part of construction cost	Check implementation using checklist	Review PIU inspection records	Implement mitigation measures

Environmental Impact	Mitigating Measures	Implementation Schedule	Budget/ Source	Responsibilities		
				MSEDCL PIU	PMC	Contractor
Generation of wastes	• Segregate and regularly collect construction wastes. • Prohibit disposal of solid wastes into canals, rivers, watercourses, and agricultural field. Solid wastes shall only be disposed to sites approved by commune/district authorities. • Prohibit burning of construction and domestic wastes. • Recover recyclable wastes that could be reused or sold to recyclers. Ensure that residual wastes are not haphazardly disposed in the environment. • Sewage to be discharged only in accordance with the conditions of necessary consents. • Waste management plan to be collated and implemented throughout the contract in accordance with all legal requirements and best practice.	Construction stage	Part of construction cost	Check implementation using checklist	Review PIU inspection records	Implement mitigation measures
OHS	• Installation contractor will be required to implement an OHS plan that includes provision of all appropriate personal protection equipment (PPEs) such as hard hats and safety gloves. • Contractor will be required to provide readily available first-aid kit and medicines for workers. • Arrange with nearest health centers and/or hospitals for emergency cares of workers • Health/accident insurance for workers will be provided for the duration of their contracts. • An accident reporting system will also be	Construction stage	Part of construction cost	Check implementation using checklist	Review PIU inspection records	Implement mitigation measures

Environmental Impact	Mitigating Measures	Implementation Schedule	Budget/ Source	Responsibilities		
				MSEDCL PIU	PMC	Contractor
	put in place. • Special consideration will be given to risks associated with working at height and with electrical components (workers will be suitably trained for these tasks and fitted with safety equipment).					
Community health and safety such as toppling of concrete poles, traffic and accidents, emergency spill of materials, and access of villagers to dangerous working areas.	• The whole project work site will be fenced off and signs regarding potential hazards posted in conspicuous locations. • Contractor will be required to develop a community health and safety plan that incorporates best practices and recognized standards. • Local communities will continue to be informed about project construction activities, schedules, and possible health and safety risks. • Implement an emergency response and preparedness procedures with communication systems and protocols to report an emergency • Coordinate with commune and provincial emergency and health authorities.	Construction stage	Part of construction cost	Check implementation using checklist	Review PIU inspection records	Implement mitigation measures
C. OPERATIONAL AND MAINTENANCE PHASE						
Oil spill	• Licensed company to collect the transformers. • All oil storage drums to be located on impermeable bases with an impervious bund capable of retaining at least 110% of drum volume. • Tank couplings to be located within bund. • All drums to be stored safely in site compounds and protected from vehicle impact.					

Environmental Impact	Mitigating Measures	Implementation Schedule	Budget/ Source	Responsibilities		
				MSEDCL PIU	PMC	Contractor
	• Adequate oil absorbent and containment materials to be held in areas on all parts of the site and staff briefed on how to use this effectively. • Oil contaminated water from bunded areas and drip trays to be removed by means of a manually controlled positive lift pump, or other measures (such as oil-absorbent pads, for drip trays) to be agreed in advance with the relevant local authority. • Contaminated water/materials to be disposed off site to appropriate disposal site with necessary paperwork in place in accordance with the Site Waste Management Plan. • Mobile fuel and lubricant servicing units to have quality delivery hoses with trigger-type delivery nozzles. • All staff to be aware of necessary emergency procedures in case of spill.					
Impacts on occupational health and safety due to exposure to live power lines, working in heights, and risks of accidents (electrocution, lightning, fires and explosion)	• Allow only trained and qualified workers to have access to work on electrical equipment • MSEDCL shall ensure adherence to electrical safety standards • Ensure proper grounding and deactivation of live power distribution lines during maintenance work or if working near the lines • Provide PPE for workers, safety guidelines and other precautions • Require workers to observe the minimum approach distances for excavations, tools, vehicles, pruning, and other activities when	O&M stage	MSEDCL O&M budget	MSEDCL to comply with requirements	NA	NA

Environmental Impact	Mitigating Measures	Implementation Schedule	Budget/ Source	Responsibilities		
				MSEDCL PIU	PMC	Contractor
	working around power lines.					
Worker accidents when working on heights.	• Require workers to test the structural integrity of the pole prior to proceeding with the work • Use fall protection measures, i.e. all workers are required to wear body harness when working on poles.	O&M stage	MSEDCL O&M budget	MSEDCL to comply with requirements	NA	NA
Impacts to community health and safety such as electrocution and lightning strikes, explosion and fire, and exposure to magnetic field.	• MSEDCL and contractor to provide public information / awareness campaign on risks and hazards related to live electric lines • Conduct regular inspections on the line to ensure that the minimum vertical clearance and protection is maintained, and that missing or corroded part are immediately identified and replaced • Provide lightning arresters along the line • Ensure security of cable to avoid vandalism • Conduct training of workers on emergency preparedness and response procedures including guidelines on safety and emergency • Provide warning signages to the public about safety distances from the power lines.	O&M stage	MSEDCL O&M budget	MSEDCL to comply with requirements	NA	NA
Disturbance to local people due to trimming of trees during maintenance.	• Provide advance information to locals through the village heads about the schedule of maintenance works • Avoid encroachment into rice or cropland of villagers during vegetation trimming or pruning activities • MSEDCL will not allow the use of herbicides and pesticides to control vegetation growth, including burning.	O&M stage	MSEDCL O&M budget	MSEDCL to comply with requirements	NA	NA

Template for Safeguards Monitoring

(Note: This template will be used by MSEDCL as a tool to keep records of the environmental and social safeguards mitigations and issues during implementation of the project.)

1. Subproject Details

Subproject Name: _____
Block Name: _____
District Name: _____
Division/Subdivision: _____
Total Length of the line: _____ km
Total Area of substation: _____ ha
Construction time: _____

2. Proposed Format of Waste Management[9] Monitoring Summary

Type of Subproject	Location of Subproject	Construction Waste			
		Storage Location		Disposed By	
Type of Subproject	Location of Subproject	Number of Transformers			
		Failed	Stored	Sent to Repairing	Repaired/ Replaced

3. Proposed Format of Transformer Oil Management Monitoring Summary

Type of Subproject	Location of Subproject	Transformers Oil (kg)			
		Oil Collected and Stored	Oil sent to Testing	Oil Reused	Oil Disposed

4. Proposed Format of EHS Management Monitoring Summary

Type of Subproject	Location of Subproject	Occupational EHS Incidences				
		Trainings Taken	Nature of Incidence	Mitigation Taken	Residual Impacts	Level of Loss

[9] During construction phase, will be mainly the construction waste; during operation phase, will be mainly replaced equipment.

Type of Subproject	Location of Subproject	Occupational EHS Incidences				
		Trainings Taken	Nature of Incidence	Mitigation Taken	Residual Impacts	Level of Loss
Type of Subproject	**Location of Subproject**	**Community EHS Incidences**				
		Notice to Community	**Nature of Incidence**	**Mitigation Taken**	**Residual Impacts**	**Level of Loss**

- Total Number of Issues for Project:
- Number of Open Issues:
- Number of Closed Issues:
- Percentage Closed:
- Non-conformance Level (major/minor):

5. Proposed Format of Substation Land Records

Land Records	Attached YES/NO
Land Ownership Deed: duly registered under applicable law in India for lands for the farmer.	
OR Land lease agreement: registered with local land office, more than 10 years remaining. Lease agreement more than 10 years in case of government land	
OR Direct purchase of new land by individual farmer on —willing buyer-seller basis: prices, names and addresses of peoples witnessed the act of price negotiations and payment, and evidence of actual payment.	
OR Land donation certificate by the individual (for private land) or by the community (for panchayat/community land)	
OR In case land belongs to any Tribal or Indigenous Peoples Household, whether consent has been obtained through the district magistrate/commissioner	

6. Proposed Format of Voluntary Donation and Direct Purchase for the Land

(as of end ……..[month], ……[year])

District: **Taluka:** **GP:**

Name of Substation:

Project stage		Task	Completed (Date)	Outstanding tasks	Time frame for completion
Site Selection stage		Selection of Site			
P D P		Dissemination of Project Information			

		Sensitization of Community			
		Finalization of location			
		Consultations with Community/APs			
		Survey for Profile of APs			
		Identification of Vulnerable APs			
		Dissemination of Process of Voluntary Land donation or direct purchase, Support/assistance options & Grievance procedures			
		Finalization of support/assistance to vulnerabe households			
Site Preparation Stage	**Post DPR Stage**	Collection of MoU or consent			
		Advance Notice to Farmers with Standing Crops			
		Relocation or compensation of Immovable assets			
		Enrollment for Support/assistance			
		Provision of Support/assistance			
		Finish compensation and payment for all assets			
		Physical Possession of Land by EA			
Construction stage		Redressal of Grievances			
		Unforeseen Impacts			
		Tree Plantation			

Note: This form will be prepared monthly by the Taluka for each Union till issues related to voluntary donation of land are addressed.

7. Proposed Format of Feeders/Distribution Lines

Crops and Trees	**Attached YES/NO**
Any Potential Impact on loss of crops and Trees for the construction of Lines	
Whether Impacts are avoided during construction	
If unavoidable impact on crops and trees, whether people volunteered to cooperate with the project construction without asking for compensation	
In case of demand for compensation for loss of crops and trees, whether compensation has been paid and no objection has been obtained from the farmer	

8. Proposed Format of Public Consultations Monitoring Summary

Type of Subproject	Location of Subproject	Consultations			
		No. of Consultations	Issued discussed	Actions Taken	Record maintained

9. Proposed Format of Grievances Monitoring Summary

Type of Subproject	Location of Subproject	Grievances			
		Type of Grievance	Action Taken and Timeline	Status of complaint (Closed/Open)	Record maintained

Template for Safeguards Consultation

Name of the Feeder: ----------OR…. Name of the Substation: ----------

Site/Location: ----------Village ----------Tehasil/Block----------

Districts---------- Region ----------

Existing Feeder or Proposed Feeder----------

Existing Substation or Proposed Substation ----------

Date of Consultation: ----------

Type of Area (Urban/Rural/Highly Congested Urban: ----------

#	ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
SOCIAL AND GENERAL		
1	Have you heard about the Project or Do you have any information about the project	
2	What is your opinion about this Project	
3	Do you support this Project	
4	Are there landless people in the village	
5	Are all houses electrified and if yes then what is average hours of electricity do you get	
6	Are there separate agriculture connections in the village	
7	How many agricultural pumps do you have in your village	
8	Out of the total agricultural pumps how many are electrified and how many are run on diesel?	

#	ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
9	What is the average horsepower of the pumps?	
10	How many farmers depend on one pump and how they manage. Who is responsible for getting the pump installed and maintenance including the payment of electricity bill	
11	How much land can be irrigated with an average size of horsepower pump	
12	Do you think electrified pump will be beneficial and if yes then please share how?	
13	What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year?	
14	Do you face any problem regarding current electric supply as far as home connection and agriculture connections are concerned?	
15	Do you think that the Project is necessary	
16	What are your main concerns/issues about the project	
17	Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	
18	The Project is about new agricultural connection through new feeders and new substations. There might be loss of crops and trees during construction. Would you volunteer to cooperate with the MSEDCL during construction?	
19	Also, the proposed new land which may be government or privately owned. Would you volunteer to donate or sell the land for the Project?	
20	Do you expect any kind of compensation if there is loss to land or crops or trees (which is negligible) during construction? MSEDCL wants your cooperation in this regard for no compensation. What is your thought on this since the project will be for your development?	

#	ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
21	If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land acquisition	
22	Specifically, what concerns/issues do you have on the implementation of the project with respect to the following: • Community health and safety • Land • Agricultural production • Cultural heritage • Displacement • Loss of income and business • Others (Specify)	
23	What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	
24	What negative impacts do you think the project will have	
25	How safe do you think or consider the distribution feeder?	
26	Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	
27	How long have you been living in this area	
28	Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area? If yes, how far and what is the name of tribe group and what is their number of households etc.	
ENVIRONMENT		
29	Protected areas (national park, protected forest, religiously sensitive sites, historical or archaeological sites), if any	
30	Access to the forest land and the use of the forest land (if any)	

#	ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
31	Current environmental conditions in the area – air, dust, noise conditions in the area.	
32	Will the project siting adversely impact the water or soil resource in the locality	
33	Type of trees in the area: Fruit/non fruit/forest/ rare/endangered species etc.	
34	Wild, endemic, endangered animals in the area.	
35	Shortage of water for human consumption, irrigation, and how extensive are they?	
36	What is the general ground water level in this area and does the ground water used for drinking water purpose? Do you think agriculture pumps will have negative impact on ground water being used for drinking water?	
37	What is your prime source of drinking water? And what are the other sources of drinking water?	
38	Any conflicts on water use rights and social impacts?	
39	Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	
40	Is the consultation useful	
41	Would you support and participate during the implementation of Project	
42	Any other Suggestions if any	

#	ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

S.No.	Name	Age	Sex (M/F)	Education	Occupation	Project Affected (yes/No)	Signature

PHOTOGRAPHS

Guidelines for Voluntary Donation and Direct Purchase through Negotiated Settlement

A. Procedural Guideline

1. For the program, affected landowner(s) will have the option to voluntarily donate or sell land where private land. Voluntary land donation or direct purchase involves landowners contributing private land for the project. This contribution is deemed by the landowner to be their own interest and the interest of the community by improving the local infrastructure. The basic principles are the following:
    (i) The donation will be limited to only land and minor assets (houses and major assets will be excluded from donation);
    (ii) No physical displacement will take place; and
    (iii) To ensure that no one donating land is severely affected, the donation will be limited to maximum 9% of the productive assets of the private doner.
    (iv) In case negotiations for voluntary land donation does not work then direct purchase through negotiated settlement will be used. In any case, eminent domain or other powers of the country will not be used.

2. Voluntary land donation or direct purchase though negotiated settlement is not within the scope of the Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)[10]. However, to ensure that land donation or direct purchase will be carried out on a voluntary basis and that persons donating or selling are not adversely impacted, proper due diligence and meaningful consultation will be conducted. The due diligence and consultation will (i) verify that the donation or selling is in fact voluntary and did not result from coercion, using verbal and written records and confirmation through an independent third party or legal authority; and (ii) ensure that voluntary donations or selling do not severely affect the living standards of affected persons and benefit them directly.

3. The process of voluntary land donation or selling must ensure that landowners can exercise "power of choice" based on full information. Voluntary land donation or selling cannot involve any element of coercion. Individual verification is mandatory to ensure that people are volunteering land of their own volition.

4. The steps for voluntary land donation or selling are as follows:
    (i) Disseminate information to all stakeholders on project information and land donation concept, including affected parties and government agencies;
    (ii) Identification and verification of land to be donated or selling through screening and survey with cadastral map;
    (iii) Awareness raising, information sharing and meaningful consultation with affected landowner(s);
    (iv) Obtaining signed agreement for land donation or selling in presence of independent third-party witness;
    (v) Transfer of title for donated or sold portion of land; and
    (vi) Verification and monitoring by the social specialist under the ADB TA.[11]

5. To ensure transparency, written confirmation of voluntary donation or selling will be submitted by the owners of land/asset affected by the project. The confirmation will be in the written form) with an individual or a group, which will be done between the landowner(s) and the

[10] ADB. 2009. *Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)*. Manila.
[11] Monitoring templates are included as **Appendix 8.**

MSEDCL executing the project and will be verified by an independent third party or legal authority.

6. Consultations should be carried out in a meaningful manner to obtain the fullest support of the communities. Consultation methods used are formal and informal, individual and grouped. It is equally important to record each discussion and report any suggestions, complaints made by the community to relevant staff of district office MSEDCL, consultant or contractor in order to take decisions for the betterment of the project.

7. For monitoring land donation, a social specialist under ADB's TA will be engaged to ensure that land donation or selling is conducted in a transparent manner and without coercion. For portions of land that have been donated or sold, land title will be modified and transferred to the acquiring agency.

B. Community Meeting and Consultation with Affected Persons

8. Continued consultations with affected persons will be conducted to ensure that affected peoples understand and support the project and actively participate in the implementation. Information sharing and meaningful consultation is important to avoid harm and reduce local conflict and project delays.

9. The program will specifically target more vulnerable groups for information sharing and meaningful consultation. Seniors, non-titled persons, female-headed households' children and other stakeholders shall be consulted through focus group discussions, meetings and individual interviews. Stakeholder opinions and their perceptions shall be documented during these consultations.

10. The key stakeholders to be consulted during project preparation and implementation include:
    (i) Affected persons and beneficiaries;
    (ii) Gram Panchayat, elected representatives, community leaders, and representatives of community-based organizations; and
    (iii) Relevant government agencies/ their representatives' viz. land revenue, forest etc.

11. Consultations will be recorded and cover the following aspects and refer Appendix 6 in the PSSA for format on documentation of consultation meetings and consultation with affected persons.
    (i) Land requirement;
    (ii) Willing needs to donate or sell land;
    (iii) Procedure to be adopted for accretion of land assets;
    (iv) Environmental issues in the project and how the issues will be resolved;
    (v) Schedule of census survey, method and criteria for identifying vulnerable affected persons;
    (vi) Options for support/assistance to affected persons identified as vulnerable;
    (vii) Mechanisms for grievance redressal; and
    (viii) Anticipated construction schedule.

C. Support to vulnerable APs

12. The owner of the land are all titled holding farmers who are unlikely to belong to the vulnerable category stipulated below. MSEDCL also will avoid accepting land donation if the owners are identified as vulnerable groups. The vulnerable households are (i) below poverty line (BPL)

as per the state poverty line; (ii) immovable assets affected; (iii) female or minor (under 18 years) or elder (above 60 year) or differently abled persons headed; (iv) scheduled caste or tribe; and (v) squatters without any other land are regarded vulnerable household and special attentions will be given to them.

Table 1: Support to Vulnerable APs

Impact Category	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
Loss of productive land	• Willing transfer of land by means of land donation or direct purchase. • Advance notice to harvest standing crops. • Assistance/support by means of alternate land sites provided by Gram Panchayat (GP). • For land involving traditional and tenurial rights, the legal provisions applicable of the central and state governments pertaining to transfer of land will be followed. Existing customary rights of the tribal communities on various categories of land shall be considered during the process of land transfer.	Gram Panchayat (GP), MSEDCL and land revenue department
Loss of assets other land	• Willing transfer of the assets along with land • Immovable assets required to be relocated or compensated for replacement.	MSEDCL, GP and land revenue department
Other impacts not identified	• Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles in this guideline.	

AP= Affected Peoples, GP= Gram Panchayat, MOU= Memorandum of Understanding, PIU- project implementation unit

D. Land Transfer of Title

19. Proper transfer of title to MSEDCL for the portion of donated or sold land must be undertaken and monitored. Once the group and/or individual consent is obtained, MSEDCL through the GP will initiate the process for land ownership transfer in order to avoid the titleholder paying relevant duties and taxes on the donated or sold portion of the land in the future. In coordination with revenue officials, the actual extent of land lost will be identified and on mutual convenient date both the representative of the GP /MSEDCL and land owner(s) will visit Land Revenue Office and complete the process. The revenue officer will check the record of land transfer as a third party.

20. MSEDCL will maintain the record of land owners properly by help of consultants. MSEDCL will be responsible to record the process of land transfer, problem faced, lesson learnt and so on which will be reflected in the periodic reports of the project.

21. Land ownership transfer will start before the beginning of the construction and will continue until the transfer is completed for all affected families/parcels, completing the entire deed transfer process. The land transfer process involves the following stages:

(i) Obtaining collective and/or individual consent letters in writing from each affected family or person;
(ii) Distribution of assistance/support for vulnerable APs; and
(iii) Legal transfer of land ownership.

22. The landowners will be exempted from the tax of the government and other costs incurred during land ownership transfer.

Annex 1

FORMAT OF SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Household Identification Number: ……
2. Plot No.: ……..……
3. Name of the Head of the Household:……
4. Vulnerability: Tick here if belong to any of the following:
    i) below poverty line (BPL) as per the state poverty line;
    ii) immovable asset affected
    iii) female or minor (under 18 years) or elder (above 60 year) or differently abled persons (persons with disability (PWD) headed;
    iv) scheduled caste or tribe;
    v) squatters without any other land;
    vi) Any other (Specify)
6. Household Size**:** ……
7. No. of Adult earning members: ……
8. No. of Dependents: ……
9. Annual Income in Rs. (prior to donation):……
10. Nature of Impact:
    - ❑ Loss of productive land
    - ❑ loss of productive assets other than land
    - ❑ Any Other (Specify) ……
11. Land Status: 1. Irrigated; 2. Commercial; 3. Barren and 4. Any other (Specify)
12. Category of AP: 1. Titleholder; 2. Squatter; 3. Encroacher; 4. Tenant; 5. Non-titled person; 6. Children; and 7. Others' (specify)
13. Extent of impact (% of total land holding including any other land parcels owned elsewhere by the APs). Specify extent of loss in the following:

Less than 5%	More than 5% - less than 10%	More than 10% - less than 15%	More than 15% - less than 20%	More than 20% - less than 25%	More than 25%.....

14 Size of the residual holding (in acres/m^2): ……

15. Asset Loss:

16. Inventory assets lost (Secondary structures, trees, wells, common property resource [CPRs] etc.): ……

Annex 2

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR LAND DONATION

This memorandum of understanding is made on _____day of _____ 2019 between the persons listed below on the one part (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the First Party"), and the Governor of (State) through Sri/Srimati _____ (designation) _____ (hereinafter referred to as "the Second Party").

THESE PRESENTS WITNESS AS FOLLOW:

1. That the First Party is the landowners with transferable right of the respective acres (**OR OTHER UNITS AS APPLICABLE**) of land bearing details as listed below in village _____, Block _____, Tehsil/Circle_____, District _____.

2. That the First Party has taken part in the location survey conducted under the requirements of the _____ substation and has been made to understand the benefits of obtaining HVDS facilities.

3. That the First Party hereby grants to the Second Party, out of their free will, above said land as detailed in the list below for the construction and development of substation for HVDS in the village _____ under _____ Panchayat, for the benefit of the villagers and the public at large.

4. That the First Party would not claim any compensation against the above said grant of land.

5. That the First Party would not claim any compensation against the assets of the above said land. Only in case they are immovable properties like structure and tree which needs relocation, then the affected assets shall be relocated or cash compensation for relocation shall be paid by the Second Party to the eligible First Party/owner/occupier of the properties.

6. That the Second Party shall construct and develop the HVDS projects and take all possible precautions to avoid any damage to land adjacent to the substation.

7. That the First Party also assures the Second Party that the first party will not indulge in any willful act of damaging the new facilities or obstructing the operation.

8. That both the Parties hereto agree that the substations constructed/developed shall be considered as public premises after donation.

9. That the provisions of the MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING will come into force and effect from the date of signing of this deed.

S. No.	Name	Description of land owned	Description of land granted for _____ HVDS

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have signed this deed on the day and the year first above written.

Signatures of the First Party Signature for and on behalf of the Second Party

1._____ _____

2._____

3._____

(all the signatures of the First Party should be obtained)

Witnesses: Witnesses:

1. _____ 1. _____

2._____ 2. _____

(Signature, name and address) (Signature, name and address)

Note: The witnesses will include the panchayat head/village chief and the Engineer of MSEDCL conducting the location survey. More witnesses can be added – including NGOs, village elders etc.

Annex 3

CONSENT LETTER FOR DIRECT PURCHASE

Date:
Name of the Substation:
Name of the Village:
Name of the Block/Tehasil:
Name of the District:

MSEDCL is proposing to construct a new 33/11kV substation and associated lines in your locality for which approximately 40 meters X 40 meters of land will be required from you. MSEDCL, therefore, kindly seek your advance consent to express your free will to sell the land through negotiation settlement for the development. All the protocol related to land negotiation and transfer will be held as per the stipulated laws and regulations applicable to MSEDCL.

The cost of the land will be mutually agreed between you as an owner and MSEDCL with the help from local revenue officials. Details of the land are attached. MSEDCL kindly request you to provide, advance consent to provide the land for the construction of the new substation as per the agreed negotiation to be followed between MSEDCL and you (landowner).

S. No.	Name	Description of land owned	Description of land to be sold for _____ HVDS

Name and Signature of the Landowner

Name and Signature of concerned MSEDCL official

Signature of a Witness from the district revenue official