Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan

Project Number: 51308-009
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India: Tripura Power Distribution Strengthening and Generation Efficiency Improvement Project

Prepared by Tripura Power Generation Limited (TPGL) and Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited (TSECL) under the Power Department of the Government of Tripura for the Asian Development Bank.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CCGPP	–	Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
RIPP	–	Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan
TPGL	–	Tripura Power Generation Limited
TSECL	–	Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited
TTAADC	–	Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous Development Council

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1. This is a combined Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP) which has been prepared for the Tripura Power Distribution Strengthening and Generation Efficiency Improvement Project. The project is proposed to be partly financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) through a project loan. The Department of Power, Government of Tripura is the executing agency. The project consists of generation and distribution components. Tripura Power Generation Limited (TPGL) will be responsible for implementing the generation component, i.e., Rokhia 120-megawatt Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant (CCGPP). The Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited (TSECL) will be responsible for implementing the distribution components.

2. The project is aligned with the following impact: power quality, efficiency, and financial sustainability of electricity sector in Tripura improved. The project will have the following outcome: efficiency, reliability, and quality of power supply to consumers in Tripura improved. Project outputs are (i) Output 1: power generation system upgraded and expanded, (ii) Output 2: distribution network strengthened and modernized, (iii) Output 3: smart meters and advanced metering infrastructure established and (iv) Output 4: institutional capacity for planning, implementation, financial management, and gender mainstreaming improved.

3. The project has been categorized as “B” for both involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples. The project components cover various parts of Tripura of which some areas are designated as scheduled area. The involuntary resettlement impacts are not significant and the impacts on indigenous peoples are mostly positive in nature with some minimal risk of adverse impact. A combined RIPP has been prepared based on primary and secondary data. Site visits were conducted to Rokhia CCGPP and distribution substations, which have permanent impacts. Assessment of lines and due diligence for existing substations were conducted on sample basis. Participatory stakeholder consultations were carried with affected stakeholders and indigenous peoples representatives. Consultations will continue during project implementation, especially for the distribution line components. The project contractor will be responsible to finalize the alignment and to assess impacts to crops, trees, and other asset. In case of major change in the scope resulting to significant involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impact, the RIPP will be updated and RIPP will be submitted to ADB for review and clearance once alignment is finalized and after inventory of losses is completed, prior to start of civil works. Implementation status and delivery on RIPP commitments and social safeguards will be documented in each periodic monitoring report. Impacts on crops, trees, number of affected households, affected persons, and future consultations findings will be assessed by TSECL through its contractor and will be provided in the periodic monitoring report.

4. The Rokhia CCGPP does not require land acquisition. TPGL has a total of 56 acres of land in its possession, which will accommodate all proposed facilities. The land is free of encumbrances and is not being used by any informal settlers. Renovation and modernization of 33/kilovolt (kV) substations will be done within the preexisting substation where land is available. Lines-related works such as construction of new 33/11 kV low tension lines, installation of new distribution transformers, and upgrading and replacement of existing lines, and replacement with covered conductors in forest areas. Replacement of old lines will use the existing path and will have limited, temporary impacts that can be mitigated and compensated. New construction activities avoid impacts by follow existing right-of-way. Anticipated project impacts are loss of crops and trees. Impacts will be avoided and minimized by project design and advance scheduling. Some of the lines may pass near inhabited and small markets areas. Project activities will not cause any physical or economic displacement. The contractor will take necessary measures to avoid any disruption in terms of temporary loss of access or temporary restrictions.

No land acquisition is involved in the project and no physical displacement of indigenous peoples is anticipated.

5. About 68% of the total area (10,491 square kilometer) of Tripura are predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes and administered by the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC). Impacts on Scheduled Tribes (indigenous peoples) are mostly positive in terms of better electricity supply. Negative impacts are primarily those resulting from crop and tree loss resulting from the construction of new transmission and distribution infrastructure. There will be no land acquisition from indigenous peoples and the project will not result in physical displacement. The project does not involve commercial development of any cultural resources that belong to the tribal community. A participatory impact assessment has been conducted and provided in a matrix in Chapter III.

6. Stakeholders consultations were carried out with (i) officials from TSECL and TPGL including women staff, (ii) villagers along the distribution substations and lines in the distribution components, (iii) scheduled tribe and indigenous people in the TTAADC village in the distribution components, (iv) TTAADC official at the head quarter, (v) houses near to Rokhia Plant, (vi) school near the Rokhia Plant, (vii) indigenous people in Dayalpara TTAADC village near the Rokhia project area and (viii) primary and secondary stakeholders in the Rokhia CCGPP as part of two stage consultations including women, indigenous peoples and vulnerable participants. Consultations for the distribution line component were disrupted by the coronavirus disease pandemic restrictions and will be continued during project implementation with various stakeholders such as affected people, beneficiaries, community chief at village level, civil society organizations, and concerned officials of TTAADC at various levels. TSECL and TPGL, with support from contractor and project implementation consultant, will provide relevant information in a timely manner, at an accessible place, and in a form and language understandable to affected persons. The RIPP will be made available in corporate and site offices of TSECL and TPGL and at the project site office of concerned contractor. The summary RIPP will also be made available at TTAADC offices in local languages (Kok Borok) in the form of leaflet. The draft RIPP will be disclosed on the website of ADB and in TSECL and TPGL website prior to the management review meeting. Subsequently, a final RIPP reflecting detailed design outcomes will also be disclosed ion the website of ADB and in TSECL and TPGL website. Social safeguards monitoring reports on RIPP implementation will also be posted on the ADB website.

7. As a general intervention to reduce poverty, the project will have consequent economic and social benefits for energy consumers. A reliable electricity supply will lead to social and economic benefits and improved conditions for schools, hospitals, and other social services. Improved efficiency of the power distribution network will help in meeting the peak demand and will contribute significantly to the reduction in power losses. Project impacts to indigenous peoples as energy consumers are indirect and beneficial in nature. Aiming to maximize benefits sharing with indigenous communities, the project provides for a specific action plan that will be further finalized and approved to address (i) rehabilitation and upgradation of playground as proposed in Dayalpara village through the corporate social responsibility (CSR) program of TPGL; (ii) construction of small-scale infrastructure (toilet, on ground water storage tank) in Anganwadi near Killa substation in TTAADC village through the CSR of TSECL; and (iii) continuous information sharing on the positive impacts related to reliable electricity supply and stable distribution system that will generate indirect economic opportunities. Mitigation measures are provided for potential negative impacts on indigenous peoples including a compensation and entitlement matrix which will address any compensation that may be required for loss of crops, trees, or any unanticipated impacts.

8. TSECL and TPGL will institute a transparent and time bound grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to receive and resolve affected persons' grievances and complaints. A three-tier grievance redress mechanism has been proposed to be established by TPGL and TSECL. The first tier is the field level mechanism. Grievances of the affected persons are first dealt at field level by village head in consultation with field officials, and the contractors of the project. Complaints that cannot be addressed at the village level will be forwarded to project level of TSECL and TPGL. The third tier is the grievance redress committee (GRC) of the project management unit (PMU) at TSECL and TPGL. The PMU will be responsible for the project implementation and composed with representatives from various departments. The presence of GRM or seeking relief from GRM is not a bar to take grievances and complaints to courts for arbitration. This includes ADB Accountability Mechanism whereby people adversely affected by ADB-financed projects can express their grievances, seek solutions, and report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures, including safeguard policies. Records of all grievances received, including contact details of the complainants, dates the complaints received, nature of grievances, agreed corrective actions and when they were implemented, and the final outcome are recorded and kept in the PMU and will be reported in the semi-annual monitoring report. All costs incurred in GRC meetings, consultations, communication, and reporting and/or information dissemination will be borne by TSECL and TPGL.

9. The implementation of the RIPP will be monitored internally to (i) ensure that mitigation measures are adequate and effective in addressing negative social impacts and measures to enhance positive impacts, (ii) monitor if indigenous communities have any issues or concerns regarding project implementation, and (iii) propose corrective actions when needed. The monitoring component will broadly include monitoring of impact assessment matrix including the mitigation measures, compensation matrix, specific action plan for benefit sharing, consultation plan, capacity building and effectiveness of project GRM. The PIC will assist the PMU of TSECL and TPGL headed by the project director in implementing the project deliverables**.** Under the oversight of PMU, the PIC will be responsible for overall project implementation, including the RIPP. Wherever possible, PIC will involve the relevant department such as TTAADC in the monitoring so as to make the process inclusive. TSECL and TPGL, through its PIC, will be responsible in designing various monitoring forms and formats for monitoring RIPP implementation. The PMU of TSECL and TPGL will submit the semi-annual social monitoring reports to ADB for review. Upon ADB approval, the monitoring reports will be disclosed on the website of ADB as well as on the website of TPGL and TSECL.

10. TSECL and TPGL will be responsible for implementing the project including safeguards matters through their respective PMU and Project Implementation Unit (PIU). TSECL and TPGL will have overall responsibility for executing the investment project and for its day-to-day implementation. The main institutions that will be involved in social and environmental management activities are TSECL, TPGL, contractors for each contract package, PIC, and relevant line agencies such as revenue, forest, horticulture and most importantly the TTAADC. TSECL and TPGL have designated engineers to look after the safeguards issues and they were also involved during project preparation and preparation of safeguards documents. Further capacity enhancement is required for implementation of safeguards plans which the PIC will impart training to TPGL and TSECL.

11. The budget estimate is indicative and provisional. Actual cost will be updated during project implementation. Calculation is made keeping in consideration future impacts and is flexible. Some of the cost will be integrated under the contractor's cost, including costs for compensating right-of-way and trees. Total indicative cost is INR10.5 million. The estimate is utilized as a provisional sum for project's budgetary provision and shall be disbursed against

actual costs for impacts and activities. The estimated cost is the part of counterpart funds of the executing agency.

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

A. Background

1. This is a combined Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP) which has been prepared for the Tripura Power Distribution Strengthening and Generation Efficiency Improvement Project. The project is proposed to be partly financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) through a project loan. The project is categorized as "B" for involuntary resettlement[1] and "B" for indigenous peoples[2] as per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). The Department of Power, Government of Tripura is the executing agency. The project consists of two major components such as generation and distribution. Tripura Power Generation Limited (TPGL) will be responsible for implementing the generation component which is Rokhia 120 megawatt (MW) Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant (CCGPP) and Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited (TSECL) will be responsible for implementing the distribution components. The involuntary resettlement impacts are not significant and the impacts on indigenous peoples are mostly positive in nature with some minimum adverse impact, therefore, a combined RIPP has been prepared. The RIPP focuses more on the indigenous peoples aspects because the project components cover various parts of Tripura of which some areas are designated as scheduled area. IR impacts are integrated within the report.

2. The total generation capacity available for Tripura is 604.4 MW[3] as of January 2020, out of which the state's own installed generation capacity is 115 MW. However, operational capacity of state-owned generation is below 85 MW due to low operational efficiency of older power plants, unavailability of hydropower during dry seasons, and decommissioning of obsolete units. The peak demand and energy consumption of Tripura in fiscal year (FY) 2019 reached 385 MW and 2,693 million units (kilowatt-hour), respectively, with more than 81% of the state's energy requirement being met through power purchases from central generating stations. The state does not have sufficient generation capacity even to meet its base load resulting in high electricity price, and less flexibility to develop and adopt intermittent renewables. The power demand is expected to rise to 480 MW–525 MW by FY2026 which will exacerbate the state's dependency on power imports.

3. Tripura has achieved 100% household electrification (825,938 connections) as of March 2019 under Prandhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhaya).[4] However, the existing distribution network is aged, overloaded, and uses antiquated technologies making its operation

[1] A proposed project is classified as category B if it includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant. A project's involuntary resettlement category is determined by the category of its most sensitive component in terms of involuntary resettlement impacts. The involuntary resettlement impacts of an ADB-supported project are considered significant if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). The level of detail and comprehensiveness of the resettlement plan are commensurate with the significance of the potential impacts and risks.

[2] A proposed project is classified as category B if it is likely to have limited impacts on indigenous peoples. A project's indigenous peoples category is determined by the category of its most sensitive component in terms of impacts on indigenous peoples. The significance of impacts of an ADB supported project on indigenous peoples is determined by assessing (i) the magnitude of impact in terms of (a) customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources; (b) socioeconomic status; (c) cultural and communal integrity; (d) health, education, livelihood, and social security status; and (e) the recognition of indigenous knowledge; and (ii) the level of vulnerability of the affected indigenous peoples community. The level of detail and comprehensiveness of the indigenous peoples plan are commensurate with the significance of potential impacts on indigenous peoples.

[3] This includes power purchase allocation from central and private generating stations. TSECL purchases power from private generating stations only during emergencies, data obtained from TSECL

[4] Saubhagya is a Government of India project that aims to attain 100% electrification and provide free electricity to households below the poverty line.

and maintenance challenging, particularly during heavy rain, storm and mist that are common in many parts of the state. Though Saubhagya scheme has improved the last mile connectivity, the lack of upstream distribution strengthening investments has further exacerbated the network issues. Compared to better performing utilities in India, aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) losses (41.6%) in Tripura are four times higher, while average interruption duration (142 hours/consumer/year) and frequency (341 numbers/consumer/year) are 300 times higher in FY2019. TSECL's billing efficiency is only 67.61% in FY2019 as about 50% of the consumer meters installed by TSECL are outdated, resulting in high commercial losses. Lengthy distribution feeders, lack of modern protection and monitoring devices in the system, undersized conductors and inadequate number and capacity of distribution substations and transformers are the reasons behind the poor operational performance. High AT&C losses, aged assets, and subsidized tariff for poor and agricultural consumers are the major reasons for the below-cost revenue recovery that has led to the poor financial sustainability of distribution utility and makes it less attractive for private sector participation.

4. 24X7 Power for All Tripura was a joint initiative of the Government of India and the state government of Tripura to provide reliable, and affordable power supply to all domestic, commercial, agricultural, and industrial consumers.[5] Under UDAY[6] the state government and TSECL have agreed on the following measures to improve performance of the power sector: (i) improving efficiency of state generating units, (ii) reducing transmission losses from 5% in FY2016 to 4% by FY2020, (iii) reducing AT&C losses from 33.8% in FY2016 to 15.0% by FY2020, and (iv) formulating action plan to eliminate the gap between average cost of supply and average revenue recovery, among others. The state has achieved 100% electrification through Saubhagya scheme (footnote 6) and has obtained support to strengthen transmission network, reduce its losses, and improve planning through the ongoing Northeastern Region Power System Improvement Project funded by World Bank. The state was not able to achieve the envisaged AT&C loss reduction target of 15% and efficiency improvement of its generating units in FY2020 due of lack of sufficient funds.

B. Project Rationale and Objective

5. The project will help the state in improving access to affordable and reliable electricity supply by (i) increasing efficiency and capacity of the state's power generation to meet power demand, and provide flexibility for penetration of intermittent renewables in the future; (ii) implementing immediate distribution improvement measures such as smart metering, network strengthening and renovation, and billing efficiency to reduce the AT&C losses; and (iii) strengthen capacity of TPGL in developing renewable energy projects to increase the share of renewables in the state's power generation mix.

6. The project is well aligned with ADB Strategy 2030[7] operational priorities and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals of (i) reducing poverty and promoting rural development by improving access to electricity and standards of living in rural areas; (ii) tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability by supporting efficient generation, reducing distribution losses, and introducing climate and disaster

[5] Government of India and Government of Tripura. 2016. *24X7 Power for All—Tripura*. Delhi

[6] Government of India, Ministry of Power. *Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)*. Delhi. (UDAY is the financial turnaround and revival package for TSECL initiated by the Government of India. Under UDAY, a tripartite memorandum of understanding was signed among the Ministry of Power, the Government of Meghalaya, and TSECL on 29 March 2017).

[7] ADB. 2018. *Strategy 2030: Achieving a Prosperous, Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Asia and the Pacific*. Manila.

resilient designs to withstand extreme weather conditions; (iii) accelerating progress in gender equality by promoting gender-sensitive workplace practices in TSECL and TPGL; and (iv) strengthening institutional capacity by providing support in improving planning capability and financial performance[8]. The proposed investment is also aligned with ADB's country partnership strategy for India, 2018–2022 for inclusive infrastructure in hinterlands and low-income states, and support for economic growth in the less-developed regions of the country.[9] The project will support India's Nationally Determined Contribution goals[10] of emission reduction by replacing less efficient generation systems with efficient ones and lowering distribution losses.

C. Project Output

7. The project is aligned with the following impact: power quality, efficiency, and financial sustainability of electricity sector in Tripura improved. The project will have the following outcome: efficiency, reliability, and quality of power supply to consumers in Tripura improved through following output:

8. **Output 1: Power generation system upgraded and expanded.** This will support the efficiency improvement and modernization of power generation system by replacing[11] the existing open cycle gas turbine power plant (63 MW) with a combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) of 120 MW utilizing the same amount of gas leading to an efficiency gain of more than 90%.

9. **Output 2: Distribution network strengthened and modernized.** To improve the reliability of power supply to distribution electricity consumers and reduce technical losses, the project will (i) renovate and modernize 30 existing 33/11 kilovolts (kV) substations, including control room equipment and protection systems; (ii) install 100 auto-reclosers and 400 fault passage indicators at 11 kV and 33 kV lines; (iii) install and upgrade 1,500 km of 33 kV and 11 kV distribution lines with new conductors, covered conductors, and underground cables; (iv) convert 900 km of low voltage lines with aerial bunched cables; and (v) commission high voltage distribution system (HVDS) pilot in one electricity division.

10. **Output 3: Smart meters and advanced metering infrastructure established.** To reduce commercial losses, the project will replace existing outdated electromechanical meters with smart meters targeting about 100,000 households and establish an advanced metering infrastructure with online meter reading, billing, and collection.

11. **Output 4: Institutional capacity for planning, implementation, financial management, and gender mainstreaming improved.** The project will support (i) preparation of a renewable energy and distribution sector roadmap that will outline the investments, strategies and policies to adopt renewable energy, meet future demand and service standards; (ii) preparation of a financial sector roadmap to support TSECL and TPGL in improving financial management capacity, assisting the unbundling process of the finance and administrative functions, developing asset management system and strengthening their internal control; and (iii)

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[8] ADB. 2018. *Strategy 2030: Achieving a Prosperous, Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Asia and the Pacific*. Manila

[9] ADB. 2017. *Country Partnership Strategy: India, 2018–2022—Accelerating Inclusive Economic Transformation*. Manila.

[10] Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change. 2015. *India's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions—Towards Climate Justice.* Delhi. (Emission intensity of the economy reduced by 33%–35% by 2030 from 2005 levels).

[11] TPGL will decommission the existing 3x21 MW open cycle gas turbines after the commissioning of proposed 120 MW CCGT power plant. The state has limited gas allocation for this power plant which will not be sufficient to run additional units once the 120 MW CCGT is commissioned.

implementation support to effectively supervise and monitor the project construction including safeguards. Ongoing technical assistance (TA)[12] will support pilot testing of gender-sensitive workplace practices and incentivize engagement of women workers in some of the contracts under this project.

D. Need of Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan and Methodology

12. As per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), the indigenous peoples safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset. The term indigenous peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region. In considering these characteristics, national legislation, customary law, and any international conventions to which the country is a party will be considered. A group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage under this policy. The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)requires an RIPP if project impacts on indigenous peoples are positive or negative, direct, or indirect, temporary, or permanent.

13. Tripura is a tribal area and autonomous administrative division under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India, and the project therefore affects territories of Indigenous People. Roughly one-third (31.8%) of the population of Tripura are recognized as belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Collectively these Scheduled Tribes govern approximately two-thirds (68%) of the state's land area.[13] Modernization of power generation system and construction of low voltage lines and the construction and upgrading of small substations will not affect dignity, human rights, livelihood system or culture of the people. Anticipated impacts are mostly indirect and positive in nature with minor adverse impacts that will be avoided and mitigated.

14. As per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), the involuntary resettlement safeguard covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent, or temporary. Involuntary resettlement in the project is insignificant because there is no land acquisition involved in the project and no physical displacement will occur. However, there may be some temporary impacts in terms of loss of standing crops and trees at some places under the distribution line construction which will be avoided, or losses will be compensated. Therefore, the safeguard requirement-2 (SR-2) of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) is triggered only for the temporary impacts.

[12] ADB. 2019. Technical Assistance to India for *Enhancing Capacity to Design and Implement Energy Sector Projects*. Manila.

[13] Tribal Research and Cultural Institute, Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Tripura. *Tribal Population of Tripura.* Agartala.

15. The impacts are not significant, therefore a combines RIPP has been prepared. The RIPP has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), national and state laws and regulation. It is prepared to assist the project to meet safeguard objectives (i) to design and implement projects in a way that foster full respect for indigenous peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the indigenous peoples by themselves; and (ii) so that indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, and do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and can participate actively in projects that affect them. This RIPP safeguards the rights of indigenous peoples to participate and equitably receive culturally appropriate benefits from the project and addresses the temporary impacts related to involuntary resettlement.

16. The RIPP has been prepared based on primary and secondary data. Site visits were conducted for components that have permanent impacts such as Rokhia CCGPP and distribution substations. Inventory of lines were conducted on random sample basis and due diligence was conducted for existing substations on sample basis. Stakeholders' consultations were carried out including representatives from the indigenous peoples. Participatory assessment was conducted to the extent possible. However, due to coronavirus disease pandemic-related restrictions, consultation process was partially done and shall be continued during project implementation especially for the distribution line components. For, the distribution lines, turnkey contractor will finalize the alignment and will assess the temporary impacts on loss of crops and trees to be cut or any other asset to be affected. In case of major change in the scope resulting to significant involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impact, the RIPP will be updated and the RIPP will be submitted to ADB for review and clearance once alignment is finalized and after inventory of losses is completed, prior to start of civil works, otherwise impacts will be documented in each periodic monitoring report. Impacts on crops, trees, number of affected households, affected persons, and future consultations findings etc. will be assessed by TSECL through its contractor and will be documented in the periodic monitoring report.

E. Project Description

17. The RIPP includes the physical intervention activities to be covered under the output 1 related to generation component and output 2 related to distribution components.

18. **Rokhia thermal power plant**. The Rokhia thermal power plant is in Manikyanagar village, Sepahijala district, Tripura which is about 45 km from Agartala Airport. The latitude and longitude of the main plant area are 23°37'34.91" N and 91°11'42.77" E respectively. The nearest railway station is Bishalgarh at about 13 km from the proposed site location. The site is well connected by National Highway 8 with Bishalgarh and Agartala. Approximately 3.75 hectares of land will be required for putting-up the main power island including border outpost facilities. The entire land is located within the existing boundaries of the Rokhia thermal power plant, and no new land acquisition is required. Lands have been assessed through a due diligence and found no encroachment or non-titleholders or any other informal use that may cause potential livelihood impacts. Summary of the key characteristics is provided in Table 1.1. Location of Rokhia thermal power plant within Tripura and India is depicted in Figure 1.1, Google Map imagery showing Rokhia Power Plant boundary Coordinates is shown in Figure 1.2 and Google Map Imagery showing Existing & Proposed Plants is shown in Figure 1.3.

Table 1.1: Key Project Characteristics

Characteristic	Description and Value
Type of technology	Advanced 'F-class' CCGT
Number of CCGT units	1

Characteristic	Description and Value
CCGT configuration for each unit	1 GT + 1 HRSG + 1 Scheduled Tribes on separate shafts
Output of each CCGT unit	120 MW
Fuel	Natural gas
Condenser cooling type	Air cooled condenser is considered for steam turbine
Raw water—cooling water	Ground water through bore wells
Process water—boiler water	Process water will be supplied from demineralized water plant
Height of stack at HRSG	60 m
Bypass stack height	30 m
Noise attenuation	85 dBA at 1 meter distance from STG and GTG The ambient noise level at 120 metres from any part of the plant (far field) inclusive of GTG/HRSG/STG module shall not exceed 63 dB (A).

CCGT = combined cycle gas turbine, dba = A-weighted decibels, GT = gas turbine, GTG = gas turbine generator, HRSG = heat recovery steam generator, m = meter, MW = megawatt, STG = steam turbine generator.

Figure 1.1: Location of Rokhia Thermal Power Plant within Tripura and India

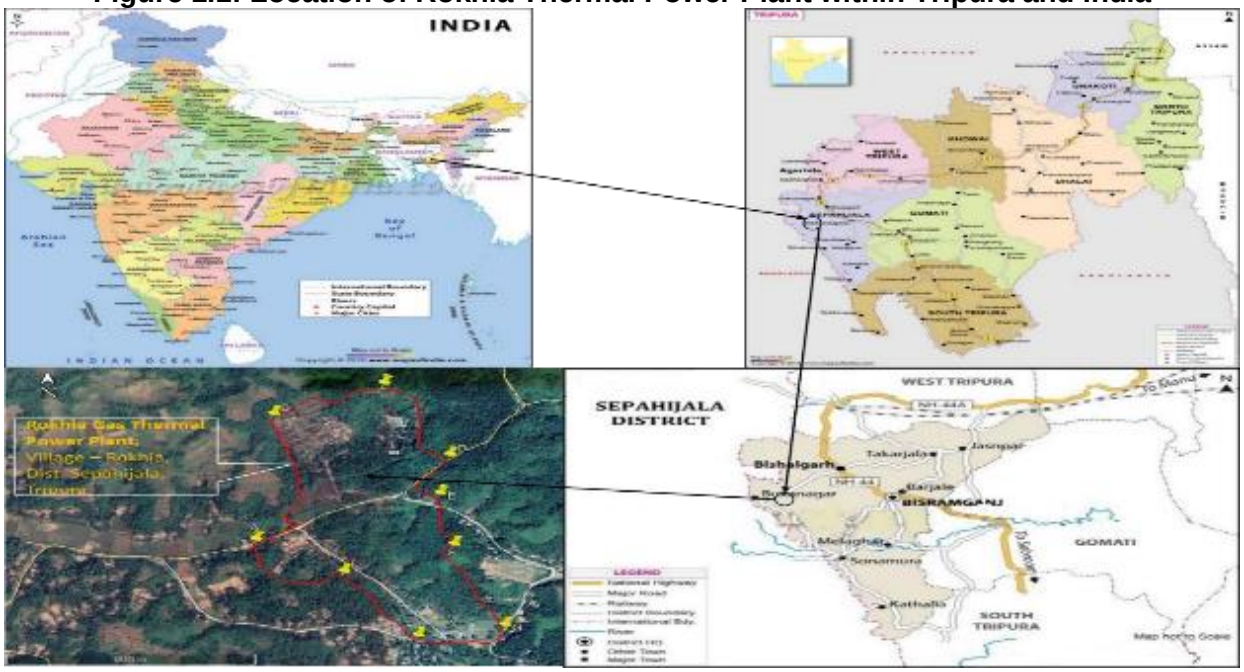


Figure 1.2: Google Map Imagery Showing Rokhia Power Plant Boundary Coordinates

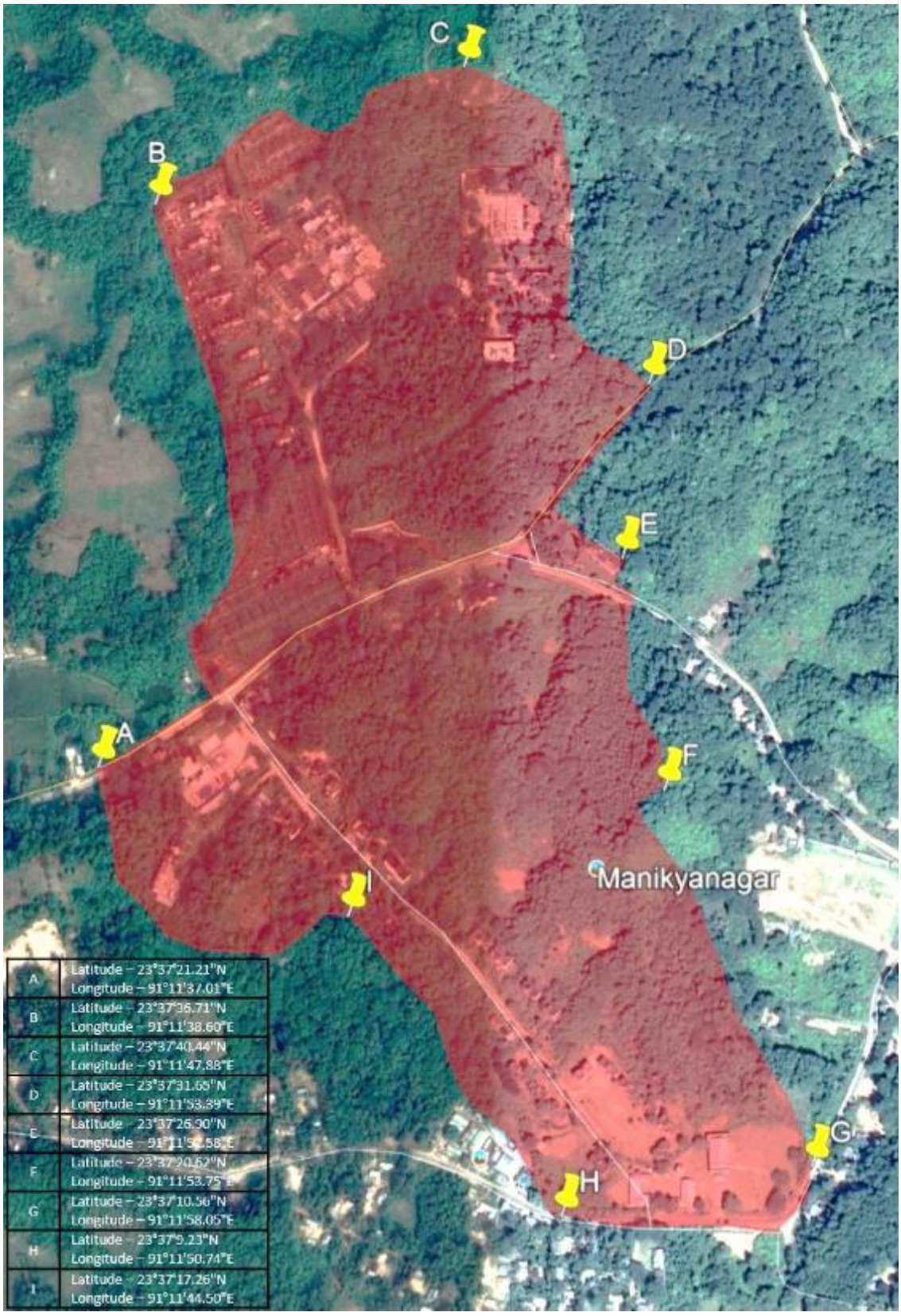


Figure 1.3: Google Map Imagery Showing Existing and Proposed Plants

19. **Distribution components.** The project is based in the state of Tripura, which has 8 districts. The proposed project includes construction of new 33/11 kV low tension distribution lines, installation of new distribution transformers, upgrading and replacement of existing lines, and replacement of bare and open conductors with safe covered conductors in forest areas. No land restrictions or acquisition of land is required. Tribal people will rather be safe while using lands during the time of the system upgrading. There is no loss of livelihood involved in such activities. New construction activities follow existing right-of-way and all substations receiving improvements under this project are pre-existing. The project will (i) renovate and modernize of 27 existing 33/11 kV substations (as provided in Table 1.2), including control room equipment and protection systems; (ii) installation of auto closure and other items in 19 location (as provided in Table 1.3) and (iii) install and upgrade ~2667 km of 11 kV, 33 kV and low-tension distribution lines. The summary of distribution lines is given in Table 1.4. Google Map Imagery showing Substations selected for renovation and modernization is shown in Figure 1.4.

Table 1.2: Renovation and Modernization of Existing Substation

Subproject Reference	Substation Name	District	Scope
SS-1	Rajnagar	South Tripura	Renovation and modernization of 33/11 kV substation includes: • Provisions of VCB, relay and control panel for 33 kV Feeders, VCB panels, lightning arrestors, battery bank and chargers, portable Class C CO_2 fire extinguisher (at all substations), wall mounted general purpose first aid box (at all substations), reverse osmosis water purifier at all substations)
SS-2	Hrishyamukh	South Tripura	
SS-3	Jolaibari	South Tripura	
SS-4	33 Killa	South Tripura	
SS-5	Mandwi	West Tripura	
SS-6	Takarjala	West Tripura	
SS-7	Melaghar	Sipahijala	
SS-8	Manu	Dhalai	

Subproject Reference	Substation Name	District	Scope
SS-9	Chawmanu	Dhalai	• Civil works including replacement of existing foundations (if required) • Erection including testing and commissioning including replacement of 33 kV locally aware, VCB, transformers etc. • Laying, drawing, termination of 11 kV and low-tension power and control cables and • Dismantling and removal of all required equipment , structures, foundations (if required) and cables etc. and handing over at site or to designated TSECL warehouse
SS-10	Kadamtala	North Tripura	
SS-11	Damcherra	North Tripura	
SS-12	Panisagar	North Tripura	
SS-13	Rangrung	Unakoti	
SS-14	Vangmung	North Tripura	
SS-15	Digalbagh	North Tripura	
SS-16	Durjainagar	West Tripura	
SS-17	Rampur	West Tripura	
SS-18	Kailashahar	Unakoti	
SS-19	Madhupur	Sepahijala	
SS-20	Jatanbari	Gumti	
SS-21	Digalbagh	North Tripura	33 kV Bay Extensions including: • Provisions of VCB with galvanized iron mounting structure, isolators, locally aware, relay and control panel for 33 kV Feeders, power cables, etc. • Civil works including foundations for CT, locally aware isolators, tower structure etc., switchyard PCC and gravelling, cable trench. • Erection including testing and commissioning of transformers, isolators, VCB, etc. and fitting and fixing and stringing of 33 kV busbar with fitting of disc and post insulators, etc.
SS-22	Charipara	West Tripura	
SS-23	Adarsha Colony	West Tripura	
SS-24	Stadium	West Tripura	
SS-25	College Tilla	West Tripura	
SS-26	NRCC	West Tripura	
SS-27	Tilla bazaar	Unakoti	

CO2 = carbon dioxide, kV = kilovolt, PCC = plain cement concrete, SS = substation, VCB = vacuum circuit breaker.

Table 1.3: Details of Circles Selected Under ADB Funding for Auto Recloser and Other Items

Sl. No	Substations Name (33/11)	District	Remarks
1	Gomati Electrical Circle	Gomti	Supply and Installation of Autorecloser and Supply and Installation of Sectionalizer or LBS ***(These items shall be erected at the existing 11 kV lines and are not related to individual Substations)***
2	Khowai Circle	Khowai	
3	Unakoti Circle	North	
4	Sepahijala Circle	Sephaijala	
5	Ambassa Circle	Dhalai	
6	Electrical Circle-II	West Tripura	
7	Belonia Circle	South Tripura	
8	Dharmanagar Circle	North	
9	Circle No.I, Agartala	West Tripura	Fault Passage Indicator (Set of 3 per Location) ***(These items shall be erected at the existing 11 kV lines and are not related to individual Substations)***
10	Circle No.II, Agartala	West Tripura	
11	Khowai Circle	Khowai	
12	Ambassa Circle	Dhalai	
13	Unakoti Circle	Unakoti	
14	Dharmanagar Circle	North	
15	Sepahijala Circle	Sephaijala	
16	Gomati Circle	Gomti	
17	Belonia Circle	South Tripura	

Sl. No	Substations Name (33/11)	District	Remarks
18	ED-I and ED-CC, Agartala	West Tripura	Supply and Installation of Ring Main Units ***(These items shall be stationed at Capital Complex MRSS substation but shall be utilised for the entire division)***
19	ED-CC, Agartala	West Tripura	Supply of Cable Fault Location and Test Van ***(These items shall be stationed at Capital Complex MRSS Substations but shall be utilised for the entire division)***

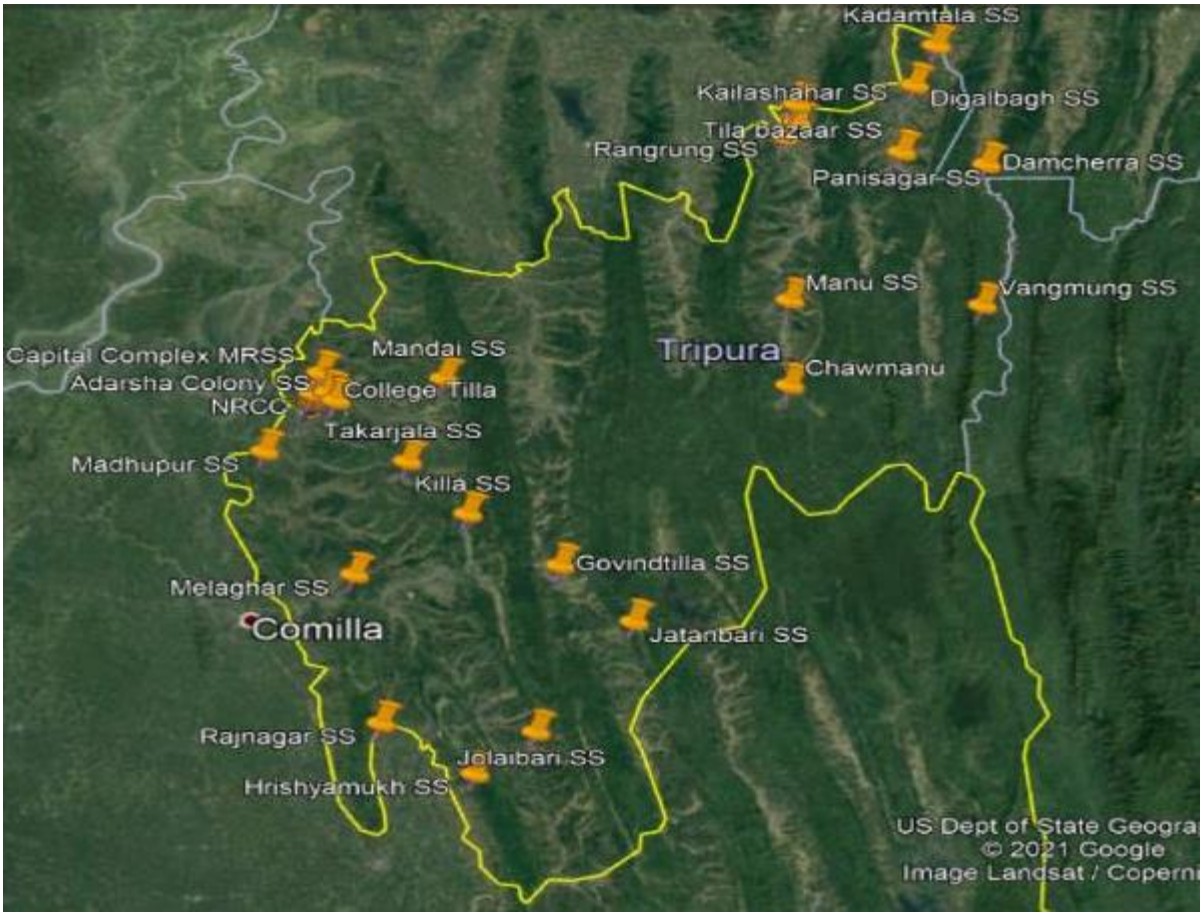
kV = kilovolt, LBS = load break switch, ED = electrical division, CC = capital complex, MRSS = main receiving substation.

Table 1.4: Summary of Distribution Lines Under the Project

Sl. No.	Name of Line	Length (cKm)
1	New 33 kV Line on UG cable	163
2	New 33 kV Line on Covered Conductor	107
3	New 11 kV Line on UG cable	4.2
4	New 11 kV Line on Covered Conductor	1270
5	Conversion of 11 kV Line to Covered Conductor	134
6	Conversion of 11 kV Line to UG cable	89.26
7	Conversion of LT (0.4 kV) Line to Aerial bunched cable	900
Total length (cKm)		**2667.46**

cKm = circuit kilometer, kV = kilovolt, UG = underground.

Figure 1.4: Google Map Imagery Showing Substations Selected for Renovation and Modernization



II. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Relevant National Laws and Policies Concerning Indigenous Peoples

20. **Constitution of India.** The Constitution of India has made the provisions for Scheduled Tribes in the country considering the challenges faced by them and lack of access to development facilities in the geographic regions where they reside. The main safeguards include promotion of educational and economic interests and their protection from injustices and all forms of exploitation. The constitution also safeguards the indigenous communities from the general rights of all Indian citizens to move freely, settle anywhere and acquire property by posing certain restrictions on it, largely to conserve the customs and traditions of these communities. It also permits the States to make reservation in public services in case of inadequate representation and requiring them to consider their claims in appointments to public services.

21. The constitution provides setting up of separate departments in the states and National Commission at the Centre to promote tribal welfare and safeguard their interests (Art. 224, fifth and Sixth Schedules) and grant-in-aid are provided to the states to meet the cost of such development schemes to be undertaken for prompting the welfare of Schedule Tribes or raising the level of development in the Schedule Areas (Art. 275 (1). The constitutional safeguards related to tribal people are:

(i) Article 14, related to equal rights and opportunities;
(ii) Article 15, prohibits discrimination on grounds of sex, religion, race, caste etc.;
(iii) Article 15 (4), enjoins upon the state to make special provisions for the Schedule Tribes;
(iv) Article 16 (3), empowers states to make special provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favor of Scheduled Tribes;
(v) Article 46, enjoins upon states to promote with special care educational and economic interests of Scheduled Tribes, protection from social injustice and exploitation;
(vi) Article 275 (I), grant-in-aid for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes;
(vii) Article 330, 332, 335, related to the reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies; and
(viii) Article 339, 340, related to Control of the Union over the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and powers to investigations thereof. One of the important Acts, which ensures Social Safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes, is "Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989".

22. These provisions create safeguards for the protection of tribal communities while creating an environment for affirmative action to support the mainstreaming of tribal communities and for bringing them at par with the other social communities. Through these provisions the constitution also creates a separate institutional set- up and parallel budgetary arrangements (through a tribal sub-plan) for ensuring availability of adequate finances (in proportion to the tribal population) and dedicated cadres for implementing certain programs for tribal development and providing oversight and monitoring of schemes and programs implemented by other departments.

23. **Sixth Schedule of Constitution of India.** The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains provisions for the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram to safeguard the rights of the tribal population and provides autonomy to the tribal communities through creation of autonomous development councils (ADC) that can frame laws on land, public health, agriculture, and others in these states. The special provisions are provided under Article 244(2) and Article 275(1) of the Indian Constitution.

24. The lists of autonomous districts of these four states are provided under para. 20 of the Sixth Schedule. If there are different Scheduled Tribes in an autonomous district, the Governor may, by public notification, divide the area or areas inhabited by them into several autonomous regions.

25. **Sixth Schedule Area in Tripura.** Under para. 20 of the Sixth Schedule, Tripura Tribal Areas District is referred as tribal areas within the state of Tripura. Tripura Tribal Areas District shall be construed as a reference to the territory comprising the tribal areas specified in the First Schedule to the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Act, 1979 and shall not mean a separate district or a revenue district. In conformity to the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, the Tripura Legislative Assembly enacted the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Act, 1979.

26. Under the District Council Act, 1979, the district council has power to make laws with respect to:

(i) The allotment, occupation or use, or the setting apart, of land, other than any land which is a reserved forest for the purposes of agriculture or grazing or for residential or other non-agricultural purposes or for any other purpose likely to promote the interests of the inhabitants of any village or town.
(ii) Provided that nothing in such laws shall prevent the compulsory acquisition of any land, whether occupied or unoccupied, for public purposes (by the Government of the State concerned) in accordance with the law for the time being in force authorizing such acquisition.
(iii) The management of any forest not being a reserved forest
(iv) The use of any canal or watercourse for the purpose of agriculture
(v) The regulation of the practice of jhum or other forms of shifting cultivation
(vi) The establishment of village or town committees or councils and their powers
(vii) Any other matter relating to village or town administration, including village or town police and public health and sanitation

27. The district council has power to frame by-laws to be applicable in the territorial district with respect to:

(i) Inheritance to property of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes;
(ii) Marriage and divorce; and
(iii) Social customs of people belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

28. The District Council may establish, construct, or manage primary schools, dispensaries, markets, cattle pounds, ferries, fisheries, roads, road transport and waterways in the district and may, with the previous approval of the Governor, make regulations for the regulation and control thereof and may prescribe the language and the manner in which primary education shall be imparted in the primary schools in the district.

29. The district council may make regulations for the regulation and control of moneylending or trading within the district

30. The district council shall have the power to levy and collect within the autonomous district all or any of the taxes payable under any of the Acts mentioned under the second schedule of this Act.

31. The district council shall have the power to levy and collect all or any of the following fees within the autonomous district, which is to say:

(i) Fees for the maintenance and development of schools, dispensaries, or roads;
(ii) Fees for the entry of goods into a market for sale therein, and tolls on passengers and goods carried in ferries;
(iii) Fees on vehicles and boats for regulating and managing traffic; and
(iv) Fees on animals at rates and in the manner as may be prescribed.

32. It is pertinent to mention here that if any provision of a byelaw or any regulation made by the district council contravenes to any provisions of a law made by the Legislature of the State of Tripura, then the law made by the Legislature of the State shall prevail.

33. **Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006.** Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006 was notified by the Government of India on 2 January 2007. Salient features of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006 are:

(i) Right to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or self-cultivation for livelihood by a member or members of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or other traditional forest dweller.
(ii) Right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries.
(iii) Other community rights of uses or entitlements such as fish and other products of water bodies, grazing and traditional seasonal resource access of nomadic or pastoralist communities.
(iv) Rights including community tenures of habitat and habitation for primitive tribal groups and pre-agricultural communities.
(v) Rights for conversion of pattas or leases or grants issued by any local authority or any State Govt. on forest lands to titles.
(vi) Rights to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use.
(vii) Right of access to biodiversity and community right to intellectual property and traditional knowledge related to biodiversity. etc.

34. Tribal Welfare Department is the Nodal Department for implementation of the various provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006. As on 30 November 2019, 1,30,903 numbers of Forest Dwellers have been given Forest Rights Patta under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006 and the quantum of land involved is 1,86,229.02 hectares. The provisions under these two Acts (the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Act, 1979 and Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006) mainly govern various rights of tribal people in the state of Tripura.

B. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009) for Indigenous Peoples

35. The ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) fosters full respect for indigenous peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by them. It ensures that ADB-assisted development interventions that may impact indigenous peoples will be consistent with the needs and aspirations of affected indigenous communities and compatible with their culture and social and economic institutions. This RIPP recognizes the vulnerability of indigenous peoples and ensures that all project impacts will be addressed by the implementing

agency. The implementing agency will ensure that affected indigenous peoples can fully participate in and benefit equally from project interventions. The following are the principles of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) for indigenous peoples:

(i) Screen early on to determine (a) whether indigenous peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (b) whether project impacts on indigenous peoples are likely.

(ii) Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive (assessment of social impacts) or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on indigenous peoples.

(iii) Undertake meaningful consultations with affected indigenous peoples communities and concerned indigenous peoples organizations to solicit their participation (a) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (b) in tailoring project benefits for affected indigenous peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner.

(iv) Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the following project activities: (a) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (b) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (c) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use.

(v) Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected indigenous peoples communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.

(vi) Prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) that is based on the (assessment of social impacts) with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The RIPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected indigenous peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time -bound actions for implementing the planned measures.

(vii) Disclose a draft RIPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the (assessment of social impacts) in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final RIPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders.

(viii) Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (a) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that indigenous peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (b) involuntary acquisition of such lands.

(ix) Monitor implementation of the RIPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the RIPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, considering the

baseline conditions and the results of RIPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

C. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009) for Involuntary Resettlement

36. The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent, or temporary. Followings are the basic policy principle of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009):

(i) Identification of past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determination of the scope of resettlement planning;
(ii) Carrying out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations;
(iii) Improvement or at least restoration of the livelihoods of all displaced persons;
(iv) Ensuring physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance;
(v) Improvement of the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;
(vi) Development of procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement;
(vii) Ensuring that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets;
(viii) Preparation of 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;
(ix) Disclosure of resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner to affected persons and other stakeholders;
(x) Execution of involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program;
(xi) Payment of compensation and provision of other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement; and
(xii) Monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons

D. Equivalence and Gaps of the National and State Laws and ADB Policy on Indigenous Peoples

37. Table 2.1 summarizes policy equivalence and gaps between national, state laws and ADB. The last column is observed as a means of harmonizing policies and regulations while implementing the project in Tripura.

Table 2.1: Policy Gap Analysis and Action Taken for Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Act, 1979	Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006	Measures Adopted For This Project
Screen early on to determine (i) whether	No such early screening process is required under the	No such early screening process is required under the Scheduled	Screening for subproject selection

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Act, 1979	Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006	Measures Adopted For This Project
indigenous peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on indigenous peoples are likely.	Autonomous District Council Act, 1979. Not complied to the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006. Not complied to the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	has been carried out and potential positive impacts were foreseen.
Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on indigenous peoples. Give full consideration to options the affected indigenous peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected indigenous peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on indigenous peoples.	The said Act does not stipulate any social impact assessment or similar methods to assess potential project impact. The Autonomous District Council Act, 1979 lays down that the District Council have the power for allotment, occupation or use, or the setting apart, of land, other than any land which is a reserved forest. If the project activities affect the land (for the purposes of agriculture or grazing or for residential or other non-agricultural purposes) of the indigenous people (Scheduled Tribes) any mitigation measures should be decided with the approval of the relevant authority of District Council.	The said Act does not stipulate any social impact assessment or similar methods to assess potential project impact. Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006, Tribal Welfare Department of Tripura have the power for conversion of pattas or leases or grants issued by any local authority or any state government on forest lands to titles. Such titles given to the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers under the said Act are inalienable rights. If the project activities affect the land with titles provided under the said Act, adequate measures will be taken to avoid the affected land.	Social impacts assessment has been undertaken in indigenous people areas. However, it was partially done due to the COVID-19 related restrictions. Assessment was done to understand positive and adverse impacts of the projects on the indigenous peoples. Based on the assessment, measures were adopted to minimize the potential adverse impacts. This will further be verified during project implementation.
Undertake meaningful consultations with affected indigenous peoples communities and concerned organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected indigenous peoples communities in a culturally appropriate	Though the Autonomous District Council Act, 1979, does not clearly stipulate to undertake consultations with affected indigenous peoples, consultation with relevant officials of District Council is required in designing, implementing, and monitoring mitigation measures to avoid adverse impacts. The said Act confers powers to the District Council with respect to social customs of the people belonging to Scheduled Tribes. While designing, and implementing mitigation measures to avoid adverse impacts, views of district council will be taken to implement the activities in a culturally appropriate manner.	The said Act does not lay down any provision to undertake consultations with affected indigenous peoples.	Consultations were conducted with relevant stakeholders; however, it is still partially covered due to pandemic restrictions. Future consultation strategy is proposed in the RIPP which shall take place during the next phase of project activities and especially prior to and during project implementation

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Act, 1979	Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006	Measures Adopted For This Project
manner. To enhance indigenous peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of indigenous peoples' concerns.	The said Act does not specify any grievance mechanism for resolution of indigenous peoples' concerns. However, under the District Council Act, 1979, ADCs are empowered to constitute Courts for trials of cases between parties belonging to Scheduled Tribe Communities. In case the concerns and complaints of affected indigenous peoples are not resolved by project established GRM, the affected party can file a complaint to the Court established by the ADC. Partially complied to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)		
Ascertain the consent of affected indigenous peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of indigenous peoples. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected indigenous peoples communities refers to a collective expression by the affected indigenous peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such	The existing policies do not require the consent of indigenous peoples for commercial exploitation of their culture and knowledge, or the commercial development of natural resources on their traditional land. However, under the said Act District Council may make regulations for the regulation and control of moneylending or trading within the district.	Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006, indigenous peoples have the right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use. Hence, any adverse impact of on community forest resource should take the consent of affected indigenous peoples or their recognized representatives. The said Act confer rights of indigenous peoples for conversion of pattas or leases or grants issued by any local authority or any state government on forest lands to titles. Therefore, physical displacement from traditional or customary land right of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers cannot be permitted. The RIPP should mention adequate plan to avoid the affected land of indigenous peoples with customary land rights.	Consultation and future participatory assessment will be done in the future course of action. Prior consent is not required in the project as there is no commercial development of cultural resources or physical displacement, hence ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) requirement under this principle is not triggered.

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Act, 1979	Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006	Measures Adopted For This Project
project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.			
Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected indigenous peoples communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.	Under the said Act, there is no provision on avoidance to restricted access to natural resources. Not complied to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006 have provision on right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries. The RIPP should mention mitigation measures to avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries. Complied to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	The issues of access restriction and physical displacement have been avoided. The same will be ensured during project implementation.
Prepare an indigenous peoples plan that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected indigenous peoples. The RIPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected indigenous people communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes	Under the said Act, there is no provision on preparation of RIPP. Not complied to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	Under the said Act, there is no provision on preparation of RIPP. Not complied to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	A draft RIPP has been prepared during the project processing which will further be updated during project implementation. The updated RIPP will disclosure the final valuation matrix for replacement of crops and trees.

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Act, 1979	Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006	Measures Adopted For This Project
culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.			
Disclose a draft RIPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected indigenous peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final RIPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected indigenous peoples communities and other stakeholders.	Under the said Act, there is no provision on RIPP disclosure. Not complied to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	Under the said Act, there is no provision on RIPP disclosure. Not complied to the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	Project related documents especially the benefits and mitigation measures etc. will be done during the project implementation among the indigenous peoples beneficiaries. The draft RIPP will be disclosed once approved by executing agency and ADB.
Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that indigenous peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.	The said Act does not have provision for preparation of action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains. Not complied to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	The Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006, recognize rights of indigenous peoples for conversion of pattas or leases or grants issued by any local authority or any state government on forest lands to titles. The Tribal Welfare Department of Tripura have the power for conversion of pattas or leases or grants issued by any local authority or any state government on forest lands to titles. Such titles have been given to the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers. Complied to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).	There is no land acquisition and physical displacement involved in the project. Therefore, no impacts on customary rights arise. Implementation of project will ensure that there will be no impact on to the customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains.
Monitor implementation of the RIPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and	Under the said Act, there is no provision on preparation or monitoring of RIPP implementation.	Under the said Act, there is no provision on preparation or monitoring of RIPP implementation.	Monitoring of the RIPP will be done semi-annually by the executing agency and the reports will be submitted to ADB and the same will be disclosed.

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Act, 1979	Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006	Measures Adopted For This Project
assess whether the RIPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of RIPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports	Not complied to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	Not complied to the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADC = autonomous development councils, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, GRM = grievance redress mechanism, RIPP = resettlement and indigenous peoples plan.

E. Statutory Requirements and Other Relevant Policies for Distribution Lines

38. Distribution lines are constructed under the ambit of Electricity Act, 2003 as amended in 2007. The provisions stipulated in section 67–68 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with section 10 and 16 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 governs the construction of lines and payment of compensation for any damage. Therefore, The Electricity Act (2003) as amended in 2007 has also been taken into consideration. Section 67 and 68 of Part-VIII and Section 164 of part-XVII are relevant. The Electricity Act makes provision for payment of compensation for acquiring land and refers that land will be acquired as per LAA, 1984[1]. However, in this project, there will be no land acquisition involved as the land for Rokhia CCG and substation upgradation are to be constructed within the available land that belongs to TPGL and TSECL respectively. Construction of distribution line does not require land acquisition under the Indian regulation. As far as the trees or crops near the overhead line is concerned, the competent authority will decide how the compensation may be paid.

39. Indian Telegraph Act (1885) has also been taken into consideration for its relevant applicability. Part-III of the Act[2] is applicable for transmission and distribution projects. The Indian Telegraph Act does not have any provision for permanent land acquisition except for payment of compensation for construction of lines and towers as temporary impacts. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 is usually followed, which does not have any provision of land acquisition for construction of transmission/distribution pillars and lines. The act exercises the power to remove any trees interrupting the transmission/distribution lines, however, subsection of section 18 of the Act provides the opportunity for compensation for cutting the trees if the tree is in existence before the telegraph line was placed. The telegraph authority may, from time to time, place and maintain a telegraphic line under, over, along, or across, and post in or upon, any immovable property provided that the telegraph authority shall not exercise the powers conferred by this section except for the purpose of a telegraph established or maintained by the central government, or to be so established or maintained. If any tree standing or lying near a telegraph line interrupts, or is likely to interrupt, telegraphic communication, a magistrate of the first or second class may, on the application of the telegraph authority, cause the tree to be removed or dealt with in such other way as he deems fit. When disposing of an application under sub-section (1), the magistrate shall, in the case of any tree in existence before the telegraph line was placed, award to the persons interested in the tree such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and they shall be final.

[1] This still refers to LAA, 1894 because the LARR 2013 came later than the Electricity Act 2003, the Electricity Act 2003 still mentions LAA 1894 though it is now null and void.
[2] Power to place Telegraph Lines and Posts.

F. Scope of the Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan

40. The RIPP has been prepared in accordance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) on involuntary resettlement and indigenous people safeguards, relevant national and state laws and regulations. The project is expected to have positive impacts on indigenous peoples in terms of providing better and reliable electricity to the local people including indigenous peoples. However, minor negative impacts in terms of loss of trees and crops at certain places may occur which will be avoided or shall be compensated where necessary. The plan specifies safeguard provisions to be monitored during project implementation to ensure that indigenous peoples can access and receive benefits from project activities. The RIPP provides guidance necessary to guarantee culturally appropriate program implementation for indigenous beneficiaries. The project will ensure that indigenous peoples are aware of the project. The project will employ culturally appropriate and gender sensitive consultation processes when engaging indigenous peoples representatives during the future course of project implementation and will adhere to pandemic related restrictions. The RIPP also integrates provision for compensation matrix in case of any damage that may arise during construction of distribution lines in terms of loss of crops and trees.

III. Social Impact Assessment: Involuntary Resettlement And Indigenous Peoples

A. General

41. This chapter reviews the socio-economic profile of the project and examines the potential social impact of the project on indigenous peoples. This section also describes the potential impact on land acquisition, involuntary resettlement[3] and temporary impacts in terms of loss of trees and crops along the distribution line corridor. The project has two major components such as (i) generation and (ii) distribution. The generation component, "Rokhia gas based thermal power plant," will be constructed at an existing plant area in Manikya nagar village under Sepahijala district. The distribution components will be implemented all over Tripura. The project will be implemented across Tripura state, which includes both tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries. The socio-economic profile of the project areas is based on general information collected from various secondary sources and a sample household survey conducted in the vicinity of Rokhia power plant. A broad socio-economic baseline of Tripura state is provided in Appendix 1 which describes district wise socio-demographic and economic profile as a whole for Tripura state. The following section briefly describes about the socio-economic profile of indigenous peoples and scheduled tribe in the project area.

B. Scheduled Tribe in Tripura

42. According to the Census of India 2011, 8.2 percent of the Indian population is classified as Scheduled Tribe. In comparison to the national figure, Tripura has 32 % percent of its state populations classified as Scheduled Tribe. Around one-third of the population belongs to the Scheduled Tribes. Tripura is a Tribal Area and autonomous administrative division under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India, and the project therefore affects territories of Indigenous People. Roughly one-third (31.8%) of the population of Tripura are recognized as belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Collectively these Scheduled Tribes govern approximately two-thirds (68%) of the state's land area. Tripura has rich cultural heritage of 19 different tribal communities. These communities are Tripura or Tripuri, Riang, Jamatia, Noatia, Uchai, Chakma, Mog, Lushai, Kuki, Halam, Munda, Kaur, Orang, Santal, Bhil, Bhutia, Chaimal, Garo, Khasia, and Lepcha.

43. **Demography.** The population of Tripura is characterized by diversity. The people of the Scheduled Tribes comprise of about one-third of the total population of the State. As per Census-2011, Scheduled Tribes population of the State was 11,66,893 which is 31.8 percent of the total state population. The composition of Scheduled Tribes population is maximum in Dhalai district (55.7%), followed by Gomati (42.7 %) and Khowai district (42.6 %). In south Tripura district Scheduled Tribes population comprises of 35.5 % of the total population. The composition of Scheduled Tribes population less at 19.23 % in west Tripura district however the district has the second largest number of STs in terms of absolute numbers. District wise detail on Scheduled Tribes population is given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Scheduled Tribe Population in Tripura

Item	Districts	Total Population	Scheduled Tribe Population	% of Scheduled Tribes Population
1	West Tripura	9,18,200	1,76,596	19.23
2	Khowai	3,27,564	1,39,537	42.60
3	Sepahijala	4,83,687	1,19,401	24.69
4	Gomati	4,41,538	1,88,554	42.70
5	South Tripura	4,30,751	1,52,691	35.45

[3] There will be no land acquisition and involuntary resettlement involved in the project.

6	Unakoti	2,76,506	62,320	22.54
7	North Tripura	4,17,441	1,17,106	28.05
8	Dhalai	3,78,230	2,10,688	55.70
	Total	36,73,917	11,66,893	31.76

44. **Literacy among Scheduled Tribes population.** The Census 2011 data report the state literacy at 87.22 percent and the similar literacy rate for the tribal population is 79.05 percent—up from 56.50 percent in 2001.

45. **Types of Scheduled Tribe.** There are various types of Scheduled tribes living in the state. Population composition of each tribe is described in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Scheduled Tribes Communities and Their Detailed Demography

Item	Name of the Tribes	Population (Census Years)			
		1981	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**
1	Tripuri or Tripura	3,30,872	4,61,531	5,43,848	5,92,255
2	Reang	84,003	1,11,606	1,65,103	1,88,220
3	Jamatia	44,501	60,824	74,949	83,347
4	Noatia	7,182	4,158	6,655	14,298
5	Uchai	1,306	1,637	2,103	2,447
6	Kuki	5,501	10,628	11,674	10,965
7	Halam	28,969	36,499	47,245	57,210
8	Lushai	3,734	4,910	4,777	5,384
9	Bhutia	22	47	29	28
10	Lepcha	106	111	105	157
11	Khashia	457	358	630	366
12	Chakma	34,797	96,096	64,293	79,813
13	Mog	18,231	31,612	30,385	37,893
14	Garo	7,297	9,360	11,180	12,952
15	Munda or Kaur	7,993	11,547	12,416	14,544
16	Santhal	2,726	2,736	2,151	2,913
17	Orang	5,217	6,751	6,223	12,011
18	Bhil	838	1,754	2,336	3,105
19	Chamal	18	26	226	549
20	Generic	0	0	7,098	48,356
	Total	**5,83,770**	**8,52,191**	**9,93,426**	**11,66,813**

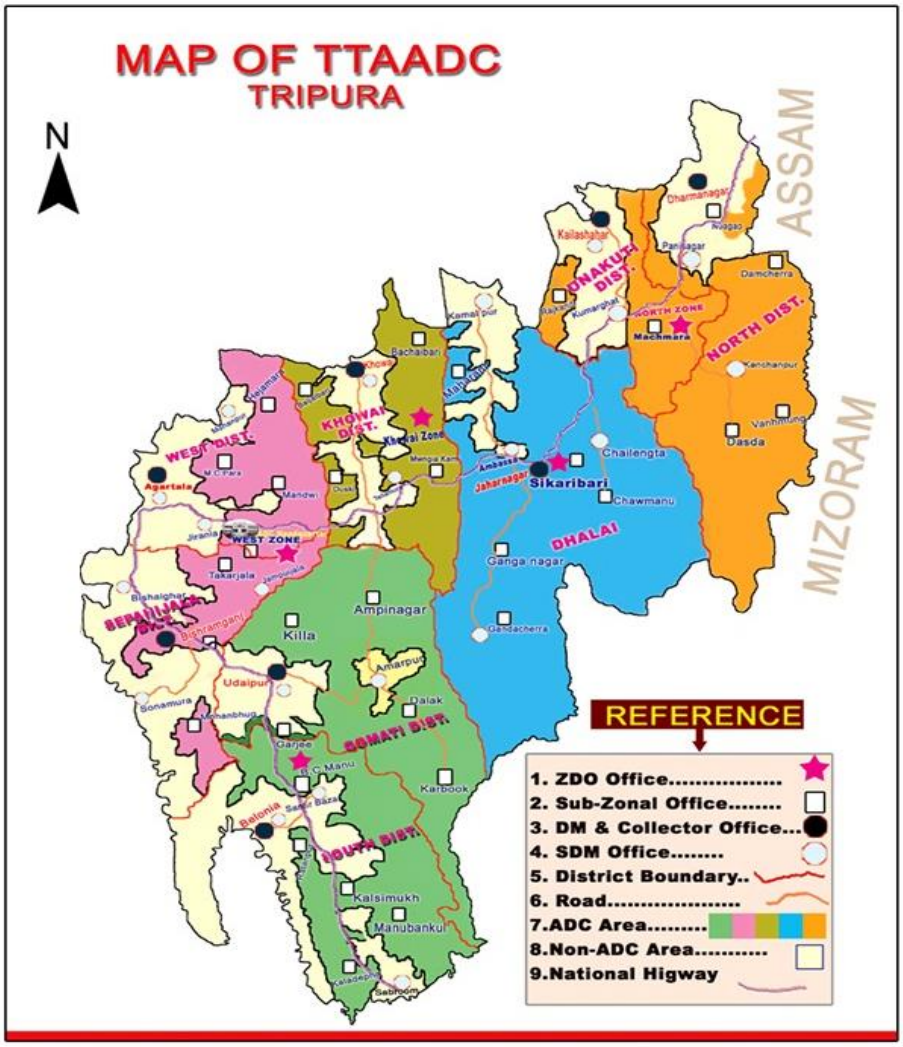
46. Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous District Council Area. With a view to fulfil the aspirations of the Tribal to have autonomy to administer them, the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was set up in January 1982 under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Later, the council was brought under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution to entrust more responsibilities and power from 1 April 1985.

47. The activities of the council range from primary education to maintenance of roads and bridges etc. The rehabilitation of the landless tribal, creation of employment opportunities, agricultural development, soil conservation, flood control, supply of drinking water, education, transport, and communication, setting up of village industries are some of the important tasks

undertaken by the TTAADC. Special drive to bring high lands under horticultural corps, establishment of small farms to supply inputs of agriculture, horticulture, pisci-culture, and animal husbandry to the Tribal families, extension of medical facilities in interior areas through mobile unit, supply of safe drinking water will also be geared up and arranged for the scheduled tribes villages in TTAADC.

48. The total area of the TTAADC is 7,132.56 km2, which covers about 68% of the total area (10,491 km2) of the state. About 70% of land under TTAADC is covered by hilly forest, whereas all the plain cultivable land including all the districts and sub-divisional headquarters are outside the purview of TTAADC. The population of the TTAADC area is 12,16,465 out of which the Scheduled Tribes are 10,21,560, i.e. 83.4% of the population in the TTAADC area. In the total population of 3,673,917 of Tripura (as per 2011 census) the total population of Scheduled Tribes is 11,66,813 (31.76%). Therefore, the number of Scheduled Tribes of the state who reside in the TTAADC area is 87.55% of the total Indigenous population of Tripura. TTADC area is depicted in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Area



49. **Scheduled tribe welfare.** The Department of Welfare for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes established on 24 October 1970 with the objective of socioeconomic

development as well as overall development of the most under-privileged sections of the society namely, the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. In 1982, the Tribal Welfare Department started functioning as a separate Department with a view to give more focused attention on the integrated socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes people.

50. **Economic development.** To ensure economic development, up gradation of livelihood and self-dependency of scheduled tribes is the main objective of Tribal Welfare Department. Economic development schemes include assistance to animal resources development department (duckery and poultry), horticulture activities (vermi compost, exotic flower, mushroom, banana, and pineapple) pisci-culture activities (integrated pig cum fish culture). During the year 2019–2020, the government provided a total 3,528 beneficiaries have been provided Rs.458.73 lakh financial assistance for the above-mentioned purpose.

51. **Skill development.** Tripura Government provides development initiatives to upgrade the skills of the tribal youths in various traditional and modern vocations depending upon their educational qualifications, present economic trends, and the market potential. These initiatives include raining, support, and guidance for all occupations like carpentry, motor driving, beautician, mason, bar binder, plumber, plastic engineering, spoken english and communication skill, terracotta leather and rexene goods marker, bag maker, toy maker etc. In the year, 2019–2020, there was a financial achievement of INR36.68 lakhs and there was physical achievement here 436 trainees were enrolled and trained.

52. **Implementation of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.** The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006 is being successfully implemented. Under this Act, so far 1,30,903 forest dwellers have been vested with forest rights out of 2,00,696 applications filed by the Forest Dwellers. Details of implementation of RoFR Act, 2006 are given below in Table 3.3 (as on 30 April 2020).

Table 3.3: Recognition of Different Forest Rights

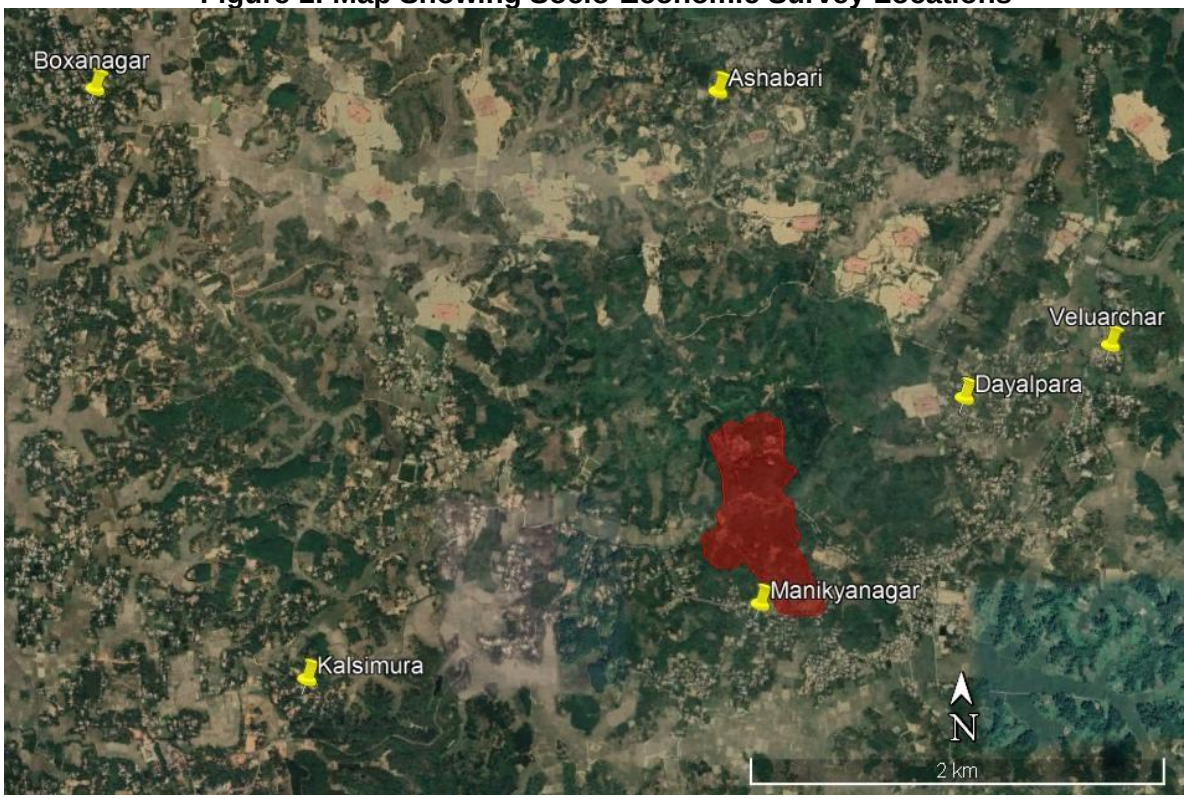
Item	Particulars	Details of implementation of RoFR Act 2006
1	Total no. of forest rights so far vested	1,30,903
2	Total no. of forest rights so far vested to ST families	1, 30,901
3	Total no. of forest rights so far vested to OFD	2
4	Quantum of land involved (ha)	1,86,229.50
5	Quantum of land involved (for Scheduled Tribes families) (ha)	1,86,229.02
6	Quantum of land involved for OFD (ha)	0.48
7	Demarcation of land completed through GPS (Nos.)	1,24,985
8	Pillaring completed (nos.)	1,22,422

ha = hectare, GPS = global positioning system, no. = number, OFD = other forest dwellers, ROFR = recognition of forest rights, ST = scheduled tribe.
Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

C. Socio-Economic Profile Near Rokhia Power Plant

53. **General.** The study area was divided into core zone (2.0 km around the plant) and buffer zone (2-10 km radius area around the proposed plant). 2.0 km radius from the project boundary has been considered as the core zone based on the assumption that the magnitude of socio-economic impacts is likely to be more visible than the remaining portion of the study area; an area from 2 km radius to 10 km radius is considered as the buffer zone based on the assumption that the magnitude of socio-economic impacts is likely to be limited. A review and assessment of the available secondary data and information for the study area was undertaken to identify socio-economic parameters. To collect site specific socio-economic data, sample households surveyed was carried out through structured questionnaire in six nearby villages such as (i) Manikyanagar, (ii) Veluarchar, (iii) Dayalpara, (iv) Ashabari, (v) Boxanagar and (vi) Kalsimura. Map showing the villages where Socio-economic survey was carried out is shown as Figure 3.2.

Figure 1: Map Showing Socio-Economic Survey Locations



54. **Population characteristics.** At the time of the 2011 census undertaken by the directorate of economic and statistics, Government of Tripura) the total district population is 3,27,564. The population of male at 1,67,401 whereas the population of the female is 1,60,163 which stands at 957 females per 1,000 males. The overall literacy rate is 87.78 %. The male literacy rate is 92.17 % whereas the female literacy rate is 83.17 %. The details of demographic data are given in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Demographic Details of Population Within 10 Kilometer Radius

Item	Name	No. of Households	Total Population	Total Males	Total Females	Total SC	Total ST	Total Literate	Total Illiterate	Total Work force	Main Work force
1	Konaban	862	3792	1968	1824	1120	2110	2477	1315	1613	1054
2	Kaiyadhepa	757	3457	1804	1653	1077	127	2492	965	1189	994
3	Purathal Rajnagar	1009	4293	2208	2085	458	2	3145	1148	1425	1118
4	Ghaniamara	1833	7469	3836	3633	1420	14	5661	1808	2636	2004
5	Krishna Kishorenagar	1960	8146	4173	3973	1042	5	6108	2038	2891	2265
6	Gajaria	875	3668	1870	1798	813	1797	2631	1037	1314	1176
7	Bhaluarchar	1000	3787	1989	1798	1307	892	2662	1125	1528	1209
8	Putia	543	3290	1750	1540	4	98	2166	1124	1163	1091
9	Rahimpur	698	3888	2003	1885	63	0	2812	1076	1074	865
10	Brajapur	2599	10515	5278	5237	1878	1830	7997	2518	4561	3281
11	Ashabari	536	2870	1471	1399	45	0	2016	854	719	675
12	**Boxanagar**	**1128**	**5414**	**2730**	**2684**	**483**	**4**	**4138**	**1276**	**1738**	**1215**
13	**Manikyanagar**	**666**	**3027**	**1661**	**1366**	**744**	**28**	**2496**	**531**	**1162**	**1034**
14	Kalsimura	1064	5272	2702	2570	2258	0	4309	963	1516	1325
15	Ghilatali	488	2461	1224	1237	637	0	1562	899	705	667
16	Bangshibari	418	1790	924	866	0	1786	1451	339	1072	780

Item	Name	No. of Households	Total Population	Total Males	Total Females	Total SC	Total ST	Total Literate	Total Illiterate	Total Work force	Main Work force
17	Jogatrampur	105	474	239	235	148	0	332	142	131	131
18	Rangapania	569	2494	1289	1205	808	5	1938	556	901	772
19	Sutamura	702	3104	1544	1560	0	2956	2492	612	1100	773
20	Dhariathal	282	1217	587	630	0	1026	883	334	378	285
21	Ramnagar	502	2272	1136	1136	0	2268	1702	570	1284	594
22	Kalamchaura	767	3647	1933	1714	2263	0	2640	1007	1123	917
23	Bejoynagar	222	1064	530	534	0	1062	635	429	360	297
24	Anandapur	474	2471	1284	1187	572	4	1829	642	752	566
25	Kamalanagar	728	3110	1586	1524	1538	2	2418	692	1038	763

SC = scheduled caste, ST = scheduled tribe.

55. **Basic amenities and infrastructure.** Manikya Nagar is the nearest village which is located at 0.75 km from project site and nearest habitation from plant area. The village has all basin amenities including water, electricity, and other facilities. Water supply is through bore wells. Main occupations are agriculture and business or commercial. The village has schools, but no colleges. College students must travel to Agartala city for higher education. Government. health centers are available, but no major hospital and surgical facilities can only be availed by traveling to Agartala city which takes around 1 to 1.5 hours by road. Approximately 1% of the village population is scheduled tribe.

56. **Drinking water facilities.** Census data report that water facilities exist in all the villages. Different types of drinking water facilities are available in study area. People collect drinking water from tube well, earthen ring well or from mini deep tube well. As in general iron content in ground water is high in Tripura, most tube wells were installed by the local administration.

57. **Medical facilities.** In the 25 study area villages considered for the study, all villages access health subcenters at panchayat or ADC level. Villagers otherwise visit other nearby towns and/or Agartala for additional medical facilities.

58. **Educational facilities.** The study area possesses necessary educational infrastructure to cater to the educational needs of both rural and urban population. In the study area junior basic, secondary, and high schools are present in every panchayet and autonomous district council (ADC). For higher education, students go to Agartala.

59. **Transport and communication.** Shilong-Agartala-Sabroom National Highway and State Highway are the major roads connecting the study area with Agartala. There are also major district roads that connect the study area to the nearest town. Pucca paved road is present in almost every village. The public transport system is yet to reach its highest efficacy however there is public bus transport system present in some of the core area villages. Other than that, the villagers depend on the private auto or jeep. The post office facility is available within 5 to 10 km in most of the study area villages.

60. **Market facilities.** Manikyanagar has a local market, and there is a larger marketplace in Bisalgarh. Villages have basic amenities shops.

61. **Power supply.** Electricity is available in all study area villages through a stable 220 V electricity supply adequate for domestic, agricultural, and other purposes. Villagers indicated their preference for nighttime construction to avoid electricity outages during working hours.

62. **Post and telecommunication.** All villages from sample study area have the access to telecommunication, post-office, and other private courier services although connectivity is mostly poor in the rural areas.

63. **Festivals.** Since Hinduism is predominant in this region, common festivals of Hindus like Holi, Rath yatra, Durga puja, Kali puja, Diwali are quite common. Apart from these, many tribal festivals such as Kharchi Puja, Ker Festival, Garia Puja, Ganga Puja are celebrated in this region. The rural areas falling under the radius of study area although has the necessary civic and other amenities, however further development in infrastructures and employment, health care and education is required.

64. **Physical cultural resources.** There is one designated archaeological site (ASI) within study area. This is the Boxanagar Stupa located at 3.23 km from site. The brick-built stupa exposed through archaeological excavation is of square plan having a dimension of 15.40x15.40 m. The basement of the stupa is arrayed in eight mouldings in diminishing order over which the tapering medhi is set with mud mortar and burnt bricks of different sizes. The ruin of the chaityagriha has been exposed on the eastern side of the stupa which is rectangular on plan and is aligned in east-west direction. The superstructure of the chaityagriha is completely damaged except the side walls which is survived up to 1.60 m. The brick-built monastery is having a long corridor between rows of five cells on each side. As is typical of rural India settlements, each village in the study area has some cultural sites or sites of religious significance, like temples, mosques, graveyards etc. Some of them are of significance for the community. Sometimes their significance is related to specific seasons/or time of the year.

65. **Language and religion.** Of the 3 villages surveyed in Veluarchar tehsil, namely Manikyanagar, Veluarchar and Dayalpara, most of the population speaks Bengali. Similarly, in the 3 villages surveyed in Boxanagar tehsil, most of the population is Bengali speaking. Some Muslim households speak Hindi along with Bengali. In all three villages surveyed in Veluarchar tehsil, all the correspondents were found to follow Hindu religion. In Boxanagar tehsil majority of the people are Muslim.

66. **Gender.** In most of the villages surveyed, majority of the households were male headed. Dayalpara village had most amount of female headed households. Women in most households of all villages surveyed are involved in household activities. Some women are also active in household farming or family business. Government employees and private sector employees are the other prominent occupations of women in the households. Of all the households surveyed, women from 1 household in Manikyanagar village, and from 2 households each in Dayalpara, Ashabari and Kalsimura villages are part of self-help group (SHG). Some of the SHGs in the area include Joyram SHG, Asha SHG, and Nutan Dighanta SHG.

67. **Business and income.** The main source of income in all villages surveyed around the project site, seems to come from agriculture or related activities. Almost every household has agriculture land and carry out farming, either for personal use or as an income source. Many people in the surveyed villages carry out agriculture along with other businesses such as private tuitions, shops, private sector jobs, government jobs, post office and/or general insurance agents, etc. Few people own fish farms or poultry farms. Of the total 72 households surveyed in 6 villages around the Project area, about 62% are Above Poverty Line (APL). Almost all the households interviewed have accounts in the Tripura Gramin Bank (TGB), which is a state-run Bank in Tripura, and is recently taken over by the Punjab National Bank (PNB). Other banks include State Bank of India (SBI) and UCO bank. No other options other than these banks are used by any of the household interviewed.

68. **Dwelling.** Residences in the study area typically comprise multiple smaller house-buildings in a common compound. Each building has a different purpose and is used accordingly. The unit of measurement used to measure land is called a Gonda. One Gonda is around 100 sq. ft. Most of the houses in the study area do not have designated area for cattle sheds, or have cattle sheds smaller than 50 sq. ft. None of the households interviewed is a landless household. Majority of the houses are made up of mud, steel sheets and/or bricks and concrete. Most of the houses have roofs made of steel sheets, RCC and cement and/or a combination of the two.

69. **Farmland and cropping pattern.** The cropping pattern in Tripura is characterized by two distinct farming systems, i.e., settled cultivation in the plains and shifting cultivation in the hills. Paddy, Pulses and Oilseeds are the major crops grown in the state. Paddy is grown in 55% of gross cropped area in three seasons viz. Aush (pre-Kharif), Aman (Kharif) and Boro (summer) whereas pulses and oilseeds and other crops altogether cover about 5% area. Fruits and vegetables are covered in 21% of gross cropped area, 10% area is under rubber and 9% under other miscellaneous crops like tea, medicinal plants etc. The major Kharif crops are rice, maize, pigeon pea, black gram, green gram, cowpea, ground nut, sesame, jute, Mesta, cotton, and Kharif vegetables. Different crops taken during Rabi season are rice, wheat, pea, green gram, lentil, rapeseed-mustard, potato, and Rabi vegetables. The state has favourable climatic conditions for cultivating various fruit and horticultural crops including rice, jackfruit, pineapple, potato, sugarcane, chilli and natural rubber. Rice is the major crop of the state and is cultivated in 91% of the cropped area.

70. Almost all the households in the study area cultivate rice as the main crop, while few use their uncultivable farmland for fisheries business or poultry farms. Rubber cultivation is also undertaken by one or two of the households interviewed. Most of the households depend on rain as source of water for agriculture. Bore-wells and river/stream water is also used by some households as source of water for agriculture. It is a practice in most of the households to convert a small part of their uncultivable farmland into a pond. This pond is generally used to cultivate fish for personal consumption and for raising ducks. Livestock owned by most households include 1-4 cows, a few hens, ducks and goats. Pigs are also reared for consumption by some of the households, especially in the TTAADC and non-Muslim dominated areas. None of the households' own buffaloes.

71. **Electricity water supply and sanitation.** All the villages surveyed have electricity connections provided by Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd. (TSECL), i.e., the national grid. None of the households use any off-grid electricity sources.

72. Most households in Veluarchar tehsil own personal hand-pumps for drinking or domestic water, while most households in Boxanagar tehsil, have Water supply to their homes. Government has dug deep bore-wells with up to 5000 LPS drawdown and has provided water supply lines straight to end users. Other water sources found in the study area include submersible pumps and Bore-wells. Some of the households have Water supply as well as hand-pump. All of the households surveyed have private sanitation facilities. Private Sewage treatment in the form of Septic tanks, is available with all the households surveyed.

73. **Hospitals and healthcare facility details.** Hospital and healthcare facilities in the area are poor. The nearest government facility is the Public Health Centre (PHC) situated at Boxanagar, which lies at approximately 1 to 8 km from all surveyed villages. People in the area do not prefer visiting Private hospitals which are expensive and situated even further away from their respective villages. Good healthcare facilities are available in the state capital Agartala, but it is situated far from the Project study area. Nearly all the villages have requested opening of

hospital in and other healthcare facilities like ambulances, pathology labs, pharmacies, etc. closer to their village. Commonly occurring diseases in the study area include cough, cold and fever. No major illnesses were disclosed during the survey. Underlying health of most of the interviewed households is generally good. None of the households have any major respiratory illnesses, except one or two.

D. Social Impact

74. **General.** With an estimated population of 3.67 million (as 2011; latest official census year), Tripura is the second most populous of India's northeastern Region. Despite being situated geographically as an economic gateway for international trade between Northeast India and Bangladesh, Tripura has limited industrial activity, as evidenced by the state's low per capita electricity consumption of 470 kilowatt-hours (kWh), as compared to the national average of 1,122 kWh (as of 2017).

75. Tripura's existing distribution network is aged, overloaded, and uses antiquated technologies making its operation and maintenance challenging and the lack of upstream distribution strengthening investments has further exacerbated network issues. The poor quality of supply is one of the contributory factors to low socio-economic development in Tripura compared to other states. Strengthening the distribution network will enable a reliable and quality electricity supply, which will promote economic development and poverty reduction through new employment and enterprise opportunities.

76. **Impact on land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, and temporary impact.** The proposed project will extend electrification to rural areas under Output 2, which will install and upgrade 1,500 kilometers (km) of 33 kilovolts (kV) and 11 kV distribution lines. Output 3 will directly benefit an estimated 100,000 households, who will be equipped with smart meters and an advanced metering infrastructure with online meter reading, billing, and collection. The successful implementation of the project will involve the rehabilitation, augmentation and the expansion of the State power distribution system and will improve reliability of supply to residential and commercial customers in the state. Construction of low voltage lines and the construction and upgrading of small substations is not assessed to affect dignity, human rights, livelihood system or culture of the people.

77. **Rokhia combined cycle gas power plant (TPGL).** The proposed project includes modernization of power generation system with a CCGPP at Rokhia. The CCGPP at Rokhia does not require land acquisition as the project land for the project is within the TPGL power plant project complex and is in possession of Power Department and TPGL. TPGL has a total of 56 Acres of land in its possession which will accommodate all the facilities proposed under the new 120MW CCGT. The land is free of encumbrances and is not being used by any informal settlers. A physical verification of site location and due diligence confirmed that there would be no impact on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Approach road to the plant location is wide enough to carry construction material, equipment and vehicular movement. Any negative impact during construction will be assessed on a case-to case basis and will be addressed as per the mitigation plan as provided in the RIPP and the project's environment management plan (EMP).

78. **Distribution components (TSECL).** Renovation and Modernization of 33/kV substations will be done within the preexisting substation where land is available for additional work. Similarly, the work related to auto closure will be installed in lines and are not related to substation and does not trigger any impact. Details on the substation related work and its impact is provided in Table 3.5. Similarly, there are lines related works such as construction of new 33/11 kV low tension

lines, installation of new distribution transformers, and upgrading and replacement of existing lines, and replacement with covered conductors in forest areas. Replacement of old lines will use the existing path. New construction activities mostly follow existing right-of-way. Anticipated project impacts are temporary in nature in terms of loss of crops and trees at some places which shall be avoided and minimized during construction. However, some of the lines may pass near by the habitat area or near the small market area which will not cause any physical or economic displacement, and the contractor will take necessary measures to avoid any disruption in terms of temporary loss of access or temporary restrictions. No land acquisition is involved in the project and no physical displacement of Indigenous Peoples is anticipated. A due diligence on involuntary resettlement has been prepared based on sample site visits and verification and the due diligence report is provided in Appendix 2.

Table 3.5: Impact on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement for Substations Work

Sl. No.	SS Name (33/11)	Electrical Circle	Electrical Division	Electrical Sub-Division	Admin Sub-Division	District	TTAADC Area	Latitude	Longitude	Remarks	Land Acquisition or Involuntary Resettlement
SS-1	Rajnagar	Belonia	Belonia	Belonia	Belonia	South Tripura	No	23°13'57.62" N	91°23'5.92" E	Renovation and Modernization	• Land belongs to TSECL • Work will be undertaken within the fenced premises of existing substation • Storage of materials and camps are inside the substation campus which does not require additional land during construction • Substation, being preexisting, have adequate approach road for vehicular movement • All the renovation, modernization, and bay extension work will be confined to the existing boundary which itself is restricted area for outsiders, hence no permanent or temporary impacts are foreseen in terms of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.
SS-2	Hrishyamukh	Belonia	Belonia	Belonia	Belonia	South Tripura	No	23° 8'32.90"N	91°31'31.26" E		
SS-3	Jolaibari	Belonia	Santirbazar	Bogafa	Belonia	South Tripura	No	23°13'8.56"N	91°36'57.49" E		
SS-4	33 Killa	Gomoti	Udaipur	Killa	Amarpur	South Tripura	Yes	23°36'41.58" N	91°30'44.12" E		
SS-5	Mandwi	Circle No. 2, Agartala	Jirania	Jirania	Agartala (Sadar)	West Tripura	Yes	23°51'18.49" N	91°28'29.38" E		
SS-6	Takarjala	Sepahijala	Jampaijala	Jampaijala	Jampuijal	West Tripura	Yes	23°42'20.85" N	91°25'17.10" E		
SS-7	Melaghar	Sepahijala	Melaghar	Melaghar	Sonamura	Sipahijala	No	23°30'3.18"N	91°20'37.21" E		
SS-8	Manu	Ambassa	Manu	Longtarai Valley	Ambassa	Dhalai	Yes	23°59'53.74" N	91°59'25.99" E		
SS-9	Chawmanu	Ambassa	Manu	Longtarai Valley	Ambassa	Dhalai	Yes	23°50'43.95" N	91°59'26.39" E		
SS-10	Kadamtala	North	Dharmanagar	Dharmanagar	Dharmanagar	North Tripura	No	24°27'28.78" N	92°12'25.43" E		
SS-11	Damcherra	North	Panisagar	Panisagar	Dharmanagar	North Tripura	No	24°14'35.16" N	92°16'58.69" E		
SS-12	Panisagar	North	Panisagar	Panisagar	Dharmanagar	North Tripura	No	24°15'58.70" N	92° 9'4.25"E		
SS-13	Rangrung	Unakoti	Kailashahar	Kailashahar	Kailashahar	Unakoti	No	24°17'35.47" N	91°58'48.12" E		
SS-14	Vangmung	North	Kanchanpur	Vangmun	Kanchanpur	North Tripura	Yes	24°0'20.54"N	92°16'46.70" E		
SS-15	Digalbagh	North	Dharmanagar	Dharmanagar	Dharmanagar	North Tripura	No	24°23'11.27" N	92°10'28.61" E		
SS-16	Durjainagar	Circle No. I, Agartala	Capital Complex, Agartala	Durjainagar	Agartala (Sadar)	West Tripura	No	23°52'28.43" N	91°16'4.25" E		
SS-17	Rampur	Circle No. I, Agartala	ED I Agartala	Rampur	Agartala (Sadar)	West Tripura	No				
SS-18	Kailashahar	Unakoti	Kailashahar	Kailashahar	Kailashahar	Unakoti	No	24°19'6.61"N	91°59'59.04" E		
SS-19	Madhupur	Sepahijala	Bishalgarh	Bishalgarh	Bishalgarh	Sepahijala	No	23°43'19.73" N	91°12'25.30" E		
SS-20	Jatanbari	Gomoti	Amarpur	Amarpur	Amarpur	Gumti	No	23°25'7.04"N	91°45'39.29" E		

Sl. No.	SS Name (33/11)	Electrical Circle	Electrical Division	Electrical Sub-Division	Admin Sub-Division	District	TTAADC Area	Latitude	Longitude	Remarks	Land Acquisition or Involuntary Resettlement
SS-21	Digalbagh	North	Dharmanagar	Dharmanagar	Dharmanagar	North Tripura	No	24°23'11.27" N	92°10'28.61" E	33 kV Bay Extensions	
SS-22	Charipara	Circle No. 1, Agartala	ED II Agartala	Bordowali (Rural)	Agartala (Sadar)	West Tripura	No	23°47'53.55" N	91°15'7.18"E		
SS-23	Adarsha Colony	Circle No. 1, Agartala	ED II Agartala	Agartala	Agartala (Sadar)	West Tripura	No	23°48'52.16" N	91°18'47.21" E		
SS-24	Stadium	Circle No. 1, Agartala	Agartala	Agartala Sadar	Agartala (Sadar)	West Tripura	No	23°48'31.27" N	91°16'32.09" E		
SS-25	College Tilla	Circle No. 1, Agartala	ED I Agartala	Agartala Sadar	Agartala (Sadar)	West Tripura	No	23°49'46.05" N	91°18'5.26"E		
SS-26	NRCC	Circle No. 1, Agartala	ED I Agartala	Agartala Sadar	Agartala (Sadar)	West Tripura	No	23°49'38.27" N	91°16'44.05" E		
SS-27	Tilla bazaar	Unakoti	Kailashahar	Kailashahar	Kailashahar	Unakoti	No	24°21'5.09"N	91°59'57.43" E		

E = east, ED = electrical division, kV = kilovolt, N = north, No. number, NRCC = SS = substation, TSECL = Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited, TTAADC = Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council.

79. **Impact on indigenous peoples.** Based on the social impact assessment and nature of intervention proposed under the Project, it is found that the subproject construction will not have any negative impacts in terms of IP safeguard. The impacts are more of positive in nature rather than negative. Negative impacts are foreseen to be minor which will be avoided and mitigated. As far as any negative impacts on the dignity of indigenous people, there will be none as it is found that the scheduled tribe population living in the project area are well integrated with other people of the state and taking up modern agricultural and economic activities including employment in Government and private sector. Since the project's intervention is better power generation and enhanced distribution which will be done mostly within the existing facilities, therefore, no impacts on dignity of indigenous people are perceived. No negative impacts on the culture of scheduled tribes in project area is envisaged. Although, there are territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset. However, the project does not involve any land acquisition or physical displacement and the proposed project facilities will be built on available government land and no such land is occupied or being used by the community. The project is about better electricity supply and does not involve commercial development of any cultural resources that belong to the tribal community. In general, the project has several positive impacts on indigenous peoples and people of Tripura. A detailed participatory impact matrix is provided in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Social Impact Assessment Matrix

No.	Impact Domain	Impacts for Assessment	Status	Assessment	Positive or Adverse	Remarks
1	Economic Benefits	Improved and reliable power supply	Relevant	The project is estimated to improve the reliability of power supply to 825,938 consumers and to extend indirect positive impacts across the state of Tripura. The project area is covered with dense vegetation, hilly terrains, rubber plantation, lack of connectivity areas, rural areas, and urban areas etc. The existing distribution system is quite old as far as its infrastructure is concerned which cause unreliable electricity supply to the consumers. The project will improve the reliable power supply by strengthening and modernizing distribution network through (i) renovate and modernize 30 existing 33/11 kilovolts (kV) substations, including control room equipment and protection systems; (ii) install 100 auto-reclosers and 400 fault passage indicators at 11 kV and 33 kV lines; (iii) install and upgrade 1,500 kilometers (km) of 33 kV and 11 kV distribution lines with new conductors, covered conductors, and underground cables; (iv) convert 900 km of low voltage lines with aerial bunched cables. Expansion and upgrading of power generation system will support the efficiency improvement and modernization of power generation system by replacing the existing open cycle gas turbine power plant, 63 megawatt (MW), with a combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) of 120 MW utilizing	Positive	Direct and indirect impact in general

No.	Impact Domain	Impacts for Assessment	Status	Assessment	Positive or Adverse	Remarks
				the same amount of gas leading to an efficiency gain of more than 90%.		
2	Economic Benefits	Reduced expenditure on maintenance of domestic and agricultural appliances	Relevant	Frequent load shedding, low voltage and irregular power supply cause negative impacts in terms of its longevity and sustainability. Agricultural pumps are hard hit due to low voltage. Due to such unreliable power supply consumers often incur more prices for its repair and maintenance. The project will help in reducing such unexpected expenditure on maintenance of electrical appliances.	Positive	indirect impact
3	Economic Benefits	Increased employment (primarily low skilled and semi-skilled workforce) and short-term income-earning opportunities	Relevant	The project will provide limited short-term employment opportunities for semi-skilled workers as part of distribution-line construction teams. There will be opportunities for creation of temporary jobs during the project implementation especially during construction of distribution lines, installation of equipment in preexisting substations and also in the proposed Rokhia power plant. It is assumed that approximately 32,000 person days of work employment will be generated during construction. Construction contractor to engage local labor during construction where feasible. All those local labors who will be engaged temporarily will be provided with health and safety tools for construction work.	Positive	Tripura Power Generation Limited (TPGL) and Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited (TSECL) shall encourage the contractor to hire local labor that may include indigenous peoples with due consultation with Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) representatives at village level
4	Economic Benefits	Long-term benefits from capacity enhancement of local labor through on-the-job and formal training opportunities	Relevant	The project is assessed to help improve the enabling environment for increased income-generating activities. Tripura is known for its handicrafts, bamboo products and fruits. Improved supply of electricity is assessed to potentially help households and small and medium sized enterprises to commercialize such activities using modern machinery and equipment. Involvement of local people in construction work under this project will make them trained as labor in electrical work construction for future projects also and may opt for future opportunities in such activities elsewhere. TPGL and TSECL staff training will be designed to include women and indigenous engineers.	Positive	Identification of training needs at various levels in the organization
5	Economic Benefits	Contributions to local economic development and diversification opportunities as a result of	Relevant	The project is assessed to have limited potential to contribute to local economy through the informal activities of temporary laborers during the construction period, particularly for the distribution component. The permanent labor camp for the Rokhia plant will source supplies and laborers from state	Positive	Direct and Indirect

No.	Impact Domain	Impacts for Assessment	Status	Assessment	Positive or Adverse	Remarks
		project use of local facilities and goods and service (e.g. transportation , water supply provider, waste management facilities, etc.) as well as worker spending in the local economy		and national markets, and therefore have less potential for contributing to local economic development. However, there will be some new economic opportunities in the Rokhia project site where the nearby villagers are eager to open small eateries, canteens and small shops which can be used by the construction workers during construction.		
6	Social Benefits	Provision for better and reliable power supply to social infrastructure	Relevant	Reliable electricity will have direct positive impacts on social infrastructure such as hospitals, schools, Anganwadis and community structures etc. Currently, the existing power supply is not enough to sustain the demands of uninterrupted electric supply to such facilities. Therefore, the project will indirectly contribute to better testing equipment in hospitals, eagerness of children for attending the schools and Anganwadis etc. where the women and other vulnerable section of people will benefit.	Positive	Indirect
7	Resettlement (Physical or Economic)	Loss of land, dwellings, and other physical resources	Not relevant	No land acquisition is involved in the Project and thereby no physical displacement, or involuntary resettlement will occur. The project will construct new 33/11 kV low tension lines, install new distribution transformers, upgrade, and replace existing lines. The project will also improve substation infrastructure for the pre-existing substation. Upgrading and extension of distribution infrastructure will follow the existing right-of-way. The project will not involve land acquisition or involuntary resettlement. The proposed project will not restrict land use or access. Land for Rokhia CCGT is already in the possession of power department so no impacts foreseen.	Adverse	No impacts
8	Resettlement (Physical or Economic)	Loss of crops and trees	Relevant	Although, most of the distribution lines will follow the existing path and existing roads, it may so happen that some of the lines will pass through agricultural land or crop land. There could be some temporary impacts in terms of loss of standing crops and some loss of trees. This will be known during construction and contractor will assess the impacts.	Adverse	Minor impacts which can be avoided and mitigated during construction and project implementation. In case of unavoidable impacts, the losses will be compensated and will be addressed

No.	Impact Domain	Impacts for Assessment	Status	Assessment	Positive or Adverse	Remarks
						on a case-to case basis
9	Resettlement (Physical or Economic)	Loss of natural resources and grazing land	Not relevant	The project is not anticipated to result in loss of natural resources and grazing land.	Adverse	No Impact
10	Resettlement (Physical or Economic)	Access to natural resources for traditional medicines	Not relevant	The project is not anticipated to affect access to natural resources for traditional medicines.	Adverse	No Impact
11	Resettlement (Physical or Economic)	Loss of land rights and entitlements and livelihood	Not relevant	The project is not anticipated to affect land rights and entitlements. There will be no loss of livelihood.	Adverse	Not triggered and any scope change shall avoid land acquisition
12	Resettlement (Physical or Economic)	Disruption of social networks and relationships	Not relevant	The project is not anticipated to disrupt social networks and relationships. Most of the existing facilities will be used for project related work	Adverse	No Impacts
13	Resettlement (Physical or Economic)	Disruption of the relationship land/natural resources	Not relevant	The project is not anticipated to disrupt the relationship land/natural resources.	Adverse	Not Applicable
14	Resettlement (Physical or Economic)	Disruption of shrines are located within the right of way along the transmission line and need to be relocated	Relevant	Final route alignment identifies any new religious or cultural establishments or structures that are not known during preliminary design and adjust as needed to avoid impacts.	Adverse	No such case will arise; however, the contractor will avoid any such impacts during finalization of route alignment
15	Resettlement (Physical or Economic)	Temporary restrictions to existing structures/buildings/shops in market area due to installation of new poles or lines	Relevant	There will be installation of new poles at some places which may fall in the habitat area or small market area. As such the poles (small in size) will not cause any permanent restrictions, however, during construction, there may be some temporary disruption to the nearby houses that may last for a day up to maximum two days. However, poles will not be installed inside any residential or commercial structures. Usually, the poles are erected within one day to a maximum two days. Erection of conductors are also done manually without causing any damage to the existing infrastructures. Digging and erection are mostly done manually without using any heavy machines.	Adverse	Impacts are not significant and shall eb avoided to the best extent possible by the contractor or will be mitigated by the contractor during construction
16	Disturbance and/or Loss of Cultural Heritage Sites and Resources	Impacts on graves, sacred sites and important cultural heritage sites	Not relevant	No such impacts are foreseen. However, if found during construction, shall be avoided, or restored.	Adverse	Shall be further verified during construction

No.	Impact Domain	Impacts for Assessment	Status	Assessment	Positive or Adverse	Remarks
		and resources				
17	Disturbance and/or Loss of Cultural Heritage Sites and Resources	Moving of graves	Not relevant	No such impacts are foreseen. However, if found during construction, shall be avoided, or restored.	Adverse	Shall be further verified during construction
18	Food Insecurity	Disruption to the ability of affected people to grow/produce food (equivalence for agricultural sustenance depends on labor, productivity and cash)	Not relevant	The project is not anticipated to have direct impacts on ability of people to produce food. The project will not acquire or impede access to agricultural lands, and construction works will not compete for labor resources and will not affect land productivity.	Adverse	No Impacts
19	Food Insecurity	Disruption to the ability of affected people to buy/purchase food (depends on availability of food prices and income)	Not relevant	The project will not cause any loss of income or livelihood. Volume of construction activities is low and also liner in nature not concentrated at one place.	Adverse	No Impacts
20	In-Migration and Population Growth/Concentration	Temporary influx of outside workers in the communities, risking tensions between outside (partly possibly expatriate) labor and local population, due to differences in wealth and culture	Relevant	The project is not anticipated to pose significant influx risks. For the distribution components, the contractor will mostly engage local labor. For the Rokhia power plant, some outside workers will be stationed at the construction camp site, which will provide accommodations and food for project workers limiting project stress on local housing and food markets. The construction camp would be situated within the exiting boundary of TPGL which has several empty quarters that will be allotted to the construction workers for using it for worker camps. If required, additional space will be provided within the TPGL boundary that will approximately have an area of 50-meter X 50 meter (equivalent to 2500 square meter- 0.25 hectare) and will accommodate around 200 to 300 construction workers). The carrying capacity of the local community in Manikyanagar [population size in 2011 was 3,027 people; 666 houses] is assessed as sufficient for accommodating small-scale population increases.	Adverse	Minimal impact and will be mitigated

No.	Impact Domain	Impacts for Assessment	Status	Assessment	Positive or Adverse	Remarks
21	Health and Welfare	Increased crime	Relevant	Installing lights in public areas is assessed to help decrease crime especially near the boundary of Rokhia power plant construction area during construction. However, for the distribution components, it may not be required because there will be no such long-term construction camps to be set up.	Adverse	Impacts are mitigatable
22	Health and Welfare	Education	Not relevant	The project will have indirect benefits in terms of helping to provide the service area (which includes schools and other public buildings) with more reliable access to electricity.	Positive	Indirect impacts
23	Health and Welfare	Impact on community health and safety due to exposure to electric currents, hazardous materials, electromagnetic fields etc	Relevant	Some of the new lines may pass through the village areas or through the town area where buildings and structures may be found near to the lines. The Rokhia plant may trigger some safety issues. There may be habitats near to the preexisting substations boundary which needs attention	Adverse	Impacts are mitigatable
24	Health and Welfare	Impact on labor health and safety due to exposure to electric currents, hazardous materials, electromagnetic fields etc.	Relevant	There may be some indirect impact which are addressed in the environmental assessment.	Adverse	Mitigation measures proposed under the environment management plan
25	Health and Welfare	Management of community concerns linked to impacts associated with construction phase issues (like air and dust emissions, traffic, influx and community safety and security, noise and vibration, etc.) and adverse impact/inconveniencies	Relevant	The impacts are not significant, and the construction is not intense except for the Rokhia gas power plant. This is assessed in detail in the environmental assessment.	Adverse	Mitigation measures are proposed under the environment management plan

No.	Impact Domain	Impacts for Assessment	Status	Assessment	Positive or Adverse	Remarks
		resulting from it.				
26	Health and Welfare	Access to sufficient potable water	Not relevant	Access to potable water in the project area is not going to be affected by the project setting.	Adverse	Project will arrange its own water requirements and will avail required clearances for any water use.
27	Health and Welfare	Increased risk of HIV/AIDS and other diseases	Relevant	The risk is minimal. The influx of outside migrant and labor force will be minimal in case of distribution related project activities. However, there will be worker's camp for the Rokhia gas plant which may cause assimilating with local people and indulging in exploitative behavior that may lead to spread of communicable diseases.	Adverse	Impacts are mitigatable
28	Health and Welfare	Health risks associated with introduction of vectors; especially water-borne vectors due to irrigation	Not relevant	The project is not anticipated to introduce new vectors for disease.	Adverse	No such impacts foreseen
29	Health and Welfare	Increased risks of traffic safety incidents on public roads	Relevant	People living close to access roads and road may face temporary disruptions during stringing of distribution lines and also some of the users in the urban area where UG cables are to be laid. These are anticipated especially for the distribution line components. Similarly, for the Rokhia, large vehicular movements are likely to transport equipment through the approach road which is already existing.	Adverse	Impacts are mitigatable and Mitigation measures are proposed under the environment management plan
30	Health and Welfare	Health risks from employment, pollution and sanitation problems	Relevant	Impacts are anticipated especially for the construction workers in the camp and especially relevant for Rokhia plant.	Adverse	Impacts are mitigatable and Mitigation measures are proposed under the environment management plan
31	Social Conflicts	Disruption of social networks and relationships	Not relevant	The project is not anticipated to disrupt social networks and relationships as there is no such permanent influx of in-migrant population except some temporary laborers.	Adverse	No impacts
32	Social Conflicts	Disruption due to competition between groups for employment and other economic benefits	Not relevant	The project is not anticipated to create competition between groups for employment and other economic benefits as there is no major or permanent influx of population into the project area	Adverse	No impacts

No.	Impact Domain	Impacts for Assessment	Status	Assessment	Positive or Adverse	Remarks
33	Social Conflicts	Disruption due to competition and differences between locals and in-migrants	Not relevant	The project is not anticipated to create competition and differences between locals and in-migrants as there is no such issues which will be triggered. There will be no permanent in-migration except the outside labors to be hired by the contractors and will be stationed inside the construction camps.	Adverse	No impacts
34	Social Conflicts	Disruption due to tensions between resettles household and residents in host areas and neighboring areas	Not relevant	There is no resettlement in the project and hence no such issues will be triggered.	Adverse	No Impacts
35	Social Conflicts	Disruption due to Increased pressure on land and natural resources and tensions around land administration and land use management	Not relevant	There is no resettlement in the project and there is no host community as such. Also, there is no requirements of land management as there is no loss of land in the project. Therefore, no such issues will be triggered.	Adverse	No Impacts
36	Social Conflicts	Disruption due to community/stakeholder concern for cumulative impacts linked to the new plant and distribution lines and substations operations.	Relevant	As far as distribution components are concerned some of the cumulative negative impacts which the project may foresee and can be mitigated are as below: (i) Line passing through rubber plantation (ii) Line passing through agricultural open land (iii) Line passing adjacent to the houses at village and small-town area (iv) Underground cable to be laid adjacent to some shops in the town area of Agartala As far as the Rokhia power plant is concerned, the cumulative impacts are mostly environment related such as safety and pollution etc. However, the overall impact is positive in nature in terms of power sector improvement in the state of Tripura though generation and distribution	Adverse	impacts are minimal and will be avoided and mitigated by the contractors during construction, through the environment management plan and also through the compensation matrix.
37	Governance Impacts	Increased demand for basic infrastructure and services	Relevant	Reliable power supply offers indirect benefits in terms of new economic opportunities and business. The project will create demand for creation of new infrastructure such as creation of	Positive	Indirect positive impacts

No.	Impact Domain	Impacts for Assessment	Status	Assessment	Positive or Adverse	Remarks
				industries, business hubs, social infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, and community centers etc.		
38	Governance Impacts	Maintenance of roads and other basic infrastructure and services	Relevant	Construction of distribution lines that pass through the road alignment and the undergound cable on the road corridor may have temporary impacts including road obstruction. The access road to Rokhia power plant is preexisting and may be affected in terms of traffic congestion due to vehicle movements.	Adverse	Though, there will be temporary adverse impacts, however, the infrastructure will be maintained and rehabilitated during and after construction.
39	Dignity, human rights and culture of Indigenous People	Disruption of existing socio-cultural setup of indigenous peoples due to project intervention and construction	Not relevant	The scheduled tribe population living in the project area are well integrated with other people and are mainstreamed with usual agricultural and economic activities including employment in government and private sector. Since the proposed intervention will be to enhance the electricity supply through rehabilitating and modernizing existing system, therefore, no impacts on dignity of indigenous people is perceived.	Adverse	No Impacts
40	Territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset.	Project's impact on land acquisition or disrupting the ancestral domain	Not relevant	The land tenure system of the area is well protected by the central and state laws. The proposed facility will be created on available government owned land and there would be no land acquisition in the project and also no such land is occupied or being used by the indigenous community. There will be avoidance of any land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and project shall not encroach on to any ancestral domain.	Adverse	No Impacts
41	Commercial development of the cultural resources	Nature of project activities and intervention	Not relevant	The proposed project and the intervention have no such components which lead into commercial development of any cultural resources that belong to the tribal community.	Adverse	No Impacts

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. General

80. The purpose of the stakeholder consultation and public participation process is to ensure that stakeholders, interested and affected parties as well as the public are informed of the proposed project and activity, to solicit their views and opinions about the project. According to the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009): "The borrower and client will carry out meaningful consultation with affected people and other concerned stakeholders, including civil society, and facilitate their informed participation. Meaningful consultation is a process that:

(i) Begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle;
(ii) Provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people;
(iii) Is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion;
(iv) Is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and
(v) Enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

81. As an integral part of the safeguards planning stakeholders' consultations were carried out including indigenous peoples, scheduled tribe and communities during the preparation of the RIPP. However, detailed consultations were not held due to the pandemic restrictions. Initial consultations were carried out at various locations under the distribution components. Formal consultations were carried out at the Rokhia power plant as part of the public hearing where social issues were also discussed. The process of consultation will be continued during project implementation. Future consultations will be carried out with various stakeholders such as affected people if any, beneficiaries, Community Headman or Chief Community Headman at village level, civil society, concerned officials of TTAADC at various levels.

B. Objective of Public Consultations

82. Following are the main objectives of the consultations:

(i) To share project's benefits with the people and to ascertain consensus of tribal and indigenous people on the acceptability of the project
(ii) To seek their support for project design and implementation to avoid any potential negative impact
(iii) Make people aware about the project and its potential impacts with proposed mitigation measures.
(iv) Develop thorough coordination between all stakeholders for the successful
(v) To incorporate stakeholder and community inputs into the project design.
(vi) To make the people aware about the next plan of action relating to project implementation.
(vii) Make them aware about the project implementation schedule, mitigation measures, grievance redress mechanism etc. and seeking their views on continued participation.

C. Methods of Stakeholder Consultations

83. Methods used for consultation and participation with concerned stakeholders are described in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Method of Consultations

Stakeholders	Purpose	Method
Officials at TSECL and TPGL Office and at site including women staff at TSECL corporate office	• To seek their participation in the safeguards planning activities. • To discuss about ADB's broad policy principles, safeguards requirement • To discuss with women staff on gender issues and their expectations from the project on future training and capacity building training.	• Individual and group meetings • Virtual telephonic meetings and discussions
Villagers along the distribution substations and lines in the distribution components	• For information sharing about the project • Seeking their views on the project impact and risks, obtain suggestion on the possible mitigation (design inputs) of risks • Discuss plan of action such as project implementation and timeline. • Discuss about Institutional setup and Grievance Redress Mechanism • Seeking their participation during the project implementation	Public consultations through FGD at various locations of project area under the distribution components.
Scheduled tribe or indigenous people in the TTAADC village in the distribution components	• For information sharing about the project • Discussing about the IP benefits and potential impacts and mitigation • To know about the local condition especially socio-cultural setup of scheduled tribes or indigenous peoples • Seeking their views on the project impact and risks, obtain suggestion on the possible mitigation (design inputs) of risks • Discuss plan of action such as project implementation and timeline. • Discuss about Institutional setup and Grievance Redress Mechanism • Seeking their participation during the project implementation	Public consultations at some TTAADC village through FGD
TTAADC official at the head quarter	• To discuss about the proposed project of TPGL and TSECL and its benefits in general and to discuss about the potential environmental and social impacts along with proposed mitigation measures and seeking further cooperation and involvement of TTAADC in project implementation	Meeting
Nearest Houses to Rokhia Plant	• To discuss the identified impacts and risks and proposed mitigation measures with the nearest residential identified as most	FGD

Stakeholders	Purpose	Method
	vulnerable due to the proposed CCG power plant; and to provide the residents the opportunity to comment on the EIA. • To share information about potential small scale economic activities near the plant site during construction and potential opportunities for temporary employment	
Nearest School to Rokhia Plant	• To discuss the proposed project and identified impacts and proposed mitigation measures with the nearest school being part of the TPGL project area	FGD
Indigenous People in Dayalpara TTAADC village near to the Rokhia project area	• To share about proposed project and discussion on potential benefit sharing by the TPGL as part of CSR activities and seeking their future involvement in future consultation activities during implementation	FGD
Rokhia Power Plant: Primary stakeholders such as, people living within the vicinity of the project site, residents of the nearby house clusters, workers, staff of existing plant, communities through which project vehicles will pass during construction and operations, and secondary stakeholders such as Tripura Pollution Control Board, ONGC, Local Development Authority (Boxarnagar), Forest/Wildlife offices, Water Board, Agricultural office, Tribal Council Head or Representatives, Public representative (elected panchayat members), NGOs, and other interested individuals or groups	• to involve stakeholders throughout the project implementation and to know their concerns and perceptions about the project. • To inform key stakeholders about the project, its environmental and social implications within the project area, potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures, project benefits; • To determine the perceptions of the people about the project and share experiences of the participants on similar projects; • To understand and create awareness of problems in the project area; • To discuss and propose possible solutions to the problems identified; • To describe the mechanism for handling potential grievance related to the project; and, • To inform stakeholders on access to information about the project • To discuss the identified impacts and proposed mitigation measures with stakeholders allowing for their input; and • To provide stakeholders with the opportunity to comment on the Draft EIA report.	Formal public hearing and Consultation: • First/Scoping Stage Consultation- office building/group consultation • Second/EIA Stage Consultation office building/group consultation

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CCG = combined cycle gas, CSR = corporate social responsibility, EIA = environmental impact assessment, FGD = focus group discussion, NGO = nongovernmental organization, ONGC = Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, TSECL = Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited, TTAADC = Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, TPGL = Tripura Power Generation Limited.

D. Consultation during Preparation of RIPP

84. Following section briefly discusses about the findings of various consultations carried out at project locations that includes the distribution components as well as Rokhia plant site.

85. **Consultations with people in non-TTAADC village for distribution components.** Consultations were carried out with villagers at 8 locations. These villages are general revenue villages and non-TTAADC villages along the distribution lines and substations. A total of 39 participants attended the consultations of which 36 were male and 3 were female. Locations and number of participants are described in Table 4.2 and summary findings of the consultations are described in Table 4.3. Details on each consultation in non-TTAADC villages along with responses and list of participants are provided in Appendix 3.

Table 4.2: Locations and Participants in Non-Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Village

No.	Name of Village	Male Participants	Female Participants	Total Participants
1	Chaumanu	4	0	4
2	Khasrang para Mandwi	5	0	5
3	College Tilla	6	0	6
4	Thakur Para Jolaibari	3	3	6
5	Kailasahar	6	0	6
6	Rangrung	6	0	0
7	East Chandigarh	3	0	3
8	Rajnagar	3	0	3
Total		**36**	**3**	**39**

Table 4.3: Summary Findings of Public Consultations in Non-Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Village

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
Have you heard about the project or Do you have any information about the project	Some people are aware of the project very little and in a few locations, people are listening about it for the first time. In some area people have heard about the project and according to them, it will be a good project for the area.
What is your opinion about this project	Project is good for the area and nearby villages. Some held that after implementation it will increase the power supply. People in general will be benefitted from this project.
Do you support this project	People have agreed voluntarily to support this project fully as it is beneficial for them.
Are all houses electrified and if yes then what is average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption	Most of the houses are electrified. The average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption is 15 to 18 hours.
Are there industrial units in the village and surrounding and if yes please mention the name	Yes, there are agro- based, Wood based, Rubber, Tea estate, Food processing, Plastic and petrol based industrial units in this area. They are mostly small and medium scale industries. This project will help such industries to expand, and new industry might come here to set up.
What are the general economic activities in the area	General economic activities are Service, Daily Labour, Business, agriculture, forest products, carpentry, small household products for markets etc.

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Major crop is Paddy. It is cultivated once or twice in a year depending upon the weather, soil and irrigation facility.
Do you face any problem regarding current electric supply as far as home connection is concerned	Yes, people have issues with current electric supply, as the supply is not regular and there are power cuts very often and it is worse during rainy season due to rain and storm.
Do you think that the project is necessary	Yes, project is necessary as the proposed project can help improve the power supply with developed and sustainable electricity supply even during rainy season.
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	The height of the electric pole should be more because its generally touch the trees. Tree cutting should be avoided to protect environmental losses, timely execution is needed as in some locations its closer to educational institutions, proper safety steps also important.
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns and/or issues	The height of the electric pole should be more than the existing poles and tree cutting should be avoided. Work may be done on night to avoid power cut during daytime. Safety measures should be followed during implementation to protect humans and animals from any accident.
The project is about rehabilitation of new substation without land acquisition and replacement of 33 kv and 11 kv distribution lines. While the project will not acquire any land some of the lines may pass through the agriculture field do you have any objection? if yes, then describe	Implementation of project should be done in such a way that it should avoid any loss of crops or acquisition of land. It should also avoid area where people are doing cultivation in forest and government land in some instances. In case of damage to such property, people should be paid cash compensation and some livelihood opportunity should be created for the affected people of the area.
Do you expect any kind of compensation If there is loss of land or crops or trees (which is minimal)? In general, no such compensation is paid in Tripura for distribution project because it is for providing better electricity to the people, please suggest your views.	We are expecting cash compensation in case of damage of crops during construction. However, in case of no damage, compensation is not required
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land acquisition	We are expecting cash compensation in case of land acquisition of common areas used by the villagers (cultivation in forest and govt land) as well as Livelihood for income generation for both men and women.
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 • Other (Specify)	Work should be implemented with proper health and safety norms. Trees should not be cut, crops shouldn't be damaged, common areas used by the community should be avoided. Modern technology should be used at the time of execution of the project for speedy implementation.
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	People will get regular electricity supply due to the project which will help their children to get more time to study, will help existing small and medium scale industries to run business smoothly, can expand new opportunities. Also, some business opportunity may come up, irrigation system will improve etc. Power cut may not occur during rainy season etc.
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	As such no negative impact but may be environmental issues like tree cutting, noise and water pollution during construction stage.

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	Safety during construction and operation. High poles, new wires, boundary walls for the sub stations, connecting roads, streetlight near the structure should be ensured. The activity shouldn't be in residential area for safety of humans and animals.
Are there any local NGO or CBOs, if yes then mention the name and nature of work they do	The NGO "TRML" is working, and they provide small loan to women. Also, Pushpraaj Club work for public welfare, during corona pandemic and they provide ambulance service to needful. Reliance Club provide medical help to the needful.
Would you support and participate during the implementation of project	Yes, we will support and participate during the implementation. This should be implemented faster.
Any other suggestions if any	Old systems should be completely replaced, and good and quality materials should be used, and the work process implementation should be faster. Safety measures should be adopted seriously. Villagers should be informed from time to time on the progress. Poor tribals who cannot pay the electricity bills should be provided free supply.

CBO = community-based organization, kV = kilovolt, NGO = nongovernmental organization, TRML = Tripura Rural Livelihood Mission.

86. **Consultations with people in Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council village for distribution components.** Consultations were carried out at 3 TTAADC villages which include schedule tribe participants. Consultations with the scheduled tribe people in the project area will be continued further during implementation. A total 21 people (scheduled tribe) attended the consultations of which 20 were male and 1 was female. Locations and number of participants are described in Table 4.4 and summary findings of the consultations are described in Table 4.5. Details on each consultation in TTAADC villages along with responses and list of participants are provided in Appendix 4.

Table 4.4: Locations and Participants in Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Village

No.	Name of Village	Male Participants	Female Participants	Total Participants
1	Manu	5	1	6
2	Takarjala	3	0	3
3	Damcherra	12	0	12
Total		**20**	**1**	**21**

Table 4.5: Findings Consultations at Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Village

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
Have you heard about the Project or Do you have any information about the project	Few people of our locality have little information that a new Sub-Station with new transformer will be installed here.
What is your opinion about this Project	We believe that after the upgradation of substation, power supply will be improved, and load shedding will decrease. That will ensure regular power supply.
Do you support this Project	Yes, most of the people in the village will support the project
What is the general economic activities in the area	General Economic activities are agriculture, daily labour and service

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Major crop is Paddy and cultivated twice in a year
Do people use the state and forest land for their use and if yes then what kind of use	Yes, people use forest land for collection of firewood and other non-timber products.
DO you depend on the forest for your basic livelihood and other needs	Yes, some villagers depend for their livelihood by selling firewood and other non-timber products.
Do you have access to forest	Yes
What are your main concerns/issues about the project regarding electricity	This will improve regular Power supply, stop load shedding, stop power cuts etc.
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Capacity of the Transformers should be increased for better power supply. Electric poles height should be increased. Locals should get some work in this project.
Would you volunteer and provide consent to the project	Yes, we volunteer to provide consent to the project and will support the project. It's good for the locality.
Do you expect any kind of compensation If there is loss to crops which is temporary	Yes, we are expecting cash compensation if there is loss to crops, damage to any other assets, commonly used areas etc. Also, if livelihood opportunity can be supported, it will be helpful for poor tribals like us.
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land restrictions	Cash compensation for both loss of crops and land. That will be better for us. For future, livelihood support required from the implementing agencies.
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 • Cultural property • Other (Specify)	• Might affect our agricultural activities during the implementation of the project if not avoided • Safety for animals and children required • Protection of our commonly used area to be provided • Loss of trees etc. if not avoided
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Regular power supply will help improve whatever irrigation facility we have; it will help students to give more time to study. Will encourage to set up small businesses.
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	We do not see any such negative impact, but there might be tree cutting which is not good for us.
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design	Safety of human and animal should be taken into consideration while designing the project to minimize accidents. Tree cutting should be avoided.
Are there any local NGO or CBOs, if yes then mention the name and nature of work they do	NGOs such as Longthorai Foundation, Praghydhalai do help during natural calamity, NGO Radiant Club do social work. SHGs help in piggery, Goatry, Fishing and trading, CBOs are available in this area and women SHG group.
Access to the forest land and the use of the forest land (if any)	Yes, we access to forest land for wood and animal fodder, firewood collection, agricultural activities etc
Shortage of water for human consumption, irrigation and how extensive are they?	Yes, there is a shortage of drinking water in our locality. Very few handpump and tube well available in the field.
Have you been consulted before	No, it is the first time the consultation held with the village people regarding upgradation of substation.
Is the consultation useful	Yes, people belief that these consultations help to understand what electric department is doing for the improvement of day-to-day life of village people.

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
Would you support the project	Yes, people do support the project
Other suggestions if any	Upgradation of substation should be done on immediate basis which will improve the power supply in the area.

CBO = community-based organization, NGO = nongovernmental organization.

87. **Consultations with Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council official at the head quarter**. A formal consultation was carried through conducting meeting with the TTAADC officials on 7 October 2021 at the headquarter of TTAADC office at Khumulwng. A total of 26 participants were present in the joint meeting held in presence of TPGP and TSECL representatives and the TTAADC officials. TTAADC officials include various representatives from various departments headed by the chief executive officer (CEO) with participation from all zonal officers, executive engineers, executive officer (Rural Development), executive officer (training), additional CEO, executive member (PWD or Education-Elected representative) and Deputy CEO-II. Project benefits were shared with the TTAADC representatives. A summary on the key elements of RIPP was shared and discussed. Key issues discussed, response received, and clarification are summarized in Table 4.6 and the photos of consultation meetings are provided in Figure 4.1.

Table 4.6: Summary Consultation Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council

Issues Discussed	Views and Opinion of TTAADC	Clarification by TPGL and TSECL
Project components and design	TTAADC does not have any such concern to the proposed project and does not have any such concern for the distribution components because there will be no land acquisition. However, it was suggested that trees and crop damage shall be avoided and any damage to other utilities shall be restored after construction work.	TPGL and TSEC assured that contractor will follow the environment management plan and other measures as proposed in the environment and social documents including the bid documents.
Environmental and social impacts and Mitigation Measures	Potential impacts on social and environment issues were discussed along with proposed mitigation plan. TTAADC raised the concern regarding proper implementation of mitigation plan and its monitoring and reporting. Concern was more towards the proposed Rokhia CCGP where safety is a major concern.	TPGL clarified about the detailed process and planning and the technical studies that has been undertaken as part of project preparation and planning. TPGL assured
Special focus on indigenous peoples and benefit sharing of the project with the indigenous peoples and implementation of RIPP	While discussing about the benefit sharing, TTAADC viewed those benefits shall be provided to the indigenous peoples to the best extent possible in terms of engaging them in temporary construction related work in the project during construction.	TPGL and TSECL clarified that temporary local employment will be generated by engaging local people. TPGL and TSECL will advise their contractors to engage locally available semi-skilled and unskilled labor force.
Requirement of obtaining any specific license by the contractor from TTAADC in implementing project in TTAADC area	TTAADC clarified that no such license is required to be obtained by the contractor from TTAADC to carry out any project related work. However, they expect that the contractor and TPGL and TSECL shall continue consultation with the people in the TTAADC areas during construction to avoid any unanticipated impacts.	TPGL and TSECL assured of continued consultations during implementation.
Support to the Project and Participation of TTAADC as key stakeholder in project planning and implementation	TTAADC is in full support of the project and viewed that their representatives at all levels will be informed to cooperate with the TPGL and TSCECL team in case of any support is needed for further planning and	Project components and benefits have been explained.

Issues Discussed	Views and Opinion of TTAADC	Clarification by TPGL and TSECL
	implementation. They urged that power supply shall be improved and all the old lines and substations be modernized.	
Disclosure of project related documents especially the RIPP	It was conveyed that TTAADC will remain as one ok key stakeholder and will be apprised of project related developments including disclosure of the RIPP	TPGL and TSECL will share a copy of the RIPP with TTAADC.
Other Issues	TTAADC urged about some possible development related work to be done as part of the project	TPGL and TSECL clarified that the project will bring overall development to the state of Tripura that includes the indigenous peoples. It was further clarified that the project's aim is to strengthen the energy generation and distribution in Tripura. However, it is conveyed that small scale development work will be carried out as part of the CSR work where feasible.

CCGP = combined cycle gas power plant, RIPP = Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan, TPGL = Tripura Power Generation Limited, TSECL = Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited, TTAADC = Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council.

Figure 4.1: Meetings with Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Officials

88. **Consultation at nearest houses to Rokhia plant.** Focus group discussions were conducted with nearby houses to the Rokhia power plant on 27 October 2021. A total of 18 people (15 males and 3 females) were consulted. Major points discussed were, disclosure of impacts in the draft EIA and proposed mitigation; disclosure on critical risks and impacts of the proposed development likely to happen on the nearest residents including—water resource, mobilization of workers, vehicle movement, road closure, air and noise issues, etc.; existing issues and in relation to the 63 MW plant; recording of the community concerns; involvement of the residents in assessing the efficacy and appropriateness of the proposed mitigation measures and recording their concerns and seeking their further cooperation during project implementation. Summary of consultations is provided in Table 4.7 and photographs are depicted in Figure 4.2.

Table 4.7: Outcome of Nearest Resident Focus Group Discussion at Rokhia 27 October 2021

No.	Concerns, Suggestions and Feedbacks	Borrower's Responses	Environmental Impact Assessment Report Status
1	Water usage stress, especially during dry seasons. New bore well /submersible may lead to further shortage. Transport water from another site	Government shall install deep tube well near the location and supply water through pipeline. Rainwater harvesting structure shall be used if required. Drinking water and sanitation dept	Taking a conservative stance, a since the project will be using significant amount of ground water for construction and operation, this issue is addressed in Impact Assessment (Section V) and EMP (Section 10) of EIA Report
2	If water drought happens in future, then pl supply water from Rokhia plant and not from government		
3	Electricity supply not available in all the houses	Consumers to approach TPGL for connection	No mitigation measures for this item.
4	High noise during construction and operation. Suggested to shift high noise operations, heavy vehicle, equipment towards center of plant	Design has been changed to mitigate the noise generated. Consideration will be taken to move heavy equipment away from nearest houses	Considering Noise as one of the main issues in the EIA, addressed in Impact Assessment (Section V) and EMP (Section 10) of EIA Report with evaluation of the pre-project baseline condition based on quantitative noise assessment and Baseline (Section IV)
5	Can hear noise from existing plant sometimes during night requesting to reduce noise levels	Existing plant is Open Cycle and old technology and is planned for replacement by the low noise operation CCG power plant. No works during night during construction. Day time 55 dB(A) and 45 dB(A) during night to be ensured by contractor, O&M, and TPGL	
6	Concerned about Emissions or flames from stacks	HRSG stack will be 60m and Bypass stack 30m	The air quality assessment and stack sensitivity analysis did not identify the need for any changes to stack heights proposed by TPGL. Addressed in Impact Assessment (Section V) using quantitative modelling for criteria pollutants using long term meteorological data. Mitigations for all phases are addressed in EMP (Section 10) of EIA Report
8	Road shall be damaged due to truck movement and must be developed	The road in front of the nearest residents will not be used.	Impacts due to project traffic movement has been addressed in Impact Assessment (Section V) and in the EMP (Section 10) of EIA Report
9	Vibration may happen which may demolish the houses. Mud house and	Pre-con structural survey of most near houses in case any unanticipated issue will factor mud	Impacts due to project traffic movement has been addressed in Impact Assessment (Section V) and in the

No.	Concerns, Suggestions and Feedbacks	Borrower's Responses	Environmental Impact Assessment Report Status
	hence impact on the house may happen	house construction into noise and vibration assessment as more at risk than structurally designed house	EMP (Section 10) of EIA Report and Annexure - TMP
10	Nearest residents do not use the road that is planned for closure during construction. ONGC uses this road near the place and the road had deteriorated Brick trucks use the road	For proposed project, the road in front of the nearest residents will not be used. Regarding bad road condition TPGL will forward suggestion to concerned office/authority	
11	Presence of macque monkey in around the plant, Occasional and rare visit by langoor	Only those trees and vegetation areas shall be felled or cleared that shall be required both in project site and staff accommodation areas.	Considering Ecology as one of the main issues in the project area, Addressed in Impact Assessment (Section V) and EMP (Section 10) of EIA Report with evaluation of the pre-project baseline condition based on detailed Ecology survey and report (Annexure) and Baseline (Section IV)
12	Plant fire risk	Presence of fire tenders in the plant. Proposal for a new fire-station will be taken up with concerned department. The proposed project has considered for fire trucks and latest detection system	Project risk and hazard has been addressed in Risk Chapter (Section VI) and in the EMP (Section 10) of EIA
13	Earthquake - last 2-2.5 years ago. Some cracks in mud horses due to earthquake	Pre-con structural survey of most near houses in case any unanticipated issue will factor mud house construction into noise and vibration assessment as more at risk than structurally designed house	Addressed in Impact Assessment (Section V) and No mitigation measures for this item.
14	Strong Storm in 2020 year resulted in roof blown away. Sometimes heavy wind and/or storm during April to May	Compensation given by Government of Tripura. Through panchayat. Pre-con structural survey of most near houses in case any unanticipated issue will factor mud house construction into noise and vibration assessment as more at risk than structurally designed house	Addressed in Impact Assessment (Section V) and No mitigation measures for this item.
15	Pollution of traffic dust and smoke	Will strictly incorporate EMP, ECOP, CEMP Low emission during operation.	The air quality assessment for construction and operational conducted and addressed in Impact Assessment (Section V) using quantitative modelling for criteria pollutants using long term meteorological data. Mitigations for all phases are addressed in EMP (Section 10) of EIA Report
16	Increase of road levels, may cause rainwater to flow into the house cluster area. So, no increase in road level and no water stagnation is requested	Road levels not to be increased.	No mitigation measures for this item.

No.	Concerns, Suggestions and Feedbacks	Borrower's Responses	Environmental Impact Assessment Report Status
17	Improve health facility	Medical unit was present earlier. Any medical help us at Boxanagar. Primary health unit is at Boxanagar	Evaluated based on primary and secondary information in Baseline (Section IV) and addressed in Impact Assessment (Section V) and EMP (Section 10) of EIA Report
18	Influx of outside laborers may lead to some impact. Security guards in the evening to avoid confrontation with outside labourers requested	No such incidents report previously for the existing plant.	Addressed in Impact Assessment (Section V – Community Health and safety, conflicts, etc) and EMP (Section 10) of EIA Report
19	Asking about whether similar vehicles used in 326 MW plant in Udaipur shall be used? If yes, then the present road shall not support	Vehicles will be smaller for this project. Diversion road shall be prepared near the plant: officials. Route survey shall be done before transportation	Impacts due to project traffic movement has been addressed in Impact Assessment (Section V) and in the EMP (Section 10) of EIA Report and Annexure - TMP
20	They are concerned about condition of smaller road in front houses or bigger road off national highway	Vehicle movement at night. Pre check on road conditions and utilities along the road will be noted and developed accordingly. A pre-work survey to be conducted and after completion the road condition to be same or better as previous condition.	
21	Drivers, masons are available locally	Proposal for these will be submitted to Tripura Government and respective offices	No mitigation measures for this item.
22	Street lightings requested	Proposal for these will be submitted to Tripura Government and respective offices	No mitigation measures for this item. However, lights will be provided by the contractor in the camp site and in the construction site.
23	Fear of being displaced from the current location	It has been clarified that no physical displacement will occur due to project as TPGL has sufficient land within their possession	No mitigation measures required.
24	Frequent of consultations: once in a quarter requested	Proposal for these will be submitted to Tripura Government and respective offices	Addressed in Consultation (Section VIII)

CCG = combined cycle gas, CEMP = Construction Environmental Management Plan, dB(A) = A-weighted decibels, ECOP = environmental code of practice, EIA = environmental impact assessment, EMP = environmental management plan, HRSG = heat recovery steam generator, m = meter, MW = megawatt, O&M = operations and maintenance, TMP = traffic management plan, TPGL = Tripura Power Generation Limited.

Figure 4.2: Photograph of Focus Group Discussion with Local Residents

89. **Consultation at nearest school to Rokhia Plant.** Focused group discussion was conducted with the school authority on 29 October 2021 with a total of 6 participants (03 male and 03 female). The FGD includes various issues such as, consultation on the draft EIA Report; discussion on the proposed project - impacts and mitigation; disclosure on critical risks and impacts of the proposed development; recording of concerns and opinions on the project; existing issues and Identification of revisions or additions to the draft EIA report where necessary. Summary findings of the FGD is described in Table 4.8 and photograph is shown in Figure 4.3.

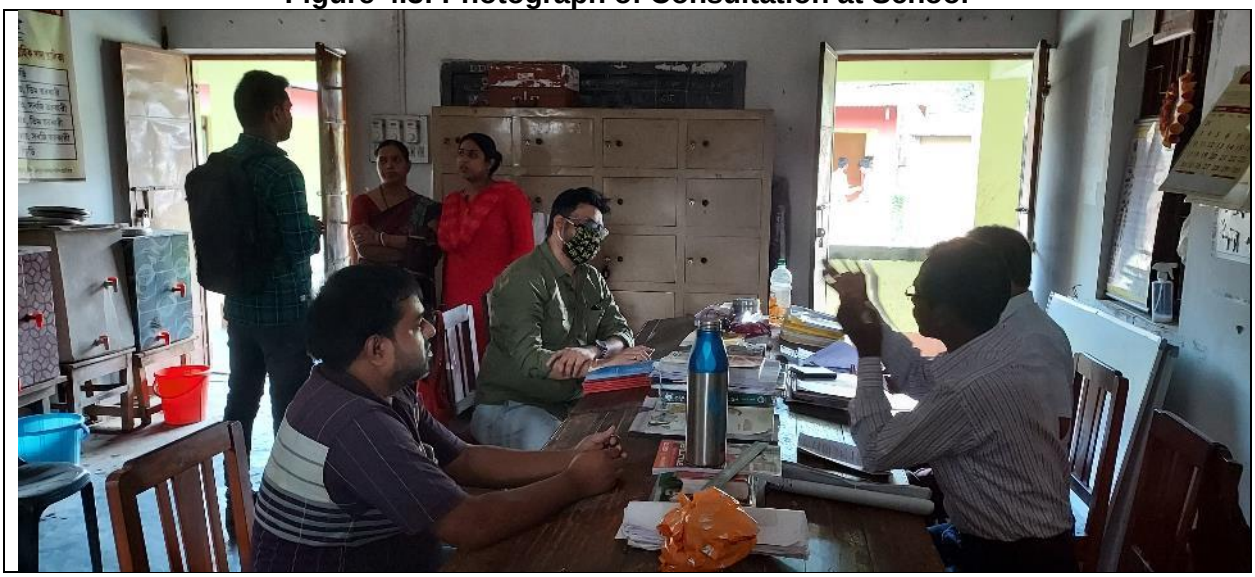
Table 4.8: Outcome of School Teachers Focus Group Discussion at Manikyangar High School

No.	Concerns, Suggestions and Feedbacks	Response
1	Separate toilets for students and staff. No separate boys or girl's toilet	Suggestion to be considered and forwarded to Department of Education, GOT
2	Boundary wall does not present on two side. Can be assessed by anyone from the TPGL area and especially the construction workers from the camp site	TPGL will develop a boundary wall to close off the school from the backside, so that project workers cannot assess it
3	No separate teachers rest or staff room present	Suggestion to be considered and forwarded to Department of Education, GOT

No.	Concerns, Suggestions and Feedbacks	Response
4	No separate water supply for school	Suggestion to be considered and forwarded to Department of Education, GOT
5	Water supply to school hampered during power failure. Using purchased water	Suggestion to be considered and response to power failure and/or forward to concerned office
6	Speeding vehicles in front of school gate. Speed breakers should be provided. The main gate opens to the State Highway. Fatality have occurred two years back near the gate.	Suggestion to be considered and forwarded to concerned dept.
7	Free meals for students (government scheme) not available when power failure occurs	Suggestion to be considered and response to power failure and/or forward to concerned office
8	Accident in the ONGC well area, student died	More security in plant area
9	Electricity or wiring exposed in switchboards in classrooms–potential high risk	Suggestion to be considered and forwarded to Department of Education, GOT

GOT = Government of Tripura, ONGC = Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, TPGL = Tripura Power Generation Limited.

Figure 4.3: Photograph of Consultation at School



90. **Indigenous People in Dayalpara Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council village.** As part of consultation, FGD was conducted with the indigenous people beneficiaries in Dayalpara TTAADC vilage near the Rokhia project site that includes a total of 9 male participants. Issues discussed in the consultation with the villagers include project features; project benefits; project risks; project impacts; mitigation measures; potential skilled workers in the village in power projects; sharing possible CSR activities to rehabilitate and upgrade the playground in the ADC village; availing their suggestions on how to implement the CSR activities and possible involvement of skilled and unskilled workers during project implementation. Summary findings of the consultation is provided in Table 4.9 and photograph is shown in Figure 4.4.

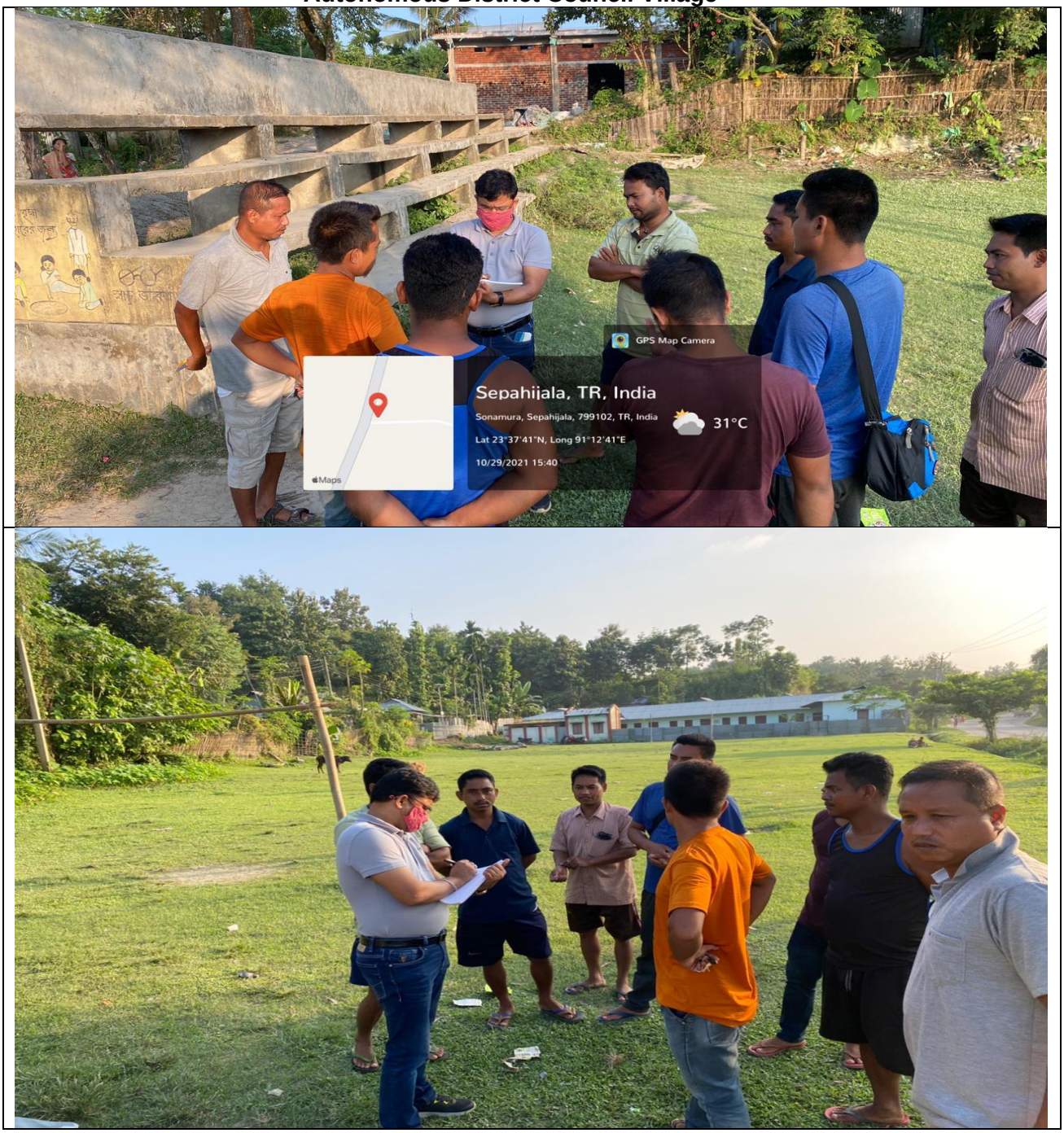
Table 4.9: Outcome of Indigenous Peoples Focus Group Discussion at Dayalpara Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Village

No.	Concerns, suggestions and feedbacks	TPGL Responese
1	Employment of skilled workforce (Approximately 100 youth skilled in different types of works including electrical work) in the village	Suggestion to be considered and the contractor will be advised to engage such people where feasible
2	Poor quality and maintenance of school playground and needs to be renovated	TPGL will look into the matter and possibly , it will be taken up under the CSR activity

No.	Concerns, suggestions and feedbacks	TPGL Responese
	including proper lighting and drainage system around the playground.	
3	No good quality drinking water in the school and only handpump is available. Request for submersible water pump	Suggestion to be considered and forwarded to Department of Education, GOT and the TTAADC
4	No dining hall available for the school children and request for a dining area.	Suggestion to be considered and forwarded to Department of Education, GOT and the TTAADC
5	Provision for streetlight requested	Suggestion to be considered and forwarded to Department of Education, GOT and the TTAADC. However, as part of CSR, some lights will be provided as part of renovation of playground.

CSR = corporate social responsibility, GOT = Government of Tripura, TPGL = Tripura Power Generation Limited, TTAADC = Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council

Figure 4.4: Consultation with Indigenous Peoples in Dayalpara Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Village



91. **Consultations and Public Hearing at Rokhia as part of Environmental Impact Assessments.** Formal consultations through public meetings and hearing were carried out for the Rokhia plant as part of the EIA. Stakeholders were classified into primary, secondary, and characterized as:

(i) **Primary stakeholders**. The primary stakeholders are those that may be directly affected (in terms of environmental issues, wastes, emissions, risk, health and hazards, resource competition like ground water, socio-cultural conflicts, and

socio-economic infrastructures and aspects, etc) by the proposed development during different phases like topographic and/or site and/or traffic surveys, site preparation/clearing, tree felling, hillock cutting, flattening and ground preparation, transport of materials and resources, demolition, earthworks, foundation, civil works, plant assembly, and O&M. These are people living near the project area (more vulnerable if within 500m) and in the study area, settlements through which roads passes and likely to be used for movement of project vehicles, workers, and others.

(ii) **Secondary stakeholders**. These are individuals or organizations that will not be directly affected but may have interests that can contribute to the project and may affect decision-making in some areas. Secondary stakeholders may include relevant government agencies like Tripura Pollution Control Board (TPCB), The natural gas supplier (GAIL and ONGC), Local Development Authority and Block Members (Boxarnagar, Bisalgarh, etc), Forest and wildlife offices, Dept. of water supply and sanitation (DWSS), Water Board or Authority, PWD-Roads, Rural development offices, Tribal Council, ADC Head, and Representatives, public representative (elected panchayat members of Manikyanagar and other villages), NGOs, and other interested individuals or groups.

92. Various information was disclosed as part of the consultation such as (i) Detailed information on the CCG Power Plant site, design, plan details, preliminary baseline, resource requirements and procedures; potential physical, biological, social, health and safety impacts of the project, and grievance redress procedures were shared with local community through the first stage consultation and FGD; (ii) During the EIA stage consultation more details were provided on aspects that were disclosed or not available during the scoping stage. The EIA report will be updated to document the outcome and details of the second stage consultations and the report disclosed; and (iii) Elements of the RIPP. Consultation details are provided in Table 4.10. Findings of stage-1 consultation and stage-2 consultation is provided in Table 4.11 and Table 4.12 respectively. Photographs of the consultations are shown in Figure 4.5. Details of the records are provided in Appendix 5.

Table 4.10: Stakeholder Engagement Activities for the Project

Stage and Type	Objective	Key Activities	Target Stakeholder	Date	Location	Male	Female	Total
First or Scoping Stage Consultation-office building or group consultation	• To meet key stakeholders and introduce them to the Project and EIA Process. • To gather issues of concern and through this identify a list of potential impacts. • To generate feedback on the Scoping consultation, including the scope, approach, and key issues to be investigated further for the EIA.	• Consultation on the proposed Project and associated EIA through public meetings keeping in view the COVID-19 protocols with identified stakeholders. • Nature, purpose, and scale of the proposed project ○ EIA, GRM and stakeholder engagement process ○ Confirmation of issue identification and feedback from stakeholders.	• Elected or Panchayat and Tribal, ADC village heads, leaders • Local, traditional communities • Villagers from study area • Women, Vulnerable, disadvantaged Groups	19 April 2021	TPGL Office, Rokhia	43	9 (17%)	52
Second or EIA Stage Consultation-office building or group consultation	• To discuss the identified impacts and proposed mitigation measures with stakeholders allowing for their input • To provide stakeholders with the opportunity to comment on the Draft EIA report.	Consultation on the draft EIA Report. This included: • Identification of impacts in the draft EIA and proposed mitigation. • Disclosure on critical risks and impacts of the proposed development • Identification of stakeholder concerns and opinions on the impacts identified. • Involvement of stakeholders in assessing the efficacy and appropriateness of the proposed mitigation measures; • Identification of revisions or additions to the draft EIA report where necessary. • Discussion on the RIPP and sharing project benefits to indigenous peoples	• Administrative Officers-Block and Sub-Division level Elected, Panchayat and Tribal, ADC village heads and leaders • Local and traditional communities • Villagers from study area • Women, Vulnerable, disadvantaged Groups • Business Community • Pollution Control Board Officer	27 October 2021	TPGL Office, Rokhia	41	20 (33%)	61

ADC = autonomous district council, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, EIA = environmental impact assessment, GRM = grievance redress mechanism, RIPP = Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan, TPGL = Tripura Power Generation Limited.

Table 4.11: Outcome of Scoping Stage Consultation at Rokhia

No.	Concerns, comments, questions and/or feedbacks	Borrower's Responses
1	Employment generation for locals	• TPGL advised that suggestion will be considered as far as feasible • TPGL also disclosed that some locals have been trained on functioning of turbines • Skill development for locals will be considered • Skilled and unskilled labour shall be given preference from during construction and operation of proposed plant
2	The project will improve power supply in the area	• Match of demand will be done and bridge the demand-supply gap as far as possible by enhancing the generation capacity
3	Reduction is energy bills	• Tariff will be potentially reduced although this be decided by Power Department
4	Shortage and/or non-availability of phone and internet facility due to lack of mobile towers. Banks, Post office are also not available in the Manikyanagar village	• Proposal for these will be submitted to Tripura Government and respective offices
5	No issues or concerns raised regarding ground water, usage, shortage in the nearby villages	The plant will be using ground water to be used for project during construction and operation from deep bore-well. TPGL observed that there is no stress or shortage of ground water in the area
6	No earthquake, flood events or other natural disasters recorded in the area	TPGL has not experienced any natural hazards in the plant area
7	Wastes from existing plant not dumped	• No waste dumping outside of plant area. • Hazardous wastes disposed by ONGC
8	Chances of increase in air pollution due to project	• Plant is provided with latest equipment and design with high efficiency and Low NOx burner to limit emissions below standards. • TPCB monitoring brick kilns in the area, which are the main source of air pollution in the area
9	No issues and/or complains regarding the existing plant	TPGL observed that no complains have been raised due to existing plant
10	Noise levels are low in Manikyanagar	TPGL observed that noise emission level from proposed plant will be lower than existing plant
11	Industrial hazards from the existing plant.	• No fire accident has occurred in existing plant • For fire incidents or emergencies in the area, ONGC trucks are used
12	Request for construction of fire station in the area	• Proposal for a new fire-station will be taken up with concerned department. • The proposed project has considered for fire trucks and latest detection system
13	Female safety is not cause of concern in the	Streetlights have been provided by TPGL in area
14	Concern due to increase in traffic dur to proposed plant	TPGL observed that no change in traffic flow/volume will take place due to the proposed plant
15	Health issues in the area: Although cardiovascular are low, hypertension diabetes is more prevalent in the area	Development will include health facilities and improvement of existing infrastructure. This is already part of the CSR of TPGL.
16	New or improvement in health facilities is required	This will be taken up under CSR and placed before concerned department.

No.	Concerns, comments, questions and/or feedbacks	Borrower's Responses
17	Socio-economic development of area, business and commercial	There will be development in the area due to improvement in power generation, lowering of demand-supply gap, lower tariff, and reduction in power failures.
18	Other development and facilities in the area	The high school has been built and maintained by TPGL. This will be further developed
19	Wildlife sittings and observation – Monkey are regularly observed in the area	Monkey seen in the project area. Rhesus species only.
20	Afforestation	Plantation being done yearly by TPGL in and around the plant area

CSR = corporate social responsibility, NOx = nitrogen oxide , ONGC = Oil and Natural Gas Commission, TPGL = Tripura Power Generation Limited.

Table 4.12: Outcome of Draft Environmental Impact Assessments Stage Consultation at Rokhia

No.	Concerns, suggestions, and feedbacks	Borrower's Responses	EIA Report status
1	Project road shall be closed. Shall not cause concern as per attendees	They will be notified before work starts.	Addressed in Impact Assessment (Section V) and EMP (Section 10) of EIA Report
2	Various religious festivals in the area. May cause conflict with workers in the area	TPGL will supervise Contractor accordingly and follow EMP and CEMP	Addressed in Impact Assessment (Section V) and EMP (Section 10) of EIA Report
3	One of the women participant's houses is on the Manikyanagar main highway. Have witnessed ONGC drilling rigs transported on the same highway	Traffic survey shall be done before transportation. Road will be maintained and/or improved to move large trucks	Addressed in Impact Assessment (Section V) and EMP (Section 10) of EIA Report and Annexure - TMP
4	Self-help group work requested. Mayabati village federation is the main SHG. There are 16 active SHGs. SHG fund is bank loan. Mainly animal husbandry activities Handloom and/or agriculture training required. Otherwise, they are interested in clerical job	TPGL advised that suggestion will be considered as far as feasible	No mitigation measures for this item.
5	Ground water is the main source of water for the nearby villages. No stress or water shortage was reported	Rainwater harvesting advert storage in underground water No wastage of ground water Existing plant already uses ground water without any community impacts	Taking a conservative stance, a since the project will be using significant amount of ground water for construction and operation, this issue is addressed in Impact Assessment (Section V) and EMP (Section 10) of EIA Report
6	There may be lots of ground water required in the proposed plant. What is to be done?		
7	Air pollution during operation	NO2 will be the main pollutant. Will be controlled with low NOx technology.	Addressed in Impact Assessment (Section V) using quantitative modelling for criteria pollutants using long term meteorological data. Mitigations for all phases are addressed in EMP (Section 10) of EIA Report
8	Monkey shall not visit if trees are removed	Only those trees shall be felled that shall be required. Minimum	Considering Ecology as one of the main issues in the project area, Addressed in Impact Assessment (Section V) and EMP

No.	Concerns, suggestions, and feedbacks	Borrower's Responses	EIA Report status
		damage to other trees and vegetation.	(Section 10) of EIA Report with evaluation of the pre-project baseline condition based on detailed Ecology survey and report (Annexure) and Baseline (Section IV)
9	Request for local employment during construction including indigenous peoples	Contractors will be advised to engage local labors based on their skills and where feasible	Addressed in the Indigenous Peoples Plan

CEMP = contractor's environmental management plan, EIA = environmental impact assessment, EMP = environmental management plan, NO2 = nitrogen dioxide, NOx = nitrogen oxide , ONGC = Oil and Natural Gas Commission, SHG = self-help group, TMP = traffic management plan, TPGL = Tripura Power Generation Limited.

Figure 8-2: Summary Consultations at Rokhia

Scoping Stage Venue

Draft EIA Stage Venue

Scoping stage consultation

Draft EIA stage consultation

Nearest Houses FGD

Nearest Houses visit and consultation

School Teachers FGD

Discussion with Forest Range Officer

E. Future Consultation Strategy

93. Consultation process during the planning was lagging especially in the distribution components due to the pandemic restriction which needs to be continued further. Consultation will be continued throughout the project cycle especially during project implementation with conscious effort to increase the participation poor, vulnerable women with limited access or no access to electricity. Future consultations will be carried out by the TSECL and TPGL and the concerned contractor under the assistance from project implementation consultant (PIC). For future consultations during the implementation, following processes are envisaged:

(i) Identification of key stakeholders will be done which will be finalized in due consultation with officials of TSECL and TPGL and Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC).

(ii) The concerned contractors with guidance from PIC will identify appropriate methods for consultation and dissemination platforms for broader reach.

(iii) The contractors with guidance from PIC will develop appropriate communication materials in local language considering the fact that affected people includes scheduled tribe or indigenous peoples.

(iv) For disclosure, the communication materials will include the positive and negative impacts of the project, mitigation measures, grievance redress mechanism, construction schedule and summary of the safeguard document (IPP)

(v) The contractor will give advance notice about the consultations or other engagement and will disseminate properly for wider participation of beneficiaries or affected people especially scheduled tribe or indigenous peoples.

(vi) The consultation and engagement process will be utilized to address the complaints, concerns and implementation issues raised by the affected people during the consultation.
(vii) There will be budgetary provision to implement the future consultation and dissemination strategy.
(viii) Applicable coronavirus disease (COVID-19) guidelines of Government of India and state government of Tripura will be followed during the consultation.

94. In addition to affected scheduled tribe people, engagement of other key stakeholders plays an important role in the successful implementation of the consultation strategy. The discussion with officials of TSECL, TPGL and TTAADC villages during the planning process and review of relevant documents revealed some key stakeholders for the implementation of the consultation plan in the scheduled area which is mentioned below.

95. The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India provides ample powers to the autonomous district council for governance of the tribal population of the state. The council administration is headed by the chief executive officer and a deputy chief executive officer and 6 executive officers. There are 5 five Zonal Development Offices along with 37 Sub-Zonal Development Offices for looking after the development works of Autonomous District Council areas. At grassroots level, there are 527 Village councils functioning as primary units as institutions of local self-governance. The village councilor is elected and heads the village council.

96. In Tripura, each tribe has number of subtribes or communities. Each tribal community runs its own affairs and at village level each community has a Community Body. The Community Body at village level is headed by a Community Headman. Each Community also has Apex Community Body, headed by the Chief Community Headman. The Chief Community Headman of each community administers justice as per Community tradition, maintains peace and harmony, settles intra and inter Community disputes and local problem through the Community Headman.

97. For the implementation of consultation plan in the project area PIC will coordinate with the concerned Zonal Development Office for permission to conduct the public consultation in the tribal area falling under the zone. The concerned contractor will coordinate with the village councilor and Chief Community Headman for implementing the consultation strategy such as distribution of consultation material, venue of consultation, advance notice for participation in the consultation etc.

F. Consultation and Participation Plan

98. Meaningful consultation will be conducted throughout the project implementation cycle, building on the initial consultations held with various stakeholder groups during project preparation. The target audience, mechanisms for participation, entities responsible for implementation and indicative schedules are set out in the Table 4.13 below.

Table 4.13: Consultation and Participation Plan

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing
Information dissemination and consultation on project design, risk mitigation measures	Beneficiaries, Affected people, scheduled tribe people, community chief, or village council members of TTADC	Public consultation meetings, small group meetings*	TSECL and TPGL through concerned contractor and PIC	During finalization of route alignment and project design

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing
and entitlement principles.				
Project impacts (positive, negative), project benefits, implementation arrangements	Beneficiaries, affected people, scheduled tribe people, community chief or village council members of TTADC	Public consultation meetings, small group meetings*	Contractor, PIC, field officials of TSECL and TPGL	Before start of construction
Disclosure of RIPP (Leaflet, Brochure to be prepared by the PIC, TPGL and TSECL)	Beneficiaries, affected people, scheduled tribe people, community chief or village council members of TTAADC, civil society organization	Public consultation meetings, small group meetings*	Contractor, PIC, field officials of TSECL and TPGL	Following formal approval and concurrence from executing agency and ADB
Implementation schedule of construction of civil works	Beneficiaries, affected people, scheduled tribe people, community chief or village council members	Public consultation meetings, small group meetings*	Contractor, PIC, field officials of TSECL and TPGL	Prior to construction and upon significant change in implementation schedule
Project grievance redressal mechanism, procedures to lodge complaint on social, environmental, health and safety issues	Beneficiaries, Affected people, scheduled tribe people, Community Headman, village council members, officials of Zonal Development Office	Public consultation meetings, small group meetings*, individual meeting	Contractor, PIC, field officials of TSECL and TPGL	At completion of project design

ADB = Asian Development Bank, PIC = project implementation consultant, RIPP = Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan, TPGL = Tripura Power Generation Limited, TTAADC = Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, TSECL = Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited.

*Small group meetings can be conducted if COVID-19 protocols are enforced to ensure social distancing norms.

G. Disclosure

99. TSECL and/or TPGL with support from contractor and PIC, will provide relevant information in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. The RIPP will be made available in corporate and site offices of TSECL and/or TPGL and at the project site office of concerned contractor. The summary RIPP will also be made available to the TTAADC offices. The summary RIPP will be made available in local languages (Kok Borok) in the form of leaflet for distribution during consultation. The draft RIPP will be disclosed on the website of ADB and in TSECL and/or TPGL website prior to the management review meeting. Subsequently, final RIPP (if required) as per the detailed design will also be disclosed in ADB's website and in TSECL and/or TPGL website. The monitoring reports on RIPP implementation will also be posted on the ADB website

V. BENEFICIAL MEASURES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

A. Overall Benefits

100. The RIPP provides guidance to guarantee culturally appropriate project implementation for indigenous beneficiaries, and to develop measures to minimize and mitigate any unavoidable adverse impacts. In general, the villagers and indigenous peoples support the project. Those who were well-informed about the project provided their support to the project implementation because the project is designed to enhance electricity supply and will make the system stable and reliable. Due to the pandemic restrictions, the project information has not been widely disseminated among the indigenous peoples .

101. As a general intervention to reduce poverty, the project will have consequent economic and social benefits for tribal energy consumers. Project impacts to Indigenous Peoples are primarily indirect and beneficial in nature. Any potential involuntary resettlement under the project would be minimal and temporary in nature. A reliable electricity supply will lead to social and economic benefits and improved conditions for schools, hospitals, and other social services. Improved efficiency of the power distribution network will help in meeting the peak demand and will contribute significantly to the reduction in power losses. Furthermore, the project will have a positive impact on the environment due to reduced demand for wood and other non-renewable fuels due to constant and stable supply of electricity. Limited employment opportunities will be available during project implementation. Standard assurances on labor and working conditions will be included in civil work contracts. Workers will be educated on the prevention of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS.

B. Project Output and Its Impact

102. The specific benefits anticipated form the proposed intervention with respects to the indigenous are listed below:

(i) **Output 1: Power generation system upgraded and expanded.** The proposed 120 MW combined cycle gas turbine will add more power generation to Tripura as a whole. The project construction will create opportunities for temporary jobs from the local villages including indigenous peoples. The project will not impact negatively as there will be no additional land acquisition or involuntary resettlement.

(ii) **Output 2: Distribution network strengthened and modernized.** This will improve the reliability of power supply to distribution electricity consumers and reduce technical losses. This will be implemented allover Tripura state and the project beneficiaries will also include indigenous peoples in the TTAADC area. This will have both direct and indirect positive impacts on people in general including indigenous peoples in terms of having opportunity for more economic activities through better electricity supply, improvement condition of social infrastructure. During construction, the project will generate temporary employment of the local people including indigenous peoples.

(iii) **Output 3: Smart meters and advanced metering infrastructure established.** This will have more of indirect positive impact where beneficiaries including indigenous people will have better access to metering system that will reduce the faulty metering system and the billing and prices will be accurate so that people have less complains on inaccuracy in billing system.

(iv) **Output 4: Institutional capacity for planning, implementation, financial management, and gender mainstreaming improved.** Under this output, there will be gender mainstreaming in at the organization level where training will be provided to the staff of TSECL and TPGL that will include women and indigenous people.

C. Specific Action Plan for Benefit Sharing

103. Aiming at maximization of project benefits sharing with the indigenous peoples communities, the specific action plan is proposed as summarized in the Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Action Plan for Benefit Sharing

Action Plan	Implementation Strategy	Responsible Agency
Rehabilitation and Upgradation of playground as proposed in Dayalpara indigenous peoples village (adjacent to Jara Jala English Medium School) near the Rokhia project area under the TTAADC jurisdiction as part of TPGL's CSR	• TPGL consults with the village council, school authority for developing the playground through its civil contractor • Engagement of local people including indigenous peoples population where feasible in project construction • Consultation with TTAADC village council for monitoring the implementation process.	• TPGL • TPGL's contractor • TTAADC village council • PIC
Construction of following infrastructure as proposed under the TSECL's CSR activity near the Killa substation which falls under the TTAADC jurisdiction in Gomati district: • Toilet in Warrangawadi Senior Basic School • Water Storage (On-ground) tank in Anganwadi premise of Warrangawadi village • Water Storage (on-ground) tank in Anganwadi premise of Keshavpura village	• TSECL consults with the village council for developing the infrastructure • Engagement of local people including indigenous peoples population where feasible in project construction • Consultation with TTAADC village council for monitoring the implementation process.	• TSECL • TSECL's contractor • TTAADC village council • PIC
Continuous Information sharing on the positive impacts related to reliable electricity supply and stable distribution system that will generate indirect economic opportunities. Sharing of information on construction related mitigation measures.	• Community consultation to generate awareness about the project and assess the interest and demand of tribal communities for proposed project interventions. Development of culturally appropriate IEC materials for dissemination in the project areas among Scheduled Tribes population • Consultation with community leaders, tribal institutions, local self-government and Panchayat members and other beneficiaries • Preparation of Brochure, leaflet and other suitable materials and distribution among beneficiaries and its representatives	• TSECL • TTAADC representatives • Contractor • PIC

Action Plan	Implementation Strategy	Responsible Agency
Creation of temporary job opportunities during construction	• Awareness campaign through consultation about project construction activities • Engaging local community Facilitators or the TTAADC village level representative to support awareness and assist contractor to find out skilled and unskilled labors including indigenous peoples	• TPGL • TSECL • Contractor • PIC
Capacity building training at the organization level	Gender sensitive capacity building training at TPGL and TSECL with participation from indigenous peoples engineers and staff	• TSECL • TPGL • PIC
Project impacts are regularly monitored to ensure the RIPP is properly implemented.	Conduct monitoring on the implementation of RIPP action and submission of monitoring report.	• TSECL • TPGL • PIC

CSR = corporate social responsibility, IEC = information, education and communication, PIC = project implementation consultant, RIPP = resettlement and indigenous peoples plan, TPGL = Tripura Power Generation Limited, TTAADC = Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, TSECL = Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited.

D. Mitigative Measures

104. The project does not trigger significant negative impacts in terms of involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples. No land acquisition is involved in the project whereas impacts on the indigenous peoples are mostly positive in nature except some minor construction related impacts that shall either be avoided or mitigated during construction. A matrix containing various mitigation measures is provided in Table 5.2 and compensation matrix or entitlement matrix for unavoidable crop and trees loss is provided in Table 5.3.

Table 5.2: Mitigation Measures

No.	Impact Domain	Impacts	Status	Positive or Adverse	Mitigation Measure or Compliance Action
1	Resettlement (Physical or Economic)	Loss of land, dwellings and other physical resources	Not relevant (No land acquisition is required for the project)	Adverse	• TSECL will ensure that project design avoids land acquisition, resettlement, or economic displacement during final routing. Any temporary restrictions to land access or use shall be managed so as to avoid livelihood impacts. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated through restoration measures commensurate with the nature of impacts. • The GRM will be set up to receive and respond to community complaints of any impacts related to involuntary resettlement. • TPGL will ensure that the transportation of equipment through approach road to the Rokhia plant be done within the existing road width and expansion to be avoided • Any component, having land acquisition impact, in the future shall be avoided or dropped from the project components.
2	Resettlement (Physical or Economic)	Loss of crops and trees	Relevant	Adverse	• TSECL will ensure contractor makes final routing alignment to avoid such losses. • Consultation with the local people and farmers of crop land shall be conducted prior and during construction of distribution lines. • TSECL will avoid of tree cutting to the maximum extent possible

No.	Impact Domain	Impacts	Status	Positive or Adverse	Mitigation Measure or Compliance Action
					• TSECL will ensure that the contractor plans and implements construction activities to avoid impacts on crops. The construction schedule shall avoid crop season and shall not damage any standing crops and trees. • TSECL and its contractors will plan activities to avoid risks considering community priorities, such as working during night time to avoid power outages during the day and avoiding tree cutting to the maximum extent possible, • The GRM will be set up to receive and respond to community complaints of any impacts related to crop loss or damage. • In case of unavoidable impacts, the losses will be compensated as per the compensation matrix/entitlement matrix (Refer Table 5.3) • Such damages will be assessed jointly and shall be evaluated for compensation to be paid by TSECL through contractor in due consultation with relevant authority. There is already a provision in contractor's bill of quantity as a line item for compensation.
3	Resettlement (Physical or Economic)	Loss of natural resources and grazing land and Access to natural resources for traditional medicines	Not relevant	Adverse	• Consultation with local people • Set-up and closely monitor construction GRM. • Ensure the GRM is well advertised to capture any such impacts if occurs.
4	Resettlement (Physical or Economic)	Loss of land rights and entitlements	Not relevant	Adverse	Not triggered and any scope change shall avoid land acquisition
5	Resettlement (Physical or Economic)	• Disruption of social networks and relationships • Disruption of the relationship land/natural resources • Disruption of shrines are located within the ROW along the distribution line and need to be relocated	Not relevant	Adverse	• TSECL and TPGL ensures through their contractors to change of alignment if such impacts found during implementation to avoid such impacts or careful construction technique in order to not disturb these structures or relocation or restoration of such structures. • Consultation with relevant stakeholders and local people prior to finalization of alignment where such impacts are recorded • Set-up and closely monitor construction GRM. • Ensure the GRM is well advertised.
6	Resettlement (Physical or Economic)	Temporary restrictions to existing structures, buildings, shops in market area due to installation of	Relevant	Adverse	Impacts are not significant and shall be avoided to the best extent possible by the contractor or will be mitigated by the contractor during construction. Following measures are proposed: • Advance information to the people regarding construction schedule • Using scaffoldings in case of line passing through any nearby structures

No.	Impact Domain	Impacts	Status	Positive or Adverse	Mitigation Measure or Compliance Action
		new poles or lines			• Avoiding construction activities in the daytime in case of market area, per community request • Proper restoration of land post construction • Monitoring report to record the process
7	In-Migration and Population Growth or Concentration	Temporary influx of outside workers in the communities, risking tensions between outside (partly possibly expatriate) labor and local population, due to differences in wealth and culture	Relevant	Adverse	Actions to mitigate risk include: • Contractors to develop a code of behaviors for workers. All workers to receive training on community relations and code of behavior. Periodic refreshing as needed based on community liaison and grievance mechanism feedback • PIC to work closely with contractor, TPGL and TSECL for developing the code of behavior • Ensure that the GRM is adequately scoped and mandated to receive complaints on workforce interactions with local community. • Ensuring ongoing consultations within project-affected communities seek feedback on project and contractor performance.
8	Health and Welfare	Increased crime	Relevant	Adverse	• Improvement to current lighting conditions is expected to contribute to reduced crime. • Contractors to install lights in the Rokhia construction site so that nearby villagers are safe and secured in terms of the nighttime mobility.
9	Health and Welfare	Impact on community health and safety due to exposure to electric currents, hazardous materials, electromagnetic fields etc	Relevant	Adverse	• Follow the standard engineering design to avoid such vertical and horizontal clearances. • Keeping appropriate Display danger signs at appropriate locations • Display boards with precautions to be adopted by consumers, owners, occupiers, electrical contractors, electric workers and suppliers • Display of instructions for resuscitation of persons suffering from electric shock.
10	Health and Welfare	Impact on labor health and safety due to exposure to electric currents, hazardous materials, electromagnetic fields etc.	Relevant	Adverse	• Contractor should follow defined protocols for health and safety including measures for preventing spread on COVID-19 • Safety equipment (PPEs) should be provided to workers • Sign boarding of hazardous areas and/or materials should be done. • The detailed safety plan as provided in EMP shall also be made part of all contract document to ensure that provisions are uniformly implemented by all contractors. • Contractor to provide beds (includes cots and beddings) and mosquito nets for all labourers. • Labourers shall not be sleeping on ground • All labourers shall be provided with potable drinking water. The water shall be treated as per PHE guidelines and the same to be tested in creating intervals at an NABL accredited laboratory • Contractor to arrange for proper sanitary facilities including toilets, bathrooms etc. for all labourers as per CEEPHO guidelines • Separate kitchen and dining facilities to be provided to all labourers. Cooking with firewood shall be strictly prohibited • All labourer camps shall have first aid and medical facilities including beds and certified first aider and medical practitioner as per guidelines

No.	Impact Domain	Impacts	Status	Positive or Adverse	Mitigation Measure or Compliance Action
					• The labour camps should be well ventilated, with proper ceiling heights and with proper electrical wirings as per BOCW act and national building code
11	Health and Welfare	Management of community concerns linked to impacts associated with construction phase issues (like air and dust emissions, traffic, influx and community safety/security, noise/vibration, etc.) and adverse impact/inconveniencies resulting from it.	Relevant	Adverse	• work may be made at nighttime to avoid power cut during the day • Covered under the implementation of environment management plan
12	Health and Welfare	Increased risk of HIV/AIDS and other diseases	Relevant	Adverse	• Awareness campaign on HIV/AIDS by the contractor and the implementing Agencies monthly at each labor camp. • Availability of preventives and condoms at construction camp site • Ensuring strict compliance of “Code of Conduct” to avoid any incidence of GBV, SEA and Sexual Harassment etc. • Contractor to conduct monthly awareness camps on HIV/AIDS at the camp through registered NGOs working on AIDS/state AIDS control society • Condom boxes to be provided at all private places (bathrooms) and to be properly stocked
13	Health and Welfare	Increased risks of traffic safety incidents on public roads	Relevant	Adverse	• Implement a traffic safety plan including design of access point, signalization, speed limits, training of drivers, use of traffic guards, procedures for transport of oversized loads (e.g., engines), maintain log of traffic related incidents, sensitization of road users and people living close to the construction site. • Implementation of EMP • Consultation and coordination with line agencies and nighttime transportation of heavy equipment • Restoration post construction • Effectiveness of GRM
14	Social Conflicts	Disruption due to community or stakeholder concern for cumulative impacts linked to the new plant and transmission lines and substations operations.	Relevant	Adverse	• Consultation: Inform communities about details of construction activities (e.g., employment opportunities, schedule, timing of noise activities, traffic including movements of oversized loads) by billboards, posters and community meeting. • Avoid negative impacts through careful design • Set-up and closely monitor construction GRM. • Ensure the GRM is well advertised. • Share independent monitoring reports of all monitoring actions during construction as mentioned in the EMP.

No.	Impact Domain	Impacts	Status	Positive or Adverse	Mitigation Measure or Compliance Action
15	Governance Impacts	Maintenance of roads and other basic infrastructure and services	Relevant	Adverse	• Contractor will demonstrate that road safety and construction protocols are defined and followed through regular monitoring. • Restoration of roads and other basic infrastructure following provisions of the EMP.

BOCW = building and other construction workers, CEEPHO = Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organization, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, EMP = environmental management plan, GBV = Gender-Based Violence, GRM = grievance redress mechanism, NABL = National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories, NGO = nongovernmental organization, PHE = public health engineering, PIC = project implementation consultant, PPE = personal protective equipment, ROW = right of way, SEA = sexual exploitation and abuse

Table 5.3: Compensation Matrix and Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of Losses and Impacts	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
1	Loss of crops During construction of distribution line	All affected households (Owners, sharecroppers, lease holders, informal users)	Avoid impact during construction **Or** If unavoidable Compensation at market value	• Advance information regarding construction schedule to affected persons to harvest crops. • In case of standing crops, cash compensation at market value to be calculated with assistance from agriculture department. • Contractor will get the assessment done with consultation with TSECL field engineer and with assistance from agriculture department • Restoration of land to its previous use • Actual budgeting will be done by the contractor during construction and will be covered as mentioned in scheduled of quantities for supply and works under “Tree Trimming, Cutting and Clearing Right of Way”
2	Loss of trees During construction of distribution line	All affected households (Owners and informal users)	Avoid impact during construction **Or** Compensation at market value	• Advance information regarding construction schedule to affected persons. • Trimming of trees instead of cutting where feasible • Compensation at market value if trees to be cut which shall be calculated with assistance from horticulture and forest department. • Contractor will get the assessment done with consultation with TSECL field engineer and with assistance from horticulture and forest department. • Restoration of land to its previous use • Actual budgeting will be done by the contractor during construction and will be covered as mentioned in scheduled of quantities for supply and works under “Tree Trimming, Cutting and Clearing Right of Way”
3	Unanticipated impacts (movable and immovable asset) during construction (Approach Road or storage of equipment etc.)	All affected households	Avoid impact during construction **Or** Compensation at market value	• In case of unavoidable and unanticipated impacts caused during implementation, the same will be assessed on a case-to-case basis and shall be compensated at replacement value. • TPGL and/or TSECL through its contractors will carry out assessment to identify the impacts during construction • Unanticipated impacts will be documented and will be compensated as applicable and

No.	Type of Losses and Impacts	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
				shall comply with national. State laws and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). • Restoration to previous use by contractor

TPGL = Tripura Power Generation Limited, TSECL = Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited.

VI. CAPACITY BUILDING

105. The executing and implementing agencies especially, TSECL and TPGL will be implementing the ADB financed projects for the first time. Although, there have been some consultations and informal orientation carried out during RIPP preparation regarding the Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) requirements of ADB and the need for future activities for implementing the RIPP, however, no such formal capacity building training was conducted. As per the assessment, it is found that TSECL and TPGL does not have any specific safeguards division or any safeguards specialists in the current setup. However, TSECL and TPGL have designated engineers to look after the safeguards issues and they were also involved during project preparation and preparation of safeguards documents. The proposed PMU and PIU will have dedicated safeguard specialist. Further capacity enhancement is required for implementation of safeguards plans which the project implementation consultant will impart the training to TPGL and TSECL. After the PIC is mobilized, the priority of the PIC social safeguard specialist is to impart training to the PMU and PIU staff on ADB's SPS requirements and subsequent implementation of RIPP. PIC expert, during the training will give special attention, but not limited to important issues such as defining the ADB SPS requirements, how to update RIPP if required through update of the inventory of losses, setting up of required institutional mechanism including close collaboration with the TTAADC, procedure for continued consultation, disclosure mechanism, formation and effectiveness of grievance redress mechanism and monitoring and reporting requirements,

VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

106. **Background.** A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will assist the affected persons in resolving queries and complaints. The project consists of generation and distribution components. Generation component, which is Rokhia CCGPP, does not require any land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and there are no impacts on involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples. The impacts related to Rokhia CCGPP is more of environmental and a GRM has been proposed in the EIA which shall be applicable to any social issues that may arise and the GRM proposed for Rokhia CCGPP project under the TPGL will address such social grievances. The distribution components will be implemented by TSECL. The distribution project components do not have any impact on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. However, the distribution components are scattered in various parts of Tripura and there will be construction related issues which may arise during construction. However, grievances or complaints is expected to be less.

A. Government of Tripura's Existing Compliance with Grievance Redress Mechanism

107. In line with the Electricity Act, 2003 and the Regulation made thereunder known as Tripura Electricity Regulatory Commission (Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum & Appointment of Ombudsman) Regulation, 2005. According to this Regulation 3 Tier Consumer Redressal Forum has been established by the Licensee and functioning as per this Regulation. Under Section 42 Sub-Section (5) of the Electricity Act. 2003 every Distribution Licensee within Six months from the

appointed date or date of grant of license, whichever is earlier, shall establish a forum for redressal of grievances of the consumers, there shall be 3 Tier redressal system as given below:

(i) TIER 1 at Subdivisional level areas to be headed by an executive not below the rank of Assistant Engineer or equivalent.
(ii) TIRE 2 at District level to be headed by a senior executive not below the rank of Executive Engineer or equivalent.
(iii) TIRE 3 at Headquarter level to be headed by an executive not below the rank of Superintending Engineer or equivalent.

108. The office of the Forums shall be at a place Stipulated by the Licensee to be easily approachable by consumers. The Forum shall publish Notices specifying the names, addresses, designations, telephone numbers and the hours and days of availability of the Redressal officers for information of the consumers in local papers and must be in an accessible place. The gazette notification related to government's GRM is provided in Appendix 6.

B. Need of the Grievance Redress Mechanism for the Project

109. TSECL and TPGL will institute a transparent and timebound GRM to receive and resolve the affected persons' grievances and complaints. GRM is an accessible and trusted platform for all the affected persons to seek solutions and relief for their project-related problems and grievances, without resorting to lengthy and costly judicial process. The GRM will not deal with matters pending in a court of law. Its success and legitimacy will depend on the affected persons' capacity for consultations and desire to resolve grievances through discussion and negotiation. The mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected indigenous peoples' concerns, complaints, and grievances is provided and indigenous communities will be appropriately informed about such mechanism. A culturally appropriate, gender responsive, and accessible mechanisms formulated but shall not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The presence of GRM or seeking relief from GRM is not a bar to take grievances and complaints to courts for arbitration. This includes ADB Accountability Mechanism whereby people adversely affected by ADB-financed projects can express their grievances; seek solutions; and report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures, including safeguard policies.

110. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) requires the establishment of a responsive, readily accessible, and culturally appropriate grievances redress mechanism capable of receiving and facilitating the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances about the physical, social and economic impacts of the projects. The GRM aims to: (i) reduce conflict, risk of undue delay and complication in project implementation; (ii) improve quality of project activities and outputs; (iii) ensure that the rights of affected parties are respected; (iv) identify and respond to unintended impacts of projects on individuals; and (v) maximize participation, support, and benefit to local communities.

111. The fundamental objectives of the Grievance Redress Mechanism are:

(i) To reach mutually agreed solutions satisfactory to both, the project and the affected persons, and to resolve any project-related grievance locally, in consultation with the aggrieved party;
(ii) To facilitate the smooth implementation of the Environmental Management Plan and prevent delay in project implementation;
(iii) To democratize the development process at the local level, while maintaining transparency as well as to establish accountability to the affected people;

(iv) To facilitate an effective dialogue and open communication between the project stakeholders; and
(v) To have clear definition of roles and responsibilities of the various parties involved in consideration and resolution of grievances.

C. Grievance Redress Process

112. A three-tier grievance redress mechanism will be established. The first tier is the field level mechanism. Grievances of the affected persons are first dealt at field level by village head in consultation with field officials, and the contractors of the project. Complaints that cannot be addressed at the level of village level will be forwarded to project level of TSECL and TPGL. The third tier is the grievance redress committee (GRC) at the project management unit (PMU) at TSECL and TPGL. The PMU will be responsible for the project implementation and composed with representatives from various departments. Details on the proposed GRM for TPGL and TSECL are described in Table 7.1. Structure of GRM for TSECL and TPGL are depicted in Figure 7.1 and Figure 7.2.

Table 7.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism (TSECL and TPGL)

TSECL GRM	TPGL GRM
First Stage: Site Level Grievances and complaints that need immediate attention can be directed to the village head or a project officer who is in the area through the contractor. These on-site personnel are the accessible first level contacts for an aggrieved party to obtain a prompt resolution to a grievance or a complaint. Contact phone numbers, addresses, and names of the village and field level project officials, and project contractors will be displayed at all construction site offices and public places in the project area in the local language. Registers for recording complaints and grievance will be available with village head and field officials, and grievance boxes will be located at project area. Contractor will facilitate the people to bring the complaints to village head. They are required to resolve an issue within 7 days from the receipt of a complaint or grievance. Records of grievances received at field level will be sent once a month to PMU enabling the tracking of the progress in grievance redress mechanism.	**First Stage: Site Level** Site level issues and grievance may be redressed through contractor's supervisor or EHS officer and informing the PIU and documenting the case. In case of grievances not resolved at the contractor's level, which are immediate and urgent, on-site field officers of the TPGL will provide the most easily accessible first level of contact. The officer will put the complaint in writing and record the date, nature, and type of grievance. It is anticipated that field officers will be able to respond and resolve minor grievances, especially by working with on-site contractors etc. The field officer will respond (or resolve where possible) queries within two weeks. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned field officer will be posted at project sites at a visible location.
Second Stage: PIU Level Offices at the Division/circle level will address the affected persons' complaints and grievances promptly, using a transparent process which is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected persons, at no costs and without retribution. The offices at division/circle level will be chaired by the additional general manager of respective circles and will discuss the grievances with an administrative officer, site engineers, contractors, district officials. TTAADC representative and representatives from the villages including woman as needed. At this level, each grievance or complaint will be resolved within 15 days from the date of its registration. The decisions of the offices will be conveyed in writing to the affected persons, A record of each complaint or grievance will be kept at the offices and be collectively sent once a month to PMU enabling the tracking of the progress in grievance redress mechanism	**Second Stage: PIU Level** If no resolution or understanding is reached, the field officer files the grievance/complaint to the PIU for it to be resolved within 15 days after filing. The second level of the GRM will be headed by the PIU senior officers and/or safeguard unit. If workers wish to file a complaint and are not comfortable logging it with the first level GRM, they can file it directly to this second level of GRM. All complaints will be sorted by eligibility and level of urgency and by nature (suggestions or comments, grievances/complaints related to adverse impacts of the project on an individual or group, violations of law, etc.). Just as for the first level, all grievances will be properly recorded, and the concerned person or group will be informed formally of receipt; timeline; and resolution. TPGL focal will send within 3 days of receipt a letter to the complainant acknowledging receipt; within 15 days a meeting should be held, and resolution action plan and timeline agreed upon with the complainant.

TSECL GRM	TPGL GRM
Third Stage: GRC A grievance is not able to be resolved by the first and second tiers, it will be referred to the third tier GRM which is the GRC to be established at the PMU with representatives from concerned agencies. GRC at PMU will attempt to resolve grievances within 15 days from date of receipt of a complaint or grievance. GRC at PMU level will be headed by the project director (director-technical). The other members of GRC are the representatives from TSECL, TTAADC, revenue department, contractors. GRC hears the complaint or the grievance and provides its decision to the aggrieved party in 30 days from the registration of the complaint. The record will be kept at PMU.	**Third Stage: GRC** 490. The higher GRM level will be the GRC. The GRC will be constituted by project director who will also be the GRC convenor and made up of Focal Safeguard officers, representatives of the complainant including indigenous peoples representative from the TTAADC if applicable, as well as, representative of the contractor, government representatives for environment or social issues (such as but not limited to survey, forest office, pollution control board officials, water office, municipality representatives etc.), NGOs, etc.). GRC will meet at short intervals subject to the number of grievances to resolve. The same process of logging the grievance/complaint, communicating with the complainant and reporting will be followed. The GRC will agree on the resolution approach and action plan, inform concerned parties about actions to be taken and their timeline, and will monitor progress through regular follow-ups. Resolution will be as prompt as possible; receipt of complaint will be acknowledged to the complainant within 3 days, the resolution approach agreed upon within 15 days and actions taken within 45 days.

GRC = grievance redress committee, GRM = grievance redress mechanism, NGO = nongovernmental organization, PIU = project implementation unit, PMU = project monitoring unit, TTAADC = Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, TPGL = Tripura Power Generation Limited, TSECL = Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited.

Figure 7.1: Structure of Grievance Redress Mechanism for Rokhia CCGP (TPGL)

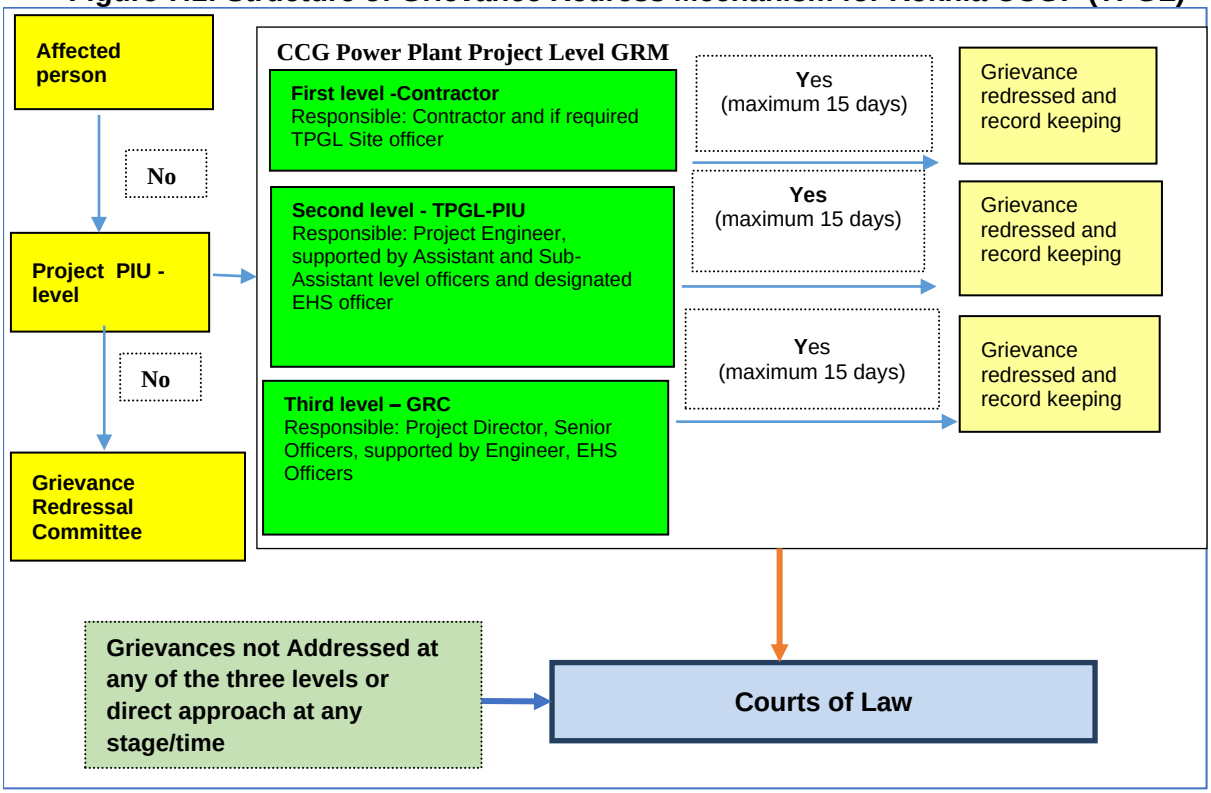
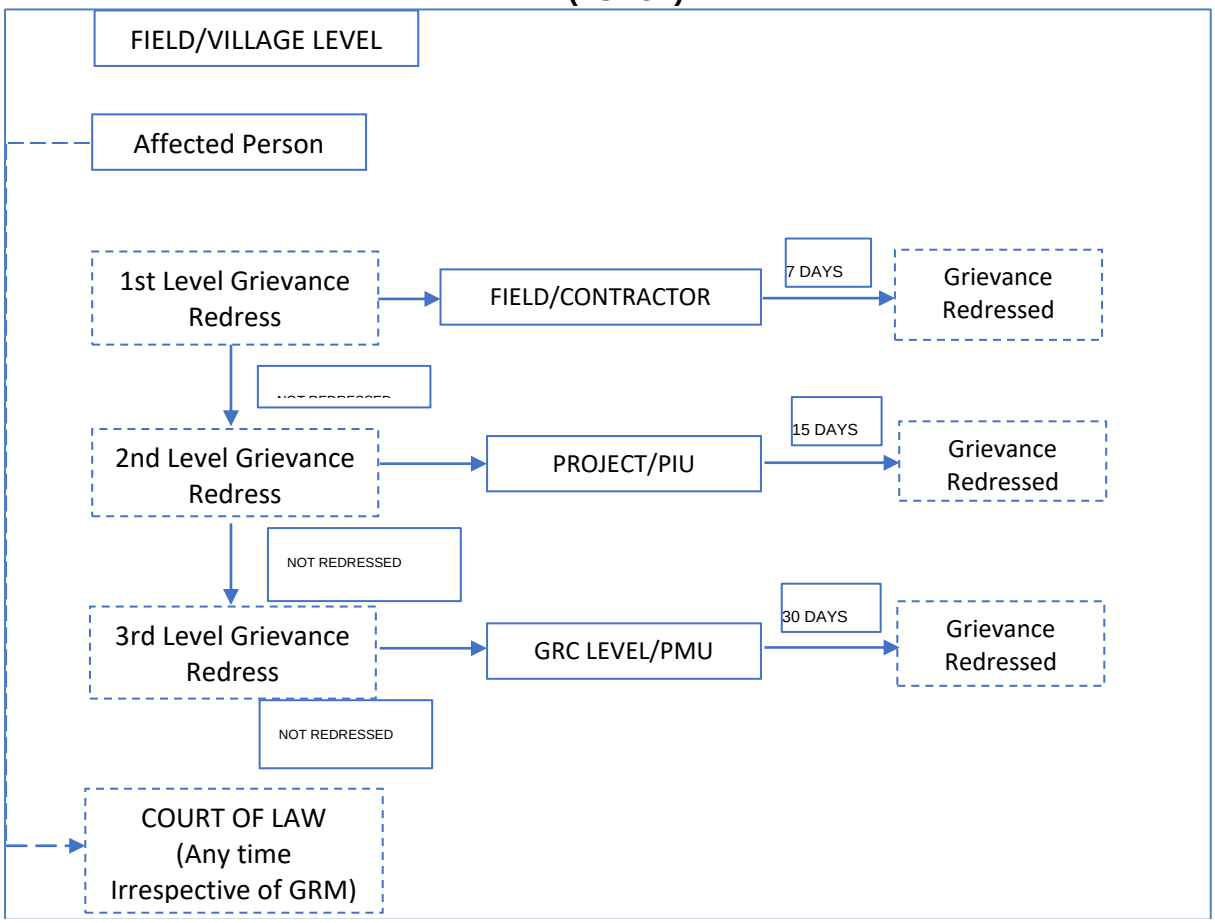


Figure 7.2: Structure of Grievance Redress Mechanism for Distribution Components (TSECL)



D. Grievance Redress Committee Record Keeping

113. Records of all grievances received, including contact details of the complainants, dates the complaints received, nature of grievances, agreed corrective actions and when they were implemented, and the outcome are recorded and kept in the PMU. The number of grievances recorded and resolved, and the outcomes will be disclosed at the project office at circle level and PMU office. A summary of this information will be included in the semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB. All Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) meeting deliberations and decisions will be recorded and will be available for public reference. If ADB involves in grievance resolution, it will maintain records of its proceedings and disclose them to all parties engaged in the hearings. All costs incurred in GRC meetings, consultations, communication, and reporting and information dissemination will be borne by TSECL and TPGL. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in resettlement cost estimates. The complainants are not charged any fee for the service.

VIII. MONITORING REPORTING AND EVALUATION

A. General

114. The implementation of the RIPP will be monitored internally to: (i) ensure that mitigation measures designed to address negative social impacts and measures to enhance positive impacts are adequate and effective, (ii) determine if the indigenous communities have any issues or concerns regarding project implementation, and (iii) propose corrective actions when needed. The implementation of the RIPP will be monitored regularly to help ensure that it is implemented as planned and that mitigating measures designed to address adverse social impacts and measures to enhance positive impacts are adequate and effective.

115. Monitoring of the RIPP implementation will be executed through two broad components, interlinked in nature. The monitoring component will broadly include monitoring of impact assessment matrix including the mitigation measures, specific action plan for Benefit Sharing, consultation plan, capacity building and effectiveness of project GRM.

116. The Project Implementation Consultant (PIC) will assist the Project Management Unit (PMU) cell of TSECL and/or TPGL headed by the project director in Implementing the project deliverables**.** Under the oversight of PMU, the PIC will be responsible for monitoring of the overall implementation of the project, including the implementation of RIPP. Wherever possible, PIC will involve the relevant department such as TTAADC in the monitoring to make the process inclusive.

B. Monitoring Component

117. Following section describes various monitoring components and indicators and responsible agencies.

118. **Monitoring of impact and mitigation measures.** The project has several impacts for the local people which are mostly positive in nature. However, some adverse impacts are also anticipated, and mitigations measures are identified to address the adverse impact. The Impact Assessment Matrix will be monitored to see the extent to which the positive impacts for the people including indigenous peoples have been achieved. The monitoring will also allow to track the implementation of mitigation measures by turnkey contractors in case of adverse impact. Table 8.1 below presents the description of impacts (positive or adverse), mitigation measures to address the adverse impact, monitoring/evaluation indicators and entity responsible for monitoring.

Table 8.1: Monitoring of Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

No.	Impact Area For Assessment	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibility for Monitoring and Evaluation
1	Economic Benefits: Create short-term employment opportunities (primarily low skilled and semi-skilled workforce)	• Total number of short-term employments provided, and number of employments provided to indigenous peoples by contractor during construction activities of the project (Gender disaggregated data)	TSECL and/or TPGL through contractor and PIC
2	Resettlement (Physical or Economic): Loss of	• Compliance to mitigation measures in case of **l**oss of land, dwellings, and other physical resources	TSECL and/or TPGL through contractor and PIC

No.	Impact Area For Assessment	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibility for Monitoring and Evaluation
	land, dwellings, and other physical resources	• Monitoring of subproject specific impacts on IR such as number of substations and its impacts, distribution lines etc.	
3	Resettlement (Physical or Economic): Loss of crops and trees	• Construction schedule to be monitored to identify how the contractor has avoided crop season • Number of consultations held with the affected people prior and during construction • Number of cases with unanticipated damages eligible for compensation • Number of affected people compensated for crops and trees • Number of affected indigenous peoples compensated for loss of crops and trees • Valuation of crops and trees • Gender disaggregated data on affected persons including indigenous peoples.	TSECL and/or TPGL through contractor and PIC
4	Resettlement (Physical or Economic): Temporary restrictions to existing structures, buildings, shops in market area due to installation of new poles or lines.	• Number of consultations held with the affected people prior to construction • Record of construction schedule and compliance with mitigation measures • Record on construction duration • Records on restoration measures and time duration for restoration	TSECL and/or TPGL through contractor and PIC
5	Resettlement (Physical or Economic): Disruption of shrines are located within the ROW and social networks	• Number consultations held and types of stakeholders consulted • Record on any such impacts and corrective action if prepared and implemented	TSECL and/or TPGL through contractor and PIC
6	In-Migration and Population Growth or Concentration	• Adequacy of code of conduct • Number of trainings provided to workers on community code of behavior • Number of consultations with local people • Training/sensitization to the outside project workers about scheduled tribe's/IPs' culture, belief systems and practices.	TSECL and/or TPGL through contractor and PIC
7	Health and Safety: Impact on community health and safety due to exposure to electric	Compliance to mitigation measures in case of impact on health and safety	TSECL and/or TPGL through contractor and PIC

No.	Impact Area For Assessment	Monitoring Indicators	Responsibility for Monitoring and Evaluation
	currents, hazardous materials, electromagnetic fields etc.		
8	Health and Welfare: Risk of HIV/AIDS and other diseases	• Number of Awareness campaign on HIV/AIDS by the contractors • Details on the gender segregated data on number of people provided with awareness program	TSECL and/or TPGL through contractor and PIC
9	Health and Welfare: Increased risks of traffic safety incidents on public roads during construction	Compliance to mitigation measures in case of increased risks of traffic safety during construction	TSECL and/or TPGL through contractor and PIC
10	Health and Welfare: Crimes, labor health, etc.	• Provision of lights • Compliance with mitigation measures • Number of consultations with people related to any health and welfare issues	TSECL and/or TPGL through contractor and PIC
11	Social Conflicts: Cumulative impacts	• Record on consultation on construction schedule • Functionality of GRM • Compliance with mitigation measures	TSECL and/or TPGL through contractor and PIC
12	IP consultations and participation and benefit sharing	• Number of consultations for each TPGL and TSECL components • Records of consultations and list of participants and key issues discussed • Records on the disclosure • Status on the implementation of benefit sharing action plan and activities (progress and remaining targets along with timeline) • Record on number of disclosures related to project and RIPP related issues	TSECL/TPGL though contractor and PIC/PMC
13	Grievance Redress	• Record on number of grievances • Record on type of grievances • Record on grievance redressed • Record on pending grievance.	TSECL/TPGL though contractor and PIC/PMC

PIC = project implementation consultant, ROW = right of way, TPGL = Tripura Power Generation Limited, TSECL = Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited,

119. **Monitoring of consultation plan.** IPP contains a detailed plan for consultation with various stakeholder groups and affected people throughout the project implementation cycle. The consultations are planned at different stages of the project especially, during finalization of route alignment and project design, before start of construction, during Disclosure of RIPP. TPGL and TSECL through PIC and the contractor will monitor the implementation of consultation plan. The key indicators to monitor the consultation plan includes number of consultations and type of

consultation held, number and percent of women participants in the consultation, number and percent of IP attended the consultation etc.

120. **Monitoring of grievance redress mechanism functionality**. PIC shall be responsible for monitoring the functioning of project based GRM. The objective of GRM is to receive and redress the grievances of affected people on social, environmental, health and safety issues. The indicators for monitoring the functioning of GRM includes number of grievances received by nature of grievance, number of grievances resolved, length of time taken to resolve the complaint and number of grievances not resolved and reasons for not being resolved.

C. Evaluation

121. Project evaluation is subject to the requirements where TSECL and TPGL can undertake project's evaluation. Evaluation component will focus on assessment of the Project impact on the living conditions and quality of life of the indigenous peoples communities in the project area of influence. In addition, assessment of certain indicators of Impact Assessment Matrix will also be undertaken through Evaluation.

122. The main objective of the evaluation is to assess the impacts of the project on the living conditions of the beneficiary indigenous peoples communities. The evaluation will assess whether there have been improvements in the living conditions and quality of life of the indigenous peoples communities due to the Project on relevant parameters. The evaluation will be conducted after the Project intervention for the beneficiary has been completed. In addition, the evaluation will also assess the relevant evaluation indicators mentioned in the impact assessment matrix, as data on these indicators cannot be captured through monitoring. TSECL and/or TPGL shall recruit an appropriate agency to undertake the external evaluation post the project implementation.

123. The usual evaluation methodology adopted to assess the improvements in the living conditions and quality of life of the indigenous peoples is through comparison with baseline data on selected parameters. Alternatively, in the absence of Baseline data an "before-after analysis approach" can be adopted to assess the improvements in the living conditions of beneficiary community. In such an approach the views and opinions of beneficiary is asked for both the situations, i.e., living conditions before the Project and living conditions after the project. Based on the information obtained, the pre-project and post-project conditions are comparatively analyzed.

D. Reporting

124. TSECL and/or TPGL through its PIC will be responsible to design various monitoring forms and formats for carrying out the monitoring of RIPP implementation. The monitoring forms and formats will be finalized in consultation with the PMU of TSECL and/or TPGL. The contractors will help PIC collect relevant data and information for monitoring the implementation. The status of the implementation monitoring will be reflected in the social safeguard monitoring report on semi-annual basis. The semi-annual monitoring reports on the RIPP implementation will not only include report on the progress and results of implementation monitoring and compliance of the contractor to various mitigation measures but also recommend corrective action plan in case of non-compliance. TSECL and TPGL will prepare the semi-annual social monitoring reports until issuance of the project completion report. The PMU of TSECL and/or TPGL will submit the semi-annual social monitoring reports to ADB for review. Upon ADB approval, the monitoring reports

will be disclosed in ADB website as well as on the website of TPGL and TSECL. Social monitoring will continue until finalization of ADB's project completion report.

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Background

125. TSECL and TPGL will be responsible for implementing the project including the safeguards. TSECL and TPGL will have overall responsibility for executing the investment project and for its day-to-day implementation. ADB loan proceeds will be channeled from the Government of India to the state Government, which will then lend those funds to TSECL. TPGL, being a new entity, will be functioning through TSECL as far as financial management is concerned. However, project management and safeguards will be managed by respective project management units of TSECL and TPGL. TSECL and TPGL has already proposed the creation of project management unit through respective office order. Details of the office order is provided in Appendix 7. The main institutions that will be involved in social and environmental management activities are TSECL, TPGL, Contractors for each contract package, project implementation consultant (PIC) and relevant line agencies such as revenue, forest, horticulture and most importantly the TTAADC.

126. Responsibility of social and environmental management and compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) requirements lies with TSECL and TPGL. Social impacts in the TPGL component are minimal and TPGL has proposed dedicated environment staff in the PMU who will take care of the social issues as part of their monitoring. As far as the social issues are concerned most of the responsibilities will belong to TSECL as far as implementation of RIPP is concerned. TSECL will be required to have designated staff responsible for dealing with the social safeguards related issues. The responsibilities will include at a minimum: (i) oversight implementing the RIPP, (ii) solve any grievance and related issues of project implementation, and (iii) preparation of monitoring reports semi-annually (as required by ADB).

127. The PIC will assist TSECL in overall coordination, supervision of the project implementation as well as day to monitoring and project implementation. The environmental and social safeguard specialists of PIC will support TSECL in overall management, supervision of the implementation and monitoring of social aspects associated with the project. The turnkey contractor will be responsible for several tasks at the ground level in terms of line alignment finalization, data collection, consultation etc.

B. TSECL through its Project Management Unit and Project Implementation Unit

128. TSECL has already proposed the Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The overall responsibilities of RIPP implementation and monitoring lies with TSECL including submission of semi-annual monitoring report to ADB. Necessary budgetary provision is availed to implement the RIPP and mitigation measures and benefit sharing. Liaise with line agencies such as TTAADC, revenue department, forest department etc. when required.

C. Project Implementation Consultant for TSECL

129. TSECL will be assisted with a project implementation consultant who will be primarily responsible for undertaking such tasks. Project implementation consultant (PIC) will assist TSECL in overall project implementation and monitoring. The PIC will have a qualified social development

specialist. Overall responsibility is to deliver on project social development commitments throughout pre-construction and construction phases of the project. Monitor project activities in a systemic and well-documented manner to demonstrate that implementation activities are carried out with compliance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), ADB Policy on Gender and Development 2003, ADB Access to Information Policy 2018, and other applicable standards, including legal requirements applicable to community and stakeholder engagement. Prepares regular reports on project status and activities in conformity with the provisions of the social safeguard documents and social provisions of environmental planning documents. Facilitated regular and ongoing engagement with affected communities and ensures affected people participate in project operations. Specific responsibilities of PIC include but not limited to the following:

(i) Collection of required information based on the final routing alignment and to identify if new impacts are found and accordingly update the RIPP or prepare addendum.
(ii) Implement the RIPP and to comply with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) requirements and national and state regulations related to land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous peoples.
(iii) Ensure that any RIPP including relevant mitigation measures needing to be incorporated during the construction stage by the contractor are shared with the contractor
(iv) Continue the consultation process as proposed in the future consultation strategy in the RIPP
(v) Provide opportunities for equality and inclusion of all people irrespective of income level, geography, gender, ethnicity, disability, religion, sexual orientation, or other grounds of discrimination during project implementation
(vi) Ensure that Contractors have access to the RIPP for their contract packages.
(vii) Ensure Contractors understand their responsibilities to implement the RIPP and mitigate social impacts associated with final alignment, pre-construction, construction, and operational activities and provide training to their staff as required.
(viii) Ensure compensation is paid in case of unavoidable impacts on loss of crops and trees
(ix) Keeping record of all private landowners who are affected by Project implementation activities.
(x) Supporting Contractors in undertaking ongoing consultation and implementing the GRM.
(xi) Supervise and monitor that the RIPP is being properly implemented.
(xii) Prepare semi-annual social monitoring reports and submit to TSECL PMU.
(xiii) In case unanticipated social impacts occur during the project implementation stage, including design changes, inform ADB, and, as required, update the RIPP in consultation with relevant government agencies for clearance by ADB before any changes are implemented.
(xiv) In case of non-compliance, inform ADB, and prepare in consultation with relevant government agencies and implement as necessary a corrective action plan for clearance by ADB.
(xv) Liaison with TTAADC for sharing benefits to the indigenous peoples and future consultations
(xvi) Undertaking consultation with women group, civil societies and other stakeholders as required to share the project benefits and also to mitigate impacts if so, occurs during construction.

(xvii) Work closely with the contractor to ensure that mitigation measures as proposed in the RIPP are implemented and recorded.

D. Turnkey Contractor of TSECL

130. The distribution component of the project is vast in its scope and the preparatory assessment was preliminary in nature and was done based on samples. Therefore, the contractor has major role in planning, updating, and implementing the safeguards measures and plans.

(i) Adhere to and comply with safeguards requirements as stated in the bid documents and in the RIPP and as desired by TSECL to meet the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) requirement.
(ii) Work closely with PMU and PIU of TSECL and the PIC for safeguards related issues.
(iii) Provide all necessary technical input related to line route and assess the impacts related to loss of trees or crops or other assets prior to construction
(iv) Provide details related to construction related impacts
(v) Assess loss of trees and crops where applicable and assess the compensation value including the payment as mentioned in the bill of quantity and record the details to TSECL to be incorporated in to monitoring report.
(vi) Undertake future consultation with relevant stakeholders especially the village level TTAADC representative and keep the record of each consultation
(vii) Continue consultation with indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups and share the overall project benefits
(viii) Involve TTAADC representatives for final routing of lines and other design related matters to avoid adverse impacts on indigenous peoples
(ix) Record the complaints (if any) at site level and address as appropriate and submit the details to the project level GRM.
(x) Work closely with TSECL to implement the CSR activities and project benefit sharing as prosed in the RIPP and
(xi) Undertake quantitative social and environmental monitoring during pre-construction and construction.
(xii) In case unanticipated social impacts occur during the project implementation stage, including design changes, inform TSECL and, as required, help update the RIPP for clearance by ADB before any changes are implemented.
(xiii) In case of non-compliance, inform TSECL, and help prepare and implement as necessary a corrective action plan for clearance by ADB.

E. Responsibilities of ADB

(i) Review of RIPP and disclosure of RIPP on the website of ADB
(ii) Conduct periodic site visits (virtual in case of COVID-19 restrictions) during the project implementation to confirm compliance with the RIPP
(iii) In case of significant issues, conduct supervision missions with detailed review by ADB’s safeguard specialists/officers or consultants;
(iv) Review the semi-annual monitoring reports submitted by TSECL to ensure that adverse impacts and risks are mitigated as planned and agreed with ADB;
(v) Work with TSECL and TPGL to rectify to the extent possible any failures to comply with their safeguard commitments, as covenanted in the loan agreement, and exercise remedies to re-establish compliance as appropriate; and
(vi) Any guidance which the TSECL and TPGL may need during the project cycle.

X. BUDGET AND FINANCING

131. The budget estimate is indicative and provisional. Actual cost will be updated during project implementation. Calculation is made keeping in consideration future impacts and is flexible. However, some of the cost will be integrated under the contractor's cost such as cost for right of way and tree compensation. The estimate is meant to keep the provisional sum in the overall project's budgetary provision and shall be used as and when required shall be further revised based on actual impact and activities. The estimated cost is the part of counterpart funds of the executing agency. The estimated cost includes provisional sum for crop and trees compensation[1]. The cost also includes items related to TSECL and TPGL CSR activities as part of project benefit sharing in the indigenous people's area, TTAADC area. The cost estimate includes support cost for implementation of RIPP and some contingency provision. Total indicative cost is INR 10.5 million. Indicative cost estimate and budget is provided in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: Indicative Cost Estimates and Budget

Item	Unit	Unit Cost (INR)	Quantity	Amount (INR)	Amount in million (INR)
A. Compensation					
A-2: Loss of crops and trees for Distribution Line	Kilometer	20,000	150	30,00,000	3
Subtotal A				**30,00,000**	**3**
B: Benefit Sharing					
B-1: CSR activities near Killa substation in TTAADC area by TSECL	Lump sum	5,00,000		5,00,000	0.5
B-2: CSR activities in Dayalpara TTADC village under TPGL	Lump sum	25,00,000		25,00,000	2.5
Subtotal B				**30,00,000**	**3**
C. RIPP implementation support					
C-1: Consultation and Disclosure	Lump sum	20,00,000		20,00,000	2
C-2: GRM	Lump sum	10,00,000		10,00,000	1
C-3: Miscellaneous Administration Cost	Lump sum	5,00,000		5,00,000	**0.5**
Subtotal C				**35,00,000**	**3.5**
Total (A+B+C)				**95,00,000**	**9.5**
Contingency (10%)				9,50,000	0.95
Grand Total (Million INR)				**1,04,50,000**	**10.5**

CSR = corporate social responsibility, GRM = grievance redress mechanism, INR = Indian Rupee, RIPP = resettlement and indigenous peoples plan, TPGL = Tripura Power Generation Limited, TTAADC = Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council

[1] Cost estimate includes only for overhead 33 kV and 11 kV new lines. Total circuit length is approximately 1511 kilometres which is equivalent to 504 kilometres in length for each circuit. Based on a preliminary assessment only, 30% of new lines may have some temporary impacts if not avoided and therefore, approximately 150 kilometres of line has been considered for cost estimate.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

132. This RIPP has been prepared based on available technical details and restricted participatory assessment due to COVID-19 related restrictions. Components involving permanent facilities such as Rokhia CCGPP of TPGL and substation upgradation of TSECL have been assessed fully. However, one of the major components are the distribution lines for which route alignment is to be finalized by the turnkey contractor. The RIPP contains all the required elements that needs to be implemented. However, in case of major changes in the project scope, the RIPP needs to be further updated. This will be done by TSECL with assistance from contractor and PIC. Consultations were carried out during the preparation of RIPP; however, it was partially done because of pandemic restrictions. Therefore, consultation process will be continued. In case of insignificant impacts, separate addendum can be prepared to report and record the impacts followed by implementation. The addendum will be included in the periodic semi-annual monitoring report.

133. All the compensation (mostly trees and crops) will be completed before and during the start of the construction. Compensation will be paid for the losses along the distribution line during the stringing in phased manner. Public consultation and monitoring will be continued in an intermittent basis as needed during the entire duration of the project. For the construction of distribution line, a phase wise approach can be adopted for payment of compensation. TSECL will ensure that compensation is being paid simultaneously during the construction of distribution line for the stretch which is ready for construction. Therefore, all compensation will be completed preferably prior to the start of civil work activities at each specific stretch or simultaneously during construction.

Appendix 1: Broad Socio-Economic Profile of Tripura
Socio Economic Information and Profile

1. **General.** This is a general socio-economic profile of the project area but not necessarily the affected persons. The socio-economic profile of the project areas is based on general information collected from various secondary sources. As the assets of any sorts will not be acquired but for temporary damage to crops and trees or any other structures adequate compensation as per norms shall be paid to all affected persons. This chapter provides broad socio-economic profile in terms of demography, literacy, employment, and other infrastructure etc. in the state of Tripura and all the 8 districts through which the lines will traverse. Following section briefly discuss socio-economic profile.

2. **Tripura state.** Tripura, erstwhile princely State, merged with the Indian Union after independence on 15 October 1949 and became a Union Territory without a legislature with effect from 1 November 1956 and a popular ministry was installed in Tripura on 1 July 1963. Tripura became a full-fledged State on the 21 January 1972 and is the third smallest State in the Country, located in the Northeastern Region. The State of Tripura, with a geographical area of 10,486.43 Sq Kms, is predominantly a hilly region. The State is surrounded by the neighboring country Bangladesh on its south, west and north. The length of its international border with Bangladesh is about 856 km (i.e. about 84 percent of its total border), while it has 53 kilometers (km) border with Assam and 109 km border with Mizoram.

3. **Land.** Forest area is over 60 percent of its land use statistics and the net area cropped in the State is only 2.55 lakh hectares (ha) (24% of geographical area). The state has a geographical area of 10,491 square kilometers (km^2) of which 6,294 km^2 (60%) is the forest area as per legal classification. However as per the Forest Survey of India of 2015, total forest cover in the State is 7726 km^2 i.e. 73.68 % of the total geographical area. In the forests of the state, there are 266 species of medicinal plants, 379 tree species, 320 shrubs, 581 herbs, 165 climbers, 16 climbing shrubs, 35 ferns, 45 epiphytes, and 4 parasites. Moreover, 50-species endemic to Tripura, 2 primitive plants and 7 endangered plants are also found in Tripura. A large part of the land is up-land, tilla land and hilly, with altitudes varying from 15 to 940 meters (m) above sea level, though majority of the population lives in the plains.

4. The prominent hill ranges of the State are Jampui, Sakhantang, Longtharai, Atharamura, Baramura, Deotamura, Belkum and Kalajhari. Betling Shib (939 m), situated in the Jampui Range, is the highest peak of Tripura. The important forest products include sal, teak, gamai, gurjan and champa. The Gumati, Howrah, Dhalai, Muhuri, Feni and Juri are the major rivers, which swell in monsoon but become shallow during the rest of the year. The general land use pattern of the state is given in table A1.1.

Table A1.1: Land Use Pattern in Tripura

No.	Indicator	In Hectare	In Square Kilometers	Percentage
1	Geographical area	1049169	10491.69	100.00
2	Forest area	629426	6294.26	59.99
3	Land not available for agricultural use	148691	1486.91	14.17
4	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not including in net area sown	10037	100.37	0.96
5	Permanent pasture and other grazing land	925	9.25	0.09
6	Culturable waste land	2578	25.78	0.25

No.	Indicator	In Hectare	In Square Kilometers	Percentage
7	Current fallow	955	9.55	0.09
8	Fallow land other than current fallow	1189	11.89	0.11
9	Net cropped area	255368	2553.68	24.34
10	Gross cropped Area	487000	4870	46.42
11	Area sown more than once	231632	2316.32	22.08
12	Cultivable land	271052	2710.52	25.83

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura, Economic Review 2019–2020.

5. **Administrative division.** There are 8 districts in Tripura. In terms of area Dhalai is the largest state followed by South Tripura and North Tripura and Unakoti is the smallest district in the state. The district wise are of the state is presented in table A1.2.

Table A1.2: District Wise Area in the State of Tripura

No.	Districts	Area in Square kilometre
1	West Tripura	942.55
2	Khowai Tripura	1,005.67
3	Sepahijala Tripura	1,044.78
4	Gomati Tripura	1,522.8
5	South Tripura	1534.2
6	Unakoti	591.93
7	North Tripura	1,444.50
8	Dhalai	2,400.00
	Total	**10,486.43**

Source: Census- 2011 (Provisional), RGI.

6. For administrative purposes, the state has been divided into 8 districts, 23 subdivisions and 58 development blocks and 587 Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC)—with effect from 21 January 2012, after a Government of Tripura Decision, out of which the newly created districts are 4, subdivisions 6, development blocks 5. The four new Districts are Khowai Unakoti, Sipahijala and Gomati.

7. In Tripura, there exist two types of legal frame for local governance, namely, the Sixth Schedule Frame (Council areas that are governed by the provisions of the Sixth Schedule[1]) and the National Frame (Non-Council area, covered under Parts IX and IXA of the Constitution). In the State, two-third of the total geographical area and one-third of the population falls within the 6th Schedule areas. As suggested above, the unique feature of the state is that all the revenue districts comprise areas under TTAADC as well as those outside it (i.e. included under PRI or Urban Local Bodies). According to Census 2011, a population of 9.61 lakh constituting 26 percent of the state's population reside in the urban areas, which is to say, in municipal towns, census towns and urban agglomerations. However, as per Rural Development (Panchayat) Department, Government of Tripura, 24.7 per cent (9.07 lakh) of the population reside in urban areas, around 37.03 percent (13,59,493) reside in the TTAADC areas, and the remaining, around 38.26 percent

[1] Autonomous District Council (ADC) is based on the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India. The idea behind the setting up of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India is to provide the tribal people of Northeast India with a simple administrative set up which can safeguard their customs and ways of lives and to provide autonomy in the management of their affairs. ADCs not only give the hill people of Northeast India, training on local self-government but also try to bring faster economic development by associating people with the developmental works through their representatives in the Autonomous District Council. Presently Northeast India has fifteen district Councils—two in Assam, three in Meghalaya, three in Mizoram, one in Tripura and six in Manipur.

(14,04,593) reside in the rural local body areas.[2] The district wise distribution of local bodies is provided in table A1.3.

Table A1.3: The Administrative Division by Districts

No.	Districts	Sub-Divisions	Blocks	Panchayats	Revenue Circles	Revenue Mouja	TTAADC
1	West Tripura	3	9	87	5	112	85
2	Khowai	2	6	54	4	79	69
3	Sepahijala	3	7	111	6	118	58
4	Gomati	3	8	70	7	130	103
5	South Tripura	3	8	99	6	138	70
6	Unakoti	2	4	59	3	78	32
7	North Tripura	3	8	70	7	88	60
8	Dhalai	4	8	41	7	154	110
	Total	23	58	591	45	897	587

TTAADC = Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council.
Source: Revenue Department and Panchayat Department, Tripura

8. **Climate.** Tripura has a tropical climate and receives adequate rainfall during the monsoons. The State is situated between latitudes 22°56' and 24°32' North, and longitudes 90°09' and 92°20' East. It has an area of 10,491.69 sq. km. It has diverse range of topography, people, flora, and fauna. Local flora and fauna bear a very close affinity and resemblance with floral and faunal components of Indo-Malayan and Indo-Chinese sub-regions. The State is located in the bio-geographic zone of 9B-North- East hills and possesses an extremely rich biodiversity. There are 266-species of medicinal plants, 379-tree species, 320-shrubs, 581-herbs, 165-climbers, 16-climbing shrubs, 35-ferns, 45-epiphytes and 4-parasites. Moreover, there are 50-species endemic to Tripura. 2-primitive plants and 7 endangered plants are also found in Tripura. There are 90 mammal species in Tripura.

9. **Demographic profile.** Tripura is the second most populous State in North- Eastern Region after Assam. The data of Census-2011 shows that Tripura ranks 18th in terms of density of population at all India level. Among the North-Eastern States, in terms of density, Tripura remained the second highest populous State after Assam. The population of the northeastern state according to 2011 census is shown in table A1.4.

Table: A1.4 Population Profile of Northeastern States

No.	States	Area (km^2)	Total Population
1	Assam	78,438	3,12,05,576
2	Meghalaya	22,429	29,66,889
3	Manipur	22,327	25,70,390
4	Mizoram	21,081	10,97,206
5	Nagaland	16,579	19,78,502
6	Tripura	10,492	36,73,917
7	Sikkim	7,096	6,10,577

Source: Census 2011.

10. **Population.** The population of Tripura has increased by 4,74,714 during the decade 2001-2011. The population of Tripura in 2011 was 36,73,917 as it is estimated that the population of Tripura is expended at to be 40,51,000 in 2020. The estimated population of the state in 2020 is 40,51,000, out of which male population is 20,61,000 and female population is 19,90,0002. Among the district west Tripura has the highest population of 9,18,200 mainly due to the presence of the capital city of Agartala. According to the census of 2011 the lowest population lives in the

[2] Economic Review of Tripura 2019–2020.

district of Unakoti in Tripura. The district wise population is shown in the table No. 3.

11. **Population density.** The population density of Tripura in 2011 was 350 persons per sq. km. and the population density for all India was 382 in 2011. The estimated density of population in 2020 is 386 per sq. km. in the state. The state ranks 18th in terms of density of population at national level although, it is the third smallest State in terms of area in the country after Goa and Sikkim as per last Census 2011. Among the North-Eastern States, Tripura remained the second highest Population State after Assam. The detail on population density is given in table A1.5.

Table A1.5: District wise Population Density in Tripura

No.	District	Total Population	Density
1	West Tripura	9,18,200	973
2	Khowai	3,27,564	326
3	Sepahijala	4,83,687	463
4	Gomati	4,41,538	287
5	South Tripura	4,30,751	283
6	Unakoti	2,76,506	469
7	North Tripura	4,17,441	288
8	Dhalai	3,78,230	157
	Total	36,73,917	350

Source: Census 2011.

12. **Sex ratio.** The Census 2011 data reveals that the sex ratio was 960 as against 948 (per 1000 males) in 2001. This is a positive improvement in sex ratio in the State and it rose from 945 (per 1000 males) in 1991 to 948 (per 1000 males) in 2001 and further to 960 in 2011. The all-India sex ratio in 2011 was of 943 (per 1000 males). Among the district the highest sex ratio is of west Tripura (970 females for 100 males) and lowest sex ratio is seen in Dhalai district at 944. The detail on sex ratio is given in table A1.6.

Table A1.6: District Wise Sex Ratio in Tripura

No.	District	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population	Sex ratio
1	West Tripura	9,18,200	4,66,152	4,52,048	970
2	Khowai	3,27,564	1,67,401	1,60,163	957
3	Sepahijala	4,83,687	2,47,829	2,35,858	952
4	Gomati	4,41,538	2,25,428	2,16,110	959
5	South Tripura	4,30,751	2,20,162	2,10,589	957
6	Unakoti	2,76,506	1,40,210	1,36,296	972
7	North Tripura	4,17,441	2,12,650	2,04,791	963
8	Dhalai	3,78,230	1,94,544	1,83,686	944
	Total	36,73,917	18,74,376	17,99,541	960

Source: Census 2011.

13. **Religious composition.** Among the population Hindu comprises of 83.4 %, Muslims 8.6 % followed by 4.4 % Christians and 3.4 % of Buddhists population. For details refer table A1.7.

Table A1.7: Population by Religion

No.	Religion	Number	Percentage
1	Hindu	3063903	83.40
2	Muslim	316042	8.60
3	Christians	159882	4.35
4	Buddhists	125385	3.41
5	Sikhs	1070	0.03
6	Jains	860	0.02
7	Others	1514	0.04
8	Religion not stated	5261	0.14

No.	Religion	Number	Percentage
	Total	3673917	100.00

Source: Census 2011.

14. **Rural and urban population.** The present rural population forms about 73.8 percent in 2011 against 82.9 percent in 2001 and 84.70 percent in 1991 in the state. Total rural population was 27,12,464 in 2011, out of which males and female population were 13,87,173 and 13,25,291 respectively, as per result of Census 2011. The sex ratio for rural area is 955 according to the 2011 census.

15. Similarly in 2011, 26.2 percent of the State's population was in urban areas as against about 17.1 percent in 2001 and 15.30 percent in 1991. Total urban population was 9,61,453 in 2011, out of which males and female population were 4,87,203 and 4,74,250 respectively, as per data of Census 2011. The sex ratio for urban area was 973 females per 1000 males according to the 2011 census. The detail on sex ratio is given in table A1.8.

Table A1.8: Rural and Urban Population in Tripura

No.	Sex	Rural		Urban	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	Male	13,87,173	74.01	4,87,203	25.99
2	Female	13,25,291	73.65	4,74,250	26.35
	Total	27,12,464	73.83	9,61,453	26.17

Source: Census 2011.

16. Among the districts the urban population is more in west Tripura at 64.1 %. In the rest of the 7 districts the rural population is significantly high where more than 80 % stays in rural areas. The details of the rural and urban population in different districts of Tripura are given in table A1.9.

Table A1.9: District Wise Rural Population in Tripura

No.	Districts	Rural		Urban		Total
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
1	West Tripura	329466	35.88	588734	64.12	918200
2	Khowai	288006	87.92	39558	12.08	327564
3	Sepahijala	434341	89.80	49346	10.20	483687
4	Gomati	357566	80.98	83972	19.02	441538
5	South Tripura	391692	90.93	39059	9.07	430751
6	Unakoti	235676	85.23	40830	14.77	276506
7	North Tripura	337986	80.97	79455	19.03	417441
8	Dhalai	337731	89.29	40499	10.71	378230
	Total	2712464	73.83	961453	26.17	3673917

Source: Census 2011.

17. **Scheduled tribe population.** The population of Tripura is characterized by diversity. The people of the Scheduled Tribes comprise of about one-third of the total population of the state. As per Census 2011, Scheduled Tribes population of the state was 11,66,893 which is 31.8 percent of the total population of the state. The composition of Scheduled Tribes population is maximum in Dhalai district (55.7 %), followed by Gomati (42.7 %) and Khowai district (42.6 %). In south Tripura district Scheduled Tribes population comprises of 35.5 % of the total population. The composition of Scheduled Tribes population less at 19.23 % in west Tripura district however the district has the second largest number of Scheduled Tribes in terms of absolute numbers. The detail on Scheduled Tribes population is given in table A1.10.

Table A1.10: Scheduled Tribe Population in Tripura

No.	Districts	Total Population	Scheduled Tribes Population	%Age Scheduled Tribes Population
1	West Tripura	9,18,200	1,76,596	19.23
2	Khowai	3,27,564	1,39,537	42.60
3	Sepahijala	4,83,687	1,19,401	24.69
4	Gomati	4,41,538	1,88,554	42.70
5	South Tripura	4,30,751	1,52,691	35.45
6	Unakoti	2,76,506	62,320	22.54
7	North Tripura	4,17,441	1,17,106	28.05
8	Dhalai	3,78,230	2,10,688	55.70
	Total	36,73,917	11,66,893	31.76

Source: Census 2011.

18. **Scheduled caste population.** The Census 2011 data shows that Scheduled Caste population of the state was 6,54,918 (17.8 percent). The total Scheduled Caste male was 3,34,370 and Scheduled Caste female was 3,20,548. The demography of Scheduled Castes in the State is not confined to any location, ‘paras’, or 'bastis'; instead, it is scattered in all regions of the State. The detail on Scheduled Caste population is given in table A1.11.

Table 1.11: Scheduled Caste Population in Tripura

No.	Districts	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	% Age Scheduled Caste Population
1	West Tripura	9,18,200	1,92,475	20.96
2	Khowai	3,27,564	63,062	19.25
3	Sepahijala	4,83,687	82,558	17.07
4	Gomati	4,41,538	74,430	16.86
5	South Tripura	4,30,751	65,737	15.26
6	Unakoti	2,76,506	54,414	19.68
7	North Tripura	4,17,441	60,554	14.51
8	Dhalai	3,78,230	61,688	16.31
	Total	36,73,917	6,54,918	17.83

Source: Census 2011.

19. **Education.** The literacy and education are reasonably good indicators of development in a society. As per Census 2011, the literacy rate of Tripura was 87.22 percent against the population group consisting of 7 years and above, which were 73.20 percent in 2001 and 60.44 percent in 1991. The corresponding figures in 2011 for males and females were 91.5 percent and 82.7 percent, respectively. At the State level, gap in male-female ratio with respect to literacy has been reduced to 8.8 percent in 2011 as against 17.01 percent in 2001.

20. Tripura has achieved a high level of literacy at all India level and ranked third among the States after Kerala and Mizoram in 2011. As per report of 71st National Sample Survey (State Sector), the literacy rate of the State is 91.1 percent in 2014. The ISI, Kolkata, has also appreciated the level of literacy including the women literacy in the State. Among the districts, west Tripura leads in the overall literacy which is 91 % and highest for both the sexes. Five out of the 8 districts are having more than 90 % of literacy rate. The detail on district wise literacy is given in table A1.12.

Table A1.12: District and Gender-Wise Literacy Level in Tripura

No.	Districts	Male	Female	Total
1	West Tripura	94.04	88.01	91.07
2	Khowai	92.17	83.17	87.78

3	Sepahijala	89.8	79.49	84.78
4	Gomati	89.94	78.9	84.53
5	South Tripura	89.96	79.16	84.68
6	Unakoti	90.92	82.79	86.91
7	North Tripura	91.27	84.39	87.9
8	Dhalai	91.31	79.79	85.72
	Total	91.5	82.7	87.2

Source: Census 2011.

21. **Scheduled Tribe literacy.** The Census 2011 data reveals that the overall Schedule Tribe literacy rate reached to 79.05 percent from earlier 56.5 percent in 2001. The Schedule Tribe literacy rate has significantly increased during intra census period of 2001–2011 in the state, i.e., about 22.55 percent, which is quite impressive.

22. **Scheduled Caste literacy**. The Scheduled Caste literacy rate has increased to 89.45 percent in 2011 from earlier level of 74.68 percent in 2001. During intra census period of 2001–2011 and increase of 14.77 percent is noticed for Scheduled Caste literacy.

23. **Economy.** Tripura is primarily an agrarian state, with about 42% of the population depending on agriculture and allied activities. However, only about 24 % of the land is cultivable, rest being hilly and forested. Rice is the major crop in the State. The climate of the state is suitable for a variety of horticultural and plantation crops, including pineapple, jackfruit, tea, rubber, bamboo etc. A section of the indigenous population practices Jhum (slash and burn) method of cultivation. For details on land utilization refer table A1.13.

Table A1.13: Land Utilization in Tripura

No.	Item	Tripura (p) (2019–2020)		In Percentage
		In Hectare	In Square Kilometer	
1	Total Geographical Area	10,49,169	10491.69	100.00
2	Net cropped area	255368	2553.68	24.34
3	Area shown more than once	231632	2316.32	22.08
4	Gross cropped area	487000	4870	46.42
	Cropping intensity	191 %	2553.68	

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura, Economic Review 2019–2020

24. **Agriculture.** The primary sector (agricultural) contributes about 64% of total employment in the state and about 48% of the State Domestic Product (SDP). A variety of Horticultural/ Plantation Crops are produced in Tripura like Pineapple, Orange, Cashew nut, Jackfruit, Coconut, Tea, Rubber, Forest Plantations etc. At present both conventional settled agriculture in the plains and Jhum system of cultivation in the hills are practiced, although earlier many tribal people depended more on Jhum system of cultivation, perhaps due to their life-pattern i.e. predominantly living in the hill areas.[3] The following table provides the details of the agricultural crops and its production in 2019–2020. The detail on agricultural crops is given in table A1.14.

Table A1.14: The Crop Area and Yield of Agricultural Crops During 2019–2020.

[3] Tripura State Portal. *Demographic Features.*

No.	Name of Crops	Area in Hectare	Production in Metric Ton	Yield in Kilogram Per Hectare
1	Aush	34235	94357	2756
2	Aman	147295	471608	3202
3	Jhum	15228	16175	1062
4	**Total Kharif Rice**	196758	582140	2959
5	Hybrid Maize	2316	4962.19	2143
6	Local or composite maize	10169	12795.76	1258
7	**Total Maize**	12485	17757.95	1422
8	Sorghm	545	450.53	82
9	Foxtail or Kaon	458	379.55	829
10	**Total Foxtail or Kaon and Sorghm**	1003	830.08	828
11	Arhar	4832	3873.03	802
12	Moong	2262	1461.96	646
13	Black Gram	2952	1856.38	629
14	Cow pea, Assam valley etc.	4032	3178.85	788
15	Rajmash	126	123.84	983
16	**Total Kharif Pulses**	14204	10494.06	739
17	**Kharif Foodgrains**	**224450**	**611222.1**	**2723**
18	Sesamum	6611	4208.82	637
19	Kharif Ground nut	1207	1613.26	1337
20	Soyabean	35	25.42	726
21	**Total Kharif Oilseed**	**7853**	**5847.5**	**745**
22	Jute *	623	5731.51	9.2
23	Mesta *	430	3838	8.93
24	**Total Jute & Mesta**	**1053**	**9569.51**	**9.09**
25	Cotton **	760	1138.51	1.5
26	Sugarcane	687	36372.09	52943
27	Boro Rice	70577	228104	3232
28	Wheat	148	330.45	2233
29	Rabi Maize	2150	5216.53	2426
30	Sorghum (Rabi)	335	268.96	803
31	Moong	1770	1219.28	689
32	Black gram	1967	1445.48	735
33	Lentil	2214	1655.52	748
34	Pea	3200	2830.17	884
35	Gram	291	180.4	620
36	Keshari	52	34.35	661
37	Rajmash	872	803.57	922
38	**Total Rabi Pulses**	**10366**	**8166.77**	**788**
39	Rape & Mustard	7895	6669.73	845
40	Rabi Groundnut	1160	1748.13	1507
41	Flax Seed	93	74.53	801
42	Soyabean	179	138.3	773
43	**Total Rabi Oilseed**	**9327**	**8630.69**	**925**
44	**Rabi Foodgrains**	**83576**	**242089**	**2897**
45	**Total Foodgrains**	**308026**	**853311**	**2770**
46	**Total Rice**	**267335**	**810244**	**3031**

No.	Name of Crops	Area in Hectare	Production in Metric Ton	Yield in Kilogram Per Hectare
47	**Total Maize**	**14635**	**22974.48**	**1570**
48	**Foxtail or kaon**	**458**	**379.55**	**829**
49	**Sorghum**	**880**	**719**	**818**
50	**Total Foxtail or kaon and Sorghum**	**1338**	**1099**	**821**
51	**Total Pulses**	**24570**	**18662.83**	**760**
52	**Wheat**	**148**	**330.45**	**2233**
53	**Total Oilseed**	**17180**	**14478.19**	**843**

Source: Agriculture Department, Tripura.

25. According to the development Review, 2019–2020 the productivity level of food grain of Tripura was 2740 kg/ha, which is 30% more than all India level (2101 kg/ha) and productivity of rice is 3009 kg/ha, which is 24% more than all India level (2424 kg/ha).

26. **Live stocks.** The Animal Resources Development Department of the state has been implementing various socio-economic programmes to create gainful employment opportunities in the rural areas through various developmental schemes with the objectives.

(i) To provide health coverage to all the livestock and poultry of any breed in respect of contagious and non-contagious diseases.
(ii) To improve livestock generating production viz; milk, egg and meat as well as to improve socio-economic status of the farmers and enhance contribution to the Gross Domestic Product of the State.

27. To achieve the goal, the Animal Resources Development Department of the State has been providing animal health care service and breed improvement facilities through 16 Veterinary Hospitals, 60 Dispensaries, 11 Artificial Insemination Centres, 2 ICDP Centre, 4 Frozen Semen Banks, 458 Veterinary Sub-Centres, 4 Veterinary Medicine Store, 4 Disease Investigation Laboratories, 5 Hatcheries, 4 Poultry Breeding Farms, 10 Pig breeding Farms, 2 Goat breeding Farms, 2 Duck Farms, 1 Cattle farm, 2 Rabbit Farms and 7 Fodder multiplication Farms etc. The detail on livestock is given in table A1.15.

Table A1.15: Livestock Sector Output Value During the Year 2019–2020

No.	Item	Quantity	Unit price In Rs	Value Rs in Lakh	% of total
1	Cow Milk (in kg.)	177294834	53	93966.26	33.95
2	Buffalo Milk (in kg.)	1932942	54	1043.79	0.38
3	Goat Milk (in kg.)	18039876	30	5411.96	1.96
4	Meat (Chevon) (in Kg)	1934006	815	15762.15	5.69
5	Meat Pig (in Kg)	15152269	359	54396.65	19.65
6	Meat from Fowl & Duck (in Kg)	242129	456	1104.11	0.4
7	Meat from Broiler,(in Kg)	33507183	208	69694.94	25.18
8	Eggs (Hen) in Nos.	234866878	12	28184.03	10.18
9	Eggs (Duck) in Nos.	60113717	11	6612.51	2.39
10	Skin (Sheep and Goat) in Nos.	419581	150 (Approx.)	629.37	0.23
	Total output Value			276805.76	100

Kg = kilogram, Nos= numbers, Rs = rupee.
Source: Animal Resources Development Department, Tripura.

28. **Industry.** Tripura is industrially backward and main reason for its backwardness is geographical isolation. Low availability of infrastructure has made the process of economic development and decentralization extremely difficult in the state. The unorganized manufacturing and service activities are only dominant and high in the state (footnote 2). The Industry Sector has remained undeveloped so far, despite the vast potential. The secondary sector contributes only about 5% of total employment and about 7% of the total income (SDP) of the state at present (footnote 3). Tourism has been declared as an Industry in the state since 1987. Handicraft is emerging as a potential industry in Tripura. The Handloom Industry also plays an important role in rural Industry of Tripura.

29. According to the economic review of 2019–2020, the state has 5-industrial Estates, one Industrial area, four Public Sector Undertaking, two growth centre, Value of export Rs 30.34 crore and value of import Rs 644.78 crore in 2019–2020. The detail on Industries in Tripura is given in table A1.16.

Table A1.16: Industries in Tripura

No.	Industries and Commerce	Units
1	Industrial Estates	5
2	Industrial Area	1
3	Industrial growth center	2
4	Public Sector Undertakings	4
5	Value of export (Rs. in crore)	30.34
6	Value of import (Rs. in crore)	644.78
	FACTORIES,2019-20	
7	Registered Factories u/s2m(i)	848
8	Registered Factories u/s2m(ii)	09
9	Registered Factories u/s85(1stSchedule)	09
	HANDICRAFTS,2019-20	
10	Production (Rs.in crore)	1.04
11	Artisans(Nos.)	1,81,000
	HANDLOOM,2019-20	
12	Textiles produced (Million Sq. Mtr.)	3.68
13	Weavers (as per census2018-19)	1,37,445
14	Value (Rs.in crore)	18.879
	SERICULTURE,2019-20:	
15	Production of raw silk (MT)	2.6
16	Production of mulberry cocoon(MT)	30
17	Area under mulberry cultivation (acre)	5100
	ELECTRICITY,2019-20:	
18	Power generated (mu)	705.12
19	Power purchased (mu)	2459.42
20	Transmission line (132kv&66kv) (cktKm.)	980
21	Consumers	8,81,471
22	Villages electrified	1,178

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Tripura, 2020

30. The state has the potentiality for industrial opportunities and improvement, which in turn will increase employment generation in the State. The main thrust areas of the state Industries and Commerce Department are to promote and develop the rural, micro, small and medium enterprises, agri-based food processing industries and promoting export and import business with

the neighboring country of Bangladesh. Tea and rubber-based industries are taken into consideration for the development of industrial base in Tripura. Although the State is backward in industrialization, but it has the potentiality for industrial opportunities and improvement, which will increase employment generation in the State.

31. The provisional result of 7th Economic Census 2019 reveals that there were 4,82,269 establishments in Tripura engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation in the state. Out of them, 3,67,866 (76.28 percent) establishments were in rural areas and remaining 1,14,403 (23.72 percent) establishments in urban areas. Around 5,16,109 (65.86 percent) persons engaged in the establishments as a hired workers and remaining 2,67,585 (34.14 percent) persons engaged in the establishment as a non-hired workers in the state.

32. **Challenges to development process.** According to the Economic Review of Tripura (2019–2020) the state of Tripura faces numerous challenges having adverse impact of the development process and the capacity of the State to raise resources, such as the following:

33. **Adverse geographical and climate conditions.** The geographical isolation of the state has seriously hampered the development process of the State, the climate condition of Tripura in terms of long rainy season result in very limited working season of 4-6 months. The combined impact of these factors is that projects take longer time to complete, and costs increase substantially.

34. **Lack of industrialization.** Industrialization is very low in Tripura due to lack of infrastructural facilities, transportation bottlenecks and other constraints like difficult topography, etc. Tripura has a small market, which is also not effectively integrated with the national market.

35. **Problems of marketing infrastructure**. Due to geographical and transportation bottlenecks, Tripura has poor infrastructure for marketing its products, resulting in non-realization of remunerative prices for its agricultural/ horticultural and industrial products.

36. **High unemployment.** Inadequate economic development of Tripura has a natural fall-out in terms of its capacity to generate employment opportunities. The organized private sector employment is practically missing.

37. **Low resource base and lack of internal resources**. The result of low level of development is low-income levels of people and high level of unemployment. This has resulted in a very low tax base and therefore, limited scope for internal resource generation.

38. **Huge forest cover.** Tripura has 0.32% of the geographical area of the country, but accounts for 0.90% of the total forest carbon stock of the country. States like Tripura, with a large forest cover, provide huge ecological benefits, but there is an opportunity cost in terms of area not available for other economic activities and this also results in development and fiscal disability.

39. **Long international border.** Management of long international border imposes huge administrative and financial costs. The State is required to maintain high level of security forces. The construction of border fencing has imposed huge additional costs, inter-alia, for rehabilitation of people living within 150 yards of the international border.

40. **Insurgency.** Tripura has been facing insurgency for decades, although its intensity has subsided during past few years due to effective steps taken by the Government. The problem, however, continues and consequently, the State is required to maintain high level of security

forces. The State has come out from that disturbed phase arising out of insurgency since the fiscal year of 2005-2006.

41. **Work force.** The workforce data based on Census 2011 has been released by the Registrar General of India, New Delhi shows that the total number of workers (main and marginal) in the State was 14,69,521. Out of these total workers, 10,77,091 were the main workers and 3,92,502 were the marginal workers in 2011.

42. The total male workers (main and marginal) were 10,45,326 and remaining 4,24,195 were the female workers in 2011. Out of the total worker (main and marginal), 11,16,076 (75.95 percent) were in rural areas and 3,53,445 (24.05 percent) were in the urban area in 2011, respectively. The proportion of total workers (main and marginal) in total population of the state was 40 percent in 2011, which was 36.24 percent in 2001.

43. The total main workers were 10,77,019 in 2011, out of which 8,87,881 (83.44 percent) were male main workers and 1,89,138 (17.56 percent) were female main workers. The detail on workers is given in table A1.17.

Table A1.17: Details on Main and Marginal Workers

No.	Items	Numbers	Main workers		Marginal workers		Main +Marginal workers	
			Numbers	%Age	Numbers	%Age	Numbers	%Age
1	Total population	36,73,917	10,77,019	29.32	3,92,502	10.68	14,69,521	40.00
2	Male	18,74,376	8,87,881	47.37	1,57,445	8.40	10,45,326	55.77
3	Female	17,99,541	1,89,138	10.51	2,35,057	13.06	4,24,195	23.57
4	Total population Rural	27,12,464	7,76,583	28.63	3,39,493	12.52	11,16,076	41.15
5	Male (R)	13,87,173	6,37,023	45.92	1,30,744	9.43	7,67,767	55.35
6	Female (R)	13,25,291	1,39,560	10.53	2,08,749	15.75	3,48,309	26.28
7	Total population Urban	9,61,453	3,00,436	31.25	53,009	5.51	3,53,445	36.76
8	Male (U)	4,87,203	2,50,858	51.49	26,701	5.48	2,77,559	56.97
9	Female (U)	4,74,250	49,578	10.45	26,308	5.55	75,886	16.00

Source: Census 2011

44. **Work participation rate.** The work participation rate (WPR) stood at 39.99 percent in 2011 which were 36.2 percent in 2001 and 31.1 percent in 1991, respectively. The work participation rate among the rural population of the State was 41.15 percent in 2011. The similar work participation rate among the urban population was 36.76 percent in 2011.

45. **Male work participation rate**. Male work participation rate for State increased from 47.6 percent in 1991 to 50.6 percent in 2001 Census and further to 55.77 percent in 2011.

46. **Female work participation rate**. Female work participation rate increased from only 13.8 percent to 21.1 percent in 2001 and further to 23.57 percent in 2011.

47. Among the workers about 20% are cultivators and 24% are working as agricultural labourers. Thus 44.2% are directly engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Similarly, 2.8% are household industrial workers and majority about 53% are classified as other workers. For details refer table A1.18.

Table A1.18: Economic Classification of Workers 2011

No.	Classifications	In Numbers			In Percentage		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Cultivators	295947	228868	67079	20.14	21.89	15.81
2	Agricultural labourers	353618	214106	139512	24.06	20.48	32.89
3	Household industrial workers	41496	17458	24011	2.82	1.67	5.66
4	Other workers	778460	584869	193593	52.97	55.95	45.64
	Total workers	1469521	1045326	424195	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Census 2011

48. **Per-capita income.** The per capita income of the state was Rs.47,155 in 2011–2012 and it increased to 1,25,191 by 2019–2020. The state stands at 21st position among the 33 states in term of per-capita income. The state per-capita income is less than the national average of 1,34,226 according to the Economic review of Tripura for the year 2019–2020. The Per Capita Income (PCI) is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic Product at current prices by the mid-year's total population of the State. The PCI is a pointer for standard of living and the well-being of people. The following the **table A1.19** shows the Per Capita Income of the State.

Table A1.19: Per Capita Income of Tripura and All India (Base: 2011–2012)

No.	Year	Tripura		All India
		Per Capita Income	Variation over previous year (%)	
1	2011–2012	47,155		63,462
2	2012–2013	52,574	11.49	70,983
3	2013–2014	61,815	17.58	79,118
4	2014–2015	69,857	13.01	86,647
5	2015–2016	84,267	20.63	94,797
6	2016–2017	91,596	8.7	1,03,870
7	2017–2018 (2nd RE)	1,00,444	9.66	1,15,293
8	2018–2019 (1st RE)	1,12,849	12.35	1,26,521
9	2019–2020 (Advance)	1,25,191	10.94	1,34,226
10	2020–2021 (Quick)	1,31,128	4.74	1,26,968

Source: Economic Review of Tripura 2019–2020

NB: The expected growth in Per Capita Income is affected due to lockdown and slowdown of the economy in COVID-19 pandemic during 2020–2021.

49. **Household assets.** According to the 2011 census only about 45% of the households possesses a television significantly more households in urban areas than the rural areas. This is comparable to all India average of 47% in 2011. Only 7% possesses a computer in Tripura against the national average of 19%. About 94% were having either a landline or a mobile in the state which is higher than the national average of 82%. Four wheelers were there with only 2% of the households and 8% were having a two wheelers. The detail on assets possessed by households is given in table A1.20.

Table A1.20: Possession of Household Assets

No.	Assets	Numbers			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Radio or Transistor	1,07,995	80,746	27,249	12.8	13.3	11.6
2	Television	3,77,988	2,05,683	1,72,305	44.9	33.8	73.3
3	Computer or Laptop with internet	8,612	2,489	6,123	1	0.4	2.6
4	Computer or Laptop with without internet	53,344	1,989	21,355	6.3	5.3	9.1

5	Landline only	4,05,115	2,33,957	1,71,158	48.1	38.5	72.8
6	Mobile only	3,60,143	2,14,022	1,46,121	42.7	35.2	62.2
7	Both	27,481	9,956	17,525	3.3	1.6	7.5
8	Bicycle	3,31,560	2,23,872	1,07,688	39.3	36.8	45.8
9	Scooter, Motorcycle or Moped	69,463	28,451	41,012	8.2	4.7	17.5
10	Car, Jeep, or Van	18,443	7,839	10,604	2.2	1.3	4.5
11	Total number of households	8,42,781	6,07,779	2,35,002	100	100	100

Source: Census 2011, RGI

50. **Poverty.** The erstwhile Planning Commission has periodically estimated poverty lines and poverty ratios based on large sample surveys on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' conducted quinquennially (once every 5 years) by the National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India. Based on NSS 68th round data of 'Household Consumer Expenditure' survey, poverty estimates for the year 2004–2005 and 2011–2012 have been estimated as per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee. The final poverty line for Tripura was Rs. 450.49 for rural areas and Rs. 555.79 for urban areas as against Rs. 446.68 for rural areas and Rs.578.8 for all India in 2004–2005.

51. About 40.6 % of the population was under poverty in the year 2005–2005, which significantly dropped to 14 %, the rural poverty ratio was 16.5 whereas the urban poverty ratio was 7.42 in the year 2011–2012. This was less than the national average as shown in table A1.21.

Table: A1.21: The Poverty Ratio by Tendulkar Methodology Using Mixed Reference Period for 2004–2005 and 2011–2012 as Released by the Planning Commission

No.	Year		Rural	Urban	Total
1	2004–2005	Tripura	44.5	22.5	40.6
		All India	41.8	25.7	37.2
2	2011–2012	Tripura	16.53	7.42	14.05
		All India	25.7	13.7	21.9

52. **Public distribution system**. In Tripura, there are total 9.20 lakh ration cards. Out of this, 5.79 lakh ration cards covering 24.3 lakhs population are under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Household (PHH) schemes. Remaining 3.41 lakh ration cards covering 12.7 lakhs population are under Tide Over/APL.

53. **Type of houses.** According to census data of 2011, in Tripura only about 19 % of the houses are permanent in nature and majority about 68% of the houses are semi-permanent. Three-fourth of the houses in rural areas are semi-permanent in nature. The other types of houses in the state are as shown in table A1.22.

Table A1.22: Households by Type of Structure (Excluding Institutional Households)

No.	House Types	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Number	%Age	Number	%Age	Number	%Age
1	Permanent	1,60,413	19.03	56,560	9.31	1,03,853	44.19
2	Semipermanent	5,77,232	68.49	4,50,972	74.20	1,26,260	53.73
3	Temporary-Serviceable	24,802	2.94	23895	3.93	907	0.39
4	Temporary-Non-Serviceable	77657	9.21	74454	12.25	3203	1.36
5	Unclassified	2677	0.32	1898	0.31	779	0.33
	Total number of households	8,42,781	100.00	6,07,779	100.00	2,35,002	100.00

Source: Census, 2011

Permanent. Houses with wall and roof made of permanent materials. Wall can be made of G.I., Stone packed with Mortar, Stone not packed with Mortar, Metal, Asbestos sheets, Burnt bricks, Stone or Concrete. Roof can be made of Hand-made tiles, Machine made tiles, Slate, G.I., Metal, Asbestos sheets, Brick, Stone or Concrete.

Temporary. Houses with wall and roof made of temporary material. Wall can be made of Grass, Thatch, Bamboo etc., Plastic, Polythene, Mud, Unburnt brick or Wood. Roof can be made of Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Wood, Mud, Plastic or Polythene.
Semi-Permanent. Either wall or roof is made of permanent material and other is made of temporary material.
Serviceable temporary. Wall is made of Mud, Un-burnt brick or Wood.
Non-serviceable. Wall is made of Grass, Thatch, Bamboo etc., Plastic or Polythene.

54. **Access to drinking water.** In Tripura tap water is access by one third of the households. This is about 54 % in urban area and 25 % in rural area. This is significantly less than the national average of 43.5 %. Uncovered well, and hand pumps are also important source for another 43 % of the households in Tripura, more in rural areas than in urban areas. The other source of water is as shown in table A1.23.

Table A1.23: Number and Percentage of Source of Water by Different Types

House list Item	India	Tripura					
		Absolute Number			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Tap water	43.5	2,79,789	1,52,888	1,26,901	33.20	25.2	54
Tap water from treated source	32.0	1,71,167	69,003	1,02,164	20.30	11.4	43.5
Tap water from un-treated source	11.6	1,08,622	83,885	24,737	12.90	13.8	10.5
Well	11.0	2,30,576	2,15,219	15,357	27.40	35.4	6.5
Covered well	1.6	24,343	21,196	3,147	2.90	3.5	1.3
Un-covered well	9.4	2,06,233	1,94,023	12,210	24.50	31.9	5.2
Hand pump	33.5	1,52,365	1,02,071	50,294	18.10	16.8	21.4
Tube-well or Borehole	8.5	1,36,980	98,270	38,710	16.30	16.2	16.5
Spring	0.5	15,960	15,769	191	1.90	2.6	0.1
River or Canal	0.6	15,414	14,954	460	1.80	2.5	0.2
Tank, Pond or Lake	0.8	4,075	3,772	303	0.50	0.6	0.1
Other sources	1.5	7,622	4,836	2,786	0.90	0.8	1.2

Source: Census 2011, RGI.

55. **Access to toilet.** In the state of Tripura about 68 % of the households are having toilets in their respective premises, 81 % in the rural areas and 98 % in the urban areas. Flush toilets are there with only one fourth of the households and majority of the households about 60 % are using pit latrines according to the 2011 census. The presence of flush toilets is more in the urban areas than the rural areas. In rural area majority of the households uses a pit latrine. The other types of toilets used are as shown in table A1.24.

Table A1.24: Number and Percentage on Types of Toilet

No.	Type of Latrine	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Number	%Age	Number	%Age	Number	%Age
1	Flush or pour flush latrine	2,09,410	24.85	91,971	15.13	1,17,439	49.97
2	Pit latrine	5,07,359	60.20	3,96,978	65.32	1,10,381	46.97
3	Night soil disposed into open drain	3,760	0.45	1,948	0.32	1,812	0.77
4	Night soil removed by human	830	0.10	712	0.12	118	0.05
5	Night soil serviced by animal	3,733	0.44	3,444	0.57	289	0.12
6	Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises	1,17,689	13.96	1,12,726	18.55	4,963	2.11
7	Public Latrine	21,070	2.50	19,082	3.14	1,988	0.85
8	Open Space	96,619	11.46	93,644	15.41	2,975	1.27

9	Number of households having latrine facility within the premises	7,25,092	86.04	4,95,053	81.45	2,30,039	97.89
	Total number of households	8,42,781	100.00	6,07,779	100.00	2,35,002	100.00

Source: Census 2011

56. **Availability of bathroom.** Majority of the households about 68% are not having a bathroom at their respective households. In rural areas about 80% are not having a bathroom whereas in urban areas about 36 % are not having a bathroom. The detail on availability of bathrooms is given in table A1.25.

Table A1.25: Number of Households Having Bathing Facility Within the Premises

		Total		Rural		Urban	
No.	**Bathroom Types**	**Number**	**%Age**	**Number**	**%Age**	**Number**	**%Age**
1	Bathroom	1,59,339	18.91	49,945	8.22	1,09,394	46.55
2	Enclosure without roof	1,11,415	13.22	70,491	11.60	40,924	17.41
3	No Bathroom	5,72,027	67.87	4,87,343	80.18	84,684	36.04
	Total number of households	8,42,781	100.00	6,07,779	100.00	2,35,002	100.00

Source: Census 2011

57. **Source of lighting.** The main source of lighting is electricity in Tripura. About 68 % of the households uses electricity for lighting and this comparable the national average of 67 %. As usual the urban areas are more electrified than the rural areas according to the 2011 census. Kerosene oil is used as another major source of light for the households in Tripura. The use of solar energy is higher in the rural area of Tripura which is higher than the national average. The details of sources of lighting are given in table A1.26.

Table A1.26: Number and Percentage of Household by Main Source of Lighting

		India	Tripura					
			Absolute Number			Percentage		
No.	**Household by main source of lighting**	**% age**	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**
1	Electricity	67.2	5,76,787	3,61,573	2,15,214	68.44	59.49	91.58
2	Kerosene	31.4	2,45,373	2,28,953	16,420	29.11	37.67	6.99
3	Solar	0.4	15,868	13,368	2,500	1.88	2.20	1.06
4	Other oil	0.2	1,798	1,470	328	0.21	0.24	0.14
5	Any other	0.2	349	268	81	0.04	0.04	0.03
6	No lighting	0.5	2,606	2,147	459	0.31	0.35	0.20
	Total number of households	24,66,92,667	8,42,781	6,07,779	2,35,002	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Census 2011

58. **Cooking fuel.** For cooking majority about 80.5% of the households use firewood in Tripura which is significantly much higher than the national average of 49% according to the 2011 census. Besides firewood, about 18% uses LPG or PNG in the state as cooking fuel. The details of sources of lighting are given in table A1.27.

Table A1.27: Fuel Used for Cooking

No.	Households by fuel used for cooking	India	Tripura					
		% age	Absolute Number			Percentage		
			Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Firewood	49	6,78,178	5,66,977	1,11,201	80.5	93.3	47.3
2	Crop residue	8.9	6,573	5,105	1,468	0.8	0.8	0.6
3	Cowdung cake	7.9	1,173	763	410	0.1	0.1	0.2
4	Coal, Lignite, Charcoal	1.4	694	528	166	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	Kerosene	2.9	5,294	1,100	4,194	0.6	0.2	1.8
6	LPG or PNG	28.5	1,48,637	31,920	1,19,717	17.6	5.3	50.9
7	Electricity	0.1	299	223	76	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Biogas	0.4	589	264	325	0.1	0.0	0.1
9	Any other	0.5	705	559	146	0.1	0.1	0.1
10	No cooking	0.3	639	340	299	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Total number of households	24,66,92,667	8,42,781	6,07,779	2,35,002	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Census 2011

59. **Availability of kitchen.** More than three-fourth of the households in Tripura are having a kitchen for cooking at their household. The details on kitchen are given in table A1.28.

Table A1.28: Household Having a Separate Kitchen

No.	Whether has Kitchen	Number	%Age
1	Has Kitchen	6,55,921	77.83
2	Does not have kitchen	1,07,784	12.79
3	Cooking outside house	78,437	9.31
4	No Cooking	639	0.08
	Total number of households	8,42,781	100.00

Source: Census 2011

60. **Impact on indigenous people.** According to the Census of India 2011, 8.2 percent of the Indian population is classified as Scheduled Tribe. In comparison to the national figure, Tripura has 32 % percent of its state populations classified as Scheduled Tribe.

61. **Scheduled Tribe population.** The population of Tripura is characterized by diversity. The people of the Scheduled Tribes comprise of about one-third of the total population of the state. As per Census 2011, Scheduled Tribes population of the State was 11,66,893 which is 31.8 percent of the total population of the state. The composition of Scheduled Tribes population is maximum in Dhalai district (55.7 %), followed by Gomati (42.7 %) and Khowai district (42.6 %). In south Tripura district Scheduled Tribes population comprises of 35.5 % of the total population. The composition of Scheduled Tribes population less at 19.23 % in west Tripura district however the district has the second largest number of Scheduled Tribes in terms of absolute numbers. The detail on Scheduled Tribes population is given in table A1.29.

Table A1.29: Scheduled Tribe Population in Tripura

No.	Districts	Total Population	Scheduled Tribe Population	%Age Scheduled Tribes Population
1	West Tripura	9,18,200	1,76,596	19.23
2	Khowai	3,27,564	1,39,537	42.60
3	Sepahijala	4,83,687	1,19,401	24.69

4	Gomati	4,41,538	1,88,554	42.70
5	South Tripura	4,30,751	1,52,691	35.45
6	Unakoti	2,76,506	62,320	22.54
7	North Tripura	4,17,441	1,17,106	28.05
8	Dhalai	3,78,230	2,10,688	55.70
	Total	36,73,917	11,66,893	31.76

Source: Census 2011

62. The different types of Scheduled tribes living in the state are given in the table A1.30.

Table A1.30: Scheduled Tribes Communities and their Detailed Demography

No.	Name of the tribes	Population (Census Years)			
		1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Tripuri or Tripura	3,30,872	4,61,531	5,43,848	5,92,255
2	Reang	84,003	1,11,606	1,65,103	1,88,220
3	Jamatia	44,501	60,824	74,949	83,347
4	Noatia	7,182	4,158	6,655	14,298
5	Uchai	1,306	1,637	2,103	2,447
6	Kuki	5,501	10,628	11,674	10,965
7	Halam	28,969	36,499	47,245	57,210
8	Lushai	3,734	4,910	4,777	5,384
9	Bhutia	22	47	29	28
10	Lepcha	106	111	105	157
11	Khashia	457	358	630	366
12	Chakma	34,797	96,096	64,293	79,813
13	Mog	18,231	31,612	30,385	37,893
14	Garo	7,297	9,360	11,180	12,952
15	Munda or Kaur	7,993	11,547	12,416	14,544
16	Santhal	2,726	2,736	2,151	2,913
17	Orang	5,217	6,751	6,223	12,011
18	Bhil	838	1,754	2,336	3,105
19	Chamal	18	26	226	549
20	Generic	0	0	7,098	48,356
	Total	5,83,770	8,52,191	9,93,426	11,66,813

63. **Scheduled Tribe literacy.** The Census 2011 data reveals that the literacy rate of the State was 87.22 percent and the similar literacy rate for the tribal population was 79.05 percent, which was 56.50 percent in 2001. The Scheduled Tribe literacy rate has significantly increased during intra census period of 2001–2011.

64. Among some of the major tribal groups the literacy rate has increased significantly when the data of 2001 and 2011 census are compared. Details are given in table A1.31.

Table A1.31: Literacy Rate Among Major Tribal Groups In Tripura

No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribe	2001		2011	
		Literacy Rate	Gender Gap	Literacy Rate	Gender Gap
1	Tripuri	62.1	23.5	81.1	14.6

2	Riang	39.8	24.5	70.2	19
3	Jamatia	60.2	24.6	86	12.4
S4	Chakma	47.6	24.5	74.8	18.6

65. **Scheduled Tribe welfare.** The Department of Welfare for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes established on 24 October 1970 with the objective of socioeconomic development as well as overall development of the most under-privileged sections of the society namely, the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. In 1982, the Tribal Welfare Department started functioning as a separate Department with a view to give more focused attention on the integrated socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes people.

66. **Economic development.** To ensure economic development, up gradation of livelihood and self-dependency of scheduled tribes is the main objective of this scheme. Various schemes like assistance to ARDD Activities (Duckery and Poultry), Horticulture activities (Vermi compost, exotic flower, Mushroom, Arecanut, Banana and Pineapple) Pisci-culture activities (integrated Pig cum fish culture) are being implemented for economic development of Scheduled Tribes. During the year 2019–2020, total 3,528 beneficiaries have been provided Rs.458.73 lakh financial assistance for the abovementioned purpose.

67. **Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana.** The Honorable Chief Minister has launched the Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana in Tripura on 11 January 2020 with the aim of promoting entrepreneurship among Minor Forest Produces (MFP) gatherers and artisans. An amount of Rs. 2.26 crore has been sanctioned by the Government of India for setting up of 17 Van Dhan Vikas Kendra (VDVK) involving 4256 beneficiaries of 249 SHGs for procurement and value addition of Minor Forest Produces like Broom Grass, Amla, tamarind, Gandhaki etc. In the 1st Phase VDVKs will be provided support for tool kits, training, and raw materials etc. In the 2nd phase fund of Rs.20.00 lakhs will be provided to each VDVKs for up gradation of Pucca House, warehouse, storage, add-on equipment etc.

68. **Skill development.** The main objective of this scheme is to upgrade the skills of the tribal youths in various traditional or modern vocations depending upon their educational qualifications, present economic trends, and the market potential. Under this scheme training, support, and guidance for all occupations like carpentry, motor driving, beautician, mason, bar binder, plumber, plastic engineering, Spoken English and communication skill, Terracotta Leather and Rexene goods marker, Bag maker, Toy maker etc. are provided.

Table A1.32: During the Financial Year 2019–2020 Are Shown In the Following Table:

Year	Financial Achievement (Rs.in lakh)	Physical Achievement (Nos. of Trainees)
2019–2020	36.68	436

69. **Implementation of Schedule Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.** The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006 had been successfully implemented in the state. Under this Act, so far 1,30,903 forest dwellers have been vested with forest rights out of 2,00,696 applications filed by the Forest Dwellers. Details of implementation of RoFR Act, 2006 are given below (as on 30 April 2020):

Table A1.33: Recognition of Different Forest Rights

No.	Particulars	Details of implementation of RoFR Act 2006

1	Total no of forest rights so far vested	1,30,903
2	Total no of forest rights so far vested to S.T families	1, 30,901
3	Total no of forest rights so far vested to OFD	2
4	Quantum of land involved (ha.)	1,86,229.50
5	Quantum of land involved (for Scheduled Tribes families)(ha)	1,86,229.02
6	Quantum of land involved for OFD (ha)	0.48
7	Demarcation of land completed through GPS(Nos.)	1,24,985
8	Pillaring completed (Nos.)	1,22,422

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Tripura.

70. **Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council.** With a view to fulfil the aspirations of the Tribal to have autonomy to administer them, the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was set up in January 1982 under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Later, the council was brought under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution to entrust more responsibilities and power from 1 April 1985.

71. The activities of the council range from primary education to maintenance of roads and bridges etc. The rehabilitation of the landless tribal, creation of employment opportunities, agricultural development, soil conservation, flood control, supply of drinking water, education, transport, and communication, setting up of village industries are some of the important tasks undertaken by the TTAADC. Special drive to bring high lands under horticultural corps, establishment of small farms to supply inputs of agriculture, horticulture, pisci-culture, and animal husbandry to the Tribal families, extension of medical facilities in interior areas through mobile unit, supply of safe drinking water will also be geared up and arranged for the Scheduled Tribes villages in TTAADC.

72. **Area and population of Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council.** The total area of the TTAADC is 7,132.56 km2, which covers about 68% of the total area (10,491 km2) of the state. About 70% of land under TTAADC is covered by hilly forest, whereas all the plain cultivable land including all the districts and sub-divisional headquarters are outside the purview of TTAADC.

73. The population of the TTAADC area is 12,16,465 out of which the Scheduled Tribes are 10,21,560, i.e. 83.4% of the population in the TTAADC area. In the total population of 3,673,917 of Tripura (as per 2011 census) the total population of Scheduled Tribes is 11,66,813 (31.76%). Therefore, the number of Scheduled Tribes of the state who reside in the TTAADC area is 87.55% of the total Indigenous population of Tripura.

74. **Gender.** Tripura has a favorable female-male ratio (FMR) (960), in line with the trend in other northeastern states, recording a 12-point improvement in the decade of 2001–2011. Among STs, FMR stands at 983 in 2011, registering an improvement of 13 points from over the previous (2001) census. Among SCs, unfortunately there has been a slow decline in FMR. Child FMR is lower at 957 for the general and Scheduled Tribes population and declining 9 point during the last decade (2001–2011). Again, despite the state having low level of undernourishment among children (16 percent as per the NFHS-4 data, at par with Tamil Nadu), the nutritional level of adult women in Tripura, with 65 percent of the women being anemic in 2005–2006, was as poor as in the most backward states such as Bihar and West Bengal. Encouragingly, however, the state appears to have taken concerted action towards ameliorating nutritional deficiencies of adult women of Tripura as reflected in the recently available NFHS-4 data that place Tripura (with the

corresponding figure of 55 percent) ahead of Bihar (60 percent) and West Bengal (62 percent).

75. The state has achieved a remarkable narrowing in the gender gap in literacy (from 16 percent point in 2001 to 9 percent point in 2011), but compared to several other northeastern states, the female Scheduled Tribes community performs somewhat inadequately in literacy. Age of marriage, which is a powerful indicator of the social status of women, shows that while the mean age of marriage for girls is high at approximately 21 across rural and urban areas, it is lower than that of several other northeastern states.

76. Women's work participation is relatively stagnant in Tripura with one-fourth of the women having recorded themselves as "workers" in Census 2011. There has been a gradual increase in WPR across gender among Scheduled Castes (an increase of 3 percent point), whereas with Scheduled Tribes there has been a decline of 1.4 percent point in the WPR between the census of 2001 and 2011. Also, among the total Scheduled Tribes workers the share of female workers has decreased by two percent point. A worrying change is the 7 percent point decline among female main workers (also true for men workers), with this holding true for both Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste women.

77. Primary data reveals that across a broad range of issues starting from simple and mundane matters like marketing, visiting a friend or relative's place or purchase of household groceries to more vital decisions like purchase of land or property, the man's consent is key. In the tribal families, however, women appear to be much more outgoing as compared to their counterparts in non-tribal households; they regularly do grocery shopping on their own; in their community the men of the house are found to take care of the children when the women are away from home. In general, during our visits to households with different community backgrounds, no obvious signs of gender disparity were visible in intra-family distribution of food and other resources in tribal households, whereas in non-tribal families women ate only after serving the men in the family, and at times, a lesser quantity.[1]

78. The representation of women at the gram panchayat levels, was 36 percent, lower than that in Bihar (50 percent), Manipur (49 percent), Assam (37 percent) and West Bengal (38 percent). According to 2013 figures, among 60 members of the legislative assembly only 5 were female. Women barely form a meagre six percent of the total contestants in the state assembly elections. In case of elected representatives too, women's representation was low with only 8 percent in the entire 60 constituencies. Strikingly, at the workplace almost 47 percent of women workers in Tripura are part of any of the worker's trade unions, far above the national average of 27 percent.

[1] Pratichi Institute. 2018. *Tripura Human Development Report II.* Kolkata.

APPENDIX 2: Due Diligence On Land Acquisition And Involuntary Resettlement

I. Findings of the Due Diligence

A. General

1. A due diligence on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement has been prepared for TPGL and TSECL components. The due diligence was prepared based on the secondary data collection and also site visits by the team. The site visit and consultation were undertaken on a smaple basis as Covid relate restrictions were imposed. The due diligence covers Rokhia CCGP and its associated facilities especially the approach road. The distribution components under TSECL covered under the due diligence includes sample substations and distribution lines.

B. Findings on Rokhia CCGP

2. The proposed plant will be constructed on land which is already in possession of TPGL and power department. Forest land has been diverted and provided to TPGL for the proposed project. Due diligence confirmed that there is no encroachment or presence of informal settlers using the land. Photographs of proposed Rokhia project site is shown below and the land papers are attached below.

Photographs of Proposed Rokhia Project Site

Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited
(A Government of Tripura Enterprise)

Office of the Senior Manager
Gas Thermal Civil Sub-Division
Rokhia, Sepahijala Distt. Tripura

ROKHIA AT A GLANCE

1. Forest diverted land : (14.00+2.04) = 16.04 Hactre = 39.62 Acre
2. Jote Land :
   - i. Manikyamagar Mouja : 9.84 Ares
   - ii. Veluarchar Mouja : 6.59 Acres

   = **16.43 Acres.**

	TOTAL :	**56.05** Acres
Less Handed Over to Educational Deptt. (on 8th July,2008) :		3.24 Acres (-)
	TOTAL :	**53.19 Acres**

NOTE:

A. (LAND BREAKUP)

IB	:	4000.00 Sqm	= 1.00 Acres
Project	:	81481.00 Sqm	= 20.13 Acres
Quarter Complex	:	129747.00 Sqm	= 32.06 Acres
		TOTAL	: **53.19 Acres (21.53 Hectare)**

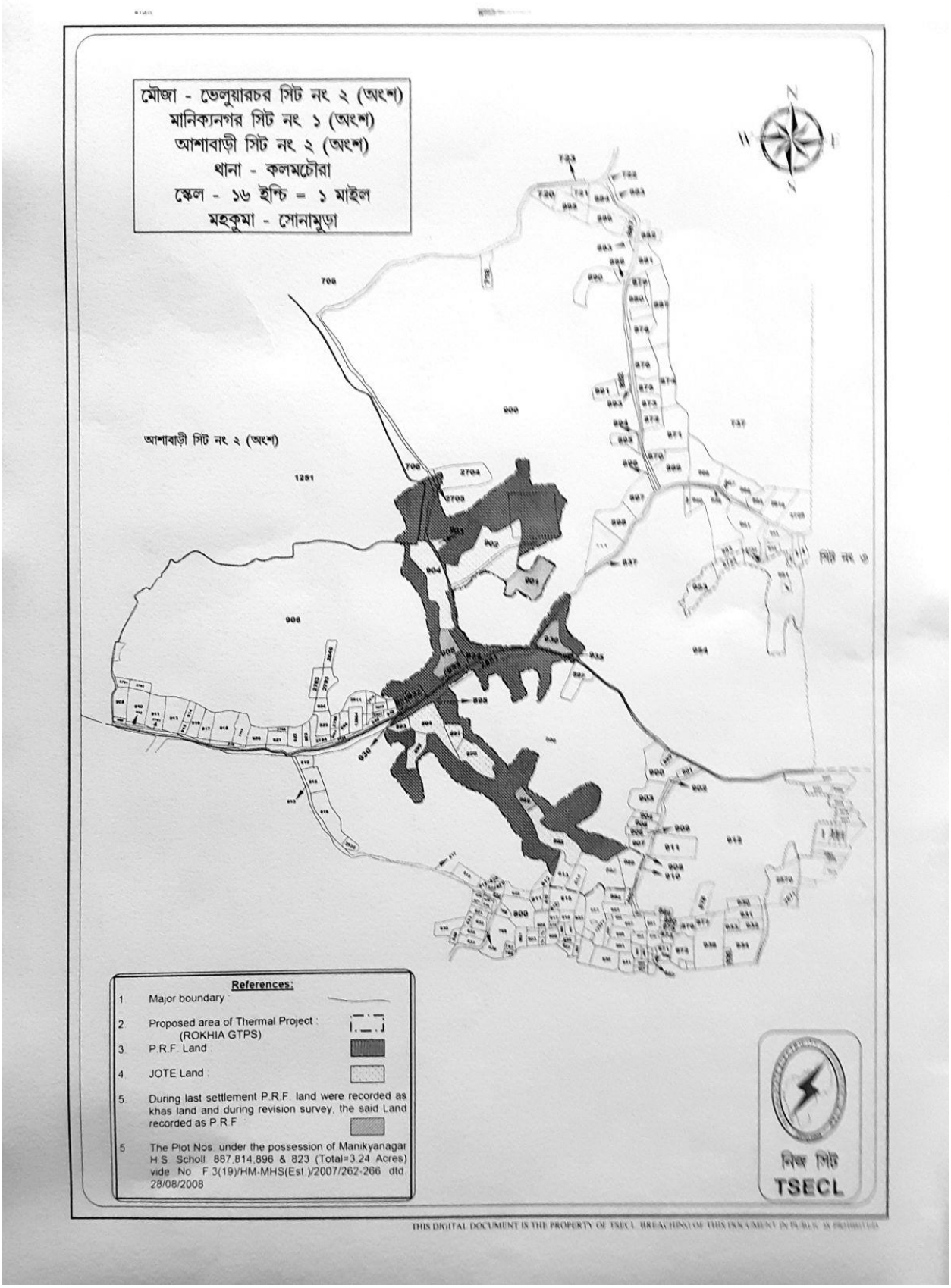
B. Boundary wall:

i. IB	:	300.00 Mtr
ii. Project	:	1477.00 Mtr
iii. Qtr. Complex	:	1980.00 Mtr
TOTAL	:	**3800.00 Mtr**

Note: Project 230 M without boundary/ broken

Qtr. At Rokhia

Type -V		: 2 Nos. Double storied
Type -IV	: 3 Block x4 Nos.	= 12 Nos
Type-III	: 6 bolck x 4 Nos.	= 24 Nos. (Damaged)
Type –II	: 12 block x 4 Nos.	=48 Units (Damaged)
Type-I	;2 Nos. Barrack x 24 Nos.	= 48 Nos. (Damaged)



Government of Tripura
Office of the Headmaster
Manikyanagar High School
Rokhia: Sonamura: Tripura (W)

No.F.3 (19)/HM-MHS (Est.)/2007/262-266 Dt, Rokhia, 28th August, 2008

To,
The Deputy General Manager
Gas Thermal Electrical Division
Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd.
Rokhia, Sonamura, Tripura (w).

Subject: - Handing over the School Land—Legal arrangement thereof.

Reference: - Our letter with the even no. dated 28th July, 2008.

Sir,

In pursuance of the matter as cited above kindly refer our letter even no. dated 28.07.2008. In this regard it may be stated here that the **about 3.24 acres land** are under the possession of the Institution Manikyanagar High School,Rokhia which is totally been used and even utilized in the benefit of the students of this Institution for the long days even before handing over the School building to the school authority. It should be mentioned here that your earnest co-operation towards the development of this institution is highly appraisable to the **School Authority even the Department of Education, Government of Tripura.** Now for the greater interest of the school to have a permanent legal asset it is required your extensive co-operation as because the school is suffering from different lot of problems as a Co-educational Institution. Moreover on the priority basis it is extremely needed for the Institution to have a permanent boundary in the light of safety and security measure. To propose and sanctioning for the same, especially for the academic periphery the land should be demarcated properly for the Institution with a positive sign.

Hence in the light of the above I like to request you to make the necessary arrangement supporting the documents as detailed and enclosed herewith for the Institution to have a permanent legal settlement, which may invite the Institution in a certain static position.

The land area under the possession of the Institution is detailed below:

Sl.No.	Khatian No.	Plot No.	Area	Present Occupant
1.	244	887	2.42 Acres	Manikyanagar High School, Rokhia
2.	582	814	0.27 Acres	Manikyanagar High School, Rokhia
3.	3/16	896	0.53 Acres	Manikyanagar High School, Rokhia
4.	3/31	823	0.02 Acres	Manikyanagar High School, Rokhia
		Total Land :	**3.24 Acres**	

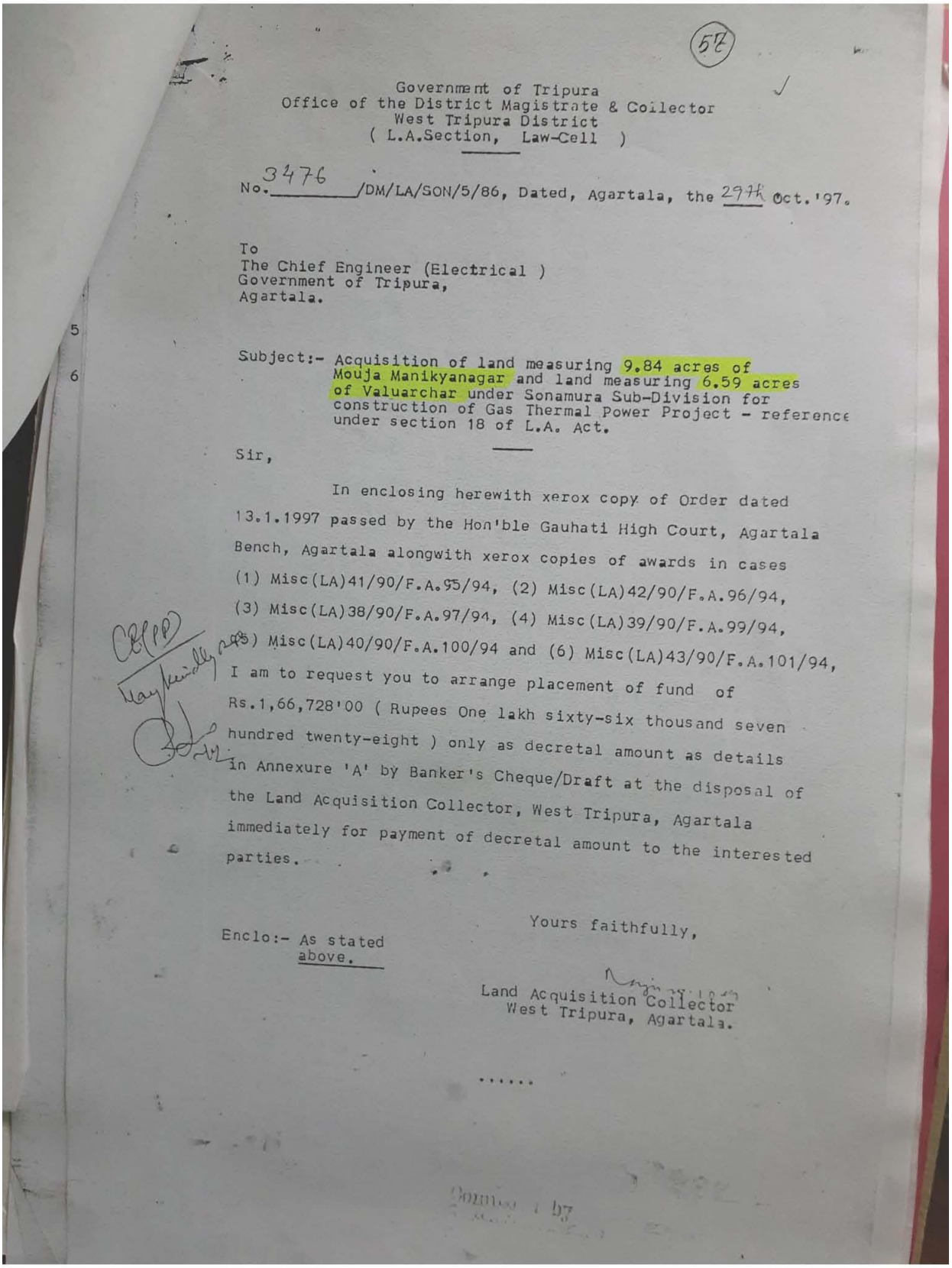
Your earliest action in this regard with a line of confirmation is solicited.

Yours' faithfully
28/08/08
(CHAYAN PAL)
Headmaster
Manikyanagar High School
Rokhia: Sonamura:Tripura(w)

Copy to:

1. The District Education Officer, West District Zonal Office, Kunjaban, Agartala, for favor of kind information with a request to communicate the matter to The Chairman cum Managing Director, Tripura State Electrical Corporation Ltd., Agartala for earliest dilution please.
2. The Chairman cum Managing Director, Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd., Agartala for favor of kind information and necessary action please.
3. The Deputy General Manager, Central civil Division, (Rokhia Division, Sonamura), 79 tilla, Agartala for information with a request to take necessary initiation at the earliest please.
4. The Senior Manager, Central Civil Division, Gas Thermal Civil Division, Rokhia, Sonamura for information and earliest action please.

12



(57)

Government of Tripura
Office of the District Magistrate & Collector
West Tripura District
(L.A.Section, Law-Cell)

No. 3476 /DM/LA/SON/5/86, Dated, Agartala, the 29th Oct.'97.

To
The Chief Engineer (Electrical)
Government of Tripura,
Agartala.

Subject:- Acquisition of land measuring 9.84 acres of Mouja Manikyanagar and land measuring 6.59 acres of Valuarchar under Sonamura Sub-Division for construction of Gas Thermal Power Project - reference under section 18 of L.A. Act.

Sir,

In enclosing herewith xerox copy of Order dated 13.1.1997 passed by the Hon'ble Gauhati High Court, Agartala Bench, Agartala alongwith xerox copies of awards in cases (1) Misc(LA)41/90/F.A.95/94, (2) Misc(LA)42/90/F.A.96/94, (3) Misc(LA)38/90/F.A.97/94, (4) Misc(LA)39/90/F.A.99/94, (5) Misc(LA)40/90/F.A.100/94 and (6) Misc(LA)43/90/F.A.101/94, I am to request you to arrange placement of fund of Rs.1,66,728'00 (Rupees One lakh sixty-six thousand seven hundred twenty-eight) only as decretal amount as details in Annexure 'A' by Banker's Cheque/Draft at the disposal of the Land Acquisition Collector, West Tripura, Agartala immediately for payment of decretal amount to the interested parties.

Yours faithfully,

Enclo:- As stated above.

Land Acquisition Collector
West Tripura, Agartala.

.....

Telegram : PARYAVARAN,
NEW DELHI
Telephone : 4360701
Telex : W-66185 DOE IN
Fax : 4360678
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
PARYAVARAN BHAWAN, C.G.O. COMPLEX
LODI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003

F.8-66/92-FC

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY

Dated the 15th December, 1993

To

The Secretary
Forest Department
Government of Tripura
Agartala.

Subject: Diversion of 14 ha. of forest land for construction Gas Thermal Plant at Rokhia by Power Department, Government Tripura.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No.F.18-12/For-86/70 dated 19th November, 1993 on the above mentioned subject seeking prior approval of the Central Government in accordance with Secti of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

2. After careful consideration of the proposal of the State Government, the Central Government hereby conveys its approval ur Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion o 14 ha. of forest land for construction of Gas Thermal Plant at R by Power Department, Government of Tripura subject to the follow conditions:-

i) Legal status of the forest land will remain unchanged

ii) Compensatory afforestation to be raised over double t degraded forest land at the cost of user agency.

iii) Penal compensatory afforestation to be raised over do the degraded forest land at the cost of user agency.

iv) The forest land should not be used for any purpose ot than specified in the proposal.

Yours faithfully,

(INDER DHAMIJA)
Asstt.Inspector General of

No.F.18-12/For-86/ 34790
Government of Tripura
Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Tripura

Dated, Agartala,
The 11 th Nov., 1993.

To
The Superintending Engineer(Electrical),
Generation Circle,
Agartala.

Subject:- Diversion of 16.04 ha.of Forest land for Construction of Gas Thermal Plant at Rokhia by Power Department,Govt.of Tripura.

Ref.:- Your letter No.F.2(4)/EE/GTCD/87/440-45 dated 9-11-93 .

Sir,

With reference to your letter quoted under above reference, I am to enclose herewith a proforma bill in triplicate for an amount of Rs.2,44,999/-only for an area of 2.04 ha.which is unauthorisedly occupying by you being the cost of capitalised value for use of forest land for non forestry purpose. This area of 2.04 ha. is in addition to 14.00 ha.for which billed amount has already been received.

You are requested to kindly arrange to make payment of Rs.2,44,999/-only in favour of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests,Tripura for raising penal compensatory afforestation.

OFFICE OF THE S.E. (ELECTRICAL) GENERATION CIRCLE AGARTALA
RECEIVED
No. 667
Date 16/11

Enclo:- As above.

Yours faithfully,
Chief Conservator of Forests
Tripura

AE-3

Memo No 15(15)/SEE(GNC)/93/ 497 Dt 17/11/93

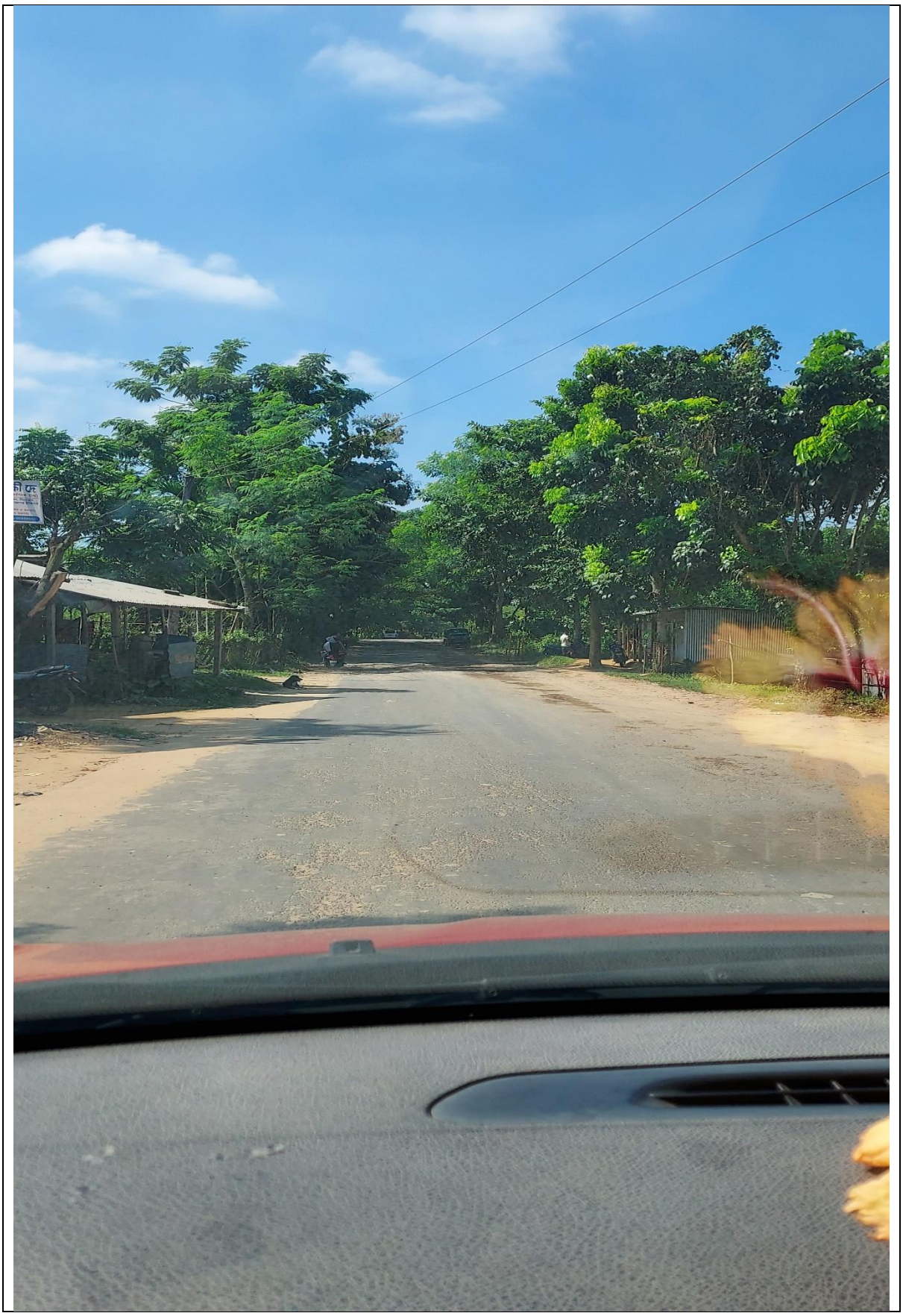
Copy to:- The E.E, GTED, Rokhia for information and necessary action.

Civil

Superintending Engineer (Electrical)
Generation Circle,
Agartala, Tripura (West)

C. Approach Road to the Rokhia CCGP

3. There is already an existing road to the proposed Rokhia CCGP. The road is in use and in good condition. Sufficient carriageway is available for transportation of equipment and heavy vehicle movement. However, heavy vehicle movement will be monitored and will be allowed in the nighttime. The approach road will not lead to any physical displacement. Some of the photos of the approach road is shown below.



D. Due Diligence Findings on TSECL Substations

4. The due diligence of the existing substations shows that at present all the substation land belongs to Electrical Department. Before the construction of substation in most of the cases the land belonged to government department land, and it was transferred from the respective department to Electrical Department. In a few substations the private land was purchased through negotiated settlement and is now belongs to the electricity department. Hence there will be no land acquisition or physical displacement for the renovation and modernization of existing substations. The renovation and modernization activities will be undertaken within the existing space available in substation premises. Therefore, there will be no impact on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Impacts on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement of each substation is summarized in Table A2.1 and mentioned in detail in Table A2.2.

Table A2.1: Substations- Summary Findings on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

No.	Substation Name	Name of Village	Name of District	Year of Establishment	Activities to be undertaken under the project	Approximate area of the substation	Support of local people while finalizing the substation site	Ownership of land prior to construction	Land Acquisition Required	Impact on IR	Remarks
1	Rangrung	Rangrung	Unakoti	2012	Renovation and Modernization of 33/11kV SS includes: • Provisions of VCB, relay and control panel for 33 KV Feeders, VCB PANELS, lightning arrestors, battery bank and chargers, portable Class C CO2 fire extinguisher (at all SS), wall mounted general purpose first aid box (at all SS), RO water purifier at all SS) • Civil works including replacement of existing	0.4 acre	Yes	Tea estate land donated for sub station	Not required	No Impacts on involuntary resettlement as there will be no land acquisition and physical displacement	The renovation and modernization work will be done within the substation. premises. The existing substation premises is not used by any informal settlers.
2	Kailasahar	Kailasahar	Unakoti	2017		0.66 acre	Yes	Land belongs to Education department	Not required		
3	Capital Complex	Capital Complex	Agartala	2009		1 kani		Government land transfer to department	Not required		
4	East Chandigarh	East Chandigarh	Sepahijala	2003		4000 square feet		Land belongs to Revenue Department	Not required		
5	Manu	Manu	Dhalai	1984		Less than half acre	Yes	Department Land	Not required		
6	Dekhin Dharmanagar (Hrishyamukh)	Dekhin Dharmanagar (Hrishyamukh)	South Tripura	2002		4 Kani	Yes	Revenue Khas Land	Not required		
7	Rajnagar	Rajnagar	South Tripura	2001		Half acre	Yes	Revenue Khas land	Not required		
8	Saraspur	Saraspur	North Tripura	2004		0.8 acre	Yes	Land belongs to Revenue Department	Not required		
9	Panisagar	Panisagar	North Tripura	1997		0.71 acre	Yes	Government land transfer to department	Not required		
10	Dhigalbag	Dhigalbag	North Tripura	2010		0.6 acre	Yes	Private land (purchased through negotiated settlement)	Not required		
11	Damcherra	Damcherra	North Tripura	2012		1.37 acre	Yes	Private land (purchased through negotiated settlement)	Not required		

No.	Substation Name	Name of Village	Name of District	Year of Establishment	Activities to be undertaken under the project	Approximate area of the substation	Support of local people while finalizing the substation site	Ownership of land prior to construction	Land Acquisition Required	Impact on IR	Remarks
12	Chaumanu	Chaumanu	Dhalai	2011	foundations (if required) • Erection including testing and commissioning including replacement of 33 kV LA, VCB, transformers etc. • Laying, drawing, termination of 11 kV and LT power and control cables and • Dismantling and removal of all required equipment/ structures/ foundations (if required)/ cables etc. and handing over at site or to designated TSECL warehouse		Yes	Government land transfer to department	Not required		
13	Jolaibari	Jolaibari	South Tripura	2007		0.8 acre	Yes	Private land (Purchased through negotiated settlement)	Not required		
14	Aadrsha colony	Aadrsha colony	Agartala	2006		1 acre	No	Revenue Department land Transfer to Electrical Department	Not required		
15	Netaji Chaumuhani	Netaji Chaumuhani	Agartala	2019		0.25 arce	No	NSRCC Land transfer to Electrical Department	Not required		
16	College Tilla	College Tilla	Agartala	1991		0.7 acre	No	Revenue Department land Transfer to Electrical Department	Not required		
17	Mandwi	Mandwi	West Tripura	2011		2 acre	Yes	Revenue Department land Transfer to Electrical Department	Not required		
18	Takarjala	Takarjala	Sepahijala	2004		15 gonda	Yes	Revenue Department land Transfer to Electrical Department	Not required		

Table A2.2: Substations- Detailed Due Diligence Findings on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

No.	Name of Substation	Name of Village	Name of Tehsil/ Mandal	Name of District/region	Year of Establishment	Approximate area of SS	Land ownership prior to construction of SS	If private land, has the land been forcefully acquired or mutually purchased or voluntarily donated?	Was there support of local people while finalizing the SS site?	Who decided the compensation rate project authority or together?	How long did it take to complete the entire land acquisition process?	Any Suggestion (any complaints or positive feedback regarding the existing substation)
1	Rangrung	Rangrung	Kailasahar	Unakoti/North	2012	0.4 acre	Land belongs to Tea estate and donated for sub station	Land donated by Tea Estate	Yes	Land belongs to Tea estate and donated for sub station	Between 6-12 Months to complete entire land acquisition process	Requirements: Wall fencing Drinking water Fire safety First aid Staff quarter Security guard with guard room All breaker needs to be changed battery bank with charger
2	Kailasahar	Kailasahar	Kailasahar	Unakoti/North	2017	0.66 acre	Land belongs to Government Education department	No	Yes	Government to Department land transfer	1 year to complete the entire land acquisition process	
3	Capital Complex	Capital Complex		Agartala	2009	1 kani	Government land transfer to department	No		Government to Department land transfer		
4	East Chandigarh	East Chandigarh	Malagarh	Sepahijala	2003	4000 square feet	land belongs to Revenue Department prior to construction of substation	No		Revenue land transfer to department	1 year to complete the entire land acquisition process	Breaker needs to be changed Upgradation of substation and line

No.	Name of Substation	Name of Village	Name of Tehsil/ Mandal	Name of District/region	Year of Establishment	Approximate area of SS	Land ownership prior to construction of SS	If private land, has the land been forcefully acquired or mutually purchased or voluntarily donated?	Was there support of local people while finalizing the SS site?	Who decided the compensation rate project authority or together?	How long did it take to complete the entire land acquisition process?	Any Suggestion (any complaints or positive feedback regarding the existing substation)
5	Manu	Manu	Manu	Dhalai/North	1984	Less than half acre	Department Land	No	Yes	Department Land		Need New transformer
6	Dekhin Dharmanagar (Hrishyamukh)	Dekhin Dharmanagar (Hrishyamukh)	Hrishamukh	South Tripura/South	2002	4 Kani	Revenue Khas Land	No	Yes	Revenue Khas Land		Required Boundary wall Staff quarter needs repairing
7	Rajnagar	Rajnagar	Rajnagar	South Tripura/South	2001	half acre	Revenue Khas Land	No	Yes		2-3 months to complete the entire land acquisition process	Required boundary wall for substation Light required during night at gate Security guard required for substation Need first aid kit Repairing of damaged quarter
8	Saraspur	Saraspur	Kadamtala	North Tripura/North	2004	0.8 acre	Government Revenue Department land	No	Yes	Revenue Department land	1 year to complete the entire land acquisition process	Required Boundary wall Separate ladies' toilet
9	Panisagar	Panisagar	Panisagar	North Tripura/North	1997	0.71 acre	Government land transfer to department	No	Yes	Revenue Department land	1 year to complete the entire land acquisition process	Light facility in yard area Toilet facility in control room

No.	Name of Substation	Name of Village	Name of Tehsil/ Mandal	Name of District/region	Year of Establishment	Approximate area of SS	Land ownership prior to construction of SS	If private land, has the land been forcefully acquired or mutually purchased or voluntarily donated?	Was there support of local people while finalizing the SS site?	Who decided the compensation rate project authority or together?	How long did it take to complete the entire land acquisition process?	Any Suggestion (any complaints or positive feedback regarding the existing substation)
10	Dhigalbag	Dhigalbag	Dharmanagar Muncipal area	North Tripura/North	2010	0.6 acre	Private land	Purchase through negotiated settlement	Yes	Compensation decided after negotiation		Required grilled boundary wall Required first aid kit
11	Damcherra	Damcherra	Damcherra Rural Development	North Tripura/North	2012	1.37 acre	Private land	Purchase through negotiated settlement	Yes	Revenue department and project authority decided the compensation	1 year to complete the entire land acquisition process	Required Staff quarter Need improved drainage system in substation
12	Chaumanu	Chaumanu	Chaumanu RD Block	Dhalai	2011		Government land transfer to department	No	Yes	Revenue department and project authority decided the compensation	3 years to complete the entire land acquisition process	Required Battery and lighting in yard area Repairing of Damaged control room Need first aid kit
13	Jolaibari	Jolaibari	Jolaibari	South Tripura/South	2007	0.8 acre	Private land	Purchase through negotiated settlement	Yes	Compensation decided after negotiation	1 year to complete the entire land acquisition process	Required Boundary wall Requirement of Safety shoes, Gloves, Fast aid kit and helmet
14	Aadrsha colony	Aadrsha colony	Dukali	Agartala/Pratapgarh	2006	1 acre	Revenue Department land Transfer to Electrical Department	No	No	Revenue Department land Transfer to Electrical Department	1 year to complete the entire land acquisition process	Required Safety Gears First aid kit Required Gravelling in yard area

No.	Name of Substation	Name of Village	Name of Tehsil/ Mandal	Name of District/region	Year of Establishment	Approximate area of SS	Land ownership prior to construction of SS	If private land, has the land been forcefully acquired or mutually purchased or voluntarily donated?	Was there support of local people while finalizing the SS site?	Who decided the compensation rate project authority or together?	How long did it take to complete the entire land acquisition process?	Any Suggestion (any complaints or positive feedback regarding the existing substation)
15	Netaji Chaumuhani	Netaji Chaumuhani	Agartala	Agartala/ Pratapgarh	2019	0.25 arce	NSRCC Land transfer to Electrical Department	No	No	NSRCC and Electrical Department together decided the compensation	2 years to complete the entire land acquisition process	Required Safety Gears and first aid kit
16	College Tilla	College Tilla	Agartala Sadar	Agartala/ Pratapgarh	1991	0.7 acre	Revenue Department land Transfer to Electrical Department	No	No	Revenue Department land Transfer to Electrical Department		Required Safety Gears and first aid kit
17	Mandwi	Mandwi	Mandwi Road	West Tripura/West	2011	2 acre	Revenue Department land Transfer to Electrical Department	No	Yes	Revenue Department land Transfer to Electrical Department	1 year to complete the entire land acquisition process	Required Safety Gears and first aid kit
18	Takarjala	Takarjala	Takarjala	Sepahijala/ West	2004	15 gonda	Revenue Department land Transfer to Electrical Department	No	Yes	Government to Department land transfer		Required Staff quarter Guard room Building is too old and required repairing

E. Due Diligence Findings on Sample Distribution Lines

5. With regard to distribution line components, there will be no land acquisition or physical displacement due to the construction of new 33/11 kV low tensions distribution lines and upgrading and replacement of existing lines. The corridor of new 33/11 kV low tension distribution lines will mostly follow the existing right-of-way along the national highway/village road/municipal road. In some places the new 33/11 kV low tension distribution lines will pass near the houses. However, these lines will not pass over the residential buildings and will not pass within the safety parameter from the nearby house. The Feeder lines will not pass over any religious or cultural properties. In a few places along the village road and municipal road there may be agricultural land and most of these lands are within the ROW of the existing road. In case of any private agricultural land along the corridor, the impact can be avoided by minor change in route alignment or if not avoided then the losses will be compensated. Moreover, construction will be undertaken during the lean period to avoid damage to the standing crops. There are some trees along the roadside which may be affected especially along the village road/ municipal road. Attempt will be made to avoid the private trees by minor change in route alignment.

6. The upgrading and replacement work will be done in the existing lines as most of the work includes conversion to Aerial bunched cable and Covered Conductor. Hence there will be no impact on land, tree, and other productive assets. In a few places along the village road and municipal road there may be agricultural land and crops. The upgrading and replacement work will be done during the lean period to avoid damage to the standing crops. The impacts on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement of each feeder are summarized in Table A2.3.

7. The project components fall under the sixth scheduled area in Tripura state. There will be no land acquisition or physical displacement due to the construction of new 33/11 kV low tension distribution lines and upgrading and replacement of existing lines. The project has been welcomed by the tribal people and there is no involuntary land acquisition or resettlement impact. The project's intervention is general in nature to strengthen the electricity distribution system; therefore, no adverse impacts are foreseen in the tribal people and community. The project has engaged with the stakeholders of tribal communities in the planning stage.

Table A2.3: Feeder- Summary Findings on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

No.	Feeder Name	Length (km)	Villages under alignment	Name of District	Activities to be undertaken under the project	Type of area along the corridor	Ownership of land	Feeder passing over residential or religious or cultural properties	Feeder passing near houses or buildings	Trees to be cut along the corridor	Impact on IR
1	Pecharthala	16	Baghaichooda, Nabinchhada, Dolubadi, Agnipara, Laxmanchhara, Pechatar		• Construction of new 33/11 kV low tension (LT) distribution lines • Upgrading and replacement of existing lines	All along the proposed national highway	Government/ National highway	No	No nearby building	Not required	-The construction of new 33/11 kV LT distribution lines will largely follow existing right-of-way along the national highway/road/ municipal road. There will be no impact on loss of land or damage to property. In some places, it may affect road side trees. -The upgrading & replacement work will be done in the existing lines, thus no impact on land, tree and other productive assets.
2	Collegetilla to Agartala grid 79 Tilla	7	Chandrapur Road, Laddu Chowmuni Road, Jamtala Road, Sarkar Para, Auxilium School, SDO Chowmani and 79 Tilla	Agartala		Agriculture land and along the road	Private/ Government	No	Yes, in Chandrapur area feeder ling passing near the houses or building	There are some trees along the road which may require cutting/ trimming	
3	Rampur Subsatation to Badharghat Substation	8	Rampur, Joypur, Gujaria, Charipara, Panchmukh and Badharghat	Agartala		Agriculture land and along the road	Private/Government	No	No nearby building	There are some trees along the road which may require cutting/ trimming	
4	Milan Chakra Feeder Stadium subsatation to CNG Station	2.5	Badharghat, Siddhi Aashram, Aadarsh Colony and Milan Chakarar	Agartala		All along the proposed national highway	Government/ National highway	No	No nearby building	Not required	
5	Raima Feeder Stadium Subsation to Doordarshan	2.1	Badharghat, Police Hospital Road and stadium link road	Agartala		Along the road	Government/ Municipal Corporation	No	No nearby building	There are some trees along the road which may require cutting/ trimming	
6	Adarsha Colony Substation to College tilla Subsation	3.5	Bonkumari, Jogendra Nagar and Collegetilla	Agartala		All along the proposed municipal corporation road	Government/ Municipal Corporation	No	No nearby building	There are some trees along the road which may require cutting/ trimming	

No.	Feeder Name	Length (km)	Villages under alignment	Name of District	Activities to be undertaken under the project	Type of area along the corridor	Ownership of land	Feeder passing over residential or religious or cultural properties	Feeder passing near houses or buildings	Trees to be cut along the corridor	Impact on IR
7	Joloibari Subsatation to Pailok Feeder	6.5	Ram Thakur Para, South Joulaipara, Baido Para, Sagar Deva, Shyam Sunder Para, Thakur Cherra, Sachiram	South Tripura		Agriculture area along the village road	Private/ Government	No	In a few places it passes near the houses.	There are some trees along the road which may require cutting/ trimming	
8	Gamaitilla to Kalyanpur	22	Gamaitilla, Teliamura, Jagarnath Bari, Mohar Chora, Kamal Nagar and kalyanpur	Khowai		All along the proposed national highway	Government/ National highway	No	No nearby building	Not required	

APPENDIX 3: CONSULTATIONS DETAILS WITH NON-TTAADC VILLAGES

Consultation Details In Non-TTAADC Villages (Distribution Components)

S. No	**01**
Village	Chawmanu
Have you heard about the Project or Do you have any information about the project	Some are aware of the project little bit, and some do not have any idea of the project. But none having full idea of the project.
What is your opinion about this Project	Project is good for our society and nearby villages as well as for the State.
Do you support this Project	Yes, we will support this project as the project will bring development for our area and for the State.
Are all houses electrified and if yes then what is average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption	Yes, all houses are electrified, average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption is 15-18 hours
Number of Household population of the village tribal composition	-
What is the composition of people in the village Name of the Tribe Name of the Subtribe What is the common language What is the official language Are their non-tribal households if yes name and percentage What is the general occupation	Bengali and Tribal are living in this area and tribes are 30% General occupation are agriculture, labour, service etc Tripuri, Chakama, Devburma and Riang Common language are, Tripuri, Chakama, Bangala, Riang yes there are non-tribal household Bengali approximate H12
Are there industrial units on the village and surrounding and if yes please mention the name	No
What are the general economic activities in the area	Agriculture, daily labour, business and service are the economic activities in the area
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Major crop is Paddy, cultivated 1 crop in a year
Do you face any problem regarding current electric supply as far as home connection is concerned	Yes, they have issues with current electric supply, as the supply is not regular and there are power cuts very often and its worse during rainy season due to rain and storm.
Do you think that the project is necessary	yes, project is necessary as the proposed project can help improve the power supply with developed and sustainable electricity supply even during rainy season.
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	The height of the electric pole Should be more because its generally touch the trees, Tree cutting should be avoided to protect environment etc. Safety also important.
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	The height of the electric pole should be more than the existing poles and tree cutting should be avoided.

The project is about rehabilitation of new substation without land acquisition and replacement of 33kv and 11kv distribution lines. While the project will not acquire any land some of the lines may pass through the agriculture field do you have any objection? If yes, then describe	Implementation of project should be done to avoid any loss of crops or acquisition of land. Where people are cultivation in forest and government land in some instances. In case of damage to such property, people should be cash compensation and some livelihood opportunity should be created for the affected people or the area.
Do you expect any kind of compensation If there is loss of land or crops or trees (which is minimal)? In general, no such compensation is paid in Tripura for distribution project because it is for providing better electricity to the people, please suggest your views.	We are expecting cash compensation in case of damage of crops during construction. Livelihood generating activities should be taken care by the Government for our areas as we are very poor people.
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land acquisition	we are expecting cash compensation in case of land acquisition of common areas used by the villagers (cultivation in forest and govt land) as well as Livelihood for income generation for both men and women.
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 Other (Specify)	Community health and safety. Work should be implemented with proper safety norms. Trees shouldn't be cut, crops shouldn't be damaged, common areas used by the community should be avoided. Modern technology should be used at the time of execution of the project.
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	People will get regular electricity supply due to the project which will help their children to get more time to study, will help existing small and medium scale industries to run smoothly, can expand, new opportunities, some business opportunity may come up, irrigation system will improve etc Power cut may not occur during rainy season etc..
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	As such no negative impact but may be environmental issues like tree cutting, noise and water pollution during construction stage.
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	Safety during construction and operation. High poles, new wires, boundary walls for the sub stations, connecting roads, streetlight near the structure, shouldn't be in residential area for safety of humans and animals.
How long have you been living in this area	More than 100 years
Are there any local NGO or CBOs, if yes then mention the name and nature of work they do	No
Would you support and participate during the implementation of project	Yes, we will support and participate if asked by the Government or required any point of time. This should be implemented faster.
Any other suggestions if any	Old systems should be completely replaced, and good and quality materials should be used.

S. No	**02**
Village	Khas Rang Para Mandwi
Have you heard about the Project or Do you have any information about the project	It's kind of fifty: fifty. Some are aware of the project little bit, and some do not have any idea of the project. But none having full idea of the project.
What is your opinion about this Project	Project is good for our society and nearby villages
Do you support this Project	Yes, we will support this project
Are all houses electrified and if yes then what is average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption	No all house is not electrified, average 15-18 hours power supply
Number of Household population of the village tribal composition	Approximate 85-90 Household Population of the village is approximate 600 Tribal composition is only devburma 100%
What is the composition of people in the village Name of the Tribe Name of the Subtribe What is the common language What is the official language Are their non-tribal households if yes name and percentage What is the general occupation	Tribal people are living in this village Devburma Common language is Kokborok and Bengali Bengali is official language No there is not any non-tribal household except 1 Muslim house General occupation is agriculture, labour, service and business
Are there industrial units on the village and surrounding and if yes please mention the name	No
What are the general economic activities in the area	Agriculture, Labour, Business and service are economic activities in the area
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Major crop is Paddy, cultivated 1 crop in a year
Do you face any problem regarding current electric supply as far as home connection is concerned	Power cuts, irregular supply etc.
Do you think that the project is necessary	yes, project is necessary
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	Issue is about old electric pole and wire which are generally broke down
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Change all old pole and wire due to which problem occurs. Safety measures to protect humans and animals from the accident.

The project is about rehabilitation of new substation without land acquisition and replacement of 33kv and 11kv distribution lines. While the project will not acquire any land some of the lines may pass through the agriculture field do you have any objection? if yes, then describe	Implementation of project should be done in off season, so they do not have to face loss of crops due to project and if project done during season than they should give compensation to the loss of crops
Do you expect any kind of compensation If there is loss of land or crops or trees (which is minimal)? In general, no such compensation is paid in Tripura for distribution project because it is for providing better electricity to the people, please suggest your views.	we are expecting cash compensation in case of damage of crops during construction. If government won't pay compensation, then implementation of project should be done in off season
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land acquisition	we are expecting cash compensation in case of land acquisition
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 Other (Specify)	Both safety and Agricultural production.
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	People will get regular electricity supply due to the project
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	No negative impact
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	Safety during construction and operation.
How long have you been living in this area	More than 200 years
Are there any local NGO or CBOs, if yes then mention the name and nature of work they do	No
Would you support and participate during the implementation of project	Yes, we will support
Any other suggestions if any	The work process implementation should be faster. Safety measures should be taken seriously, Villagers should be informed from time to time on the progress.

S. No	**03**
Village	College Tilla
Have you heard about the Project or Do you have any information about the project	Yes, some of us have heard about the project, it will be a good project for the area.
What is your opinion about this Project	Project is good for our area after implemented it will help good power supply.
Do you support this Project	Yes, we will support this project whole heartedly.
Are all houses electrified and if yes then what is average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption	Yes, all houses are electrified, average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption is15 to 18 hours

Number of Household population of the village tribal composition	Approximate 1000-1200 Household Population of the area is around 8000 Chakama, Tripuri, Devburma is living here
What is the composition of people in the village Name of the Tribe Name of the Subtribe What is the common language What is the official language Are their non-tribal households if yes name and percentage What is the general occupation	Bengali, Tripuri and Chakma people living in this area Bengali, Kokbarok and English are common language Bengali and English are official language General occupation are service, Business, labour
Are there industrial units on the village and surrounding and if yes please mention the name	Yes, Agro- based, Wood based, Rubber, Plastic and petrol based industrial units in this area, they are mostly small and medium scale industries. This project will help such industries to expand, and new industry might come here to set up.
What are the general economic activities in the area	General economic activities are Service, Labour and Business, agriculture, forest products, carpentry, small household products for markets etc.
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Major crop is Paddy, cultivated 1 crop in a year
Do you face any problem regarding current electric supply as far as home connection is concerned	Power supply, power cuts during rainy season and storm etc.
Do you think that the project is necessary	Yes, project is necessary Because in rainy season electric poles are broke down due to storm
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	The main issue is about the implementation of project timing because it is college and university area
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Work may be done on night to avoid power cutting during daytime.
The project is about rehabilitation of new substation without land acquisition and replacement of 33kv and 11kv distribution lines. While the project will not acquire any land some of the lines may pass through the agriculture field do you have any objection? if yes, then describe	Implementation of project should be done in off season, so they do not have to face loss of crops due to project and if project done during season than they should give compensation to the loss of crops
Do you expect any kind of compensation If there is loss of land or crops or trees (which is minimal)? In general, no such compensation is paid in Tripura for distribution project because it is for providing better electricity to the people, please suggest your views.	Cash compensation.
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land acquisition	Cash Compensation.

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 Other (Specify)	-
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Power cut may not be happened during rainy season
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	No negative impact
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	Safety during construction and operation.
How long have you been living in this area	More than 50 years
Are there any local NGO or CBOs, if yes then mention the name and nature of work they do	Do not Know
Would you support and participate during the implementation of project	Yes, people will support and participate during the implementation of project
Any other suggestions if any	The work process implements at nighttime because in daytime this area is crowded with students

S. No	**04**
Village	Ram Thakar Para
Have you heard about the Project or Do you have any information about the project	Yes, we heard about the project
What is your opinion about this Project	Implementation of this project is very important for this village as well as nearby village
Do you support this Project	Yes, we will support this project
Are all houses electrified and if yes then what is average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption	Yes, all houses are electrified, average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption is 15-18 hours
Number of Household population of the village tribal composition	Approximate 350 Household Population of the village is approximate 950-1000 "Mokh" Tribal are living in this village
What is the composition of people in the village Name of the Tribe Name of the Subtribe What is the common language What is the official language Are their non-tribal households if yes name and percentage What is the general occupation	It has 85% Bengali and 15% tribal in this village Name of tribe is Mokh Common and official language is Bangla yes there is nontribal household approximate 85% General occupation is Agriculture, Business and Service
Are there industrial units on the village and surrounding and if yes please mention the name	Ice cream, Rice mill, Led bulb industrial units on the village and surrounding area
What are the general economic activities in the area	General economic activities are Agriculture, Service, Labour and Business

What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Major crop is Paddy, cultivated 1 crop in a year
Do you face any problem regarding current electric supply as far as home connection is concerned	Yes, we are facing lots of problem regarding current electric supply as far as home connection is concerned
Do you think that the project is necessary	Yes, project is necessary
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	Main issue is load shedding and in rainy season wires broken down due to Strom
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	if possible, make it underground or cover the wire
The project is about rehabilitation of new substation without land acquisition and replacement of 33kv and 11kv distribution lines. While the project will not acquire any land some of the lines may pass through the agriculture field do you have any objection? if yes, then describe	Implementation of project should be done in off season, so they do not have to face loss of crops due to project and if project done during season than they should give compensation to the loss of crops
Do you expect any kind of compensation If there is loss of land or crops or trees (which is minimal)? In general, no such compensation is paid in Tripura for distribution project because it is for providing better electricity to the people, please suggest your views.	No, we do not expect any kind of compensation because no crops will damage in this area
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land acquisition	we are expecting cash compensation in case of land acquisition
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 Other (Specify)	Community health and safety. Work should be implemented with proper safety norms.
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Due to implementation of project power cut may decrease
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	Some trees may be cut due to this project which will harm our environment
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	IF possible, make it underground because there is lots of plantation in our area, which might damage due to poles and wires
How long have you been living in this area	More than 150 years
Are there any local NGO or CBOs, if yes then mention the name and nature of work they do	Yes, there is NGO or CBOs name "TRML" block base is working they provide small loan to women
Would you support and participate during the implementation of project	Yes, people will support and participate during the implementation of project
Any other suggestions if any	Poor tribals who can’t pay the electricity bills should be provided free supply.

S. No	**05**
Village	Kailasahar
Have you heard about the Project or Do you have any information about the project	Few People heard about the project.
What is your opinion about this Project	People belief that it will improve the power supply in the area
Do you support this Project	Yes, we will support this project
Are all houses electrified and if yes then what is average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption	Yes, all houses are electrified, average house of electricity per day for domestic consumption is 18-20 hours
Number of Household population of the village tribal composition	2000-2500 Household Population is around 1 lac 30%- Riang, Debburma, Dalang, Khasia, Jamatiya
What is the composition of people in the village Name of the Tribe Name of the Subtribe What is the common language What is the official language Are their non-tribal households if yes name and percentage What is the general occupation	40% Muslim Common language- Kokburok, Bengali, Hindi, English General Occupation is Agriculture, Labour, Business and service
Are there industrial units on the village and surrounding and if yes please mention the name	No
What are the general economic activities in the area	Agriculture, Labour, Business and service are economic activities in the area
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Major crop is Paddy, cultivated 1 crop in a year
Do you face any problem regarding current electric supply as far as home connection is concerned	Yes, having problem during rainy season, too much power cut during that time
Do you think that the project is necessary	Yes, project is necessary due to this power cut will improve during summer and rainy season
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	No issue
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Change all old pole and wire due to which problem occurs.
The project is about rehabilitation of new substation without land acquisition and replacement of 33kv and 11kv distribution lines. While the project will not acquire any land some of the lines may pass through the agriculture field do you have any objection? if yes, then describe	Implementation of project should be done in off season, so they do not have to face loss of crops due to project and if project done during season than they should give compensation to the loss of crops

Do you expect any kind of compensation If there is loss of land or crops or trees (which is minimal)? In general, no such compensation is paid in Tripura for distribution project because it is for providing better electricity to the people, please suggest your views.	we are expecting cash compensation in case of damage of crops during construction. If government will not pay compensation, then implementation of project should be done in off season
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land acquisition	we are expecting cash compensation in case of land acquisition
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 Other (Specify)	Both safety and Agricultural production.
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Students will be able to study properly and able to concentrate more, if there is no power cut during summer, rainy season and in nights, drinking water facility will be available to all without power cut
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	No negative impact
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	Approach road with streetlight to meet emergencies, proper fencing for safety and security for humans and animals.
How long have you been living in this area	More than 150 years
Are there any local NGO or CBOs, if yes then mention the name and nature of work they do	Yes, there is NGO like Pushpraaj Club- work for public welfare, during corona pandemic they provide ambulance assistance to needful Reliance Club- Provide medical help to the needful
Would you support and participate during the implementation of project	Yes, people will support and participate during the implementation of project
Any other suggestions if any	Implementation of project should be done without damaging of crops

S. No	**06**
Village	Rangrung
Have you heard about the Project or Do you have any information about the project	Few People heard about the project.
What is your opinion about this Project	In favour of the project, people believe it will improve the capacity of the substation and power supply in the village
Do you support this Project	Yes, we will support this project
Are all houses electrified and if yes then what is average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption	98% houses are electrified and average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption is 18-20 hours

Number of Household population of the village tribal composition	700-800 Household 2000-2500 Population
What is the composition of people in the village Name of the Tribe Name of the Subtribe What is the common language What is the official language Are their non-tribal households if yes name and percentage What is the general occupation	Name of tribe Munda, Soutal, Urang Common language is Bengali Official language is Bengali
Are there industrial units on the village and surrounding and if yes please mention the name	It is a Tea Estate area and maximum people work in this estate
What are the general economic activities in the area	It is a Tea Estate area and maximum people work in this estate
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Major crop is Paddy, cultivated 1 crop in a year
Do you face any problem regarding current electric supply as far as home connection is concerned	They are having issue with the bill but having no issue with the current electric supply as far as home connection is concerned
Do you think that the project is necessary	Yes, it will upgrade the substation and it will decrease the chances of accident with kids and animal near the substation
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	No issue
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	-
The project is about rehabilitation of new substation without land acquisition and replacement of 33kv and 11kv distribution lines. While the project will not acquire any land some of the lines may pass through the agriculture field do you have any objection? if yes, then describe	Implementation of project should be done in off season, so they do not have to face loss of crops due to project and if project done during season than they should give compensation to the loss of crops
Do you expect any kind of compensation If there is loss of land or crops or trees (which is minimal)? In general, no such compensation is paid in Tripura for distribution project because it is for providing better electricity to the people, please suggest your views.	we are expecting cash compensation in case of damage of crops during construction. If government will not pay compensation, then implementation of project should be done in off season
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land acquisition	we are expecting cash compensation in case of land acquisition
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 Other (Specify)	Both safety and Agricultural production.

What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Due to implementation of project power cut may decrease
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	No negative impact
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	Project should be implemented during off season, that will not impact the crops
How long have you been living in this area	More than 150 years
Are there any local NGO or CBOs, if yes then mention the name and nature of work they do	No
Would you support and participate during the implementation of project	Yes, people will support and participate during the implementation of project
Any other suggestions if any	At present substation has no boundary wall due to which animals get near to the transformer and got killed, if boundary wall will be built around the substation than these misshaping will not occur in future

S. No	**07**
Village	East Chandigarh
Have you heard about the Project or Do you have any information about the project	Yes, we heard about the project
What is your opinion about this Project	In favour of the project, people believe it will improve the capacity of the substation and power supply in the village
Do you support this Project	Yes, we will support this project
Are all houses electrified and if yes then what is average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption	98% houses are electrified and average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption is 18-20 hours
Number of Household population of the village tribal composition	Approximate 15000 Household Approximate 40000 Population
What is the composition of people in the village Name of the Tribe Name of the Subtribe What is the common language What is the official language Are their non-tribal households if yes name and percentage What is the general occupation	Name of tribe Tripuri, Murasing, Notaia, Debburma Common language Kokburok, Bengali Official language bangali
Are there industrial units on the village and surrounding and if yes please mention the name	Mineral water, Tiles and handicraft industrial units on the village and surrounding area
What are the general economic activities in the area	Agriculture, Labour, Business and service are economic activities in the area
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Major crop is Paddy, cultivated 1 crop in a year

Do you face any problem regarding current electric supply as far as home connection is concerned	No
Do you think that the project is necessary	Yes, project is necessary due to this power cut will improve during summer and rainy season
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	No issue
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Change all old pole and wire due to which problem occurs.
The project is about rehabilitation of new substation without land acquisition and replacement of 33kv and 11kv distribution lines. While the project will not acquire any land some of the lines may pass through the agriculture field do you have any objection? if yes, then describe	Implementation of project should be done in off season, so they do not have to face loss of crops due to project and if project done during season than they should give compensation to the loss of crops
Do you expect any kind of compensation If there is loss of land or crops or trees (which is minimal)? In general, no such compensation is paid in Tripura for distribution project because it is for providing better electricity to the people, please suggest your views.	we are expecting cash compensation in case of damage of crops during construction. If government will not pay compensation, then implementation of project should be done in off season
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land acquisition	we are expecting cash compensation in case of land acquisition
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 Other (Specify)	Both safety and Agricultural production.
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Power cut may not be happened during rainy season
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	No negative impact
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	Project should be implemented during off season, that will not impact the crops
How long have you been living in this area	More than 200 years
Are there any local NGO or CBOs, if yes then mention the name and nature of work they do	No
Would you support and participate during the implementation of project	Yes, people will support and participate during the implementation of project
Any other suggestions if any	Implementation of project should be done without damaging of crops

S. No	**08**
Village	Rajnagar

Have you heard about the Project or Do you have any information about the project	Yes, we heard about the project
What is your opinion about this Project	In favour of the project, people believe it will improve the capacity of the substation and power supply in the village
Do you support this Project	Yes, we will support this project
Are all houses electrified and if yes then what is average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption	95% houses are electrified and average hours of electricity per day for domestic consumption is 18-20 hours
Number of Household population of the village tribal composition	
What is the composition of people in the village Name of the Tribe Name of the Subtribe What is the common language What is the official language Are their non-tribal households if yes name and percentage What is the general occupation	Name of tribe Mog, Reiang, Tripuri, Munda, Debburma Common language- Bengali Official language- Bengali Composition - 20% General, 80% OBC
Are there industrial units on the village and surrounding and if yes please mention the name	Rice mill, Ice cream, Brick factory and small welding units on the village and surrounding area
What are the general economic activities in the area	Agriculture, Labour, Business and service are economic activities in the area
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Major crop is Paddy, and it is cultivated during rainy season only
Do you face any problem regarding current electric supply as far as home connection is concerned	No
Do you think that the project is necessary	Yes, project is necessary due to this power cut will improve during summer and rainy season
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	No issue
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Change all old pole and wire due to which problem occurs.
The project is about rehabilitation of new substation without land acquisition and replacement of 33kv and 11kv distribution lines. While the project will not acquire any land some of the lines may pass through the agriculture field do you have any objection? if yes, then describe	Implementation of project should be done in off season, so they do not have to face loss of crops due to project and if project done during season than they should give compensation to the loss of crops
Do you expect any kind of compensation If there is loss of land or crops or trees (which is minimal)? In general, no such compensation is paid in Tripura for distribution project because it is for providing better electricity to the people, please suggest your views.	we are expecting cash compensation in case of damage of crops during construction. If government will not pay compensation, then implementation of project should be done in off season
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land acquisition	we are expecting cash compensation in case of land acquisition

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 Other (Specify)	Both safety and Agricultural production.
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	It will improve the day to day domestic and business activities
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	No negative impact
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	Project should be implemented during off season, that will not impact the crops
How long have you been living in this area	Since 1960
Are there any local NGO or CBOs, if yes then mention the name and nature of work they do	SHG working Jai baba Lok Nath
Would you support and participate during the implementation of project	Yes, people will support and participate during the implementation of project
Any other suggestions if any	Implementation of project should be done without damaging of crops

PARTICIPANTS DETAILS

S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation
Name of Village- Chaumanu					
1	Subhankar Chakama	45	M	Secondary	Service
2	Renu Da Tripura	34	M	Secondary	Service
3	TustaRam Reang	40	M	Metric	Service
4	Chandra Kishor Tripura	35	M	Graduate	Service
Name of Village- Khasrang para Mandwi					
1	Sanjib Debburam	36	M		Service
2	Vikash Debburma	42	M		Labour
3	Dilip Debburama	35	M		Labour
4	Samir Debburama	40	M		Operator
5	Samir Debburama	35	M		Labour
Name of Village- College Tilla					
1	Biswajeet Saha	41	M	Metric	Service
2	Nirmal Chandra Deb	54	M	Secondary	Service
3	Bishu Debburma	47	M	Metric	Service
4	Gopal Dhanuk	35	M	Secondary	Service
5	Hiralal Munda	53	M	Secondary	Service
6	Sanju Rupini	34	M	Secondary	Service
Name of Village-Ram Thakur Para Jolaibari					
1	Rajib Pal	34	M	Higher Secondary	Driver
2	Subrata Biswas	38	M	Graduate	Teacher
3	Dipak Kantisarkar	57	M	Metric	Contractor
4	Minti Mamo	48	F	Middle	Housewife
5	Gita Nama	59	F	Middle	Housewife
6	Sita Pal	64	F	Secondary	Housewife
Name of Village-Kailasahar					
1	Utpal Choudhary	48	M	BA	Contractor
2	Sriniwas Pal	46	M	Metric	Business
3	Jayeshwar Malakar	51	M	Metric	Labour
4	Rajat Kalidas	42	M	Secondary	Business
5	Makan Debburma	56	M	Middle	Labour
6	Tonu Babu Singh	61	M	Middle	Labour
Name of Village-Rangrung					
1	Sudarshan Sonar	32	M	Middle	Shop
2	Rajesh Ravidas	30	M	Middle	Shop
3	Vimal Ravidas	28	M	Middle	Shop
4	Bisan Ram	29	M	Middle	Labour
5	Prem	45	M	Middle	Labour
6	Dipanshu Singha	31	M	BCA	Technical Job
Name of Village- East Chandigarh					
1	Kishor Devburma	41	M	Middle	Shop

2	Sapan Debnath	18	M	Middle	Shop
3	Dipankar Debnath	32	M	Metric	Shop
Name of Village- Rajnagar					
1	Subash Singh	35	M	Middle	Electrician
2	Sapan Burman	39	M	Metric	Electrician
3	Parikhet Malik	64	M	Primary	Labour

Consultation Photo

Village: Kailasahar


Village: Rangrung


Village: Rajnagar


Village: Malagarh


Village: Dhigalbag

Village: Chaumanu

Village: Collegetilla

Village: Jolaibari

APPENDIX 4: CONSULTATION DETAILS AT TTAADC VILLAGES

CONSULTATION DETAILS IN TTAADC VILLAGES (DISTRIBUTION COMPONENTS)

S. No	**1**
Village	**Manu**
Have you heard about the Project or Do you have any information about the project	Few people of our locality having little information that a new Sub-Station with new transformer will be installed here.
What is your opinion about this Project	We believe that after the upgradation of substation power supply will be improved and load shadding will decrease. That will improve the day-to-day life of local people
Do you support this Project	Yes, most of the people in the village will support the project
Please tell details of various ethnic people Name of the Scheduled Tribe Name of the Subtribe What is the common language What is the official language Are their non-tribal households if yes name and percentage What is the general occupation	Name of tribe- Debburma, Reang, Tripura, Chakma, Marak, Kolai, Rupini, Jamatia, Darlong Common language- Bangali, Reang, Tripuri, Chakma, Marak garo, Kolai, Rupini, Jamatia, Kuki/ Mizo Offical language- Bengali
What is the general economic activities in the area	General Economic activities are Agriculture, daily labour and service
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Major crop is Paddy and cultivated twice in a year
Do people use the state and forest land for their use and if yes then what kind of use	Yes, people use forest land for firewood and other non-timber products.
DO you depend on the forest for your basic livelihood and other needs	Yes, some villagers depend for their livelihood by selling firewood's and other non-timber products.
Do you have access to forest	Yes
What are your main concerns/issues about the project regarding electricity	This will improve regular Power supply, stop load shedding, stop power cuts etc.
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Capacity of the Transformers should be increased for better power supply. Electric poles heigh should be increased. Locals should get some work in this project.
Would you volunteer and provide consent to the project	Yes, we volunteer to provide consent to the project and will support the project. Its good for the locality.
Do you expect any kind of compensation If there is loss to crops which is temporary	Yes, we are expecting cash compensation if there is loss to crops, damage to any other assets, commonly used areas etc. Also, if livelihood opportunity can be supported, it will be blessings for poor tribals like us.
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land restrictions	Cash compensation for both loss of crops and land. That will be better for us. For future, livelihood support required from the implementing agencies.

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 Other (Specify)	Might affect our agricultural activities during the implementation of the project. Safety for animals and children, Protect our commonly used area, Loss of trees maybe,
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Regular power supply will help improve whatever irrigation facility we have; it will help children who are student to give more time to study. Will encourage to set up small businesses .
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	We do not see any such negative impact, but there might be tree cutting which is not good for us.
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design	Safety of human and animal should be taken into consideration while designing to minimize accidents. Tree cutting should be avoided.
How long have you been living in this area	More than 150 years
Are there any local NGO or CBOs, if yes then mention the name and nature of work they do	NGO- Longthorai Foundation, Praghydhalai, do help in during natural calamity
Access to the forest land and the use of the forest land(if any)	yes, having access to forest land for wood and animal fodder, firewood collection, agricultural activities etc.
Shortage of water for human consumption, irrigation and how extensive are they?	yes, there is a shortage of drinking water in our locality, few handpump and tube well available in the field. Moderate
Have you been consulted before	No, it is the first-time consultation held with the village people regarding upgradation of substation
Is the consultation useful	yes, people belief that these consultations help to understand what electric department is doing for the improvement of village people day to day life
Would you support the project	Yes, people do support the project
Other suggestions if any	Upgradation of substation should be done on immediate basis which will improve the power supply

S. No	02
Village	Takarjala
Have you heard about the Project or Do you have any information about the project	Yes, we have heard about this project
What is your opinion about this Project	People believe that after the installation of the new structure of the substation, power supply will be better which might help decrease load Shadding. That will be great help for the local people.
Do you support this Project	Yes, we will support the project

Please tell details of various ethnic people Name of the Scheduled Tribe Name of the Subtribe What is the common language What is the official language Are their non-tribal households if yes name and percentage What is the general occupation	Debburma 100% Common language- Bengali Official language- Bengali
What are the general economic activities in the area	General Economic activities are Agriculture, daily labour, and service
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Major crop is Paddy and cultivated once in a year
Do people use the state and forest land for their use and if yes then what kind of use	Yes, people use forest land for firewood and other non-timber products.
DO you depend on the forest for your basic livelihood and other needs	Yes, some villagers depend for their livelihood by selling firewood and other non-timber products.
Do you have access to forest	Yes
What are your main concerns/issues about the project regarding electricity	This will improve regular Power supply
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Capacity of the Transformers should be increased for better power supply.
Would you volunteer and provide consent to the project	Yes, we volunteer to provide consent to the project
Do you expect any kind of compensation If there is loss to crops which is temporary	Yes, we are expecting cash compensation if there is loss to crops
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land restrictions	Cash compensation for both loss of crops and land. That will be better for us.

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 Other (Specify)	Might affect our agricultural activities during the implementation of the project.
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Regular power supply will help improve whatever irrigation facility we have, it will help children who are student to give more time to study, will help small businessman also.
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	It might affect free movement of our domestic animals.
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design	Safety of human and animal should be taken into consideration while designing to minimize accidents.
How long have you been living in this area	More than 300 years
Are there any local NGO or CBOs, if yes then mention the name and nature of work they do	NGO- Radiant Club do social work And SHGs- Help in piggery, Goatry, Fishing and trading
Access to the forest land and the use of the forest land (if any)	yes, having access to forest land for wood and animal fodder
Shortage of water for human consumption, irrigation and how extensive are they?	Yes, shortage of water for drinking and irrigation. Moderate
Have you been consulted before	No
Is the consultation useful	yes, this is useful and at the same time regular information and development should be shared on the proposed project to educate them.
Would you support the project	Yes, people do support the project
Other suggestions if any	Upgradation of substation should be done on immediate basis which will improve the power supply

S. No	03
Village	Damcherra

Have you heard about the Project or Do you have any information about the project	Yes, we have heard about this project
What is your opinion about this Project	If Project will be implemented, will be blessings for us and it will help our area.
Do you support this Project	Yes, we will support the project
Please tell details of various ethnic people Name of the Scheduled Tribe Name of the Subtribe What is the common language What is the official language Are their non-tribal households if yes name and percentage What is the general occupation	Name of tribe- Reang, Mag, Rupini, Halam, Dalang, Debburama, Marak Official language- Bangala 30% non-tribal households
What are the general economic activities in the area	General Economic activities are Agriculture, daily labour, service, and business
What are the major crops and how many crops you cultivate in a year	Major crop is Paddy and cultivated twice in a year
Do people use the state and forest land for their use and if yes then what kind of use	Yes, people use forest land for firewood, other non-timber products and cultivation in some area as well.
DO you depend on the forest for your basic livelihood and other needs	Yes, some villagers depend for their livelihood by selling firewood's and other non-timber products.
Do you have access to forest	Yes
What are your main concerns/issues about the project regarding electricity	This will improve regular Power supply
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Proper care should be taken in hilly areas to put strong poles to avoid mishaps.
Would you volunteer and provide consent to the project	Yes, we volunteer to provide consent to the project
Do you expect any kind of compensation If there is loss to crops which is temporary	Yes, we are expecting cash compensation if there is loss to crops
If you need compensation, what kind of compensation will you be expecting (cash or kind) in case of land restrictions	Cash compensation for both loss of crops and land. That will be better for us.

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 Other (Specify)	Might affect our agricultural activities during the implementation of the project.
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Regular power supply will help improve whatever irrigation facility we have; it will help children who are student to give more time to study.
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	Some of us may lose our agricultural land and residential land.
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design	Tower or pole height should be more
How long have you been living in this area	More than 100 years
Are there any local NGO or CBOs, if yes then mention the name and nature of work they do	Yes, CBOs is available in this area and SHGs group for ladies
Access to the forest land and the use of the forest land (if any)	yes, having access to forest land for wood and animal fodder
Shortage of water for human consumption, irrigation and how extensive are they?	Yes, shortage of water for human consumption. Moderate
Have you been consulted before	No
Is the consultation useful	Yes
Would you support the project	Yes, people do support the project
Other suggestions if any	There is waterlogged in the substation area due to which people face problem to submit bill in the rainy season

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation
Name of Village- Manu					
1	Prashant Nandi	35	M	Metric	Shop
2	Dhruv Burva	25	M	Metric	Business
3	Sapana Rai	47	F	Middle	Service
4	Jeven Majumdar	45	M	Metric	Contractor
5	Alok Paul	32	M	Graduate	Job
6	Ansh Majumdar	37	M	Middle	Driver
Name of Village- Takarjala					
1	Sukhdev Debburma	40	M	Metric	Agriculture
2	Sambhuram Debburma	45	M	Metric	Agriculture
3	Bishnu Kumar Debburma	51	M	Metric	Service
Name of Village- Damcherra					
1	Sukhamani Singh	44	M	Secondary	Business
2	Vimal Sinha	37	M	Middle	Driver
3	R k Shil	40	M	Metric	Service
4	Yasin Ali	30	M	Madarsa	Labour
5	Satyajit Sinha	50	M	Metric	Driver
6	Gourmohan Sinha	63	M	Middle	Chairman
7	Asgar Ali	65	M	Illiterate	Labour
8	Shyamal Sinha	56	M	Secondary	Business
9	Devendro Sinha	54	M	Metric	Labour
10	Prabhat Sinha	49	M	Metric	Contractor
11	Dipankar Nath	32	M	ITI	Service
12	Porenjoy Reang	35	M	Metric	Government job

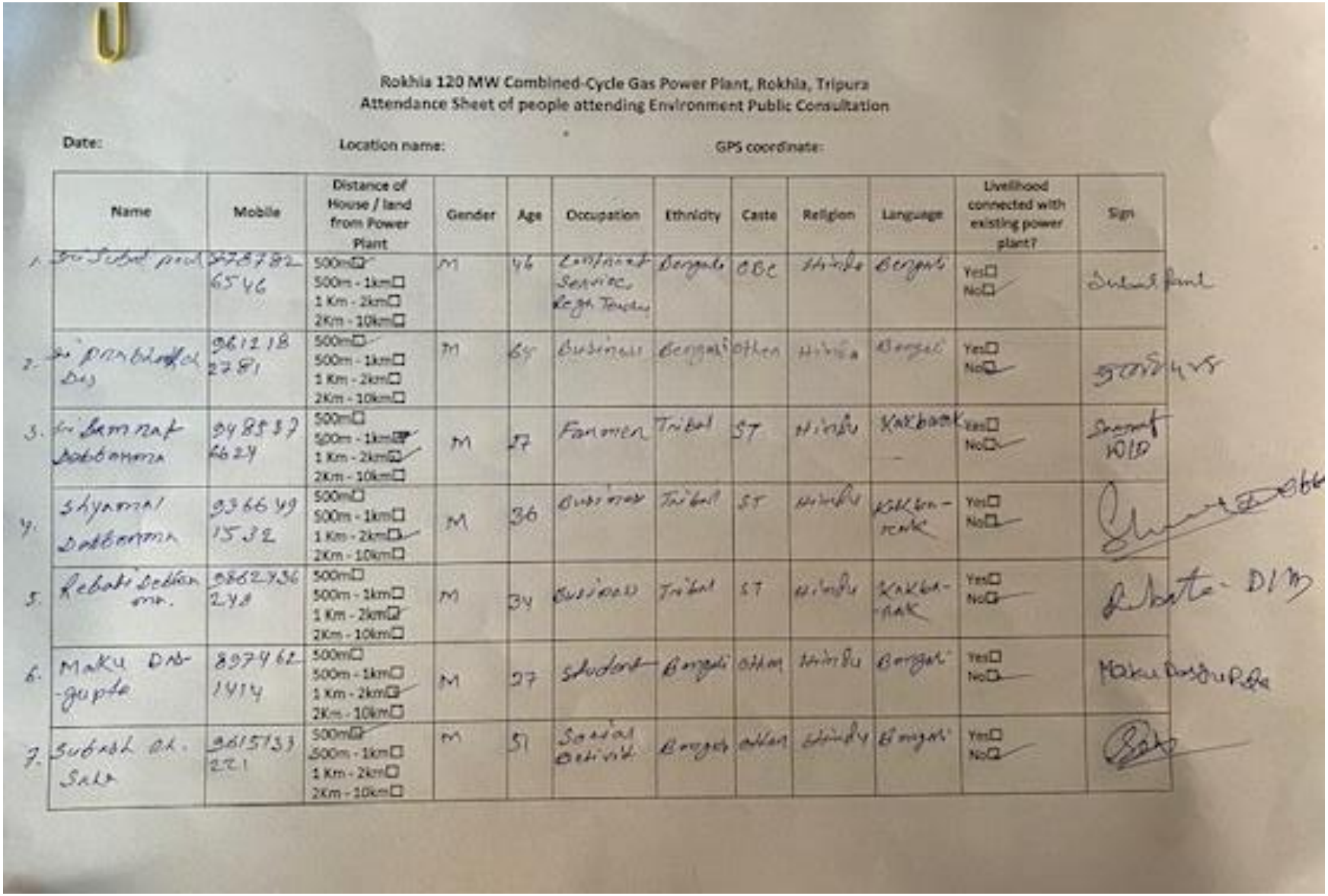
Consultation Photo

Village: Dhamcherra	
	
Village: Takarjala	
	
Village: Manu	
	

APPENDIX 5: CONSULTATION RECORDS AT ROKHIA

Rokhia CCGP Consultation Records

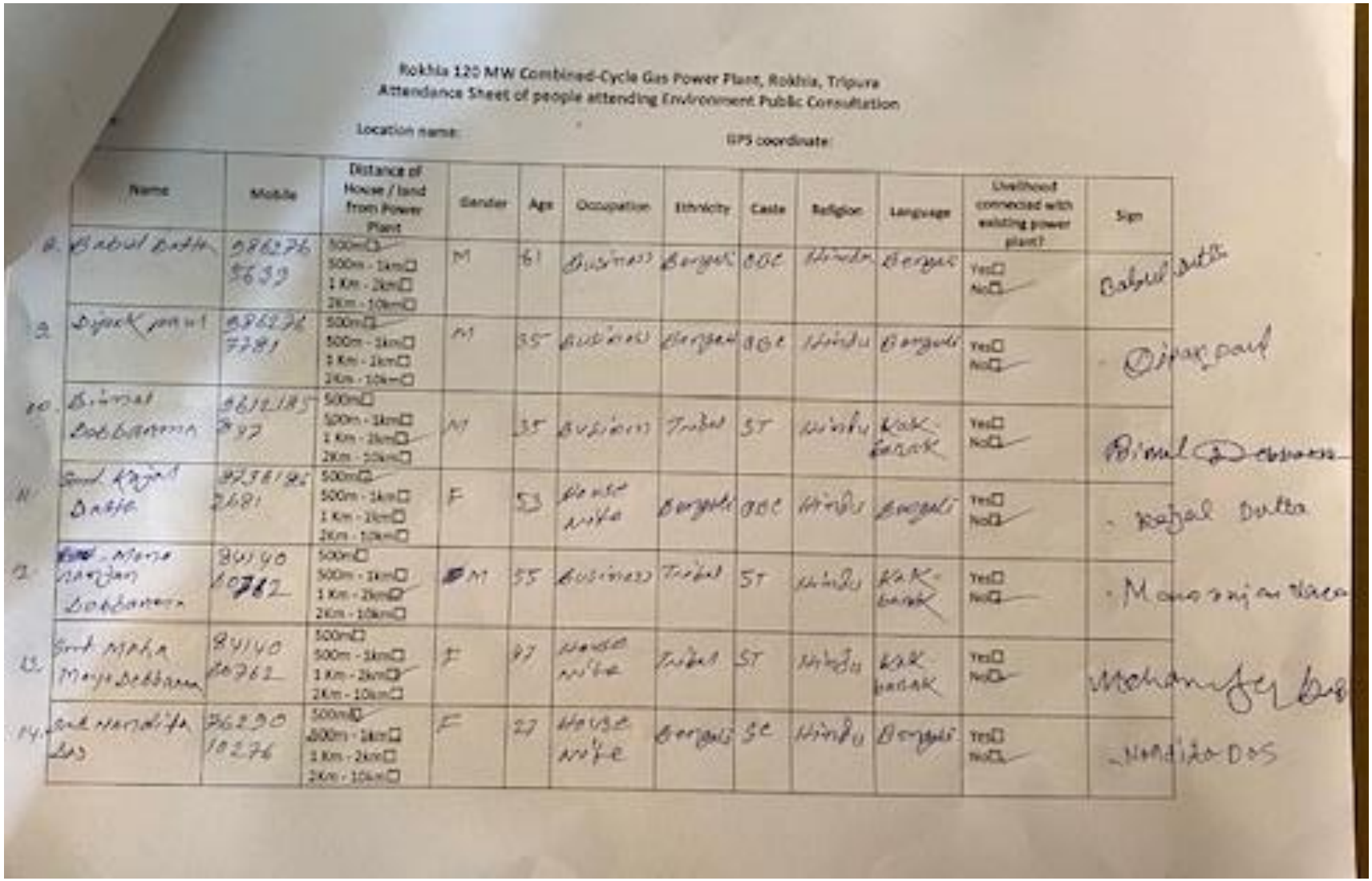
Rokhia 1st Stage Public Consultation Attendance Record
19 April 2021



Rokhia 120 MW Combined-Cycle Gas Power Plant, Rokhia, Tripura
Attendance Sheet of people attending Environment Public Consultation

Date: Location name: GPS coordinate:

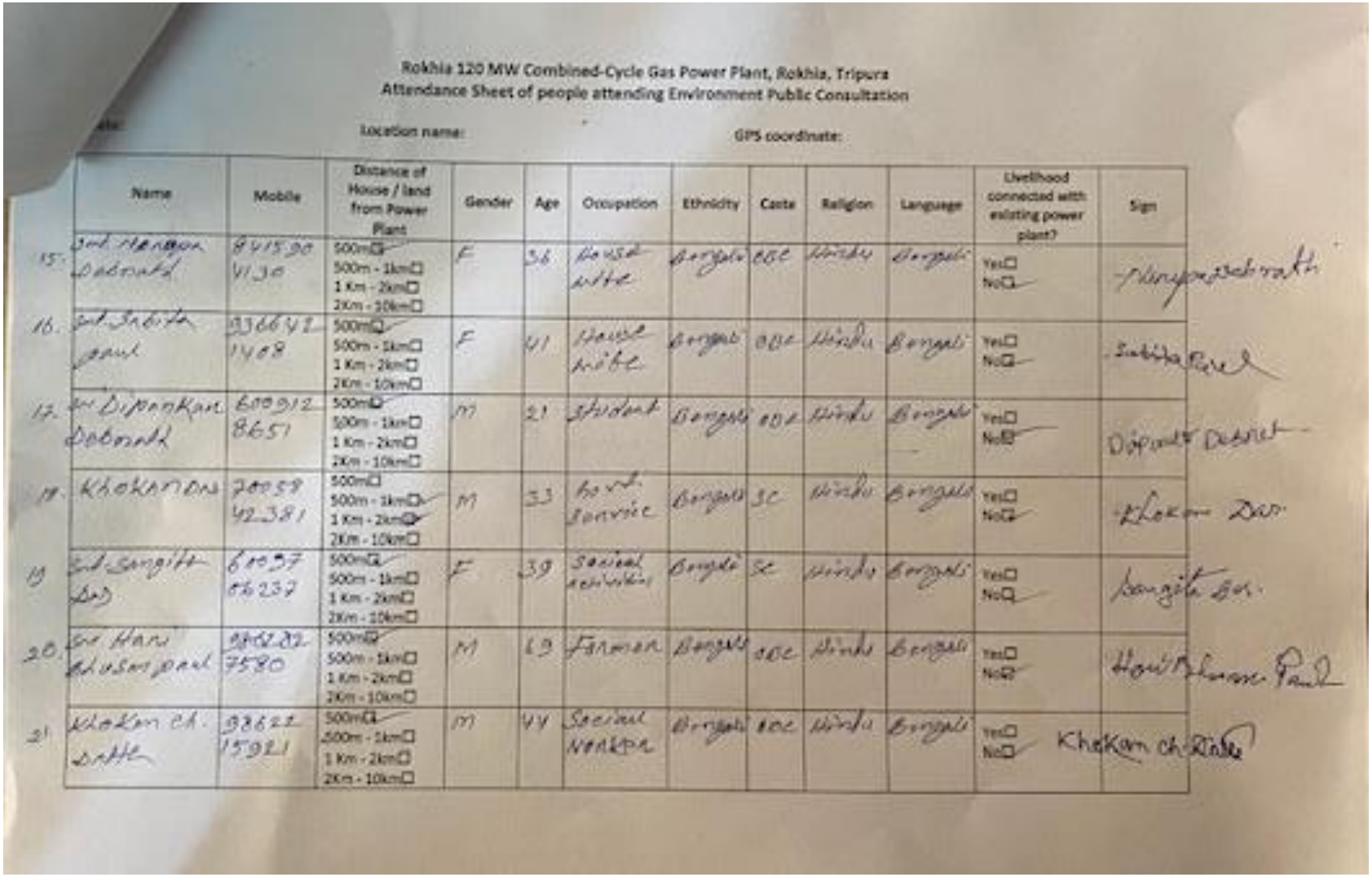
	Name	Mobile	Distance of House / land from Power Plant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Caste	Religion	Language	Livelihood connected with existing power plant?	Sign
1.	Sri Subal paul	8787826546	500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	46	Contract Service Regd. Teacher	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☐	Subal Paul
2.	Sri Prabhat Das	9612182781	500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	65	Business	Bengali	Other	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☐	
3.	Sri Ramnath Debbarma	9485376624	500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	57	Farmer	Tribal	ST	Hindu	Kakbark	Yes☐ No☐	
4.	Shyamal Debbarma	9366491532	500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	36	Business	Tribal	ST	Hindu	Kakbo-rok	Yes☐ No☐	
5.	Rebati Debbarma.	9862936248	500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	34	Business	Tribal	ST	Hindu	Kakbo-rok	Yes☐ No☐	
6.	Maku Das-gupta	8974621414	500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	27	Student	Bengali	Other	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☐	
7.	Subash Ch. Saha	9615733221	500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	51	Social Activist	Bengali	Other	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☐	



Rokhia 120 MW Combined-Cycle Gas Power Plant, Rokhia, Tripura
Attendance Sheet of people attending Environment Public Consultation

Location name: GPS coordinate:

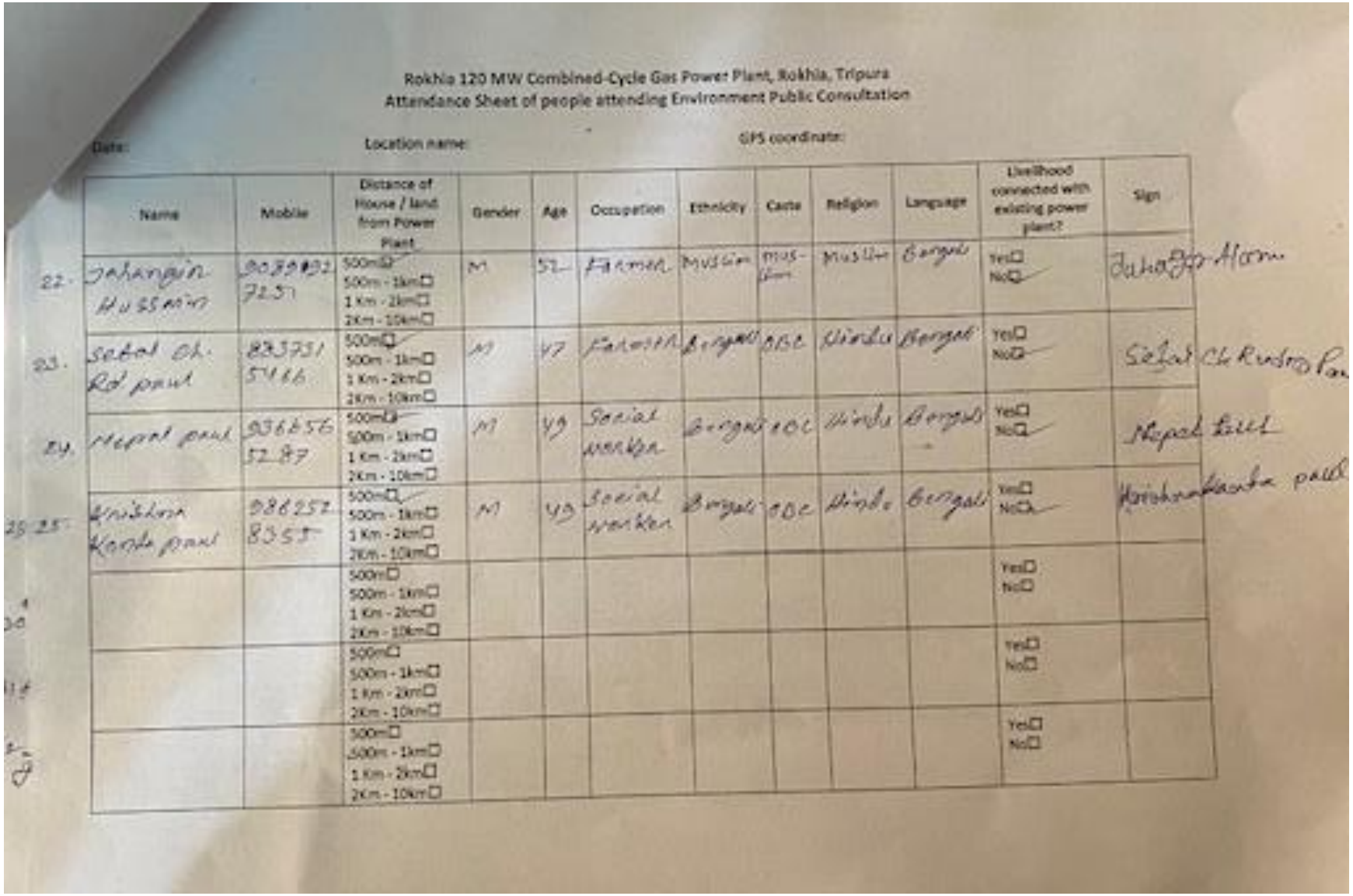
	Name	Mobile	Distance of House / land from Power Plant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Caste	Religion	Language	Livelihood connected with existing power plant?	Sign
8.	Babul Datta	986276 9633	500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	61	Business	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☐	Babul Datta
9.	Dipak paul	896276 7381	500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	35	Business	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☐	Dipak paul
10.	Bimal Debbarma	8974185 297	500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	35	Business	Tribal	ST	Hindu	Kok-borak	Yes☐ No☐	Bimal Debbarma
11.	Smt Kajal Datta	9258192 2681	500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	F	53	House wife	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☐	Kajal Datta
12.	Mono ranjan Debbarma	84140 20782	500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	55	Business	Tribal	ST	Hindu	Kok-borak	Yes☐ No☐	Monoranjan Debbarma
13.	Smt Maya Debbarma	84140 20782	500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	F	47	House wife	Tribal	ST	Hindu	Kok-borak	Yes☐ No☐	Mohanjoy Deb
14.	Smt Nandita Das	862900 10276	500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	F	27	House wife	Bengali	SC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☐	Nandita Das



Rokhia 120 MW Combined-Cycle Gas Power Plant, Rokhia, Tripura
Attendance Sheet of people attending Environment Public Consultation

Location name: GPS coordinate:

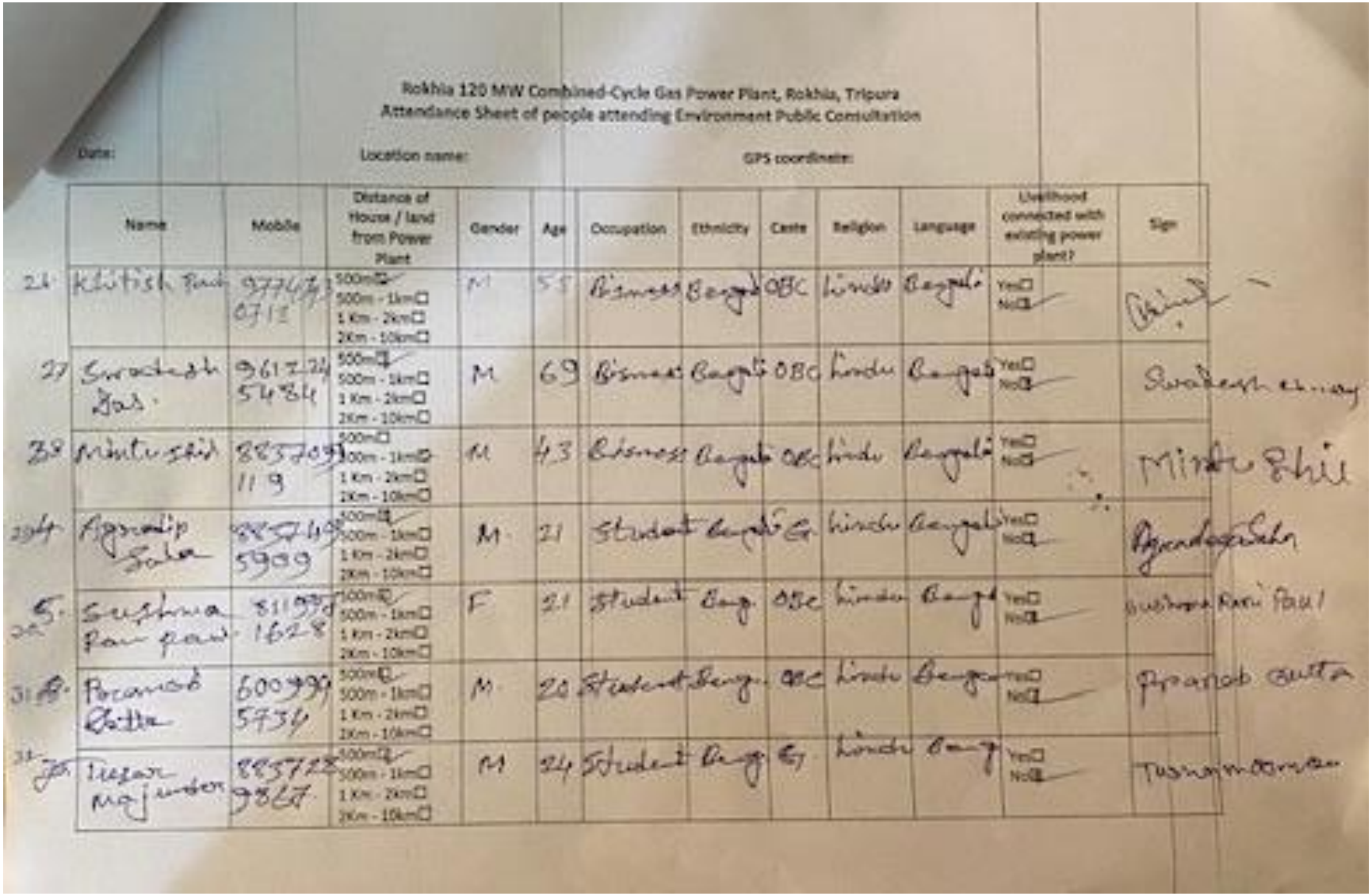
	Name	Mobile	Distance of House / land from Power Plant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Caste	Religion	Language	Livelihood connected with existing power plant?	Sign
15.	Smt. Mangala Debnath	8415.90 4130	500m☑ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	F	36	House wife	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	Mangala Debnath
16.	Smt. Sabita Paul	9366 41408	500m☑ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	F	41	House wife	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	Sabita Paul
17.	Sri Dipankar Debnath	8009 12 8651	500m☑ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	21	Student	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	Dipankar Debnath
18.	Khokan Das	70059 42381	500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☑ 2Km - 10km☐	M	33	Govt. Service	Bengali	SC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	Khokan Das
19	Smt Sangita Das	8005 7 06237	500m☑ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	F	39	Social activities	Bengali	SC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	Sangita Das
20.	Sri Hari Mohan Paul	9862.82 7580	500m☑ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	63	Farmer	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	Hari Mohan Paul
21	Khokan ch. Debb	93622 15921	500m☑ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	44	Social Worker	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	Khokan ch Debb



Rokhia 120 MW Combined-Cycle Gas Power Plant, Rokhia, Tripura
Attendance Sheet of people attending Environment Public Consultation

Date: Location name: GPS coordinate:

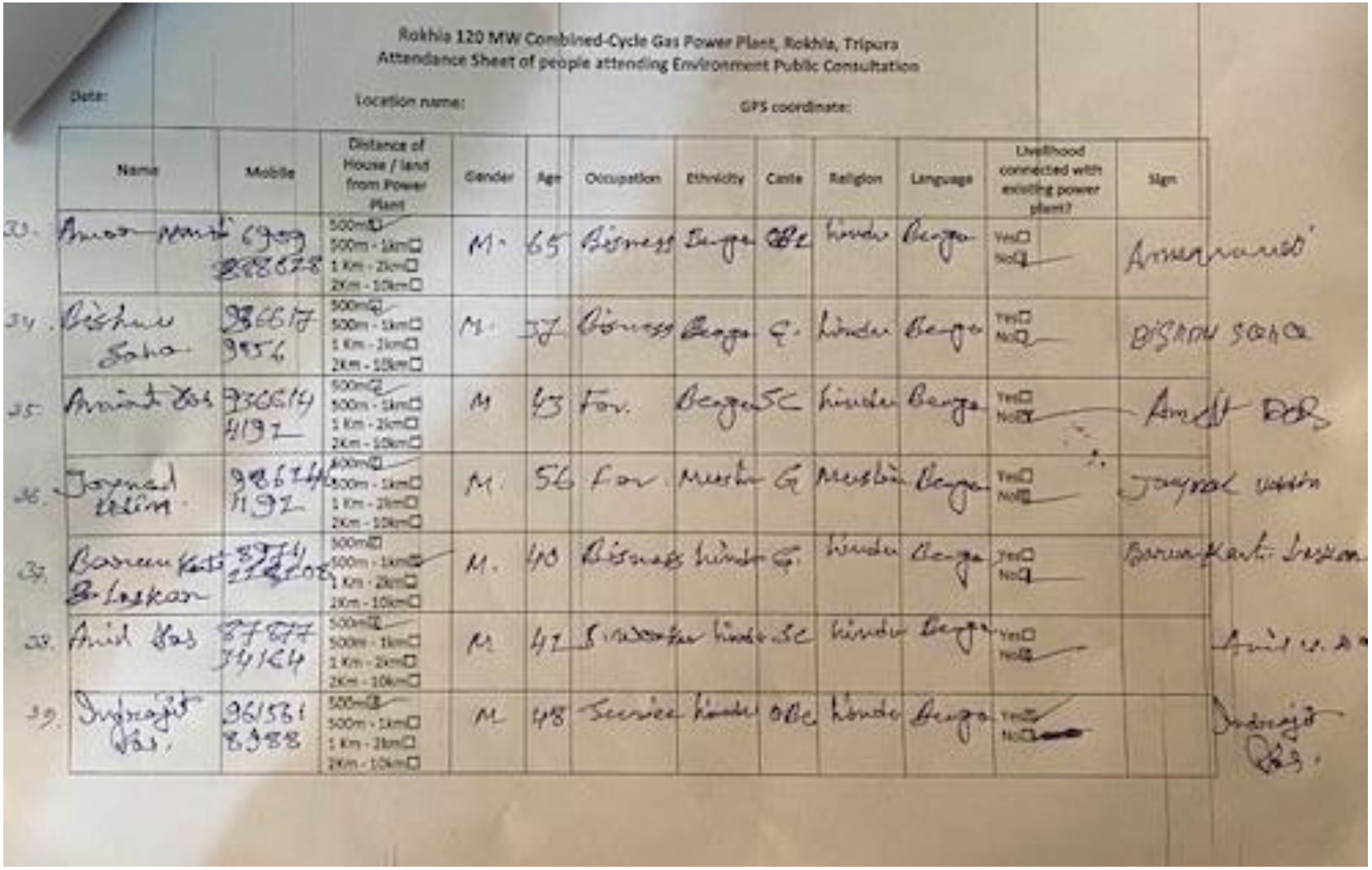
	Name	Mobile	Distance of House / land from Power Plant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Caste	Religion	Language	Livelihood connected with existing power plant?	Sign
22.	Jahangir Hussain	9089892 7251	500m☑ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	52	Farmer	Muslim	mus-lim	Muslim	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	Jahangir Alom
23.	Sabal Ch. Rd paul	823731 5166	500m☑ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	47	Farmer	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	Sabal Ch Rudra Pa
24.	Nepal paul	936856 52 87	500m☑ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	49	Social worker	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	Nepal Paul
25.	Krishna Kanta paul	986252 8353	500m☑ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	49	Social worker	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	Krishnakanta paul
			500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐								Yes☐ No☐	
			500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐								Yes☐ No☐	
			500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐								Yes☐ No☐	



Rokhia 120 MW Combined-Cycle Gas Power Plant, Rokhia, Tripura
Attendance Sheet of people attending Environment Public Consultation

Date: Location name: GPS coordinate:

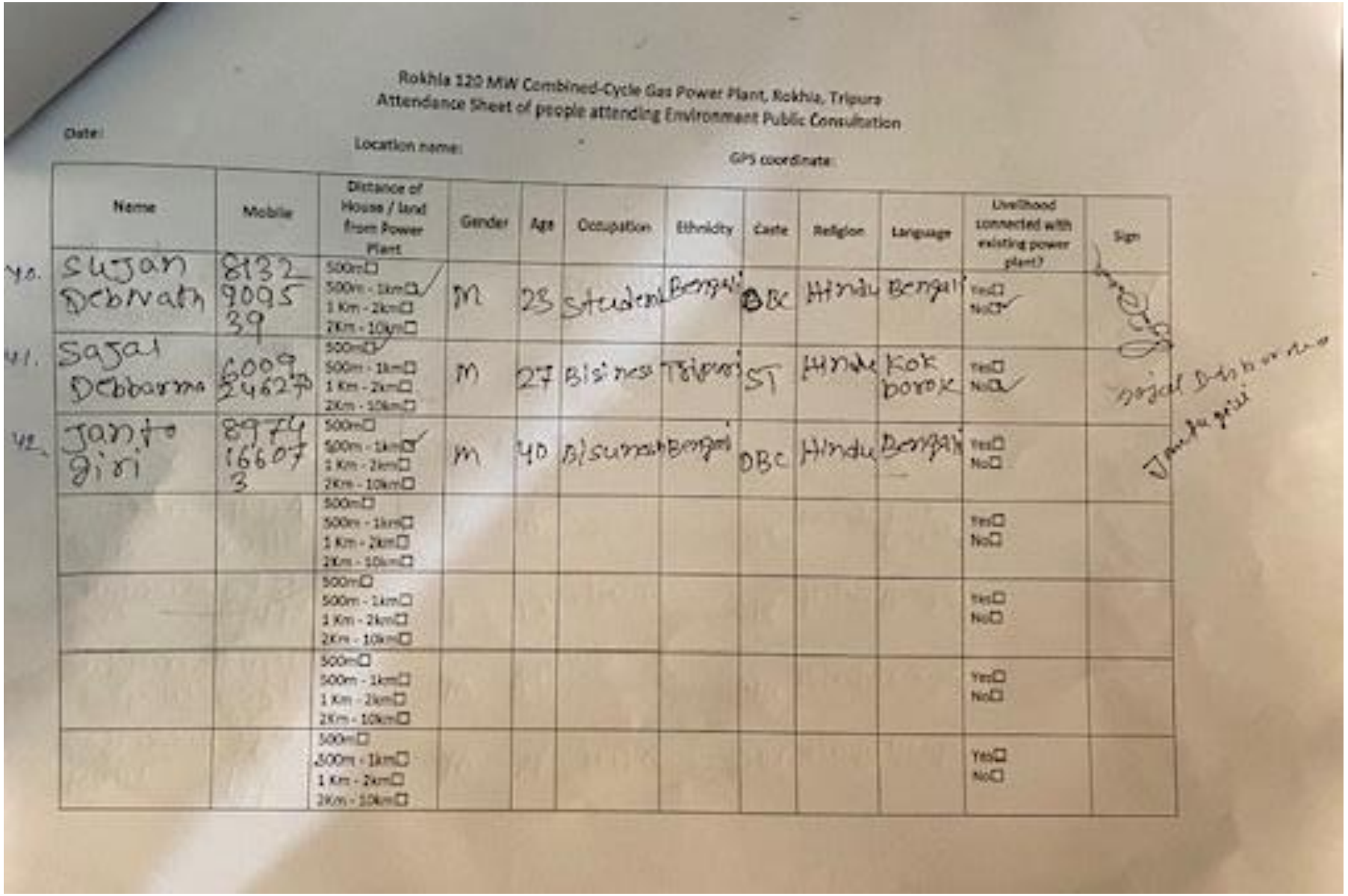
	Name	Mobile	Distance of House / land from Power Plant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Caste	Religion	Language	Livelihood connected with existing power plant?	Sign
26	Krishish Paul	9774[illegible] 0711	500m☑ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	55	Business	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	
27	Swadesh Das	9612[illegible] 54864	500m☑ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	69	Business	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	Swadesh Das
28	Mintu Shil	8837[illegible] 119	500m☐ 500m - 1km☑ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	43	Business	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	Mintu Shil
29	Agnadip Saha	8[illegible] 5909	500m☑ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	21	Student	Bengali	Gen	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	Agnadip Saha
30	Sushma Rani Paul	8119[illegible] 1628	500m☑ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	F	21	Student	Beng.	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	Sushma Rani Paul
31	Pranab Dutta	600[illegible] 5734	500m☑ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	20	Student	Beng.	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	Pranab Dutta
32	Tushar Majumder	8837[illegible] 9867	500m☑ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	24	Student	Beng.	Gen	Hindu	Beng	Yes☐ No☑	Tushar Majumder



Rokhia 120 MW Combined-Cycle Gas Power Plant, Rokhia, Tripura
Attendance Sheet of people attending Environment Public Consultation

Date: Location name: GPS coordinate:

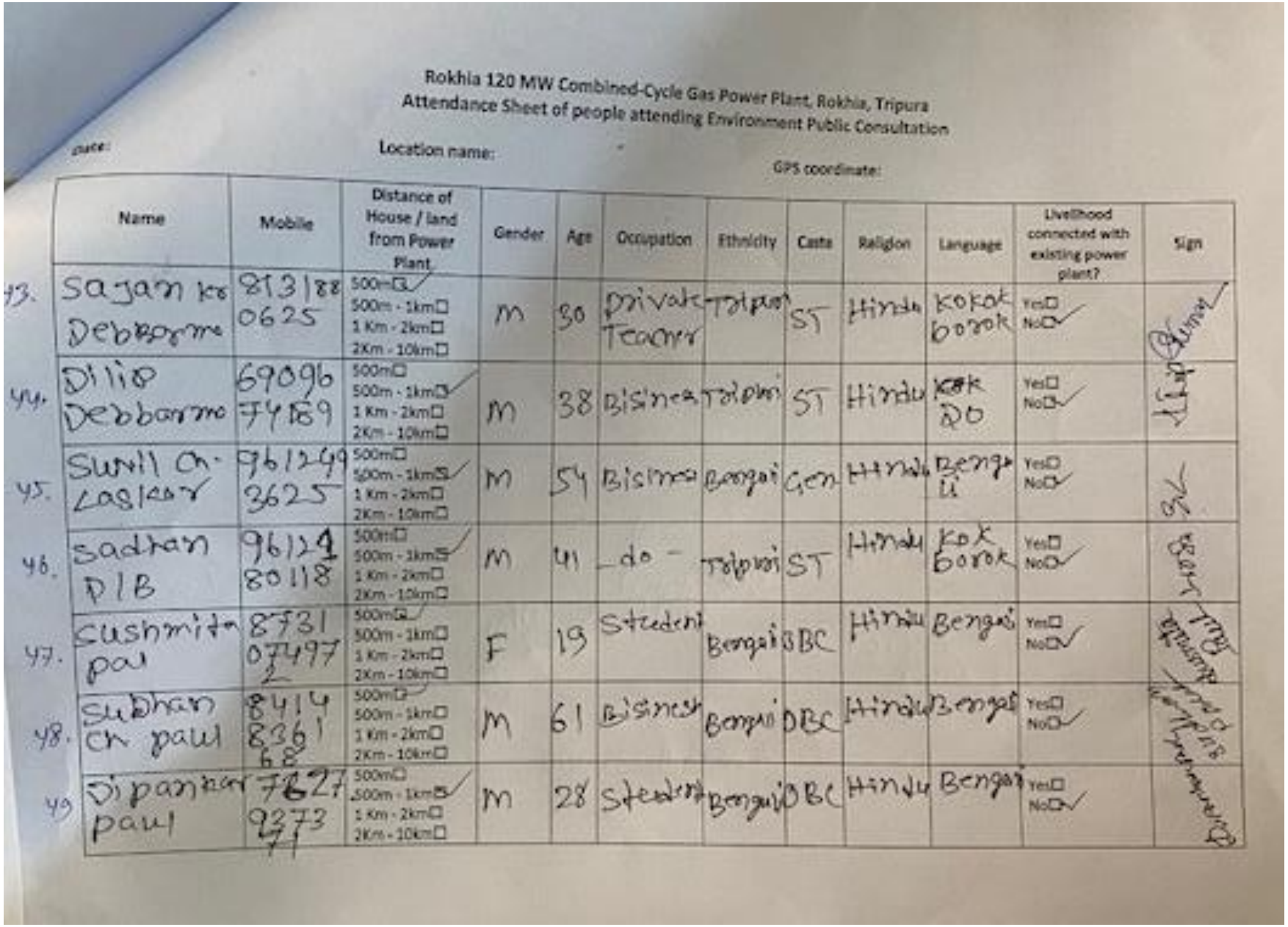
	Name	Mobile	Distance of House / land from Power Plant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Caste	Religion	Language	Livelihood connected with existing power plant?	Sign
33.	Amar Murti	6909 288678	500m ☑ 500m - 1km ☐ 1 Km - 2km ☐ 2Km - 10km ☐	M	65	Business	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes ☐ No ☑	Amarmurti
34.	Bishnu Saha	38617 9956	500m ☑ 500m - 1km ☐ 1 Km - 2km ☐ 2Km - 10km ☐	M	57	Business	Bengali	C.	Hindu	Bengali	Yes ☐ No ☑	BISHNU SAHA
35.	Amit Das	93664 4197	500m ☑ 500m - 1km ☐ 1 Km - 2km ☐ 2Km - 10km ☐	M	43	Fav.	Bengali	SC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes ☐ No ☑	Amit Das
36.	Jaynal Alim	98674 1192	500m ☑ 500m - 1km ☐ 1 Km - 2km ☐ 2Km - 10km ☐	M.	56	Far.	Muslim	G	Muslim	Bengali	Yes ☐ No ☑	Jaynal Alim
37.	Barun Kanti Baskar	87[illegible]	500m ☑ 500m - 1km ☐ 1 Km - 2km ☐ 2Km - 10km ☐	M.	40	Business	Hindu	C.	Hindu	Bengali	Yes ☐ No ☑	Barun Kanti Baskar
38.	Anil Das	87877 34164	500m ☑ 500m - 1km ☐ 1 Km - 2km ☐ 2Km - 10km ☐	M	47	Service	Hindu	SC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes ☐ No ☑	Anil Das
39.	Indrajit Das	961581 8388	500m ☑ 500m - 1km ☐ 1 Km - 2km ☐ 2Km - 10km ☐	M	48	Service	Hindu	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes ☑ No ☐	Indrajit Das



Rokhia 120 MW Combined-Cycle Gas Power Plant, Rokhia, Tripura
Attendance Sheet of people attending Environment Public Consultation

Date: Location name: GPS coordinate:

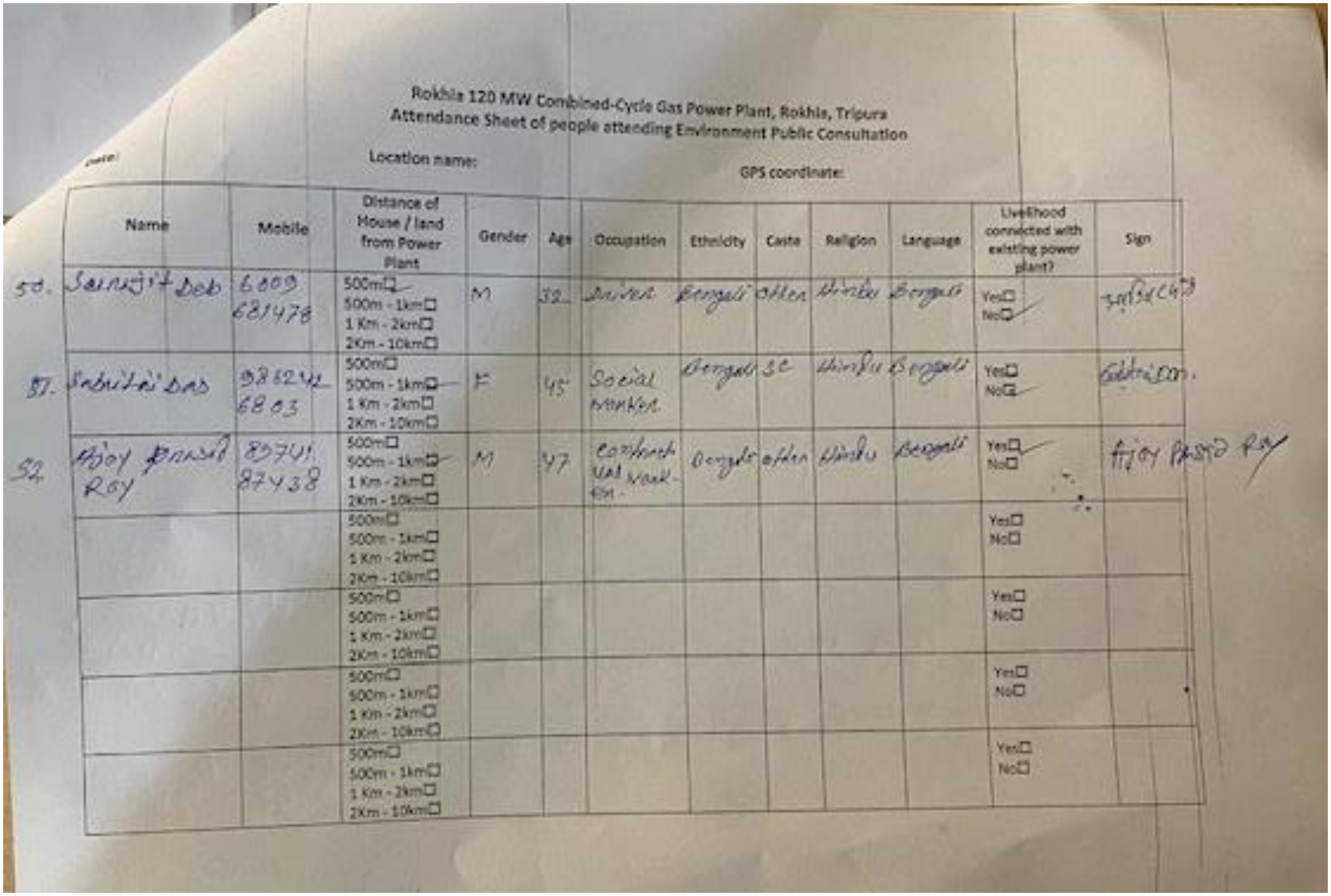
	Name	Mobile	Distance of House / land from Power Plant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Caste	Religion	Language	Livelihood connected with existing power plant?	Sign
40.	Sujan Debnath	8132 9095 39	500m☐ 500m - 1km☐✓ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	23	Student	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☐✓	
41.	Sajal Debbarma	6009 24627	500m☐✓ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	27	Business	Tripuri	ST	Hindu	Kok borok	Yes☐ No☐✓	Sajal Debbarma
42.	Jantu Giri	8974 16607 3	500m☐ 500m - 1km☐✓ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	40	Business	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☐	Jantu giri
			500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐								Yes☐ No☐	
			500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐								Yes☐ No☐	
			500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐								Yes☐ No☐	
			500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐								Yes☐ No☐	



Rokhia 120 MW Combined-Cycle Gas Power Plant, Rokhia, Tripura
Attendance Sheet of people attending Environment Public Consultation

Date: Location name: GPS coordinate:

	Name	Mobile	Distance of House / land from Power Plant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Caste	Religion	Language	Livelihood connected with existing power plant?	Sign
43.	Sajan Kr Debbarma	8131880625	500m☑ 500m-1km☐ 1Km-2km☐ 2Km-10km☐	M	30	Private Teacher	Tripuri	ST	Hindu	Kokborok	Yes☐ No☑	
44.	Dilip Debbarma	69096 74189	500m☐ 500m-1km☑ 1Km-2km☐ 2Km-10km☐	M	38	Business	Tripuri	ST	Hindu	Kok Bo	Yes☐ No☑	
45.	Sunil Ch. Laskar	961249 3625	500m☐ 500m-1km☑ 1Km-2km☐ 2Km-10km☐	M	54	Business	Bengali	Gen	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	
46.	Sadhan DB	96129 80118	500m☐ 500m-1km☑ 1Km-2km☐ 2Km-10km☐	M	41	-do-	Tripuri	ST	Hindu	Kok Borok	Yes☐ No☑	
47.	Sushmita pal	8731 07497 2	500m☑ 500m-1km☐ 1Km-2km☐ 2Km-10km☐	F	19	Student	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	
48.	Subhan Ch pall	8414 8361 68	500m☐ 500m-1km☐ 1Km-2km☐ 2Km-10km☐	M	61	Business	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	
49	Dipankar Paul	7627 9373 71	500m☐ 500m-1km☑ 1Km-2km☐ 2Km-10km☐	M	28	Student	Bengali	OBC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	



Rokhia 120 MW Combined-Cycle Gas Power Plant, Rokhia, Tripura
Attendance Sheet of people attending Environment Public Consultation

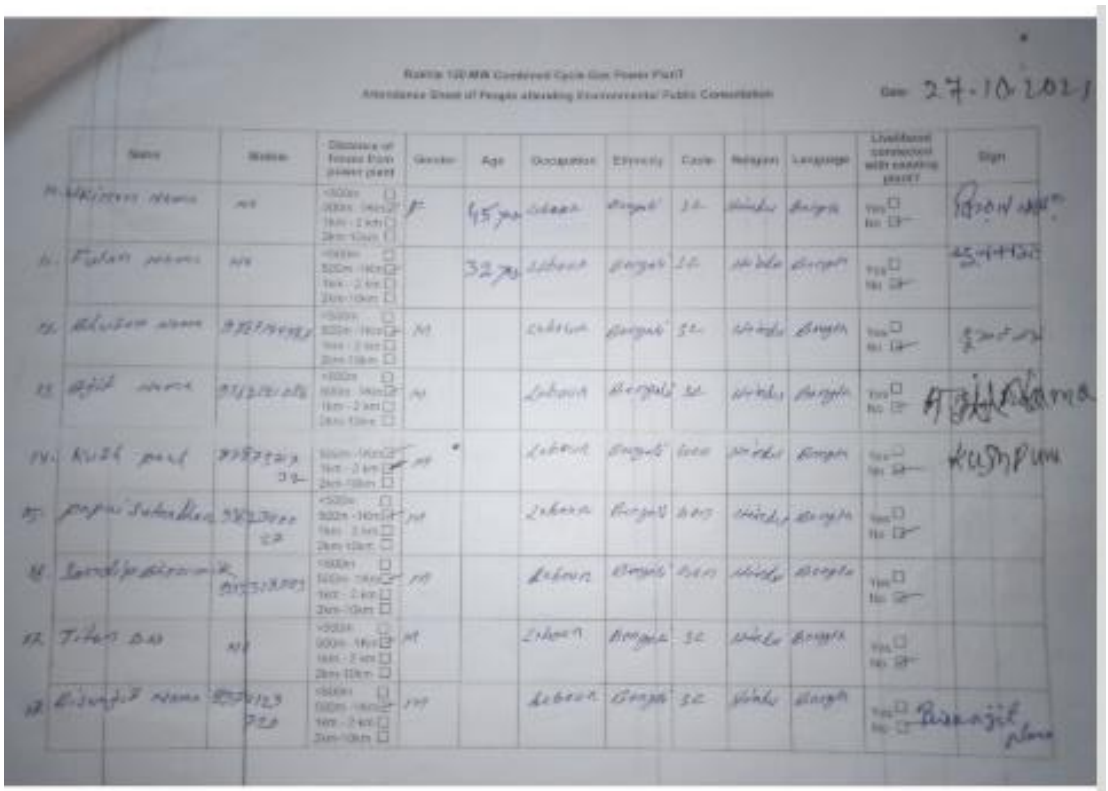
Location name:

GPS coordinate:

	Name	Mobile	Distance of House / land from Power Plant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Caste	Religion	Language	Livelihood connected with existing power plant?	Sign
50.	Sanjit Deb	6009 681478	500m☑ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	32	Driver	Bengali	Other	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	
51.	Sabitri Das	98624 26803	500m☐ 500m - 1km☑ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	F	45	Social worker	Bengali	SC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☐ No☑	
52.	Ajoy Kumar Roy	83741 87438	500m☐ 500m - 1km☑ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐	M	47	Contract Vol work-er	Bengali	other	Hindu	Bengali	Yes☑ No☐	
			500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐								Yes☐ No☐	
			500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐								Yes☐ No☐	
			500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐								Yes☐ No☐	
			500m☐ 500m - 1km☐ 1 Km - 2km☐ 2Km - 10km☐								Yes☐ No☐	

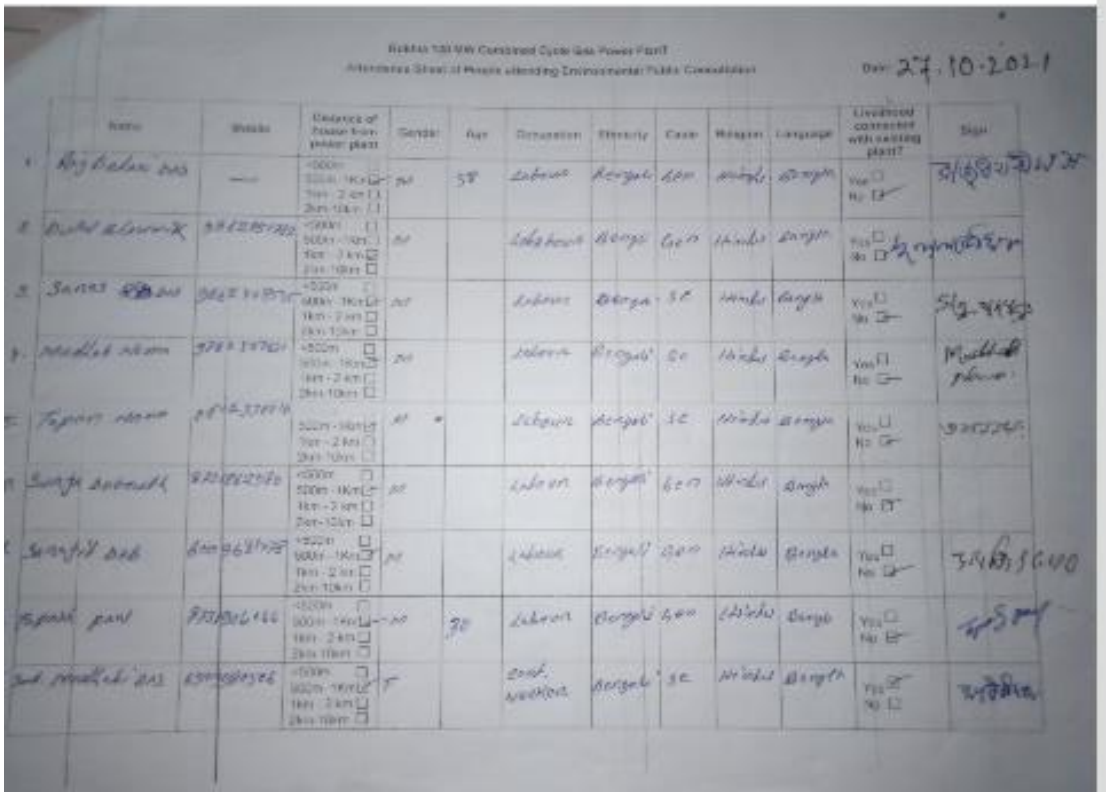
Consultation Photolog

Rokhia 2nd Stage Public Consultation Attendance Record – 27 October 2021



Rupsha 120 MW Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant
Attendance Sheet of People attending Environmental Public Consultation
Date: 27.10.2021

Name	Address	Distance of house from power plant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Caste	Religion	Language	Livelihood connected with existing plant?	Sign
11.											
12.											
13.											
14.											
15.											
16.											
17.											
18.											



Rupsha 120 MW Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant
Attendance Sheet of People attending Environmental Public Consultation
Date: 27.10.2021

Name	Address	Distance of house from power plant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Caste	Religion	Language	Livelihood connected with existing plant?	Sign
1.				58							
2.											
3.											
4.											
5.											
6.											
7.											
8.											
9.				30							
10.			F								

[illegible] 122 MW Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant

Attendance Sheet of People attending Environmental Public Consultation

Date: 27/11/2021

	Name	Mobile	Distance of house from power plant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Caste	Religion	Language	Livelihood connected with existing plant?	Sign
28	Amarjit Debbarma	87873479 81	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km ☑	M	21	Labour	Kokborok	ST	Hindu	Kokborok	Yes ☐ No ☑	Amarjit Debbarma
29	Ajit Debbarma	87873287 464	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km ☑	M	23	Labour	-Do-	ST	-Do-	-Do-	Yes ☐ No ☑	Ajit Debbarma
30	Bakul Debbarma	[illegible]	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	M	48	Business	-Do-	ST	-Do-	-Do-	Yes ☐ No ☑	Bakul Debbarma
31	Bengalie Debbarma	NIL	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km ☑	M	31	Labour	-Do-	ST	-Do-	-Do-	Yes ☐ No ☑	[illegible]
32	Uday Bhowmik	NIB	500m-1km ☑ / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	M	50	-DO-	Bangla	UR	-Do-	Bangla	Yes ☐ No ☑	Uday Bhowmik
33	Shyamal Debbarma		<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km ☑ / 2km-10km	M	37	Mechanical worker	Kok borok	ST	-Do-	Kok borok	Yes ☐ No ☑	Shyamal Debbarma
34	Maharani Debbarma		<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km ☑ / 2km-10km	F	45	House wife	Kok borok	ST	-Do-	-Do-	Yes ☐ No ☑	Maharani Debbarma
35	Manoranjan Debbarma		<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km ☑ / 2km-10km	M	55	Farmer	-Do-	ST	-Do-	-Do-	Yes ☐ No ☑	Manoranjan Debbarma
36	Sadhan Debbarma		<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km ☑ / 2km-10km	M	42	Mechanical worker	-Do-	ST	-Do-	-Do-	Yes ☐ No ☑	

Rokhia 122 MW Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant

Attendance Sheet of People attending Environmental Public Consultation

Date: 27/11/2021

	Name	Mobile	Distance of house from power plant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Caste	Religion	Language	Livelihood connected with existing plant?	Sign
19	Surajit Debbarma	8119973369	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km ☑ / 2km-10km	M	25	Social worker	Kokborok	ST	Hindu	Kokborok	Yes ☐ No ☑	[illegible]
20	Rajib Debbarma	8119980259	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km ☑ / 2km-10km	M	33	Social worker	Kokborok	ST	Hindu	-Do-	Yes ☐ No ☑	Rajib Debbarma
21	Chandan Kr. Debbarma	8812213678	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km ☑ / 2km-10km	M	35	Social worker	-Do-	ST	Hindu	-Do-	Yes ☐ No ☑	Chandan Debbarma
22	Dilip Debbarma	8812188748	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km ☑ / 2km-10km	M	45	-Do-	-Do-	ST	Hindu	-Do-	Yes ☐ No ☑	Dilip D/B
23	Rakesh Debbarma	8787070753 32	500m-1km / 1km-2km ☑ / 2km-10km	M	48	-Do-	-Do-	ST	Hindu	-Do-	Yes ☐ No ☑	Rakesh Debbarma
24	Rajesh Debbarma	8731530149	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km ☑ / 2km-10km	M	33	-Do-	-Do-	ST	Hindu	-Do-	Yes ☐ No ☑	Rajesh Debbarma
25	Subrata Debbarma	7630063774	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km ☑ / 2km-10km	M	25	-Do-	-Do-	ST	Hindu	-Do-	Yes ☐ No ☑	Subrata Debbarma
26	Pranimal Debbarma	7375482960	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km ☑	M	27	Labour	-Do-	ST	Hindu	-Do-	Yes ☐ No ☑	Pranimal Debbarma
27	Sukulal Debbarma	6[illegible]	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km ☑ / 2km-10km	M	28	Labour	-Do-	ST	Hindu	-Do-	Yes ☐ No ☑	Sukulal Debbarma

Rokhia 120 MW Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant
Attendance Sheet of People attending Environmental Public Consultation

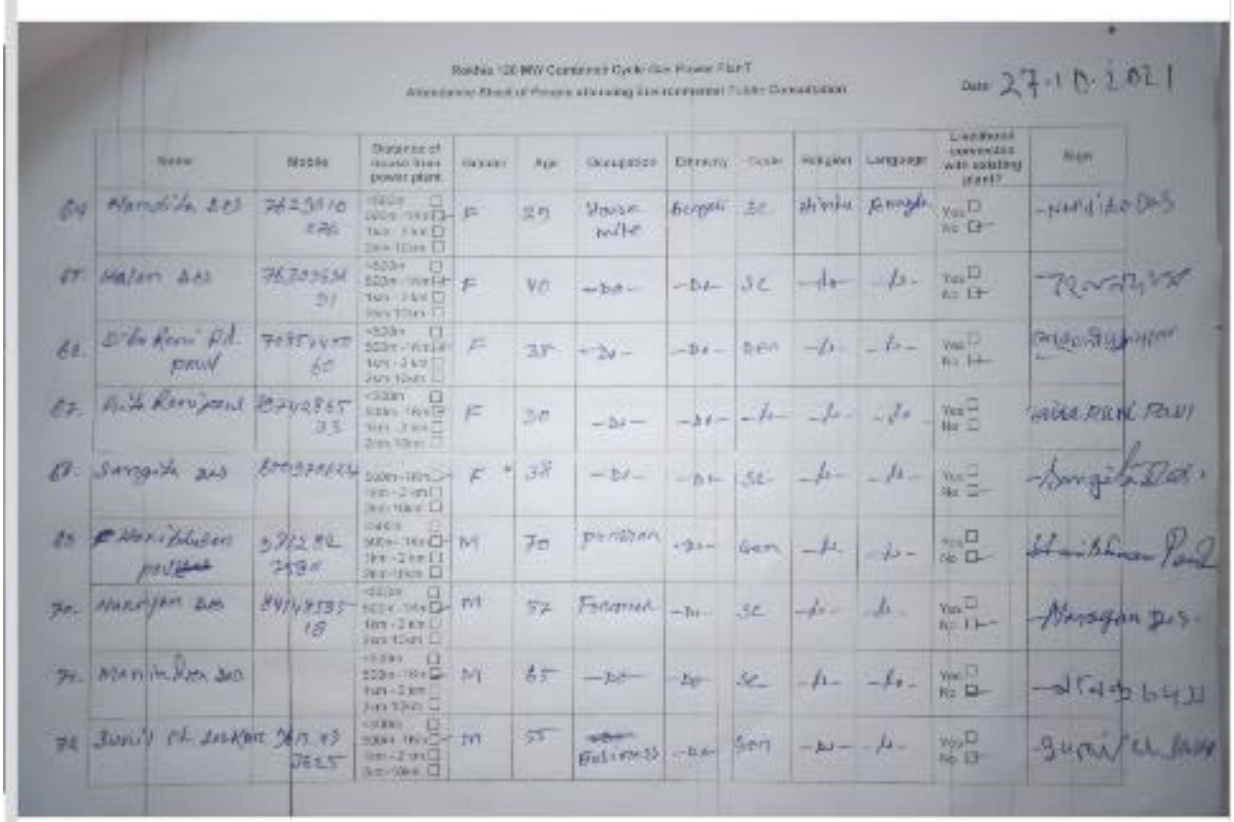
Date: 27/10/21

	Name	Mobile	Distance of house from power plant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Caste	Religion	Language	Livelihood connected with existing plant?	Sign
46	Jharu Debnath	600032129 78	[illegible]	M	30	Business	Bengali	Gen	Hindu	Bangla	[illegible]	Jharu Debnath
47	Krishna Kanta paul	9862532 83 55	[illegible]	M	50	Farmer	-Do-	-Do- OBC	-do-	-do-	[illegible]	Krishna Kanta paul
48	Dipankar paul	83372805 97	[illegible]	M	23	Student	-Do-	OBC	-do-	-do-	[illegible]	Dipankar paul
49	Biddu Debnath	70051742 83	[illegible]	M	30	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-do-	-Do-	[illegible]	Biddu Debnath
50	Hani bala Barman	Nil	[illegible]	F	60	House wife	-do-	SC	-do-	-do-	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	Sabitri Das	60033541 41	[illegible]	F	34	House wife	-Do-	OBC	-do-	-do-	[illegible]	Sabitri Das
52	Rita Rani chakraborty	9366 51 7791	[illegible]	F	38	-Do-	-do-	Gen	-do-	-do-	[illegible]	Rita Rani chakraborty
53	Ranjit paul	7005829 929	[illegible]	M	74	Farmer	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	[illegible]	Ranjit paul
54	Ebha Das	8900 7787 20	[illegible]	F	45	House wife	-do-	OBC	-do-	-do-	[illegible]	Jiva Das

Rokhia 120 MW Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant
Attendance Sheet of People attending Environmental Public Consultation

Date: 27/10/2021.

	Name	Mobile	Distance of house from power plant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Caste	Religion	Language	Livelihood connected with existing plant?	Sign
37	Bimal debbarma	96121858 47.	[illegible]	M	36	Business	Kok	ST	Hindu	Kok borok	[illegible]	Bimal [illegible]
38	Tapan paul	892467 5858	[illegible]	M	32	Labourer	Bengali	UR	-Do-	Bangla	[illegible]	Tapan paul
39	Dilip debbarma	Nil	[illegible]	M	35	-Do-	Kok-borok	ST	-Do-	Kok borok	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	Rajesh debbarma	600975 8808	[illegible]	M	30	Labourer	-Do-	ST	-Do-	-Do-	[illegible]	Rajesh debbarma
41	Sabita paul		[illegible]	F	42	house wife	Bangla	UR	-Do-	Bangla	[illegible]	Sabita paul
42	Santi bala Debnath	Nil	[illegible]	F	42	-Do-	-Do-	UR	-Do-	-Do-	[illegible]	[illegible]
43	Kalachan paul	8837049 19	[illegible]	M	28	Student	-Do-	UR	-Do-	-Do-	[illegible]	Kalachan Paul
44	Shibu paul	8812 1860 78	[illegible]	M	32	Business	-Do-	Gen	-Do-	-Do-	[illegible]	Shibu paul
45	Sanjoy Saha	889323 1385	[illegible]	M	30	Farmer	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	[illegible]	Sanjoy Saha

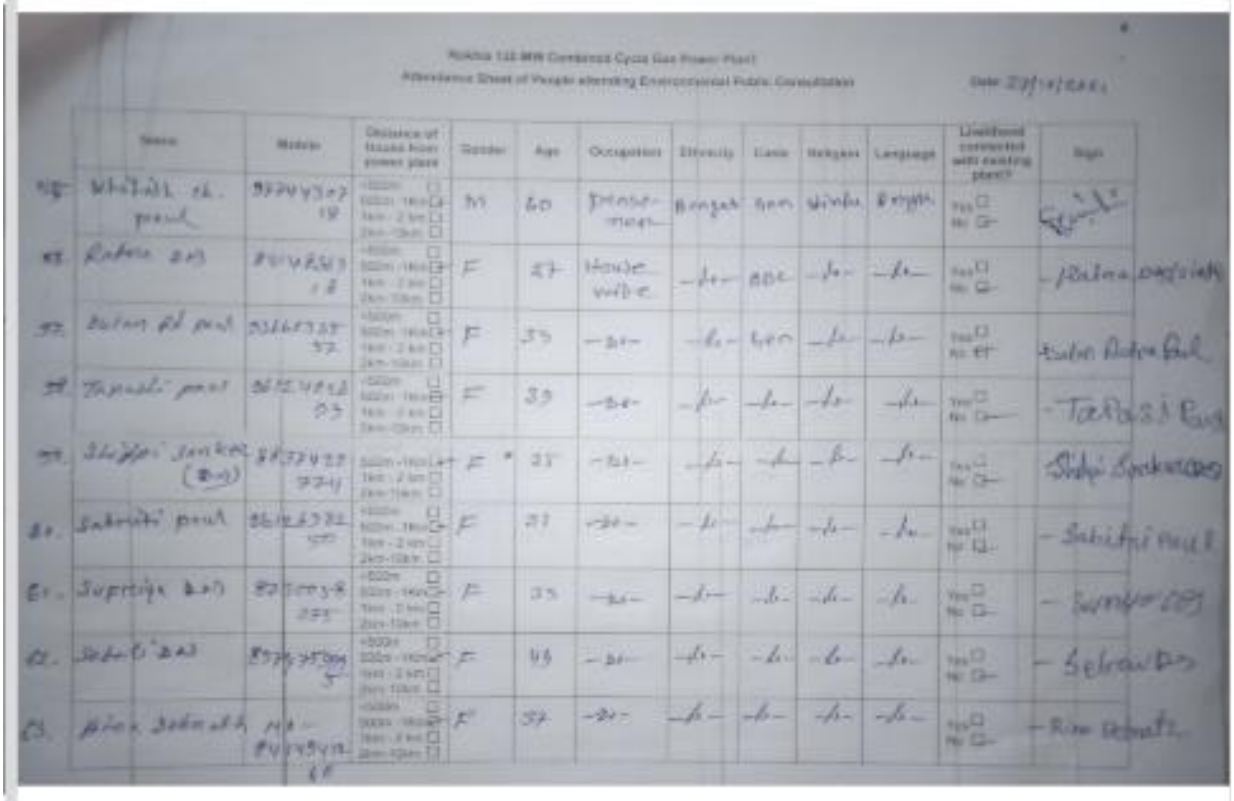


Rokita 120 MW Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant

Attendance Sheet of People attending Environmental Public Consultation

Date 27.10.2021

	Name	Mobile	Distance of house from power plant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Caste	Religion	Language	Livelihood connected with existing plant?	Sign
64	Nandita Das	76259[illegible]	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	F	29	House wife	Bengali	SC	Hindu	Bengali	Yes / No	Nandita Das
65	Helen Das	76203[illegible] 31	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	F	40	-do-	-do-	SC	-do-	-do-	Yes / No	Helen Das
66	Bida Rani Pd. pauw	7035[illegible] 60	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	F	38	-do-	-do-	Sun	-do-	-do-	Yes / No	[illegible]
67	Rita Ranjan	8342[illegible] 33	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	F	30	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	Yes / No	[illegible]
68	Sangita Das	8[illegible]	500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	F	38	-do-	-do-	SC	-do-	-do-	Yes / No	Sangita Das
69	[illegible]	97[illegible]	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	M	70	pensioner	-do-	Gen	-do-	-do-	Yes / No	[illegible]
70	[illegible]	84[illegible] 18	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	M	57	Farmer	-do-	SC	-do-	-do-	Yes / No	[illegible]
71	[illegible]		<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	M	65	-do-	-do-	SC	-do-	-do-	Yes / No	[illegible]
72	[illegible]	[illegible]	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	M	55	[illegible]	-do-	Sun	-do-	-do-	Yes / No	[illegible]



Rokita 120 MW Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant

Attendance Sheet of People attending Environmental Public Consultation

Date 27/10/2021

	Name	Mobile	Distance of house from power plant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Caste	Religion	Language	Livelihood connected with existing plant?	Sign
78	[illegible]	[illegible] 19	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	M	60	[illegible]	Bengali	Gen	Hindu	Bengali	Yes / No	[illegible]
79	[illegible]	[illegible] 18	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	F	27	House wife	-do-	OBC	-do-	-do-	Yes / No	[illegible]
80	[illegible]	[illegible] 32	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	F	35	-do-	-do-	Gen	-do-	-do-	Yes / No	[illegible]
81	[illegible]	[illegible] 23	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	F	39	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	Yes / No	[illegible]
82	[illegible] (Boy)	[illegible] 7234	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	F	25	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	Yes / No	[illegible]
83	[illegible]	[illegible] 500	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	F	21	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	Yes / No	[illegible]
84	[illegible]	[illegible] 225	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	F	33	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	Yes / No	[illegible]
85	[illegible]	[illegible] 5	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	F	48	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	Yes / No	[illegible]
86	[illegible]	[illegible] 67	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	F	32	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	Yes / No	[illegible]

Officials

Rokhia 120 MW Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant
Attendance Sheet of People attending Environmental Public Consultation

Date: 27.10.2021

	Name	Mobile	Distance of house from power plant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Caste	Religion	Language	Livelihood connected with existing plant?	Sign
1	[illegible] Debnath	[illegible]	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	Male	42	DGM, [illegible]	Bengali	Gen	Hindu	Bengali	Yes ✓ / No	[illegible]
2.	[illegible]	[illegible]	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	Male	54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hindu	[illegible]	Yes ✓ / No	[illegible]
3.	Manoj Debbarma	9436121733	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	Male	52	[illegible]	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	Yes ✓ / No	[illegible]
4.	Anibrata Roy	943650 2629	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km		52	Sr. Manager, TSECL, Rokhia					Yes ✓ / No	[illegible]
5.	[illegible]	[illegible]	500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	M	38	Mgr. GTBSD					Yes / No	[illegible]
6.	Ashoke Kr. Dey	986289 3831	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	M	43	Manager, Electrical					Yes ✓ / No	[illegible]
7.	Bijoy D/Barman	93833 76212	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	M	43	Manager, Electrical					Yes / No	[illegible]
8	Tapan Biswas	[illegible]	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	M	29	AM (E)					Yes ✓ / No	[illegible]
9.	[illegible]	[illegible]	<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	M		Scientist, TSPCB					Yes / No	[illegible]

Rokhia 120 MW Combined Cycle Gas Power Plant
Attendance Sheet of People attending Environmental Public Consultation

Date: 27/10/2021

	Name	Mobile	Distance of house from power plant	Gender	Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Caste	Religion	Language	Livelihood connected with existing plant?	Sign
73.	Tushar Majumder	8837287867	<500m / 500m-1km ✓ / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	M	26	Business	Bengali	Gen	Hindu	Bengali	Yes / No ✓	Tushar Majumder
74.	[illegible]	[illegible]	<500m / 500m-1km ✓ / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	M	65	Farmer	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Yes / No ✓	[illegible]
75	Rabindra paul	7627901367	<500m / 500m-1km ✓ / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	M	50	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Yes / No ✓	[illegible]
76	Sujan Debnath	[illegible]	<500m / 500m-1km ✓ / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	M	23	Student	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Yes / No ✓	[illegible]
77.	Dipankar Debnath	[illegible]	500m-1km ✓ / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	M	21	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Yes / No ✓	[illegible]
78.	Nepal paul	[illegible]	<500m / 500m-1km ✓ / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	M	60	Social Worker	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Yes / No ✓	Nepal Paul
79.	Sudhan ch. paul	[illegible]	<500m / 500m-1km ✓ / 1km-2km / 2km-10km	M	58	Farmer	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-	Yes / No	Sudhan Paul
			<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km								Yes / No	
			<500m / 500m-1km / 1km-2km / 2km-10km								Yes / No	

APPENDIX 6: GAZETTE NOTIFICATION ON GRM

Published in the

Extraordinary Issue of Tripura Gazette

Agartala, Tuesday, September 19, 2006 A.D. Bhadra 28, 1928 S.E.

TRIPURA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

AGRTALA TRIPURA

No.17/TERC/2004 Dated, Agartala 13.5.2005

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of powers conferred under section 181 Sub-Section 2(s) and in conjunction with Section 42 Sub-Section (5) of the Electricity Act 2003 (36 of 2003) and all other powers enabling on that behalf Tripura Electricity Regulatory Commission (TERC) hereby makes the following regulations covering creation of **Consumer Grievances Redressal Forum and appointment of Ombudsman :-**

1. Short title, commencement & interpretation:

This Regulation may be called **" The Tripura Electricity Regulatory Commission (Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum & Appointment of Ombudsman) Regulation 2005.**

(a) This shall come into force on the date of publication in the official Gazette unless otherwise stated in these Regulations.
(b) These Regulations shall be concurrent within the area of jurisdiction of Tripura Electricity Regulatory Commission.
(c) The Regulation shall be applicable to the Licensees and to its consumers.
(d) Tripura General Clause Act shall apply in interpretation of various words used unless specified in the Regulation and notwithstanding with the provisions of the Electricity Act. 2003.

2. Definition

In this Regulation unless the context otherwise requires the :-

(i) 'Act' means Electricity Act 2003.
(ii) "Regulation" means Regulation made under the Act.
(iii) "Rule" means the Rule made under the Act.
(iv) "Commission" means the Tripura Electricity Regulatory Commission, Constituted under Section 82 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and in short called TERC.
(v) "The Licensee" means a person licensed u/s 14 of Electricity Act, 2003.

3. Consumer means any person who is supplied with electricity for his own use by licensee or Government or any other persons engaged in the business of electricity supply to the public under this Act or in any other law for the time being n force and includes whose

premises for the time being connected for the purpose of receipt of electricity with the works of Licensee, the Government or such other persons as the case may be.

4. Forum means Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum established for redressal of grievances of the consumers in accordance with these regulations as per Provision of the Electricity Act 2003 to take care and dispose of the consumers' grievances in the matter of an electricity supply if any

e. Unless the context otherwise requires word expression occurring in this Regulation and not defined shall have the same meaning as the Act/Regulation/Order of Commission or in any absence thereof, the meaning as only understood in the Electricity supply industry.

F. Ombudsman means the authority to deal consumers grievances As per Section 42, Sub-Section (5)(6)(7)(8) and this Regulation for the redressal of any grievance and shall be appointed by the commission.

Chapter-I:

CONSTITUTION OF FORUM FOR REDRESSAL OF CONSUMERS' GRIEVANCES

1. Under Section 42 Sub-Section (5) of the Electricity Act. 2003 every Distribution Licensee within Six months from the appointed date or date of grant of license, which ever is earlier, shall establish a forum for redressal of grievances of the consumers, There shall be 3- Tier redressal system as given below :-

(i) TIER-1 At Sub- Divisional level areas to be headed by an executive not below the rank of Assistant Engineer or equivalent.

(ii) TIRE-2 At District level to be headed by a senior executive not below the rank of Executive Engineer or equivalent.

(iii) TIRE-3 At Headquarter level to be headed by an executive not below the rank of Superintending Engineer or equivalent.

The office of the Forums shall be at a place Stipulated by the Licensee to be easily approachable by consumers.

2. The Forum shall publish Notices specifying the names, addresses, designations, telephone numbers and the hours and days of availability of the Redressal officers for information of the consumers in local papers and must be in an accessible place.

CHAPTER-II:
PROCEDURE FOR GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

1. Designation of Redressal Officer, address, telephone numbers etc. should be prominently displayed at all Call Centres and Offices of the Licensees. The designated Redressal Officer should be available for fixed hours of the day during the official working hours which should be enhanced if so required and such information should be displayed prominently at all business locations.

2. Such information should also be notified for information of the public at least once in every calendar year. Also, a copy of such procedure may be annexed to monthly bill once in a year to each consumer.

CHAPTER-III:
GUIDELINES FOR WORKING PROCEDURE

1. Any consumer having a grievance may submit a written application to the appropriate designated Redressal Officer at Tier-I initially which should be acknowledged and numbered and recorded for sending information subsequently in respect of his disposal status, Such application should be disposed within 21 days in case if requires detail constitution or information from any other authority any case after 7 days the applicant should be replied regarding states of the application. Such time limit will not be applicable to complaints involving standard of performance of the Licenses norms for dealing such issues will be as per Performance Standard Regulation.

2. If the consumer is not satisfied with the outcome of the first complaint as Tire-I, he may approach to Tire-II as per the Procedure similar to that of Tier-I.

3. If the grievance still persists the consumer may approach Tier-III and reply of the complaint should be given within 7(seven) days of the receipt of the grievance. Tier-III Grievance Redressal Officer besides re-examining the complaint and procedure adopted by the lower Tier Officers shall also consider whether there is any ground for amending of regulation to avoid unnecessary hardship to consumers in case of necessity he should make suitable recommendations to CEO or CMD of the Licensee organizations.

4. Normally the Grievance Redressal Officer, deal with complaints without insisting upon the personal presence of the complainant, unless so desired by the complainant to be heard in person and GRO opines i.e. necessary to give the complainant a hearing he may also contact and understand the grievances through other mode of communications like telephone etc.

5. The decision of the GRO Must be communicated to the complainant consumer. In case the request of the consumer is not accepted then the detailed reasons should be given. To the extent of mechanical disposal of grievances should be avoided. The provision of Electricity Act 2003. Rules and Regulations made thereunder shall be kept in views and duly followed.

6. Adequate information relating to the grievance received and disposed, time take etc. should be properly maintained and monitored at appropriate senior level of the Licensee.

7. Normally the consumer shall come up with his grievance within days of its cause of grievance unless otherwise authorized by the Commission. A separate petition may be made on that behalf.

8. Suitable steps may be taken by the Licensee to locate interactive voice response system over telephone for logging such complaint.

CHAPTER-IV:
JURISDICTION OF THE FORUM:

1. The jurisdiction of the Forum subject to other provisions of these guidelines shall have the jurisdiction to entertain at the grievances within the respective jurisdiction of various Tiers for Redressal In case of the Tier-III the entire area of Distribution Licensee will be the jurisdiction of the Forum.

2. Any consumer aggrieved by the decision of the Forum at the level of Tier-III may approach within 15 days to the ombudsman in such from and manner as may be specified by the Ombudsman.

3. Nothing contained in these guidelines shall affect the rights and privileges of the consumer under any other law for the time being in force. However, in case the complainant has filed any complaint before any Consumer Forum on a case before any Court the same has to be mentioned with relevant details in the application.

4. The Distribution Licensee may make a detailed procedure along with all the relevant details and format etc. based on these regulations and the same shall be sent to each consumer within first quarter of the financial year 2005-06. A copy of such procedure may also be made available to the consumer on receipt of a nominal fee of Rs 2/- per copy. A copy of such procedure shall be intimated to the Commission along with the names of the GROs.

5. The Commission shall have right to order of any GRO or detailed procedure without assigning any reason of the Distribution Licensee shall comply with the order of the Commission immediately and inform the consumer within a fortnight of receipt of the order in this regard.

   The Distribution Licensee shall submit a Annual Report regarding total status of grievance received and disposed at during previous financial year and separately confirm action taken to avoid recurrence of such nature of hardships or grievances and suggestion, if any, along with that position.

APPENDIX 7: OFFICE ORDER ON FORMATION OF PMU/PIU

TRIPURA POWER GENERATION LIMITED

(A Government of Tripura Enterprise)

OFFICE ORDER

With a view to facilitate Tripura Power Generation Limited to avail financial assistance from Asian Development Bank(ADB) and as a way forward, a Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) for the Project Titled "Tripura Power Generation Up-gradation Project" comprising of following officials is hereby reconstituted:

A. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT:

1)	General Manager(Technical), TPGL, Agartala	Team Leader
2)	Additional General Manager (Generation Circle), TPGL, Agartala	Convener
3)	Deputy General Manager (Planning-II), TPGL, Agartala	Member
4)	Deputy General Manager, Gas Thermal Electrical Division, Rookia	Member
5)	Deputy General Manager, Gumti Electrical Division, Jatanbari	Member
6)	Senior Manager (Planning),TPGL, Agartala	Member
7)	Senior Manager (Planning), Generation Circle, TPGL, Agartala	Member
8)	Senior Manager, Gas Thermal Electrical Sub- Division, Rookia	Member
9)	Senior Manager, Gas Thermal Mechanical Sub-Division, Rookia	Member
10)	Senior Manager, Gas Thermal Civil Sub-Division, Rookia	Member

B. CONTRACT (PROCUREMENT):

1)	Additional General Manager (Generation Circle), TPGL, Agartala	Chairman
2)	Deputy General Manager (Planning-I), TPGL, Agartala	Convenor
3)	Deputy General Manager, Gas Thermal Electrical Division, Rookia	Member
4)	Deputy General Manager, Gumit Electrical Division, Jatanbari	Member
5)	Senior Manager (Planning), Generation Circle, TPGL, Agartala	Member

C. LAND ACQUISITION

1)	Additional General Manager (Generation Circle), TPGL Agartala	Chairman
2)	Senior Manager (TA to Addl. GM),Generation Circle, TPGL, Agartala	Convener
3)	Senior Manager, Gas Thermal Civil Sub-Division, Rookia	Member
4)	Senior Manager, Gas Thermal Civil Sub-Division, Gumati	Member

D. FINANCE & ACCOUNTS:

1)	General Manager (Finance), TPGL, Agartala	Chairman
2)	Asst, Manager Manager(Finance), TPGL, Agartala	Convenor
3)	Asst. Manager (Finance), Rookia	Member
4)	Asst. Manager (Finance), Gomati	Member

E. ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL CELL:

1)	Senior Manager (Planning), Gas Thermal Project, Rookia	Chairman
2)	Senior Manager (Civil), Gas Thermal Project, Rookia	Convenor
3)	Senior Manager (Mechanical), Gomti Hydel Project	Member
4)	Manager (Mechanical), Gas Thermal Project, Rookia	Member

F. PROJECT MANAGER:

1)	Deputy General Manager, Gas Thermal Project, Rookia
2)	Deputy General Manager, Gomti Hydel Project

G. KEY PERSONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT:

1)	Managing Director, TPGL, Agartala
2)	Head of Finance, TPGL, Agartala
3)	General Manager (Technical), TPGL, Agartala
4)	General Manager (Finance), Agartala

The above assignments of the officials shall be in addition to their existing duties and responsibilities; the Project Monitoring Unit will supervise the implementation of the project during execution and will give feedback accordingly.

They above order shall come into effect immediately.

(Debashis Sarkar)

Managing Director

Tripura Power Generation Limited

TRIPURA STATE ELECTRICITY CORPORATION LIMITED

(A Government of Tripura Enterprise)

OFFICE ORDER

In the interest of successful & smooth implementation of Renovation & Augmentation of the Distribution System of TSECL under Externally Aided Project titled **"Tripura Power Generation Up-gradation & Distribution Reliability Improvement Project"** to be funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB) from concept to commissioning, **a Project Monitoring Unit (PMU)** is hereby constituted for TSECL comprising following officials:

A) Project Implementation Unit (PIU):

Sl. No.	Details of Officials	Remarks
1)	General Manager(Technical)	Chairman
2)	Additional General Manager(DP&C)	Convenor
3)	Additional General Manager(EC-I)	Member
4)	Additional General Manager(EC-II)	Member
5)	Additional General Manager(Khowai)	Member
6)	Additional General Manager(Dhalai)	Member
7)	Additional General Manager(Unakoti)	Member
8)	Additional General Manager(Dharmanagar)	Member
9)	Additional General Manager(Sepahijala)	Member
10)	Additional General Manager(Gomati)	Member
11)	Additional General Manager(Belonia)	Member
12)	Deputy General Manager(Projects)	Member
13)	Deputy General Manager(ED-II)	Member

B) Contract (Procurement):

Sl. No.	Details of Officials	Remarks
1)	Additional General Manager (DP&C)	Chairman
2)	Deputy General Manager (MMD)	Convenor
3)	Sr. Managers(IPDS), DP&C	Member
4)	Manager (Finance)	Member

C) Land Acquisition:

Sl. No.	Details of Officials	Remarks
1)	Deputy General Manager(CCD)	Chairman
2)	Manager (Civil), Corporate Office	Convenor
3)	Manager (IPDS), DP&C	Member

D) Finance/Accounts:

Sl. No.	Details of Officials	Remarks
1)	General Manager (Finance)	Chairman
2)	Manager (Finance)	Convenor
3)	Assistant Manager (Finance)	Member

E) Project Manager:

Sl. No.	Details of Officials
1)	All Deputy General Managers of Distribution Divisions
2)	Deputy General Managers (RGGVY/DDUGJY/IPDS)

F) Deputy General (IT) Shall Coordinate with ADB & associated stakeholders in connection with this project.

KEY PERSONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PORJECTS

Sl. No.	Details of Officials
1)	**Managing Director**
2)	**Director (Technical)**
3)	**Director(Finance)**
4)	**Company Secretary**

The aforesaid works shall be an addition to their existing duties & responsibilities. PMU will also supervise the implementation of the project during execution and will give feedback accordingly. They above shall supersede earlier order issued on 07-06-2019 and shall come into effect immediately.

(Dr. Murhari S. Kele)
Managing Director

Dated, Agartala the 20-05-2020