

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

Meghalaya Logistics and Connectivity
Improvement Project

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Meghalaya
Infrastructure
Development &
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RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

Chapter -1

Introduction

Meghalaya, a hilly state located in the northeastern region of India, has an estimated population of approximately 2.9 million. Based on projected growth trends, the state's population is expected to reach around 3.9 million by the year 2025. The state is predominantly inhabited by Indigenous communities comprising of nearly 86% (2,555,861 as per 2011 census) of the total population. The Khasis, Garos and Jaintias are the three principal Indigenous groups, representing about 40-45%, 30-35% and 10-15% respectively of the state's Scheduled Tribe population. Smaller tribal communities such as the Hajong, Koch, and Rabha collectively constitute around 2% of the tribal population. Additionally, minor tribes including the Kukis, Mizos, Hmars, and others each represent approximately 0.1% or less of Meghalaya's tribal population.

The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution provides for the administration of tribal areas, to safeguard the rights of the tribal population in the state of Meghalaya. This special provision is provided under Article 244(2) and Article 275(1) of the Constitution creating Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) i.e. Garo Hills ADC, Khasi Hills ADC, and Jaintia Hills ADC. The land tenure¹ systems in the Sixth Schedule² areas are markedly different as large tracts of land in these regions are held by the community and managed through customary norms. For development projects, customary norms and practices for customary land are followed when transferring such land for projects.

The Government of Meghalaya, with support from the World Bank, had initiated a comprehensive road infrastructure improvement programme through the Meghalaya Integrated Transport Project (MITP, P168097). The project commenced on 21 January 2020 and is currently under implementation, with completion anticipated by October 2026. The project is being implemented by MIDFC (*Meghalaya Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation*) with Public Works Department, Government of Meghalaya as the major implementing partner.

Given the requirement for further road improvement and enabling logistics support for movement of the agricultural produce from farms to markets so that the people can market their produce the Government of Meghalaya (GoM) is developing the Meghalaya Logistics & Connectivity Improvement Project (MLCIP).

The objective of the MLCIP is to enhance the climate and disaster resilience of public infrastructures, particularly roads and bridges, improve road safety, strengthen rural-logistics infrastructure, and build

¹ "Tenure" refers to an institution with rules that define how property rights to land are to be allocated within a community or society. These rules define rights of access, use, management, exclusion, and alienation.

² The Sixth Schedule was adopted as a part of the Constitution of India in the year 1949. "The Sixth Schedule was also suitably amended to permit the District Council to continue with their existing powers within the Autonomous state of Meghalaya" (Phira: 2014: X)

institutional capacity for effective emergency preparedness, including a Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC).

Under Component 1, approximately 300 km of state roads, Major District Roads, and six bridges will be rehabilitated or upgraded with climate-resilient features, including improved drainage, slope protection, and resurfacing of damaged sections, verified through engineering reports. Road safety will be strengthened through audits, monitoring systems, public awareness campaigns, accident data management, and establishment of emergency response posts equipped with paramedics, ambulances, and tow trucks, with a target of reducing accidents by 20% on project roads. Component 2 will develop multi-modal logistics parks and rural transport hubs, along with supporting facilities such as storage, grading, digital transport services, and solar-powered amenities, aiming to increase the volume of agricultural produce transported efficiently through these hubs by 25%. It will also support policy and institutional strengthening. Component 3 will include adoption of climate-resilient and road safety frameworks, the establishment of an Environment and Social Cell (E&S Cell), and training of PWD/MIDFC staff. Finally, the CERC will ensure timely emergency response, with funds disbursed within 30 days of an eligible crisis and support for one to two emergency interventions per event. All targets will be monitored through official reports, site inspections, and operational data to ensure effective project implementation and results.

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) outlines the principles, policies, and procedures for preparing the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) when project activities cause temporary or permanent land acquisition, restrictions on land use, or physical/economic displacement. The objective is to ensure that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are compensated for their losses and assisted in restoring or, where possible, improving their standard of living and livelihood to pre-project levels or better.

Resettlement Policy Framework

This RPF aligns with World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) and ESS7 (indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities) by promoting equitable approach, meaningful consultation, Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for customary land transactions, and enhanced opportunities for all affected persons, with particular attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Chapter-2

Legal and Policy Framework

The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution provides for the administration of tribal areas, safeguarding the rights of the tribal population in the state of Meghalaya. This special provision is provided under Article 244(2) and Article 275(1) of the Constitution creating Autonomous District Councils (ADCs)– the Garo Hills ADC, Khasi Hills ADC, and Jaintia Hills ADC. The land tenure³ systems in the Sixth Scheduled⁴ areas are markedly different as large tracts of land in these regions are held by the community and managed through customary norms.

In Meghalaya, land access is governed by a combination of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013), state RFCTLARR rules (2015/2017), and customary land tenure under the Sixth Schedule, with protections under the Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1971 which aims at prohibition of transfer of land from tribal to non-tribal persons.

While legal provisions allow acquisition with compensation, rehabilitation, and social impact assessments, the State prioritizes lease-based and voluntary partnership models to respect tribal and community ownership. The PPP Policy 2021 and Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy 2024 emphasize land aggregation through leases or community agreements, with stakeholder consultation and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) central to project implementation. This framework balances infrastructure and industrial development with tribal land rights and local governance structures.

The Cadastral Survey and Preparation of Records of Rights Act, 1980 provided for land survey followed by preparation of land records. However, Meghalaya still has a long way to go as far as survey and demarcation of land is concerned. Customary land rights in Meghalaya have not been formalized/regularized-through codification. Thus, it is critical to assess the typology of land ownership for the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which is anchored in World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on *Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement*.

2.1 Land Governance Context in Meghalaya

Land ownership, use, and transfer in Meghalaya are fundamentally governed by customary laws and traditional practices that differ significantly from the statutory land tenure systems in mainland India. Unlike other Indian states where land records are maintained by revenue departments under formal

³ “Tenure” refers to an institution with rules that define how property rights to land are to be allocated within a community or society. These rules define rights of access, use, management, exclusion, and alienation.

⁴ The Sixth Schedule was adopted as a part of the Constitution of India in the year 1949. “The Sixth Schedule was also suitably amended to permit the District Council to continue with their existing powers within the Autonomous state of Meghalaya” (Phira: 2014: X)

statutory frameworks, Meghalaya's land is managed through traditional institutions that vary across the three main tribal groups:

- In Khasi and Jaintia communities: Dorbar Shnong (village councils) headed by Rangbah Shnong /Waheh Chnong (village headmen) manage land records, resolve disputes, and regulate land transactions according to uncodified customary laws.
- In Garo communities: Nokma (village headmen) serve as custodians of land records and administer land on behalf of clans and communities.

These traditional institutions maintain customary land records, adjudicate disputes through traditional mechanisms, and validate land transactions.

Land Tenure Categories: Meghalaya recognizes multiple categories of land, including:

- Privately owned clan or family land (Ri-Kynti in Khasi/Jaintia areas; A-king and A-mate land in Garo areas) held by individual families with recognized ownership rights under customary law, typically following matrilineal inheritance (youngest daughter as custodian);
- Community-owned land (Ri-Raid in Khasi/Jaintia areas; A-jinma/A-jikse in Garo areas) managed collectively by the village or clan for common purposes such as grazing, firewood collection, or seasonal cultivation;
- Traditional administrative and religious lands (Ri-Lyngdoh for priests; Nokship held by Nokma on behalf of community);
- Government land (primarily former princely estates and forest lands).

Inheritance and ownership rights follow matrilineal systems in Khasi and Jaintia communities (property passes through the female line to the youngest daughter) and matrilineal systems among Garos, with custodial rights held under family or clan oversight rather than absolute individual ownership.

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013), Meghalaya Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017 (RFCTLARR Rules) and the Meghalaya Land Acquisition Act, 1991, outlines the procedure for acquiring private land. The State government can also acquire private land through the Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1971, if a tribal person is unable to sell land due to restrictions under Section 3(1) of the Act or because no tribal buyer is willing to purchase it on offered terms.

For land held under customary tenure systems in Meghalaya—including clan land (Ri-Kynti), community land (Ri-Raid), and traditional holdings (Nokship)—the RFCTLARR Act is not applicable. Such lands are governed by Autonomous District Councils (ADCs)/ Village Councils. The traditional institutions have the power to regulate land management according to customary norms and practices. Where Ri-Kynti land is held with clear individual or family ownership rights and is verified through customary records and recognized by the Dorbar Shnong, compensation principles like RFCTLARR Act 2013 (see Section 5.1) can be applied. However, the consent and verification process must follow customary procedures rather than statutory land acquisition processes (See table 2-1).

Article 244(2) read with Paragraph 3 of the Sixth Schedule confers legislative and administrative powers on ADCs over land management, including the authority to make laws regarding land use, land revenue, inheritance, and land transfers. Paragraph 12 of the Sixth Schedule restricts the application of central and state laws to Scheduled Areas unless the Governor specifically extends them, with or without modifications, through notification. This has significant implications for land acquisition and resettlement under the project, as conventional statutory land acquisition laws including the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 are not applicable to land held under customary tenure. Under such circumstances, land can be purchased through direct negotiation with landowners/clans, subject to consent from Local Authorities (Headman/Nokma) and adherence to local customary laws [see Section 5.2].

The table below provides details of types of customary land including consent and verification process for transfer of land for development projects:

Table 1 Consent and Verification for Land Transfer

Term / Institution	Description and Key Features	Ownership / Governance	Consent & Verification Requirements (for Project Purposes)
<p>Ri-Kynti in Khasi/Jaintia areas; A-king and A-mate land in Garo areas</p>	<p>Clan land or private land held by individual families with recognized ownership rights, typically under matrilineal inheritance systems in Khasi and Jaintia communities. In practice, clans comprise multiple households. While individual families hold use and inheritance rights to specific parcels, land is managed by the clan chief (maternal uncle) who may allot portions to families within the clan. Ownership is recognized at the family level under customary law, but major decisions including sale or transfer require clan-level consultation and consent.</p>	<p>Privately owned by individual family members; lineage verified through clan records. The youngest daughter typically serves as custodian, with management oversight by maternal uncles. Ultimate ownership is vested in the family but within the larger clan framework.</p>	<p>Verification through Dorbar Shnong/Nokma and traditional land records to confirm ownership. For project purposes: (i) Verification of ownership by Dorbar Shnong/Nokma; (ii) Clan-level consultation and consent (through maternal uncle/clan head)/ president of the clan along with the executive members of the clan; (iii) Individual family consent from recognized owner/custodian; (iv) Documentation of both clan and family consent.</p>
<p>Ri-Raid</p>	<p>Community land collectively owned and managed by the village or community for common uses such as grazing, firewood collection, or seasonal cultivation.</p>	<p>Managed collectively by the Dorbar Shnong or other customary village institutions.</p>	<p>Requires community consent (Dorbar Shnong resolution) and individual consent if occupants have structures or livelihood uses.</p>
<p>Nokship</p>	<p>Traditional Garo land tenure system where land is held by the Nokma (village headman) on behalf of the community or clan; inheritance is matrilineal.</p>	<p>Governed by the Nokma, representing the clan/community.</p>	<p>Requires Nokma consent and individual user/occupant consent for land use or acquisition.</p>

Term / Institution	Description and Key Features	Ownership / Governance	Consent & Verification Requirements (for Project Purposes)
Nokma	Village headman in Garo communities administering Nokship land on behalf of the clan or community. Custodian of land records and customary laws.	Traditional leader recognized by the community and the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council.	Provides formal consent for land transactions involving Nokship land, along with individual user consent.

Source: Land Tenure System & Landlessness in Meghalaya; <https://nesfas.in/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Land-Tenure-System-Landlessness-in-Meghalaya-1.pdf>

The Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending Act, 2014 (Street Vendors Act, 2014) This Act safeguards the rights of urban street vendors and regulates vending activities. It protects against eviction without due process, ensures relocation and rehabilitation through alternative vending zones, and provides livelihood restoration support during transition. Town Vending Committees oversee vending zone planning and grievance redress. Project activities affecting street vendors in urban areas will comply with this Act and ESS5, with specific entitlements detailed in the Entitlement Matrix (see Section 7).

Forest Laws. In Meghalaya, the Forest Department directly controls a small fraction (around 7.6%, or 725 sq km) of the state's vast forest area, with most forests being privately or community-owned (Unclassed Forests), totaling roughly 16,967 sq km of overall forest cover. This unique ownership pattern means the Forest Department manages Reserved/Protected areas within National Parks and Sanctuaries, while community-managed 'Unclassed Forests' (about 93.5%) are under traditional local control. Accordingly, the state follows the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and Meghalaya Forest Regulation (Application and Amendment) Act, 1973 and the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 wherein community-owned forest lands in Meghalaya have been notified as 'Community Reserves'. **Any forest clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 requires coordination with Forest Department and ADCs for diversion of any such land for project purpose.**

Institutional Mechanism for Land transfer for Project Purposes:

Traditional institutions play a critical role in land governance and project implementation. These institutions verify, facilitate, and mediate to establish claims over land and ensure culturally appropriate consultation and consent, and resolve disputes over land.

Table 2 Traditional Institutions and Their Roles in Land Management and Project Implementation

Institution	Geographic Coverage	Role in Customary Land Governance	Role in transfer of land for Project purpose	Authority and Legal Recognition
Dorbar Shnong/ Sordar (village council)	Khasi and Jaintia communities	Traditional village council responsible for: (i) maintaining customary land records; (ii) verifying land ownership and tenure type; (iii) adjudicating land disputes through customary law; (iv) regulating land transactions; (v) community decision-making on common property resources.	(i) Verify land ownership and tenure classification (Ri-Kynti, Ri-Raid, etc.); (ii) Issue official certification of land records for project purposes; (iii) Facilitate community consultations and consent processes; (iv) Issues formal resolutions for community land or its use; (v) Witness and validate compensation agreements; (vi) Serve as Tier-1 in project Grievance Redress Mechanism; (vii) Monitor compliance with customary procedures.	Recognized under Sixth Schedule and ADC regulations; elected or hereditary body depending on local custom; decisions binding under customary law; serves as official interface between project authorities and community.

Institution	Geographic Coverage	Role in Customary Land Governance	Role in transfer of land for Project purpose	Authority and Legal Recognition
Rangbah Shnong/ Waheh Chnong/ Doloi (Village Headman)	Khasi and Jaintia communities	Village headman who presides over Dorbar Shnong meetings; serves as administrative and ceremonial leader of the village.	Presides over community consultation meetings; signs official documents and resolutions on behalf of Dorbar Shnong; serves as primary liaison with project authorities; coordinates compensation distribution.	Elected or hereditary position; authority derives from Dorbar Shnong; recognized by ADC.
Nokma (Garo Village Headman)	Garo communities	Village headman administering Nokship land on behalf of clan or community; custodian of customary land records and traditional laws; hereditary position passing through matrilineal line (typically eldest son of youngest daughter).	(i) Provides formal consent for land transactions involving Nokship land; (ii) Verifies individual user and occupant rights; (iii) Convenes and facilitates community consultations; (iv) Witnesses and validates compensation agreements; (v) Coordinates distribution of community compensation; (vi) Participates in Tier-1 Grievance Redress Mechanism.	Traditional leader recognized under Sixth Schedule and ADC regulations; authority derived from customary law and hereditary succession; major land decisions require community consultation and endorsement.
Lyngdoh (Priest)	Khasi communities	Traditional priest responsible for performing religious ceremonies and rituals; may hold religious land (Ri-Lyngdoh) for ceremonial purposes.	Consulted if religious sites, sacred groves, or Ri-Lyngdoh land affected by project; provides spiritual clearance for land use; advises on culturally appropriate mitigation measures.	Hereditary religious authority; specific clans hold Lyngdoh position; decisions on religious matters carry customary legal weight.
Syiem (Chief)	Khasi communities	Traditional chief or king (where applicable); historically held Ri-Syiem land for administrative and ceremonial purposes.	Consulted if Syiem land affected; largely ceremonial role in modern context in most areas; may play greater role in specific localities where institution remains active.	Hereditary position; constitutional recognition under Sixth Schedule; powers vary by locality and have diminished over time.

Institution	Geographic Coverage	Role in Customary Land Governance	Role in transfer of land for Project purpose	Authority and Legal Recognition
Autonomous District Council (ADC)	All tribal areas of Meghalaya (separate ADCs for Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, and Garo Hills)	Constitutional body under Sixth Schedule with legislative and executive powers over: (i) land management and land revenue; (ii) regulation of customary practices; (iii) tribal affairs; (iv) inheritance laws; (v) dispute resolution.	(i) Endorses major land transactions affecting customary lands; (ii) Provides legal framework for acquisition of customary tenure lands; (iii) Reviews and formally approves community resolutions from Dorbar Shnong/Nokma; (iv) Serves as appellate authority in Tier-2/Tier-3 Grievance Redress Mechanism; (v) Ensures project compliance with Sixth Schedule provisions and customary law; (vi) May legislate specific procedures for project land acquisition if needed.	Constitutional authority under Sixth Schedule Article 244(2); elected body with legislative and executive powers; can enact laws applicable to district; decisions have force of law within jurisdiction.

Note: Traditional institutions listed in Table 2 are NOT direct recipients of compensation (unless officials are personally affected as individual landowners or users). They serve verifying, facilitating, and mediating functions that are legally required for: (i) establishing legitimacy of land tenure claims under customary law, (ii) ensuring consultation and consent processes follow culturally appropriate and legally recognized procedures, (iii) validating compensation agreements, (iv) resolving disputes through customary mechanisms. The project will engage these institutions formally through Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) or similar agreements at the outset and maintain continuous liaison throughout resettlement planning and implementation.

Applicable World Bank Environmental and Social Standards

(a) World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement:

The ESS5 addresses physical and economic displacement caused by project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use. It seeks to i) avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement, ii) prevent forced eviction, and iii) mitigate adverse impacts through timely compensation at replacement cost and livelihood restoration. It applies to all affected persons—whether titleholders, those with recognized or recognizable claims, or without legal rights—who experience loss of land, assets, income, or access to resources.

(b) World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 7 (ESS7) – Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities:

The ESS7 requires Borrowers to conduct meaningful consultation tailored to affected parties, sustainable development benefits, and the FPIC process in case of adverse impacts on land, natural resources and cultural heritage of indigenous people, subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation.

(c) World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10) – Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure:

This standard requires meaningful, inclusive consultation and timely disclosure

of information throughout the project cycle. Resettlement planning under this RPF will follow ESS10 by identifying stakeholders, sharing information in local languages, ensuring free, prior and informed consultations—and maintaining continuous engagement during implementation and monitoring.

2.3 Key Principles

All sub-project activities will undergo screening and Environment and Social Impact Assessment will be undertaken to prepare the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). This framework provides a set of guiding principles for the development and implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP):

- Land purchase through negotiated settlement refers to the process of obtaining land through mutual agreement with the landowner or user, rather than directly resorting to compulsory acquisition. In such cases, ESS5 applies. Negotiated settlement is distinct from voluntary, willing buyer–willing seller transactions, which fall outside the scope of ESS5. In voluntary transactions, landowners have the genuine option to refuse the sale without any risk of expropriation. In contrast, under negotiated settlements, landowners are aware that the Project may proceed with compulsory acquisition if negotiations fail, and therefore do not have the option to retain the land indefinitely.
- In cases involving customary or community land, any transfer must be based on Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the affected communities.
- Voluntary land donation will not be used under the Project. All land for the Project will be obtained only through negotiated settlement or compulsory acquisition, consistent with ESS5.
- All impacts including displacement will be avoided or minimized wherever feasible by exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where impacts are unavoidable, efforts will be made to improve, or at minimum restore, the standard of living of affected persons at no cost to them.
- The persons affected by the project without formal title but with recognized economic interests or livelihoods will be supported in line with ESS5 and the entitlement matrix.
- Any person moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to assistance as per the entitlement matrix. The Cut-off date will be the date of the census survey conducted for the social impact assessment, which determine the eligibility for compensation and assistance.
- RAP preparation, implementation, and monitoring will be disclosed proactively, and participation of affected communities will be ensured throughout the planning and implementation process. Meaningful consultation and informed participation of affected persons will be ensured at all stages. Land acquisition will follow the statutory processes under RFCTLARR Act, 2013, with compensation at replacement cost as per ESS5 requirements. For customary tenure lands (Ri-Kynti, Ri-Raid, Nokship), land transfer will follow Sixth Schedule provisions and customary procedures as detailed in Section 2.2(b) and Table 2-1, with FPIC and community consent through traditional institutions. [Direct purchase from willing sellers may be considered only where explicitly permitted under RFCTLARR Act and ESS5, subject to independent verification of voluntary consent, fair valuation, and prior World Bank approval.]

- Before taking possession of the land and properties, compensation and R&R assistance must be fully paid and available to all eligible affected persons as per the entitlement matrix (see section – 7).
- A comprehensive 2-tier grievance redress mechanism shall be established to address complaints and concerns related to impacts, acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation, and livelihood restoration. The project GRM is detailed in Chapter 7 of the RPF.
- For grievances related to SEA/SH (Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Sexual Harassment), a separate SEA/SH grievance mechanism is established consistent with ESS1 and ESS4.
- All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring will ensure involvement of women. Efforts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups are included and people's participation during the course of the project cycle.
- All consultations with PAPs will be documented, with continuous engagement carried out through all stages of RAP implementation.
- Support will be provided to meet full replacement value of lost assets and restore lost livelihoods, in accordance with ESS5.
- The common property resources will be replaced in consultation with affected communities or compensated at replacement value if replacement is not feasible.
- Before taking possession of the land and properties, all compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation would be made in accordance with this policy.
- Contractor will ensure that access to residences, business, and/or agricultural land is maintained during construction. In cases where access cannot be maintained and results in temporary disruption to livelihoods or business activities, affected persons shall be compensated in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix. Easement rights and access pathways for communities shall be identified and protected during DPR preparation. The NGO responsible for R&R implementation and PIU E&S Cell will monitor compliance and report any non-compliance to project authorities immediately.
- In case of displacement, provisions for relocation and resettlement shall be implemented in accordance with ESS5 requirements as detailed in the Entitlement Matrix. In such circumstances, care should be taken to ensure minimal adverse social, economic and environmental effects of displacement on the host communities and resettlement activities shall be synchronized with the execution of works under the project.

Chapter -3

Definitions

The following definitions are used in this document:

3.1 Customary Land Tenure Categories in Meghalaya

Khasi and Jaintia Land Categories

- Ri-Kynti: Clan or private land held by individual families with recognized ownership rights under matrilineal inheritance systems. The youngest daughter typically serves as custodian. While individual families hold use and inheritance rights, land management involves clan consultation, particularly for major transactions.
- Ri-Raid: Community land collectively owned and managed by the village through the Dorbar Shnong for common purposes such as grazing, firewood collection, water sources, or seasonal cultivation. No individual ownership rights; access and use governed by customary rules.
- Ri-Shnong: Village land that citizens can use for cultivation but cannot occupy permanently or transfer. Managed by the Dorbar Shnong.
- Ri-Lyngdoh: Land set aside to support the Lyngdoh (traditional priest) who performs religious ceremonies. Owned by the Lyngdoh clan under a female head; managed by maternal uncles.
- Ri-Syiem: Land set aside for ruling chiefs (Syiem) for administrative and ceremonial purposes. Owned by Syiem clan; managed by maternal uncles.

Garo Land Categories

- A-king Land: Clan-owned land representing the fundamental system of land ownership among Garos. Managed by the Nokma on behalf of the clan; all clan members have usage rights upon payment of nominal tribute.
- A-mate Land: Land acquired by individuals through purchase or gift from the Nokma, which can exist independently of A-king land or within it. Can be bought, sold, or transferred.
- A-jinma / A-joma Land: Common land of one motherhood (matrilineal clan). Used only by members belonging to the same clan.
- A-jikse Land: Land common to both the husband and wife's motherhoods. Comes into existence through interclan relations.
- Nokship: Traditional land tenure system where land is held by the Nokma (village headman) on behalf of the community or clan under matrilineal inheritance.

Government Land: Land that became government property from former princely estates, typically leased to individuals under specific terms.

Forest Land: Land under Forest Department jurisdiction, though communities may have customary access rights for non-timber forest products.

For detailed characteristics, ownership patterns, and consent requirements for each land category, see Table 2-1 and Annexure I.

3.2 General Resettlement Definitions

Cut-off Date: The cut-off date will be the date of the census survey to comply with World Bank's ESS 5 for both titleholders and non-titleholders. For titleholders with formal legal rights, the date of notification under RFCTLARR Act Section 11(1) serves as the cut-off date for statutory acquisition processes.

Project Affected Person (PAP): A person who, as a result of the project, experiences adverse impacts on their assets, land, income sources, or livelihoods, whether through physical or economic displacement. This includes both titleholders and non-titleholders, livelihood losers, encroachers, and squatters as per ESS5.

Project Displaced Person (PDP): A displaced person is a person who is compelled to change his/her place of residence and/or workplace or place of business, due to the project. This covers both physical and economic displacement.

Projected Affected Family (PAF): includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him or her. Widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families. Additionally, an adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family for the purpose of resettlement and rehabilitation under ESS5 and RFCTLARR Act 2013.

Land Owner: A Land owner includes any person –

- whose name is recorded as the owner of the land or building or part thereof, in the records of the authority concerned; In customary tenure areas (Khasi, Jaintia, Garo communities), ownership is verified through Dorbar Shnong/ Waheh Chnong or Nokma records and traditional land records maintained by customary institutions, rather than formal revenue records. or
- Any person who is granted forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 or under any other law for the time being in force; (*Note: The Forest Rights Act in Meghalaya is yet to be implemented as Sixth Schedule areas have distinct forest governance frameworks.*) or
- Who is entitled to be granted Patta rights on the land under any law of the State including assigned lands; or any person who has been declared as such by an order of the court or authority. (*Note: Patta land systems are uncommon in Meghalaya's customary tenure areas; applicability to be verified during project implementation*).
- Any person holding land under customary tenure systems recognized in Meghalaya as described in Section 3.1.

Marginal Farmer: Marginal farmer means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to one half hectare, or as may be defined by the concerned state government

Small Farmer: Small farmer means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer, or as may be defined by the concerned state government.

Encroacher: A person who has trespassed Government/ private/community land, adjacent to his or her land or asset to which he/she is not entitled and who derives his/her livelihood and housing there from prior to the cut-off date. Entitlements will follow ESS5.

Squatter: A squatter is a person who has settled on publicly owned land for housing or livelihood without permission or who has been occupying publicly owned building without authority prior to the cut-off date. Entitlements will follow ESS5.

Landless/Agriculture Labourer: A person who does not hold any agriculture land and has been deriving his main income by working on the lands of others as sub-tenant or as an agriculture labourer prior to the cut-off date.

Below Poverty Line (BPL): A household, whose annual income from all sources is less than the designated threshold sum as fixed by the NITI Aayog/ Government of India will be considered to be below the poverty line (BPL).

Vulnerable Persons: Vulnerable persons include households requiring special protection and assistance, identified through systematic screening:

Note: Given that the entire population of Meghalaya comprises Scheduled Tribes under the Sixth Schedule, tribal status alone does not determine vulnerability. Vulnerability is assessed through additional criteria including poverty levels, land ownership, livelihood security, and other socio-economic factors.

- Marginal and small farmers: Those with land holdings below the marginal and small farmers or without secure land tenure will be considered vulnerable. Marginally landed farmers have <1 hectare irrigated/<2 hectares unirrigated land.
- Women-headed households: Single women, widows, divorced, or abandoned women
- Persons with Disabilities: Certified under Meghalaya PwD Rules 2017, requiring accessible facilities
- Elderly (>60 years): Without adult support, requiring escort services
- BPL Families: As per Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 and state criteria.
- Landless agricultural laborers: Dependent on project-affected land for livelihood
- Other vulnerable groups as notified by the Government of Meghalaya

Chapter -4

Screening and Social Impact Assessment

4.1 Screening

Each sub-project will be screened to identify any likelihood of adverse social impacts due to project intervention. The screening checklist (Annexure II) will help identify activities having limited or insignificant social impacts for which further

assessment could be limited in scope or may not be required.

The steps to be followed include the following:

- i. Confirm the presence of sensitive areas from secondary sources or preliminary site observations.
- ii. Verify the extent of applicability of project ESMF, RPF and IPPF in project activities.
- iii. Identify potential impacts (negative and positive); provide clarity on which issues need to be investigated more comprehensively during preparation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be undertaken during the DPR/design stage.

The preparation of the social screening checklist and scoping will typically include the following steps:

- i. Description of the proposed project activities, including consideration of reasonable design and alignment alternatives.
- ii. Identification of potential social risks and impacts associated with each alternative, including impacts on land, livelihoods, vulnerable groups, and Indigenous Peoples.
- iii. Preliminary assessment of the significance of identified social risks and impacts, to determine the need for further assessment and safeguard instruments.
- iv. Consultation with relevant local government officials and engagement with recognized traditional governance institutions (Dorbar Shnong, Nokma, Waheh Chnong, as applicable) to understand customary land tenure, resource use, and community governance arrangements.
- v. Preliminary consultations with relevant line departments and local communities to disclose project information and identify key social issues and concerns. For subprojects adversely affecting Indigenous Peoples and customary lands, such consultations will be conducted in accordance with Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) principles, as outlined in the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF).
- vi. Selection of the preferred option, with the appraisal of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and feasibility studies explicitly incorporating social considerations alongside technical, economic, and environmental factors.

4.2 Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

- SIA evaluates a project's potential social risks and impacts in the project area of influence, examines the alternatives (including no project scenario), identifies measures to mitigate the social impacts and enhance benefits throughout project implementation. Wherever feasible, preventive measures would be undertaken.
- The borrower is responsible for carrying out the SIA and shall start with the preparation of draft project documents (DPRs)/ during the feasibility study stage so that the findings/mitigation measures can be incorporated early into the design.
- SIA will include collection of both secondary and primary data. The primary data will be collected through household surveys of potentially impacted persons, consultation and focus group discussions with the general public and other stakeholders.
- Customary Land Tenure Mapping: Identification and mapping of all customary land types (e.g., Ri-Kynti, Ri-Raid, Nokship, etc.) within the project area of influence.
- Community Land and CPR Assessment: Detailed inventory of community lands, common property resources, and community usage patterns (grazing, firewood, water sources, seasonal cultivation, burial grounds, religious sites).
- Consultation with traditional institutions: Formal consultation with Dorbar Shnong, Nokma, and other traditional institutions to verify land tenure, identify users/occupants, and understand customary consent processes.
- Documentation of Customary Practices: Recording of traditional land governance, inheritance rules, dispute resolution mechanisms, and decision-making processes relevant to land transactions.
- Individual User/Occupant Identification: Census of all individuals using or occupying community land for structures, businesses, or livelihoods, with socio-economic profiling.
- The opinion of the stakeholders and public shall be incorporated into the project through specific public consultations with prior notice.
- In addition, the draft SIA shall be made available in a public place in English and local languages (Khasi, Garo, Jaintia), accessible to affected groups, local organisations, and other interested parties.
- The SIA will verify compliance with the project ESMF, RPF, and IPPF requirements. The legal and policy framework applicable to different land tenure types is established at project level in these documents and summarized in Section 2 of this RPF. The SIA report shall include an Executive Summary, Introduction / Project background, Project Description including review of alternatives (including no-project scenario), Identification of applicable legal framework by land tenure type (e.g., RFCTLARR Act for private land), Baseline social conditions, Impact Evaluation, Public consultation details including FPIC documentation, Management and Monitoring Plan, implementation schedule and budget.
- The final SIA report in English with a non-technical summary in the local languages must be disclosed in line with the World Bank and GoM disclosure policies, placed on implementing agencies' websites, and made accessible in places accessible to the local people.

- **Consent Requirements Documentation:** Clear documentation of consent requirements (community + individual) and proposed consent process aligned with customary practices and WB ESS7 as outlined in the IPPF.

4.3 Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Process During ESIA

FPIC as per ESS7 is mandatory when MLCIP sub-projects affect customary land tenure systems under the Sixth Schedule. Specifically:

1. Adverse Impact or Relocation of IPs from All Customary Land Types:

- **Ri-Kynti (Khasi/Jaintia Clan/Family Land)** [Also requires clan consultation, individual family consent, and Dorbar Shnong verification as per customary norms.]
- **Ri-Raid (Khasi/Jaintia Community Land)** [Also requires Dorbar Shnong resolution, individual user consent, and ADC endorsement as per customary norms.]
- **Nokship (Garo Traditional Tenure)** [Also requires Nokma consultation, community meeting, individual clan member consent, and ADC endorsement as per customary norms.]
- **A-king, A-mate, A-jinma, A-joma, A-jikse (Garo Clan/Community Land)** [Follows similar consent processes as per customary norms.]

2. Impact on Cultural Heritage:

Common Property Resources: water sources, pasture and grazing land, community forests, etc.

Cultural Heritage: Includes natural areas with cultural and/or spiritual value such as sacred groves, sacred bodies of water and waterways, sacred mountains, sacred trees, sacred rocks, burial grounds and sites.

3. Usage or Access Restriction:

- **Temporary Land Use:** Construction camps/storage affecting community access >30 days or damaging resources under customary use or occupation
- **Access Restrictions:** Permanent restrictions on traditional routes or usage patterns on land or natural resources under customary use or occupation

4. Geographic Scope: All three Autonomous District Council (ADC) areas (Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills) where customary land rights and usage exist.

[For details on FPIC process, refer to the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework of the Project.]

4.4 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Preparation

Based on the findings of SIA and in case the project involves land acquisition requiring compensation or loss of livelihood or shelter, the project shall ensure that RAP is prepared and shared with the affected persons and the local community in the language understood by them. The RAP shall also identify and assess potential temporary access restrictions to businesses and livelihoods during construction and include corresponding mitigation and compensation measures.

The contractor shall not start work until compensation and assistance have been made available in accordance with this framework. The RAP will assess the magnitude of impacts and prepare accordingly a resettlement and rehabilitation plan that is consistent with this RPF and ESS5 requirements for World Bank approval before project activities commence.

Each RAP must link impacts identified in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to specific mitigation measures and clearly state the objectives for addressing involuntary resettlement.

Projects that are not expected to involve any land acquisition or result in any involuntary resettlement or livelihood related impacts do not require a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP); however, screening remains mandatory for all subprojects to confirm this determination.

Sub-project specific RAPs shall be aligned with this Resettlement Policy Framework.

Lessons Learned: Good practice for RAP Preparation and Implementation

The following practices from previous projects will be adopted for RAP preparation and implementation for this project:

- **Early and Continuous Stakeholder Engagement:** Involvement of Dorbar Shnong, Nokma, and traditional village councils from the screening stage through RAP implementation ensures community cooperation and minimizes resistance.
- **Coordination with Revenue Department and ADCs:** Day-to-day coordination with revenue personnel and Autonomous District Councils and traditional institutions facilitates land transfer, title verification, and compensation disbursement for both statutory and customary land tenures.
- **Transect Walks and Community-Led Design Reviews:** Joint site visits with affected communities, traditional authorities, and technical teams help finalize alignments, minimize impacts, and identify design modifications early.
- **Transparent and Culturally Appropriate Consultations:** Land acquisition and compensation processes that follow customary consultation norms, provide adequate information disclosure in local languages, and allow sufficient decision-making time achieve high community acceptance.
- **Vulnerability Screening and Targeted Support:** Systematic identification of vulnerable households (BPL, women-headed, elderly, disabled, landless laborers) and provision of additional assistance ensures inclusive and equitable outcomes.
- **GRM Accessibility:** Establishing GRM structures at community level (Tier 1) with Dorbar Shnong or Nokma involvement ensures early resolution of grievances and reduces escalation.

Chapter-5

Process for Acquiring and Purchase of Land under the Project

The MLCIP requires approximately 4.2389 hectares of land for widening and upgrading approximately 300 kms of roads (Component 1) and additional land may be required to support investments for Agro-Logistics (Component 2).

Land is characterized by (i) strong tribal protection laws; (ii) dominance of customary ownership systems – community owned, clan-owned, managed by traditional authorities (Nokma, Syiem, Dolloi); and (iii) limited scope for open market transactions. Procurement of land requires a context-sensitive approach

that respects tribal autonomy while enabling development. A model based on community consent, leasing, transparency, and institutional coordination can ensure sustainable and equitable outcomes.

Land Compensation for Infrastructure Projects in Meghalaya: The state government has primarily adopted RFCTLAR&R Act 2013 including Rule 2015/16 for procuring land for development projects such as national highway, JICA-funded initiatives like the Shillong–Dawki corridor, ADB and others. For power projects, including hydroelectric and transmission infrastructure, compensation focuses on actual damages to land, crops, and trees as per the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. The other approach is to purchase the land directly from landowners/clans through negotiation, requiring Consent from Local Authorities (Headman/Nokma) and adherence to local customary laws.

Process of land transfer to MLCIP: The project will build on lessons learned from procuring land for highways, transmission lines, and other investments to ensure that land pricing aligns with local laws and achieves social acceptability, as outlined below:

5.1 Option 1: Land Acquisition Process for private land under RFCTLARR Act, 2013

The Government of Meghalaya (GoM) may apply the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 for land acquisition. Compensation follows a market-driven approach where the higher of circle rates or the average of the top 50% of sales over three years, rural adjustments ($\times 1-2$), a mandatory 100% solatium, 12% annual interest until payment, and rehabilitation for affected families is considered. For hydropower projects under the Meghalaya Power Policy, 2024, 12% free power is allocated to the State and 1% for local development (LADF), while temporary impacts during construction are also compensated. This approach ensures respect for local land ownership, fair compensation, and support for affected communities.

Note: RFCTLARR Act applies ONLY to privately owned land with formal statutory title. For customary tenure lands (Ri-Kynti, Ri-Raid, Nokship), the RFCTLARR Act does NOT apply, unless where Ri-Kynti land is held with clear individual or family ownership. Moreover, such land is required to be verified through customary records or oral history and recognized by the Dorbar Shnong.

Below is a broad outline of the formal land acquisition procedure under this Act, based on its key sections.

I. Preparatory Steps (Sections 4-10 of the RFCTLARR Act):

(i) Project Proposal and Justification: The requiring body (MPWD) submits a detailed project proposal to the appropriate government (State Government) explaining the public purpose, need for land acquisition, and justification for specific land parcels.

(ii) Preliminary Survey (Section 4(1)): The appropriate government may direct the Collector to conduct a survey to identify land required for the project. Affected landowners must be informed that their land is being considered for acquisition.

(iii) Social Impact Assessment Study (Sections 4-6): Before issuing preliminary notification under Section 11, a mandatory Social Impact Assessment (SIA) must be conducted by an independent multi-disciplinary team appointed by the government. The SIA assesses:

- Social, economic, and environmental impacts on affected families and communities
- Whether the project serves public purpose as defined in the Act
- Whether land acquisition is justified or alternatives exist
- Minimum area of land required for the project
- Mitigation measures and rehabilitation requirements

In addition, the SIA shall identify any existing customary or communal rights and claims over the land required for the project. This includes determining whether Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) requirements are triggered, to ensure that acquisition does not adversely affect collective attachment to land or give rise to customary disputes.

The SIA study must include public consultations with affected persons through public hearings and focus group discussions. The SIA report and its summary in local language must be disclosed publicly for comments.

(iv) SIA Evaluation by Expert Group (Section 7): The SIA report is evaluated by an Expert Group constituted by the state government comprising social scientists, rehabilitation experts, environmental specialists, and technical experts. The Expert Group examines:

- Acceptability and adequacy of the SIA study
- Whether the project serves public purpose
- Whether land acquisition is justified
- Minimum area of land required
- Mitigation and rehabilitation measures

The Expert Group submits its recommendations to the government within two months.

(v) Appraisal and Decision by State Government (Section 8): Based on the Expert Group recommendations and SIA report, the appropriate government (State Government) decides whether to proceed with land acquisition. If the government decides not to proceed, the process ends. If proceeding, the government approves the project subject to conditions recommended by the Expert Group.

(vi) Preparation of Social Impact Management Plan (Section 9): If the government decides to proceed with acquisition, a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) must be prepared. The SIMP outlines:

- Institutional arrangements for rehabilitation and resettlement
- Mitigation measures for adverse social impacts
- Rehabilitation and resettlement schemes
- Development programs in affected areas
- Budget and implementation schedule

The SIMP is prepared in consultation with affected families and local self-government institutions.

(vii) Notification Initiating Acquisition (Section 10): The Collector publishes a notice in the affected areas informing the public that land acquisition is under consideration. This notice is published in local newspapers and displayed in village offices.

II. Preliminary Notification (Section -11 of RFCTLARR Act)

The appropriate government issues a preliminary notification, announcing the intent to acquire land for a specified public purpose. This is published in the official gazette, two local newspapers, and in affected areas to inform affected parties. The Section 11 notification specifies the district, locality, purpose, and

approximate area of land. This notification establishes the cut-off date for determining eligibility of titleholders for compensation.

III. Draft Declaration and Hearing Objections (Section 15-18 of RFCTLARR Act)

After the preliminary notification and within 12 months, a draft declaration is published specifying the land details including survey numbers, area, and particulars of affected persons. Affected persons can file objections within a stipulated time (usually 60 days), which are then heard by the Collector in a public hearing and resolved by the authority. The Collector examines all objections, conducts inquiries if necessary, and submits a report to the government with recommendations, including any modifications to minimize displacement. .

IV. Final Declaration and Acquisition (Section 19 of RFCTLARR Act)

After addressing objections, the final declaration is issued, confirming the acquisition. This is again published publicly **in the same manner as the preliminary notification**, enabling the government to proceed with taking possession. At this stage, the land vests absolutely in the government free from all encumbrances, subject to the provisions of compensation and R&R under the Act.

V. Determination of Compensation and Award (Sections 23-28 of RFCTLARR Act)

Compensation is calculated under Section 23 based on market value, plus additional solatium (up to 100%) and other factors like assets on the land. An award is prepared, including rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements such as alternative housing, jobs, or financial support for displaced families.

VI. Payment and Possession (Section 38 of RFCTLARR Act)

Full compensation and rehabilitation benefits must be paid or provided before physical possession of the land is taken. Delays attract interest penalties, and the process ensures no eviction occurs without these fulfillments.

5.2 Option 2: Direct purchase through negotiations to transfer land held under Customary norms.

Land price may be determined through direct negotiation with landowners. The official circle rate shall serve as the legal minimum benchmark and may be adjusted using recent market transactions (top 50% of sales over the past 2–3 years) to reflect prevailing market value. For rural or strategically located land, a multiplier (typically 1–2 times) may be applied depending on factors such as accessibility, fertility, and strategic importance.

Compensation shall include the value of standing crops, trees, and structures, and shall take into account customary and community considerations. Direct purchase shall be undertaken with the consent of relevant local authorities (Rangbah Shnong, Nokma, Waheh Chnong), as applicable.

Table 3 Negotiable Land Price Estimation

Component	Description	Formula / Notes
1. Base Circle Rate (CR)	Official rate from Revenue Department	Legal minimum baseline
2. Market Adjustment (MA)	Average of top 50% recent sales transactions (last 2–3 yrs)	$MA = \max(CR, \text{Average Top 50\% Sales})$
3. Rural / Strategic Factor (RF)	Adjustment for rural or special land	$RF = MA \times \text{Rural Factor}$ (1–2x depending on location, accessibility, fertility, strategic value)
4. Asset Compensation (AC)	Crops, trees, structures on land	AC = sum of assessed asset values (Revenue Dept/project rates)
5. Community / Customary Premium (CP)	Consent fee or premium negotiated with landowners/clans	CP = negotiated amount per local customs and consent of the Rangbah Shnong, Nokma, Waheh Chnong
6. Negotiable Land Price (NLP)	Total estimated price for negotiation	$NLP = RF + AC + CP$

Notes:

- Final price must comply with customary laws and local authority approvals.
- Negotiable land price must be adjusted to ensure compensation at full replacement cost and livelihood restoration, in accordance with ESS5; any negotiation resulting in payments below the prescribed entitlements is not permitted.
- Provisions under RFACTLARR, including project-specific multipliers (e.g., solatium or interest for delayed payment) may apply for infrastructure projects. This framework applies to both private tribal land and community/ clan-owned land, provided consent is obtained.

Institutional Mechanism for Direct Land Purchase.

The government shall constitute a Land Purchase Committee at MIDFC. The Committee will have 6 number of members from the following departments

- (a) Additional Project Director – Chairperson
- (b) Revenue Department
- (c) Department of Agriculture
- (d) Department of Horticulture
- (e) Department of Forest
- (f) Executive Engineer of concerned Road

The Chairman may co-opt additional members as deemed necessary.

This Land Purchase Committee will be responsible for negotiating with the landowners (individual, clan, or community) for direct purchase of land. The Committee shall document the procedures of negotiations and agreement with the landowners and submit the proceedings to the Project Director (PMU) for approval and release of funds to PWD for disbursement prior to taking physical possession of the land.

For community and clan-owned land, the negotiated amount will be utilised for development activities that are identified and approved by the community or clan, including the village councils, with a focus on inclusive benefits, including women. PWD will be responsible for implementation of such activities.

- i. **Step 1:** The PIU (PWD E&S Cell) shall identify land requirements, including type, extent, and location (chainage-wise), and compile ownership details (individual, clan, and community) based on available records and customary validation mechanisms. The PIU shall initiate consultations with concerned landowners and customary institutions to inform them about the proposed land requirement and the process for negotiated settlement.
- ii. **Step 2:** Revenue Department approves valuations
- iii. **Step 3:** The Land Purchase Committee shall issue notification to owners inviting them for consultation at a time and place convenient to the owners on procurement of land including the offer price. If owners agree then move forward to subsequent steps. If not, then provide 10 working days for second round of consultations and offer additional 10% to finalise the amount for disbursement. If the owner does not agree then proceed to acquire the land through compulsory acquisition under RFCTLAR&R.
- iv. **Step 4:** Relevant local authorities (Rangbah Shnong, Nokma, Waheh Chnong) shall provide consent to transfer and approve community premium.
- v. **Step 5:** MIDFC is responsible for approving the price and releasing funds to the PWD for disbursement.
- vi. **Step 6:** The Revenue department registers the transaction, transfers the land to PWD and updates Records of Rights.
- vii. **Step 7:** Monitoring & grievance management for tracking payments and resolving disputes

Additional Provisions:

- Formal agreements witnessed by Dorbar Shnong/Nokma and endorsed by ADC, as applicable.
- Payments shall be completed prior to taking physical possession of the land.

Baseline/ Census Survey:

- Village-wise or municipality-wise list of project -affected families and likely number of displaced persons by impact category.
- Family-wise details of the extent and nature of land and immovable property in their possession indicating the survey numbers thereof held by such persons in the affected zone.
- Socio-economic survey of affected people including income/asset survey of PAPs.
- Information on vulnerable groups (especially STs) or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made.

Impact:

- The extent of area to be acquired for the project, the name(s) of the corresponding village(s) and the method employed for acquiring land with the relevant documentation.
- Adverse impact on common property resources including cultural properties.
- Impact on host community due to labour influx.
- Any indirect impacts (clearly described in SIA).

Quantification of impacts in terms of number of:

- Agricultural laborers in such area and the names of such persons whose livelihood depends on agricultural land to be acquired.
- Persons who have lost or are likely to lose their employment or livelihood or who have been alienated wholly and substantially from their main sources of occupation or vocation consequent to the acquisition of land and/or structure for the project.
- Occupiers on government land, if any.
- Number of public utilities, government buildings, cultural properties likely to be affected.

5.3 Entitlement Matrix for PAPs/ PAFs

Inflation Indexation of Entitlements

All monetary compensation and assistance values in this Entitlement Matrix are expressed in **2026 price levels**, based on the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), with base year 2019 = 100. The CPI-AL for Meghalaya for March 2026 is **141.03**.

At the time of actual disbursement, all amounts shall be further adjusted using CPI-AL as follows:

$$\text{Payable Amount} = \text{Base Amount}_{2026} \times \frac{\text{CPI}_{\text{payment}}}{141.03}$$

The latest CPI-AL published by the Labour Bureau, Government of India shall be used. Indexation shall be applied at the time of payment or approval, whichever is later.

Table 4 Entitlement Matrix for PAPs and PAHs

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
A. Loss of Private, Agricultural or Commercial Land				
1	Land Acquisition - Private Titled Land	Titleholder with formal statutory title in revenue records	Compensation per RFCTLARR Act 2013 (Schedules I-III)	Market value + 100% solatium + 12% annual increment + structures/trees/crops. R&R entitlements. Payment before possession. (Sections 23-38 RFCTLARR Act)
2	Land-for-Land Option	Titleholder with formal statutory title in revenue records	Option for land-for-land if titleholder requests AND subject to land availability	OPTION FOR LAND-FOR-LAND: If titleholder requests AND government land is available, plot size equivalent to land lost. Allocated through Dorbar Shnong/Nokma/Waheh Chnong (not direct MPWD allocation) where customary land is involved. Gift-deed executed jointly in names of husband and wife. Stamp duty borne by the project.
3	Residual land (if only part of land requires acquisition)	Titleholder with ≥10% landholding lost, resulting in holding <minimum economic size	Compensation in accordance with the First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act 2013	If residual land is <10% of original holding OR <minimum economic holding (1 hectare irrigated/ 2 hectares unirrigated), and if residual land is found to be economically unviable, PAPs/ PAFs have the choice of:

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
				a) sell the residual land at the replacement cost to the project or b) Retain land and receive 25% of the compensation. PAP choice is documented.
4	Community Land (Ri Raid) – Loss of CPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate from Village Council/Dorbar confirming Ri Raid status. • Community consent resolution. • ADC endorsement (if applicable). 	Compensation to community institution at replacement cost or CPR restoration	<p>CPR Restoration: Equivalent CPR restored within 2 km of original location. Access road + boundary markers provided.</p> <p>If restoration not feasible: Community Development Fund = Land value + ₹5,00,000 for CPR management. Managed by Dorbar with annual reporting to PIU.</p>
5	Land Acquisition - Ri-Kynti (Customary /Family Land)	Families with customary ownership verified by Dorbar Shnong/Nokma	Compensation at full replacement cost	<p>Process: (1) Dorbar Shnong/Nokma verification of ownership; (2) Written family consent with FPIC; (3) ADC endorsement. Compensation for land + structures/trees/crops. R&R assistance equivalent to RFCTLARR.</p>
6	Direct Purchase of land	Families, Clan, community	As per negotiated framework. (Refer to Table 5-1 of section 5.2.1.)	
B. Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)				
7	Loss of Structure	Title Holder/ Owner	Compensation in accordance with the First Schedule and rehabilitation and resettlement specified in the Second and Third Schedules of the RFCTLARR Act 2013	<p>A cash compensation for the loss of structure will be offered at replacement cost which would be determined per Section 29 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 (No depreciation).</p> <p>RURAL HOUSING REPLACEMENT: Constructed house per PMAY-G (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin) specifications: 25 sq.m plinth area minimum. OR Cash equivalent to PMAY-G house construction cost if PAP prefers.</p>

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
				<p>URBAN HOUSING REPLACEMENT: Constructed house per Economically Weaker Section (EWS) housing norms under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U), with a carpet area of not less than 30 sq. meters in plinth area or Cash assistance: ₹1,50,000 one-time if PAP opts not to take house. The house if allotted will be in the joint name of both husband and wife.</p> <p>ELIGIBILITY FOR NON-TITLEHOLDERS: Housing replacement benefits apply to families without homestead land if: (a) Continuous residence ≥3 years preceding preliminary notification date (per census verification); AND (b) Involuntary displacement due to project.</p> <p>SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE: Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance of ₹3,000/month for 12 months (indexed) paid quarterly from the date of award. In addition to this amount, all displaced tribal households affected by the project shall receive an amount equivalent to Rs 50,000 (indexed).</p>

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
				<p>CATTLE SHED/PETTY SHOP ASSISTANCE: Each affected family having cattle or having a petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of Rs 25000 (Indexed) for construction of cattle shed or petty shop</p> <p>ARTISAN/TRADER/SELF-EMPLOYED ASSISTANCE: Each affected family of an artisan, small trader or self-employed person or an affected family which owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, and which has been involuntarily displaced from the affected area due to land acquisition, shall get one-time financial assistance to a minimum of of Rs. 25,000 (Indexed).</p> <p>RESETTLEMENT ALLOWANCE: Each affected family shall be given a one-time —Resettlement Allowance of Rs 50,000 (Indexed).</p>
8	Loss of Structure by Tenant/Lessee	Tenants/ Lease Holders	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	<p>a) REGISTERED LESSEES/TENANTS: Entitled to compensation for structures erected by the lessee as per applicable local laws and lease agreement.</p> <p>b) NOTICE AND TRANSITION SUPPORT: Three months vacating notice provided in writing. One-time Resettlement Allowance: of Rs. 50,000 as rental assistance for 3 rent as per the rental agreement or Rs. 15,000 (which ever is lower)</p>
C.	Loss of Trees and Crops			

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
9	Loss of trees	Owners with use rights over Ri-Kynti (family land); documented or/undocumented users/occupants on Ri-Raid (community land) or Nokship land; and/or with formal statutory title in revenue records.	Compensation at replacement cost	<p>ADVANCE NOTICE: Three months advance notice to project affected persons to harvest fruits, standing crops and removal of trees.</p> <p>VALUATION: Compensation to be paid at the rate estimated by: The Forest Department for timber trees The State Agriculture Extension Department for crops The Horticulture Department for fruit/flower bearing trees.</p> <p>PAYMENT RECIPIENT: Compensation for trees/crops on Ri-Kynti paid to family custodian; on Ri-Raid/Nokship paid to individuals who planted them, as verified by Dorbar Shnong/Nokma/Waheh Chnong.</p> <p>TENANTS/CULTIVATORS/SHARECROPPERS: Registered: Compensation per written lease/cultivation agreement. Unregistered: Compensation per documented arrangement verified by Dorbar Shnong/Nokma OR ₹10,000 subsistence grant if no documentation exists</p>
D.	Loss of Residential/ Commercial Structures/ kiosks of street vendors to Non-Titled Holders			
10	Structures on Government land	Owners of Structures or Occupants of structures identified as per Project Census Survey	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	<p>Non-titleholder shall be given three months' notice (in writing) to vacate occupied land and provided with cash assistance at replacement cost for loss of structures as described in section 29 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. (No depreciation)</p> <p>SQUATTER SUBSISTENCE:</p>

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
				<p>All squatters (other than kiosks) will be eligible for one-time grant of Rs 36,000 (indexed) as subsistence allowance.</p> <p>MOVEABLE KIOSKS/VENDORS: Market Kiosks/ Street Vendors with moveable structures less than 100 meters shall be provided with a one-time grant of Rs 5000. Market Kiosks/Street Vendors with moveable structures who have relocated to another site 100 meters or more shall be provided with a one-time grant of Rs 10,000. Transport support: Maximum Rs 5,000 for actual costs.</p>
11	Structures on Community Land	(Loss of Structures) specifically structures on community land Ri-Raid land	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance without land cost	<p>Cash compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation (per Section 29 RFCTLARR Act or independent valuation, whichever higher); structure owner receives compensation even though community owns underlying land –</p> <p>IF RESIDENTIAL: Housing assistance per Section B matrix (Rural - PMAY-G 25 sq.m OR cash equivalent; Urban - PMAY-U EWS 30 sq.m OR Rs 1,50,000)</p> <p>PLUS Subsistence allowance: Rs 3,000/month x 12 (paid quarterly). PLUS Resettlement allowance: Rs 50,000 one-time.</p> <p>IF COMMERCIAL: • Business re-establishment grant: Rs 25,000</p>

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working capital: Rs 25,000 OR credit linkage • Skill training: One 3-month course • Transport support: Maximum Rs 10,000 <p>VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS: Additional Rs 50,000 one-time + first priority for assistance.</p> <p>Compensation paid prior to any relocation or structure removal</p>
12	Street Vendors -	Street vendors, kiosk operators, petty shopkeepers (displaced due to project works or land acquisition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business Asset Compensation: -Livelihood Loss Compensation: - Relocation Assistance: 	<p>CENSUS IDENTIFICATION: All vendors in project area enumerated by PIU with Town Vending Committee (TVC)/ Village Council verification.</p> <p>COMPENSATION PACKAGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure/kiosk: Replacement cost (no depreciation) • Business interruption: 6 months average monthly income (Maximum Rs 30,000) • Relocation grant: Rs 10,000 one-time • Transport support: Maximum Rs 5,000 for actual costs <p>ALTERNATIVE SITE: Within 2 km of original business location. Allocated before displacement. Site facilities: electricity, water, drainage, waste disposal.</p> <p>LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT: One skill training course (3-month) OR Rs 25,000 working capital assistance.</p> <p>TIMELINE: Alternative site ready before displacement. Temporary site provided during transition if needed</p>

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
E. Loss of Livelihood				
13	General Livelihood Loss	Title Holders/ Non-Title holders/ share croppers, agricultural labourers and employees; excluding market kiosks/ street vendors.	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	<p>Subsistence allowance of Rs. 36,000 (Indexed) as one-time grant.</p> <p>Training Assistance of Rs. 10,000 (Indexed) for income generation per family.</p> <p>EMPLOYMENT PRIORITY: Priority for unskilled and semi-skilled jobs in project construction. Vulnerable PAPs given first preference. Training provided as needed for job requirements.</p> <p>LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION OPTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One skill training course (3-month duration) in marketable skill, OR • Credit linkage to microfinance/bank loan schemes, OR • Rs 25,000 working capital for self-employment
F. Additional Support to Vulnerable Families				
14		As per definition of vulnerable [single woman and women headed households, households with disability having disability certificates under Meghalaya Rights of Persons With Disabilities Rules 2017, aged persons under BPL as per income criteria	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	One-time additional financial assistance of Rs 50,000 (Indexed) to all the project affected vulnerable households Vulnerable PAPs to be prioritized for livelihood training and resettlement site/shop allotment.

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
		of BPL followed by the Government of Meghalaya, other criteria adopted by the Government of Meghalaya.]		
G. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources				
15		Affected communities and groups	Reconstruction of community structure and common property resources	Reconstruction of community structure and Common property resources in consultation with the community. Ensure functional equivalence or better quality than lost asset, with O&M arrangements.
H. Temporary Impact During Construction				
16	Temporary Construction Impact	Owners land & Assets	Compensation for temporary impact during construction damage to adjacent parcel of land /assets due to movement of vehicles for transportation of equipment's, machinery and construction activities for infrastructure development.	WRITTEN AGREEMENT REQUIRED: Contractor and affected party sign agreement BEFORE work commences. Agreement specifies: (a) Scope of temporary use; (b) Compensation amount for crops/soil/trees/structures; (c) Restoration timeline within 30 days. PWD certification is required.
17	Temporary loss of access to commercial establishments during construction	Owners, tenants, vendors, or operators of shops, kiosks, or businesses affected due to	Compensation for temporary business interruption	<p>APPLICABLE SCENARIOS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial access (e.g., planks, narrowed entry, disrupted pedestrian/vehicle access) • Full obstruction (e.g., trenching, barricading, fencing blocking entry)

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
		restricted or blocked access		<p>ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS (to be applied based on impact severity):</p> <p>Option 1: Provision of temporary alternative access or temporary relocation site to maintain business continuity (preferred where feasible)</p> <p>Option 2: Cash compensation equivalent to actual loss of income for the period of disruption (based on verified average daily/monthly income)</p> <p>Option 3: Lump-sum compensation equivalent to minimum 1 month of average income, where income verification is not feasible</p> <p>ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance notice to affected businesses prior to disruption • Construction planning to minimize access disruption duration • Monitoring by PIU/Contractor to ensure access restoration at the earliest
I.	Resettlement Site			
18	Resettlement Site Development	Displaced titleholders and non- titleholders	Provision of resettlement site/ vendor market	<p>RESIDENTIAL RESETTLEMENT SITE:</p> <p>Resettlement sites will be developed as part of the project, if a minimum of 25 project displaced families opt for assisted resettlement. Vulnerable PAPs will be given preference in allotment of plots/flats at the resettlement site. Plot size will be equivalent to size lost subject to a maximum of .0025 Ha as per RFCTLARR Act 2013 Schedule 3)</p>

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
				<p>SITE FACILITIES: Approach road, electricity, water supply, sanitation, drainage. School within 1 km. Health center within 3 km. All facilities operational before occupancy.</p> <p>VENDOR MARKET: Similarly, if at least 25 displaced commercial establishments (small business enterprises) opt for shopping units, the Project Authority will develop the vendor market With in 2 km of original business site.</p> <p>MARKET FACILITIES: Approach road, electricity, water, sanitation, drainage, waste disposal. Shop size: 10-15 sq.m per shop. All facilities operational before vendors relocate.</p> <p>Vulnerable PAPs will be given preference in allotment, of shops in vendor market. One displaced family will be eligible for only one land plot at resettlement site or shop in the vendor market. Women-headed households families to be prioritized in allocation, and tenure/security of occupancy to be clearly documented with joint husband-wife title where applicable.</p> <p>GRMs will be established to address resettlement disputes and annual monitoring reports on resettlement</p>

S.No	Application No.	Definition of Entitled unit	Entitlement	Details
				effectiveness will be submitted to the Bank for compliance.
J	Economic displacement			
19	Agricultural Laborers	Agricultural labourers losing employment due to land acquisition because of dependency	Subsistence + Training + Employment Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsistence allowance: ₹3,000/month for 12 months. • Skill training in alternative livelihood (construction, driving, tailoring, etc.). • Priority in project for unskilled /semi-skilled jobs vulnerable PAPs first priority. • Linkage to MGNREGA or other employment schemes.
20	Business owner or worker	Loss of Income from Business/Employment (Shops, Informal Sector Workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Interruption + Re-establishment Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business interruption allowance: 6 months average monthly net income (for owners) or wages (for workers) Maximum of Rs 60,0000. • Business re-establishment grant: Rs 25,000 (Indexed) one-time. • Priority in project employment. • Working capital assistance: Rs 25,000 OR credit linkage to bank/microfinance.
21	Common Property Resources (CPR) – Community users	Community members losing access to grazing land, water sources, forest resources, seasonal cultivation areas	Certificate from Village Council/Dorbar. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User rights documentation (customary records). 	CPR RESTORATION: Equivalent CPR area (grazing/water/forest) within 2 km of original location. Access road + boundary markers provided. IF RESTORATION NOT FEASIBLE: Community Development Fund = Land value at replacement cost + Rs 5,00,000. Managed by Dorbar with annual financial reporting to PIU. TEMPORARY ACCESS: Alternative access arrangements maintained during construction period

Note: All monetary values indicated in this Entitlement Matrix shall be read together with the updated unit costs provided in Table 6 (2026 price levels), and all payments shall be made based on indexed values.

Where entitlements are expressed as monthly rates, the total payable amount shall be calculated for the applicable duration and indexed accordingly.

5.4 Budget for Compensation and Land Transfer Costs

The project has allocated a comprehensive resettlement and rehabilitation budget covering all land acquisition, compensation, and transfer costs. The budget framework below is based on preliminary screening of proposed sub-projects and will be updated with site-specific RAPs once detailed surveys are completed.

A. Land Acquisition and Compensation Budget Estimation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013

(i) Land Compensation Costs in case of Land Acquisition

Land compensation will be calculated as per RFCTLARR Act 2013 using the formula:

- **Compensation = (Market Value × Multiplier) + Solatium + Assets Value**
Where:
 - Market Value = As per Indian Stamp Act 1899 OR average sale price in vicinity (whichever higher)⁵
 - Multiplier = 1.0 for urban areas; 2.0 for rural areas
 - Solatium = 100% of total land value
 - Assets = Trees, crops, structures at replacement cost (no depreciation)

Preliminary Land Category Estimates (to be updated with census data):

Land Category	Estimated Area (ha)	Average Rate (₹/ha)	Base Compensation (₹ Crore)	With Multiplier + Solatium (₹ Crore)
Private Titled (Urban)				
Private Titled (Rural)				
Ri-Kynti (Family Land)				

⁵ Market value for land acquisition shall be determined using the criteria under RFCTLARR.

- a) *The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899) for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or*
- b) *the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area;*

The higher of (a) or (b) will be adopted as the market value base for compensation calculation

The date for determination of market value shall be the date on which the notification has been issued under Section 11 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.

Ri-Raid (Community Land)				
Nokship (Garo Land)				
Government Land (ROW)				
TOTAL				

(ii) Structure Compensation Costs

Structure compensation based on MPWD Schedule of Rates (current year) without depreciation:

Structure Type	Estimated Units	Average Rate (₹)	Total Cost (₹ Crore)
Pucca Residential			
Semi-Pucca Residential			
Kuccha Residential			
Commercial Structures			
Temporary Structures			
TOTAL			

Note: Rates as per MPWD BSR [Current FY]. Updated to current prices using approved escalation indices

iii) R&R Assistance Costs Table

Assistance Type	Estimated PAPs	Unit Cost (₹) (2026 Rates)	Total (₹ Crore)
Subsistence allowance (12 months)	TBD – Census	66,284	TBD
Resettlement allowance (one-time)	TBD – Census	91,669	TBD
Transportation / shifting assistance	TBD – Census	91,669	TBD
Livelihood assistance (lump sum)	TBD – Census	9,16,695	TBD
Vulnerable household support (additional)	TBD – Census	70,515	TBD
Artisan / trader assistance	TBD – Census	45,834	TBD
Cattle shed / shop assistance	TBD – Census	45,834	TBD
SUBTOTAL – R&R ASSISTANCE	—	—	TBD

[TBD - DPR] = Value requires Detailed Project Report, • [TBD - Census] = Value requires household census survey, • [TBD] = Subtotal/total calculated from above

(iv) Land Transfer and Administrative Costs

Cost Component	Basis	Estimated Cost (₹ Crore)
Stamp Duty (land transfer)	5% of land value	

Registration Fees	As per state norms	
Mutation and Title Transfer	Per transaction	
Legal and Notarial Services	Lump sum	
Survey and Demarcation	Per hectare	
SUBTOTAL TRANSFER COSTS	-	

(v) CPR Restoration and Community Infrastructure

Component	Estimated Units	Average Cost (₹)	Total Cost (₹ Crore)
CPR Restoration (grazing/water)	Sites		
Community Infrastructure Rebuild	Facilities		
Access Roads to CPR	Km		
Water Supply Systems	Locations		
SUBTOTAL CPR/COMMUNITY	-		

(vi) Resettlement Site Development (if required)

Component	Specification	Estimated Cost (₹ Crore)
Land Acquisition for R-Site	[X] hectares @ market rate	
Site Development & Infrastructure	Roads, drainage, electricity, water	
Plot Development	plots @	
Vendor Market Development	shops @	
Community Facilities	Schools, health center access	
SUBTOTAL R-SITE	-	

B. Land Price Estimation in case of Land Purchase through Negotiation

The official circle rate serves as the legal minimum, adjusted using recent market transactions (top 50% of sales over 2–3 years) to reflect real market value. For rural or strategically located land, a multiplier (1–2x) may be applied based on accessibility, fertility, or project importance. Compensation also includes crops, trees, or structures, and accounts for customary and community considerations, securing consent from local authorities (Headman, Nokma, Dorbar Shnong) for direct purchase.

Table 5 Negotiable Land Price Estimation

Component	Description	Formula / Notes
1. Base Circle Rate (CR)	Official rate from Revenue Department	Legal minimum baseline

2. Market Adjustment (MA)	Average of top 50% recent sales transactions (last 2–3 yrs)	MA = max (CR, Average Top 50% Sales)
3. Rural / Strategic Factor (RF)	Adjustment for rural or special land	RF = MA × Rural Factor (1–2x depending on location, accessibility, fertility, strategic value)
4. Asset Compensation (AC)	Crops, trees, structures on land	AC = sum of assessed asset values (Revenue Dept/project rates)
5. Community / Customary Premium (CP)	Consent fee or premium negotiated with landowners/clans	CP = negotiated amount per local customs and consent of Headman/Nokma/Dorbar Shnong
6. Negotiable Land Price (NLP)	Total estimated price for negotiation	NLP = RF + AC + CP

Notes:

- Final price must comply with customary laws and local authority approvals.
- RFCTLARR rules and project-specific multipliers (e.g., solatium or interest for delayed payment) may apply for infrastructure projects.
- This table works for both private tribal land and community-owned land, provided consent is obtained.
- Negotiable land price must be adjusted to ensure compensation at full replacement cost and livelihood restoration, in accordance with ESS5; any negotiation resulting in payments below the prescribed entitlements is not permitted.

C. Implementation and Monitoring Budget

Activity	Budget Component	Estimated Cost (₹ Crore)
SIA Studies	Per sub-project @ [X] sub-projects	
RAP Preparation	Consultants + surveys	
NGO for R&R Implementation	5-year contract (output-based)	
PIU Social Safeguards Staff	5 years × officers	
PMU Social Specialist	5 years	
Tribal specialist		
Gender Specialist		
External Monitoring Agency	Annual + post-completion	
GRM Operations	Tier 1 & 2 for 5 years	
Capacity Building & Training		
IEC Materials & Consultations	Throughout implementation	
SUBTOTAL IMPLEMENTATION	-	

D. Contingency and Price Escalation

Provision	Rate	Amount (₹ Crore)
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Physical Contingency		
Price Escalation		
SUBTOTAL CONTINGENCY	-	

5.5 Updated Resettlement Unit Costs applicable to Project

The Project adopts the unit costs for Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) assistance from the Entitlement Matrix of the Meghalaya Integrated Transport Project (MITP), which were last updated to December 2019 using the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL).

For the present Project, these unit costs have been further updated to **2026 price levels** using the latest available CPI-AL data published by the Labour Bureau, Government of India.

The CPI-AL series uses **2019 as the base year (2019 = 100)**. The CPI-AL for Meghalaya for **March 2026 is 141.03**, indicating a cumulative increase of **41.03%** over the 2019 base. Accordingly, all R&R assistance values have been revised using the following standard indexation method:

$$\text{Updated Value}_{2026} = \text{Base Value}_{2019} \times \frac{141.03}{100}$$

The updated unit costs are presented in Table 6-1 below.

Table 6 Updated Resettlement Unit Costs

Entitlement	Revised as of Dec 2019 (₹)	Updated to 2026 (₹)
Livelihood assistance (lump sum)	6,50,000	9,16,695
One-time assistance for loss of cattle shed / petty shop	32,500	45,834
One-time assistance for displaced artisan / small traders / small shops	32,500	45,834
Transportation / Shifting assistance for displaced	65,000	91,669
Subsistence allowance for displaced	47,000	64,284
One-time Resettlement Allowance	65,000	91,669

Note on Inflation Adjustment

All values presented above are expressed in 2026 price levels based on CPI-AL.

At the time of actual disbursement, these amounts shall be further adjusted to reflect prevailing price levels, using the CPI-AL as follows:

$$\text{Payable Amount} = \text{Base Amount}_{2026} \times \frac{\text{CPI}_{\text{payment}}}{141.03}$$

- The latest CPI-AL published by the Labour Bureau shall be used.
- Indexation shall be applied at the time of payment or approval, whichever is later.

- This ensures that all compensation and assistance reflect current replacement cost, in line with ESS5 requirements.

Clarification on CPI Series Used

- The Project uses the **Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL)** as it best reflects rural consumption patterns and cost structures relevant to affected households in Meghalaya.
- Other CPI series (e.g., CPI-IW) have not been used, as they represent industrial worker consumption and are not appropriate for rural resettlement contexts.

5.6 Valuation of Lost and Affected Assets

Structure valuation follows the replacement cost principle specified in the Entitlement matrix and Section 5.4 without depreciation deduction. The replacement value of houses, buildings, and other immovable properties will be determined using the latest PWD Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR).

While considering the Meghalaya PWD rate, project will ensure that it uses the latest rates for the structures. Wherever the SoR for current financial year is not available, the Competent Authority will update the BSR to current prices based on approved previous year escalations.

If the residual land, remaining after acquisition, is unviable, the owner will have the right to seek acquisition of the entire contiguous parcel provided the residual land is less than the minimal land holding of the district/State. Owner's choice in this regard must be recorded either prior to payment in case of direct purchase or prior to declaration of award.

Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to PAPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets. The Project will assist beneficiaries to open a Bank account, in case they do not have Bank Account and in special cases, provide the payment through cheque.

Affected persons shall have the right to remove and retain all salvageable materials from their affected assets. The value of such materials will not be deducted from the compensation payable. Even after payment of compensation, displaced PAPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops, without any charges being levied upon them. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that PAPs can take away the salvaged materials within 15 days of their demolition.

There shall be no income tax deductions in line with Section 96 of the RFCTLARR Act. In the event any deductions are made toward taxes, such amounts will be reimbursed.

Livelihood Restoration/Enhancement Framework:

Each PAP whose income or livelihood is affected by a sub project will be assisted to improve or at least restore livelihood to pre-project level. Income restoration schemes will be designed in consultation with

affected persons and considering their resource base and existing skills. Project will identify eligible PAPs and conduct training need assessment in consultation with the affected persons so as to develop appropriate income restoration schemes.

The Project with the support of a specialized agency will examine local employment opportunities and produce a list of possible income restoration options. Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by the project in consultation with local training institutes. Disadvantaged and vulnerable households will get special assistance in this regard. The project will also facilitate affected person access to Government schemes that could help them to restore income and livelihood. In addition, the entitlement matrix provides for one-time income restoration allowance.

The entitlement matrix further outlines the livelihood restoration and transitional support measures for affected agricultural laborers, business owners or workers, and community users of common property resources—commensurate with the nature and severity of impacts. Further, temporary alternative access to CPRs shall be ensured during the construction period to prevent disruption of community livelihoods.

Harness Employment Potential of the Transport Sector: GoM aims to tap the vast job potential of the sector (both direct and indirect) under its ongoing entrepreneurship program and has started to prepare suitable training and incentive schemes for unemployed youth (both girls and boys including PAPs), to enhance their skills for employment in civil works contracts and to offer quality transport services for tourist destinations and private sector led way-side facilities for tourist destinations. During construction phase of the project, contractors will give preference to local population for skilled and unskilled work to the extent possible.

Mobilizing women PAPs and linking them to short-term skills training offered at district-level ITIs in construction, food processing, food-packaging and other relevant sectors, develop strategies to improve roll-out of training programs and facilitating linkages to markets and producer companies.

Chapter -6

Consultation and Disclosure Arrangements

The project will consult with affected communities at every stage. Consultation must be meaningful and inclusive, following ESS5 and ESS10 requirements. Women, vulnerable groups, and communities with customary land rights must be able to participate fully and influence project decisions.

The consultations will: (i) Inform people about the project, its impacts, and their rights; (ii) Understand local priorities and customary practices; (iii) Include community feedback in project designs and RAPs; (iv) Build trust between the project team and communities; (v) Ensure women and vulnerable groups participate meaningfully; and (vi) Follow ESS5, ESS10, RFCTLARR Act, and customary governance rules

All people can participate regardless of gender, age, disability, or social status. At least 50% of participants should be women. Consultations will be conducted in local languages (Khasi, Garo, Jaintia) and respect traditional authorities (Dorbar Shnong, Nokma). All meetings will be documented and information shared publicly. Community feedback will be genuinely considered and visibly integrated into resettlement action plan (RAP). The RAP summarizes results of measures taken to consult with displaced persons regarding the project, its likely impacts, and proposed resettlement measures. It also summarizes the meetings held with displaced persons (dates, locations, number of participants), including comments, questions, and concerns expressed by displaced persons during these meetings as well as responses provided to them. The MPWD discloses a draft RAP to the displaced persons (and the public) after Bank review and solicits comments from displaced persons regarding the proposed plan. Disclosure of the final RAP occurs following consideration of comments received and following Bank acceptance. The project will follow six consultation stages:

Table 7 Consultation Stages

Stage	What Will Happen	Why	Records
1. Preparation & Screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet with Dorbar Shnong/Nokma • Village information meetings • Walk the project route with community • Focus group discussions 	To introduce the project, get initial feedback, identify vulnerable people, and understand concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting minutes • Attendance lists (men/women counted separately) • Photos • List of concerns
2. SIA & RAP Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit every affected household • Separate meetings with women, vulnerable groups, and youth • Special meetings: Durbar Kur (for Ri-Kynti land), Dorbar (for Ri-Raid land), Nokma (for Nokship land) 	To confirm land ownership, explain compensation and entitlements, discuss land acquisition methods, understand relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey forms • Attendance sheets (signed, men/women separate) • Audio/video recordings (with permission)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use participatory tools (community mapping, wealth ranking) 	preferences, plan livelihood restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customary authority resolutions
3. Draft RAP Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public meetings in every affected village • Place draft RAPs at Dorbar/Nokma offices, libraries, PIU/PMU offices, and online • Minimum 21 days for comments 	To check that impacts and compensation are correctly recorded, get feedback, make corrections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments received • Responses to comments
4. Final RAP Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish on MPWD and World Bank websites • Place copies at community and government offices • Provide summaries in Khasi, Garo, Jaintia language • Provide large-print and audio versions 	To ensure transparency before starting work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution records • Disclosure receipts
5. During RAP Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly village meetings • Quarterly reviews with PAP representatives • Ongoing household support for compensation and relocation • Discuss livelihood programs 	To keep communities informed, address problems quickly, monitor compensation payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting minutes • GRM records • Monthly reports
6. After Completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly follow-up visits • Community satisfaction surveys • Independent evaluations 	To check if livelihoods are restored and communities are satisfied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation reports • Survey results

Refer to Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for more information on stakeholder engagement and disclosure requirements.

Chapter -7

Implementation Arrangements

7.1 Institutional Framework

This section describes the overall framework and responsibilities for the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and site-specific RAPs under the Meghalaya Public Works Department (MPWD). The Meghalaya Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (MIDFC) shall act as the lead implementing agency and host the Project Management Unit (PMU), responsible for overall project coordination, strategic oversight, and compliance with Environmental and Social Standards. The MPWD is the executing agency responsible for ensuring effective RAP implementation in accordance with ESS5 and RFCTLARR Act requirements. The Project Director, MIDFC (PMU) shall have overall accountability for project-level compliance, coordination, and reporting to the World Bank.

7.2 Institutional Structure

The organizational chart illustrates the institutional structure for environmental and social (E&S) management under the project. It defines the roles, linkages, and reporting hierarchy from the State level PMU (MIDFC) to PIU (PWD) and DPIU levels across implementing agencies. The framework ensures effective coordination, accountability, and compliance with ESMF requirements throughout project implementation.

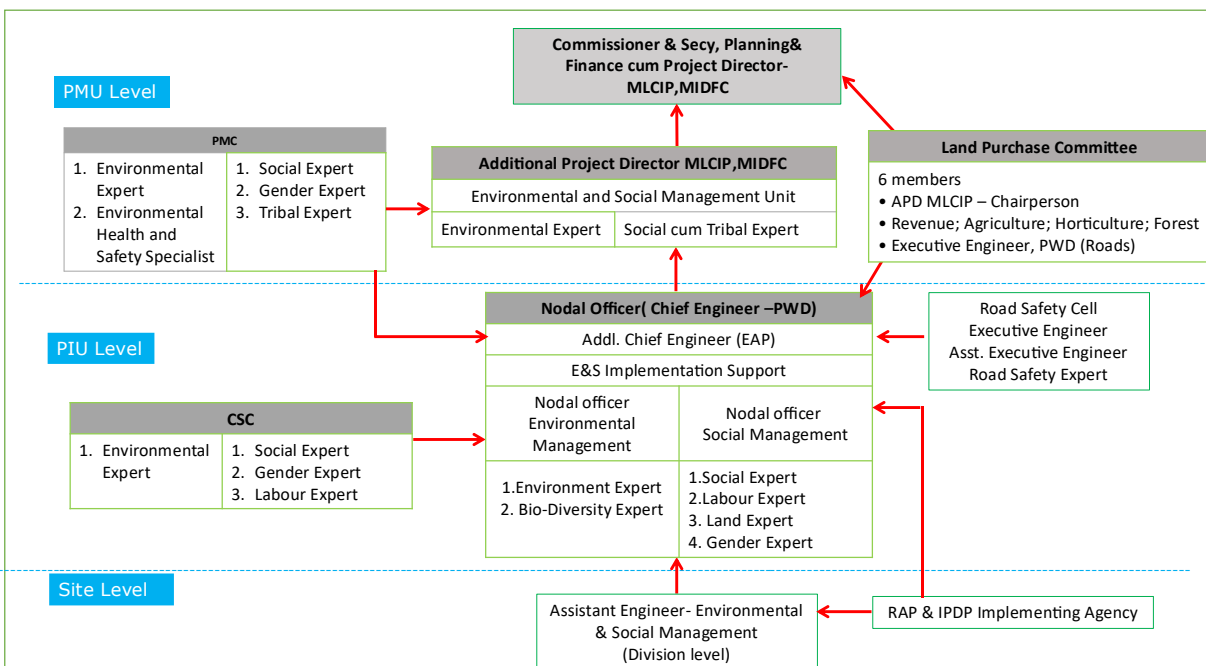


Figure 1- Institutional Arrangement

7.3 Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Key Responsibilities
MIDFC (PMU)	Provide overall project coordination, strategic oversight, and inter-agency alignment. Ensure compliance with ESS5, ESS7, ESS10 and safeguard instruments (ESMF, RPF, IPPF, SEP, LMP). Review and approve RAPs/IPDPs. Consolidate monitoring and reporting and act as the primary interface with the World Bank.
Social cum Tribal Expert (PMU – ESMU)	Lead oversight of RAP/IPDP implementation and ensure compliance with ESS5 and ESS7. Guide FPIC processes and review customary land aspects (Ri-Kynti, Ri-Raid, Nokship). Provide technical guidance to PIU on entitlement delivery, consultations, and Indigenous Peoples requirements. Review monitoring reports and ensure culturally appropriate implementation.
MPWD (Public Works Department, Government of Meghalaya) PIU	Provide administrative and logistical support. Manage budget allocation and fund releases. Coordinate with the Revenue Department and other relevant government agencies. Ensure compensation and assistance are disbursed prior to displacement. Implement RAPs and maintain records of PAPs.
Nodal Officer – Social Management (PWD– PIU)	Lead implementation of RAP/IPDP at PIU level. Coordinate with Divisional Officers and RAP/IPDP Implementation Agency. Oversee identification and verification of PAPs and entitlement delivery. Ensure compliance with RPF, ESS5, and ESS7. Consolidate progress reports and submit to PMU.

Role	Key Responsibilities
E & S Cell Social Specialist	Support coordination and quality assurance of RAP implementation. Assist in monitoring, reporting, and documentation. Support GRM processes and ensure compliance with ESS5 requirements.
Land Expert (PWD–PIU)	Support land acquisition and direct purchase processes. Compile and verify land ownership details (individual, clan, and community). Coordinate with the Revenue Department on land valuation and documentation. Assist in preparation of land acquisition proposals and ensure compliance with RFCTLARR Act and RPF provisions. Support the Land Purchase Committee in negotiations and documentation.
Divisional Officers/Field Level units	Implement the RAP at the field level. Conduct census, socio-economic surveys, and vulnerability assessments. Organize consultations with Dorbar Shnong/Nokma. Verify affected persons and compensation eligibility. Monitor contractor compliance with social safeguards. Submit monthly progress reports to the PIU.
Labour Expert (PIU)	Implement and monitor the Labour Management Plan. Ensure compliance with wages, benefits, working conditions, and worker documentation. Review contractor C-ESMPs for labour and OHS provisions. Monitor OHS, PPE, and incident reporting. Prevent child and forced labour and ensure non-discrimination. Establish worker GRM and ensure compliance with ESS2.
Land Purchase Committee (LPC)	Conduct negotiated land purchase through a transparent and documented process. Engage with landowners (individual, clan, or community) based on informed consultations. Review land valuation in coordination with the Revenue Department. Record agreements and obtain consent of customary institutions (Dorbar Shnong/Nokma). Submit negotiated outcomes for approval to PMU (MIDFC). Ensure voluntariness, fairness, and compliance with ESS5 and RPF provisions.
PMC (Project Management Consultant) Social Expert	Advise the PMU and PIU on social safeguard policies and procedures. Review RAP implementation and compliance status. Support grievance redress and community engagement processes. Conduct quality assurance reviews of social monitoring reports.
CSC (Construction Supervision Consultant) Social Expert	Monitor contractor compliance with social and labour standards. Assist the PIU with field-level grievance handling. Ensure implementation of ESS5 and ESS7 measures at construction sites. Report observations and recommendations to the PIU and PMU.
RAP/IPDP Implementation Agency (NGO/Consulting Firm)	Facilitate community mobilization and consultations. Support FPIC processes and identification of PAPs, including vulnerable households. Assist in documentation for compensation disbursement (without handling funds). Implement livelihood restoration programs. Support GRM at field level. Maintain records and submit reports to PIU.
Independent Agency for Third Party Audit	Provide independent verification of RAP implementation, ensuring compensation, assistance, and entitlements are delivered as per ESS5 and the RPF. Conduct field checks, household surveys, and consultations to validate accuracy of beneficiary data, livelihood restoration progress, and satisfaction of affected persons.

Role	Key Responsibilities
	Review functionality of GRM, documentation quality, institutional capacity, and identifies gaps or non-compliance. Prepare periodic audit reports and Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) to strengthen transparency, accountability, and quality of RAP implementation.

7.4 Capacity Building

The capacity-building plan for effective RPF implementation across all project levels is presented below. It defines the key stakeholders, training topics, frequency, and responsibilities for environmental and social management. The aim is to ensure consistent awareness, compliance, and institutional strengthening throughout the project.

Module	Training Content	Target Participants	Duration	Training Methods	Expected Outputs/Competencies
1. Introduction to RPF & Legal Framework	ESS5, RFCTLARR 2013, RPF principles, eligibility, entitlement	PMU/PIU, District Officials	3 hours	Presentation, Q&A	Understanding of RPF and legal framework
2. Screening, Census & Socio-Economic Surveys	Screening tools, census, asset inventory, vulnerability assessment, digital tools	PMU/PIU, NGO Partners, Consultants	1 day	Demonstration, field mock	Ability to conduct surveys and screening
3. Preparing RAP	RAP structure, valuation, budgeting, livelihood assistance	PMU/PIU, Consultants	1 day	Workshop, group work	Skills to prepare RAP
4. Consultation, Stakeholder Engagement & Disclosure	Meaningful consultation, engaging vulnerable groups, documentation	PMU/PIU, NGOs	Half-day	Role plays	Strong facilitation and documentation
5. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	GRM tiers, logging, tracking, SEA/SH pathways	PMU/PIU, GRC, Contractors	Half-day	Simulation, practice	Functional GRM operations

6. Livelihood Restoration & Income Support	Livelihood plans, schemes, monitoring income	PMU/PIU, NGO Partners	Half-day	Case studies	Ability to design livelihood support
7. Implementation, Monitoring & TPM	Roles, indicators, MIS, reporting, TPM	PMU/PIU, Consultants	1 day	Hands-on MIS session	Monitoring and reporting capacity

7.5 Resource Allocation

Adequate resources will be allocated to ensure effective RAP implementation across all levels. Dedicated staff will be placed at the PMU and PIU, supported by the PMC and CSC for technical oversight and by an NGO or RAP agency for field-level execution and community engagement. Essential logistics such as office space, vehicles, and field equipment (GPS, tablets, cameras, and IEC materials) will be provided to facilitate monitoring, consultation, and training activities. A dedicated E&S budget, including contingency provisions, will cover staffing, capacity building, monitoring, and grievance redressal, with the PMU ensuring timely fund flow to PIU and implementing partners in line with World Bank procedures. The RAP will include an estimated budget for all costs, including contingencies for price inflation and unforeseen costs, as well as organizational arrangements for meeting financial contingencies. For details related to budget for RPF, refer to Annexure III.

7.6 Procurement and Contracting for RAP Implementation

- ✓ **Key Contracts:** NGO or external agency for R&R implementation; SIA/RAP consultants (as needed); external agency for third party monitoring; GRM support services (if applicable).
- ✓ **Procurement Methods:** Direct selection as per World Bank regulations. ToR will explicitly define deliverables and ESS5 compliance requirements.
- ✓ **Contractor Obligations:** Civil-works contracts will include RAP compliance clauses covering compensation before displacement, access maintenance, worker code of conduct, and remedial actions for temporary impacts. Penalties will apply for non-compliance.

7.7 Risk Management

Key Risk	Mitigation Measure
Delays in land acquisition	Early initiation through participatory village-level meetings; MoU with Revenue Department and Village Councils; close follow-up and documentation of land procurement through Dorbar and other local relevant institution’s endorsement.

Key Risk	Mitigation Measure
Inadequate compensation valuation	Valuation through designated committees, GRM review, replacement-cost principle
Customary land disputes	Early community engagement; Dorbar validation; GRM resolution
Insufficient support to vulnerable groups	Dedicated NGO outreach and monitoring
Livelihood restoration failure	Multiple program options, skills training, post-completion follow-up
Contractor non-compliance	Mandatory training, contract penalties, enhanced supervision
Delayed fund flow	Dedicated budget line, advance to PIUs, regular financial tracking
Capacity constraints	Continuous training, technical assistance, NGO support

7.8 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

To ensure that displaced persons can raise complaints regarding the land acquisition process, calculation or payment of compensation, provision of assistance, or other relevant matters, the project provides for an accessible and responsive grievance mechanism. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Project describes grievance submission procedures, organizational arrangements, and responsive performance standards for handling grievances, and measures to be taken to inform displaced persons or communities about grievance initiation and response standards. The grievance mechanism does not preclude displaced persons from pursuing other legal remedies available to them.

The MPWD/PIU and PMU keep a record of all complaints referred to the grievance mechanism, including a description of issues raised and the status or outcome of the review process.

Chapter -8

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

8.1. Purpose

The project will setup a three-tier arrangement for monitoring implementation of RAP and will provide periodic monitoring reports to the Bank regarding the status of land acquisition and implementation of the RAP. The agencies responsible will monitor implementation progress and provide advice on any necessary corrective actions and will conduct an implementation review when all mitigation measures in

the RAP are substantially complete. The implementation review evaluates the effectiveness of mitigation measures in achieving RAP and ESS5 objectives and recommends corrective measures to meet objectives not yet achieved.

8.2 Framework and Structure

The three-tier M&E structure will operate throughout project implementation and post-completion phases:

Tier	Type	Conducted By	Frequency	Focus
Tier 1	Continuous Internal Monitoring	PIU/PMU staff	Ongoing (weekly updates)	Real-time tracking and field verification
Tier 2	Periodic Internal and Reporting	PIU Social Specialist & RAP agency / NGO partner	Monthly & Quarterly	Process, output, and early outcome indicators
Tier 3	External Independent Evaluation	External expert agency	Annual + 2 years' post-completion	Outcome, impact, and compliance evaluation

This multi-tiered approach combines real-time operational monitoring with independent evaluation to ensure accuracy, transparency, and adaptive management.

Tier 1: Internal Monitoring by PIU and PMU

Responsibility	Frequency	Core Activities	Indicators Monitored	Documentation and Reporting

<p>PWD with the assistance of the Social Specialist</p>	<p>Continuous during compensation and livelihood implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site visits during compensation and relocation. • Verification of PAP census and asset inventories. • Tracking disbursement and delivery of entitlements. • Documentation of consultations and grievances. • Monitoring contractor compliance with social mitigation measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs surveyed and compensated (by category). • Compensation disbursed and structures restored. • Households relocated prior to construction. • Livelihood program enrollment. • GRM usage and resolution rate. • Timeliness of compensation relative to displacement 	<p>Daily field logs, signed payment registers, photographic evidence, GRM and livelihood records. Weekly progress summaries submitted to PMU; major deviations flagged immediately.</p>
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Tier 2: Periodic Internal Monitoring and Reporting

Responsibility	Frequency	Core Activities	Indicators Monitored	Documentation and Reporting
<p>PIU Social Specialist (lead) with NGO partner; consolidates and reports.</p>	<p>Monthly field monitoring and quarterly comprehensive reporting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household verification (≥20% sample monthly). • Satisfaction surveys and FGDs. • GRM record analysis and data cross-checks. • Quarterly in-depth interviews and thematic assessments (e.g., livelihood recovery, 	<p>Indicators Monitored (Process → Output → Outcome)</p> <p>Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation rates • Inclusiveness of consultations • Transparency • Timeliness of payments • Adequacy of documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly Reports: Highlight progress, issues, and corrective measures (shared with PMU and World Bank). • Quarterly Reports: Comprehensive status including RAP component-wise progress, financial disbursement,

		<p>vulnerable group inclusion, host community interaction).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>Output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % PAPs compensated • % entitlements fully delivered • % grievances resolved within timeline • % livelihood programs initiated • RAP budget utilization <p>Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAP satisfaction (survey-based) • Income & living condition comparison (baseline vs. current) • Social cohesion indicators 	<p>livelihood updates, GRM analysis, case studies, and lessons learned. Summaries disclosed publicly in accessible language.</p>
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Tier 3: External Independent Monitoring

Responsibility	Frequency	Core Activities	Indicators Monitored	Documentation and Reporting
Independent monitoring agency or expert panel, appointed by PMU and cleared by the World Bank.	Annually during RAP implementation and for two years post-completion. Independence: The agency will have no prior involvement in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field verification (≥30% PAP sample). • Socio-economic surveys, FGDs, and key informant interviews. • Assessment of RAP quality, compliance with ESS5 and 	<p>Livelihood Restoration: Income levels, employment status, enterprise viability, debt trends.</p> <p>Living Standards: Housing quality, access to water, sanitation, health, and education.</p>	Annual and post-completion monitoring reports including executive summary, methodology, findings, impact analysis, compliance evaluation, and recommendations. Summaries will be

	project design or RAP preparation.	<p>RFCTLARR, and alignment with commitments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of livelihood restoration outcomes, equity of benefit distribution, and sustainability of interventions. Identification of systemic issues and policy implications. 	<p>Vulnerable Groups: Access to social protection, effectiveness of targeted support. Community Wellbeing: Social cohesion, satisfaction with resettlement, host-displaced relations.</p> <p>Compliance: ESS5 adherence, RFCTLARR compliance, and responsiveness to World Bank missions.</p>	publicly disclosed, safeguarding personal data.
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Additional Indicators

Category	Indicators	Source	Frequency
Process	% PAPs consulted; % women participants; % vulnerable groups reached; disclosure compliance	PIU & NGO records	Monthly
Output	% PAPs compensated; amount paid; % livelihood programs initiated; % grievances resolved	Payment registers; GRM database	Monthly
Outcome	Income restoration; employment status; improved housing and services; PAP satisfaction	Household surveys; FGDs	Quarterly (sample); Annual (full)
Impact	Living standard vs. baseline/control; poverty status; vulnerable group wellbeing	External monitoring	Annual
Compliance	ESS5 and RFCTLARR compliance; RAP progress vs. commitments	Document review; field verification	Quarterly (internal); Annual (external)

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I - Land Classification

Land Classification

Land classification amongst Khasis, Garos and Jainta tribes decides access, use, ownership, control and management.

KHASIS					
S.No	Type	Definition	Access and Use	Ownership	Control and Management
1.0	Ri Raid, or communal lands	Community entrusts Durbar Raid to manage on its behalf		Individual members get rights to use, after which land reverts to the raid	Durbar Raid
1.1	Ri Shnong	That land in the village which citizens can use for cultivation (cannot occupy, cannot transfer)	All members of the community have access to this type of land Community	Community land	Village Durbar
1.2	Ri Lyngdoh	Land which has been set aside for the support of Lyngdohs who perform religious rites and ceremonies	Members of the Lyngdoh clan in a village have access to this type of land	Lyngdoh clan, with a female head.	Maternal uncles of the Lyngdoh clan
1.3	Ri Bam Syiem	Land which has been set aside for the ruling chiefs	Used by the Syiems	Syiem clan of an area under a female head	Managed by maternal uncles of the Syiems of an area.
1.4	Ri Bamlang	Community land which has been set aside for the use by the community	Can be used by all	Community land	Managed by the Village Durbar
1.5	Ri Leh Mokutduma	Land acquired through litigation	Can be used by individual/ community	Community land	Managed by the raid
1.6	Ri Aiti Mon or Ri Nongmei Nongpa	Land that has been donated or gifted willingly by the owners for use by the public	Can be used by individual/ community	Community land	Managed by the Village Durbar/Clan

KHASIS					
S.No	Type	Definition	Access and Use	Ownership	Control and Management
1.7	Ri Raphlang– Ri Bamduh	Barren land which anyone can use	Can be used by all	Community land	Managed by the village durbar
1.8	Ri Diengsai – Diengjin	Forests area that is covered with vegetation between the uplands and low lying areas of the lands	Can be used by all	Community land	Managed by the village durbar
1.9	Ri Samla	Land acquired by an unmarried person who has the right to dispose off as one likes	Used by all	Community	Reverts back to the village
1.10	Ri Umsnam	Land acquired through wars	Used by all	Community owned	Managed by the Village Council
2.0	Ri Kynti, or private lands	absolute property of the individual or the kur that owns it.	It can be utilized in any manner that the individual or the kur deems fit		
2.1	Ri Nongtymmen	Land that has been inherited from generations to generations.	Used by the descendants of one mother	By the youngest daughter.	Managed by the maternal uncle or brothers
2.2	Ri Maw	Land that has been acquired through purchase or through the right of apportionment.	Used by the members or descendants of one mother	Owned by the youngest daughter	Managed by the maternal uncle or brothers
2.3	Ri Seng and Ri Khain	Undivided family owned land	Used by members of one family or descendants of one mother	Owned by the youngest daughter	Managed by the maternal uncle or brothers
2.4	Ri Khurid	Land that has been purchased or bought over which the purchaser has the propriety, heritable and transferable rights over land.	Used by members of the one family	Owned by the female	Managed by the family
2.5	Ri Bitor	Land that has been acquired on receipt of a ceremonial bottle of liquor	Used by members of one family or descendants of one mother	Owned by the youngest daughter	Managed by the maternal uncle or brothers

KHASIS					
S.No	Type	Definition	Access and Use	Ownership	Control and Management
2.6	Ri Dakhol	Land that has been obtained by the right of occupation	Used by members of one family or decedents	Owned by the youngest daughter	Managed by the maternal uncle or brothers

JAINTIAS					
S.No	Type	Defenation	Usw	Ownership	Control and Management
1	Hali land	Comprised of permanently cultivated terraced wet rice land-irrigated by streams or rainfall	Used by the family	Private property owned by the youngest daughter and Community property owned by the Village Dorbar	For private, it is managed by the maternal uncle and for community, it is managed by the Dorbar.
2	High Land	Lands found in hill region, these could be private Hali land or government wasteland. Private ones can be bought, sold or mortgaged at the will of the inheritors	Used by the family	Private property under the name of a female	Managed by the family, that is the maternal uncle
3	Raj Lands	property of the erstwhile syiems/rajas which became the property of the government which leased it to private individuals in accordance with customary laws	Used by individual households	Government Land	By private individuals in terms of lease of 3 years.
4	Service Lands or Rek Lands	Land that was given rent free to Dolois, Pators Chiefs and other officials as remuneration for the services provided by them.	Used by Dollois, Pators and Chief	Government Land	Managed by Dollois, Pators, and Chiefs.
5	Village Puja Land	Consists of the lands held by the Lyngdohs or the Dolois who performs the pujas of the doloiships	Held by and cultivated by the headmen and the yield is utilized for meeting expenses	Owned by the Lyngdoh and Dallois	Managed by the Lyngdoh Dallois for worship.

JAINTIAS					
S.No	Type	Defenation	Usw	Ownership	Control and Management
			connected with religious ceremony.		
6	Private Land	Lands held by private individuals and can be transferred, mortgaged and sold or otherwise at the will of the owners.	Used by the individuals	Owned by female	Managed by the maternal uncle
7	Patta Land	Encompasses lands that were allotted or transferred to individuals or institutions by the British during their administration, whose power has now been substituted by the Autonomous District Councils.	Used by the individuals	Owned by ADC	Managed by Institutions or Individuals only with respect to paddy fields.
GARO					
S.No	Type	Definition	Use	Ownership	Control and Management
1	A-king Land	Clan owned land is the fundamental system of land ownership and management.	Can be used by all upon paying a nominal tribute.	Community land	Managed by the Nokma
2	A-mate land	Acquired by an individual by purchase or through gift and comes within an A'king Land. Acquired by an individual through gift by the Nokma and can be independent of A'king land	Can be used by the members belonging to the same clan.	Private Property	Managed by the nokma Managed by the Mahari
3	A-jinma or A-joma land	Land owned by the community. It is the common land of one motherhood.	Only for people belonging to the same clan.	Community Land	Managed by the Mahari
4	A-jikse land	This is common for both the husband and the wife. This land comes into existence through the system of common inheritance and through	Used by members of the two motherhoods of the husband and wife.	Private land	Through joint deliberation of the two motherhoods of the husband and wife.

JAINTIAS					
S.No	Type	Defenation	Usw	Ownership	Control and Management
		unity by a bond of inter clan relationship.			
5	A-milam land	“no-man’s land”, used by the community but cannot be claimed by the Nokma	May be used by all members of the community	Community land	Referred to as ‘cursed’ land cannot be claimed by any Nokma

ANNEXURE-II - Checklist to be used during Screening Process

A. Identification of Sub Project Location

1	Date of Screening	
2	District	
3	Name of the division	
4	Name of subproject road/bridge/buildings/others	
5	Provide details of the categorization of the sub-project as per MPWD norms	
6	Physical features	Provide details of the physical status of the sub- project (length, width, typology, etc)
7	Use of the sub-project	Quantify the use of the sub-project by different modes of transport and/or people for buildings (such as traffic,
8	GPS Coordinates	X: Y:
9	Ownership of land	If no, specify the ownership
10	Scheduled Tribes	Provide details of sub-project location in Scheduled VI and V and predominantly tribals
11		
12	Highest Flood Level (HFL)	
13	Provide rational for selecting the proposed location	
14	Provide summary of alternate location considered	

B. Social Screening

Impact on Assets and People	Yes	No	Details
Location of sub-project			
?			
Is the project located in close proximity (within 1 km) of settlements with predominantly has scheduled tribe?			
Does the project require private land that belongs to the Tribals?			
Does the private land belong to tribal (individual or group)?			
Is the sub-project located in settlement where majority belong to Other Backward Caste?			
Is the sub-project located in settlement where majority belong to General Population?			
Land Ownership			
Does the project require Government land? And which Department is the owner of the land?			
Will the existing land uses within the 1km radius of the project area be affected?			
Will the sub-project in the hills affect land beyond 1 km radius on valley or hill side of the sub-project? (specify)			
Land requirement for the sub-project (in ha estimate)			
Ri-Kynti – Khasi/ Jantia			
A-king and A-mate – Garo			
Government			
Village Council Land			
Community –			
A-jinma/A-jikse -Garo			
Ri-Raid - Khasi/Jaintia			
Nokship (Garo traditional tenure)			
Forest			
Others (specify)			
Land Use Pattern			
Cropping pattern on the land that may be affected			
Shifting Cultivation			
Total number of Fruit trees likely to be affected and type of fruit trees.			

Total number of other trees and type of usage the trees.			
Area of Loss of access to forest produce (NTFP) (Ha)			
Is community land impacts			
If yes, type of community land			
Impact on Assets and People	Yes	No	Details
Others (specify)			
Structures			
Number and type (Kuchha, Semi-pucca, Pucca) of unauthorized structures including its usage, required permanently for the sub-project?			
Number and type (Kuchha, Semi-pucca, Pucca) of unauthorized structures including its usage, required temporarily for the sub-project?			
Number and type (Kuchha, Semi-pucca, Pucca) of private structures including its usage, required permanently for the sub-project?			
Number and type (Kuchha, Semi-pucca, Pucca) of private structures including its usage, required temporarily for the sub-project?			
Affected Household			
Total number of Affected Household			
Total Title Holders (residential and commercial)			
Total Non-titleholders (Encroacher residential and commercial)			
Total Non-titleholders (Squatter- residential and commercial)			
No. of boat operators/country boatmen ferrying passengers across the river to be affected			
Common Property			
Total number of common properties and type to be Affected			
Drinking Water			
Electrical Poles			
Burial ground			
Church/Temple land			
School/Anganwadi			
Is the project likely to restrict access to community resources (e.g. temporary or permanent restriction of access to public water source, access to school,)			
Community Centres			

Other (specify)			
Cultural Heritage			
Historical site(s) affected near (provide distance) the project site?			
Archaeological heritage site(s) affected near (provide distance) the project site?			
Impact on Assets and People	Yes	No	Details
Graves or sacred groves affected near (provide distance) the project site?			
Other Specify			
Grievance Management			
Is there any dispute on Land?			
Is there any functional grievance mechanism for tribals			
Is there any functional grievance mechanism?			
Is there any other conflict between groups in the settlements in close proximity to the sub-project?			
Community Health and Safety			
Are there any prevalent incidents of communicable disease and water borne disease?			
Do people migrate for seasonal work (distance of migration)			
Do people migrate for long duration outside the state?			
Are there any cases of missing children, youth and women?			
Collate secondary data on crime rate and type of crime.			
Would elements of project construction pose potential safety risks to local communities, commuters or pedestrians in the project area?			
Are there any GBV prevention and response actors (NGOs, government notified shelter homes, police stations, community groups, etc.) in project area of influence?			
Labour requirement and facilities			
Are there local contractors who implement similar works? (collate information from MPWD(R))			
What types of workers are expected to be involved – unskilled skilled, semi-skilled In total how many workers? (collate information from MPWD(R))			

Are there skilled and semi-skilled labour available in the neighborhood?			
Has there been any incident of contractor providing accommodation to labour near the settlements for any works implemented previously?			
Other issues			
Is the project site in a populated area and/or with high vehicular traffic volume?			
Impact on Assets and People	Yes	No	Details
Is there sufficient street-lighting for monitoring public spaces in the project location?			
Given the characteristics of the local community, are there any adverse impacts that may be anticipated?			

Beneficiaries		Details
Population proposed to be benefitted by the proposed project	Approx. no.:	
No. of Females proposed to be benefitted by the proposed project	Approx. no.:	
Vulnerable households /population to be benefitted	Approx. no.:	
No. of Families to be benefitted	Approx. no.:	
What is the current mode of information dissemination in the area with respect to flooding of bridges/ connectivity, relief, etc.		
How do the communities want to be engaged Consultations regularly Advertisements Over phone/email Through village level workers		
What is the level of frequency of such meetings/ consultations desired by the community?		
What is the type of information that they are desiring or are likely to request?		
Who are the stakeholders normally involved in during relief due flooding of bridges/connectivity		

METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINING THE RISK LEVEL

1. RISK CRITERIA MATRIX

S. No.	Risk Criterion	Description / Measurement Basis	Risk Thresholds / Categories
1	Number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	Total households/persons affected based on census & inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0–10 = Low • 11–50 = Moderate • 51–200 = Substantial • >200 = High
2	Land Area Required (ha)	Extent of private/community land required for sub-project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <0.5 ha = Low • 0.5–1 ha = Moderate • 1–3 ha = Substantial • >3 ha = High <p><i>(values adjustable based on project context)</i></p>
3	Vulnerable Households (%)	% of PAPs who are ST, women-headed, elderly, disabled, BPL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <10% = Low • 10–20% = Moderate • 20–35% = Substantial • >35% = High
4	Customary Land Involvement	Requirement of land under traditional/communal ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No = Low • Yes = High
5	Physical Displacement	Any loss of housing leading to relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No = Low • Yes = High
6	Common Property Resource (CPR) Loss	Loss of religious structures, community forests, water sources, burial grounds, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No = Low • Yes = High

2. SCORING MATRIX FOR RISK DETERMINATION

Criterion	Risk Category	Score
Number of PAPs	Low / Moderate / Substantial / High	1 / 2 / 3 / 4
Land Area	Low / Moderate / Substantial / High	1 / 2 / 3 / 4
% Vulnerable Households	Low / Moderate / Substantial / High	1 / 2 / 3 / 4
Customary Land Involved	No / Yes	1 / 4
Physical Displacement	No / Yes	1 / 4
CPR Loss	No / Yes	1 / 4

Total score range for classification

Total Score	Overall Risk Level
6–9	Low Risk
10–14	Moderate Risk
15–19	Substantial Risk
20–24	High Risk

3. RISK CLASSIFICATION MATRIX

Risk Category	Score Range	Meaning / Interpretation	Implications for ESIA/ESMP
Low	6–9	Minimal social impacts; minor land requirements; no displacement	Screening + ESMP; no RAP
Moderate	10–14	Limited resettlement; moderate land take	ESIA + abbreviated RAP if required
Substantial	15–19	Significant land/livelihood impacts; vulnerable groups affected	Full ESIA + RAP + IPDP (if applicable)
High	20–24	Large-scale displacement; complex customary land; CPR loss	Detailed ESIA + Comprehensive RAP + FPIC + extensive consultations

4. WORKED EXAMPLE MATRIX (Sample Sub-Project)

Criterion	Observed Condition	Assigned Category	Score
Number of PAPs	62 households	Substantial	3
Land Area Required	1.2 ha	Substantial	3
Vulnerable Households	28%	Substantial	3
Customary Land	Yes	High	4
Physical Displacement	Yes (4 houses)	High	4
CPR Loss	No	Low	1

Total Score = 3 + 3 + 3 + 4 + 4 + 1 = 18

Final Classification: SUBSTANTIAL RISK

Final Category	Score	Required Action
Substantial	18	Full ESIA, detailed RAP, community consultation plan, IPDP (if ST presence), mitigation hierarchy to be applied

Annexure III: Resettlement Action Plan - Table of Contents Template

Include required RAP sections per ESS5:

1. Executive Summary
2. Project Description
3. Census and Socio-Economic Survey Results
4. Legal and Policy Framework
5. Land Tenure Analysis
6. Impact Assessment
7. Eligibility and Entitlements
8. Valuation and Compensation
9. Resettlement Sites (if applicable)
10. Livelihood Restoration Programs
11. Consultation and Disclosure
12. Grievance Redress Mechanism
13. Institutional Arrangements
14. Implementation Schedule
15. Budget and Financing
16. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
17. Annexures (census data, valuation reports, consultation records, etc.)

ANNEXURE-IV – BUDGET FOR RPF**SECTION A: REMUNERATION**

Sl. No.	Position	Required months	Remuneration rate in Rs	Amount in Rs	Remarks
1	Team Leader	18	60,000.00	1080000	Monthly Salary
2	Gender Expert	18	50,000.00	900000	Monthly Salary
3	Livelihood Expert	18	50,000.00	900000	Monthly Salary
4	Community Expert	18	30,000.00	540000	Monthly Salary
5	Office Staff (2 Nos)	18	30,000.00	1080000	Monthly Salary
	Total Estimated Remuneration Budget			4500000	

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

SECTION B: REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES						
Sl. No.	Type of Reimbursable Expenses	Unit	Unit Cost (In Rs)	Total No of People (Approx)	Total No of Days / Kilometers / Workshops (Approx)	Indian Rupee (INR)
1	Field Allowance for Officials	Day	2,000.00	6	240	480000
2	Accommodation	Day	1,500.00	4	80	120000
3	Report Printing	No.	5,000.00	-	30	150000
4	Vehicle Local Transport & POL (Garo Hills)	Per Trip	12,000.00	-	80	960000
5	Vehicle Local Transport & POL (Ri-Bhoi, Khasi, Jaintia Hills)	Per Trip	12,000.00	-	45	540000
6	Field Visits / Data Collection / Reconnaissance Survey	Per Kilometer	250	-	650	162500
7	Public Consultation	Per Project	10,000.00	-	60	600000
8	Miscellaneous	Lumpsum	1	-	457000	457000
	Total					3469500
	Sum of Section A and Section B					7969500
					contingency 5%	398475
					Grand total	8367975