



## Social Impact Assessment on Additional Land Acquisition for the Setting up of the Meghalaya State Zoo at Umtrew Village, Ri-Bhoi District

October, 2019



**Meghalaya Institute of Governance**  
C/o Meghalaya State Housing Cooperative Society Ltd. Campus  
Shillong- 793003, Meghalaya

## **ABOUT MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE**

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance was created as one of the institutional support mechanisms of the Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA) with a vision to explore, share and promote good governance in the state by assisting the government, the private sector and communities in putting good governance into practice for the well-being of citizens and society with special emphasis on traditional institutions, cultural organisations and village heads. In exercise of powers conferred by the Sub Section (1) of Section 4 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency, Rehabilitation And Resettlement Act, 2013 (No. 30 of 2013), the Government of Meghalaya had notified the Meghalaya Institute of Governance as the State Social Impact Assessment Unit for carrying out Social Impact Assessment Study.

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance was notified to conduct a Social Impact Assessment Study on land acquisition for the purpose of setting up the Meghalaya State Zoo at Umtrew Village, Ri Bhoi vide Notification No. RDA. 56/2017/40 dated 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2019. The objective of the study is to prepare a complete inventory of structures, affected families and persons and to identify social impacts.

## **Declaration**

This final SIA and SIMP report is based on the information made available by the land owner, and occupants of the land along with the Headman and Members of the Village Executive Committee of Umtrew Village, Ri Bhoi District.

Maps and project details for conduction of the assessment were provided by the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Ri Bhoi District. The outcome of the Public Hearing on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan is realised in this final submitted report.

Director,  
Meghalaya Institute of Governance,  
Shillong.

Publication year: October, 2019



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## Abbreviations

C&RD	-	Community and Rural Development
CCF	-	Chief Conservator of Forests
CPR	-	Common Property Resource
DFO	-	Divisional Forest Officer
DPR	-	Detailed Project Report
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
HH	-	Households
IUCN	-	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KII	-	Key Informant Interview
MIG	-	Meghalaya Institute of Governance
PAF	-	Project Affected Family
RFCTLARR	-	Right to Fair Compensation Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
SIAU	-	Social Impact Assessment Unit
SIMP	-	Social Impact Management Plan

## Executive Summary

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The Meghalaya Institute of Governance was assigned the task of conducting a Social Impact Assessment study on the proposed additional land acquisition for construction of State Zoo at Umtrew village, Ri-Bhoi District, Meghalaya. The area to be acquired measures about 7.9011822171 acres (approx.) belonging to only one landowner. The objective of this study is to identify the likely impacts which may be incurred from the proposed project and the formulation of a mitigation strategy for any negative impacts.

The objective of this project, i.e. the Meghalaya State Zoo, will add to conservation efforts, protection and propagation of the rich floral and faunal species of the state. It will also act as a repository of conservation knowledge which will become a starting point for disbursement of this knowledge for generations to come.

The SIA Unit of Meghalaya Institute of Governance had conducted extensive field surveys in the area proposed to be acquired, along with conducting stake holder consultations with the village dorbar, the land owner and the community members of Umtrew village who are likely to be impacted directly and indirectly. From these interactions it was found that most of the area to be acquired is forested area covering three –fourths of the land to be acquired; while one fourth of the land is used for paddy cultivation and horticulture farming. About two acres (more or less) of the land is utilised for agricultural purposes by a single land user. There are three springs which are used for irrigating agricultural land and for household domestic purposes.

On interacting with the village Dorbar it was found that the area proposed to be acquired borders the villages of Mawkhan, and Mawpdeng. The Headman, who was consulted, stated that the community members have no objection to the proposed project, as the construction of a zoo will create employment opportunities for the local people. From the Focus Group Discussion it was found that the participant's perception on the additional land acquisition for construction of State Zoo at Umtrew village is a positive initiative as the Zoo will serve its purpose of animal conservation; provide an opportunity for their village to find a spot on the tourist map of the state and create employment opportunities.

The Public Hearing for the additional land acquisition for construction of State Zoo was held on the 4<sup>th</sup> of October 2019 at Umtrew village, Ri-Bhoi District. The Hearing was chaired by Shri. ABS Swer, Director, Meghalaya Institute of Governance in the presence of Shri. P.R Marak, CCF (Wildlife) Meghalaya, Shri. I.A.G Mathuram, DFO Khasi Hills Wildlife Division, Shillong, Shri. B. J. Kharshandi ADC Nongpoh along with the Headman and village members

from Umtrew village. The community members of Umtrew village said that they had no objection to the proposed additional land acquisition for construction of State Zoo in the village, however the Assistant Headman was concerned about the water sources and the water sharing between the zoo and the village and wanted assurance that water should reach the village members' houses or at least to a common area. He also said, that the road leading to the zoo should be maintained as it is, or should be developed further.

The SIMP associated with this project includes the payment for the land to the land owner under Schedule 1 of the Act and proper rehabilitation of the land user. Employment to the land user as well as suitable/qualified candidates may be provided. Environmental measures as stated in the SIMP include the protection of water sources and compensatory afforestation. This also includes the protection of the long-term ecological security of the area and includes awareness and education of conservation in the village and the surrounding areas. It was also recommended that there should be adherence to the agreement between the village Dorbar and the State Forest and Environment Dept. and to the Recognition of Zoo Rules 2009 with (Amendment) Rules, 2013.

The findings from the field survey and the Public Hearing held shows that there will be negligible negative impacts from the project. To press on this, the State Forest and Environment Department (Wildlife) has assured the stakeholders that all efforts shall be made to reduce/remove negative impacts and obstacles that may arise from the project. From the SIAU's findings there are no objections to the proposed land acquisition.



## Chapter 1: Introduction

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Meghalaya is rich in flora and fauna. It hosts a rich bird life. There are 659 species of birds, of which 34 species are globally threatened species. It has 12 species of turtles and tortoises, 26 species of lizards and 56 species of snakes. Most of the turtles and tortoises in Meghalaya are threatened with 5 species listed as 'Endangered', 1 species 'Near Threatened', 4 species 'Vulnerable' and 2 species 'Least Concerned' categories as per the IUCN Category 2014. The largest gecko, the Tokay Gecko Gekko is found in the state along with a rare lizard, the *Calotes maria*. It is extremely diverse in the number of amphibians, with 33 species of frogs. It has 152 species of fish, 223 species of land and fresh water molluscs. Two species of fresh water snails are endemic to Meghalaya (Threatened Faunal Species in Meghalaya, 2017). As per the Meghalaya Biodiversity Board in 2017, there are 3 amphibian species, 11 species of reptiles and 33 species of mammals that are threatened in the state (Threatened Fauna, 2017). It is imperative that action be taken to take up *ex-situ* conservation, to protect and preserve these species.

In conservation efforts, zoos serve a threefold purpose. They aid in endangered species conservation plans by solving the problem of worldwide decline in biodiversity. Zoos based captive breeding programs are used to assist with species restoration by placing individuals from captive populations into the wild to sustain the size and genetic variability of natural populations. These captive breeding programs could be adopted as a short term effort conservation option to conserve animal species with dwindling population. (Conde, Flessness, Colchero, Jones, & Scheuerlein, 2011). Finally, zoo education programs teach people about the need to conserve biodiversity. The field research and training programs used by zoos support the conservation programs (Mazur & Clark, 2001).

As zoos serve a major role in conservation of species, it is also important to note that there must be safeguards put in place to check issues that may arise. To this, there must also be efforts to reintroduce these species into the wild with veterinarian support because of the multiple ways diseases could be contracted. There are arguments which have arisen stating that species conservation efforts need a much more integrative conservation approach, such as interactive management among people, working in zoos, habitat conservation and residing in surrounding villages.

In the state of Meghalaya the diverse flora and faunal species have seen a decrease over the past decades. The disappearing wilderness<sup>1</sup>, human incursions and other causes have caused decline in animal species. It is important to maintain habitats for animals that are similar to their original habitations<sup>2</sup>. To add to this, as the Forest and Environment Dept. of the state only keeps

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<sup>1</sup> (Choudhury, 2003)

<sup>2</sup> (Syiem, 2018)

animal census of two species<sup>3</sup>, i.e. tigers and elephants, the zoos will help in gathering more information and data on other species in the state facing threat such as the Clouded Leopard, the rare water buffalo and floral species of orchids, pitcher plants and other species. In this line, the installation of the Meghalaya State Zoo, will act to conserve and to educate, a move most needed to maintain the floral and faunal species of the state.

### Project Location

The State Zoo is proposed to be set up at Umtrew Village, Ri Bhoi District and is about 22.7 km from the Shillong and about 36.4 km from the District Headquarters at Nongpoh. The land proposed to be acquired is additional land for the state zoo and measures 7.9011822171 acres (approx.).

The land to be acquired is a hill with dense forest where on the lower slopes agricultural activities are being practiced. There is only one land owner, Smt. M. Swer. The boundaries of the site are as follows:

East	:	Land of Forest & Environment Department
North	:	Land of Forest & Environment Department
West	:	Land of Shri A. Swer
South	:	Land of Forest & Environment Department

During the interaction with the village it was learnt that apart from the one land owner there is one land user. The land is agricultural land. On three sides it is surrounded by agricultural area, some of which has been acquired by the state government for setting up the State Zoo and on the other side it is bordered by one small stream. There are no structures present on the land.

*Figure 1 Area Already Acquired for the Installation of the State Zoo*

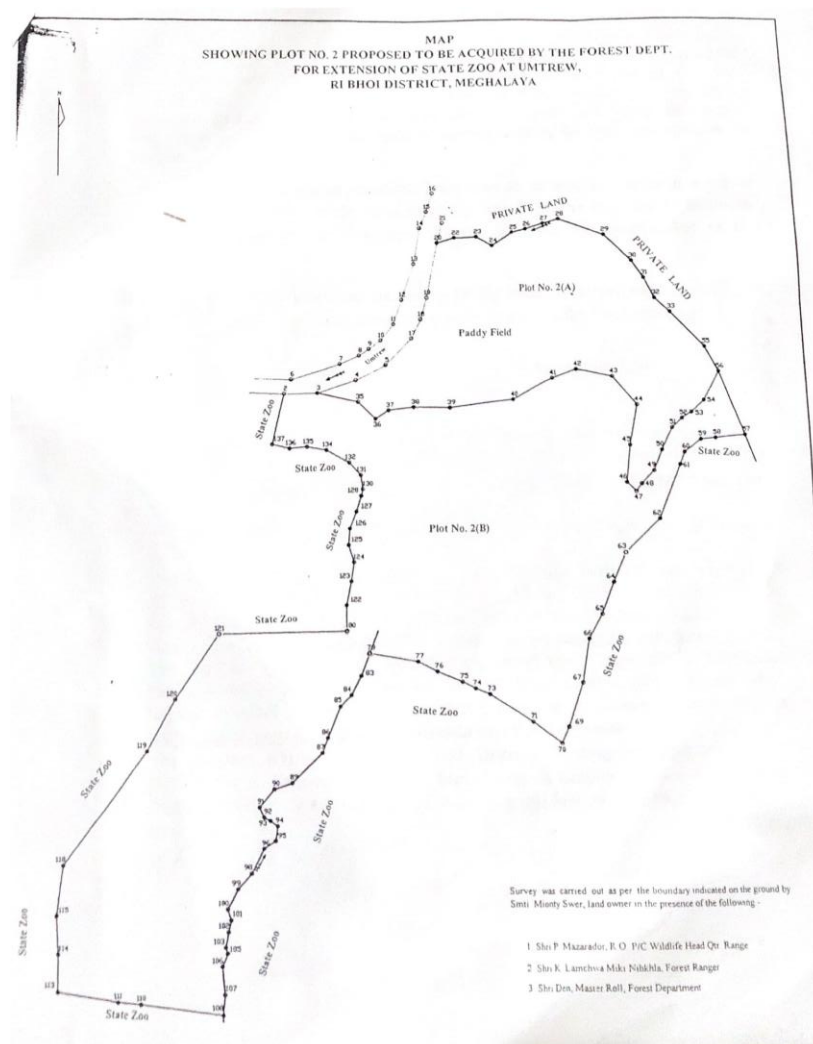


<sup>3</sup> (Animal Census of Major Species, n.d.)

## Objectives of the Project

- To establish the State Zoo<sup>4</sup>
- The objective is to provide conservation, breeding for endangered wild species and shelter to wild animals rescued from forests.<sup>5</sup>

*Figure 2 Map of Proposed Land Acquisition*



Source: Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Ri Bhoi District, Nongpoh

## Need for the Project

This zoo will be the first one in the state of Meghalaya. As one of the objectives of the zoo is to provide conservation, breeding for endangered wild species and as a shelter to wild animals rescued from forests, it is necessary to point out that biosphere reserves and national reserves already exist in the state. During the conduct of the SIA, the foundation stone for the

<sup>4</sup> (Unique species to find home in Meghalaya zoo - Theme park to come up at Umtriev i Ri Bhoi district at a cost of over Rs 8 crore, 08)

<sup>5</sup> (Lyngdoh, 18)

Meghalaya State Zoo was laid by the Chief Minister of Meghalaya Shri. Conrad Sangma on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2019. During this function, the Chief Minister said that the “zoo will be a place where the people, especially the children, will get a chance to see the wildlife of the state while learning to take care and respect these animals.”<sup>6</sup>

### Public Purpose of the Project

The purpose of the project is to provide conservation, breeding for wild species and to shelter animals rescued from forests. The objective of this project will add to conserving, protecting and propagating the rich floral and faunal species of the state. It will act as a repository of conservation knowledge, a starting point for disbursing this knowledge for the future generations.

### Alternative Project Site

As the major portion of land has already been acquired for the setting up of the Meghalaya State Zoo and this land to be acquired is additional land which lies adjacent to the major land, it is seen that there is no other alternative project site and that this land proposed to be acquired is most suited for the purpose of this project.

### Applicable legislation and policies

Development and infrastructure projects in the area are governed by a number of Acts, and Policies. The following applicable Acts and Notifications are enumerated below.

*Table 1 Applicable Acts/Rule/Policies*

No.	Acts/Rules/Policies	Relevance to the project.
1.	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	It extends to the whole of India and defines the PAFs, the compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement process.
2.	National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy	This policy covers all cases of involuntary displacement. It works on the principle of rehabilitation before displacement and if possible it should be land for land compensation. It also seeks Skill development support and preference in project jobs (one person per nuclear family), a Rehabilitation Grant in lieu of land/job, housing benefits to all affected families including the landless. The placement of an Ombudsman for Grievance Redressal.

<sup>6</sup> (Das, 2019)

3.	Meghalaya Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017	Extends to the whole state of Meghalaya elucidating the process of land acquisition in this Sixth Schedule state and sees that there will be updating of land records and the rehabilitation and resettlement process.
4.	National Zoo Policy, 1998	The Act describes the objectives; such as to ‘complement and strengthen the national efforts in conservation and strengthen the national efforts in conservation of the rich biodiversity of the country.’ Methods of acquisition, housing of animals, and upkeep of the zoo, which is pertinent to this land acquisition are also mentioned in this Policy. The Policy also outlines other activities of the zoo such as education and outreach and extension activities. It also lists out the amenities that shall be provided to visitors like toilets, drinking water, shelters and first-aid facilities.
5.	The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 with The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006	<p>This is an Act to provide for the protection of wild animals, birds and plants, and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto with a view to ensure the ecological and environmental security of the country.</p> <p>It also creates a National Board for Wild Life to promote the conservation and development of wild life forests by framing policies and advising the Central and State Government to effectively control poaching and illegal trade of wild life and its products. It may make recommendations on the setting up of protected areas related to wildlife protection.</p> <p>It recommends that the State Government shall within a period of six months constitute a State Board for Wild Life to select and declare areas as protected, formulate a policy for protection and conservation of wildlife and specified plants.</p> <p>The Guidelines for establishment of new zoo under Section 38H (1A).</p>

6.	Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 with (Amendment) Rules, 2013	These Rules defines a “Stand-off-barrier”, i.e. a physical barrier set back from the outer edge of an enclosure barrier. This includes a perimeter wall of at least two meters in height from the ground level on both sides. It also states that there shall be no residential colony within the zoo premises. It also underlines the need for a “Rescue Centre”, an establishment for the long-term care of animals.
7.	National Wildlife Action Plan (2002-16)	This action plan seeks to protect the long-term ecological security of India, the national development agenda must recognize the imperative of identifying and protecting natural ecosystems from over-exploitation, contamination and degradation. Short term economic gains must not be permitted to undermine ecological security.
8.	The National Tribal Policy 2006	Provides and environment for the preservation of the traditional and customary systems and regime of rights enjoyed by different Scheduled Tribes.
9.	Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1971	Regulates the transfer of land in Meghalaya for the protection of the Scheduled Tribes therein.
10.	The Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) (Amendment) Act, 1991	Seeks to ascertain whether the land sought to be transferred is for the purpose of implementing a scheme to promote the interest of the tribal in the field of education or industry.
11.	Meghalaya Protection of Catchment Areas Act 1992	Provides for the protection of catchment areas with a view to preserve water and to make provision for matter connected therewith.
12.	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974	Act provides for the prevention and control of water pollution and maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water, for the establishment, with a view to carry out purposes aforesaid.

13.	The KHADC (Protection and Promotion of Khasi Traditional Medicine) Act, 2011	Codifies and makes provisions for the protection and promotion of Khasi traditional medicine.
14.	The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006	Provides for recognition of forest rights to Scheduled Tribes in occupation of the forest land prior to other traditional forest dwellers who are in occupation of the forest land for at least 3 generations i.e. 75 years, up to maximum of 4 hectares. These rights are heritable but not alienable or transferable.
15.	Joint Forest Management Guidelines 1990 and 2002	Framework for creating massive people's movement through involvement of village committees for the protection, regeneration and development of degraded forest lands.

## Chapter 2: Research Methodology

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The SIA process places emphasis on stakeholder participation in the development of research strategies. Views on issues affecting the future sustainability of impacted communities have been sought, as well as operative suggestions for leveraging the positive benefits from the road widening project. Baseline assessment and consultation findings have been reflected in the SIMP to promote transparency.

The SIAU is comprised of:

- |                            |   |                                |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| • Kum. Naphisha Kharkongor | - | Programme Associate (Research) |
| • Kum. Beautiqueen Shylla  | - | Programme Associate (Research) |
| • Shri. Spainlang Lyngdoh  | - | Programme Associate            |
| • Smt. Biloris Malngiang   | - | Programme Associate            |

### Purpose of Social Impact Assessment

The Social Impact Assessment process began as part of the new land acquisition act called the Right to Fair Compensation, Transparency in Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 of the Government of India, under Section 2 of the aforementioned Act. It is a people friendly, Rights-Based Approach to development that considers possible impacts from the loss of land (to be acquired); impacts to the community wellbeing, livelihood, security, sentiments of the people; impacts to the institutions present near the project site that the implementation of the proposed government project might bring about; not just from an environmental point of view but from the socio-institutional point of view.

Prior to this, land acquisition was at the behest of the requiring department. It was based on the idea of “eminent domain”, which refers to the power of the government to take private land for public use. This concept has always been recognized as an essential attribute of sovereignty as it connotes the legal capacity of the state to take private property of individuals for public purpose. However, eminent domain ignored that land acquisition for any project may also cause certain difficulties to peoples’ livelihoods, activities, social and political structure and the environment. Land acquisition was completed without considering whether the acquisition of the land would be detrimental to the people who resided on or who used the land for economic gain or whether it would have adverse impacts on common property resources (CPR). Thus on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014 the President of India promulgated an ordinance with the official mandate to “meet the twin objectives of farmer welfare along with expeditiously meeting the strategic and development needs of the country.”



As per the Act the State or Union government can acquire land, provided it shows the “public purpose” of the project. Public purpose includes projects related for strategic purposes such as those related to the armed forces, national security; infrastructure projects; projects for project affected families (PAF); projects which provide housing for low income groups; projects for residential purpose of the poor or landless and those displaced by natural calamities or other reasons. The underlying clause in this Act was that land acquisition could only occur if 70% of the population to be affected *consent* to the land acquisition in case of land acquired for private companies or for Public Sector Undertakings (PSU).

The new land acquisition Act warrants the carrying out of a social impact assessment<sup>7</sup> study to determine whether the land acquisition would be beneficial or detrimental to the community which is a stakeholder. Rigorous field level data collection exercises were conducted for this purpose. They begin with a preliminary site visit to assess the project site and help in preparing a detailed terms of reference (TOR) for the project. The next step, with the help of the acquiring body, is to meet with direct stakeholders such as village Dorbar members as well as the land owners, residents of the village who would be indirectly affected by the land acquisition, but directly affected by the proposed project. The final step is to hold a public meeting bringing together, the district authority, the village authority, the land owners and the village residents to air out any further grievances or thoughts on the proposed land acquisition.

## Rationale of the study

The purpose of the social impact assessment is to analyze impacts and manage the intended and un-intended social consequences which may be both positive and negative and also any social change that may arise due to this project. The primary purpose is to bring about a more sustainable and equitable environment.

## Sampling method

The researchers used purposive and snowball sampling. The landowner was contacted, as per information received from the Revenue Branch of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Ri Bhoi District. The land user was identified after consultation with the land owner.

## Data Collection Methods

Secondary data was collected through a literature review of books, articles, reports and census data which are relevant to the study. Based on this literature review, the SIAU was able to obtain an insight on the background of the project and allowed for group identification and formulation of questionnaires. This was done so as to:

1. Understand the issues and opportunities from the concerned project. To do this it:

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<sup>7</sup> Section 2 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the Meghalaya Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2017 under Chapter II Section 3

- a. Identifies all stakeholders in the project starting from the land owners, land users, local grassroots governance bodies and create a social profile of them.
  - b. After the stakeholders have been identified, they are consulted to identify impacts, needs and opportunities from the project.
2. The SIAU seeks to identify the likely impacts and benefits. This includes the identification of impacts and analysis of the significance of the impacts and benefits, the assessment of community investment opportunities.

To conduct this study the SIAU undertook primary data collection. Data was collected through structured questionnaires. Key Informant Interviews (KII) was held with village Headmen and members of the village Dorbars' executive committee. It spoke to community leaders like the representatives of Raids. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and KIIs were held with the landowners and the land users.

### Schedule of consultations

The Social Impact Assessment Unit conducted a number of Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions with the Village Dorbar and then with the land owners and some land users on different days. The dates of consultation are shown below.

*Table 2 Date of Field Visits*

<b>Field Visit Type</b>	<b>Date of Visit</b>
Reconnaissance	27.06.2019
KII with TI	27.06.2019
KII with landowner	27.06.2019
KII with land user	14.08.2019
FGD with village residents	17.08.2019
Public Hearing	04.10.2019

### Data Analysis

Data obtained during the field work for this SIA project was categorically arranged and interpreted. Qualitative data was interpreted to bring out a proper understanding of the impacts of the project and to help design mitigation measures for the project.

## Chapter 3: Field Survey and Consultations

### Profile of Affected Village

Umtrew village falls under the administration of Umsning C&RD Block in Ri-Bhoi District. The village is about 36.4 km from the district headquarter i.e. Nongpoh. The village has four localities i.e. Dongpdeng, Umlaren, Dongsohphan and Dongkhlaw. The total land proposed to be acquired belongs to one land owner Smt. M. Swer and measures 7.9011822171 acres. The land proposed to be acquired includes a paddy field and agricultural land and forested area.

*Table 3: Availability and anticipated impact on community infrastructure and public services at Umtrew*

Sl.no	Infrastructure/ public service	Unit	Remarks on likely impacts
1.	Educational Institutions	3	No
2.	Anganwadi center	1	No
3.	Self-help groups	NA	-
4.	Public Distribution Centre	1	No
5.	Public Health Centre/ Community health Centre/ Urban Health Centre	1	No
6.	Community Hall	1	No
7.	Library	NA	-
8.	Youth clubs	NA	-
9.	Religious institution	4	No
10.	Accessibility to PHE water	A	No
11.	Accessibility to community well	1	Yes
12.	Road (Black top and Kutcha)	8	Yes
13.	Transportation	A	No
14.	Community Forests	A	-
15.	Cremation/burial ground	2	No
16.	Playgrounds	1	No
17.	Market	NA	-
18.	NGOs	NA	
19.	Bank	NA	
20.	Bus Shed	2	No
21.	Others	NA	

Source: Field survey conducted by SIA team

Note: A= Available; NA= Not Available

The table above was determined during the consultation with the Headman of Umtrew village. It shows the availability and anticipated impact of infrastructure and services at Umtrew. It can be drawn out that the proposed land acquisition for construction of State Zoo at Umtrew

village will not have negative impact on the infrastructure and public services at Umtrew except it is expected that internal roads will improve with the coming of the project.

## Consultations

### Key Informant Interview with Village Authority

A consultation with the Headman and the Assistant Secretary of Umtrew village was held on the 27<sup>th</sup> June 2019 on the proposed acquisition of additional land for the installation of the Meghalaya State Zoo at Umtrew village. During the meeting with the Headman it was learnt that the area proposed to be acquired borders the villages of Mawkhan and Mawpdeng. The Headman said that Umtrew village has no objections to the project. He also stated that the coming of this project will be a blessing to the village as it will create employment opportunities for the village.

*Figure 3 Consultation with Village Headman*



He explained that no structures will be damaged by the project. There is an internal village road which leads to the site, this road will be affected but the Headman sees positive outcomes from this as the road presently is a dirt road.

There is one stream which runs parallel to the paddy field. On this, there is an **embankment/levee ban to protect from flood** near the stream. This stream feeds water to the paddy fields along the stream. Water from this stream is used for irrigation and at times for domestic consumption too. He also said that there are three water sources in this land to be acquired which supply water to Dongpdeng and Umlaren localities of Umtrew village which will be impacted from this land acquisition. This will affect the Umtrew village as the residence of



these two localities which number a little fewer than one hundred households depend on it for water. There is also one stream known as the Umtrew River which will be affected from this land acquisition as it is adjacent to this land. Improper disposal of soil may affect the stream as a whole and it will create a big problem for the village as the community used this stream for bathing, washing and also for irrigation. He also stated that cleanliness needs to be maintained in the zoo so that it won't affect the environment and the adjacent area. Proper waste management during the operation period of the zoo should be adopted.

*Figure 4 Area Proposed to be acquired*



## Consultation with the Land Owner

*Table 4: Consultation with the Land Owner*

Sl.no	Description of Land Owner/ Land user	
1.	Name of Land Owners	Mrs. Mionty Swer
2.	Gender	Female
3.	Age of Respondent	72 years
4.	Occupation of Respondent	Retired government servant
5.	Educational Level	Class X
6.	Total Household Income per	Rs. 80,000/- p.a.

	annum			
7.	Community of the Respondent	Scheduled Tribe		
8.	Religion of the respondent	Christian		
9.	Total family/ HHs size	4		
	<b>Description of Family Members (FM)</b>	<b>FM1</b>	<b>FM2</b>	<b>FM3</b>
	a. Relationship	Son	Daughter	Daughter
	b. Sex	M	F	F
	c. Age	42	40	38
	d. Main occupation	Business	Employed	Employed
	e. Marital status	Yes	No	No
	f. Differently Abled Person (Y/N)	No	No	No
10.	Land user, if any?	Yes, one land user using about 2 acres (more or less) of the land for agricultural purposes throughout the year without paying rent, but only giving a share of the crops produced on the land.		
11.	Description of land	The proposed land to be acquired is mainly a forest covered area with one fourth of the land being used for paddy cultivation and vegetable farming. There are 3 springs used for irrigating the agricultural land and for household domestic purposes.		
12.	Availability of alternative land	Nil		

### Assessment of natural resources on the proposed land

The proposed land to be acquired is mainly a forest covered area having large number of indigenous matured trees, timber and horticultural trees. About 2 acres more or less, of the proposed land is used for agricultural purposes, i.e. paddy cultivation and seasonal vegetable farming which is used for self-consumption by the land owner and land user.

There are 3 springs in the proposed land which are used for irrigation purposes and also used by individual household to collect water for domestic purposes by using PVC pipes connections.

### Assessment on infrastructural facilities on the proposed land:

There are no infrastructural facilities like check dam, footpath, black topped roads, electric post, water tank, drains, RCC irrigation canal, storage shed, animal shed, toilet, boundary wall, community well, water platform, etc. on the land proposed to be acquired. There is however one embankment which acts as the boundary line between Smt. M. Swer's land with others.

### Assessment on religious, cultural or historical site on the proposed land to be acquired:

There are no religious and cultural sites in the proposed land to be acquired.

#### Likely impact on the income and livelihood:

There is no income generation from the proposed land to be acquired. At present, the agricultural land is used for self- consumption and sustenance. However after the acquisition, chances are there where the land owner and land user will have to purchase rice and vegetables from the market which may affect their household income.

Earlier timber was sold to generate additional income for the household. However, after the proposed acquisition the timber trees were never cut and this has increased timber theft in the area. It was suggested that the acquisition will prevent timber theft in the area.

#### Likely impact on the usage of land:

The land user will be affected from the acquisition as he will no longer be able to cultivate the land. However, he has additional source of income as a daily wage labourer.

The individual household using the water sources (streams) may be affected if there is a discontinuation on the free use of water resources for irrigation and domestic purposes.

#### Likely positive impact from the proposed land acquisition:

- The acquisition will preserve and conserve the biodiversity as well as protect the existing local flora and fauna of the area.
- This acquisition will ensure that the local people will not have to travel to nearby states to visit zoo as the State will have its very own zoo.
- This initiative will also provide employment to the local youth.

#### Likely negative impact from the proposed land acquisition:

- The farmer will be deprived of using the land.
- Delay in implementation of the project, will be loss for the land owner and land user as they will not be able to utilise the land as per their needs.
- Fear of damming or reduction in water flow after the acquisition which may affect the irrigated land nearby.

#### Aspiration from the proposed project:

- Ensure that full and fair compensation is made on time.
- Request to issue prior notice for cultivation of agricultural land.
- Request for proper fencing of the area to improve safety and security of the area.



Figure 5 Consultation with Land Owner



### Key Informant Interview with Land User

A KII was conducted with Shri. Synsharbha Kharkrang, the land user on 14<sup>th</sup> August 2019 at the Community Hall of Umtrew village. Shri Kharkrang is an ST agriculturalist who cultivates on the land of Smt. M. Swer. He is landless and has only rented agricultural land to use. At times he supplements his income by taking on jobs as a daily wage worker. There are 5 members in his household, including his spouse and 3 children. There are no elderly persons residing with him, there is one minor child in his household. Apart from this land Shri Kharkrang also cultivates on an adjoining plot belonging to Shri. A. Swer and resides on rented land belonging to Smt. Wahlang.

Table 5 Overall Land Assessment

Name of occupant	Ownership	Type of Land	Size of Cultivation Area	Agricultural Products from Land	Income generated from Land pa
S. Kharkrang	Land user	Agricultural	More than one acre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paddy</li> <li>• Seasonal vegetables</li> </ul>	Rupees 10,000

Shri Kharkrang cultivates paddy during the *kharif* season and vegetables during the *rabi* season. From this paddy field, he is able to cultivate about 15 bags of paddy per year. He is able to use the paddy for self-consumption, and gives some of it (1 quintal of rice) to the land owner as rent. From the seasonal vegetables, he gets about Rs. 10,000 per annum from their sale. From the other paddy field, he gets only 2-3 sacks of paddy in a year. Hence the land to be acquired, gives more paddy to the land user.

There are no residential/commercial structures on the land. There are no sheds on the land. Shri Kharkrang had constructed irrigation canals to the paddy fields. These irrigation canals



need annual maintenance. There is also one check dam that was made by the land user. There are three springs on the land and these springs supply water to two localities of Umtrew village, i.e. Umlaren and Dongpdeng. There are a number of supply lines that carry this water to the localities. The Umtrew Stream flows on the edge of the area to be acquired and has been embanked. There are a number of timber trees on the proposed land to be acquired.

*Figure 6 KII with land user*



For the land user, Shri S. Kharkrang, the loss of this land will impact him more as he depends more on the paddy field for self-sustenance. It also gives him some monetary benefit from the sale of the vegetable produce. His entire family is dependent on this land. As the land user has alternative land to cultivate on, the loss of this land may not be as detrimental to his livelihood. It will however greatly reduce his production of agricultural products, thus, affecting his food security.

Shri. S. Kharkrang, wishes that once the zoo is operational, he may be able to get some employment for himself or for one of his household members.

### Focus Group Discussion with Village Members

The Focus Group Discussion with some representatives of the Umtrew village was held on 17<sup>th</sup> August 2019 at the old Umtrew Community Hall. A total of 41 members participated in the FGD. The FGD was conducted by a member of the SIAU who posed questions relating to the acquisition of the land, land use, access to land and also relating to concerns and aspirations from the setting up of the zoo as a whole.

The members present said that one man alone uses the land of Smt. M. Swer to cultivate on. They do however collect firewood from the surrounding wooded area. Also, there are three water sources on the land which is used by two localities in the village. It came to notice on that day, that an agreement had been signed between the Village Dorbar and the Forest Dept. Govt. of Meghalaya with clauses and riders for the protection of the village and the community against any adverse effects<sup>8</sup>.

One village member suggested that an agreement be signed with the requiring department, the contractor and the village to replace all lost or damaged assets in the village during the construction phase of the project.

*Figure 7 Focus Group Discussion with village members at Umtrew Village*



With regards to the water sources on and near the land to be acquired, the main concerns of the village members, was the loss of access to the three springs on the land. As the proposed project is on a higher slope a village member said that there will definitely be run off from the

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<sup>8</sup> See Annexure 2

zoo, and if no care is taken to prevent this, the zoo authority would have to take responsibility for the ensuing issues. There is also concern that during the construction and the operation phase of the project, the Umtrew Stream would be polluted from the dumping of soil and construction waste, and also from the run off of animal and plant waste. They fear that this would cause diseases and would make the water unusable for day-to-day use. It was mentioned that in the agreement mentioned above, there was a decision to install a filter near the Umtrew Stream to collect all the waste from the zoo.

The village members gathered at the FGD all agreed that the zoo will serve its purpose of animal conservation but there is a concern that the zoo animals will enter into the habitation area of the village. Hence, they requested that there be a buffer area of considerable distance from the habitation area and the animal enclosures.

With regards to employment, the members of the village said, an agreement was in place to see to the provision of jobs to able members of the village. Apart from this, the village members said that even during the construction phase of the zoo, village members should be given consideration as construction workers. The gathering also pointed out, that a shopping complex should be constructed, if possible, so that women folk of the village can set up small shops to cater to the tourists coming there.

They said that the zoo's infrastructure must include proper parking areas for tourist vehicles and also proper toilets for them. These toilets should be installed all over the villages as they point out that some tourist vehicles would have to park outside of the designated parking area, and the drivers of these vehicles may dirty the environment, if there is no proper facility available. On that line too, the members gathered there said that the maintenance of the cleanliness of the village was of the utmost importance. The growth in tourism may increase people littering and hence they suggested that a committee be formed to see to the upkeep of the village and requested that a government department give them assistance.

The village members see the coming of a zoo as an opportunity for their village to find a spot on the tourist map of the state. But, they request for assistance so that the village members themselves can benefit from this. Prior information on types of jobs available would help them to prepare their youth for the job and to receive training as per the job profile.

## Chapter 4: Anticipated Impacts

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The following are the anticipated impacts from the additional land acquisition at Umtrew Village for setting up the State Zoo.

### Impacts on Land Use and Access

The proposed land acquisition will affect the use and access of land of the land user. The land user will no longer have access to the land, once the construction phase of the project begins.

### Impact on Income, Economic Dependency or Vulnerability

The proposed land to be acquired is mostly agricultural land and the loss of this land will be detrimental to the land user. The land user gets about Rupees Ten Thousand per year from the sale of the vegetables grown on this land.

### Impact on food security

As the land user obtains most of the paddy he uses from this land (approximately 15 sacks) the loss of this land would greatly affect the food security of the land user.

### Impact on Structures

There will be no impact on permanent structures from this land acquisition. However the irrigation canals to the paddy fields that were constructed by the land user will be affected.

### Impact on Standard of Living

There is some concern that the standard of living for the land user will decline from the inability to use this land.

### Impact on Natural Resources

Once the land has been acquired, the community will not be able to collect firewood from the land any longer. Though, firewood would be available in other forested areas, the time spent collecting them would increase as the new site would be further away.

The trees on the land would be impacted during construction phase. However, as it is a zoo, there is an expectation that the green cover would remain. The water sources present on the land and near it too would be affected during the construction period. However, with proper



preventive measures, these water sources may be protected. The springs especially would need to be protected as they might change the spring's discharge or resurgence<sup>9</sup>.

*Figure 8 Stream with Embankment*



### Impact on Existing Institutions

There will be no impact on existing institutions.

### Impact on Electrical and Water Supply, Roads, Sanitation and Waste Management System.

There may be some positive impact on the internal road of Umtrew village as a better approach road to the zoo would have to be constructed. The water supply to the two localities of the village may be detrimentally affected if precautions are not put in place before the land acquisition. If during the operational phase of the project no precautions are taken for waste management then the village may face the problem of waste. Waste collections and techniques to recycle and manage the waste should be taught to the people.

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<sup>9</sup> (India Water Portal, 2019)

## Impact on Health

As per the consultation with the community members, there is a fear that a lot of animal waste will contaminate the water of Umtrew Stream and thus bring about diseases as the water from this stream is used by most of the residents of the village. It may be added that the run off from this stream will not only affect the Umtrew village but other villages downstream as well.

## Environmental Degradation

As this project aims at conservation of animal species there is potential that it will positively affect the faunal species of the state. While at the same time there is fear that the introduction of exotic species in the zoo will be harmful to the indigenous species of the area.

*Table 6 Analysis of Social Impact of Proposed Additional Land Acquisition for State Zoo*

	Type of Impact	
	Negative	Positive
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of agricultural land and self-sustainability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of income for the land user</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible increase in income from economic activities related to the coming up of the zoo, such as tea stalls, etc.</li> </ul>
Trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of some trees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As this is a zoo, there will not be haphazard tree felling. It is expected that a sizable space will be left with considerable tree cover.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Umtrew Stream may become polluted during the construction period.</li> <li>The springs on the land may become polluted during the construction period.</li> <li>The spring waters may be completely lost during the construction period.</li> <li>The Umtrew Stream may become polluted from the animal waste runoff during the operation period of the zoo.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>

Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no permanent structures that will be affected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
Electricity supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There may be better electric supply.</li> <li>There may be street lights installed which will make the surrounding areas safer.</li> </ul>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animal waste run off into the Umtrew Stream may affect the health of people who use this stream</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation of animals, must not come at the price of disrupting other indigenous species in the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation and protection of endangered/vulnerable species</li> </ul>
Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of internal roads that lead to the zoo.</li> </ul>
Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment opportunities</li> </ul>

## Chapter 5: Public Hearing

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The Public Hearing, on the proposed additional land acquisition at Umtrew Village for the setting up of the state zoo, was held on 4<sup>th</sup> October 2019 at the Umtrew LP School. In attendance were the members of the Village Dorbar, officials from the State Forests and Environment Department, officials from the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Ri Bhoi District, Nongpoh, the land owner and residents of the village of Umtrew. The Public Hearing was chaired by Shri. Aiban Swer, Director, MIG. In total there were about 119 people in attendance.

The summary of the proceedings of the Public Hearing are as follows:

**Rangbah Shnong** – Welcomed all present at the Public Hearing

**Aiban Swer** - Gave an introduction to the project and explained the process of conducting a social impact assessment study and the procedures employed by the team.

*Figure 9 Public Hearing at Umtrew Village on 04.10.19*



**SIAU** - Presented the draft social impact assessment report along with the findings and the SIMP.



**Aiban Swer**

- Reiterated that it is very important to maintain the cleanliness and the water sources in the village.

**P. R. Marak, IFS**

- Said that he was very happy to hear that the state zoo would come up in the village. Maximum economic benefit will come to the village from this project. The land, about 200 acres was given by the community. He told those present that the foundation stone had already been laid down by the Chief Minister and it is expected that the construction of the zoo will be completed in three years' time. He assured those present that a proper layout of the zoo has been planned which includes a full-fledged veterinary hospital and veterinary doctor to see that there are no epidemics which will affect the animal husbandry in the village. He further assured that there would be no disturbance to the residential areas of the village, that the water sources of the village also will not be affected and that the Department is waiting for the approval of the zoo layout from the Central Zoo Authority. Expert bodies have been consulted, he said to ensure that all negative problems are taken care of and a detailed study had been done and approved.

**Aiban Swer**

- Said that the zoo has been planned to meet the requirements of the Central Zoo Authority of India and wall carcasses will be taken care of properly by the zoos' veterinary hospital.

*Figure 10 Public Hearing at Umtrew Village on 04.10.19*



**B. J. Kharshandi, MCS**

- The ADC from the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Ri Bhoi District, Nongpoh, Revenue Branch was present. He explained in details the process of acquisition of land after the conduct of Public Hearing. After the public hearing a period of six months is given for the publication

and the formation of an Expert Group to examine the report in detail. If it is feasible, and no negative impact expected, then the DC will publish Section 11, which is a preliminary notification. Section 12 will follow for preliminary survey. Section 15 will be in place for hearing of objections. Resettlement and Rehabilitation is under Section 16, 17 and 18. Section 19 will declare that the land will be taken by the government for public purposes. Section 21 will put up a notice to take possession of the land. Finally Section 23 of the Act which is the final award will come into force.

***Aiban Swer***

- Shri. Aiban Swer at this pressed on the benefits of the RFCTLARR which also includes the addressing of public grievance in the area/village by the acquiring authority.

***Robin Markhap***

- Shri. Markhap, the advisor to the village, stated that benefits should accrue to the village giving the land for the zoo. These may be helpful, to construct a new Dorbar building as the present one is too small. He also said that as the school house is in a dilapidated condition, a new building needs to be constructed for this purpose. He also stressed on the need to have streetlights around the village. He said that it should be ensured that dead animal carcass should not be dumped into the water sources. He concludes by saying that the project will bring employment to the village members.

*Figure 11 Public Hearing at Umtrew*



***K.S. Lyngdoh***

- The Asst. Rangbah Shnong was concerned about the water sources and the water sharing between the zoo and the village and wanted assurance that water should reach the village members' houses or at least to a common area. He also said, that the road leading to the zoo should be maintained as it is, or should be developed further.

*Figure 12 Public Hearing at Umtrew Village*



***Dr. M. Swer***

- The daughter of the land owner said she was pleased with the land acquisition and said that the project would be a blessing to all.

The public hearing ended with the CCF (Wildlife) of the Forest and Environment Dept. assuring and allaying the worries of the public on water use and waste management.

## Social Impact Management Plan

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The following are the measures to reduce and alleviate any negative impacts that may arise from the additional land acquisition at Umtrew village for the construction of the Meghalaya State Zoo.

### *Resettlement Measures*

- i. As per Section 8 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 the Rehabilitation Commissioner shall publish the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme by affixing it in conspicuous places in the affected areas.
- ii. As per Section 101 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 when any land acquired under the Act remains unutilised for a period of five years, it shall be returned to the legal owners or the legal heirs.
- iii. As per Section 41 (6) as the land shall be acquired from a Scheduled Tribe family, one-third of the compensation amount due should be paid to the affected family as first instalment.
- iv. There are no families that shall need to be resettled from this project.

### *Rehabilitation Measures*

- i. Even though this is a tribal dominated area there is no need to put forth a Development Plan for Scheduled Tribe families as per Section 9 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 by the Requiring Body.
- ii. The land owners of the land may be compensated as per the First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. This may include the:
  - a. Market Value of land as determined under Section 26; factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in rural areas; the value of assets attached to the property; solatium, i.e. an award for inconvenience, loss or the like.
- iii. For all affected families the following is provided for as per the Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013:
  - a. Each affected family which is displaced shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to three thousand for a period of one year.
  - b. If any affected household is reduced to the status of a marginal farmer or landless, they shall be allotted a minimum one acre of land in the command area.
- iv. As per the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, support should be given for skill development and preference in project jobs. As Shri. Kharkrang is a landless agriculturalist housing benefits may be granted to him, under the same Policy.
- v. When jobs are created through the project, suitable training and skill development should be given so as to ensure employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages; or;

Vocational or skill training of the affected family members who have suitable educational qualifications.

- vi. Provide training and market linkage support to women through SHGs
- vii. Attempts should be made by the project proponent to reconstruct the community infrastructures, such as the embankments along the Umtrew Stream and the springs, most likely to be affected by the project.

### *Environmental Measures*

- i. Under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 Chapter 3 Section 3.1(i) compensatory afforestation must be made for the loss of all trees in the area.
- ii. To ensure that there is no loose earth that may cause landslides later.
- iii. Protection of the water sources at the project site so as to protect it from pollution during the construction period.
- iv. Efforts must be taken not only for the creation of adequate drinking supply but for the protection of the present water resources.<sup>10</sup>
- v. As water is important attempts should be taken for conservation. As the village too is dependent on the water sources, a pre-set water sharing agreement must be in place, so that both parties gain from the water sources present here.
- vi. To protect the long-term ecological security of the area, priority must be given to conservation. As such there should be conservation awareness and education given to people in the area and all surrounding villages<sup>1112</sup>.

### *Miscellaneous*

- i. Any disputes between the stakeholders regarding land ownership should be resolved first and made sure compensation is given to the legal owner.
- ii. To engage village residents who are suited for such work, during the construction period.
- iii. To install a Community Engagement Strategy which contains a list of key stakeholders and describes their interest in the project; actions, outcomes, mechanisms, to support a regular review of the effectiveness of the community engagement strategy. This would engage local grassroots bodies in the identification of suitable areas to dump soil, to monitor and supervise construction labourers engaged in the construction.
- iv. To ensure that there is cooperation between the village Dorbars and the construction company so as to create a sense of security among the people and avoid untoward incidents with construction labourers.
- v. To install a Dispute Resolution Mechanism.
- vi. The adherence to the Agreement signed between the Village Authority and the Forest and Environment Department, Government of Meghalaya.
- vii. The strict adherence to the Recognition of Zoo Rules 2009 with (Amendment) Rules 2013 so that a 'stand-off barrier' is installed to protect the animals inside the zoo from human intrusions and for the safety of human settlements close to it<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup> The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

<sup>11</sup> As per the National Wildlife Action Plan (2002-2016)

<sup>12</sup> As per National Zoo Policy, 1998

<sup>13</sup> Recognition of Zoo Rules 2009

### *Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee*

Section 45(1) of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 puts provision for the establishment of a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee when the area of land to be acquired is more than one hundred acres. As such it is desirable to constitute a similar body to see and review and monitor the progress of rehabilitation and resettlement once in a month till the process of rehabilitation and resettlement is completed. This Committee is also set up for the purposed of carrying the post-implementation social audits and grievance redress.



## Annexures

### Annexure 1. Notification to Conduct Public Hearing

**NOTIFICATION**  
**Under Section 4 (2) of RFCT Act, 2013.**

**Under Section 4 (2) of Right to Fair Compensation & Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.**

**No.RDA.56/2017/40,**

**Dated Shillong, the 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2019.**

WHEREAS, acquisition of land area measuring 31,974.95 Sqmtrs at Umtrew Village, in Ri-Bhoi District for the purpose of construction of State Zoo by Government of Meghalaya is/are proposed.

WHEREAS, a social impact assessment team including Meghalaya Institute of Governance (MIG) has been formed to consult, to survey and to take public hearing after publication of this Notification.

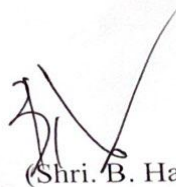
WHEREAS, the aforesaid team will fix and indicate the dates and venue for which all concerned will be requested to remain present with their claims/objections/suggestions, if any.

WHEREAS, the concerned land owner Smti. Mionty Swer and the Headman of Umtrew Village and the villagers may remain present for hearing for consent/approval for the project.

WHEREAS, the process must be completed and SIA report must be submitted along with the plan (SIMP) within six months as per the time specified as per RFCT-LARR Act, 2013.

WHEREAS, any attempt at coercion or threat against the process during the specified period will render the exercise null & void.

Now, therefore, if there is any requirement for information, anyone may contact the SIA Unit.



(Shri. B. Hajong, MCS)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya  
Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

**Annexure 2. Agreement between Umtrew Village and Forest & Environment Dept. Govt. of Meghalaya**

# **DURBAR SHNONG UMTREW**

RAID MAWBUH  
P. O. UMSNING  
RI-BHOI DISTRICT

Date 23-08-2000

Ha *Densinal forest*  
U District Officer (Forest)  
Meghalaya, Shillong with photo

Ka Dorbar shnong Umtrew ka pynpaw ia ka jingsngewpha bad pdiang ia ka jingthmu jong ka Sorkar lyngba ka Forest Deptt ban shna ia ka State Zoo hapoh u pud u sam jong ka shnong Umtrew, Ri-Bhoi District, Meghalaya. Kumjuh ruh ka dorbar jong ka shnong Umtrew ka buh ia kine ki jingdawa harum na ka sorkar ba kan leh bad burom ia ki rai jong ka dorbar shnong kaba long ka dorbar Blei na ka bynta ka suk ka sain, ka roi ka payha baroh ar-liang, khamtam ka imiang-sahlang jong ki paid nongshong-shnong ka shnong Umtrew.

## KI MAT JINGDAWA

1. Ba ka jingpyndonkam jong ka Forest Deptt na ka bynta ka State Zoo kan long tang hapoh u pud u sam bala siew dor, lait nangta kaba sah kan hap beit hapoh ka jingpeit hi jong ka Dorbar shnong Umtrew.
2. Ba ka Sorkar kan ai ka bhah kyrpang halor ka thungkam-thungjam ia ki kam kiba dei hapoh ki trai shnong Umtrew, bad kumjuh ruh ia ki nongshong-shnong jong ka Ri-Bhoi District.
3. Ha kaba iadei bad ki kam Contract, Supplier, dei ban ailad ia ki trai shnong lada don kiba lah ban trei ia kine ki kam.
4. Lada jia na kino-kino ki daw ba ka Forest Deptt kam lah ban pntrei ne pyndonkam ia katei kaka jaka kaba la siewdor na ka bynta ka State Zoo, ka Forest Deptt ka dei ban da ioh ia ka jingmynjur jong ka dorbar shnong Umtrew shuwa ba kan pyndonkam da kumwei pat ia katei ka juh ka jaka.
5. Ka dorbar ka kyntu ruh ia ka Forest Deptt ba kam dei ban pynjakhlia ia ka wah Umtrew ha kano kano ka rukom kaba iadei bad ka State Zoo, namar ioh ka lah ban ktah pat ia ka koit ka khiah ia ki nongshong-shnong kiba ju pyndonkam ia katei ka wah ha kiba bun ki liang kumjuh ruh kum shi bynta ban pynneh ia ka muriang

Uba burom ia phi

*24/8/2000*

*24/8*

*24/8*

Dorbar Shnong Umtrew



*(Sterly Diengdoh)*  
Rangbah Shnong  
Umtrew

P.T.O

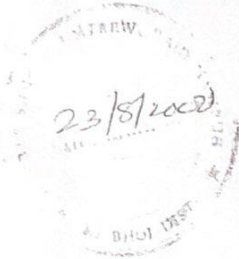


Copy to :

1. Mr E K Mawlong, MLA and Chief Minister, Govt of Meghalaya
2. Principal, Chief Conservator of Forest Deptt, Govt of Meghalaya
3. Deputy Commissioner, Ri-Bhoi District
4. Forest Minister, Govt of Meghalaya
5. RBYF, Umsning Circle
6. FKJGP, Umsning Circle

Dated, Umtrew  
the 23rd Aug 2000

(H) *K.S. Lyngdoh*  
Rangbah-Shnong  
Umtrew



(Sterly Diengdoh)  
Rangbah-Shnong  
Umtrew

### Annexure 3. Consultation with Headman and Land Owner at Umtrew Village

Consultation with the R/s Umtrew & Land Owners

Land Acquisition for Zoo Umtrew

Date: 27.06.19

Village: Umtrew

Sl.no	Name	Village/Designation	Signature
1.	Jain Mawlong	Headman	J. Mawlong
2.	Aizyoh Nongthoi	Assistant Secy.	A. Nongthoi
3.	Mrs. M. Swer	(L.O) Mawlong	M. Swer
4.	Ms Mildanna Swer	Mawlong	M. Swer
5.	Mr. A. Swer	Mawlong	A. Swer

### Annexure 4. Consultation with Land User

Consultation with the \_\_\_\_\_

Land Acquisition for \_\_\_\_\_

Date:

Village:

Sl.no	Name	Village/Designation	Signature
1.	Synshaibha Kharkrang	Umtrew (LU)	S. K.
2.	Wanshanlang Nongsteng	Umtrew	W. Nongsteng
3.	K.S. Cynghen	"	K.S. Cynghen

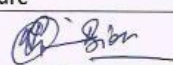











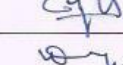
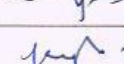
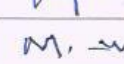



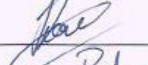
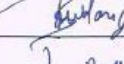
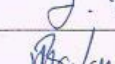
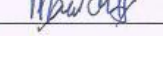


## Annexure 5. Consultation with Village Residents

Consultation with the \_\_\_\_\_

Land Acquisition for \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 17, August, 2019

Village: UNTREW.

Sl.no	Name	Village/Designation	Signature
1.	Chris Kyssian	Secretary	
2.	Robin Markhapp	Advisor.	
3.	K.S. Lyngdoh	Asst. R/S	
4.	T. Lamsoning		
5.	S. Rarja		
6.	Elesis Nongsoij		
7.	Decomus Kharlymrai		
8.	David Kharphub		
9.	Phrang Sohtun	Rangbahdong	
10.	W. Syiemlieh		
11.	Keny Nongrum		
(12)	ELPHIN NONGRUM		
13.	Ranli day Sohtun		
(14)	C. Nongphli		
(15)	Syntiew day Mawlog		
(16)	Dmawring Mawlog		
(17)	MOR Mawlog		
18)	Decomus Marbanang	Secretary Block-I Dory Union	
19)	P. Lyngdoh	Asst. Sec. Shnong	
20)	Example Sohtun		
(21)	Hambor Mawlog		
22)	Blas Etch - Mawlog		
23)	J. Under		
24	Banting Mawlog		



Consultation with the \_\_\_\_\_

Land Acquisition for \_\_\_\_\_

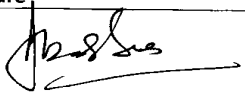
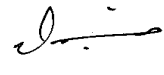
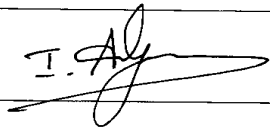



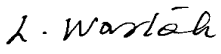

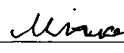

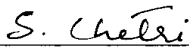
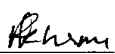

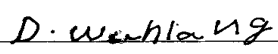
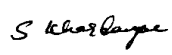
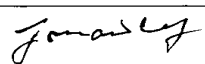
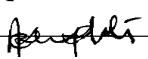
Date: 17.08.2019.

Village: UMTREW

Sl.no	Name	Village/Designation	Signature
25	Jones Nongrum	UMTREW	J. Nongrum
26	L. Sengoh.		L.S.
27	B. Jana		B.
28	Eling Stay		Eling Stay
29	Stolan wangi		Stolan wangi
30	Banan ihsanhangman		B.
31	Pymmenlang Nongbet		Pymmenlang
32	John abas kurbah	Ranghah Dong	John
33	mangi Kyrian		Mangi
34	Kidon Nongrang		Kidon
35	Lives Kyndah mawshyllang		Lives
36	Kesto mawlong		Kesto
37	Ri Kyries Nongstang		Ri Kyries
38	Reagan Paul Linn		Reagan
39	B. Ruan song	ASHA	B.
40	Delphilia Sohtin	A/W/W	Delphilia
41	Hawmeland Nongrang		Hawmeland






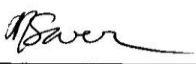
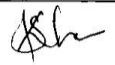





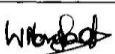
## Annexure 6. Attendance During Public Hearing at Umtrew Village




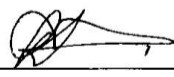

Public Hearing for the purpose of Land Acquisition for setting up of the Meghalaya State Zoo at Umtrew, Ri Bhoi District on the 4<sup>th</sup> October 2019 at Umtrew.

Sl.no	Name	Village/Designation	Signature
1.	Aks Suen	M/G.	
2.	P. R. Marak	CCF, Wildlife, Mephelge	
3.	I. A. G. Mathuram	DFO, Khas. Hills WL Division. Shillong	
4.	S. Tury Dingdel	Headman Umtrew	
5.	Chris Kyssian	Secretary Umtrew	
6.	Saralin. Rumbang.	Umtrew	
7.	Laxsmi Wastah	Umtrew	
8.	Aidalin Kharbanga	Umtrew	
9.	Mina Kharphuli	Umtrew	
10.	Christine Tangsang	Umtrew	
11.	Shita Chelri	"	
12.	Rinolin Khriani	"	
13.	Tilinda Kharshing	"	
14.	Daxive Wothang	"	
15.	Shaiden Kharbanga	"	
16.	J. Mawlong	"	
17.	T. Kharphuli	"	


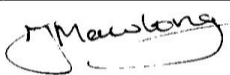



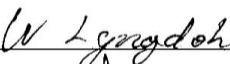


17.			
18.			
19.	Nita Chetri	"	Nkul.
20.	Kesto Mawlong	"	<del>Mawlong</del>
21.	Standing Mawlong	"	Standing
22.	Bening K. Lanyar	"	Bening
23.	Peter Rani	"	P.R.
24.	Bahsta Maymay	"	Maymay
25.	W. Sgientlich	"	W.
25.	<del>KITBORL</del> KITHORL	"	K.
26.	Sundar S. Ryan T. Lanyar ADIS Mawlong	"	S. Ryan T. Mawlong
27.	ELPHIN MONGRUM	"	ELPHIN
28.	JONES Mawlong	"	J. Mawlong
29.	TRADON RANEE	"	TRADON
30.	Bianglong Mawlong	"	Bianglong
31.	Ainita - Dotri	"	A. Dotri
32.	Nita - Khathangmaw	"	N. K. Khangmaw
33.	Actimery Dotri	"	A. Dotri

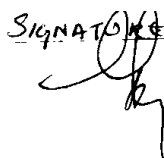






Sl.no	Name	Village/Designation	Signature
35.	Wilson Kharphuli	Umtren	
36.	Elesia Nongsiey	Umtren	
37.	Deonius Kharlyma	Umtren	
38.			
39.	Wanthanlang Nongsteng	Umtren	W. Nongsteng
40.	Saimur Nongsies	Umtren	S. Nongsies
41.	Almur Nongsies	Umtren	
42.	K. Suer		
43.	M. Suer	Mawiong	
44.	S. Kharphuli	Umtren	
45.	Cicilia Sohtun	Umtren	
46.	Exampyll Sahmat	Umtren	
47.	Poonam Marak	Umtren	P. Marak
48.	Bansara Rumnong	ASHA/Umtren	
49.	Delphilia Sohtun	ANW/Umtren	
50.	Rosemary Marwaite	Umtren	
51.	Wambita Nongset	Umtren/Teacher	

Sl.no	Name	Village/Designation	Signature
52.	Bamisha Mawlang	<del>Teacher</del> Uon Terah	B. Mawlang
53.	Aituk umder	umtreew Teacher	Aumder
54.	Riniat Sohtun	Umtreew Teacher	
55.	Antinosa Lyngkhoh	umtreew/AWW	
56.	Maya Mahak	umtreew/Kabawa	Maya
57.	Barilang Kharbikheew	umtreew/labour	B. Kharbikheew
58.	Anisha Nong Steng	umtreew/Farmer	A. Nong Steng
59.	Milda Muthin	umtreew/Farmer	M. Muthin
60.	Regina Khymdeit	umtreew/AWW	
61.	Robin Markhap	umtreew/advisor	
62.	Phi dalis Rani	umtreew/Farmer	P. Rani
63.	Babrita Rani	umtreew	B. Rani
64.	Larisha Rani	umtreew	L. Rani
65.	Barritun Kharbangan	umtreew	B. K. bangan
66.	Rosobilin Kharbangan	umtreew	R. K. bangan
67.	plastelom Lyngkhoh	umtreew	
68.	Rikhus Nong Steng	umtreew	R. Nong Steng

Sl.no	Name	Village/Designation	Signature
69.			
70.	Danita - nongbiay	11	D. nongbiay
71.	Aikhum - Laloo	11	A. Laloo
72.	M. Rynthiang	11	M. Rynthiang
73.	L. Myrthong	11	L. Myrthong
74.	I. Rynthiang	"	I.
75.	P. marbariang	11	P. marbariang
76.	R. marbariang	11	R. marbariang
77.	S. Kharshiang	11	S Kharshiang.
78.	B. Nonglet	11	B. Nonglet
79.	J. Nongsteng	11	J. Nongsteng
80.	W. Nongsteng	11	W. Nongsteng
81.	C. Nongsteng	11	C. Nongsteng
82.	D. Nongsteng	11	D. Nongsteng
83.	M. Nongsteng	11	M. Nongsteng
84.	I. Kharwar	11	I Kharwar
85.	Airin. Nongsteng	11	A Nongsteng
86.	Taibare Nongsteng	11	T Nongsteng

Sl.no	Name	Village/Designation	Signature
87.	Bilinda Suphai	"	B - Suphai
88.	Kyntem - Mawlong	"	K - Mawlong
89.	Balina Suphai	"	B - Suphai
90.	Sosila - Khasyem	"	S - Khasyem
91.	Loken-voj	"	L - Makui
92.	Lamshua Nongsteng	"	L. Nongsteng
93.	Kitbok Lamare	"	
94.	Justin Mawlong	"	
95.	Aibor Chettri	"	
96.	Donbor. Nongrum	"	
97.	Donbor Chettri	"	DC.
98.	Pynskhem Undon	"	
99.	Denesstar wahleng	"	D. wahleng
100.	WENNESIah. Pynghoh	"	
101.	Ban Teilang Mawlong	"	
102.	Dr. M. Swen	Mawlong	

NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
B. S. Kharsandi ASC - Nongpoh.	ASC - Nongpoh	
Sut. M. Nongsteng	Untvew	M. Nongsteng
S. Nongsteng	"	S. Nongsteng
M. Nongsteng	"	M. Nongsteng
Akti Kharbudnah	"	A. Kharbudnah
Rimilynie Marwein	"	R. Marwein
Babilix Mawlong	"	B. Mawlong
Shila. Mary Lotni	"	S. Lotni
Solina Kharsyntiew	"	S. Kharsyntiew
Samberlong Tharpon	"	S. Tharpon
S. Syiemioing	"	S. Syiemioing
Shanbar Nongsteng	"	
Rishandieny Thaboh	"	R. Thaboh
Mardalin Rani	"	M. Rani
Linda Okhar	"	
Droilin Mawlong	"	
Meikshaphrang Sun	"	



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- Unique species to find home in Meghalaya zoo - Theme park to come up at Umtriev i Ri Bhoi district at a cost of over Rs 8 crore*. (08, 06 11). Retrieved 07 11, 19, from The Telegraph: <https://www.telegraphindia.com/states/north-east/unique-species-find-home-in-meghalaya-zoo-theme-park-to-come-up-at-umtriev-in-ri-bhoi-district-at-a-cost-of-over-rs-8-crore/cid/574858>