

DRAFT

**INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
PLANNING
FRAMEWORK (IPPF)**

Meghalaya Logistics and Connectivity
Improvement Plan

JANUARY 2026

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

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 tenure systems in the Sixth Schedule areas¹ are markedly different as large tracts of land in these regions are held by the community and managed through customary norms. For a development project, customary norms and practices for customary land are followed for 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.

Given the requirement of 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 project is being implemented by MIDFC (Meghalaya Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation), with Public Works Department, Government of Meghalaya as the major implementing partner.

The objective of the MLCIP is to enhance the climate and disaster resilience of public infrastructure, particularly roads and bridges, improve road safety, strengthen agro-logistics infrastructure, and build institutional capacity for effective emergency preparedness, including a Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC).

¹ 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)

Under Component 1, approximately 600 km of state roads, Major District Roads, bridges, and feeder roads 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, establishment of an Environment and Social Safeguards Management Unit, and training of PWD/MIDFC staff. Private sector engagement will mobilize at least two major investments in state logistics infrastructure through PPPs. 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

2 OBJECTIVE OF IPPF

2.1 Applicability of ESS7

The Indigenous people as per ESS 7 Para 8 refers to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- (a) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others
- (b) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation as well as to the natural resources in these areas
- (c) Customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture
- (d) A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

Since the tribal people in the state of Meghalaya meet all the above characteristics, an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) has been developed in accordance with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 7 (ESS7) and the national and state laws, policies, customs and practices to guide the identification, assessment, and management of potential impacts on tribal communities during project implementation.

2.2 Socio- Cultural Profile of the Tribal Population

The three major tribes of the state are the Khasi, Garo, and Jaintia. They primarily inhabit distinct regions of the state known as the Khasi Hills, Garo Hills, and Jaintia Hills, respectively. Each region is administratively governed by its own Autonomous District Council (ADC). All three tribes follow a matrilineal system and possess strong traditional institutions, though the structure and functioning of these institutions differ significantly across tribes. The decision-making bodies related to forest management and community development are deeply rooted in the traditional institutions of the Khasi, Garo, and Jaintia communities. These institutions operate under the regulatory framework of their respective Autonomous District Councils.

The Khasi: The Khasis primarily inhabit the eastern region of the state and constitute the largest group. Approximately 48% of the total population belong to the Khasi community according to the Census 2011.

The traditional institutions of the Khasi tribe are notably more elaborate in structure and composition compared to those of the Garo and Jaintia tribes. A typical Khasi traditional institution is namely "Syiemship", a three-tiered political system unique to the Khasis.

The first tier is known as the "Hima" which functions as the territorial unit. The governing unit is the "Dorbar Syiem",- a council of Syiem headed by the "Syiem" (Chief). The Syiem holds broad

administrative responsibilities over the Hima including regulation and taxation of local markets, issuance of land pattas where available and resolution of disputes within the jurisdiction.

The second tier is known as “Raid” a group of Shnongs. The governing unit is “Dorbar Raid”- a council of Raid headed by Lyngdoh (Priest) or Basan. The Lyngdoh or Basan holds broad administration responsibility over the raid lands, mostly religious in nature.

The third tier is known as “Shnong” –(village). The governing unit is “Dorbar Shnong”- a village council headed by “Rangbah Shnong”- the village headman. The Rangbah Shnong holds broad administrative responsibility in the village, witness to the land transactions, mediates disputes, and aid in the organisation of social and religious functions.

Within the clan system, the clan chief holds distinct authority over internal clan matters, particularly those related to land and forest governance. Clan-owned forests are administered by the clan head in consultation with elder members. Although the Khasi follow a matrilineal lineage system where descent is traced through the mother, the father plays a significant role in household decision-making. The head of each family also participates in the village council, ensuring representation at the community level.

The Jaintia: Although the Jaintia and Khasi tribes share a common ancestry, speak closely related languages, and exhibit overlapping cultural practices, they differ significantly in their traditional institutions, land tenure systems, and economic orientation. Within the Jaintia Hills, the central inhabitants are referred to as Pnars, while those in the southern and northern regions are known as Wars and Bhois, respectively.

A typical Jaintia traditional institution is namely “Doloiship”, a three-tiered political system unique to the Jaintias.

The first tier is known as the “Elaka” –(the province). The governing unit is the “Dorbar Elaka”- a council of Elaka headed by the “Doloi” (Chief). The Doloi holds broad administrative responsibilities over the Elaka including administration of land and maintenance of land records.

The second tier is known as “Raid” a group of Shnongs. The governing unit is “Dorbar Raid”- a council of Raid headed by the Lyngdoh (Priest) or Basan. The Lyngdoh or Basan holds broad administrative responsibility over the raid lands, mostly religious in nature.

The third tier is known as “Shnong” (village). The governing unit is “Dorbar Shnong”- a village council headed by “Waheh Chnong” or “Rangbah Shnong”- the village headman. The Waheh Chnong or Rangbah Shnong holds broad administrative responsibility in the village, witness to the land transactions, mediates disputes, aids in the organisation of social and religious functions.

The head of the Elaka called as the Doloi, a position held for life and filled through election from among the senior members of a designated clan. This system is governed by strict customary rules, and the Doloi may be removed from office by the community in cases of misrule or corruption.

Supporting the Doloi is the U Basan (elder), also elected for life, with the number of Basans varying according to the size and population of the Elaka. The institution of the Doloi serves as the custodian

of all natural resources within the Elaka, including forests, and plays a central role in resource governance and community affairs.

The Garo: The Garo people primarily inhabit the western region of the state. Their language is close to Tibeto-Burman linguistic family. Similar to the Khasi and Jaintia tribes, the Garo follow a matrilineal system of inheritance, wherein individuals derive their clan identity from their mothers. Traditionally, property is inherited by the youngest daughter, known as Nokmechik, and upon marriage, the husband resides in his wife's household. Although women are the legal owners of property, men typically manage domestic affairs and exercise authority in societal governance.

In Garo society, land and all associated resources are communally owned by the clan and referred to as A'king land. This land is held in trust by a female custodian known as the Nokma. While the Nokma is the nominal head, her husband often acts on her behalf in clan-related decision-making. However, decisions regarding land use and management are not made unilaterally; they are collectively determined by a council of clan representatives known as the Chra, which includes the Nokma's maternal uncles and brothers.

The Nokma does not possess the authority to sell or transfer any portion of the clan's territory without the explicit consent of the Mahari—a kinship institution composed of members closely related through maternal lineage. In practice however, the Nokma can take the penultimate decision in the selling or transfer of any portion of the Clan's territory without any consent as such. The Mahari plays a vital yet a nominal role in safeguarding family property and ensuring the welfare and conduct of its members. Consequently, the governance of natural resources within Garo villages is a collective endeavour, with decisions made to serve the interests of the entire community.

A typical Garo traditional institution is namely "Nokmas", a two-tier political system unique to the Garos.

The first tier is known as the "A'king" –(the area under A'king Nokma). The governing unit is headed by the "A'king Nokma" the head of the clan. The A'king Nokma holds broad administrative management of A'king land; regulation of jhum cultivation; participate in religious and cultural affairs; settlement of disputes.

The second tier is known as "Song". The governing unit is headed by "Nokma"- the village headperson. The Nokma holds broad administrative responsibility of village and settlement of disputes.

2.3 Objective and Guiding Principles of IPPF

The IPPF provides policy guidance, procedural steps, and institutional arrangements to ensure that any subprojects or activities that may affect the tribal community are prepared and implemented in a culturally appropriate, inclusive, and participatory manner. It offers a systematic approach through meaningful stakeholder consultations and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) where

needed with affected people to address critical E&S considerations at all stages of project preparation, implementation, monitoring, and operation. Additionally, it provides procedures for risk rating of sub-projects.

The key objectives are to ensure that the project:

- Minimizes, mitigates, and/or compensates for adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples (IP);
- Promotes benefits and opportunities of development projects in a culturally appropriate and inclusive manner for accessibility by affected IP;
- Improves project design and promotes local support through meaningful consultation with IP affected by throughout the life cycle; and
- Obtains the FPIC of affected IP.

Accordingly, the IPPF is based on the set of principles to guide that the Tribals are meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to actively participate in project design and implementation arrangements, and are:

- **Respect for Indigenous Rights and Identity:** To ensure that development initiatives uphold and promote the human rights, dignity, cultural identity, aspirations, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples.
- **Impact Prevention and Mitigation:** To prevent adverse impacts of development projects on Indigenous communities. Where avoidance is not feasible, the aim is to minimize, mitigate, and/or provide appropriate compensation for such impacts.
- **Inclusive and Sustainable Development:** To foster sustainable development outcomes that are inclusive, culturally sensitive, and accessible to Indigenous Peoples.
- **Participatory Project Design:** To enhance project effectiveness and community support by establishing and maintaining continuous, meaningful engagement with Indigenous Peoples throughout the entire project lifecycle.
- **Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC):** To secure FPIC from affected tribal communities in the specific circumstances that are outlined in the Environmental and Social Standard (ESS), which are:
 - i) Have adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation;
 - ii) Potential displacement of tribal communities from land and natural resources under customary ownership or traditional use, arising from project activities, including road expansion, bridge construction, or associated infrastructure development under Project.
 - iii) Having significant impacts on tribals' cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of the affected Indigenous Peoples' lives.

Note: Based on preliminary assessment the above circumstances are likely to arise in the project, thus the FPIC procedure is applicable to the project.

- **Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Adaptive Capacity:** To recognize, respect, and safeguard the cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and practices of Indigenous Peoples, while enabling them to adapt to evolving conditions in a manner and timeframe that aligns with their values and preferences.

3 APPLICABLE POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The project is governed by a comprehensive policy and legal framework designed to safeguard the rights, lands, cultures, and livelihoods of Scheduled Tribes. This includes relevant provisions of the Constitution of India (particularly the Fifth and Sixth Schedules); the autonomous governance structure and law-making powers of the three Autonomous District Councils under the Sixth Schedule, the Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1971; the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (along with the Meghalaya RFCTLARR Rules, 2015); the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (with 99% of the forest land owned by the Tribals, this law is not implemented); the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the respective ADC Forest Management Acts, and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 7 (ESS7) on Indigenous Peoples.

Refer to the detailed description and analysis of all applicable laws, regulations, and standards are provided in Chapter 2 (Existing Policy & Legal Framework) of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

3.1 Policy Comparison and Gap Analysis

Table 3-1: Policy Analysis and Gap Filling Measures

Sl. No	Activity	World Bank ESS7	Indian Regulatory Framework	Measures Adopted for This Project
1	Social Screening.	Para 10 of World Bank ESS 7	<p>Under Section 4(I) of the RFCTLARR Act, the government must conduct a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) before acquiring land for public purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This SIA must be carried out in consultation with the relevant local body Heads of Traditional Institutions, Municipality, or Municipal Corporation at the village or ward level in the affected area. The Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1971 does not contain any provision for such assessments. No other relevant government regulations currently apply to this requirement in Meghalaya 	<p>Apply the checklist to assess:</p> <p>Tribal Settlements Identify areas predominantly inhabited by tribal communities recognized under constitutional and state provisions, based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-identification as IP groups Attachment to distinct habitats or ancestral territories Presence of unique cultural, social, or political institutions Use of distinct languages or dialects <p>Land Ownership in Autonomous Council Areas Determine status of land ownership- community-owned, customary use, or privately held.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Use Patterns Evaluate access to natural resources, practices like shifting cultivation, and overall land utilization. Cultural and Structural Impact Assess potential effects on physical structures and cultural heritage sites within the project area. Affected Households and Resources Identify impacted families and common property resources Grievance Redressal Mechanism Confirm existence and functionality of local systems for addressing

Sl. No	Activity	World Bank ESS7	Indian Regulatory Framework	Measures Adopted for This Project
				<p>community concerns.</p> <p>Conduct a comparative analysis of project alternatives by weighing social and financial costs linked to Indigenous Peoples' displacement.</p> <p>Assess land requirements, identify households reliant on land for livelihood and shelter, and account for common property resources.</p> <p>Prepare a budget.</p>
2	Social Impact Assessment	Para 11 of World Bank ESS 7	<p>Applies under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 (Chapter II)</p> <p>No provision under Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1971.</p> <p>No other relevant government regulations</p>	<p>Carry out targeted social assessment as a part of the ESIA. In case the project involves three circumstances related to adverse impacts on cultural heritage, land and natural resources, and relocation then Free Prior and Informed Consent is required (Refer to the next section).</p> <p>Targeted social assessment includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mapping customary norms, practices and institutional framework applicable to IP within the PIA. 2. Baseline survey of demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of IP; including data on land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied; and the natural resources on which they depend. 3. Assessing the tenurial arrangements and traditional use of land by IP for their livelihoods (seasonal or cyclical use) or for any other purposes within the PIA, particularly women's role in the management and use of these resources. 4. Identifying any potential significant impacts on the cultural heritage of IP, and whether the cultural heritage is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of their lives. 5. Identifying project benefits and measures to mitigate adverse impacts in a culturally appropriate manner and to promote long-term sustainability of natural resources on which they depend 6. Assessment to be based on meaningful consultation with key

Sl. No	Activity	World Bank ESS7	Indian Regulatory Framework	Measures Adopted for This Project
				<p>stakeholders, including affected tribal households, NGOs/CSOs, Heads of Traditional Institutions (Rangbah Shnongs, Waheh Chnong, Nokmas), PWD representatives, and revenue officials. These engagements should be tailored to the social and cultural context of tribal communities to ensure meaningful participation and accurate information gathering.</p> <p>Note: For land under the jurisdiction of Autonomous District Councils or held under customary community rights in Meghalaya, obtaining a No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Village Council is mandatory. As part of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) process, consultations must be conducted with affected households, their representatives, ADC officials, Village Head, PWD representatives, and revenue officials. Written consent from the affected villagers should be secured in the presence of the village head and other customary land users, alongside the formal NOC from the Autonomous District Council.</p>
3	Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)	Para 24 of World Bank ESS7	<p>Section 41 (3) of RFCTLARR Act, Section 3(2) of FRA 2006, and Schedule IV of the RFCTLARR Act</p> <p>Constitutional and State-Specific Legal & Customary Provisions (Meghalaya)</p> <p>Sixth Schedule of the Constitution (Articles 244(2) and 275(1)): Provides constitutional safeguards for tribal areas in Meghalaya and</p>	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) must be obtained when a project affects Indigenous Peoples (IP) through land/resource impacts, relocation, or cultural heritage disruption, which they traditionally own, customarily occupy or use. The consent process must be documented in writing, with inputs from directly affected parties during the Social Impact Assessment (SIA), alongside the Dorbar Shnong and Nokma resolutions. Project components lacking established consent from affected IP will not proceed.

Sl. No	Activity	World Bank ESS7	Indian Regulatory Framework	Measures Adopted for This Project
			<p>grants Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) authority to approve projects affecting land, forests, and natural resources. ADCs are empowered to make laws relating to land, forest management (other than reserved forests), shifting cultivation, water use for agriculture, and village administration (Paragraph 3).</p> <p>Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1971: Restricts transfer of tribal land to non-tribals; requires prior approval of the concerned District Council; mandates written consent of clan/community institutions for transfer or use of communal land.</p> <p>Autonomous District Council Acts and Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Khasi–Jaintia Hills ADC (Management and Control of Forests) Act, 1958 – requires NOC from traditional authorities (Syiem/Lyngdoh/Waheh Shnong) for use of community forests. 	

Sl. No	Activity	World Bank ESS7	Indian Regulatory Framework	Measures Adopted for This Project
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garo Hills ADC (Forest) Act, 1958 – mandates consent of Nokma for use of A’king land. • Village Administration Acts – require Dorbar Shnong/Nokma resolutions for development activities. <p>Customary Laws and Practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khasi Hills: Consent required from Dorbar Shnong (Ri Raid), Dorbar Kur (Ri Kur), or individual owners (Ri Kynti), as applicable. • Jaintia Hills: Written consent of Doloï for Elaka land and Waheh Chnong approval for village common land. • Garo Hills: Consent of Nokma for A’king land, with Mahari consultation for clan property decisions. <p>Traditional Institutional Requirements: Land-related decisions require formal resolutions of Dorbar Shnong/Nokma with quorum, and</p>	

Sl. No	Activity	World Bank ESS7	Indian Regulatory Framework	Measures Adopted for This Project
			<p>Hima/Doloi approval for inter-village or multi-Shnong projects.</p> <p>State Government Directions: Government notifications and PWD circulars require NOCs from traditional authorities and documented community consultations for infrastructure projects in Sixth Schedule areas.</p>	
4	Preparation of Indigenous Peoples Plan	Para 17 of World Bank ESS 7	RFCTLARR Act, 2013 (Chapter II), No provision under Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1971	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the completion of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA), a stand-alone Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) document will be formulated to address the specific needs and concerns of tribal communities affected by the road project. The IPDP will include: • Summary of the Targeted Social Assessment, highlighting key findings related to Indigenous Peoples (IP) within the project influence area. • Summary of meaningful consultations, including outcomes of the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process if the project involves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adverse impacts on IP land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or customary usage or occupation. ○ Relocation of IP from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or customary usage or occupation. ○ Significant impacts on IP cultural heritage • Consultation strategy during project implementation, ensuring continued engagement with tribal stakeholders. • Culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive benefit measures, including provisions to strengthen the capacity of implementing agencies where needed.

Sl. No	Activity	World Bank ESS7	Indian Regulatory Framework	Measures Adopted for This Project
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for adverse impacts identified during the social assessment. • Dedicated budget for IPDP implementation, aligned with project timelines and funding mechanisms. • Grievance Redressal Mechanism, tailored to tribal governance structures and local institutions. • Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting framework to track IPDP implementation and ensure accountability. • Draft versions of the ESIA, RAP, IPDPs, LMPs will be shared during stakeholder consultations, ensuring inclusive participation from Affected parties, Indigenous households, Village Councils, and other relevant groups.
5	Land Acquisition, Livelihood Restoration and Relocation	Para 31 of World Bank ESS 7	RFCTLARR Act 2013, RFCTCARR Rules 2015. Article 366(25), Article 244(1) of Indian Constitution & MSIPF) Act, 2024	<p>For land acquisition in sixth schedule areas, land acquisition will be done in coordination with Village Councils empowered by the respective Autonomous Councils.</p> <p>If the project results in loss of access to and loss of natural resources, ensuring continued access to natural resources or identifying the equivalent replacement resources or identifying alternative livelihoods for the affected IPs, wherever possible.</p> <p>Relocation may be considered only if it has been established that there is no feasible alternative and the FPIC of the affected IP has been obtained. If relocation is unavoidable, allocate land preferably in the same tribal area to reside including for community and social gathering. Should the cause of their relocation cease to exist, they should be allowed to return</p>

Sl. No	Activity	World Bank ESS7	Indian Regulatory Framework	Measures Adopted for This Project
				to their traditional or customary land.
6	Grievance Redressal	Para 34 of World Bank ESS 7	Central/State Public Grievance Redressal Systems	Project will follow the procedure on grievance mechanism in accordance with the standard GRM adopted for this project (refer to ESMF). Project will consider the availability of judicial recourse and customary dispute settlement mechanisms prevalent in the state.
7	Monitoring and Reporting	Para 15 of World Bank ESS 7	Implementation of IPDP and RAP prepared for the project require monitoring as per the RFCTLARR Act.	Construction monitoring, including field inspections and surveys, will be carried out by Meghalaya PWD to ensure that social and environmental mitigation measures are taken. Reporting Indicators to include: No. of affected IP (disaggregated by gender, BPL), types of impacts, consultations undertaken, disbursement of compensation, R&R and relocation. No. of complaints resolved within a stipulated time, no. of RTI applications filed, SEA/ SH complaints filed. Affected IP, FPIC established, collective attachment identified

4 PROCESS OF PREPARING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IPDP)

The Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) is to ensure that meaningful consultations which is culturally appropriate with communities, leaders, institutions and local authorities are carried throughout the project cycle.

The Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP), incorporates measures for screening, social impact assessment, and preparing culturally appropriate action plan for implementation.

4.1 Step for preparation of Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP)

The following steps for preparation of IPDP to be implemented by Project PMU (Social Specialist) in consultation with the community.

Table 4-1: Steps of preparation of IPDP

Sl. No.	Action	Responsibility
1	<p>Information disclosure</p> <p>Prior to the sub-project specific Social Impact Assessment (SA), the project will disseminate project information to all stakeholders through various means, such as community level meetings, mass media, project brochures/posters and a dedicated project site on the internet.</p>	Independent Consultant
2	<p>Screening</p> <p>A screening will be undertaken to determine the collective attachment to land and natural resources, within the area of influence for each subprojects. The risk screening of the sub-projects will be based on the following broad parameters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Land ownership status in autonomous council areas (land traditionally owned [community or individual], under the customary use or privately owned land) ii. Land use pattern (including access to natural resources, shifting cultivation) iii. Impact on structures or cultural heritage sites on required land iv. Affected households or families and common property resources v. Existing functional grievance redressal mechanism (GRM) <p>Conduct analysis of possible alternatives considering social cost and project costs associated with displacement of Indigenous Peoples (IP). Quantify the minimization of impact on IP, land, and assets through design adjustments.</p> <p>Identify and estimate land requirement, households dependent on land for livelihood and shelter, and common property resources.</p>	Independent ESIA Consultant

Sl. No.	Action	Responsibility
	<p>Estimate budget specific to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) and development activities to access the overall project benefits.</p> <p>Where such tribal communities are identified, the requirements of World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 7 (ESS7) and National and state laws, policies, customs and practices will apply, to inform the preparation of safeguard instruments for implementation regardless of whether the subproject is anticipated to cause adverse impacts.</p>	
3	<p>Social Assessment (SA) and Consultation with the Indigenous Peoples²</p> <p>Based on the screening, the scope of social assessment will be determined [Refer to ESMF for risk categorization and corresponding instrument]. The sub-project’s potential positive and adverse effects on the tribals will be assessed.</p> <p>The social impact assessment will: Identify key stakeholders of affected tribal community and establish an appropriate framework for their participation in the selection, design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the relevant project activities</p> <p>Targeted social impact assessment includes:</p> <p>(a) Mapping customary norms, practices, and institutional framework applicable to IP within the project influence area (PIA)</p> <p>(b) Baseline survey of demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of tribals, including data on land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied and the natural resources on which they depend</p> <p>© Assessing the tenorial arrangements and traditional use of land by tribals for their livelihoods (seasonal or cyclical use) or for any other purposes within the PIA, particularly women’s role in the management and use of these resources(d) Identifying any potential significant impacts on the cultural heritage of IP, and whether the cultural heritage is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or</p>	Independent ESIA consultant

² Free Prior Informed Consent is required in this project as tribal community will be adversely impacted. The Borrower is required to obtain FPIC of the affected tribal community when project will (a) impact lands and natural resources traditionally owned, used, or occupied by tribes; (b) cause relocation of tribal community; or (c) have significant impacts on tribal community’s cultural heritage. The Borrower will document the mutually accepted process as well as evidence of agreement between the parties.

Sl. No.	Action	Responsibility
	<p>spiritual aspects of their lives</p> <p>(e) Identifying project benefits and measures to mitigate adverse impacts in a culturally appropriate manner and to promote long-term sustainability of natural resources on which they depend</p> <p>(f) Analyzing capacity of existing institutions' decision-making processes and their capacity to engage with beneficiaries belonging to distinct social and cultural groups within the PIA.</p> <p>Stakeholder consultations</p> <p>Organize meaningful consultations with the stakeholders such as affected tribal households, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), autonomous district council (ADC) officials, village headmen, Village Development Council or Village Council Development Committee chairman, in a culturally appropriate manner tailored to tribal communities</p> <p>These consultations will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take into account different viewpoints and opinions in relation to the project; • Discuss various elements of targeted social assessment; • Identify existing customary institutions and decision-making processes; • Identify culturally appropriate mitigation measures to minimize and mitigate adverse impacts on IP; • Identify their development priorities and preferences regarding both project benefits and mitigation measures; and • Include grievance redressal mechanisms (GRMs). <p>Once the SIA is completed, the IPDP will be prepared. The IPDP will consist of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Summary of the targeted social assessment ii. Summary of the results of the meaningful consultation, and if the project involves the three circumstances, then the outcome of the FPCI process (see below) iii. Process for meaningful consultation during project implementation iv. Measures for ensuring IP receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender sensitive; if necessary, any measures to enhance the capacity of the project implementing agencies v. Measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate IP for any potential adverse impacts identified during the social assessment 	

Sl. No.	Action	Responsibility
	<p>vi. Budget for implementing the IPDP</p> <p>vii. GRM, as described in ESMF.</p> <p>viii. Monitoring, evaluating, and reporting procedures for the implementation of IPDP.</p> <p>Note: In the case of council land or land with community rights, the no objection certificate (NOC) of the village council is needed. During the SIA, consultations with affected households, their representatives, ADC officials, village heads, PWD, officials shall be conducted, and consent of the affected villagers shall be obtained in writing, in the presence of the Village headman and other land users with the NOC.</p> <p>The Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) should include annexed records of all consultations, and clearly present key findings within the main text. It should also outline the timeline for conducting consultations and finalizing sub-project activities, as agreed upon with community members and tribal leaders.</p> <p>Free Prior Informed Consultation and Participation: To ensure such consultation, a structured, multi-stage consultation process will be undertaken starting from the feasibility study and continuing throughout the project cycle:</p> <p>Brief summary of the FPIC process</p> <p>Step 1: Preliminary meetings. Initial meeting with representatives of village level traditional institutions (Rangbah Shnong/Nokma/Waheh Chnong) of the Project area informing them about the proposed consultations and FPIC process <u>prior to E&S screening for the feasibility study of each road package</u>. Internal discussion and consensus with the representative of the traditional institutions on the FPIC approach, to be documented in Minutes of Meeting (MoM) and countersigned by the traditional institution representatives.</p> <p>Step 2: First round of consultations. A first round of consultations will be undertaken with the community representatives, including village heads (Rangbah Shnong/Nokma/Waheh Chnong) and community members, to raise awareness about the Project and the need for FPIC during the feasibility study of each package, to be documented in MoM and countersigned by the village representatives.</p> <p>Step 3: Second round of consultations. A second round of</p>	

Sl. No.	Action	Responsibility
	<p>consultations will be carried out to further discuss Project design, benefits, and impacts, and to provide the communities’ priorities and inputs to the drafting of IPDP. The Indigenous Peoples’ written consent and dissent (if any) to proceed with the Project and agreements reached with the Indigenous Peoples will be recorded through a Resolution or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The resolution or MoU (annexed with attendance sheets, photos, etc.) will be countersigned by all the participants of the consultation and endorsed by the village head (Rangbah Shnong/Nokma/Waheh Chnong).</p> <p>Step 4: Third round of consultations. At the third round of consultations, the findings of the previous consultations, along with the MoU/resolution (s) endorsed by the village head (Rangbah Shnong/Nokma/Waheh Chnong), will be shared with indigenous communities residing in the sub project areas, and a formal Declaration/No Objection Certificate (NOC) [signed letter] consenting to the Project on behalf of the tribal communities will be sought during finalization of the DPR of each package.</p> <p>Step 5: Fourth round of consultations. A fourth round of consultation will be carried out to disclose and to seek feedback on the draft IPDP [to be documented in MoM, attendance sheets, photos, etc.], and to finalize the IPDP for redisclosure.</p> <p>Step 6: FPIC consultations process ongoing to seek written consent from the stakeholders through the project cycle.</p> <p>The FPIC obtained from communities in each package will be documented in a detailed FPIC report that can be annexed in the sub-project IPDP.</p>	
4	<p>IMPLEMENTATION For land acquisition also refer to RPF. Land acquisition will be done in coordination with the autonomous council. If the project results in loss of natural resources or access to them, ensure continued access or identify equivalent replacement resources or alternative livelihoods for the affected IPs wherever possible—as per RPF.</p> <p>Relocation may be considered only if it has been established that there is no feasible alternative and the FPIC of the affected IP has been obtained. If relocation is unavoidable, allocate land preferably in the same tribal area to reside, including for community and social gathering. Should the</p>	PWD and other Implementing Partners

Sl. No.	Action	Responsibility
	cause of their relocation cease to exist, they should be allowed to return to their traditional or customary land.	
	Grievance redressal – Refer ESMF, RPF and Chapter 6 below.	
5	<p>Disclosure: The social impact assessment report and draft Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) will be disclosed to affected indigenous communities in a format, language, and manner that is culturally appropriate and accessible. To ensure effective dissemination, the project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Translate the draft IPDP into the local language - Distribute hard copies to tribal communities within the sub-project area - Present and explain the plan during community meetings such as Dorbar and Nokma, with adequate prior notice <p>Following the finalization of the IPDP, the approved document will be shared with the affected communities using the same methods as those employed during the draft disclosure process.</p>	ESIA/ PWD

Benefits and Opportunities for Indigenous People

The MLCIP project will deliver significant socio-economic and cultural benefits to Indigenous Peoples who comprise 86% of Meghalaya's population. Through improved road and bridge connectivity, the tribal communities will gain better access to markets, education, and healthcare, while reducing travel costs and time.

Agriculture is one of the primary economic activity among tribal households in Meghalaya, particularly for the Khasi and Garo communities. According to the Census of India (2011) and the District Census Handbook of Meghalaya (2011), over 60% of tribal households rely on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihoods. The Agro-logistics component will enhance traditional livelihoods by strengthening value chains of indigenous commodities such as GI-tagged Khasi Mandarin, organic Pineapple, Ginger, Lakadong Turmeric, Pepper, and other perishable goods, offering improved storage, processing, and marketing. Training programs especially designed for women SHGs (as tribal women play a vital role in the rural agrarian setup, especially in subsistence and semi-commercial sectors) will promote sustainable farming and long-term income security. Together, these efforts foster inclusive development, economic resilience, and active participation in governance, while preserving cultural identity and land traditions.

Economic and Livelihood Enhancement The project's infrastructure improvements will:

- Strengthen traditional livelihoods through better market linkages for agricultural produce, particularly perishable goods

- Establish agro-logistics hubs with storage facilities managed in partnership with traditional institutions (Dorbar Shnong/Nokma)
- Create direct employment opportunities during construction with at least 30% participation from local tribal labor, wherever feasible.
- Support value chains for indigenous crops including turmeric, ginger, and black pepper

Capacity Building for Tribal Communities Targeted interventions include:

- Specialized training programs for Self-Help Groups (SHGs), with particular emphasis on women's groups, in recognition of Meghalaya's matrilineal system
- Technical assistance in sustainable farming practices building upon and complementing traditional jhum cultivation knowledge
- Entrepreneurship development initiatives for tribal youth focusing on value addition to local products

Social Development Benefits Infrastructure improvements will ensure:

- Reduced travel time to health and education facilities, particularly benefiting remote tribal areas
- Improved connectivity to district headquarters for accessing government services and schemes
- Strengthening the functional capacity of traditional governance institutions, while fully respecting their autonomy under the Sixth Schedule
- Targeted support measures for vulnerable groups, including elderly persons, persons with disabilities, women headed households etc.

Gender-Sensitive and Inclusive Development Recognizing the unique matrilineal system:

- Priority support for women-led enterprises and market infrastructure with facilities for women vendors
- Safe transport infrastructure addressing women's mobility needs
- Community-managed maintenance systems generating regular employment

Together, these interventions will aim to promote inclusive development, economic resilience, and meaningful participation in local governance, while safeguarding the distinct cultural identity, traditional land systems, and customary practices of Meghalaya's Indigenous Peoples. All benefits will be realized through continuous engagement with tribal communities as per the FPIC process outlined in this framework.

Table 4-2: Approach for opportunities and benefit for the Indigenous People.

Project Stage	Actions	Expected Outcome
Preparatory Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion with tribal persons/ families of the project area in general and exclusively in scheduled areas on project component and activities; • Identifying priority actions to address the concerns and needs of indigenous people with a focus on implementing the agreements mutually established during the FPIC process. • Preparing sub-project specific plan of action which will be embedded across key project document and implemented <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) DPR: Include a dedicated chapter on the outputs from FPIC including activities such as, asset maintenance, afforestation, water conservation. Allocate funds for capacity building, training, community mobilization and construction activities. ii) Contract/Bid Documents for Civil Works: Specific condition to mandate local for employment. iii) Employment and livelihood opportunities: In construction activities, maintaining roads, water bodies or public assets. Promote tribal -run enterprises for supply of materials e.g. sand, stone, tools etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key intervention areas are identified for improved participation of tribal • List of actions finalized for implementation to ensure involvement and participation of tribal
Project Implementation Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing priority actions that are agreed upon during FPIC • Initiatives for convergence with tribal development schemes of Government at the village / block level; • Stakeholder Consultation platform established • Taking measures, build the capacity of tribal people in maintaining public assets as per the project requirements; • Monitoring and reporting of the agreed actions Documenting success and learning from different initiatives undertaken by the project that ensures greater participation of tribal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership development

Additionally, the vulnerable Indigenous Peoples will receive targeted support aimed at both restoring and enhancing their income and livelihood as per the RPF. Equally important, such assistance will be designed to safeguard their distinct cultural identity and promote its continued preservation.

The resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) benefits for the vulnerable tribal families is as under:

- Each Project Affected Family shall be given preference in allotment of land.

- TI PAFs will be re-settled close to their natural habitat in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic/linguistic and cultural identity
- Land alienated in violation of the laws and regulations in force on the subject would be treated as null and void and the R&R benefits would be available only to the original tribal land owner.

4.2 Table of Contents to Prepare the Indigenous Peoples Development Plan

The format TOC for the IPDP is as follows:

Introduction

Project Overview

Project Benefits

Description of Project Roads & Bridges

Priority Investments

Socio-Economic Profile of sub-project

Objective of Indigenous People Development Plan

Summary of Targeted Social Assessment

Legal Framework (summary)

Summary of Stakeholder Engagement Undertaken during Project Preparation

Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)

Plan for Further Consultation in the Project

Disclosure

Benefits and Opportunities for Indigenous People

Institutional mechanism

Grievance Mechanism (GM)

Capacity Building

Budget for IPDP

4.3 Disclosure

In consideration of the project's nature and the active involvement of local communities in its implementation, the Project shall adopt appropriate and inclusive measures to ensure timely dissemination of all relevant information and documentation. This includes, but is not limited to, the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), Indigenous Peoples Development Plans (IPDPs) and any other related document for the project.

Electronic versions of the IPPF and IPDPs in English will be made available on the official websites of the Meghalaya Infrastructure Development & Finance Corporation (MIDFC), Public Works Department (PWD) and the World Bank. Translated versions in relevant local languages will also be uploaded to facilitate public access. In addition, hard copies will be distributed at locations accessible to affected tribal communities to ensure equitable outreach and engagement.

Key elements of the Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) including entitlements for Indigenous Peoples (IPs), implementation arrangements, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be summarized in a user-friendly brochure. This brochure will be translated into applicable local languages (Khasi, Garo, Jaintia) and widely circulated among affected indigenous populations to promote awareness, accessibility, and informed participation.

4.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

The overall responsibility will lie with the E&S Management Unit (ESMU) for the monitoring and reporting of IPPF.

The Project will develop and adopt ICT system for real time (geo-enabled) tracking the performance of the implementation of the IPPF. This system will be further strengthened with field-based supervision.

These field supervision will include direct engagement with affected tribal communities to ensure inclusive participation and responsiveness to emerging concerns.

Upon completion of each Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP), the ESMU will conduct a formal assessment to confirm that all prescribed measures have been duly implemented and that any adverse impacts on tribal communities have been effectively mitigated.

To support this process, the Village Council comprising of village elders and/or representatives duly elected/nominated by the executive members of the Village Council will review the implementation of the FPIC outcomes. These groups will ensure that all activities follow the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) and will report to the project staff in monthly workshops organised by the project.

A participatory social audit will be carried out annually, encouraging community members to raise unresolved issues and share grievances. These meetings will include PMU representatives and village leaders. Minutes will be recorded, and necessary actions will be taken in the next annual cycle to address concerns.

Table 4-3: Sample Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Indicators	Critical factors to monitor
Demographic Profile	Summary of affected IPs by impact type, gender, age, village, income, status, and household vulnerability including female-headed households.
Consultation and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Number of meaningful consultations with IP, trainings, and IEC materials (e.g., brochures, flyers) disseminated. ❖ % of IP women participants; vulnerable IPs attending ❖ Documentation of negotiation process, participants, locations, and correspondence. ❖ Evidence of broad support from community records of process, participants,

Monitoring Indicators	Critical factors to monitor
	and agreements. ❖ Whether consultations were inclusive, gender-sensitive, free from coercion, and respectful of IP customs and languages.
Mitigation measures	❖ Progress of implementation of beneficial measures accordance with the plan. ❖ Monitor the status of activities like infrastructure works, livelihood support, fund disbursements, capacity building ❖ % progress achieved relative to planned timelines and allocated budget.
Grievance redress	❖ Total number of people/groups using the grievance redress procedure. ❖ Number of distinct people/groups. Any IP group with significantly more grievances? What were the outcomes. ❖ Total grievances addressed and duration of resolution process.
Implementation problems	❖ Identify causes of implementation delays and track frequency and basis for timeline revisions.
Benefit Monitoring	❖ What changes have occurred to IPs compared to pre project situation ❖ What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation. ❖ Assessment of income trends among affected IPs in relation to project-related changes. ❖ Assessment of changes in social and cultural conditions, living standards, and overall well-being of IPs resulting from the project

5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A Grievance Mechanism is a system that allows not only grievances, but also queries, suggestions, positive feedback, and concerns of project-affected parties related to the environmental and social performance of a project to be submitted and responded to in a timely manner.

Grievance Mechanism Steps

[Step]	Description of process (e.g.)	Timeframe	Responsibility
GM implementation structure	<p><i>At the project level, the PWD has the following two-tiered structure for grievance management:</i></p> <p>Tier I: Project/Site-Level Grievance Redress</p> <p>The Tier I Grievance Redress Cell (GRC) shall function at the project or site level and shall be chaired by the Village Head</p>		

[Step]	Description of process (e.g.)	Timeframe	Responsibility
	<p>or a representative nominated by the Village Council. The GRC shall include the Resident Engineer of the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC), Environmental and Social Experts of the CSC, a representative of the Contractor, and Environmental and Social Officers from the Divisional Project Implementation Unit (DPIU).</p> <p>Upon receipt of a grievance, the Tier I GRC shall review the complaint, conduct consultations with the complainant and relevant stakeholders as necessary, and propose appropriate corrective or remedial actions. The Tier I GRC shall endeavour to resolve the grievance within fifteen (15) days from the date of registration. If the grievance is resolved to the satisfaction of the complainant, the case shall be closed and documented accordingly.</p> <p>Tier II: State/PMU-Level Grievance Redress</p> <p>If a grievance cannot be resolved at the project/site level within the stipulated timeframe, or if the complainant is not satisfied with the proposed resolution, the grievance shall be escalated to the Tier II State/PMU-Level Grievance Redress Cell.</p> <p>The Tier II GRC shall be chaired by the Secretary, Department of Planning, and shall include the Chief Engineer, the Project Director (PMU), the Social Development Expert and the</p>		

[Step	Description of process (e.g.)	Timeframe	Responsibility
	<p>Environmental Expert of the PIU/PMU as members. The Tier II GRC shall review the grievance, seek additional information or conduct hearings as required, and issue its decision or recommendations within fifteen (15) days of receiving the escalated grievance. The outcome shall be communicated formally to the complainant.</p> <p>Complaints can also be filed through the CM Connect Centre’s Toll-Free Helpline, WhatsApp Helpline and Email, wherein complaints are re-directed to the concerned officials in the PWD (Grievance officer in PMU, GRC Tier I and II) for redressal.</p> <p>In addition, a toll- free no. will be setup at the PWD for project related grievance redressal.</p>		
Grievance uptake	<p>Grievances can be submitted via the following channels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toll-free telephone hotline: 1971/1800-345-651 operated by Meghalaya CM Connect Centre • WhatsApp helpline: 94363-94363 operated by Meghalaya CM Connect Centre • PWD telephone helpline: 0364-3572466 • E-mail to esmlcip@gmail.com and cmconnect1971@outlook.com operated by Meghalaya CM Connect Centre • MIDFC website: http://megpwd.gov.in/contacts.html • In-person at project sites, DPIU 		

[Step]	Description of process (e.g.)	Timeframe	Responsibility
	offices, or the PMU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grievance Redress Cell (GRC) at the site/project and state level • Grievance or suggestion boxes located at the construction sites • Social media (Facebook) • Toll- free no. to be setup at the PWD 		
Sorting, processing	Any complaint related to the project received through the Meghalaya CM Connect Centre (Helpline, WhatsApp or email) is forwarded to the concerned department— in this case the PWD (designated GRM officer at the PMU, Tier I and II GRC); logged in the Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System; the complaints are categorized based on the intent: (a) grievance/complaint- service delivery failure; delay, denial or poor quality (b) service request- request for repair, inspection or action (c) information/query- clarification on the project/scheme, eligibility, procedures (d) suggestion/ feedback. PWD complaints can be related to road damages, poor construction quality, construction delays, safety hazards, drainage issues, land/ RoW related, drainage issues, contractor behaviour, etc.	Upon receipt of complaint	Designated GRM officer at the PMU, GRC- Tier I and II
Acknowledgement and follow-up	Receipt of the grievance by the Meghalaya CM Connect Centre (Helpline, WhatsApp or email) is acknowledged to the complainant by assigning a unique reference number. Similarly, for grievances received directly by GRC- Tier I and II, the GRC will formally acknowledge to the complainant through SMS or a letter.	Within 2 days of receipt	Designated GRM officer at the PMU, GRC- Tier I and II
Verification, investigation, action	Investigation of the complaint is led by the GRC/ officials of the PWD. A proposed resolution is formulated by Tier 1 GRC/ officials of the PWD and	Within 15 working days	GRC Tier I composed of Village Head or representative nominated by the

[Step]	Description of process (e.g.)	Timeframe	Responsibility
	communicated to the complainant by Meghalaya CM Connect Centre (Helpline, WhatsApp or email).		<p>Village Council (chairperson), Resident Engineer of CSC, Environmental and Social Experts of CSC, Contractor, and Environmental and Social Officers from the Divisional Project Implementation Unit (DPIU)</p> <p>GRC Tier II composed of Secretary, Department of Planning, Chief Engineer, the Project Director (PMU), the Social Development Expert and the Environmental Expert of the PIU/PMU as members.</p>
Monitoring and evaluation	Data on project-related complaints received and resolved through multiple channels will be collated in the project MIS/ GRM register and reported to the World Bank every quarter through the quarterly progress report (QPR).		
Provision of feedback	Feedback from complainants regarding their satisfaction with complaint resolution is collected by the Tier I and II GRCs and the Meghalaya CM Connect Centre (Helpline, WhatsApp or email), respectively after resolution of the complaints.		
Training	<p>Training needs for staff/consultants in the PIU, Contractors and Supervision Consultants are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grievance management and documentation 	Every 6 months	PMU

[Step]	Description of process (e.g.)	Timeframe	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder engagement and documentation - Gender sensitization and handling of grievances related to SEA/SH 		
If relevant, payment of reparations following complaint resolution	<p>Payment of reparations following complaint resolution will be documented and signed by both parties on receipt of the amount.</p> <p>[Note: Payment of reparation related to employee accidents and fatalities will be undertaken as per the requirements of the Employee Compensation Act, 1923.]</p>		PMU
Appeals process	<p>If the complainants are not satisfied with the proposed resolution of the complaint, they can escalate the complaint to the Tier II GRC. The complainants are also free to approach the court of law at any time of their own will at any stage, and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GM. Once all possible means to resolve the complaint have been proposed and if the complainant is still not satisfied, then they should be advised of their right to legal recourse.</p>		

To ensure that affected tribal communities can voice concerns and grievances and have them addressed taking into consideration their socio-economic and cultural attributes, a member of the ST community will be represented in the GRC at Tier 1 (Project sites) and 2 level (PMU). Further, the Meghalaya CM Connect Centre Helpline no. provides multi-lingual support (English, Khasi, Garo, Pnar, and Hindi) and is supported by 470 village volunteers to ensure last-mile connectivity. The call centre providing backend support to Meghalaya CM Connect Centre has 25 trained agents and operates from 8 AM to 8 PM.

For details on grievance mechanism, refer to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

6 INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND TRAINING

A dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) responsible for strategic planning, budgeting, inter-departmental coordination, and overall project monitoring is established at Meghalaya Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation. Nodal Project Implementing Unit will be established at each Implementing Agency - the Public Works Department (PWD).

Institutional Strengthening and Training

PMU and PIU, with support from PMC will coordinate training the staff, contractors' EHS Supervisors on environmental and social safeguard management. The program will cover implementation, supervision, reporting, and grievance redress mechanisms. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will implement a comprehensive capacity building program to equip implementing agencies, consultants, contractors, and community stakeholders with essential knowledge and skills for compliance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), national/state regulations, and project safeguard instruments (ESMF, RPF, IPPF, SEP). The program will emphasize culturally sensitive Indigenous Peoples engagement, FPIC processes, inclusive design, grievance redress, and safeguard integration throughout the project lifecycle.

Table 6-1 : Training

Program for Safeguards Compliances & Reporting

Sl. No.	Training Theme	Target Participants	Detailed Contents	Frequency / Timing	Duration	Responsibility
1	World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and National/State Safeguard Framework	All PMU, PIU, and DPIU staff; Environmental & Social Specialists; Technical and Social Consultants; CSC staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of World Bank ESF and its applicability to MLCIP • Detailed coverage of ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS7, ESS8, ESS10 • National and Meghalaya State legal framework including Sixth Schedule, RFCTLARR, FRA, ADC regulations Overview of ESMF, RPF, IPPF, SEP and their interlinkage • IPDP objectives and FPIC requirements under ESS7 	Once prior to project implementation; once after one year; refresher annually or as required	1 day per session	PMU (Social & Environmental Specialists) with external experts

Sl. No.	Training Theme	Target Participants	Detailed Contents	Frequency / Timing	Duration	Responsibility
2	Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) Preparation, Implementation, and Monitoring	PMU & PIU Social Safeguard Officers; ESIA/IPDP Consultants; CSC Social Experts; DPIU staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPPF principles and IPDP scope • Roles and responsibilities of institutions • Screening and social assessment for Indigenous Peoples • FPIC procedures and role of traditional institutions • Culturally appropriate consultation and inclusive design • IPDP measures, disclosure, monitoring, and integration with ESMF, RPF, SEP 	Prior to DPR preparation; prior to works; refresher annually or as required	3 days per session	PMU Social Development Specialist with IPDP/ESIA experts
3	Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM),	Concerned social safeguard officer &	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRM objectives and tiered structure 	Prior to implementation; at	1 day per	PMU Social Specialist with GRM and

Sl. No.	Training Theme	Target Participants	Detailed Contents	Frequency / Timing	Duration	Responsibility
	including Indigenous Peoples and SEA/SH-related Grievances	specialist of PIU/PMU, Village-level GRM representatives (Village Headmen, Nokma, Rangbah Shnong), Contractor's Environmental Health and Safety Expert, Community Leaders, Divisional Project Implementation Unit (DPIU) staff	Roles, timelines, escalation, confidentiality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple grievance uptake channels • Indigenous Peoples-specific grievance handling • SEA/SH survivor-centered GRM • Monitoring, reporting, and integration with ESMF, RPF, IPPF, SEP 	start of sub-projects; after one year; refresher annually	session	SEA/SH experts

The details of the Capacity Development and Training details have been incorporated in Chapter 8 of the ESMF Document

7 Budget and Financing

A detailed budget will be prepared by the PMU, in coordination with the technical team, covering all activities related to the formulation and implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP).

In cases where there is no loss of property or livelihood, the IPDP budget should still account for key administrative expenses. These include costs for social assessment, stakeholder consultations, participation processes, grievance redress mechanisms, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. Additionally, a contingency provision of 10% should be included. The other cost of IPDP updating and capacity building for the communities are part of the project cost.

The details of the Budget for the implementation of the IPDP is given in Annexure IV

Table 7-1: Budget for Implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)

Sl. No.	Activity / Budget Head	Description of Cost Items	Responsibility	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (INR)	Total Cost (INR)
1	Human Resources for IPPF Implementation	Engagement of a Tribal Expert / Indigenous Peoples Specialist at the PMU level to support IPPF and IPDP implementation, facilitate FPIC, coordinate with ADCs and traditional institutions, and oversee monitoring, reporting, and compliance with ESS7.	PMU	Person-Month	36	1,50,000	54,00,000

2	Capacity Building and Training for Indigenous Peoples	Community-level training programs for Indigenous Peoples, covering project benefits, the FPIC process, livelihood enhancement, road safety, inclusion, and grievance redress mechanisms.	PIU/DPIU with Consultants	Program	30	2,00,000	60,00,000
3	IEC, Training Materials, and Translation	Preparation and dissemination of culturally appropriate IEC materials; translation into Khasi, Garo, and Jaintia languages; and printing of brochures, posters, and training manuals.	PIU	Lump Sum	1	10,00,000	10,00,000
4	Exposure Visits / Experiential Learning	Exposure visits and cross-learning programs for tribal	PIU/ DPIU	Program	6	2,50,000	15,00,000

		representative s and community leaders to explore similar projects and best practices.					
	Subtotal (A)						1,39,00,00 0
5	Contingency (10%)	Provision for unforeseen costs, additional consultations, extended FPIC processes, inflation, or supplementary training needs.	PIU	Lump Sum	-	-	13,90,000
	Grand Total (IPPF Budget)						1,52,90,00 0

Total IPPF Budget: INR 1,52,90,000 (Rupees One Crore Fifty-Two Lakh Ninety Thousand only).

- This budget addresses the framework-level implementation of the IPPF, in full alignment with World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 7 (ESS7).
- Costs associated with subproject specific Indigenous Peoples Development Plans (IPDPs) such as livelihood restoration, compensation, or community infrastructure—will be allocated separately within the respective IPDPs.
- The Tribal Expert will serve as a dedicated resource within the Project Management Unit (PMU) to ensure adherence to national laws, provisions of the Sixth Schedule, customary governance systems, and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) requirements.
- All training and capacity-building initiatives will be designed to be culturally sensitive, gender-responsive, and delivered in local languages.

- Funding for this budget will be drawn from the overall project resources, with implementation led by the PMU and supported by Project Implementation Units (PIUs) and consultants, as detailed in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE I- Proposed Subproject details

Table 0-1: Proposed Subproject details

Sl. No	Road Name	Length in Km	No of village	Zone
A	Roads			
A.1	Improvement Rongjeng - Mangsang Adokgre (RMA) road from 23rd to 44th Km	22Km	12	West Meghalaya
A.2	Upgradation of Rongsai Borjhora Bajengdoba (RBB) Road from single to intermediate lane	18.2 Km	7	West Meghalaya
A.3	Strengthening and Improvement of Songsak- Mendipathar Road	36Km	25	West Meghalaya
A.4	Improvement and Widening of Rongrengre-Simsangre-Nengkhra (RSN) Road including Conversion of weak Bridges to Permanent RCC bridges.	22Km	14	West Meghalaya
A.5	Improvement of Ampati to Purakhasia Road	8Km	4	West Meghalaya
A.6	Upgradation of Dkhiah - Sutnga - Saipung - Pala upto Semmasi Road	64Km	19	East Meghalaya
A.7	Upgradation of Weiloi - Mawsynram Road upto Phlangwanbroi	27Km	9	East Meghalaya
A.8	Upgradation of Umsning - Jagi Road i/c Major bridge	40Km	12	East Meghalaya

Sl. No	Bridge Name	Length in Meter	No of village	Zone
B	Bridges			
B.1	Construction of New Steel Truss Bridge (Span 1x70m = 70m) at 1.5km U/S of Existing Narrow Weak Steel Truss Bridge (Span 1 x 60m) along Umling – Patharkhmah Road in Nongpoh Division Br. No 1.	60M	2	East Meghalaya
B.2	Construction of New RCC Arch Bridge (Span 1x34m = 34m) to Replace Existing Narrow Weak Steel Truss Bridge (Span 1 x	31.2M	2	East Meghalaya

Sl. No	Bridge Name	Length in Meter	No of village	Zone
	31.2m) along Laitkor-Pomlakrai-Laitlyngkot Road) - Br. No 2.			
B.3	Construction of New Steel Arch Bridge (Span 1x62m = 62m) to Replace Existing Narrow Weak RCC T- Girder Bridge (Span 10+42+10m) along Paysih-Garampani Road - Br. No 3	62M	2	East Meghalaya
B.4	Conversion of Existing SPT Bridge No. 2/1 (Span 12.3+11.5+11.3+8.4= 43.5m) to Permanent Climate Resilient RCC Integral Bridge (Span 13+19+13= 45m) along Parallel Road to Dalu Baghmara Road - Br. No 4	43.50M	2	West Meghalaya
B.5	Conversion of Existing SPT Bridge No. 21/3 (Span 11.5+12.25+10.1+10.25+10.75 = 54.85m) to RCC Integral Bridge (Span 16+22+16 =54m) along Parallel Road to Dalu Baghmara Road - Br. No 5	54.00M	2	West Meghalaya
B.6	Construction of New Steel Bow String Bridge (Span 1x44m) To Replace Existing Narrow Weak Steel Truss Bridge No. 52/11 (Span 1 x 38m) along Rongram-Rongrenggre-Darugre Road) – Br No 6	38M	2	West Meghalaya
B.7	Conversion of Existing SPT Bridge No. 54/3 (Span 15+9+9=33m) to RCC Box Bridge (Span 10+13+10=33m) along Ronjeng-Mansang-AdokgreRoad – Br No 7	33M	2	West Meghalaya
B.8	Construction of New RCC Integral Bridge (Span 16+22+16=54m) to Replace Existing Narrow Inadequate RCC Girder Bridge No. 15/3 (Span 25.2m) along AMPT Road – Br No 8	54M	2	West Meghalaya

ANNEXURE II- Requirement of Free, Prior and Informed Consent aligned with the National and World Bank ESF

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) applies in where a project has potential implications for tribal communities, the Borrower shall ensure that free, prior, and informed consultations and good faith negotiations are conducted with affected groups throughout the entire project cycle. These consultations shall be guided by the following principles and considerations:

Step 1: The village Council through the Headman (Rangbah Shnong/ Nokma/Waheh Chnong) notifies the affected tribal communities of the proposed consultations and FPIC process. The purpose of the proposed meeting is explained in a manner and language which is culturally appropriate to the indigenous community.

Step 2: The First Round of consultations will be held with the community representatives including village heads and community members to raise awareness about the project and the need for FPIC. This round of consultation will also allow the community to be briefed on the role of the DPR, ESMF and ESIA consultants and seek permission to meet and discuss the different components of the project activities henceforth.

In this consultation meet, appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that the method of communication will be in a manner that is culturally appropriate and as per the traditional customs and usages of the community. Translators can also be employed to ensure inclusiveness of people's participation in this consultation.

The community through the Village Council will be given enough time to decide on when to have the next round of

Step 3: The Second Round of consultations will be held to take valuable inputs from the indigenous communities on the overall project design, understand the impacts related to the project activities and gather input for the Indigenous Peoples Development Plan to be carried out as part of the Project activity.

In this round of consultation, all forms of consent/dissent; agreements and disagreements will be recorded in a detailed manner using tools such as MoMs, video recordings, geo tagged photographs, attendance sheets etc. The agreements/ disagreements shall be recorded via a resolution signed by all the participants in that meeting and endorsed by the Village Headman.

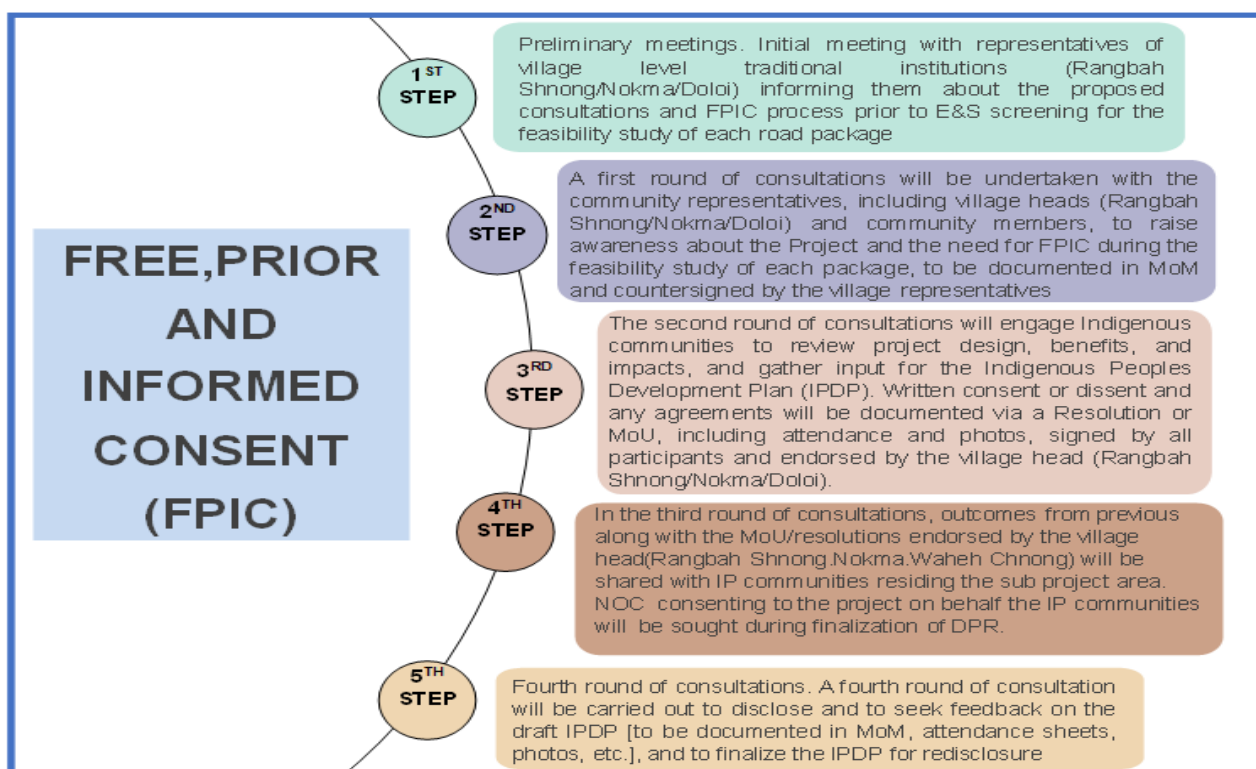
Step 4: The Third Round of Consultations will take place at this juncture where the deliberations of the previously held consultations via a resolution endorsed by the Village Headmen will be shared with the Indigenous Community and seek their inputs on the finalization of the DPR and make necessary changes that the community deems fit. Once the finalization process is agreed upon, an NOC/ letter of approval or any method as being followed by the indigenous communities will be sought.

Step 5: The Fourth Round of consultation will be carried out at a time and place as decided by the Indigenous Communities through the Village Headmen to disclose and seek feedback on the draft plans which includes the IPDP, the summary of targeted social assessment, legal framework, stakeholder engagement process, outcome of stakeholder consultations, FPIC process and its outcome, benefits and opportunities for IPs, institutional mechanism, grievance mechanism, capacity building and budget for IPDP implementation.

Step 6: FPIC consultations process will continue with the remainder of the 70% roads and bridges of the MLCIP to seek written consent from the stakeholders and solicit their views about the project activities, impacts and benefits.

Important: It is to note that the communities are given enough time (approx. 10-15 days) to decide on the respective consultations without being coerced/ forced in any manner. The Indigenous communities are given a common platform to air their concerns and aspirations and that the Consultants must utilize methods and ways to explain about the project activities, impacts, benefits and plans in a manner that is most suitable for the indigenous community.

Figure 0-1 FPIC



Requirements:

a. Application of Free Prior informed Consent (FPIC)

Table 0-2: Application of Free Prior informed Consent (FPIC)

World Bank ESF	National Laws	Circumstances	Action to be taken
Para 24, 25 and 26 of ESS7	Section 41 (3) of RFCTLARR Act, Section 3(2) of FRA, and Schedule IV of the RFCTLARR Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement of Indigenous Peoples from traditionally owned or customarily used lands and resources • Adverse impact to traditionally owned or customarily used land and resources. • Significant impact on Indigenous Peoples’ cultural heritage vital to their identity, traditions, or spirituality. 	FPIC should apply not only within the Schedule area but also beyond, wherever any of the three ESS7 conditions exist. For Meghalaya the whole state is a Six Schedule area.

b. Risk Identification for FPIC

World Bank ESF	National Laws	Circumstances	Action to be taken
Para 24 of ESS7	Rule 5 of RFCTLARR Rules 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borrower will hire independent consultant to identify project risks and impacts. • The independent organization which shall be responsible for ensuring that Social Impact Assessments are commissioned and conducted by such person or bodies other than the Requiring Body. An expert independent firm shall conduct the SIA on Indigenous Peoples’ issues 	An expert independent firm will conduct the SIA on Indigenous Peoples’ issues.

C. Whose Consent is needed

World Bank ESF	National Laws	Circumstances	Action to be taken
Para 26 of ESS7	Section 41 (3) of RFCTLARR Act ,2013	Consent from the Dorbar or Nokma ³ is mandatory, with meetings requiring a quorum of at least 50% of total members. Additionally, consent may also be obtained from the respective Autonomous District Councils. If quorum is not achieved, consultations must be reconvened within 30 days	During the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) process, the consent of all directly affected parties must be obtained. This includes formal resolutions from the local Dorbar (in Khasi and Jaintia regions) or Nokma (in Garo areas). These customary and statutory approvals are essential to support tribal land rights and ensure transparency in land acquisition.

D. Documentation Process

World Bank ESF	National Laws	Circumstances	Action to be taken
Para 25(C) of ESS7	Rule 17 of the RFCTLARR (SIA and Consent) Rule 2014	As per RFCTLARR, names and signatures of all members who attended the meeting must be recorded. The terms and conditions proposed by the Requiring Body shall be clearly explained in the local language to the Dorbar (Khasi and Jaintia areas) or Nokma (Garo areas), and documented consent shall be obtained from the members of these traditional institutions.	Process on documentation detailed as per the law and ESF to be followed.

³ In Meghalaya, village-level authority rests with the Dorbar in Khasi and Jaintia areas, and the Nokma in Garo areas, instead of the Gram Sabha

World Bank ESF	National Laws	Circumstances	Action to be taken
		<p>Agreed process and outcomes of good faith negotiations⁴ between the Borrower and Indigenous Peoples, including both consensus and dissent.</p> <p>Following community deliberation, the Dorbar (Khasi and Jaintia) or Nokma (Garo) shall pass a majority resolution granting or denying consent, including the agreed terms committed by the Requiring Body.</p> <p>Once the resolution from the Dorbar (Khasi and Jaintia) or Nokma (Garo) is received, it shall be countersigned by the District Collector or designated officer. A signed copy will be shared with traditional representatives. All proceedings shall be video recorded, documented, translated, and disclosed at local offices and on official website.</p>	

E. Validity of Consent

World Bank ESF	National Laws	Circumstances	Action to be taken
Para 25 (d) and Para 27 of ESS7	Rule 17 (7) of RFCTLARR (SIA and Consent) Rule 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A resolution must be passed by majority, either granting or denying consent for the proposed acquisition. Any resolution lacking a clear statement of consent is deemed invalid. If FPIC from affected Indigenous Peoples cannot be confirmed, the Bank shall not finance related project components. Consent remains valid despite objections from certain individuals or groups, provided it 	Explicit consent of the Dorbar (Khasi and Jaintia) or Nokma (Garo), in accordance with customary law and practice, is required.

⁴ As per ESS7 under World Bank ESF- Good faith negotiation involves, on the part of all parties: (a) Willingness to engage in a process and availability to meet at reasonable times and frequency; (b) Sharing of information necessary for informed negotiation; (c) Use of mutually acceptable procedures for negotiation; (d) Willingness to change initial positions and modify offers where possible; and (e) Provision of sufficient time for the process.

World Bank ESF	National Laws	Circumstances	Action to be taken
		reflects the collective decision of the recognized community authority. Explicit consent of the Dorbar (Khasi and Jaintia) or Nokma (Garo), in accordance with customary law and practice, is required	

Evidence that FPIC processes was free of external manipulation, interference, coercion:

In the first round of consultations, minutes of the meetings (MOMs) will be prepared and counter-signed by the participants.

In the second round of consultations, IPs’ written consent and dissent (if any) to proceed with the Project and agreements reached with the IPs needs to be recorded through a resolution or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and countersigned by the participants, with attendance sheets, photos, etc, and endorsed by the village head (e.g., Rangbah Shnong- Khasi hills, Waheh Chnong- Jaintia hills and Nokma- Garo hills)

Information dissemination in a culturally appropriate manner: The information on the project will be disseminated through advertisements, radio jingles, through the village level traditional institutions (Dorbar Shnong/ Nokma/ Waheh Chnong) and any other methods as appropriated by the Village Heads. The consultations may be carried out using PPTS (wherever possible), diagrams, maps, and FAQs which will be translated in local language. Further, interpreters and community mobilizers will be used by the ESIA consultants during the consultations.

Process of good faith negotiation: The ESIA consultant must ensure that IP Communities have sufficient time for decision-making and that all agreements and compromises are thoroughly documented. The key stages of good faith negotiation include:

1. Preparation and capacity-building

Establish ground rules: The ESIA consultant, in collaboration with the Indigenous community, must jointly establish the protocols for the negotiation process. This includes setting a mutually agreeable schedule with village representatives such as Rangbah Shnong/Nokma/Waheh Chnong and ensuring the process is culturally appropriate. [Refer to Step 1]

Ensure inclusive representation: The participants from the community for the first and second round of consultations [Step 2 and 3] should be selected through an inclusive and transparent process to ensure they genuinely represent the collective interests of the Indigenous group.

2. Information disclosure and transparency

Provide accessible information: The ESIA consultant must provide all relevant project information in a format (preferably in local language) that is understandable and accessible to the Indigenous community. This includes the project description, ESIA, draft IPDP, and RAP as well as clear explanations of potential impacts, risks, and proposed mitigation measures.

Share information early: Information must be disclosed well in advance of meetings (approx. 15 days) to give the community sufficient time to review and discuss the materials internally before engaging with the consultants or project proponents.

Provide a transparent process: All interactions should be transparent, honest, and free from any attempts at manipulation or coercion. One strategy is to conduct meetings within or near the Indigenous community, with observers present.

3. Meaningful consultation and bargaining

Prioritize community issues: The negotiation must prioritize the issues most important to the Indigenous community, including impacts on livelihoods, culture, and traditional land use.

Explore all issues: The consultant must explore the community's key issues and concerns in depth and demonstrate a genuine willingness to consider different approaches.

Show flexibility and compromise: Good faith requires a willingness from all parties to modify their initial positions and make reasonable compromises in order to reach an equitable agreement.

4. Documentation and agreement

Create a clear agreement: All negotiations, agreements, and decisions must be thoroughly and transparently documented. This can include a Resolution or MoU that is signed by all parties attending the consultation.

Ensure enforceability: The agreement should be meaningful and enforceable. It should outline how commitments will be monitored and met over the life of the project.

Process documentation: The FPIC obtained from communities in each package will be documented in a detailed FPIC report that can be annexed in the sub-project IPDP.

ANNEXURE III- Scheduled Tribes: Screening Checklist

Screening shall be carried out through meaningful consultations, ensuring active and informed participation of Tribal communities particularly those directly affected.

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

KEY CONCERNS (Provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
and/or claimed as ancestral domain?				
C. Identification of Special Requirements Will the project activities include:				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Scheduled Tribes?				

RISK CLASSIFICATION MATRIX

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

The detailed methodology for risk assessment has been provided in RPF document.

ANNEXURE IV - IPDP Budget

SI No	Budget head / sub-head	Assumptions (unit cost + basis; no totals in assumptions)	Responsible entity	Units	Quantity	Cost per Sub-Project (₹)	Total for 23 projects (₹)
1.	FPIC approach paper (common)	1 common FPIC approach note applicable across all Sub-Projects (step-by-step FPIC process, roles, meeting templates, disclosure formats, documentation checklist). Budgeted as a standard reusable note.	Independent Consultant	Sub-Project	1	10,000	2,30,000 ⁸
2.	FPIC consultations (participant cost)	4 rounds/Sub-Project; 50 participants/round; participant support @ ₹100/person to cover refreshments/basic participation costs only (venue/logistics handled separately).	Independent Consultant /PIU Support	Participant	200	20,000	4,60,000
3.	Information disclosure	Sub-Project-wise disclosure package: translation into local language + printing of notices/handouts + placement at community locations (village office/community hall) using standard templates.	Independent Consultant / DPR Consultant / PIU Support	Sub-Project	1	30,000	6,90,000
4.	Facilitation	For each FPIC meeting: Facilitation Lead ₹25,000 +	Independent	Meeting	4	1,60,000	36,80,000

SI No	Budget head / sub-head	Assumptions (unit cost + basis; no totals in assumptions)	Responsible entity	Units	Quantity	Cost per Sub-Project (₹)	Total for 23 projects (₹)
	support (Lead + Translator only)	Translator ₹15,000. Includes meeting preparation, facilitation, translation during meeting, and immediate post-meeting documentation support.	Consultant / DPR Consultant / PIU Support				
5.	Travel (field movement)	Vehicle hire + fuel + driver + local movement for FPIC meetings and follow-ups; covers field visits linked to disclosure and documentation.	Independent Consultant / DPR Consultant	Sub-Project	1	2,00,000	46,00,000
6.	Community hall (venue)	Community hall rental @ ₹5,000 per meeting.	Independent Consultant / DPR Consultant / PIU Support	Meeting	4	20,000	4,60,000
7.	Power backup + basic equipment	Power backup/basic equipment @ ₹5,000 per meeting (e.g., small generator/backup, PA/basic setup, stationery for the meeting).	Independent Consultant / DPR Consultant/	Meeting	4	20,000	4,60,000

SI No	Budget head / sub-head	Assumptions (unit cost + basis; no totals in assumptions)	Responsible entity	Units	Quantity	Cost per Sub-Project (₹)	Total for 23 projects (₹)
8.	FPIC documentation	Sub-Project-wise documentation pack: ₹10,000/Sub-Project for MoM, attendance, photo/video, filing + ₹5,000/Sub-Project share for consolidated compilation/reporting (indexing, annexures, standard formatting).	Independent Consultant	Sub-Project	1	15,000	3,45,000
9.	Capacity building - training materials	Common modules/handouts + translation + printing (checklists, GRM note, FPIC do's/don'ts). Budgeted at ₹5,000/Sub-Project as standard distribution material.	Independent Consultant / DPR Consultant/ PMC/ CSC	Sub-Project	1	5,000	1,15,000
10.	IPP implementation (provision)	Minimal provision per Sub-Project for micro-measures emerging from FPIC outcomes (small inclusion/support actions)	Independent Consultant / DPR Consultant / PMC/ CSC	Sub-Project	1	5,00,000	1,15,00,000
11.	Monitoring &	Quarterly PIU travel: 4 trips/Sub-Project/year @	PMU/ PIU/	Sub-Project	1	1,20,000	27,60,000

SI No	Budget head / sub-head	Assumptions (unit cost + basis; no totals in assumptions)	Responsible entity	Units	Quantity	Cost per Sub-Project (₹)	Total for 23 projects (₹)
	Evaluation	₹20,000/trip to enable field verification, compliance checks, and closure documentation; includes basic reporting.	PMC				
12.	Sub-Total					11,00,000	2,53,00,000
	Contingency (10%)	Fixed at 10% of the per-Sub-Project subtotal (excluding contingency) to cover additional follow-ups, extra translation/printing, weather delays, and unplanned stakeholder meetings.	PMU/PIU	%	10%	1,10,000	25,30,000
	GRAND TOTAL					12,10,000	2,78,30,000

Note: The cost of SI No 1 to 8 shall be borne by the Independent Consultants as part of their Contract Agreement.