

Resettlement Plan

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India: Tripura Industrial Infrastructure Sector Development Program (Sarasima Industrial Estate)

Prepared by Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCL), Government of Tripura, for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 26 August 2024)

Currency unit	-	Indian rupee (₹)
₹1.00	=	\$ 0.011
\$1.00	=	₹83.81

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
DOIC	-	Department of Industries and Commerce
ECS	-	Electronic Clearing Service
GOI	-	Government of India
GOT	-	Government of Tripura
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
RFCTLARRA	-	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
NGO	-	Nongovernment organization
PDMC	-	Project Design and Management Consultants
PIU	-	Project implementation Unit
PMU	-	Program Management Unit
PRF	-	Project Readiness Financing
ROW	-	Right of Way
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
TIDCL	-	Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Limited

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	-	kilometre
kV	-	kilovolt
m ²	-	square meter
kW	-	kilowatt

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Background. The Government of Tripura received a loan through Project Readiness Financing (PRF) to develop a program for integrated, inclusive, climate-resilient, and sustainable infrastructure in the industrial sector. The Tripura Industrial Infrastructure Sector Development Program (TIISDP) will support Tripura's industrial infrastructure development and business environment through a well-integrated PBL component and an investment component supported by a project loan. The program is expected to have the following impact: boost the manufacturing sector's competitiveness and create new and better job opportunities. This will be achieved through improved industrial infrastructure and business environment. The proposed sector development program (SDP) will have three outputs, which include policy and investment components: (i) institutional structures and mechanisms for industrial development strengthened and business environment enhanced, (ii) climate resilient infrastructure and gender-responsive industrial environment built, and (iii) industrial estates developed and upgraded. Industrial estates are a critical driver of industrialization; the state government has prioritized the development of nine industrial estates with ADB's support.

Project Description. Sarasima Industrial Estate is one of the nine industrial estates finalized for development under the SDP. The proposed key components are (i) internal road network, (ii) storm water drains, (iii) industrial safety and security, (iv) electrical and power supply, and (v) plotted development – industrial sheds and commercial space. All the components are proposed within the existing industrial estate premises.

Resettlement Plan This resettlement plan is prepared for the proposed project at Sarasima Industrial Estate. The resettlement plan assesses the potential involuntary resettlement impacts due to the development works components under Sarasima Industrial Estate based on the detailed project design and master plan. A total of 38.88 acres, of which 13 acres is vacant developable land. All the components are proposed to be developed within the existing industrial estate premises. If any change in scope or new location is considered for any project component, proper due diligence will be conducted, and the resettlement plan will be updated if any new involuntary resettlement impacts are identified.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement. The total land available at Sarasima Industrial Estate is 41.14 acres. Out of which, only 38.88 will be developed under the project, while 2.26 acres (1.76 acres with an industrial training institute and 0.50 acres of open land) are presently under litigation and have been excluded from the project scope. Of 38.88 acres, 38.81 acres belong to the Department of Industries and Commerce (DOIC), Government of Tripura (GOT), and 0.07 acres is private land belonging to one household (two family members). The private land parcel lies within the boundary of the industrial estate and is vacant and not utilized for any productive purpose. In addition, the project will also permanently impact two non-titled residential structures and a private temple belonging to two households (three family members).

Socio-economic profile of affected persons. Based on the detailed design, a 100% socio-economic survey of three households was conducted in November 2023 and August 2024. As per the socio-economic survey, out of the three households, one belongs to the scheduled caste category. None among the affected households is below the poverty line category or female-headed. In terms of profession, daily wage laborer, municipal worker, and retired government employee. All the family members are literate. The total number of affected persons is five (three males and two females).

Indigenous peoples. No adverse impacts are envisaged on the indigenous peoples. The proposed project sites do not fall in the scheduled area as per the Tripura Autonomous District Council list.

Legal Framework. The policy framework and entitlements for the program, as well as for this project, are based on the following laws and policies: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

Entitlements, Assistance, and Benefits. Based on the socio-economic survey, it is estimated that the affected persons will suffer permanent loss of land and other structures due to construction activities under the project. Considering the various losses, an entitlement matrix has been prepared to provide all affected persons with compensation and resettlement assistance. The cut-off date for the non-titled households is the end date of the census survey and socio-economic survey, which is 9 November 2023, and for title holders, it will be the date of issuance of preliminary notification under the RFTLARR Act 2013.

Consultation and Disclosure. During the initial project planning and impact assessment phase, project information dissemination and participatory discussion were held with the affected households, including their family members, and other stakeholders through focus group discussions, including the women. Five public /individual consultations were conducted during the preparation of this resettlement plan, feasibility study, and assessment period. Consultations were attended by 15 persons, including nine females (60%) and six males (40%). Due consideration was given to stakeholder consultations with the affected persons at different levels of preparation for the resettlement plan. A resettlement information leaflet in the form of a public information brochure, both in English and Bangla, containing information on compensation, entitlement, and resettlement management adopted for the project will be developed and distributed among the key stakeholders. The resettlement plan will be disclosed on the ADB and Tripura Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCL) websites.

Grievance Redress Mechanism. A common grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be put in place to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of social, environmental, or any other project-related grievances. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The GRM has been developed in consultation with stakeholders. The public awareness campaigns will be conducted regularly to ensure awareness of the project, including GRM. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable, and others are aware of and are part of the project.

Institutional Arrangement. The Department of Industries and Commerce (DOIC) is the executing agency, and TIDCL is the implementing agency. It will be responsible for the management, coordination, and execution of all activities funded under the project. The project management unit (PMU) will implement the project. It will be supported by the four project implementation units (PIU) and a project management and supervision consultant (PMS). An environment, social, and gender (ESG) cell will be created within the Project Management Unit (PMU) to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of the safeguard aspects of the project. The head of the ESG cell, with the support of the gender and social safeguards specialist at PMU (outsourced through PMS), will ensure that social safeguard requirements are implemented, monitored, and reported to ADB.

Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan. The estimated resettlement cost of Sarasima Industrial Estate is ₹ 3.54 million. The budget includes compensation against loss of land, structure, resettlement assistance, additional assistance for vulnerable people, support costs for resettlement plan implementation, and contingency. The State government will be responsible for releasing the funds promptly. For land compensation, DOIC/TIDCL will initiate a transfer of funds to the Land Acquisition Collector, and the Collector shall pay the affected person directly. Upon payment of all compensation, the said land parcel (0.07 acres bearing plot no. 1551) will be transferred to DOIC/TIDCL. PMU/PIU will be responsible for coordinating with the Land Acquisition Collector/Revenue Department and ensuring payment of compensation to the affected person before the civil work starts. However, PMU/PIU will be responsible for compensating affected persons for non-titled households. All compensation will be disbursed to the identified affected persons (as per the project cut-off date) before the start of the work. The preferred mode of payment will be through electronic clearance service/national electronic fund transfer (ECS/NEFT) transaction from the bank to the respective accounts of the affected persons.

Monitoring and Reporting. The implementation of the resettlement plan will be closely monitored to provide the TIDCL with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. The monitoring will focus on (i) payment of compensation prior to the start of civil works in the section occupied/in possession of the land owner and two non-titled households, (ii) Unanticipated impacts and grievance redress will be monitored during construction, and corrective actions will be taken in accordance with the agreed entitlement matrix. PMU, with the support of the PMSC, will prepare monitoring reports and submit them to ADB semi-annually. Additionally, ADB will monitor projects continuously until a project completion report is issued.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Background

1. Tripura is a landlocked state in northeast India that shares its domestic border with Assam and Mizoram within India and acts as one of the gateways for Bangladesh, sharing an 856-kilometer border, offering good potential for international trade. It is rich in natural resources such as natural gas, rubber, bamboo, tea, and medicinal plants. Despite being resource-rich, Tripura has limited capacity for value addition and resource mobilization to address industrial backwardness. Better connectivity and ongoing cross-border infrastructure projects will alleviate geographical isolation. Still, there is a need to improve the size of the manufacturing sector, increase employment, reduce dependence on agriculture, and create opportunities to develop cross-border synergies.

2. The Government of Tripura (GOT) received a loan through Project Readiness Financing (PRF) to develop a program for integrated, inclusive, climate-resilient, and sustainable infrastructure in the industrial sector. The Tripura Industrial Infrastructure Sector Development Program (TIISDP) will support Tripura's industrial infrastructure development and business environment through a well-integrated Policy Based Lending (PBL) component and an investment component supported by a project loan. The program is expected to have the following impact: boost the manufacturing sector's competitiveness and create new and better job opportunities. This will be achieved through the following outcome: improved industrial infrastructure and business environment. The proposed Sector Development Project (SDP) will have three outputs, which include policy and investment components: (i) institutional structures and mechanisms for industrial development strengthened and business environment enhanced, (ii) climate resilient infrastructure and gender-responsive industrial environment built, and (iii) industrial estates developed and upgraded. The expected outputs are summarized below:

3. **Output 1: Institutional structures and mechanisms for industrial development strengthened, and business environment enhanced.** This output includes key policy reforms critical for Tripura's industrial development. It includes the adoption of a new industrial policy by the GOT to promote industrial development and the development of green industrial estates in the state, adoption of guidelines for zoning and gender-responsive and inclusive building standards and measures to enhance climate resilience, safety, and accessibility, for industrial units in industrial parks. It also includes a gender-responsive industrial land allotment policy and the establishment of the Investment Promotion Agency of Tripura (IPAT). Under Output 1, subprogram 2 of the PBL component will build on the policy reforms adopted in subprogram 1. It includes the development and adoption of PPP guidelines for industrial infrastructure development. It also includes adopting and implementing policies to regulate and streamline industrial access to water and its utilization while mitigating ecological costs and reducing environmental impact. The policy component also includes adopting a roadmap to restructure the Tripura Investment and Infrastructure Fund Board (TIIFB).

4. **Output 2: Climate-resilient infrastructure and gender-responsive and inclusive industrial environment built.** This output includes both project and policy components. The policy component includes the development and adoption of new skills policies to upgrade skills in the workforce in line with industry demand, with specific emphasis on skill building for women, especially in non-traditional and management sectors. It also includes the adoption of state policy for the empowerment of women aimed at increasing the employment of women in the state's industrial estates. Project components include the development of 34 km of climate-resilient road infrastructure, adjoining utility trenches, 66 km of stormwater drainage, and 70 rainwater harvesting systems, with retention ponds built in seven industrial estates. The project component also includes the development of 35 km of water supply distribution pipeline in six industrial estates.

5. Subprogram 2 of the policy component will include upgrading the state single window, integrating with the National Single Window, and developing and implementing a computerized database of lands made available to investors. Ease of doing business measures, such as the "SWAAGAT" single window approval portal, have already been taken in the state to reduce regulatory

burdens on investors, and the proposed SDP will support its improvement and integration with the national single window system. Subprogram 2 will also promote the women Industrial Training Institute (ITI) in Agartala as a state hub for skill training of women in emerging and non-traditional sectors. It also includes the launch of the “SHE Skills” program.¹

6. **Output 3: Industrial estates developed and upgraded.** This output is the major component of the investment project and includes activities to develop and upgrade nine industrial estates. To ensure adequate energy supply in the IEs, the power distribution network will be upgraded in all nine industrial estates, while streetlights will be installed, and solar power facilities will be established in seven industrial estates. This output includes the repair and restoration of CETP in one industrial estate and the building of a common multi-facility building in five industrial estates. At least 26 additional industrial pre-engineered sheds will be built in four industrial estates, and a parking area of five acres spread over six industrial estates will be developed. The transportation system in the industrial estates will be improved by introducing four compressed natural gas (CNG) buses, 18 electrical vehicles (EV), and nine EV charging stations. To improve safety and security in industrial estates, (i) one fire station will be upgraded; (ii) seven weigh bridges built; (iii) 15 km of boundary walls will be built in eight industrial estates and another 11 km of the existing wall will be upgraded; (iv) 23 watch towers will be built; (v) 600 cameras with junction board as security and surveillance systems will be installed; (vi) one integrated command and control center build to monitor four industrial estates in West Tripura.

B. Project Description and Location

7. Sarasima Industrial Estate, established in the year 1998, is spread over an area of more than 41.14 acres in Belonia Municipal Council in South Tripura District.² It shares a boundary on the east with Belonia Railway Station and is bifurcated into two zones by the approach road to the railway station. Sarasima Industrial Estate is located 16.5 km away from the National Highway (NH) 8 and 64 km from Sabroom Integrated Check Post (ICP). However, with the upcoming NH 108 A, the site will be only 1.65 km away from the highway, thus providing improved connectivity to other regions. The industrial estate lies between 23°24 '81.58" N longitude and 91°48'09.77" E latitude. The topography of the industrial estate varies significantly, and elevation ranges from 25 to 38 meters. The current industries functioning in the estate include a stone crusher unit, paver block industries, a sawmill, and agro and food-based industries.

Table 1: Overview of Sarasima Industrial Estate

Description	Details
Year of Establishment	1998
Location	Belonia, South Tripura
Total Area of Industrial Estate	41.14 acres ³
Ownership	Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCL)
Topography	Rolling terrain, a significant portion of land with steep slopes
Connectivity	16.5 km from NH 8 (and 1.65 km from the proposed NH 108A) Adjacent to Belonia Railway Station

¹ SHE Skills will be a targeted program for women above the age of 15 years, for skill development in non-traditional and emerging sectors including but not limited to tourism, information technology, electronics, food processing technology, civil, electrical and mechanical trades, renewable energy and green jobs, urban utility services, warehousing, logistics and transport sectors. The course duration will range from 100 hours to 240 hours, and will include a mandatory internship of minimum 150 hours

² The total land available at Sarasima Industrial Estate is 41.14 acres. Out of which, only 38.88 will be developed under the project, while 2.26 acres (1.76 acres with an industrial training institute and 0.50 acres of open land) are presently under litigation and have been excluded from the project scope. In addition, an Anganwadi (informal pre-primary school) that lies within the boundary of the Sarasima Industrial Estate will not be impacted and will continue to function. The existing separate access presently available to Anganwadi will not be disturbed.

³ see footnote 2

	64 km from Sabroom Integrated Check Post (ICP)
Major Industries	Stone crushing unit, sawmill, paver blocks, rice mill, and spices.
Area under industrial units/plots	15.67 acres
Total Number of existing industrial units/plots	Six industrial units
Area under Other Facilities (Utilities and Common Facilities)	6.72 acres
Area available for future development (Vacant Land)	13.00 acres

8. The industrial estate holds promising potential to attract further investments and create more job opportunities in the state through a well-designed strategy for development that focuses on addressing critical concerns. Currently, six industrial units and four industrial sheds occupy an area of 15.67 acres. Two units are currently being established or yet to be set up. The south zone is fully saturated, and no further land is available for allotment. TIDCL has recently done site grading in the north zone, constructed four industrial sheds, and has vacant land available for allotment. The land use assessment reveals that around 33% of the area is available for development. The estate has an inadequate internal road network, insufficient area for utilities, and the reliance of most industries on their bore wells for water usage. An overview of the Sarasima Industrial Estate is provided in **Table 1**, and an aerial view (drone image) is provided in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1: Sarasima Industrial Estate –Drone Image (Aerial view of the site)



Source: Detailed Project Report of Sarasima Industrial Estate, July 2024

9. The following components are proposed at Sarasima Industrial Estate: **(i) road network.** 1.223 km of new road construction is proposed with the industrial estate under the project. Out of these, 0.11 km will be of 8 m width, 0.567 km of 10 m width, 0.080 km of 12 m width, and 0.466 km of 14 m width; **(ii) Storm Water Drains.** 2.33 km of storm water drain will be constructed with a minimum clear width of 0.3 m on both sides of the road except in the 8 m width road section; **(iii) Industrial Safety and Security.** 1.271 km of existing boundary wall upgradation and 0.34 km of new boundary wall will be constructed; **(iv) electrical and power supply.** Replacement of ACSR⁴ weasel conductor of existing 11 kV feeder by 11 kV weasel covered conductor for the route length of 1.5 km. (0.5 km of 11 kV line and 1.0 km) inside the industrial estate and construction of a new 2 km long 11kV overhead line from 33/11kv to Sarasima Industrial estate (0.5 km of 11 kV Line and 1.5 km) inside the industrial estate. In addition, a street light network inside the industrial estate, four high mast lights (two at the entry gate and inside the industrial estate at major road crossings), and a 10 kW solar power plant will be installed; **(v) Plotted Development – Industrial Sheds and Commercial Space.** The master plan is developed based on the land requirements for various uses and stated planning and design considerations. A total of 13.00 acres is the area available for future development. The Sarasima Industrial Estate is depicted on Google Earth and is placed in **Appendix 1**, and the map showing the proposed plots is shown in **Figure 2**.

⁴ ACSR= aluminum conductors steel reinforced

Figure 2: Map showing the proposed plots in Master Plan



Source: DPR and master plan of Sarasima Industrial Estate, July 2024

C. Measures to Avoid and Minimize Involuntary Resettlement:

10. To avoid and minimize the involuntary resettlement impacts, the following actions were taken (i) before the preparation of project design, a detailed survey of the industrial estates was conducted regarding the land ownership, existing land use with the objective that no proprietary land is utilized for the project; (ii) all the works are planned within the available government land except 0.07 acres of private land; (iii) an Anganwadi (informal pre-primary school) that lies within the boundary of the Sarasima Industrial Estate will not be impacted and will continue to function. The existing separate access presently available to Anganwadi will not be disturbed. The project will also take the following measures so that the existing industries continue to function without any hindrance within the estate during the construction period: (i) announcement of proposed civil works in advance; (ii) plan construction in a way to keep the existing roads motorable for continued and safe access of human and machinery movement; (iii) provision of hard barricading where required; (iv) plan construction/augmentation of all utilities like water supply, power, etc. so that the existing supply remains unhindered till the new ones are operational; (v) phased construction schedule in consultation with the client and the existing industries, if required; and (vi) signage with project details and contact details for grievance redress. These measures will be implemented with careful monitoring by the concerned project implementation unit (PIU).

D. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

11. The resettlement plan has been prepared to address the potential involuntary resettlement impacts due to the implementation of proposed project components and is consistent with the entitlement matrix for the project prepared in accordance with the national laws and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, (SPS) 2009 and to meet the following objectives:

- (i) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts because of project components and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the resettlement plan;
- (ii) to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area, identify social impacts, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable;
- (iii) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;
- (iv) to describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation;
- (v) to establish a framework for grievance redress for affected persons that is appropriate to the local context in consultation with stakeholders;
- (vi) to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project and define the involuntary resettlement policy principles applicable to the project;
- (vii) to define entitlements of affected persons and assistance and benefits available under the project;
- (viii) to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities, and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation; and
- (ix) to describe the mechanism that will be used to monitor the resettlement plan implementation.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

12. The total land available at Sarasima Industrial Estate is 41.14 acres. Out of which, only 38.88 will be developed under the project, while 2.26 acres (1.76 acres with an industrial training institute and 0.50 acres of open land) are presently under litigation and have been excluded from the project scope. Of 38.88 acres, 38.81 acres belong to the Department of Industries and Commerce (DOIC), Government of Tripura, and 0.07 acres is private land belonging to one household (two family members). The private land parcel lies within the boundary of the industrial estate and is vacant and not utilized for any productive purpose. The land revenue records (khatian) are provided in **Appendix 2**. In addition, the project will also impact two non-titled residential structures and a private temple belonging to two households (three family members). The location of the two properties is presented in **Figure 3**. In addition, an Anganwadi (informal pre-primary school) that lies within the boundary of the Sarasima Industrial Estate will not be impacted and will continue to function. The cadastral map superimposed on Google Image is provided in **Figure 4**, and the Anganwadi is marked on the same map. The existing separate access presently available to Anganwadi will not be disturbed. The details of the affected persons are provided in **Appendix 3**. The land details are provided in **Table 3**, and key components and their involuntary impacts are provided in **Table 4**.

Table 2: Land details at Sarasima Industrial Estate

S. No	Description	Area (acres)	Area (ha.)	Affected Households losing land
1	Total land available	38.81	15.71	
2	Land to be acquired	0.07	0.23	1 (One)
	Total available land	38.88	15.74	

Source: DPR, July 2024

Figure 3: Location of two non-titled properties on DOIC (government) land



Source: Master Plan and site visits November 2023 and June 2024.

Figure 4: Cadastral Superimpose Map of Sarasima Industrial Estate

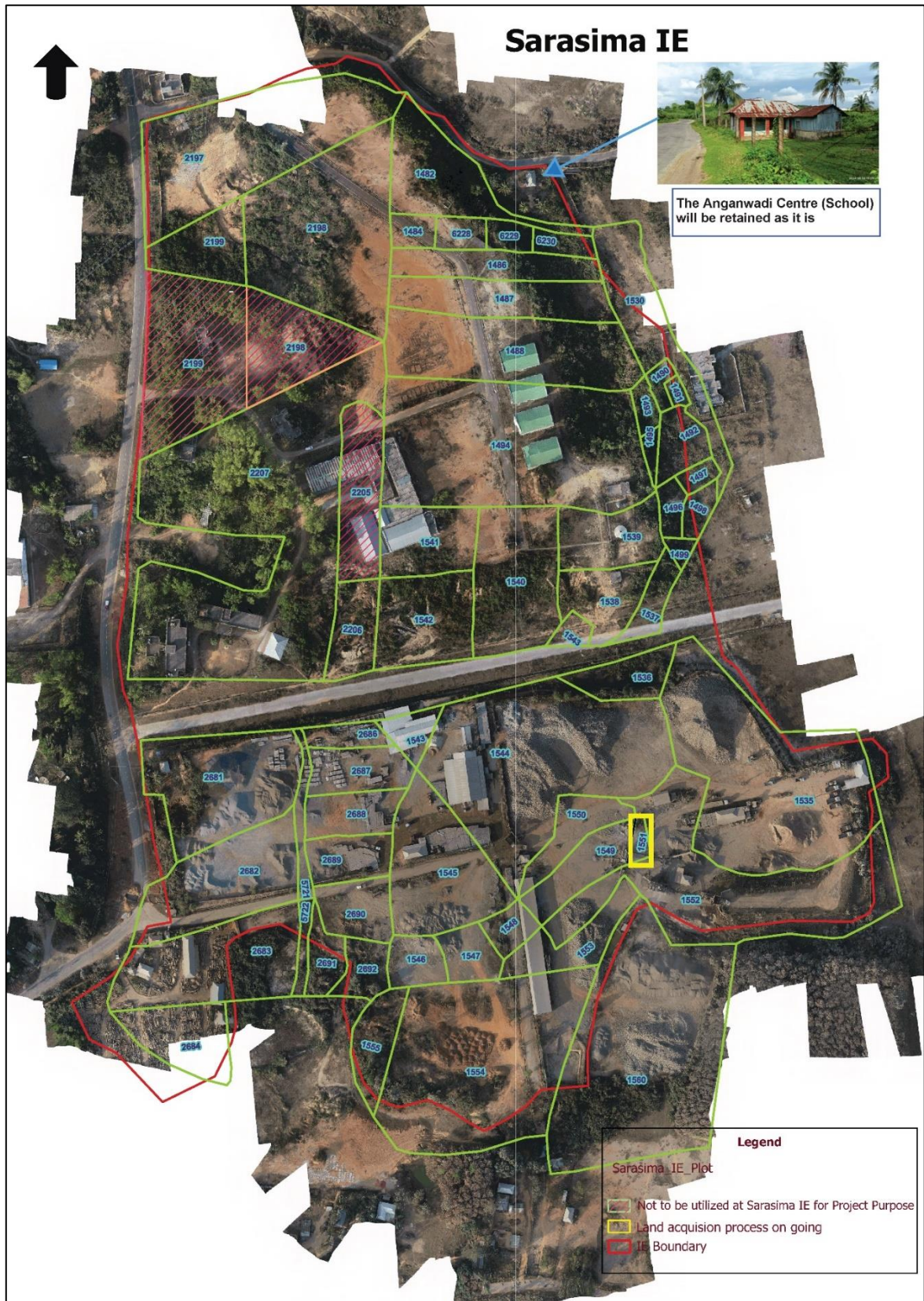


Table 3: Key Components and their Involuntary Resettlement Impacts- Sarasima Industrial Estate

S. No	Main Components and Subcomponents	Major Activities	Permanent Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Temporary Impact
1	<p>Industrial Roads Network The total road length proposed as per master plan is 1.223 km.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up base camps • Crushing, mixing and use of DG sets • Displacement of electric poles and ducts • Installation of safety signages during construction • Excavation of land and • Cutting and filling land for new roads 	No	No
2	<p>Storm water drainage The total length of the stormwater drainage (SWD) is about 2.33 km, and the minimum width of the drain is 0.3m.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new drains and culverts • Excavation of land, cutting, and filling 	No	No
3	<p>Power Supply Systems Replace existing 11kV feeder weasel conductor with 11kV Weasel covered conductor on 11m poles from Sarasima S/s to Industrial estate for uninterrupted power supply to industries for a route length of 1.5km. Energy-efficient distribution transformers with capacities of 500kVA, 315kVA, and 200kVA inside IE are installed to distribute power to industries. Construction of new 11kV Overhead line with Weasel covered conductor for route length of 2.0km from 132/33/11kV substation to IE and various load points inside IE. Laying of LT Aerial bunched cables of different sizes. 150 sq-mm,95-sq-mm and 50 sq-mm.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgradation of existing substation • Decommissioning of damaged cables, S/s, and electric poles • Laying of power lines • Erection of electric poles, transmission line, and tower • Power electrification and evacuation • Material • Material loading and unloading. • Movement of heavy vehicles and logistics for the transfer of materials 	No	No
4	<p>Industrial Safety and Security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new boundary wall of 0.340 km and 1.271 km of the existing wall with the provision of barbed wires, concertina atop the walls • Entry Gates at 3 Nos of entries 	No	No

5	Industrial Plotted development and Industrial Sheds	Area	• Development of industrial sheds for commercial use	of 0.07 acres of land to be acquired from 1 household (2 family members) Two households will lose their residence and one private temple.	No
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Source: Master Plan and site visits November 2023 and June 2024.

B. Indigenous Peoples

13. Based on the detailed design, field visits, surveys, and consultations conducted, it is confirmed that no impact on the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, culture, communal assets, and territorial, natural, and cultural resources of indigenous peoples is anticipated. As per the notification of the Government of India, this area is not located in a scheduled area as per the list of Tripura Autonomous District Council. No indigenous peoples impact involving direct or indirect impacts to the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or territories or natural or cultural resources that are used, owned, occupied, or claimed by indigenous peoples as their ancestral domain or asset is anticipated.

III. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

14. The profile of the affected persons is prepared based on the census and socio-economic survey in the project location. The survey provides information on the socio-economic conditions of affected vendors identified during the impact assessment. The socio-economic survey of the non-titled affected households was conducted in November 2023 and titled household in August 2024. Three households (five family members) will be potentially affected during the execution of developmental work in the Sarasima Industrial Estate. A wide range of data, including social category, type of losses, type of occupation, and sources of income, have been collected for socio-economic profiling of the affected person (**Appendix 3**). Out of the three affected households, one belongs to the vulnerable category (scheduled caste), and none of the households are below poverty line or female-headed. The average daily income of affected households is ₹11750/month.⁵ The socio-economic profile of the affected persons is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Socio-Economic Profile of Affected Persons

Type of Impact	Number of Affected persons ⁶
1. Loss of land and other assets (residential structure, trees, and private temple)	
Title holder/Landowner	1 (2 family members)
Non-titled household	2 (3 family members)
Affected persons (Male)	3
Affected persons (Female)	2
Vulnerable Household ⁷	One
Average income (₹)	10,500 to 13,500 per month
Occupation Profile	Retired government teacher, Sweeper, and Wage laborer
Secondary Occupation	NIL
2. Loss of livelihood	
a) Permanent loss of livelihood/relocation	Nil
b) Temporary loss of livelihood (titleholder)	Nil
3. Common Property Resources (CPR)	
Affected CPRs	Nil

⁵ The household income of the retired school teacher was not ascertained.

⁶ Affected persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (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

⁷ Vulnerable households comprise below poverty line (BPL) households, female-headed households (FHH), scheduled caste (SC) households, scheduled tribe (ST) households, disabled person-headed household, elderly headed household, and transgender community/people.

4. Other Socio-economic Details	
Literacy Level (%)	100%
Education Level (%)	Graduate – 2 (40%) Secondary-1 (20%) Middle- 2 (40%)
Average Family size	1.67
Distribution by Caste (%)	General=2 (66.66%), SC-1 (33.34%)
Religion	Hindu = 3 (100%)
Affected Indigenous People	None of the identified affected persons belonging to Indigenous Peoples groups or possessing the characteristics of Indigenous Peoples as described in the ADB SPS

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, November 2023, August 2024

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A. Public Consultation

15. Public participation and community consultation are integral to the project's social and environmental assessment process. The site visits and discussions/meetings were conducted to assess the resettlement impacts due to the project. The project team conducted public consultations to disseminate information about the proposed interventions, as it will help people comprehend the project's possible impacts. Consultations were undertaken with key stakeholders, local community members, and affected people and their families at the project site to identify their concerns, apprehensions, and priorities related to the project. The project area is away from the villages and is confined; it is not used for thoroughfare, and public access is limited. TIDCL, with the support of project management and supervision consultants (PMSC), will organize a public awareness campaign to generate awareness about the project, employment opportunities, training opportunities, grievance redress procedures, etc., outside the industrial estate boundary and within the community living near to the industrial estate.

16. During the preparation of the resettlement plan, five consultations were held with various stakeholders, including affected persons and their family members. In these consultations, 15 people participated (six male [40%] and nine female [60%]). It was explained to the participants that the purpose of the infrastructure development is to increase the manufacturing activities in the State, which will likely boost the local economy. During consultations, it was discussed that the project would explore measures to shift/reconstruct the temple, if possible, in the vicinity. Any possible mitigation measures will be discussed in consultation with the affected person/s. The affected persons expressed that, in principle, they have no objection to removing the structure/s. The person who has constructed the temple has a permanent house in the nearby village.

17. The person losing the residence shared that they are aware of the status of their assets. They have made certain improvements to the land to make it suitable for the construction of the residential structure. He further expressed his desire to work during the construction period. The titled household expressed their desire that their land be acquired as per the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. All the persons consulted opined that the proposed project would help enhance the economy of the people living around the estate. The details of consultations held are given in Error! Reference source not found.5. The photographs and attendance sheets of the public consultation /meetings are appended in Error! Reference source not found.4 and 5.

18.

Table 5: Public Consultation during feasibility and Assessment

S. No.	Date and Venue of Consultation	Public Consultation	Number of Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
1	9 November,2023	Doorstep consultation	1	4	5
2	19 February 2024	Doorstep consultation	2	4	6
3	6 August 2024	Doorstep consultations	3	1	4
			6 (40%)	9 (60%)	15

Source: Multiple consultations held between November 2023 and August 2024

B. Information Disclosure

19. This resettlement plan will be duly uploaded to ADB and project websites and made available at key local/state government offices. Before implementing the project, the resettlement plan may be updated if there will be any change in the final design. During the project implementation, construction schedules will be informed to all residents (including affected persons) through signboards before the commencement of civil works. The signboards will be in the local language and will include, at a minimum: (i) the section to be affected, (ii) start and end dates, (iii) information on traffic rerouting, if any, and (iv) contact information for questions/grievances.

20. A resettlement information leaflet in the form of a public information brochure (PIB), both in English and Bangla, containing information on compensation, entitlement, and resettlement management adopted for the project, will be developed and distributed among the key stakeholders. The PIB will include the following information: (i) a brief background of the project (ii) resettlement impacts; (iii) the entitlements due to the affected persons; (v) timing of payments; (vi) the schedule of displacement; (vii) grievance redress mechanism; and (viii) contact persons at concerned PIU and PMU of TIDCL. Information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout the project cycle. TIDCL, with the support of PMSC, will organise a public awareness campaign to generate awareness about the project, employment opportunities, training opportunities, grievance redress procedures etc., outside the industrial estate boundary and within the community living around the industrial estate.

21. Further, the successful implementation of the resettlement plan is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Consultations with affected persons have been proposed during the implementation of the resettlement plan, and the PIU will be responsible for conducting these consultations. The proposed consultation plan will include the following:

- (i) In case of any change in the shifting of the vending carts, the affected will be consulted regarding the factors that necessitated the change, efforts taken to minimize resettlement impacts, and mitigation measures available in accordance with the principles of the resettlement plan.
- (ii) The PMU will carry out information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local bodies to encourage the participation of the affected persons in the implementation plan.
- (iii) During the implementation of the resettlement plan, the project implementation unit (PIU) will organize public meetings and apprise the communities about the progress made in the implementation of project works.
- (iv) Consultation with vulnerable individuals will be conducted to ensure their full understanding of the process. Their needs will be carefully considered and prioritized throughout the implementation phase.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

22. The will have a common grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of social, environmental, or any other relevant project-related grievances. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the Project. The GRM has been developed in consultation with stakeholders. The public awareness campaign will generate awareness of the Project and its grievance redress procedures. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable, and others know about the GRM.

23. The GRM will provide an accessible, inclusive, gender-sensitive, and culturally appropriate platform for receiving and facilitating the resolution of affected persons grievances related to the Project. The multi-channel and multi-tier GRM for the Project is outlined below, with each tier having time-bound schedules and responsible persons identified to facilitate and address grievances at each stage.

24. Affected persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances and/or suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaint/suggestion boxes that will be installed by project implementation units (PIU) or by e-mail, by post, or by writing in complaints register or by sending a WhatsApp message on the dedicated number, e-mail to the PIU or telephonically contacting the project management unit (PMU)/PIU.

25. Besides the project's grievance redress mechanism, the Government of Tripura (GOT) has a centralized public grievance redress monitoring system (CPGRMS) where the public can file grievances through a dedicated web portal (grievance.tripura.gov.in). The General Administrative (Administrative Reforms) department is the nodal agency, and an officer of the rank of Joint Secretary is responsible for its functioning. Each department of the state has nominated officers to receive the grievances. The Department of Industries and Commerce (DOIC) has nominated officers of the rank of Deputy Director as nodal officers, whose names and contact details are provided on its website. The affected persons can also lodge their complaints through this online portal. Moreover, a Grievance Box is in place at DOIC and TIDCL to convey grievances and/or suggestions.

26. **Information to the stakeholders about the GRM:** The stakeholders, including affected persons, beneficiaries and citizens, and workers engaged during construction activities under the loan, will be informed about the GRM under the project and of the state through public consultations, disclosures, and distribution of public information booklets (PIB). In the case of illiterate persons, the information will be provided verbally during meetings with them.

27. **Who can complain:** A complaint can be registered by stakeholders directly or indirectly affected by the project. A representative can register a complaint on behalf of the affected person or group, provided that the affected person or group identifies the representative and submits evidence of the authority to act on their behalf.

28. **What the Grievance/Complaint should contain:** Any comments, complaints, queries, and suggestions pertaining to safeguard compliance - environment, involuntary resettlement, indigenous people, design/construction-related issues, compensation, service delivery, or any other issues or concerns related to the Project. The complaint must contain the complainant's name, date, address/contact details, location of the problem area, and the problem. A sample grievance registration form is provided in Error! Reference source not found.6.

29. **Where and how to file a Complaint:** The complaint can be filed online and offline. The people can submit their complaints at the contractor's site office or at the PIU/PMU office. In addition, they can also have grievances/suggestions/queries submitted through phone or e-mails or, the state grievance portal, or social media (on a dedicated WhatsApp number). The information about the GRM will also be displayed on the TIDCL website. Contact numbers and names of the concerned staff and contractors will be posted and displayed at all construction sites.

30. **Grievance redress /Problem solving through participatory Process:** The PMU and PIUs will make efforts to resolve the problems and conflicts amicably through a participatory process with the community. In case of immediate and urgent grievances in the complainant's perception, the contractor and supervision personnel from the PIU will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact to resolve grievances quickly

31. **Grievance Redress Committee:** The GOT will establish the Grievance Redressal Committees (GRC) at the site, PIUs, and PMU levels to provide a mechanism to resolve conflict and disputes concerning compensation payments, environmental safeguards-related issues and cut down on lengthy litigation. The General Manager of the District Industries Centre under DOIC will head the GRC at the PIU level⁸. Similarly, the Director of DOIC will head the GRC at the PMU level. The following will be the composition of the GRCs. The composition of the GRCs at all three levels is provided in **Error! Reference source not found.6**.

Table 6: Composition of Grievance Redress Committee

Site Level GRC (Level 1)	District level GRC (Level 2)	PMU level GRC (Level 3)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistant Engineer of concerned Industrial Estate (IE)-TIDCL 2. Junior Engineer, TIDCL 3. Field Engineer of PMSC 4. Social safeguards support staff, PMSC 5. Environmental Safeguard Expert, PMSC/PIU level 6. Two entrepreneur members from the concerned Industrial Estate, with at least one of them a woman (if any) or and a representative from the affected community (as and when required) 7. Executive Engineer of the concerned PIU⁹. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Manager (GM), District Industries Centre (DIC) 2. Social Safeguards Expert, TIDCL/ I&C 3. Environmental Safeguard Expert, TIDCL/ PMSC 4. Executive Engineer-TIDCL 5. Assistant Engineer-TIDCL. 6. Team Leader, PMSC 7. Social and/or Environment Safeguards Specialist, PMSC 8. Two entrepreneur members from industrial Estate, with at least one of them a woman (if any) or/ and a representative from the affected community (as and when required) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director, DOIC, GoT 2. Joint Secretary, Revenue Department, GoT 3. Addl. Director (Projects), I&C, GoT 4. OSD/ GM, TIDCL 5. Superintending Engineer, TIDCL 6. Executive Engineer TIDCL 7. Social Safeguards Expert, TIDCL/ I&C 8. Environmental (Safeguard cum Climate Change) Specialist, TIDCL/ PMSC 9. Nominated representatives from the line departments (ULB, PWD, or any other department, as required) 10. Two entrepreneur members from industrial Estate, with at least one of them a woman (if any)

Source: Project documents

32. **Site level GRC (First Level):** In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the Assistant Engineer of the PIU, in coordination with the Junior Engineer of PIU and field engineer of PMSC and the Contractor's on-site personnel (concerned engineer and EHS cum social supervisor) will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for quick resolution of grievances. If the grievance is not under the contractor's scope, but under the project, the Executive Engineer of the concerned PIU will resolve this issue. All the grievances should be resolved within seven days of receipt of the complaint/grievance. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned officers/ representatives will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations. The designated persons will be responsible for seeing through the process of redressal of each grievance. The contractor's site engineer and EHS cum social supervisor will jointly support in

⁸ DOIC, Government of Tripura (GOT) is the executing agency under the loan.

⁹ The Executive Engineer will be involved in case of grievances are not related to the contractor's scope/ work activities, but under the project within the industrial estate (IE).

meetings, consultations, and site-level grievance resolution. The effort will be made to resolve issues on-site, in consultation with each other, and within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance.

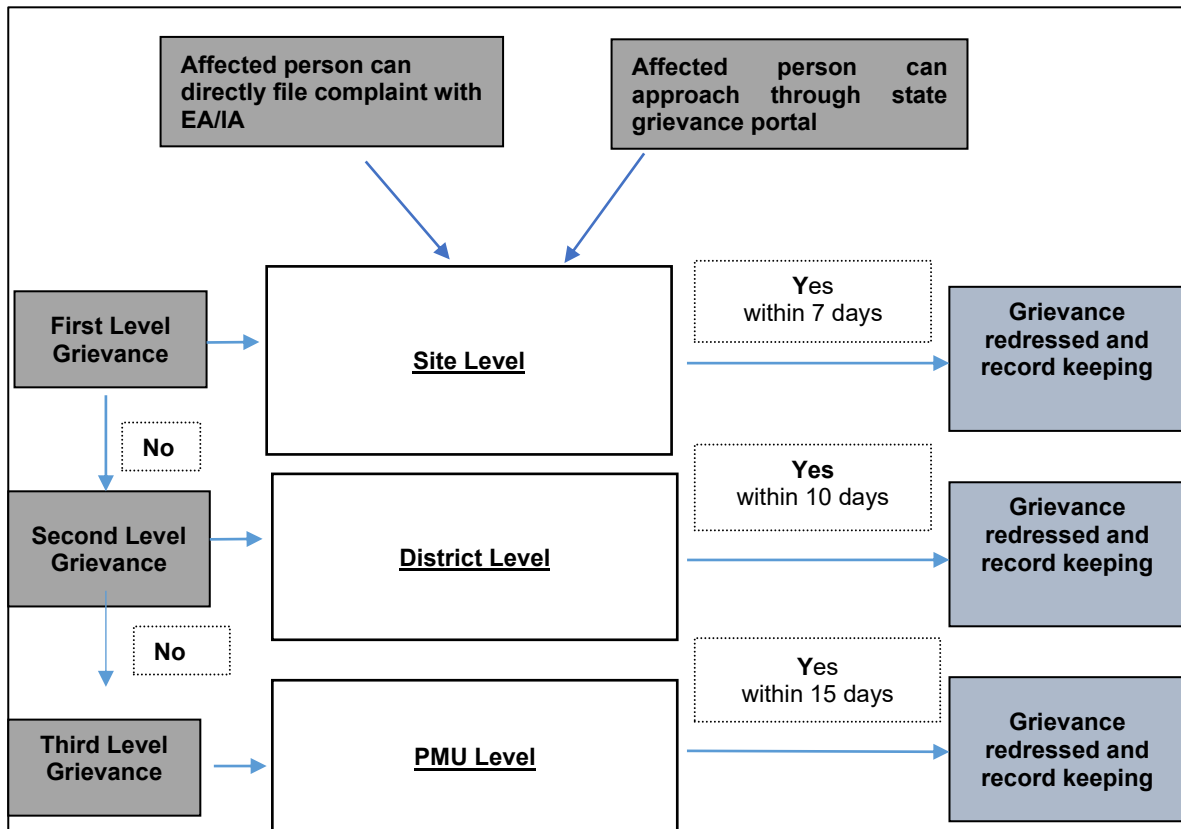
33. **District level GRC (Second Level):** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at the first field level will be brought to the notice of the GRC headed by the General Manager (GM)-District Industries Centre (DIC). The Grievance Officer, i.e. GM DIC, may consult/seek the assistance of the District Level GRC consisting of the Environmental Safeguard Expert ,TIDCL/ PMSC, Social Safeguards Expert, PMU TIDCL, Executive Engineer-TIDCL, Asst. Engineer-TIDCL, Team Leader-PMSC. Social and/or Environment Safeguards Consultant, PMSC, two entrepreneur members from industrial Estate, with at least one of them a woman (if any) or/and a representative from the affected community (as and when required). The GRC will review the grievance and act appropriately to resolve it within 10 days of receipt at this level. The committee may co-opt any other member to resolve grievances.

34. **PMU Level GRC (Third Level):** In case the grievances are not addressed at the district level within 10 days of receipt, the same shall be brought to the notice of the PMU-level GRC. The PMU-level GRC will comprise the Director, DOIC, GoT, who will be the chairperson, and the Joint Secretary of the Revenue Department, Addl. Director (Projects)- DOIC, OSD/GM- TIDCL, Superintending Engineer-TIDCL, Executive Engineer TIDCL, Environmental (Safeguard cum Climate Change) Expert, TIDCL/ PMSC, Social Safeguards Expert, PMU, TIDCL. A representative from the line department (ULB, PWD) and two members from the industrial estate, with at least one of them a woman. GRC will resolve grievances within 15 days. The committee may co-opt any other member to resolve grievances.

35. The project GRM, notwithstanding, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage, and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative/positive outcome of the GRM. In case of grievance related to land acquisition, the affected persons will have to approach a legal body/court specially proposed under the RFCTLARRA, 2013.¹⁰ GRM will continue to be in place throughout the duration of the project. The grievance redress process is shown in Error! Reference source not found.5.

¹⁰ The authority admits grievance only with reference to the land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation issues under the RFCTLARRA, 2013.

Figure 5: Grievance Redress Mechanism



36. **ADB Accountability Mechanism:** The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB’s operational policies and procedures. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should make an effort in good faith to solve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department (ADB India Resident Mission - INRM in this case). The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB’s developing member countries. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information¹¹ will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities as part of the project GRM.

37. **Documentation:** PMU, with the support of PIUs, will be responsible for the timely registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party. PMU will also ensure that all the details from submission to resolution are well recorded and documented. The environmental and social safeguard specialists of PMU will be responsible for maintaining the records and coordinating with the affected persons regarding complaints related to their respective domain areas. The chair of each GRC will be responsible for informing the complainant in writing about the resolution of their complaint or the decision of the GRC.

38. **Record- keeping:** PIUs, will keep records of grievances received, including contact details of the complainant, the date the complaint was received, the nature of the grievance, agreed corrective actions, the date these were affected, and the final outcome. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMU and PIU offices, and reported in monitoring reports submitted to ADB on a semi-annual basis.

¹¹ <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>

39. **Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned:** The Head ESG cell, PMU, will periodically review the functioning of the GRM in each site and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the project's ability to prevent and address grievances.

40. **Cost:** All costs related to the resolution of grievances (meetings, consultations, communication, and reporting/ information dissemination, as well as costs incurred by affected persons to attend GRC meetings, if any) will be borne by PMU.

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Policy and Legal Framework

41. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in this project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India, the Government of Tripura, ADB's SPS 2009. A brief review of applicable acts and policies is presented in the following paragraphs.

42. The resettlement principles adopted in this resettlement plan reflect the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act 2013 as was effective from 1 January 2014, the entitlement benefits as listed in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and SPS 2009. Based on these, the core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative project designs; (ii) where unavoidable, timebound resettlement plans will be prepared and affected persons will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-project standard of living; (iii) consultation with displaced persons on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to displaced persons, and participation of displaced persons in planning and implementing projects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to displaced persons including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, rubber tappers on government land, residential structures on government land etc) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms.

43. The key involuntary resettlement principles of the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009) which will be applicable for this project are:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (I) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land

- does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
 - (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
 - (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
 - (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
 - (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
 - (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
 - (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development projector program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
 - (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
 - (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

B. Comparison of National Laws and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement 2009

44. A detailed policy comparison between ADB's SPS 2009, RFCTLARR 2013, and Tripura RFCTLARR Rules 2015 identified gaps and gap-filling measures are given in following Table 8.

Table 7: Comparison Between RFCTLARR Act 2013, ADB SPS 2009, and Tripura State RFCTLARR Rules

S. No	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act, 2013	Tripura RFCTLARR Rules 2015	Measures to bridge gaps
1.	Screen project	<p>Screen the project to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.</p> <p>Conduct survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement.</p>	<p>Section 4 (1) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government that intend to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case maybe, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall Be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.</p>	<p>Lays down rules for the conduct of SIA, roles and responsibilities assigned, the requirement of consultation with potentially affected persons and local bodies, public hearing and disclosure of SIA report and Social Impact Management Plan</p>	<p>The Project will undertake screening of all projects using the ADB SPS Involuntary Resettlement Checklist and will cover both titled and non-titled households envisaged being impacted.</p>
2.	Consult stakeholders and establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM)	<p>Carryout consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned NGOs.</p> <p>Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options.</p>	<p>Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held in the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time, and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the social impact assessment report. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each state by the concerned state government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition</p>	<p>Elaborates (under section 12 of rules) on the conduct of public hearing for feedback about the proposed project, its impact, and concerns if any, documentation and recording of proceedings. The venue and time of the public hearing to be informed to people in advance and conducted in the local language.</p>	<p>The consultations with the stakeholders will be conducted throughout the project cycle, and a grievance redress mechanism will be established.</p>

			has been initiated by the state government or its agencies.		
3.	Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced, and payment at replacement cost.	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all Displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies;(ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	The Deputy Commissioner having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the landowner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land.	No specific rules mentioned.	Assets are to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation. The compensation will be to title as well as non-titled households for temporary or permanent impacts.
4.	Assistance for displaced persons	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides resettlement and rehabilitation package for landowners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	No specific rules mentioned.	An entitlement matrix is prepared, which outlines compensation and assistance for affected persons, including non-titled households.
5.	Improve standard of living of displaced vulnerable groups	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women, children, indigenous peoples, and those without title to land, to at least national minimum standards.	Special provisions are provided for vulnerable groups.	State laws protect scheduled tribes and scheduled castes from land alienation.	The entitlement matrix outlines assistance for vulnerable groups, as defined by ADB SPS.
6.	Negotiated settlement	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will	Section 46 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 permits the direct purchase of land and undertaking direct negotiation with the landowner.	No specific rules mentioned.	To ensure a fair and transparent process, an independent external party to document the negotiation and settlement process will be hired to certify whether the process of a negotiated

		maintain the same or better income and livelihoods status			settlement was undertaken without coercion in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner. The independent external party is not associated with the project – past and present, in any capacity.
7.	Compensation for non-titleholders	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets. In the rural area, provide them with access to resources. In the urban area, provide them with access to housing.	Schedule II provides benefits to families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired	As per RFCTLARR Rules 2015, under Section 10 and 11, provision has been made for a survey and census of the affected families for preparation of a development plan for their rehabilitation and resettlement.	An entitlement matrix has been prepared and provides compensation and assistance to non-titled households.
8.	Prepare Resettlement Plan	Prepare a resettlement plan/indigenous peoples plan on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme, including timeline for implementation. Section: 16. (1) and (2). Separate development plans to be prepared. Section 41.	Provided under Section 9,10 and 11 of the Rules	A resettlement plan will be prepared for the project with involuntary resettlement impacts.
9.	Disclose Resettlement Plan	Disclose a draft Resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation processing a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its	Under clause 18, the Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case maybe, and the offices of the district collector the Sub- Divisional Magistrate and the Taluka, and shall be published in the affected	Provided under section 12	The resettlement plan will be disclosed on the project website and translated into the local language.

		updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders	areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate government.		
10.	Cost of resettlement	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	Section 16. (I) Upon the publication of the preliminary Notification under sub- section (/) of section II by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed which shall include:(a) particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family;(b) livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired;(c) a list of public utilities and government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved;(d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and(e) details of any common property	Not specified	The overall project cost includes the resettlement cost. The executive agency will cover the cost of resettlement.
11.	Taking over possession before payment of compensation	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	38 (I) The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement	Not specified	The compensation will be provided prior to the start of civil works.

			entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made Under section 30.		
12.	Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	48 (I) The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-state projects, constitute a national monitoring committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of Rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	Provisions of monitoring as per RFCTLARR include the constitution of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement and state monitoring committees.	The project will prepare semiannual social safeguards monitoring reports as per ADB SPS 2009.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, GRM = grievance redress mechanism, NGO = nongovernment organization, RFCTLARRA = Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, SPS = Safeguard Policy Statement.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCES, AND BENEFITS

A. Types of Losses and Affected Persons

45. According to ADB SPS, 2009, affected persons in a project area could be of three types: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The absence of formal legal title to land does not bar the affected person from receipt compensation and resettlement assistance from the project. Vulnerable affected persons are eligible for additional compensation and assistance and are to be accorded priority in employment in project-related construction activities.

46. The anticipated types of losses due to the proposed project components under Sarasima Industrial Estate comprise (i) loss of private land measuring 0.07 acres and (ii) loss of residential structure, private temple, and trees/saplings belonging to two non-titled households. All affected persons who are identified in the project areas on the cut-off date are entitled to compensation for their affected assets and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix below) to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards. The entitlement matrix for the project is based on the above policies and is provided in **Table 9**.

B. Entitlements

47. The entitlement matrix (Table 10) summarizes the types of potential losses and corresponding entitlements in accordance with ADB and government policies based on the principle of replacement cost. In addition to the identified impacts, the entitlement matrix safeguards unforeseen impacts.

48. In accordance with the entitlement matrix for the project, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, the scope of the impacts, including socio-economic vulnerability. Out of the three affected households, one household is eligible for compensation for permanent loss of land and two for loss of structures/residences and trees/saplings.

C. Permanent Impact on Private Land

49. The project will result in permanent loss of private land measuring 0.07 acres. The land is vacant and not used for any productive purpose by the owner, nor is it rented or leased out. The affected person will be provided with (i) cost of land, (ii) one-time financial assistance (annuity) ₹ 500,000, (iii) subsistence allowance of ₹3,000 per month for a period of one year, (iv) One-time resettlement allowance of ₹50,000. All compensation will be paid prior to the acquisition and possession of land and before the start of civil works in the section where the land is located. TIDCL will ensure the affected person can access his property until all compensations are paid.

D. Permanent Impact on Structures and Trees

50. The project will result in the permanent loss of three structures and trees belonging to two non-titled households, including a private temple. All the structures are built over government/DOIC land. The affected persons will be provided with (i) cost of structures, (ii) cost of trees, (iii) one-time shifting assistance of ₹50,000, (iv) rental assistance for one year of ₹36,000, (iv) one-time resettlement allowance of ₹50,000, (v) one vulnerable affected household (scheduled caste community) will be considered for additional compensation. All compensation will be paid prior to displacement and before the start of civil works in the section where their respective structures are situated. The TIDCL will ensure that the persons having non-titled households will continue to access their respective properties

untill all compensations are paid. All the affected persons paid compensation for structures without depreciation or deductions for salvaged material.

E. Cut-off-Date

51. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date, which is the date of census and socio-economic survey for non-titled affected persons (09 November 2023), and for title holders, the date of issuance of preliminary notification under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The affected household will be notified and informed about the cut-off date by TIDCL (PMU/PIU).

Table 8: Entitlement Matrix - Sarasima

S. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person	Compensation Policy ¹²	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1. Loss of Land						
A.	Loss of land	Agricultural land, homestead land, residential land or vacant plot	Legal land title-holders, including allottee ¹³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land will be provided to the affected person(s) if the land of equal productive / replacement value is available. Fees, taxes, stamp duty, and other charges related to replacement land (applicable to all parcels of replacement land, which totals the equivalent area of land acquired if parcels of non-contiguous land are bought due to the unavailability of one contiguous parcel), including improvements to land will be borne by the project or Compensation will be paid as per the applicable provisions of the 	The alternate land may not be available within the vicinity of the project area.	PMU will ensure the provision of notice.

¹² Transportation costs, monthly subsistence allowance and resettlement costs are not incremental. For example, if an affected household loses land, shelter and commercial business in one lot, the family will get each of these allowances only once.

¹³ Allottee is a person as defined in Tripura Land Revenue & Land Reforms (Allotment of Land) Rules, 1980. (As amended upto 8th Amendment dt. 04.11.2020)

S. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person	Compensation Policy ¹²	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				RFCTLARR Act 2013.		
2. Loss of Structure						
A.	Loss of structure	Residential structure and other assets	Non-titled affected person (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two months' notice to demolish the structure. • Replacement value¹⁴ of the structure and other assets based on the latest basic schedule of rates without depreciation. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value at no extra cost to the executing agency. • One-time Resettlement Allowance of ₹ 50,000.00 per affected family. • One-time shifting assistance of ₹50,000 towards transport costs, etc. • Rental assistance for those without 	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census and socio-economic survey.	PIU with the support of PMSC will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of affected households and prepare inventory of assets, determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households. PMU will provide supervisory guidance.

¹⁴ The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.

S. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person	Compensation Policy ¹²	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				alternate housing of rental assistance for one year ₹36,000 • Additional compensation to vulnerable households.		
3. Loss of Trees						
A.	Impact to trees	Trees	Non-titled affected person (s)	Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by the Forest Department for timber trees and by the Horticulture / Agriculture Department for other trees (perennial trees).	PMU/PIU will be responsible for required coordination with concerned departments for valuation of trees.	PMU and PIU
4. Impact on Vulnerable Affected Persons						
A.	Impacts on vulnerable affected persons ¹⁵	All Impacts	All vulnerable affected persons both titleholders and non-title holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable affected persons will be given priority in employment in project construction work, in addition to compensation for income loss. The affected vulnerable persons will be given one- 	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census and socio-economic survey.	PMU/PIUs, with the support of PMSC, will verify the extent of impacts on vulnerable households.

¹⁵ Vulnerable households comprise below poverty line (BPL) households, female-headed households (FHH), scheduled caste (SC) households, scheduled tribe (ST) households, disabled person-headed household, elderly headed household, landless, and transgender community/people.

S. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person	Compensation Policy ¹²	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				time vulnerability assistance of ₹ 10,000.		
5. Unanticipated impacts						
A.	Damages caused during construction	Damage caused to any type of property or asset during construction.	Titleholder(s) non-titleholder(s) Tenant(s) Leaseholder(s) Common property resources	In case of unanticipated damage to privately owned, community, or government property as a result of construction works, the project contractor will be responsible for restoration to at least their original condition.	The Contractor will ensure that adequate measures are put in place to avoid damage to properties or any other assets during construction. Compensation for the losses will be borne by the contractor. PIU with PMSC support to ensure the project contractor performs restoration of the damaged asset to the pre-project condition.	PMU/PIUs to ensure that the requisite clause is included in the bidding as well as the contract documents. PMSC to ensure and monitor the restoration of the affected structures. PIU, assisted by PMSC, will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. PIU in discussion with PMU will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB's SPS,2009 and obtain the concurrence of ADB.
B.	Any other loss not identified		Titleholder(s) non-titleholder(s) Tenant(s) Leaseholder(s) Common property resources	Any unanticipated impacts of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles provided in		PMU and PIU will be assisted by PMSC will ascertain the nature and extent of such

S. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person	Compensation Policy ¹²	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				the ADB 's SPS, 2009 and the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.		loss. PIU in discussion with PMU, will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB's SPS,2009, and obtain the concurrence of ADB.

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

52. The resettlement budget for compensation related to permanent loss of private land and structures and trees/saplings land belonging to non-titled households and vulnerability assistance as outlined in the entitlement matrix. The compensation for the loss of private land is calculated as per the applicable provisions of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. It includes (i) cost of land, (ii) one-time financial assistance of ₹ 500,000 (annuity), (iii) subsistence allowance of ₹3,000 per month for a period of one year, and (v) One-time resettlement allowance of ₹50,000. For non-titled households, compensation includes (i) the cost of the structures, (ii) the cost of trees, (iii) shifting assistance of ₹50,000, (iv) the resettlement allowance of ₹50,000, and (vi) the additional compensation for a vulnerable household. Contingency provision amounting to 10% of the total cost is also part of the budget.

53. For land compensation, DOIC/TIDCL will initiate the transfer of funds to the Land Acquisition Collector. Upon verification of land, the Collector will calculate and place a requisition with DOIC for payment of funds. DOIC will transfer the funds directly to the Collector, Land Acquisition, and the Collector shall pay the affected person directly. Upon payment of all compensation, the said land parcel (0.07 acres bearing Khatian No.[land revenue number] 833, plot No. 1551) will be transferred to DOIC/TIDCL. However, PMU/PIU will be responsible for coordinating with the Land Acquisition Collector/Revenue Department and ensuring payment of compensation to the affected person before the start of civil works in the section requiring the acquisition.

54. TIDCL will be responsible for mobilizing the funds in advance in their budget and ensuring payment of all compensation to the non-titled affected person(s) before the impact. The preferred mode of payment will be through electronic clearance service/national electronic fund transfer (ECS/NEFT) transaction from the bank to the respective accounts of the affected persons. The PIU, with PMSC's Social Safeguards Specialist and support staff at the PIU level, will facilitate the disbursement process and open bank accounts for the affected persons who do not have bank accounts. PIU will prepare compensation details, including names of the affected person(s), bank account details, and compensation amount, to enable timely compensation payments before the start of civil works. PIU, with the support of field staff, will monitor compensation payments to affected persons. PMSC will support the PIU in monitoring, documenting, and maintaining evidence of payment in TIDCL records. The total resettlement cost for developing the Sarasima Industrial Estate is ₹ 3.54 million. The indicative cost estimates are presented in Table 10.

Table 9: Budget Estimate – Sarasima

Item No.	Particulars of item /entitlement	Unit	Quantity.	Unit Rate	Amount (in INR)
A.	Loss of Land				
1.	Compensation for Land ¹⁶	Acre	0.07	6,381,407.81 ¹⁷	17,86,794.19
	Subtotal (A)				17,86,794.19
B.	Loss of Land Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R and R) Assistance as per RFCTLARR Act 2013				
1.	Resettlement allowance (Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR -SI no 10)	No.	1	50,000.00	50,000.00
2.	Subsistence allowance (Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR -SI no 5)	No.	1	36,000.00	36,000.00

¹⁶ The multiplication factor for cost of land under first shedule for rural areas plus 100% solatium of compensation amount (u/s 30 (1) has been considered while arriving at the compensation. In addition 12% interest as u/s 30(3) will be calculated by the Collector at the time of amount disbursement.

¹⁷ Unit cost arrived from the approved plot wise unit rate by the revenue department, Belonia, South Tripura. The rate per kani (0.40 acres) rate as per 2019 notification 20.00 lacs (2 million) which in 2024 equals to 24.31 lacs (2.431 million).

3.	Annuity (Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR - SI no 4)	No.	L/S	5,00,000.00	500,000.00
	Subtotal (B)				5,86,000.00
C.	Loss of Structure (Non-titled households)				
1.	Cost for semi-permanent structure (Earthen House) ¹⁸	No.	2	150,000	300,000.00
2.	Replacement cost of the Private Temple	L/S	1	25000	25,000.00
	Subtotal (C)				325,000.00
D.	Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R and R) Assistance				
1.	Shifting assistance	No.	2	50,000.00	100,000.00
2.	Subsistence assistance	No	1	36,000	36,000.00
3.	Resettlement allowance	No.	2	50,000.00	100,000.00
4.	Vulnerable Assistance	No.	1	10,000.00	10,000.00
	Subtotal (D)				2,46,000.00
E.	Loss of trees¹⁹ (Nontitled Households)				
1.	Compensation for trees (timber, fruit-bearing, and non-fruit-bearing saplings) ²⁰	No.	18	-	79,136.00
	Subtotal (E)				79,136.00
F.	Administrative Cost				
1.	Consultation and Disclosure	L/S	-	-	1,00,000.00
2.	Grievance Redressal	L/S	-	-	1,00,000.00
	Subtotal (F)				2,00,000.00
	Total amount (A+B+C+D+E+F)				32,22,930
G.	Contingency @10%				3,22,293
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)				35,45,223
	Total amount in INR Million				3.54

¹⁸ Provisioned as per the Prime Minister Awas Yojana previously Indra Awas Yojana, however will be paid on the basis of latest basic schedule of rates

¹⁹ Compensation has been determined as per Tripura Gazette for - Revision of rates for damage of trees, crops, rubber, timber & other forest produces etc. owing to acquisition of land for various development purpose in Tripura. NO.F.30(05)-REV/ACQ/2019 dated 28th August'2019. However, the final valuation will be determined by competent authority (Forest Department, Horticulture / Agriculture Department) with 100% solatium.

²⁰ Total 18 trees/saplings consist of Teak-3, Coconut-2, Jackfruit-2, Mango-1, Papaya-1, Banaya-5, other miscellaneous log/timber trees

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Project Institutional Arrangement

55. A Steering Committee (SC) will be formed to provide policy direction to facilitate project implementation and high-level troubleshooting. The SC will be headed by the Chief Secretary of Government of Tripura and will ensure inter-departmental coordination with all key stakeholders and departments in the Project. In addition, an Executing Committee and a Technical Committee have been notified vide reference Number V-1(34)/PROJ/DI/2019/Part-1 dated 3 February 2019 and modified vide reference number V-1(34)/PROJ/DI/2019/Part-1/7277-7301 dated 22 May 2021 Government of Tripura, Department of Industries & Commerce. The Executive Committee chaired by the Secretary, Industry and Commerce, GOT, will provide overall policy and strategic guidance to the project. The Technical Committee will provide specialized technical approval for all project-related matters. Department of Industries and Commerce (DOIC) will be the executing agency, and TIDCL, a fully owned corporate entity of the GOT, will be the implementing agency for the project.

56. **Project Management Unit.** The project management unit (PMU) will be established within TIDCL and responsible for overall project planning, management, implementation, monitoring, and reporting for the project. PMU will also manage the Project Management and Supervision Consultants (PMSC). The PMU will directly report to the Board of Directors of TIDCL. An environmental, social and gender (ESG) cell headed by the rank of executive engineer level officer will be established within the PMU. The ESG cell will be responsible for ensuring compliance with ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, during the project implementation, including monitoring and reporting. The Social Safeguards Expert will be recruited from the open market and will have a relevant background (educational and professional) for the period of one year. After the expiry of one year, a social safeguard expert under the contract of the project management and supervision consultant (PMSC) will be hired to assist the PMU in implementing the resettlement plans, conducting consultations, creating public participation in the project, and conducting surveys where necessary. The following will be the social safeguards-related responsibilities of ESG cell of PMU:

- (i) Conduct screening of the project components for past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks;
- (ii) Review and finalize the involuntary resettlement and indigenous people category in accordance with the SPS, 2009;
- (iii) Liaise with district administration to obtain the land documents, ensure land availability and transfer of land, and the issuance of no objection certificates (as and when required) for all the projects;
- (iv) Ensure compliance with all government rules and regulations regarding land acquisition, land transfer, and issuance of no-objection certificates;
- (v) Provide support to design the project to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement impacts;
- (vi) Undertake the review of resettlement plans, RIPP, and DDRs prepared by the PMSC and confirm compliance with ADB's requirements;
- (vii) Ensure that resettlement plans and DDRs are included in the bidding documents and civil works contracts;
- (viii) Ensure implementation of agreed safeguards documents;
- (ix) Provide support to the project Implementation units (PIU) and PMSC in preparation of the micro plans and distribution of the compensation as per the agreed entitlement matrix;
- (x) Supervise and guide the PIUs to carry out the proper implementation and ensure compliance with ADB's social safeguard requirements and recommend corrective actions if required;
- (xi) Ensure the contractors comply with the agreed resettlement plans and DDRs;
- (xii) Ensure timely disclosure of resettlement plans and DDRs at locations and form accessible to all the stakeholders, including the affected persons;
- (xiii) Consolidate social safeguard monitoring information from PIUs, prepare and ensure submission of the semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports to ADB regularly up to issuance of project completion report;

- (xiv) Conduct and record regular public consultation and awareness throughout the project cycle;
- (xv) Take proactive measures to address grievances promptly brought in through the grievance redress mechanism;
- (xvi) Ensure overall implementation of Gender assessment and action plan, its monitoring and reporting progress in prescribed formats;
- (xvii) Organize/conduct periodic orientation programs to train project staff, consultants, and contractors, social safeguard and gender requirements related to mitigation measures; and
- (xviii) Undertake immediate actions to resolve the unexpected adverse impacts identified during the execution of the project.

57. **Project Implementation Units.** The project will establish four project implementation units to implement the projects in nine industrial estates. The industrial estates have been grouped under the PIUs based on the value of contracts to be implemented by the industrial estates and the geographic proximity²¹. Each PIU will be headed by a project manager (executive engineer) and supported by assistant project managers (assistant/junior engineers). The assistant project manager will act as a focal person for safeguards-related aspects and will be responsible for day-to-day monitoring and compliance of social safeguards issues with the support of the social safeguard expert at PMU. The proposed PIUs and the allocation of industrial estates under each of them are shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Project Implementation Units

Name of PIU	Name of Industrial Estate
PIU 1 (West Tripura)	Bodhjungnagar
PIU 2 (West Tripura)	RK Nagar, Nagicherra and Dukli
PIU 3 (North Tripura)	Kumarghat, Dewanpassa and Dharmanagar
PIU 4(South Tripura)	Dhajanagar and Sarasima

Source: Project documents

58. The following will be PIU's social safeguard-related responsibilities.
- (i) conduct detailed measurement and verification surveys of affected persons, prepare a list of affected persons, and provide all data required to prepare/update resettlement plans and DDRs with support from the social safeguards expert of PMU and safeguards specialist of PMSC;
 - (ii) issue advance notices to all the stakeholders, including affected persons, informing them about the tentative schedule of works along with entitlement matrix and compensation packages and cut-off date;
 - (iii) Coordinate the valuation of assets, such as land, trees, crops, and other assets, with PMSC's support;
 - (iv) Based on proper due diligence and assessment, prepare compensation packages; ensure distribution of the compensation of the affected person for their losses with support from the PMSC;
 - (v) Organize the consultations with affected persons, with the assistance of PMSC, and ensure updated project information is disseminated among all the stakeholders, including affected persons;
 - (vi) Liaison with the district administration to obtain land records, no objection certificates, and right-of-way as and when required;
 - (vii) Oversee day to day implementation of gender assessment and action and report progress timely;
 - (viii) Oversee the day-to-day implementation to ensure that impacts are avoidance and mitigation measures proposed in resettlement plans, DDRs, and EMP are adhered to by the contractors; and

²¹ PIU 1 for (West Tripura) Bodhjungnagar IE, PIU 2 (West Tripura) for RK Nagar, Nagicherra and Dukli IEs, PIU 3 (North Tripura) for Kumarghat, Dewanpassa and Dharmanagar IEs and PIU 4(South Tripura) for Dhajanagar and Sarasima IEs.

- (ix) Ensure the functioning of the grievance redress mechanism at the field level and the resolution of the grievances received in a timely manner.

59. **Project Management and Supervision Consultants** The project will hire the services of PMSC to support TIDCL in the implementation and ensuring compliance with the social safeguard's requirements. PMSC will mobilize a social safeguards specialist (on an intermittent basis) and a safeguards support staff (on an intermittent basis). In addition, a social safeguard expert will be outsourced through the PMSC and placed at PMU. The social safeguards specialist will assist the head of the ESG cell in ensuring compliance with the social safeguards requirements of the project in tune with ADB SPS 2009 and applicable government policies. The detailed social safeguards-related responsibilities of PMSC will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (i) Ensure that resettlement plans, RIPP, and DDRs are prepared and updated promptly;
- (ii) Provide support to PMU in liaising with district/local administration to obtain the land documents, issuance of no objection certificates, and transfer of land (as and when required);
- (iii) Develop systems to monitor social safeguards and gender outcomes of the project, including the functioning of the GRM, and prepare indicators for monitoring safeguards and gender parameters;
- (iv) Support the PMU in ensuring that the social safeguard and activities are carried out in accordance with government policy, agreed plans and in compliance with the SPS 2009;
- (v) Support the PMU in conducting the detailed measurement and verification surveys of affected persons, prepare a list of affected persons, and provide all data required to prepare/update resettlement plans and DDRs;
- (vi) Prepare the micro plans and ensure timely distribution of the compensation as per the agreed entitlement matrix;
- (vii) Provide the support to address grievances promptly brought in through the grievance redress mechanism;
- (viii) Ensure that the relevant measures related to social safeguards specified in the resettlement plans and DDRs are incorporated in bidding documents and monitor their compliance on behalf of PMU/PIUs;
- (ix) Ensure monitoring of social safeguards plans and identify and address unanticipated impacts, if any;
- (x) Conduct regular consultations with all the stakeholders, including the affected persons;
- (xi) Support the PMU in ensuring temporarily displaced persons are provided space to continue their business activities during construction and ensure these affected establishments return to their original location after construction;
- (xii) Prepare semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports (SSMR) and submit them to ADB through PMU; and
- (xiii) Conduct regular orientation programs to train project staff, consultants, and contractors, as well as social safeguard and gender requirements related to mitigation measures.

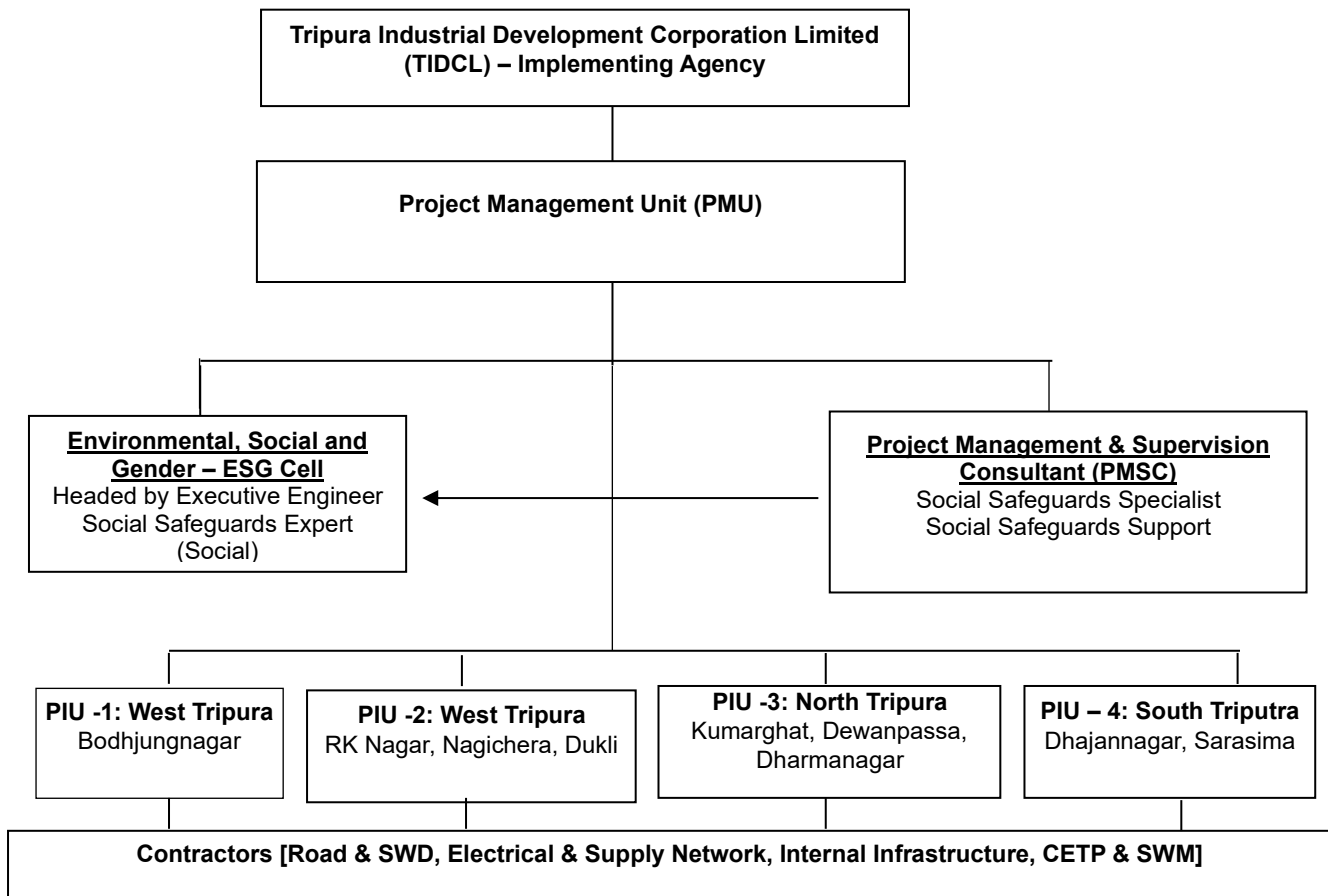
60. **Contractor.** The contractor will hire a dedicated environment health and safety (EHS) cum social supervisor within one month of the mobilization who will ensure the following tasks.

- (i) Work in close coordination with the social safeguards officials of the PMU and PMSC to finalize the detailed design, keeping in view the safeguard principles adopted for the Project;
- (ii) Make efforts to avoid or mitigate the resettlement impacts through the design considerations in discussion with safeguards officials of PMU and PMSC;
- (iii) Ensure that no civil works are initiated in the stretch where there are affected persons without payment of compensation;
- (iv) Assist with grievance redress and ensure recording, reporting, and follow-up for resolution of all grievances received;
- (v) Understand the regulatory compliance requirements related to labor welfare, environmental and social safeguards, and occupational health and safety; and

- (vi) Assist PMU in disclosing relevant information on safeguards (eligibility, entitlements, compensation, cut-off date, processes, timelines, and grievance redress mechanism) to all the stakeholders, including affected persons.

61. The proposed project organization structure for implementing social safeguards requirements is in **6**

Figure 6: Social Safeguards Implementation Arrangements



B. Safeguards Capacity Development

62. The social safeguards expert at PMU and the social safeguards specialist at PMSC will be responsible for conducting periodic capacity building and training workshops on ADB's safeguards requirements for staff of TIDCL and contractors. During the implementation of the project, the safeguards-related training needs assessment would be conducted by the PMSC, who will be responsible for (i) conducting a safeguards-related training needs assessment, (ii) developing the training schedule, and (iii) organizing the regular training programs. The safeguards-related training modules include GRM and problem-solving techniques. The capacity building and training workshops will cover the following aspects but will not be limited to the following:

- (i) Orientation on ADB's policies and guidelines related to involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples safeguards (ADB's Safeguard Requirement 2 and 3), including meaningful consultation, grievance redress mechanism, and accountability mechanism;
- (ii) introduction to the assessment of involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impacts and mitigation measures, including best practices, in the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of tourism facilities;
- (iii) preparation and review of resettlement plans/DDR's based on the preliminary design and updating of the documents based on the final design;
- (iv) preparation of the micro plans; and
- (vii) disbursement of compensation, public consultation, and monitoring and reporting requirements.

63. Table 11 provides the indicative training needs assessment.

Table 11: Indicative Training Needs Assessment

Description	Target Participants and Venue	Source of Funds
1. Introduction and Sensitization to Social/Resettlement Issues (1 day) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADB Safeguards Policy Statement - Government of India and Tripura applicable social safeguard acts - Incorporation of social/resettlement components under EMP into the project design and contracts - Monitoring, reporting, and corrective action planning 	All staff and consultants involved in the project. Venue to be decided, preferably Agartala, PMU	Part of the capacity building module prepared for the project.
2. Resettlement plan implementation (2 days; 2 times during implementation with intervals of one year in between) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roles and responsibilities - resettlement plan components and stages in implementation - Construction schedules and timelines - Public relations - Consultations - Grievance redress - Monitoring and corrective action planning - Reporting and disclosure - Timely documentation 	All staff and consultants involved in the project. All contractors prior to the award of the contract At each PIU/ PIUs clubbed together This training is to be provided by the social safeguards specialist of PMSC.	PMU cost
3. Experiences and best practices sharing (1 day) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experiences on resettlement plan implementation - Issues and challenges - Best practices followed 	All staff and consultants involved in the project All contractors At PMU Agartala	PMU Cost

ADB = Asian Development Bank, EMP = environmental management plan, PIU = project implementation unit, PMSC= project management and supervision consultant, PMU = project management unit.

X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

64. The project will be implemented over a period of 5 years. The implementation schedule for the resettlement plan will vary from project to project under the TIISD Program. The implementation of the resettlement plan will include: (i) identification of cut-off date and notification, (ii) verification of losses and extent of impacts, (iii) finalization of entitlements and distribution of identity cards, (iv) consultations with affected persons on their needs and priorities, and (v) resettlement, provision of compensation and assistance, and restoration for affected persons and (vi) land acquisition and transfer in the name of DOIC. The PMU and PIU will ensure that no economic displacement of affected persons will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to the affected persons. Compensation distribution to impacted individuals will only proceed once ADB has approved the resettlement plan. PMU must provide ADB with written confirmation verifying that compensation has been disbursed to all affected individuals. Public consultation and monitoring will be undertaken regularly throughout the project. The implementation schedule for the subproject is given in **Table 12**.

Table 12: Implementation Schedule

Activity	Year-1				Year-2				Year-3				Year-4				Year-5			
	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Establishment of PMU and PIUs	♦																			
Appointment of PMSC		♦																		
Structured GRM and GRC at all levels in place and capacity building of project stakeholders on GRM			♦																	
Project information dissemination, awareness generation for the community, including affected persons, regarding project components and benefits, seeking public coordination and cooperation. Continued consultation and engagement with the community and major stakeholders			♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
Conduct detailed measurement surveys, revalidation surveys, census surveys (if required), and issuance of ID cards		♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦												
Complete land acquisition			♦																	
Training/capacity building of PMU and PIU safeguards officers, engineers and other staff, PMSC supervision staff, and contractor's staff on involuntary resettlement impacts and social safeguards in totality			♦	♦																
Issue notice to affected persons				♦	♦	♦	♦	♦												
Compensation and resettlement assistance					♦	♦	♦	♦												
Confirmation of government land to be used and transferred from other departments					♦	♦	♦	♦												
Update resettlement plan (if required) and Approval (PMU and ADB)					♦	♦	♦													
Resettlement plan review and approval (PMU and ADB)					♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
Skills training of affected persons as required					♦		♦													
Internal monitoring			♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
Handover land to contractors			♦	♦	♦	♦														
Start of civil works			♦																	

Activity	Year-1				Year-2				Year-3				Year-4				Year-5			
	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Rehabilitation of temporarily occupied lands within the industrial estate				♦																
Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, utilities, if any																				

ADB = Asian Development Bank, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, PIU = Project Implementation Unit, PMSC = Project Management and Supervision Consultant, PMU = Project Management Unit, SSS = Social Safeguard Specialist,

Notes: (i) The start date of census survey will be the cut-off date for non-titled affected persons. For titled affected persons, the cut-off date is the date of award. (ii) The resettlement plan will be updated based on final detailed design and affected person census and surveys. (iii) Endorsement and disclosure of finalized resettlement plans consistent with the resettlement framework to be undertaken.

XI. MONITORING AND REPORTING

65. The implementation of the resettlement plan will be closely monitored to provide the PMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. The PMU/PIU will monitor the implementation of the resettlement plan. Monitoring will involve (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of affected persons undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess affected person status. The PMU/PIU shall ensure the implementation of safeguard requirements as provided in the legal agreements and submit semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports on their implementation performance. **Table 13** tentatively lists the impact indicators to be studied to evaluate impacts after completing the project.

66. The social safeguard expert at PMU will assist the head of the ESG cell in ensuring compliance with social safeguards requirements and preparing social safeguards monitoring reports of the project in tune with ADB SPS 2009 and applicable government policies. The social safeguard specialist at PMSC will also provide support and guidance to the ESG cell. The day-to-day internal monitoring will be undertaken by the PIU with the support of the social safeguards expert (support) and other staff of PMSC. Monthly progress reports will be prepared and submitted to the PMU by the respective PIUs. PMU will consolidate the same and submit semi-annual monitoring reports to the ADB for review, approval, and disclosure. Additionally, ADB will monitor projects continuously until a Project Completion Report (PCR) is issued. The sample monitoring template is appended in Error! Reference source not found.7.

Table 13: Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Budget and timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has all resettlement concerned officer/staff been appointed and mobilized for field and office work on schedule? • Has capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule? • Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved against the agreed implementation plan? • Are funds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies on time? • Have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds? • Has the land been made encumbrance free and handed over to the contractor in time for project implementation?
Delivery of Affected Person Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all displaced persons received entitlements according to the numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix? • Have affected person(s) facing livelihood loss received compensation as per entitlements? • Have the vulnerable displaced due to the project, been compensated as per the entitlement matrix? • Have the non-titleholders displaced due to the project, been compensated as per the entitlement matrix? • Have all processes been documented?
Consultations, Grievances and Special Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have public information brochures (PIB) containing information about the project, resettlement impacts, entitlements and grievance redress mechanism been prepared and distributed? • Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups and community activities? • Were solutions related to CPR access disruptions (if any) agreed upon and were the agreed actions followed during construction? • Have any displaced persons used the grievance redress procedures? • What are grievances were raised? • What were the outcomes? • Have conflicts been resolved? • Have grievances and resolutions been documented?

Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have any cases been taken to court? • What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to before? • What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to the pre-project situation? • Have DPs income kept pace with these changes? What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups?
--------------------	--

XII. NEXT STEPS

67. Following points/issues were identified that will be updated and reported to ADB through updated resettlement plan / semi-annual social monitoring report/s.

- i. DOIC/TIDCL will ensure that the person having 0.07 acres of land has access to the property till all compensations are paid and land is transferred in the name of DOIC/TIDCL. Documents substantiating compensation payment in favour of the private land owner will be provided in the updated resettlement plan/ social safeguards monitoring report/s. No civil work should be undertaken before payment of compensation.
- ii. DOIC/TIDCL will ensure the non-title holders are compensated prior to any impact on their respective structures / residences. No civil work should be undertaken before payment of compensation.
- iii. The DOIC will enter into a formal agreement with the rightful authority of the Anganwadi centre / or issue a formal letter substantiating that the Anganwadi centre will be retained and that all access and other facilities will continue as the pre-project stage.
- iv. Implementation of the resettlement plan and written confirmation is required by the TIDCL-PMU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to affected persons.
- v. Organize project information dissemination, awareness generation for community including affected persons regarding project components and benefits, built-in safeguards principals of the project.
- vi. For any change in scope or additional land requirements, or additional components included, the resettlement plan will be updated and submitted to ADB for review and approval.
- vii. Capacity building training of TIDCL PMU/PIU staff on ADB's Policies and guidelines on social and indigenous people safeguards (ADB's Safeguard Requirement 2 and 3: Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples) including meaningful consultation, GRM and accountability mechanism.
- viii. Public consultations and engagement with stakeholders and affected persons will be carried out throughout the entire project planning and implementation phase.

Appendix 1: Sarasima Industrial Estate marked on Google Map



Appendix 2: Land Ownership Documents – Sarasima Industrial Estate

Note

The ownership documents are presented in two sets; the first set contains records for 33.51 acres and the second set contains records for 5.3 acres. Total land currently under DOIC is 33.51+5.3 acres = 38.81 acres. Rest 0.07 acres will be acquired from a private party.

Ownership Details

In Possession of/ Owner	Share	Type of Ownership/Possession
For Government of Tripura Maintained by the Department of Industries and Commerce (DOIC)	100%	Possessor/ Owner

Documents for Land = 33.51 + 5.3 acres= 38.81 acres

08/08/2024, 16:54

ROR

government Of Tripura

tripura Land Revenue Form-7
(see Rule 53(1))

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mouza :sadasima tehsil :sadasima	khatian No :3043 revenue Circle :biloniya	sub-division :biloniya touzi No : -
-------------------------------------	--	--

of Superior Interests.

khatian No.	description Of Interest name Of Possessors	share of Each	revenue	determination Under Section.date From Which Revenue Will Come Into Force.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	tripura Sarkar	100000	betalab	

reference No.: la Case No-1/b/2009, La-20110008,la-20160041,la-20190001

this Interest

No.	name Etc. Of The land Holder (in Details)	share	class To Which Land holder Belongs With Particulars.	special Condition And Incidents Of The Tenancy Or Holding	sub-ordinate Interests. list Of Seperate Khatians of Subordinate Interests.
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1	tripura Sarkarer Pakshe Sheelp Bikash Daptar Karttruk Rakshit	100000			

land In Direct Possession Of This Interest

plot Number			northern Boundary		class Of Land	remarks	proportionate Area Of This Interest Within The Plot.	
old (11)	present (12)	bhumi Sankhya 12(a)	plot No (13)	occupier (14)	(15)	(16)	acre	dec.
(11)	(12)	12(a)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
1019/3841an	*1483		1481	rasta	chhankhala(tila)	134 No Khatian Hite Agat Transfer Held In 1 Deed(s)	0	600
p,b,312--- -1019/3358an	*1488		1487	yamini	chhankhala(tila)	1/61 No Khatian Hite Agat Transfer Held In 1 Deed(s)	0	160
pb 312, 1488an	*1488/6765				tila	2321 No Khatian Hite Agat Transfer Held In 1 Deed(s)	0	600
1488an	*1488/6766				tila	2321 No Khatian Hite Agat Transfer Held In 1 Deed(s)	0	380
p,b,312-- -1019/3358an	*1488/6768		1487		chhankhala(tila)	1/61 No Khatian Hite Agat Transfer Held In 1 Deed(s)	0	100
p.b-312, 1019/3196/aung	*1494		1488	pramod	tila	1/77 No Khatian Hite Agat Transfer Held In 1 Deed(s)	1	280
1016/3202	*1535		1533	amal	chhankhala(tila)	342 No Khatian Hite Agat, 3784 No Khatiane Gat Transfer Held In 1 Deed(s)	2	000
1019/3880	*1536		1537	manmohan	chhankhala(lungga)	1149 No Khatian Hite Agat, 3784 No Khatiane Gat	0	440

						Transfer Held In 1 Deed(s)		
1019/3884	*1544		1543	amal	chhankhala(tila)	150 No Khatian Hite Agat, 3784 No Khatiane Gat Transfer Held In 1 Deed(s)	2	340
1019/3885	*1545			nij Mauzar Sit No-3	tila	179 No Khatian Hite Agat Transfer Held In 1 Deed(s)	0	900
1020/3133 Aung	*1546		1445	shefali	lungga	1107/1 No Khatian Hite Agat Transfer Held In 1 Deed(s)	0	210
1020/3133 Aung	*1547		1545	nij	lungga	999/2 No Khatian Hite Agat Transfer Held In 1 Deed(s)	0	210
1020/3133 Aung	*1548		1545	shefali	lungga	1107/2 No Khatian Hite Agat Transfer Held In 1 Deed(s)	0	120
1019/3793 Aung	*1550		1544	amal	tila	833 No Khatian Hite Agat Transfer Held In 1 Deed(s)	0	350
1019/3883 Aung	*1552		1535	haradhan Gan	chhankhala(lungga)	833 No Khatian Hite Agat, 3443 No Khatiane Gat, 3784 No Khatiane Gat Transfer Held In 1 Deed(s)	2	420
1020/3198	*1553		1552	manada	tila	999/1 No Khatian Hite Agat Transfer Held In 1 Deed(s)	0	340
3198/4254	*1554		1546	nani	tila	1282 No Khatian Hite Agat Transfer Held In 1 Deed(s)	2	090
1020/3624	*1555		1546	nani	tila	1/65 No Khatian Hite Agat Transfer Held In 1 Deed(s)	0	350
1020/3201	*1560		1552	manada	chhankhala(tila)	179 No Khatian Hite Agat Transfer Held In 2 Deed(s)	2	940
1283/3179	*2198/8409		2197	tripura Sarkar	chhankhala(tila)	248/2 No Khatian Hite Agat Transfer Held In 1 Deed(s)	1	480
pb-575,, 1506/3186 Aung	*2683		2682	santosh	chhankhala(tila)	864 No Khatian Hite Agat Transfer Held In 2 Deed(s)	1	000
1506/3185an	*2684		2683	jatindra	chhankhala(tila)	379 No Khatian Hite Agat Transfer Held In 2 Deed(s)	0	470
1507 Aung	*2692		2690	shefali	lungga	1107/1 No Khatian Hite Agat Transfer	0	200

						Held In 1 Deed(s)		
1019/3841an	1482		1481	rasta	bhiti(tila)	134 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	120
1019/4147 Aung	1484		1483	arun	chhankhala(tila)	1170 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	100
4147 Aung	1484/6228		1483	arun	chhankhala(tila)	971 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	100
4147 Aung	1484/6229		1482	arun	chhankhala(tila)	889 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	100
4147 Aung	1484/6230		1482	arun	chhankhala(tila)	1218 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	100
pb-439/1019 Aung	1486		1484	suresh	chhankhala(tila)	865 No Khan Hite Agat	0	340
1019 Aung Pb 439	1486/6911		1484	suresh	chhankhala(tila)	865 Nankhan Hite Agat, 2518 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	060
pb-439/1019 Aung	1487		1487	gyanda	chhankhala(tila)	865 No Khan Hite Agat	0	480
1019 Anpb 439	1487/6912		1486	njanoda	chhankhala(tila)	865 Nankhan Hite Agat, 2518 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	100
1019/3356an	1489		1488	yamini	bhiti(tila)	1/61 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	040
1004 Aung	1490		1503	nij	chara(nal)	859 No Khatian Hite Agat, 2977 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	090
1004 Aung	1491/8412		1490	nij	doba(nal)	859 No Khatian Hite Agat, 2977 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	050
1004/3192/aung	1492		1490	jogesh	vastu(tila)	1/96 No Khatian Hite Agat, 4206 No Khatiane Gat	0	230
1019/3196/aung	1493		1489	jogesh	chara(nal)	1/96 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	080
1494an	1494/6767				tila	2321 No Khatian Hite Agat	1	020
p.b-312, 1019/3196/aung	1494/6967		1488	pramod	tila	1/77 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	100
1019/3196/aung	1495		1493	jogesh	bhiti(tila)	1/96 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	060
1004/3192/aung	1496		1492	jogesh	tila	1/96 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	120
1004/3192/aung	1497		1492	jogesh	lungga	1/96 No Khatian Hite Agat, 3784 No Khatiane Gat	0	060
1004/3192/aung	1498		1497	jogesh	chara(lungga)	1/97 No Khatian Hite Agat, 3784 No Khatiane Gat	0	050
1004/3192/aung	1499		1498	jogesh	chhankhala(lungga)	1/80 No Khatian Hite Agat, 3784 No Khatiane Gat	0	020
pb-366/369/ 1004 Aung	1503			rasta	nal	2976 No Khatiane Gat, 2977 No Khatiane Gat, 2978 No Khatianer Gat, 859 No Khatian Hite Agat, 3443 No Khatiane Gat, 3784 No Khatiane Gat	0	060
pb-366/ 1004 Aung	1503/8366			rasta	nal	2976 No Khan Hite Agat	0	300

pb-366/369/370/1004 Aung	1503/8370				nal	2978 No Khan Hite Agat, 4206 No Khatiane Gat	0	200
1019/3195	1537		1538	man Mohan	chhankhala(tila)	1/79 No Khatian Hite Agat, 3784 No Khatiane Gat	0	240
p,b,575-1019/3352	1538		1539	nij	chhankhala(tila)	1/59 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	450
1019/3193/aung	1539/8411		1494	nij	tila	1/80 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	550
1019/3194	1540		1494	nij	chhankhala(tila)	1/79 No Khatian Hite Agat, 3784 No Khatiane Gat	0	860
1019/3196/aung	1541		1594	nij	tila	1/77 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	450
1019/3197	1542		1541	tarapada	chhankhala(tila)	1/35 No Khatian Hite Agat, 3784 No Khatiane Gat	0	680
1019/3879	1543		1542	tarapada	chhankhala(lungga)	129 No Khatian Hite Agat, 3784 No Khatiane Gat	0	320
1019/3793 Aung	1549		1550	nij	lungga	833 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	390
pb--575,, 1283/3354	2197		1961	rasta	tila	1519 No Khatian Hite Agat	1	520
1283/3180 - Pb.575	2199/8410		2197	tripura Sarkar	chhankhala(tila)	3/19 No Khan Gat, 248/1 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	380
1507/3176	2206		2205	dilip	chhankhala(lungga)	1/80 No Khatian Hite Agat, 3784 No Khatiane Gat	0	310
pb-575,, 1506 Aung	2682		2681	santosh	chhankhala(tila)	1150 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	810
1507/3175 Aung,3176an	2686		2206	tripura Sarkar	chhankhala(lungga)	1107/1 No Khatian Hite Agat, 3784 No Khatiane Gat	0	100
1507/3175 Aung	2687		2686	bimal	chara(lungga)	1107/1 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	300
1355/3614	2687/5720		2207	nij	patha	1/62 No Khatian Hite Agat, 3784 No Khatiane Gat	0	040
1507/3175 Aung	2688		2687	nepal	chara(lungga)	1107/2 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	300
1507/3175 Aung	2689		2688	nepal	chara(lungga)	1107/2 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	300
1506 Aung	2689/5721		5720	tripura Sarkar	patha	1150 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	050
1507/3275 Aung	2690		2689	nani	chara(lungga)	999/2 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	300
1506/3186 Aung	2691		2690	shefali	tila	864 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	150
1506/3186an	2691/5722				patha	864 No Khatian Hite Agat	0	050
total Plot...:68						total Area Of Land Owned	33	510
						any Other Existing Land	0	000
						total Area Of Subordinate Interest		
						grand Total	33	510

printed On: 08/08/2024

compared By
swapan Kr. Das,
Tehashildar

verified By

authenticated
By
ganesh Ch.
Majumder

government Of Tripura
tripura Land Revenue Form-7
(see Rule 53(1))

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mouza :sadasima
tehsil :sadasima

khatian No :6
revenue Circle :biloniya

sub-division :biloniya
touzi No :

of Superior Interests.

khatian No.	description Of Interest name Of Possessors	share of Each	revenue	determination Under Section.date From Which Revenue Will Come Into Force.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
-				

reference No.: la-20160041,la-20190015

this Interest

	name Etc. Of The land Holder (in Details)	share	class To Which Land holder Belongs With Particulars.	special Condition And Incidents Of The Tenancy Or Holding	sub-ordinate Interests. list Of Seperate Khatians of Subordinate Interests.
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	tripura Sarkarer Pakshe Sheelp Vibhag Karttruk Rakshit	100000			
		100000			

land In Direct Possession Of This Interest

plot Number			northern Boundary		class Of Land	remarks	proportionate Area Of This Interest Within The Plot.	
old	present	bhumi Sankhya	plot No	occupier			acre	dec.
(11)	(12)	12(a)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
1355/3178an Pb--575	2207		2199	debendra Gan	tila	3784 No Khatiane Gat	4	460
1355/3614 Aung	2681		2207	nij	tila	3784 No Khatiane Gat	0	840
total Plot...:2					total Area Of Land Owned		5	300
					any Other Existing Land		0	000
					total Area Of Subordinate Interest			
					grand Total		5	300

printed On: 08/08/2024

compared By
swapan Kr. Das,
Tehashildar

verified By

authenticated
By
ganesh Ch.
Majumder

Appendix 3: Socio-economic Details of Affected Persons – Sarasima Industrial Estate

S.No.	Village	Name of the person	Father's Name	Gender	Age	Caste	Type of Impact	Daily Income in Rs.	Monthly Income	Type of family (N/J)	No. Of family members	Male Members	Female Members	Vulnerable*	Nature of Business	Loss of Land (in acre)	Los of Tree (Furniture/timber)		Fruit Bearing(nos.)		Residence(Liveable)			
																	Matured	Immature	Matured	Immature	Pacca	Kaccha	Semi Kaccha	% of loss
1	Sarasima	Kanulal Das	Harekrishna Das	Male	59	SC	Residence	450	13500	Nuclear	1	1	1	SC	Safai Karmi i.e. sweeper (Municipality)	-	-	2	2	5	-	-	y	100
2	Sarasima	Tamal Choudhary	Parimal Choudhary	Male	48	Gen	Hutment and Temple	350	10500	Nuclear	3	2	1	-	Daily Labour	-	-	3	6	-	-	y	y	100
3	10 km from Sarasima Industrial Estate	Ms. Priyalata Baidya ²²	-	Female	65	Gen	Land	-	-	Nuclear	2			Elderly	Retired School Teacher	0.07	-	-						100

Pacca = made of reinforced cement concrete, *Kaccha* = made of earthen soil/bamboo and other materials, make shift structure; *semi-Kaccha* = Not makeshift in nature, made of earthen soil and bamboo materials with tile / tin roof.

SC = scheduled caste, Gen = general caste

* Vulnerable= Vulnerable households comprise below poverty line (BPL) households, female-headed households (FHH), schedule caste (SC) households, scheduled tribe (ST) households, disabled person-headed household, elderly headed household, landless, and transgender community/people.

²² Information taken from her nephew as the area she was living was inundated due to rains.

Appendix 4: Photographs of Consultations with Affected Persons and Stakeholder





Appendix 5: Attendance Sheet of Public consultation at Sarasima Industrial Estate

Meeting Attendance Sheet

Place : Sarasima.

Date: 09/11/2023.

Project :

Purpose of the Meeting To record Issues concerns and Suggestion of public around Sarasima I.E.

S.No.	Name of the Participant	Gender	Address	Mobile No.	Signature
1	Biswajit Mallik	M	Sarasima	8974475525	Biswajit Mallik
2	Mampi Dey	F	"	9366949994	Mampi Dey
3	Marubala Dey	F	"	"	Marubala Dey.
4	Sipra choudhury	F	"	9612658778	Sipra Choudhury
5	Mousumi choudhury Das	F	"	9366853036	Mousumi Choudhury Das.

Transcript of attendance sheet:

Venue- Sarasima;					
Date-09/11/2023					
Project: Sarasima IE					
Purpose of the meeting: To record impact and concerns of the local people					
Sl No	Name of the Participants	Gender	Address	Mobile No.	Signature
1	Biswajit Mallik	M	Sarasima	8974475525	
2	Mampi Dey	F	-Do-	9366946664	
3	Marubala Dey	F	-Do-		
4	Sipra Choudhury	F	-Do-	9612658778	
5	Mousumi Choudhury Das	F	-Do-	9366853036	

Meeting Attendance Sheet

Place : Sarasima
 Project : Sarasima IE

Date: 19/02/2024

Purpose of the Meeting To record issues concern and suggestion of public concern Sarasima IE

S.No.	Name of the Participant	Gender	Address	Mobile No.	Signature
①	Urmishome choudhury	F	Sarasima	7085281305	Urmishome
②	Mampi dey choudhury	F	"	9366949994	Mampi Dey
③	Dipti Shome	F	"	6009395531	Dipti Shome
④	Mithun Sarkar	M	"	7005986429	Mithun Sarkar
⑤	Rita Das choudhury	F	"	9612082898	Rita Das Choudhury
⑥	Kanulal Das	M	"	9612657766	Kanulal Das

Transcript of attendance sheet:

Venue- Sarasima;						
Date-19/02/2024						
Project: Sarasima IE						
Purpose of the meeting: To record impact and concerns of the local people						
Sl No	Name of the Participants	Gender	Address	Mobile No.	Signature	
1	Urmishome Choudhury	F	Sarasima	7085281305		
2	Mampi Dey	F	-Do-	9366949994		
3	Dipti Shome	F	-Do-	6009365531		
4	Mithun Sarkar	M	-Do-	7005986429		
5	Rita Das Choudhury	F	-Do-	9612082898		
6	Kanulal Das	M	-Do-	9612657766		

Appendix 6: Draft Grievance Registration Format

(to be translated in local language)

The _____ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation.

Aggravated persons may provide grievance with their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch for clarification and feedback.

In case, someone chooses not to include personal details and wants that the information provided to remain confidential, please indicate by writing/typing *(CONFIDENTIAL)* above Grievance Format.

Thank you.

Date		Place of registration			
Contact Information/Personal Details					
Name		Gender	* Male *Female	Age	
Home Address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question: Please provide the details (who, what, where, and how) of your grievance below: If included as an attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or an update on your comment/grievance?					

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Registered by: (Name of Official registering grievance)	
Mode of communication: Note/Letter E-mail Verbal/Telephonic Web	
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)	
Action Taken:	
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	Yes No
Means of Disclosure:	

Appendix 7: Outline of Social Safeguards Monitoring Report

1. Under the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the *Operations Manual* section on safeguard policy (OM F1), borrowers/clients are required to establish and maintain procedures to monitor the status of implementation of safeguard plans and ensure progress is made toward the desired outcomes. For projects categorized as A or B in involuntary resettlement and/or indigenous people, the borrowers/clients are required to submit semi-annual monitoring reports for ADB review. The level of detail and comprehensiveness of a monitoring report is commensurate with the complexity and significance of social safeguards impacts (involuntary resettlement and indigenous people) and with the current status of the project implementation phase.

2. This outline can be used for periodic monitoring report (semi-annual) and resettlement plan/indigenous peoples plan (IPP)/combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan (RIPP) completion report to start the civil works in the impacted areas. A safeguard monitoring report may include the following elements:

A. Executive Summary

3. This section provides a concise statement of project scope and impacts, key findings and recommended actions.

B. Background of the Report and Project Description

4. This section provides a general description of the project, including:

- (i) Background and context of the monitoring report, which includes the information on the project, project components, safeguards categorizations and general scope of the social safeguards' impacts;
- (ii) Information on the implementation progress of the project activities, scope of the monitoring report and requirements, reporting period, including frequency of submission, and changes in project scope and adjusted safeguard measures, if applicable; and
- (iii) Summary table of identified impacts and the mitigation actions.

C. Scope of Impacts

5. This section outlines the detail of

- a) Scale and scopes of the project's safeguards impacts;
- b) Vulnerability status of the affected people and/or communities; and
- c) Entitlements matrix and other rehabilitation measures, as applicable, as described in the approved final resettlement plans and RIPPs.

D. Compensation and Rehabilitation

6. This section describes the process and progress of the implementation of the safeguards plan and other required activities as determined in the plan, including: ²³

- i. Payment of compensation for the affected assets, allowances and/or loss of incomes to the entitled persons; and
- ii. Provisions of other types of entitlement as described in the matrix and implementation of livelihood rehabilitation activities as determined in the plan.
- iii. Specific provisions or beneficial and mitigation measures identified for indigenous peoples.

²³ Depending on the status of the final detail design during the submission of the report, this activity might not yet have started. Provide instead the information on the expected date the activity will be conducted.

7. Quantitative as well as qualitative results of the monitoring parameters, as agreed in the plan, should be provided.

E. Public Participation and Consultation

8. This section describes public participation and consultations activities during the project implementation as agreed in the plan. This includes final consultations with affected people/indigenous peoples during resettlement plan/RIPP finalization after the completion of the detail design, the numbers of activities conducted, issues raised during consultations, and responses provided by the project team, implementing non-government organizations, project supervision consultants, and/or contractors.

F. Grievance Redress Mechanism

9. This section described the implementation of the project's grievance redress mechanism (GRM) as designed in the approved resettlement plan/IPP. This includes evaluations of its effectiveness, procedures, complaints received, timeliness to resolve issues and complaints, and resources provided to solve the complaints. Special attention should be given if there are complaints received from the affected people or communities.

G. Institutional Arrangement

10. This section describes the actual implementation or any adjustment made to the institutional arrangement for managing the social safeguards issues in the projects. This includes the establishment of safeguards unit or team and appointment of staff in the executing agency and/or implementing agency, implementation of the GRM and its committee, supervision and coordination between institutions involved in the management and monitoring of safeguards issues, and the roles of non-government organizations including indigenous peoples organizations and women's groups in the monitoring and implementation of the plan, if any.

H. Monitoring Results – Findings

11. This section provides a summary and describes the key findings of the monitoring activities. The results are compared against previously established benchmarks and compliance status (e.g., adequacy of involuntary resettlement compensation rates and timeliness of payments, adequacy and timeliness of involuntary resettlement rehabilitation measures including livelihood support measures, and training; budget for implementing EMP, resettlement plan, or IPP or RIPP, timeliness and adequacy of capacity building.). The section also compares the findings against the objectives of safeguards or desired outcomes documented (e.g., involuntary resettlement impacts avoided or minimized; livelihood restored or enhanced; indigenous peoples' identity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness fully respected; indigenous people not suffering adverse impacts, environmental impacts avoided or minimized.). If noncompliance or any major gaps are identified, include the recommendation of corrective action plan.

I. Compliance Status

12. This section will summarize the compliance status of the project activities with the loan covenants, ADB SPS (2009) on SR 2 and SR-3 and the approved final resettlement plan(s) /IPPs/RIPPs.

J. Follow up Actions, Recommendations, and Disclosure

13. This section describes recommendations and further actions or items to focus on for the remaining monitoring period. It also includes lesson learned for improvement for future safeguards monitoring activities. Disclosure dates of the monitoring report to the affected communities should also be included. A time-bound summary table for required actions should be included, with the following:

- (i) List of affected persons and entitlements;
- (ii) Summary of resettlement plan/RIPP with entitlement matrix
- (iii) Copies of affected people's certification of payment (signed by the affected peoples);
- (iv) Summary of minutes of meetings during public consultations; and
- (v) Summary of complaints received and solution status.