

Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP)

Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL)

**Govt of
Jharkhand**



PREPARED BY:

FEEDBACK INFRA PVT LTD
PMC, Zone-I, Ranchi

Tribal People Development Plan

Grid Substation, Silli, Ranchi

(Draft Report)

Documentation Control

Project Name	Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project, (JPSIP) under the world Bank Funded Scheme.
Report Title	Tribal people development plan(TPDP) associated to grid sub-station Silli, Ranchi
Zone	I
Package	1-A

Preparation review and authorization

Prepared By	Checked & Reviewed By	Approved By
Mr. Pijush Sengupta Social Safeguard Expert Debraj Dhal Safety Engineer	Mr. Suresh Kumar Environment Safeguard Expert	Mr. S K Pramanik Project Director

ABBREVIATIONS

AP	: Affected Person
BPL	: Below Poverty Line
CNT	: Chhota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908
DC	: District Collector
DPR	: Detail Project Report
EA	: Executing Agency
EM	: Entitlement Matrix
ESMF	: Environment Social Management Framework
IR	: Involuntary Resettlement
JhLARR	: Jharkhand Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015
JPSIP	: Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project
JUSNL	: Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited
kV	: Kilo Volt
LARRA	: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
PTG	: Primitive Tribal Groups
RF	: Resettlement Framework
RP	: Resettlement Plan
SIA	: Social Impact Assessment
TP	: Tribal People
SPT	: Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act, 1949
TPDP	: Tribal People Development Plan
TDPF	: Tribal Development Planning Framework
TPPIA	: Tribal People Plan Implementation Agency
MADA	: Modified Area Development Approach
GRC	: Grievance Redressal Cell
DGM	: Deputy General Manager
GM	: General Manager
IHHL	: Individual Household Latrine
SBMG	: Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin
ODF	: Open Defecation Free
SLWM	: Solid Liquid Waste Management
JJM	: Jal Jeevan Mission
JREDA	: Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency
PMC	: Project Management Consultancy

Table of Contents

SN	Particulars	Page Number
0	Executive Summary	5
1	Introduction	8
2	Objective	10
3	Methodology	10
4	Legal and Policy Framework	15
5	World Bank Operational Policy	19
6	Socio-Economic profile	19
7	Impacts due to project implementation	23
8	Need Assessment	25
9	Mitigation Measures	26
10	Institution and Implementation Arrangement	27
11	TPDP Implementation Issues and Strategy	28
12	Monitoring and Evaluation	29
13	Grievance Redressal Mechanism	30
14	Budgeting and Coasting	31
15	Annexures	32

Executive Summary

The **Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP)** is being implemented by the **Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL)**, Govt of Jharkhand with technical & financial assistance of **World Bank (WB)** for the transmission infrastructures development/upgradation, which includes: (a) Creation of 25 new 132 kV Grid substations, and (b) Development of associated 132 KV transmission lines of around 1800 kms. The program aim is to achieve 24x7 reliable powers for all the households in Jharkhand.

The Project JPSIP is World Bank funded project which follows the World Banks Environment and Social safeguards operational policies, which includes the Tribal people Development Plan (TPDP) as per WB, **OP/BP-4.10**. The Jharkhand Tribal Development Society, under Department of Welfare, Government of Jharkhand and Jharkhand Tribal Welfare Department consider villages with more than 50% ST population as ‘Tribal Villages’. In alignment with the tribal population threshold considered by the government, TPDP are being prepared for villages which has more than 50% ST population as per Census 2011 in the project footprint area.

This Tribal People Development Plan (TPDP) covers impacts in the project affected locations, the **grid substation (GSS) Silli** and its surrounding area approximately 2 km viz Barkitanr, Jaru, Sarjamdih, Chordera, Dhautikra,, Kochojara villages in Ranchi district of the Jharkhand. **Jaru** is the only village where more than 50% tribal population are living. The TPDP has been prepared to manage and mitigate any impact on the tribal people due to project interventions. This document sets out policy, framework, and implementation mechanism to address such impacts according to World Bank Operational Policy on Indigenous People (OP 4.10).

Legal and Policy Framework

The Scheduled Tribes (STs) are defined under the Article 366 (25) of the Indian Constitution and scheduled as STs by the President of India through public gazette notification as accordance with the Article 342 of the Indian constitution. The Govt of India also framed certain laws & policies to safeguards the tribal and Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) for the projects/subprojects, transmission lines & tower passing through scheduled area such as 5th Schedule of the India Constitution (Article-244) and Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Area) Act, 1996, The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, if project/subprojects passing through forest Areas. Similarly, Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act (CNT Act), 1908 and Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act (SPT Act), 1949 for transfer of any tribal land to non-tribal land or land to be used for public purpose. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 to control any potential atrocities being committed by staff / labour force of contractor during construction. Also considering the 7 clusters under the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) in the state of Jharkhand during selection of site for the project components.

As the grid substation (GSS) is located in chordera village. Though the villages Barkitanr, Jaru, Sarjamdih, Chordera, Dhautikra,, Kochojara are located within the 2 km periphery of the GSS, only Jaru village has tribal population more than 50% which is applicable for the Tribal Development Plan.

Socio-Economic Profile

The state of Jharkhand has a considerable tribal population. The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Jharkhand State is 8,645,042 constituting 26.2 per cent of the total population (3,29,88134) of the State as per 2011 census. Jharkhand is home to 32 tribal communities. Among the thirty-two (32) Notified Scheduled Tribes, the Santhals are the most populous tribe constituting 34% of the total ST population of the State. There are also eight primitive tribal groups – classified as the **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group PVTG** (earlier known as **PTG-Primitive Tribal Groups**).

The socio-economic profile of the Tribal People in project area is based on analysis of Census 2011 data and Focussed Group discussion (FGD) with community as follows:

Findings:

- The GSS Silli located at **Chordera** village and the villages Barkitanr, Jaru, Sarjamdih, Chordera, Dhautikra,, Kochojara are located within the 2 km periphery of the GSS in which Jaru is considered as tribal village.
- **Demographic overview:** Total population of the tribal village located within the study area is 342 residing in 70 households. The household size of ST population within the study area varies from 4 to 5 people with average household size of the state is 4.67 people.
- **Literacy profile:** The rate of literacy among the ST population is 64 percent within the study area. The male and female literacy rate was 33 percent and 67 percent respectively whereas at state level male and female literacy rate is 76.84 percent and 55.42 percent respectively.
- **Employment status:** The employment status of the study area indicates that 52 percent of the tribal people are employed. Among them 31 percent are main worker and 69 percent involved as marginal workers. The Percentage of main worker is low in village located within the study area of GSS Silli.
- **Livelihood:** Agriculture is the primary livelihood for majority of the tribal population in the state, as well as within the study area. Labour work next to agriculture is the second livelihood option within the study area. Although state sponsored livelihood project is also being covered under the rural development department as a Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) for high value agriculture, livestock, fisheries and market linkage through the farmer producer organization (FPO).
- **Drinking water source:** The villages of the study area are being covered under the national flagship program Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) for the safe drinking water to the community. The major source of the drinking water is community based solar mounted piped water supply scheme and hand pumps, tube wells are also existing which was covered the under the previous drinking water supply programme. Although there are some operational issues related to operation & maintenance of piped water supply scheme by the community which needs to be addressed in Tribal Development Plan (TDP)
- **Sanitation** – The villages of the study area had declared 100 percent open defecation free by accessing individual household leach pit toilet under the National Flagship Programme, Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBMG). Although there are some

defunct toilets are existing and being not utilized by the beneficiaries, so it needs to be addressed in Tribal Development Plan (TDP).

- **Accessibility to Social Security Schemes:** There are lots of National as well as State Flagship Programme/Schemes for the social security are existing in the study area. Such as, Free rice scheme, old age pension for all, Ration Card, Ayushman Yojana, Kishan Credit Card, Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana etc.

Impacts due to Project Implementation

It is assessed that project implementation will cause both positive and adverse impacts to the tribal population. The positive impacts assessed are improved and reliable power supply to domestic and social entrepreneurs, increased social inclusion, improved quality of life due to electricity supply and positive impact for women and children for more productive use of the electricity.

As per the present available information, the GSS Silli is located on Gair Majurwa (GM), Government land of area 4.52 acre. There are no negative impacts on Common Property Resources (CPR) like roads, school, Aangan wadi Centre, etc and no impacts on sacred grooves at the GSS site and within the study area.

Stakeholder Consultations & Need Assessments

For the preparation of Tribal Peoples Development Plan (TPDP) several consultations were conducted with various stakeholders from the gestation of the project to have a better understanding on the tribal issues, such that any adverse impact due to project implementation may be reduced or avoided.

For targeted community consultations, the identified villages within the study area with 50 percent and more tribal population were mapped and one tribal dominated village was identified. This helped in planning the consultations with the community and key stakeholders. Consultations were conducted with - tribal community and their representatives within the study area along with project staffs.

Consultations were conducted with the local people and project staffs in identified tribal villages in the buffer area of the GSS Silli for assessing their needs, accessibility to social security schemes and issues related to project construction and cultural sensitiveness of the area, etc. It was assessed during the community consultations and site visits that most of the tribal people are very much part of the mainstream population now.

Need assessment exercise was conducted in all the tribal villages of the study area through the process of community stakeholder consultations. The major needs as stated by the tribal people during consultations are:

- Availability of electricity
- Repair and Maintenance of drinking water sources and sanitation facilities
- Dedicated skill training for tribal women and men
- Common community meeting place with solar streetlight (Standpoint Light)
- Benefit from state sponsored and national flagship social security schemes.

Appropriate Mitigation Measures

During the stake holder consultation with Tribal Welfare Department, the details of identified needs of the villages were shared and found that the installation of solar streetlight in the state is being carried out by the JREDA which is the state nodal agency of the state for the promotions of renewable energy intervention. So, the decision was taken that the installation of solar streetlight in these tribal villages will be carried out by the JREDA. The rest proposed activities are distribution of sanitation kit and training will be carried out by PIU JUSNL with the support of PMC.

The detail of the proposed activities along with timelines is listed below in table.

Activities with Timeline:

Sl.No	Activities	Timeline	Responsible Agencies
1.	Installation and Commissioning of solar streetlight (20-Watt white LED based) (with GI pole, solar panel and control panel with accessories) on sacred grove such as Sarna, akhara, and other community places / institution.	T+90 days	JREDA
2.	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Toothbrush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents' girls.	T+90 days	PIU, JUSNL
3.	Training and capacity building on electrical safety measures and health & hygiene.	T+90 days	PIU, JUSNL

T= The effective Date of Approval of Tribal People Development Plan from World Bank.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementing agency, JUSNL would monitor the implementation of Tribal people development plan and share monitoring report with the World Bank.

Sl.No	Activities	Implementation by	Supportive supervision
1.	Installation and commissioning of solar streetlight (20Watt white LED based) (with GI pole, solar panel and control panel with accessories) on sacred grove such as Sarna, akhara, and other community places / institution.	Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA)	Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam LTD. (JUSNL), Ranchi
2.	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Toothbrush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents' girls.	PIU, JUSNL	Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam LTD. (JUSNL), Ranchi
3.	Training and capacity building on electrical safety measures and health & hygiene.	PIU, JUSNL	Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam LTD. (JUSNL), Ranchi

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Grievances will be captured and readdressed through a three-tier grievance redressal system. First Tier at divisional level and will be addressed by Executive Engineer, second tier at circle level, Grievance will be addressed by the circle officer/DGM and similarly third tier at zone level, Grievance will be addressed by zonal officer/G.M. If any disputes come beyond the Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC), It will be addressed by the court of law state/nation.

Budget and Financing

Budget of the proposed activities for the tribal development plan for Jaru village of GSS Silli is Two lakh Thirty-Seven thousand Four Hundred Forty One only. The detail item wise cost is covered under the budget head of the Tribal Development Plan (TDP)

1. Introduction:

The Government of Jharkhand with active support of the Government of India's has planned for implementing 24X7 Power for All (PfA) in Jharkhand. The PfA roadmap includes interventions in generation, transmission, distribution, promotion of renewable energy, and increase energy efficiency. The Government of Jharkhand through **Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL)** has planned to develop the transmission infrastructure in the State. This transmission infrastructure development is being funded from different sources e.g., domestic fund, Public Private Partnership (PPP) and multilateral funding. The Jharkhand Urja Sanchar Nigam Limited (the state-run power transmission utility company) has approached the World Bank for assistance to fund a part of the transmission infrastructure under the **Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP)**. The project covers the entire state of Jharkhand except for the districts served by the Damodar Valley Corporation i.e. Dhanbad and Hazaribagh. The Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP) include: (a) Creation of 25 new 132 kV substations, and (b) Development of associated 132

KV transmission lines of around 1800 kms. These 25 new substations and associated transmission lines have been organised into different scheme and packages under Zone-I, II, III, IV.

The project has developed the **Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)** including the **Tribal Development Planning Framework (TDPF)** which guides the Environmental and Social compliances, procedure and reporting under the project.

The Jharkhand Tribal Development Society, under Department of Welfare, Government of Jharkhand and Jharkhand Tribal Welfare Department consider villages with more than 50 percent ST population as ‘Tribal Villages’. In alignment with the tribal population threshold considered by the government, the TPDP has been prepared for villages which has more than 50 percent ST population as per Census 2011 in the project footprint area.

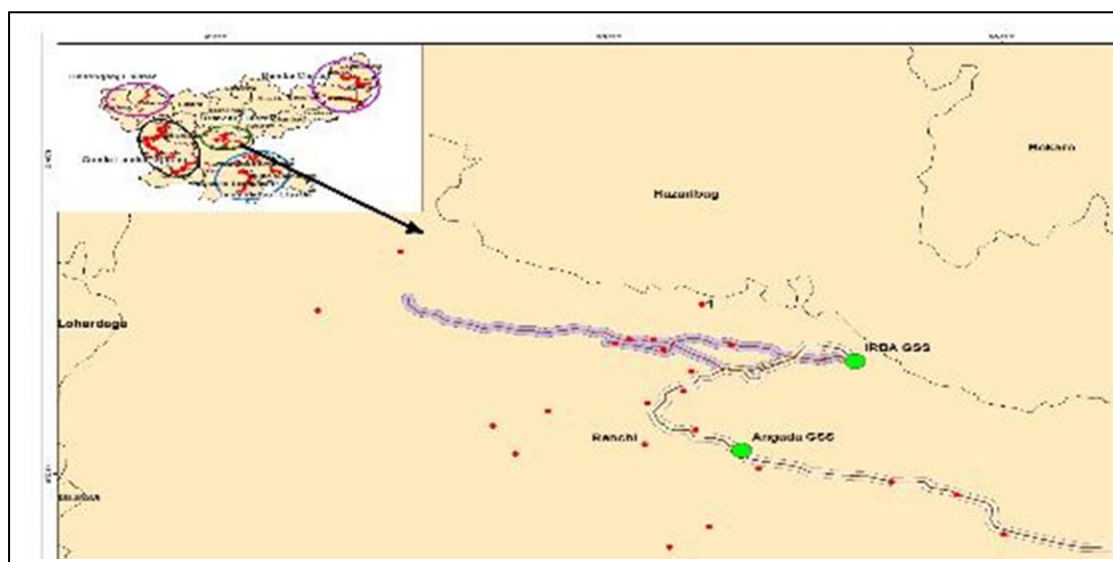
This TPDP covers impacts in the project affected location, the grid substation (GSS) Silli and its surrounding area approximately 2 km viz **Jaru** village in Ranchi district of the Jharkhand. The total tribal population in this village is more than 50%. This document sets out policy, framework and implementation mechanism to address any impacts.

The GSS Silli is being constructed for the Ranchi cluster of Silli-Chowka transmission line and Silli-Angara transmission line in Zone-1. It is located at Chordera villages in Silli block of Ranchi District, Jharkhand. The site is located approximately 62 km from the Ranchi headquarter towards east. The site is being constructed on Gair Majurwa (GM). Govt Land and covered total area 4.52 acre consisting of 132 kV yard, Operational building and 33 kV yard. The study area within the 2km includes six villages viz Barkitanr, Jaru, Sarjamdih, Chordera, Dhautikra,, Kochojara in which Jaru is only tribal dominated majorly. The major tribal communities are Munda, Oraon, Bediya, Manjhi etc whose means of livelihood is majorly from agriculture and labour.

Table:1-Summary of GSS Silli

SN	GSS	Location			No of Villages within 2 Km periphery of GSS Silli	No of Tribal Villages within 2 km periphery of GSS Silli having more than 50% Tribal Population
		Village	Block	District		
1	132/33kV	Jaru	Silli	Ranchi	6	1

Figure-1: Silli GSS in Ranchi Cluster in Zone-1



2. Objective:

The Tribal Development Plan (TDP) of GSS Silli focuses and aims to provide special attention to the ST population within the study area in Jaru village to capture issues related to social exclusions and equity. The principal objective of TDP of GSS Silli is to outline the various interventions and facilities to prevent exclusions of any kind, aligning the plan with World Bank OP 4.10. The objective of the Tribal Development Plan is to ensure:

- Appropriate and adequate benefits from the project.
- Monitor that project activities do not affect the cultural identities of the tribal people.
- Tribal people are adequately consulted; and
- Redress any grievances or concerns raised by the tribal people.

The TDP of Silli GSS aims is to address the assessed needs of tribal people and the potential impacts in the project affected locations, through meaningful, realistic community betterment opportunities, such that they are culturally appropriate and economically sustainable, therein supporting the upliftment of tribal communities in the zone of influence of the project.

3. Methodology:

The Tribal Development Plan (TDP) is prepared depending on the presence of dominant tribal population in study area of GSS Silli – i.e., percentage of ST population in Jaru village of study area.

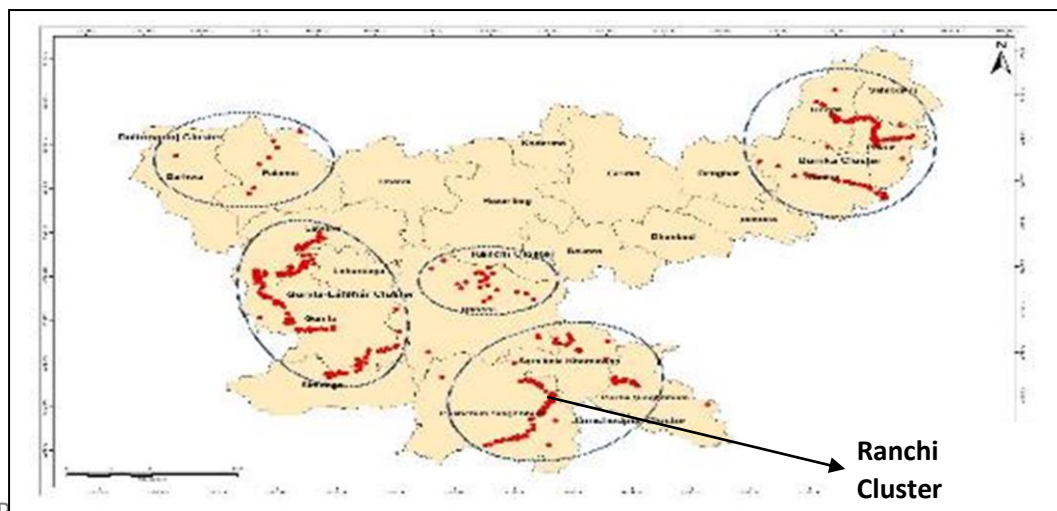
TDP has been prepared by the following methodology:

3.1 Identification of Study Area:

Considering the project activity related to Grid Substation (GSS) it is anticipated that magnitude of project related impacts is likely to be perceived within 2 km surrounding area of GSS Silli. If any impact will occur within the lifecycle of the project, the same is not envisaged to go beyond the 2 km. Hence, in view of this a radial distance up to 2 km from proposed Grid substation (GSS) boundary has been considered as study area for the present assignment.

The area covered under the study is **Chordera** village where GSS site is proposed and adjacent villages are Barkitanr, Jaru, Sarjamdih, Chordera, Dhautikra,, Kochojara, which are likely to be impacted due to the construction of GSS.

Figure-2: Cluster of Tribal Villages in Project area



Grid substation (GSS), Silli is located at Chordera village in Ranchi Cluster of Tribal Communities which is shown in figure-2 and cluster is encircled on the map at the middle point. The adjacent villages Barkitanr, Jaru, Sarjamdih, Chordera, Dhautikra,, Kochojara in which only **Jaru** is tribal dominated community and marked in Ranchi Cluster.

3.2. Stakeholder Consultations:

During the preparation of Tribal Development Plan (TDP), the Stakeholder were identified at the community level and at the governance level. The Community level stakeholder are tribal people and their representatives. Similarly, the governance level stakeholder is tribal development welfare department (TWD) and implementing agency, Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL), Department of Energy Govt of Jharkhand.

3.2.1 Community level stakeholder consultation:

We have consulted with community either through Focussed Group Discussion (FGD) or small community meeting in which we have discussed lots about the issues related to project, their needs, social inclusion, equity, and culturally appropriate mitigation measures. Details of community level consultation are given table no- 2.0.

Table No- 2.0 Details of Community level consultation

SL NO.	Date of Consultation	Village	Community and their representative
1.	13.03.2023	Jaru	Tribal People, Village Ward Member, Gram Pradhan, SHG Member, Farmer Producer Group, Anganwadi Worker and village level public representatives and youth

Figure: 3 Reflection of community consultation



area, etc.

consultation is conducted with the local people and project staffs in identified tribal villages in the buffer area of the GSSs Silli for assessing their needs, accessibility to social security schemes and issues related to project construction and cultural sensitiveness of the area, etc.

3.2.2 Governance Level Stakeholder Consultation:

3.2.2.1 Stake Holder Consultation with TWD

The Governance Level Stakeholder Consultation has been made with Tribal Welfare Department, Govt of Jharkhand to understand state welfare policy for tribal people and the feasibility of Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited to converge with their schemes for the benefits of the tribal community. The discussion was focussed on the matrix of the activity which was covered during the community consultation as a need assessment and the Minutes of Meeting (MOM) of Stakeholder Consultation is attached as annexure-2.

Mode of Stakeholder Consultation: - The Stakeholder consultation with the Department of Tribal Welfare Govt of Jharkhand along with the JUSNL was held on 24.02.2023 in JUSNL conference hall as a “brainstorming workshop on Tribal People Development Plan”. Under the joint chairmanship of Director Project, JPSIP (World Bank) and Project Director, Tribal Welfare Department Govt. of Jharkhand.

Figure: 4 Reflection of State consultation



Participants during state stakeholder consultation with Tribal Welfare Department:

Sl. No	Name of the Participants	Designation	Department
1	Sri. Manoj Kumar Karmali	Director (Project),	JUSNL
2	Sri. Ajay Kumar	General Manager Contract & Materials (MLFP	JUSNL
3	Sri. Sudhir Bara	Project Director	Director,TWD,Ranchi
4	Sri. Ranjit Kumar,Mondal	Sr. Manager	Contract & Materials (MLFP), JUSNL

5	Sri. Vivek Kumar	Manager	Contract & Materials (MLFP), JUSNL
6	Sri. Sushanta Kumar Pramanik,	Project Director	M/S FIPL
7	Sri. Subrata Ray	Project Manager	Zone-1, Ranchi, M/S FIPL
8	Sri. Suresh Kumar	Environment Expert	Zone-1, Ranchi, M/S FIPL
9	Sri. Pijush Sengupta	Social Safeguard Expert	Zone-1, Ranchi, M/S FIPL
10	Sri. Kamal Dwivedi	Technical Assistant	M/S FIPL
11	Sri. Digvijay Kumar	Environment Associate	Zone-1, Ranchi, M/S FIPL
12	Md. Sahil Khan	Technical Assistant	M/S FIPL
13	Sri. Gopal Maewall	Social Safeguard Associate	M/S FIPL
14	Sri. Gaurav Sony	Site Engineer	M/S FIPL
15	Sri. Chandrashekhar Prasad Singh	Social Safeguard Associate	M/S FIPL
16	Sri Sanjeet Kumar Prasad	Environment Associate	M/S FIPL
17	Sri. Debraj Dhal	Safety Engineer	M/S FIPL

3.2.3 Decision: During the stake holder consultation with Tribal Welfare Department, the detail proposed activities were shared and found that the installation of solar streetlight in the state is being carried out by the JREDA which is the state nodal agency of the state for the promotions of renewable energy intervention. So, the decision was taken that the installation of solar streetlight in these tribal villages will be carried out by the JREDA. The rest proposed activities are distribution of sanitation kit and training will be carried out by PIU JUSNL with the support of PMC. The project has decided that the proposed activities are not line with the convergence with Tribal Welfare Department. It may be mentioned that this option was explored with JREDA in Jaru village .The project further explored convergence with the schemes being implemented by JREDA.

3.2.4 Governance Level Stakeholder Consultation with JREDA

The meeting was held with Mr. Mukesh Prasad, Executive Engineer, JREDA along with PIU and PMC team on 19.09.2023 under the chairmanship of Mr Ajay Kumar, General Manger (MLFP) for the discussion on the strategy of convergence of installation and commissioning of solar streetlight, as proposed in tribal people development plan (TPDP).

Figure: 5 Reflection of State consultation with JREDA.



Participants during state stakeholder consultation with JREDA:

Sl. No	Name of the Participants	Designation	Department
1	Sri. Ajay Kumar	General Manager Contract & Materials (MLFP)	JUSNL
2	Sri Mukesh Prasad	Executive Engineer	JREDA, Ranchi
3	Sri. Ranjit Kumar, Mondal	Sr. Manager	Contract & Materials (MLFP), JUSNL
4	Sri. Vivek Kumar	Manager	Contract & Materials (MLFP), JUSNL
5	Sri. Subrata Ray	Project Manager	Zone-1, Ranchi, M/S FIPL
6	Sri. Suresh Kumar	Environment Expert	Zone-1, Ranchi, M/S FIPL
7	Sri. Kamal Dwivedi	Technical Assistant	M/S FIPL
8	Sri Gyandeep Kumar	Technical Associate	M/S FIPL
9	Sri Roshan Prakash	Environment Safeguard Associate	
10	Sri. Debraj Dhal	Safety Engineer	M/S FIPL
11	Sri Shrinivas	Project Director	M/S Medhaj
12	Sri Sameer Kumar	Social Safeguard Expert	M/S Medhaj
13	Sri Shyam Kumar Soni	Technical Associate	M/S Medhaj
14	Sri Vijay Kumar	Technical Associate	M/S Medhaj

3.2.4.1 Decision : During the stakeholder consultation with JREDA, the following decisions are taken:

- JREDA is agree for the installation & commissioning of solar streetlight as proposed activity in the Tribal People Development Plan (TPDP) as convergence.
- There is no needed of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between JREDA and JUSNL because both are under the department of Energy ,Govt of Jharkhand.
- Only JUSNL will share the detail of villages with required quantity of solar streetlight as per zone and package.
- JREDA will allocate the works to the empanelled agency as per demand and request of JUSNL.
- The assigned work will be completed within one month after the fund transferred to the JREDA.
- JREDA will submit the Utilization Certificate(UC) after the completion of work.
- Monitoring of the installation will be done by assigned person of JUSNL along with JREDA.
- The quality of installation and equipment will be assured by the JREDA as per their technical specification.

The activities were discussed with JREDA along with JUSNL and the final feasible and practicable activities are mentioned in Table below:

SL NO.	Proposed Activities	Units
1	Installation and commissioning of solar streetlight (20Watt white LED based) (with GI pole, solar panel and control panel with accessories) on sacred grove such as Sarna, akhara, and other community places / institution.	5
2	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Toothbrush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents' girls.	50
3	Training and capacity building on electrical safety measures and health & hygiene.	1

The implementation strategy and procedure as discussed with JREDA are as below:

Strategy:- Convergence with Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA), Govt of Jharkhand.

Procedure: Fund will be transferred to the Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA) and **proposed** activities will be carried out by the JREDA. After completion of work within stipulated time, JREDA will have to submit the Utilization to the JUSNL. JREDA is itself under the department of Energy, Govt of Jharkhand so, there will be not any Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between JUSNL & JREDA. Based on the request letter by JUSNL, work will be carried out by JREDA under the supervision of PIU, JUSNL & PMC.

4. Legal and Policy Framework:

4.1 National Laws:

Government of India has framed many policies and laws to safeguard the interest of the Scheduled Tribes. Article 366(25) of the Indian constitution refers to Scheduled Tribes (STs) as those communities who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution. According to Article 342 of the Constitution, STs are the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within these tribes and tribal communities which have been declared as such by the President through a public notification. The constitutional safeguards related to tribal are:

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

The applicable legal and policy framework is provided below:

Table-3: Applicable National Laws, Policies and State Rules

Acts / Rules / Policies	Objective	Applicability to The Project
5th Schedule of Constitution (Article 244) (See details at the end of the table 3.1)	Provides for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes. Article 244(1) and Article 244 (2) of the constitution of India enables the government to enact separate laws for governance and administration of the tribal areas. In pursuance of these articles, President of India had asked each of the state to identify tribal dominated areas. Areas thus identified by the states were declared as Fifth schedule areas	For sub-projects (transmission lines and towers) passing through Scheduled Areas
Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996	The provision of PESA Act extends the provisions of Part IX of constitution relating to Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas. As per the provisions, every village in Schedule V areas will have Gram Sabha which would approve of the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before such plans, programmes and projects are taken up for implementation at village level.	For approval of any sub-project located in Scheduled Areas
The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006	The act recognizes and vests the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who has been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The act provides a framework for recording forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.	For sub-projects (transmission lines and towers) passing through forest land
Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (CNT Act), 1908	Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (CNT Act), 1908, determine the incidence of tenancy, the respective rights and obligations of the tenants in the Chotanagpur administrative division of Jharkhand. <u>CNT Act, 1908</u> The following sections of the CNT Act describe the land holding and the transfer of land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 4 of the CNT Act describes the classes of tenants. 	During transfer of tribal land to non-tribal or land to be used for public purpose in Schedules areas of Chotanagpur administrative area, necessary permission of DC is essential. Applications to this effect have to be made

Acts / Rules / Policies	Objective	Applicability to The Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 46 and 49 of the CNT Act regulates sale and purchase of tribal land. Section 46 allows tribal to tribal land transfer but with the permission of Deputy Commissioner (DC). • Section 49 of the CNT Act allows transfer of land from tribal to non-tribal for industries and agriculture. As per the section tribal land can be sold to non-tribals too but only for the purpose of putting up industries or for agriculture work — but in this case the permission requirement has been changed. Rather than Deputy Commissioners (as provided in the original Act), permission is needed from the revenue department. 	by JUSNL and the conditions imposed by DC have to be complied with.
Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act (SPT Act), 1949	<p>Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act (SPT Act) 1949, determine the incidence of tenancy, the respective rights and obligations of the tenants in the Santhal Pargana administrative division of Jharkhand.</p> <p>The following sections of the SPT Act describe the land holding and the transfer of land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 20 of the SPT Act, 1949 prohibits transfer, settlement or lease in any manner, unless the right to transfer is recorded in the record of rights, in respect to any raiyati holding. • Section 42 of the SPT Act is one such provision which permits eviction and restoration of possession of encroached agricultural land. The power under this Section is not administrative but statutory and has to be exercised according to the right of the parties. 	During transfer of tribal land to non-tribal or land to be used for public purpose in Schedules areas of Santhal Pargana administrative area, necessary permission of DC is essential. Applications to this effect have to be made by JUSNL and the conditions imposed by DC have to be complied with.
The Scheduled Caste and	This Act provides for specific provisions to prevent atrocities on the Scheduled Castes	This is applicable in the

Acts / Rules / Policies	Objective	Applicability to The Project
Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995	<p>and the Scheduled Tribes and suggests State Governments to frame rules for the same. This includes.</p> <p>identification of areas where atrocity may take place or there is an apprehension of re-occurrence of an offence under the Act. The State Government is required to set up a “Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell” at the state headquarters headed by the Director of Police, Inspector-General of Police. This Cell is responsible for, conducting survey of the identified area.</p> <p>maintaining public order and tranquillity in the identified area; recommending deployment of special police or establishment of special police post in the identified area; and restoring the feeling of security amongst the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.</p>	<p>project as there will be tribal settlements on the alignment and there are chances of atrocities being committed by staff / labour force of contractor.</p>

5.0 World Bank Operational Policy/Bank Procedure 4.10: The applicable World Bank Operational Policy/Bank Procedure- 4.10 for Indigenous People is provided below:

Table-4: Applicable World Bank Policy-4.10:

WB Policy & Applicability	Description
OP 4.10 Indigenous People	<p>The policy aims to protect the dignity, right and cultural uniqueness of indigenous people, to ensure that they do not suffer due to development and that they receive social and economic benefits.</p> <p>This policy contributes to the Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples. The Bank provides project financing only where free, prior, and informed consultation results in broad community support to the project by the affected Indigenous Peoples.</p>
Applicability	The policy is triggered as there are indigenous /tribal people in the project area, potential adverse impacts on tribal people are anticipated and they are also among the intended beneficiaries.

6. Socio-Economic Profile:

6.1 Tribal Population in Jharkhand:

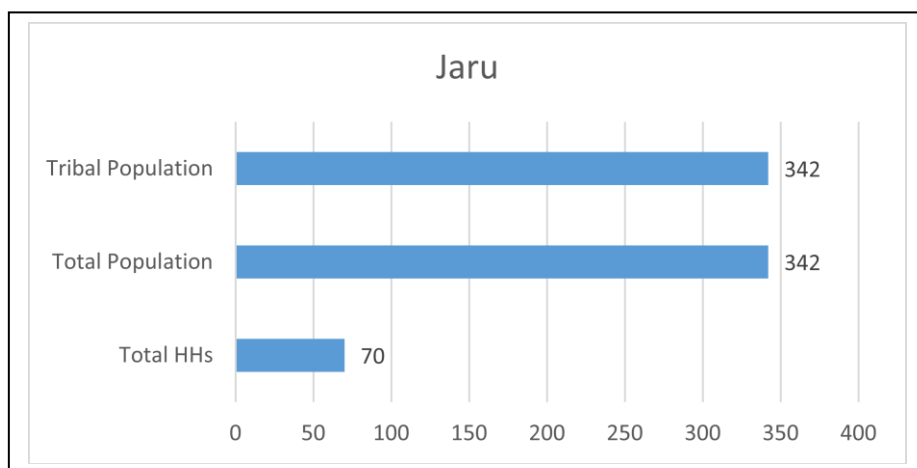
The state of Jharkhand has a considerable tribal population. The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Jharkhand State as per 2011 census is 8,645,042, constituting 26.2percent of the total population (3,29,88134) of the State. The growth of the ST population has been 17.3percent which is lower by 5 percent if compared with the growth of the State's total population (22.42 percent) during 2001-2011. The right of the tribal are protected by Chota-Nagpur Tenancy Act (CNT), 1908 and Santhal Parganas Tenancy Act (SPT), 1949. Jharkhand is home to 32 tribal communities. Among the thirty-two (32) Notified Scheduled Tribes, the Santhals are the most populous tribe with a population of about 2,410,509 and constituting 34 percent of the total ST population of the State. Oraon, Munda, and Ho, are the next ranked in terms of population constituting 19.6, 14.8 and 10.5 percent respectively of the total ST population of the State. Four other major tribes, Kharia, Bhumij, Lohra and Kharwar with population ranging from about 164,022 to192,024 together with the Santhal, Oraon, Munda and Ho, constitute 89.1percent of the total tribal population. The Chero, Bedia, Mal Pahariya and Mahli tribes in the population range of 75,540 to 121,174 account for another 5.6 percent; the remaining 18 tribes, along with the generic tribes constitute the balance 5.3 percent of the total ST population.

There are also 8 primitive tribal groups – classified as the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group PVTG (earlier known as PTG-Primitive Tribal Groups) and they are – Asur, Birhor, Birajia, Korwa, Parahiya (Baiga), Sabbar, Mal Pahariya and Souriya Pahariya.

Jaru, only one tribal village is mapped and identified within the 2 km periphery of the GSS Silli which have more than 50% tribal population. The total households and population in the village Jaru is 342 respectively. The tribal Population in these village is also 342 considering the village as 100% Tribal.

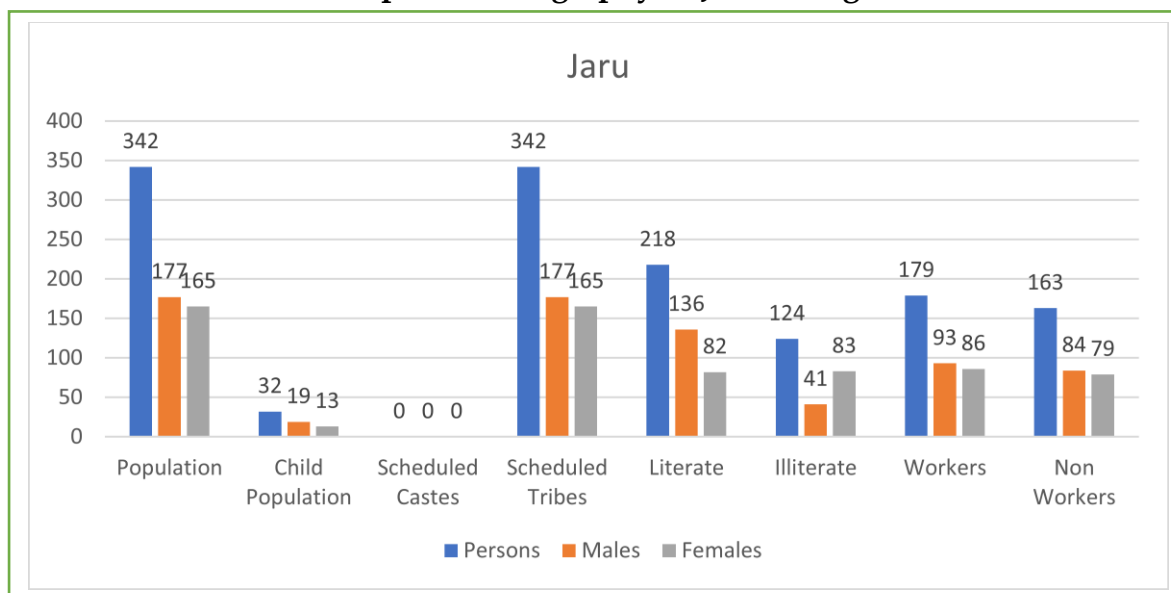
The demographic details of the village is shown in table-5 and Graph-1 below:

Graph-5: Demographic details shown by bar graph.



6.2 Demographic Profile of Tribal Villages located within study area:

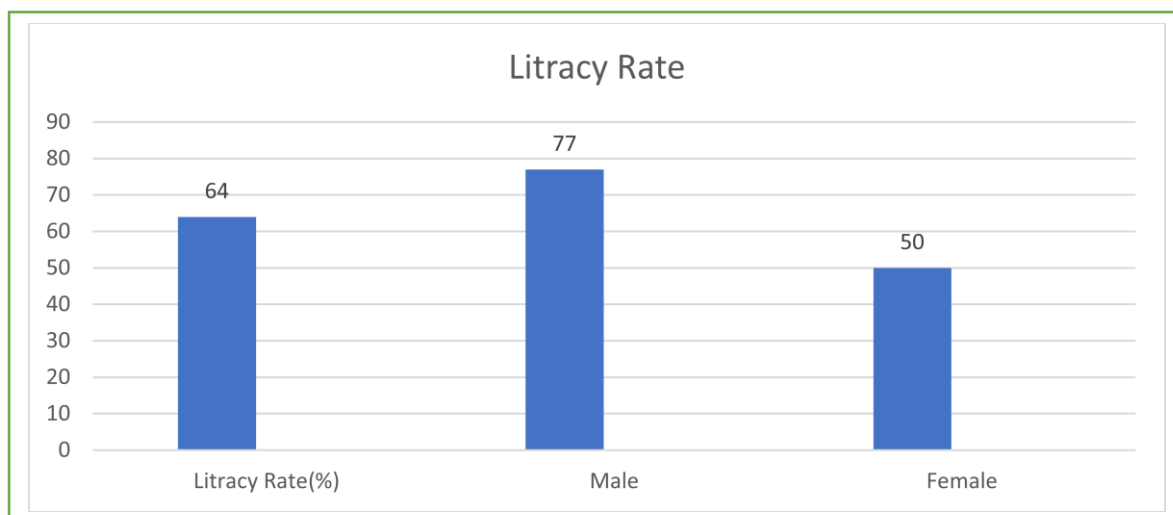
Graph-1: Demography of Jaru Village



6.3 Literacy Profile:

The literacy of this Jaru village is 64%, which is just below of the state literacy rate 66.71%. This village is tribal within the study area of the GSS, Silli.

Graph:6- Literacy rate of project influenced villages

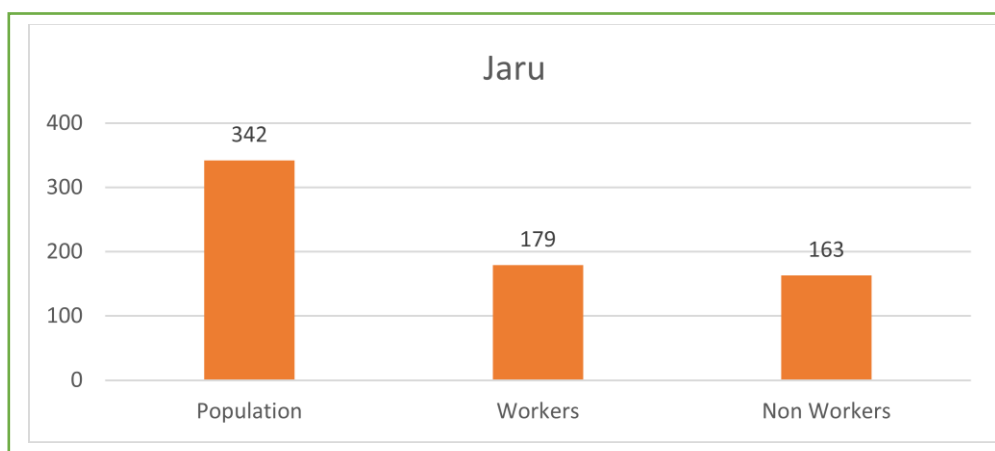


6.4 Employment Status:

The exact status of employment was covered during the focus group discussion within the village of the study area of the GSS Silli but the overall the status of the workers and non-workers is captured during the consultation in the number which are shown in graph-7 below.

In the village Jaru the status of working and non-working population is almost equal among the male and the females. Out of total population of 342 people 179 are in working catagory and 163 are non-workers

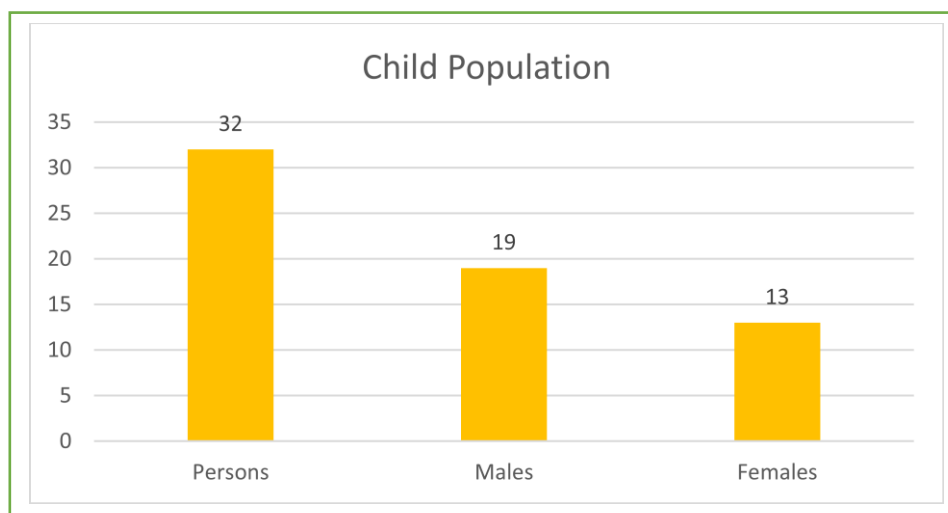
Graph-7: Status of Workers and Nonworkers in the study area of GSS Silli



6.5 Children Population:

Overall, the 59.37% male children and 40.62% female children are under the study area of the tribal village under the GSS Silli. The demographic details of child population of the Village are shown in Graph-8 below:

Graph-8: Child demography of the study area of GSS Silli



6.6 Sources of Drinking Water:

Hand pumps or tube wells and dug wells and small community based piped water supply schemes are reported to be the main source of drinking water for 100% HHs in the study area of the GSS Silli. The supply of water through piped water supply are the maximum coverage in all two villages. As informed during consultations, in many tribal villages (within the study area), the source of drinking water is sufficient for the total village population. In summer, the water table generally drops and in most of the tube wells water supply dries up, same is the situation for the dug wells. The Major sources of drinking water was given to villages through National Rural Drinking water Mission (NRDWP) and Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).

6.7 Sanitation Facilities:

The Swachh Survekshan Gramin, 2020 survey conducted for monitoring progress of Swachha Bharat Mission (SBM) indicates that toilet coverage in these all two villages is 100% and Declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) and govt of Jharkhand is also propping for the ODF plus by doing the Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) intervention and Biogas under the GOBAR Dhan Project. During consultation, it was informed by the villagers that open defecation practice is prevalent among most of the villages, but still few toilets are defunct and need to repair and functional.

6.8 Accessibility to social security Schemes:

Free rice scheme under the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Antodaya Yojna is the most successful scheme followed by the Minimum Support Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension scheme and Mukhyamantri Sarva Jan Pension Yojna. There are also few social security schemes in the state which are State social security Pension scheme, Indira Gandhi National widow Pension Scheme. All villagers are benefitted from these social security schemes.

7. Impacts due to Project Implementation:

This section identifies the potential impacts, both positive and adverse, that may affect the tribal people within the study area due to the implementation of GSS Silli under the Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP).

7.1 Positive Impacts:

The proposed project aims to improve 24x7 power availability and provide quality power supply to both domestic and industrial users, social entrepreneurs among the tribal people in all these four villages of GSS Silli. The proposed project also aims to ensure consistent power supply to reduce other alternate sources of energy.

7.2 Increased Social Inclusion and Improved Quality of Life:

The all mass and class of the study area of the GSS Silli will be benefitted from the uninterrupted 24X7 power supply. Obviously, all social structures such as General, Other Backward Classes (OBC), Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) will be included for the benefit of the reliable power will have best opportunities as social and business entrepreneur within the project area. So, project will follow the social inclusion deeply as per World Bank social safeguards operational policy.

Improved electricity supply will also support the economic development of the significantly large tribal population in the study area. Additionally, access to electricity in tribal villages would reduce the time spent by women on household activities which will ensure availability of more time for other economically productive activities. Access to electricity will also enable better access to safe potable water, food security, health and reduce unproductive hours for other labour intensive manually driven activities.

7.3 Positive Impact for Women & Girl:

The uninterrupted power supply 24X7 will improve the women's and girl's education, healthcare, employment and gender equality. It also reduces the quality of life of women and girls by avoiding the unproductive household working hours.

7.4 Adverse Impacts:

The land for the GSS Silli is Gair Majurwa (GM) Government land which has been transferred for the construction of substation in Dahuwa village as per Electricity Act 2003 and Indian Telegraph Act 1885, part III, section 10 to 19. Hence, there would be no adverse impact on private landowners due to the setting up of GSS, Silli. Total land area secured for the GSS is 4.52 acre Acres which has been transferred by the govt to the Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL).

7.4.1 Common Property Resource (CPR):

During construction of the substation, Silli, for obtaining access to the tower location or substation works, the contractor would use existing roads to the extent feasible i.e., existing National/State highway or local village roads. During the construction phase, due to the movement of the construction related vehicles and machinery, some of the roads, especially the village roads may get damaged. Additionally, some village roads may not be in a condition that it can be used for movement of heavy construction vehicles. In such conditions, the use of these roads would further lead to deterioration and impact available common property resources and infrastructures. Some culverts or other common utilities e.g. distribution poles, may also get damaged during the construction activities causing temporary difficulties to the local community in general, and including tribal people in the ST dominated villages.

7.4.3 Tribal Communities and Cultural Properties:

The Jaru village comes under the study area of the tribal villages within the influence area of the GSS Silli. Generally, tribal communities are closely tied to ancestral domains and natural resources, including land, forest, water, and others. Hence, their ties in terms of their customary rights to these ancestral domains which they traditionally own, use, or occupy, and where relevant, access to natural resources is vital for their survival and livelihood system. For example, sacred groves are of great cultural importance to the tribal population - the groves, which they call Sarnas, are cluster of at least five Sal trees that are worshipped by them.

There are few **Sarana and Akhra** places within the study area but not any impacts on those places due to the construction of GSS, Silli. Community consultations have also revealed that most of the customary and religious places are within the tolas and the villages and only the **Masnasthal (graveyard)** are located outside the tribal villages. It was also mentioned by tribal people during these consultations that they do not have any issue if GSS Silli constructed in Chordera village.

Culturally sensitives area for Tribal People in study area of GSS, Silli.

SN	Sacred Groves	Definition
----	---------------	------------

1	Sarna sthal or Jaher	This is a common religious place where the tribal people perform socio-religious ceremonies. Sarna Usually is a cluster of at least five Sal Trees also called Jaher.
2	Akhra	Community Place in a traditional tribal village, the Akhra is place where people gather in the evening, share their joys and sorrows, sing and dance together
3	Masna Sthal	Graveyard of Tribal People.

8.0 Need assessment:

A need assessment exercise was conducted, in all four tribal villages and settlements adjacent to the GSS sites through the process of stakeholder consultations. Apart from the consultations with the communities, consultations were also conducted with key informants (*Mukhiyas*, head of Gram Panchayats and village *Pradhans*, headman of the tribal community). The key needs as stated by the tribal people during consultations are discussed below:

8.1 Need for wastewater Management:

All the drinking water sources such as Hand Pumps and piped water supply schemes (small and community based) are given to community under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) but there are lots of issues of water logging around the water sources which creates foul and smell. The dirtiness and unhygienic conditions around the drinking water sources may contaminate the water and may lead to health issues on tribal people. So, there should be proper wastewater management intervention by constructing small length drain and scientific soak pit along with the water sources either through direct intervention by JUSNL or convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBMG) under the ODF+ and Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) schemes.

8.2 Sanitation facilities:

Although, all villages of the study area have declared the Open Defecation Free (ODF) by ensured the individual leach pit toilet (Twin Pit) to each household under the Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBMG). But during the community consultation, tribal people has flagged some issues related to sanitation facilities such as repair and maintenance (Refurbishment) of the defunct Individual Household Latrine (IHHL). It is the major need of the tribal people as well as also the Govt of Jharkhand to maintain the sustainable manner of the Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages. The good sanitation facilities concern to health and hygiene of the tribal people especially for women, girls, and children.

8.3 Skill Training for Women & Men:

In almost all four tribal villages where consultations have been conducted, the villagers expressed the need for arrangements that may be provided for skills trainings both for women and men so that they can initiate some vocations of their own choice. Due to the climate and terrain of the region, agriculture is possible in most areas for only one season. Sustenance for the population for the rest of the year becomes a major concern. Weaving grass mattress is one of the traditional skills of the tribal women as reported by them. So, linkage of marketing

with Jharcraft is needed for the selling of prepared weaved grass mattress and other tribal craft.

8.4 Repairing of Access Road:

Condition of the internal access roads to many of the villages is another major concern flagged by the villagers. The movements of heavy vehicles during the construction phase of the project may lead to deterioration of the conditions of the local village roads. Stakeholders have expressed that these roads may be repaired and maintained in a good state such that heavy vehicular movement does not damage them.

8.5 Ensuring availability of electricity:

It has been observed that it is a very common expectation among the communities that construction of substations will facilitate electricity supply in local areas. This has been expressed as a need, especially in certain villages (where consultations were held). The other concern being the steady supply of electricity in the villages; some the villages reported that although they have electricity connections, they get electricity supply for only a short duration of 4-5 hours in a day.

Table – 6 Overall need of the study areas within GSS of Silli

SL No.	Needs of Tribal identified during the consultation
1	Construction of raised platform, drain linked to Soak Pit along with Piped Water Supply Scheme stand post and Hand Pumps under the wastewater management.
2.	Repair and maintenance of existing hand pumps and household tape connection.
2.	Refurbishment of defunct Individual Household Leach Pit toilet and community-based leach pit toilet.
3.	Linkage of Jharcraft for the marketing and promotion of tribal craft.
4.	Installation of solar streetlight on sacred grove such as sarna, akhara, and other community places.
5	Repairing of village road.
6	Coverage of all households under all social security scheme of National and State flagship schemes
7	Linkage of tribal peoples with farmer producer groups and farmer producer company as a local level livelihood option under the NRLM, JOHAR, Rural Development Department, Gov of Jharkhand
8.	Linkage of the Tribal Peoples with MNREGA for the generation of the employment at the local level.
9	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Tooth Brush and Tongue Cleaner

	etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents girls.
10	Small health camp for the women, girls and children.

9.0 Mitigation Measures:

All the need assessed during the community consultation with all four villager and tribal people of the study area of the GSS, Silli. All the assessed need will be mitigated either through direct intervention or through the convergence approach with the national flagship/state sponsored project. The detail of the feasible proposed activities is listed below in table 7.

Table: 7 Mapping of Mitigation options based on need assessment:

SL NO.	Proposed Activities
1	Installation and Commissioning of solar streetlight (20-Watt white LED based) (with GI pole, solar panel and control panel with accessories) on sacred grove such as Sarna, akhara, and other community places / institution.
2	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Toothbrush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents' girls.
3	Training and capacity building on electrical safety measures and health & hygiene.

9.1 Activities with Timeline:

Sl.No	Activities	Timeline	Responsible Agencies
1.	Installation and Commissioning of solar streetlight (20-Watt white LED based) (with GI pole, solar panel and control panel with accessories) on sacred grove such as Sarna, akhara, and other community places / institution.	T+90 days	JREDA
2.	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Toothbrush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents' girls.	T+90 days	PIU, JUSNL
3.	Training and capacity building on electrical safety measures and health & hygiene.	T+90 days	PIU, JUSNL

T= The effective Date of Approval of Tribal People Development Plan from World Bank.

10. Institution and Implementation Arrangements:

10.1 Institutional and Implementation Arrangement in JUSNL:

In order to implement the Tribal Development Plan (TDP), it is proposed that the Project Implementation Unit of JUSNL (PIU) to be adequately equipped. Presently the JUSNL PIU headquarters in Ranchi is housed with following personnel:

- Chief Engineer (Transmission; O&M)
- Superintending Engineer
- Executive Engineer
- Assistant Engineer

To specifically address the issues related TDP, PIU JPSIP will have a supportive supervision in addressing tribal issues and effective implementation of Tribal Development Plan (TDP) as per project rules and regulations. In addition, during the implementation of JPSIP since the Junior Engineer of the respective section would be responsible for the supervision of implementation of the TDP. It is proposed that he should also be trained on Tribal Development aspects.

10.2 Supporting form Traditional Institutions in Tribal areas of Jharkhand

Apart from administrative set up, JUSNL will take the support from the traditional governance system in the respective tribal areas. There are four different traditional governance system in different tribal regions in Jharkhand as under:

- Munda- Manki system in Ho areas.
- Parha system in Oraon villages.
- Munda- Manki system in Khuntkatti Munda dominated areas.
- Manjhi Pradhan system in Santhal.

In Silli Munda-Manki system prevails and these institutional systems will also have to be considered for any planning and implementation of the Tribal People Development Plan once prepared as they have substantial influence in the tribal areas in their respective communities and people often have more faith in these than government and PRIs. So JUSNL will take help from these traditional governance system in local tribal dominant area.

11.0 TDP Implementation Strategy

It is envisaged that proper implementation of TDP is possible only through community participation. The participatory approach will ensure:

- i. Promotion of community concern and involvement
- ii. Proper organization and management of resources
- iii. Setting up of criteria and fixing criteria and procedures for project execution are done at the grass root level.

Followings are the criteria for the Implementation of Tribal People Development Plan:

- Community is engaged for site Identification of the installation of the solar streetlight.
- Site for solar street light installation sacred groves of tribal, community places, community institutions such as school etc.
- Distribution of sanitation kit among the tribal adolescence girl or vulnerable tribal girl.
- Training on electrical safety measures in four session, one session for each village.
- Distribution of sanitation kit and training will be carried out by PIU JUSNL or officers assigned by JUSNL or Concerned PMC.

Site Identification: Site identification has been done with community engagement of Jaru Tribal Village associated with GSS Silli along with Village Pradhan, Mr Bhola Karmali, member of Pachayat Samiti. Total 4 sites were identified for the installation of solar streetlight as proposed activities in Tribal People Development Plan (TPDP).

Sl No	Village	Site Detail
1	Jaru	1. Near Anganwadi Kendra 2. Near Shiv mandir 3. Near Sarana Sthal (2 Nos) 4. Near Village chabutra

Appropriate people's organization and forum need to be built and strengthened to ensure effective people representation and empowerment in the process of selection of specific community development activities and their execution. The conventional top-down approach to project implementation through prevailing bureaucratic framework, need to be reoriented for the framework of participative administrative structure to respond to bottom-up initiatives based on participatory process for informed community participation and empowerment.

12. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation are an integral part of any project implementation in order to measure project performance and achieve project objectives. It is the continuing and the systematic process of collecting, analysing, interpreting and reporting information relevant to planning, implementation, evaluation and adjustment of plans, policy, programs and projects in support of decision making of management and key stakeholders to improve delivery of outputs and sustainability of results.

The implementing agency, JUSNL would conduct assessment of the implementation of Tribal development Plan and verify internal monitoring carried out to suggest adjustments in delivery mechanism and procedures required and report it to World Bank.

12.1 Monitoring Matrix:

Sl.No	Activities	Implementation by	Supportive supervision
-------	------------	-------------------	------------------------

1.	Installation and commissioning of solar streetlight (20Watt white LED based) (with GI pole, solar panel and control panel with accessories) on sacred grove such as Sarna, akhara, and other community places / institution.	Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA)	Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam LTD. (JUSNL), Ranchi
2.	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Toothbrush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents' girls.	PIU, JUSNL	Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam LTD. (JUSNL), Ranchi
3.	Training and capacity building on electrical safety measures and health & hygiene.	PIU, JUSNL	Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam LTD. (JUSNL), Ranchi

13. Grievance Redressal Mechanism:

The grievance redressal will be addressed at three-tier level under the project as described below:

Tier 1: Circle Level: The complaints or grievances may be received by the Junior Engineer in charge of the site or at the Divisional/Sub-Divisional Offices of JUSNL. The complaints will be reviewed at level one and efforts will be made to resolve them in consultation with the affected persons or any other stakeholder, who has lodged the grievance/complaint. At 1st Level it will take to resolve the grievance/ complaint within a period of 21 days from the date of receipt of the complaint. In case the aggrieved is not satisfied with the solution provided Tier 1 he may appeal it to Tier 2: Zone Level.

Tier 2: Zonal Level: Complaints /grievances that cannot be resolved at Level 1 or if the complainant is not satisfied with the decision of the Tier 1 and appeals for redressal only such cases would be taken up at Tier II. The Chief Engineer cum GM of the respective Zone and all the Superintending Engineers of the Zone would be the members of Tier 2 level. They would hear the aggrieved and also review the proceedings of the Division Level and provide relief to the aggrieved the entire process would be completed within 45 days of the complaint being referred to Tier II. If the complainant is unsatisfied with the solution, then the Complainant can approach the Tier III: GRC Level. If the complainant is not satisfied with the solution provided at Tier 2 the grievance/complaint can be passed on to the Tier 3.

Tier 3: Grievance Redressal Cell: The 3rd Level will be the Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) at PIU level. The cell would be headed by the Managing Director or his representative not below the rank of Director (Projects). The GRC will resolve the matter within a time period of 60 days.

Court of Law: If the grievance/ complaint is not resolved at GRC Level or the complainant is not satisfied with the solution provided by GRC, the person may approach Court of Law.

14. Budgeting and costing:

Budget of the proposed activities for the tribal development plan for Jaru village of GSS Silli is Two lakh Thirty-Seven thousand Four Hundred Forty One only.

The details of the budget with activities unit cost and total amount are given in table number -8.

Table-8: Details budget for the Tribal Development Plan (TDP), GSS Silli

Budget of TDP, GSS Silli				
SL No.	Proposed Activities	Units	Unit Cost (INR)	Total Amount (INR)
1	Supply, Installation and commissioning of solar streetlight (20Watt white LED with SPV module, GI pole, LED luminary, Lithium battery along with RMS, solar and control panel, other accessories with 5 years CMC) on sacred grove such as Sarna, akhara, and other community places / institution.	5	32,557.00	162785.00
2	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Toothbrush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents' girls.	50	1,000.00	50,000.00
3	Training and capacity building on electrical safety measures and health & hygiene.	1	20,000.00	20,000.00
	Subtotal (INR)			232785.00
	Contingency cost @ of 2%			4656.00
	Total Grand Amount (INR)			237441.00

Total amount in words: Two lakh Thirty-Seven thousand Four Hundred Forty-One only.





Annexure 1- Document of Community Consultation at Village Jaru

13/03/2023 Jaru

ग्राम प्रधान

आज दिनांक 13/03/2023 को जारु में रजमु मुंडा व
अध्यक्षता में ग्रामवासियों के साथ सामुदायिक परिषद
की गति। यहाँ 788 घर हैं कुल जनसंख्या 425 है जिसमें
255 पुरुष एवं 190 महिला हैं यहाँ का पाइप वाटर लक्ष्य
का काम चल रहा है। यहाँ का सौचालय वी व्यवस्था
है। पर काम नहीं कर रहा है। यहाँ वी मुख्य पेसा
कृषि एवं मजदूरी है यहाँ KCC = 10% है एवं
SHG ग्रुप 03 है। इस ग्रुप में 01 आंगनवाडी केंद्र है
यहाँ एक मंदिर है एवं सरना स्थल 07 है एवं
01 मेला स्थल है। यहाँ पंचायत रीज है यहाँ के ग्रामवासियों
के द्वारा अनुसूचित कि सोलर लाइट आंगनवाडी केंद्र में 01
एवं मंदिर में 01 एवं सरना स्थल पर 02 एवं पब्लिक
पर 01 लैप लगाने का ग्रामवासियों द्वारा अनुसूचित किया गया है।

ग्रामवासियों का हस्ताक्षर:-

① रंजु मुंडा, ग्राम प्रधान	⑩ अनिल महतो
② गुरुचरण मुंडा	⑪ S. Ranjan मुंडा (Munda)
③ Anrendra Munda	⑫ Lalit Munda
④ पवन मुंडा	⑬  अनिता देवी
⑤ Kalpani Devi	⑭  सक्शी देवी
⑥ Laxmi Munda	⑮  मंजोरी देवी
⑦ सौनी कुमारी	⑯  राजनो देवी
⑧ Priti Kumari	⑰ Chandrashekhar Prasad
⑨ Lalu Munda	⑱ Bijesh Sengupta

Annexure 2- Document of State Consultation with TWC for TPDP



**Stakeholder consultation with Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development
Agency (JREDA)**

Date: 19.09.2023

Venue: GM (MLFP), PIU Office, JUSNL, Ranchi.

Meeting of Minutes(MoM):

The meeting was held with Mr. Mukesh Prasad, Executive Engineer, JREDA along with PIU and PMC team on 19.09.2023 under the chairmanship of Mr Ajay Kumar, General Manger (MLFP) for the discussion on the strategy of convergence of installation and commissioning of solar streetlight, as proposed in tribal people development plan(TPDP).

The following decisions are taken during the meeting:

- JREDA is agree for the installation & commissioning of solar streetlight as proposed activity in the Tribal People Development Plan (TPDP) as convergence.
- There is no needed of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between JREDA and JUSNL because both are under the department of Energy ,Govt of Jharkhand.
- Only JUSNL will share the detail of villages with required quantity of solar streetlight as per zone and package.
- JREDA will allocate the works to the empanelled agency as per demand and request of JUSNL.
- The assigned work will be completed within one month after the fund transferred to the JREDA.
- JREDA will submit the Utilization Certificate(UC) after the completion of work.
- Monitoring of the installation will be done by assigned person of JUSNL along with JREDA.
- The quality of installation and equipment will be assured by the JREDA as per their technical specification.

Mr Ajay Kumar

GM (MLFP), PIU, JUSNL

Mr. Mukesh Prasad

Executive Engineer, JREDA.

Attendance sheet

Venue: JUSNL Office, Ranchi

Date: 19-09-2023

Agenda: Meeting with JREDA for the solar streetlight under Tribal People Development Plan (TPDP)

SN	Name	Designation	Contact No	Signature
1.	Vivek Kumar	Manager, Gen. Mgt.		
2.	Ranjit Mondal	Sr. Manager, Gen. Mgt. JUSNL	19-09-2023	R. Mondal
3.	Mukesh Prasad	Executive Engineer	19-09-2023	Mukesh Prasad
4.	S. W. S. K. K. K.	Enr. - ext. feedback		
5.	Kamal Nigam	Tech. Asst.	9892649469	
6.	Subrata Ray	Project Manager	9488518684	Sky
7.	Debraj Dhal	Eng. Satish	9439833055	
8.	Ajay Kumar	Tech. Assistant	9029075412	
9.	P. Shrinivas	Project Director	9601352334	P. Shrinivas
10.	Satyam Kumar Soni	Technical Assistant	9834336325	Satyam Soni
11.	VIJAY KUMAR	Technical Assistant	7633999917	Vijay Kumar
12.	Saurabh Kumar	Social Satish	7004512490	Saurabh Kumar
13.	AJAY KUMAR	Gen. Mgt. MLFP	9430090855	
14.	Roshan Prakash	Enr. Asst.	6201932388	R. Prakash



Feedback Infra Private Limited

ENERGY DIVISION

15th Floor, Tower 9B, DLF Cyber
City,

Phase - III, Gurgaon 122002

www.feedbackinfra.com