

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON
LAND ACQUISITION FOR ESTABLISHING
A
FIRE SERVICE STATION IN MAWRYNGKNENG, EAST
KHASI HILLS DISTRICT.**

JULY 2018



सत्यमेव जयते

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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 Meghalaya by assisting the government, private sector, the voluntary sector and the communities in putting good governance into practice.

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.

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Declaration

This final Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan is based on the information given by the land owner, residents and occupants of the land as well as Headman and Members of the Village Executive Committee of Mawryngkneng village, East Khasi Hills District. Maps and project details were provided by the Office of the Deputy Commissioner (Revenue Branch), East Khasi Hills District, Shillong

This SIA and SIMPlan is the final SIA report after the Public Hearing.

Officer on Special Duty,
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Abbreviations

C&RD	-	Community and Rural Development
CPR	-	Common Property Resource
F&ES	-	Fire and Emergency Services
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
FS	-	Fire Station
HH	-	Households
KII	-	Key Informant Interview
MIG	-	Meghalaya Institute of Governance
NOC	-	No Objection Certificate
OSD	-	Officer on Special Duty
PAF	-	Project Affected Family
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	-	Social Impact Management Plan
Sub F&ES	-	Sub Fire and Emergency Services
TOR	-	Terms of Reference

Executive Summary

Land acquisition to set up an emergency fire station is proposed at Mawryngkneng village. Besides Mawryngkneng, the proposed fire station would serve neighbouring areas that have no immediate access to a fire station.

The land proposed to be acquired belongs to one individual Smt. S. Lawai, a farmer who, until the receipt of the notification informing of the intention to acquire her land, grew oranges and other vegetables in that land. The land may be classified as flat-arable land. It is located along NH-44 (Shillong – to – Jowai). From the preliminary site visit it was deemed that the land acquisition and the construction of the Fire Service Station would have little impacts on its surrounding area. The construction phase of the project may disturb the adjacent land belonging to the Church of God, and the latrine of Smt. S. Rynjah whose property is immediately adjacent to it. Apart from this, it may affect connectivity of that habitation of Mawryngkneng village as a village metaled road is on the left of the proposed land to be acquired.

During the team's interaction with the land owner, it was learned that the land owner is eagerly awaiting the acquisition of the land as she and her household had witnessed immense loss as the land would provide approximately Rupees Three Lakh income per annum. The land owner hoped that when the Fire Service Station becomes operational, some consideration may be shown to one of her family member in getting employment there.

The community expressed the need for the Fire Service Station as they had experienced fire in their village which caused major damage and loss, they stated that the village has three major water sources and one water source has been identified to supply water to the fire service station.

A Public Hearing on the *Draft Social Impact Assessment Report* was held on the 28th June, 2018 at the office grounds of the Mawryngkneng Durbar Hall. During the Hearing which was attended by community members and government officials from the Office of the Deputy Commissioner (Revenue Branch), East Khasi Hills District and from the Office of the Superintendent of Police, Fire and Emergency Services the proposed land acquisition was accepted by all present.

This, final Social Impact Assessment report includes a detailed Social Impact Management Plan which attempts to mitigate potential negative impacts that may arise from the land acquisition.

The SIMP includes measures such as the protection of water sources, providing employment opportunities to qualified community members as well proposing a mechanism for grievance redressal.

It is seen that there is a need to install a Fire Service Station at Mawryngkneng as the existing Fire Station is located far away to be able to effectively respond to emergencies.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Introduction to 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 Act, 2013 of the Government of India. It is a people friendly, rights-based approach to development that took into consideration impacts from the loss of land, probable impacts to the wellbeing, security, sentiments of the people, impacts to the institutions present near the project site that the implementation of the government project might bring about; not just from an environmental point of view but from the social –institutional point of view.

Prior to this, land acquisition was at the behest of the acquiring department. It was based on the idea of “eminent domain” wherein land was thought to be placed at the disposal of the state and land could be used in any way it saw fit without any consideration whether the acquisition of the land would be detrimental to the people who resided on or who used the land. It ignored that land acquisition for any project may also cause certain difficulties to peoples’ livelihoods, activities, social and political structure and the environment. Thus on 31st 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 which provide housing for low income groups, 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 agrees to the land acquisition.

The new land acquisition act warrants the carrying out of a Social Impact Assessment study to ascertain whether the land acquisition would be beneficial or detrimental to the community which is a stakeholder. The Meghalaya Institute of Governance, one of the instrumental support institutions of the Meghalaya Basin Development Authority was notified as the State Nodal Social Impact Assessment Unit as per the Right to Fair Compensation, Transparency in Land Acquisition Resettlement Rehabilitation Act 2013 to conduct Social Impact Assessment.

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 durbar 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 concerns on the proposed land acquisition.

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance was notified to conduct a Social Impact Assessment Study on land acquisition at Mawryngkneng village, East Khasi Hills District for the purpose of setting up a fire service station. The objective of the study is to prepare a complete inventory of structures, affected families and persons and to identify its social impacts.

Introduction to the Problem

The damage caused due to fires and the inability to respond effectively in times of emergencies translates to immeasurable losses to individuals and communities. According to Government of India data, in the year 2015, Meghalaya was one of the eight states in India with more than 1000 forest fires in that year. In that year alone there were 1373 forest fires, which was a 22.26% leap from the number of forest fires in 2014 which were 1123¹.

Mawryngkneng, which is a medium sized village in East Khasi Hills District of Meghalaya, is located 36.6 kms from Shillong. The closest fire station which services Mawryngkneng is located 36.6 kms away at Nongthymmai, Shillong. The other fire station located in Jowai, West Jaintia Hills District is 31.4 kms. Thus making fire and emergency services too far away to immediately and effectively respond to an emergency situation.

About Meghalaya Fire & Emergency Service

The Meghalaya Fire & Emergency Service has five functioning Fire Stations, 29 Sub-Fire Stations and four temporary Fire Camps which are being manned by a total of 876 personnel in various stations. At present the administrative control of the six districts of the Eastern Range i.e. East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, West Jaintia Hills, East Jaintia Hills and Ri – Bhoi District F&ES Station/Sub-Station is vested under the command and control of the Superintendent of Police (F&ES), Meghalaya, Shillong. Whereas, the remaining five district of the Western Range i.e. West Garo Hills, South West Garo Hills, East Garo Hills, North Garo Hills and South Garo Hills F&ES Station/Sub-Stations are functioning under the command and control of the respective

¹ (Forest Fires Reported during 2014 and 2015, n.d.)

District Superintendents of Police. However, the overall supervision is under the Addl. Director General of Police (F&ES), Meghalaya, Shillong.

The primary role of the Meghalaya Fire & Emergency Services is to attend to all fire incidents such as Special Service Calls, other emergencies such as building collapse, road accidents, drowning cases, natural disasters such as landslides, flash floods and other natural calamities. It is envisioned to make Meghalaya a fire free state².

Table 1 Presence of F&ES and Sub-F&ES in Meghalaya³

Sl. No.	District	Name of Fire Station / Sub-Fire Station
1.	East Khasi Hills District <i>Total F&ES – 4</i> <i>Total Sub F&ES – 3</i>	Shillong F&ES Station, Nongthymmai
2.		Barabazar F&ES Station
3.		Mawlai F&ES Station
4.		Sohra Sub F&ES
5.		Shella Sub F&ES
6.		Mawngap Sub F&ES
7.		Governor House F&ES
8.	West Khasi Hills District <i>Total FS – 1</i> <i>Total F&ES – 2</i>	Nongstoin FS
9.		Mairang F&ES
10.		Sonaphar F&ES
11.	South West Khasi Hills <i>Total F&ES – 1</i>	Mawkyrwat F&ES
12.	Ri Bhoi District <i>Total F&ES – 3</i>	Nongpoh F&ES
13.		Byrnihat F&ES
14.		Umiam F&ES
15.	West Jaintia Hills District <i>Total F&ES – 3</i> <i>Total Sub F&ES – 1</i>	Jowai F&ES
16.		Amlarem F&ES
17.		Dawki Sub F&ES
18.		Garampani Sub F&ES
19.	West Garo Hills <i>Total F&ES – 5</i> <i>Total Sub F&ES – 2</i>	Tura F&ES
20.		Phulbari F&ES
21.		Dalu F&ES
22.		Dadengiri F&ES
23.		Tikrikilla F&ES
24.		Rongram Sub-F&ES
25.		Garobadha Sub-F&ES
26.	South West Garo Hills <i>Total F&ES – 2</i>	Ampati F&ES
27.		Mahendraganj F&ES
28.	East Garo Hills <i>Total F&ES – 2</i>	Williamnagar F&ES
29.		Rongjeng F&ES
30.	North Garo Hills <i>Total F&ES – 1</i>	Mendipathar F&ES
31.	South Garo Hills <i>Total F&ES – 2</i>	Baghmara F&ES
32.		Nanglibra F&ES
	MEGHALAYA	<i>Total F&ES – 25</i> <i>Total FS – 1</i> <i>Total Sub F&ES – 6</i>

² (Home, n.d.)

³ (Meghalaya Police, n.d.)

From the table above we can see that there are a total of 25 F&ES stations in Meghalaya, one FS and six Sub F&ES. None of these are near Mawryngkneng and the closest F&ES is the Nongthymmai F&ES station, Shillong, East Khasi Hills District and the Jowai F&ES, West Jaintia Hills District.

Project Proposal

The project proposal includes the construction of a Fire Service Station at Mawryngkneng. The proposed project area measures an area of 2357.34 Sq. meters. The land to be acquired is located along NH 44 which connects Shillong and Jowai. The Mawryngkneng Fire Station would serve not just Mawryngkneng village, but the other villages under Mawryngkneng C&RD Block in times of road accidents, natural calamities, fire, etc.

Figure 1 Proposed Project Site at Pomlahier, Mawryngkneng



Mawryngkneng Village

Mawryngkneng Village falls under the administrative block of the Mawryngkneng Community and Rural Development Block in East Khasi Hills District. The village is about 35 km from the District Town, Shillong and along NH 44. The village has 9 localities.

According to the 2011 census Mawryngkneng has a total population of 81,519 and the majority of them belong to the Scheduled Tribe - Khasi community. The majority of the population are Christians. There are between 1600 to 1800 households in the village. They are mostly involved

in agricultural activities and are agriculturalist or agricultural farmers while a portion of the population are either self-employed or salaried government servants.

The village has nine primary schools, six secondary schools, and one higher secondary school. There is also one police station, seven anganwadi centres, one public health centre (PHC), seven public distribution system (PDS) shops, one post office, six religious institutions and one traditional institution. Mawryngkneng has no Fire Station nor a Fire & Emergency Services, thus making it difficult for Emergency Services to efficiently respond to emergencies such as fire, road accidents, natural calamities etc. near and around Mawryngkneng village.

Objective of the Research

The objective of the research is to study the possible impacts, both negative and positive, that may arise on account of land acquisition. These impacts extend from socio-economic wellbeing, environmental impacts, etc.

Chapter 2: Approach & Methodology

Rationale of the Study

The rationale for the SIA study is to create an inventory of structures and resources present on the land to be acquired as well as its surrounding areas. By doing so, it may be possible to assess possible negative and positive impacts for all stakeholders from the land acquisition of the proposed project.

The research strategy that the SIA-Unit used is a descriptive method. This method describes the specific behaviour or facts concerning the nature of the situation. It involves the gathering of data that describe the events; organisation, tabulation, depiction and description of the data collected.

Primary Data

The research team held interviews with the Village Secretary of Mawryngkneng village, Shri Wanlambok Kharsati, on 15 November 2017. It also held a Key Informant Interview with the land owner Smt. Syorlin Lawai and focus group discussion (FGD) with the community members on 13.04.2018. During these interactions, key informant interviews (KII) were conducted with them using a checklist and an open ended questionnaire. The methods used were both structured and unstructured and designed based on the likely impact on the project area.

Reconnaissance/Preliminary Site Visit

A preliminary site visit was first carried out on 15 November 2017. It involved identifying the likely significant impacts of the project which needs to be investigated and also defining the approach that will be taken for their assessments to complete the initial scope of work. The Reconnaissance survey helped develop the TOR for this SIA study.

Stakeholder Consultation

Good practice requires active consultation with relevant affected communities and other interested and affected parties. As such KIIs were held with the Village Headman and the Village Secretary and on another day, the SIA – Unit met with the land owner of the land that is proposed to be acquired. The aim of these interactions is to give the respondents an opportunity to express their views on the project and its impacts so that these can be taken into account while developing mitigation impacts.

Secondary Data

The research team first reviewed and researched related literature to understand the requirement and needs of the project area. Based on the review of secondary data the team was able to get an insight on the background of the project and this has allowed for group identification and formulation of questionnaire design. Secondary data such as project details, type of investment, maps and details of land owners were obtained from the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, East Khasi Hills District, Shillong.

Public Hearing

A Public Hearing was held on the 28 June, 2018 in the office grounds of the Mawryngkneng Durbar Hall. The Hearing was chaired by Shri Aiban Swer, Officer on Special Duty, MIG, and in attendance were the Sordar of Mawryngkneng, Shri. Peter Lawai, the Secretary of Mawryngkneng village, Shri. W. Kharsati, an official from the Office of the Deputy Commissioner (Revenue Branch), Shri. Pale, an official from the Meghalaya Fire and Emergency Services, Shri. Nongspung, the land owner Smt. S. Lawai as well as the residents of Mawryngkneng village.

Data Processing and Analysis

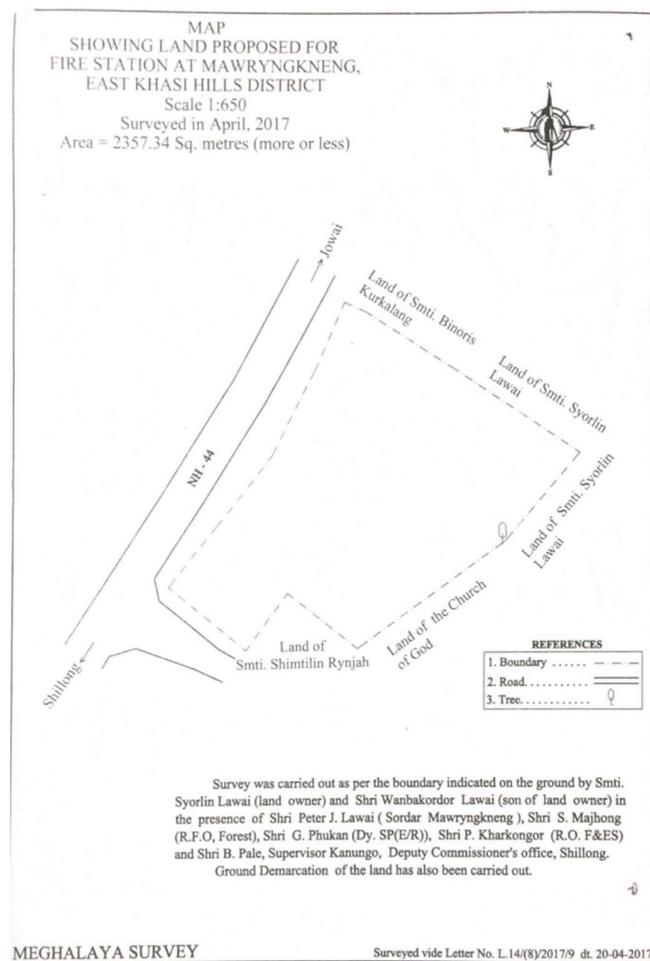
Data collected during the field visits have been systematically arranged and qualitatively interpreted.

Chapter 3: Project Description

Project Location

The proposed land has been acquired with the intention to set up a Fire Station in Mawryngkneng, East Khasi Hills District.

Figure 2 Map of Proposed Project Site



Ownership of Land

The land belongs to an individual land owner, Smt. Syorlin Lawai, who is a resident of the village of Mawryngkneng. According to the map received from the Office of the Deputy Commissioner (Revenue Branch), East Khasi Hills District, the project site is bounded by the land of:

1. Land of Smt. Binoris Kurkalang
2. Land of Smt. Syorlin Lawai
3. Land of the Church of God
4. Land of Shimtilin Rynjah, and
5. NH- 44

Description of Project Area

The proposed project area is arable land located on National Highway 44. The land is a flat land and was used for cultivation of oranges and other vegetables.

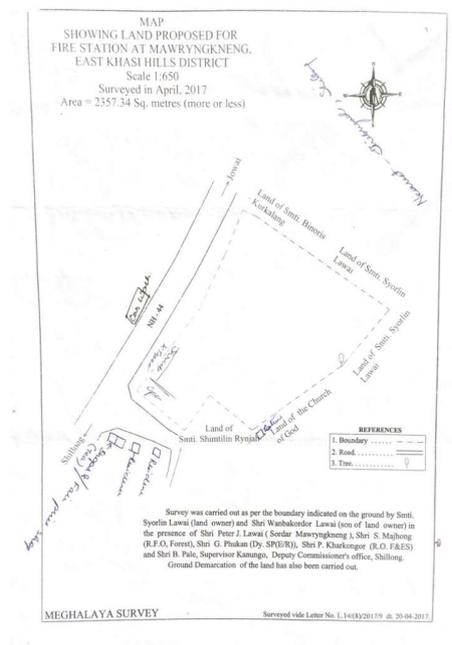
Chapter 4: Data Collection and Analysis

Table 2 Dates of Field Study

Sl. No	Approach	Date of Visit
1.	Reconnaissance/ Preliminary Site Visit	15 November 2017
2.	Interaction with Traditional Heads	15 November 2017
2.	FGD with Community Members	13 April 2018
3.	KII with Land Owner Smt. Syorlin Lawai	

Findings/Observation from Preliminary Site Visit, KIIs and FGDs

Figure 3 Map showing Project site with nearby structures as observed during Preliminary site visit



The proposed project site belongs to one individual Smt. S. Lawai who is a farmer. The proposed project site is located along NH 44 and is arable land which is no longer cultivated on. On the south western side of the plot is a road leading to a church belonging to the Church of God.

On the other side of this road are two houses as well as a Fair Price Shop. This mud road goes round the project site. Behind the project site are houses (with outdoor latrines) and kitchen gardens. The project site is also adjacent to the land belonging to the Church of God.

Opposite the proposed project site, on the other side of NH 44 is a car wash. On the proposed project site there is a lot of shrubbery with no definite cultivation.

For the proposed land acquisition, it is observed that there is no public or private structure which will be disturbed from this acquisition. Except the adjacent land of the individual which will get disturb as well as the land belonging to the Church of God. Land acquisition for establishing of Fire Service Station at Mawryngkneng, East Khasi Hills District had been requested by the Mawryngkneng village itself.

Key Informant Interview with Land Owner

The land proposed to be acquired belongs to Smt. S. Lawai. She was informed of the proposed land acquisition vide a notification by the Government of Meghalaya.

Smt. Lawai said that the acquisition of the land will have *negative impact on the household's income* as a significant portion of it (almost Rs. 3,00,000 per annum) was obtained from this land. Also, from the period of notification, i.e. almost two years, for land acquisition Smt. Lawai has ceased all activities on this land and this has led to a significant decline in her households' income. Smt. Lawai asks that payment given for the lost income she might have got from this land since the receipt of the Notification to acquire the land.

Smt. Lawai, nonetheless is ready to give her land for the project as she opined that the Fire Station would be beneficial for the entire community in times of emergency.

Once the project is in operation the land owner requests' that consideration of employment should be given to a member of her family, Smt. Lawai is eager that the land acquisition process is expedited as she speaks of lost income from cultivation.

Figure 4 FGD with Community Members



Findings from the Focus Group Discussion with the Community Members

This section will discuss the Focus Group Discussion that was held with 19 community members from Mawryngkneng village⁴. Most of the participants were already aware of the proposal to set up a Fire Service Station in the village and knew the site which had been identified for this purpose. The participants related past incidents where damage was incurred by the owners' and the community together due to the lack of a fire station nearby which could have reduced the losses then. Many residential structures, markets, community infrastructure⁵, and livestock⁶ have been lost in the past as it would take almost two hours for a fire truck to reach their village.

The project will be beneficial to everyone in the village and beyond it. It will bring safety and security to Mawryngkneng and its neighbouring villages. There will be *no adverse impacts* on community resources and common property. A water source has been identified to provide water to the Fire Station in Mawryngkneng. However, as there are two other rivers in the village, the supply of water to the Fire Station in the village will *not affect water supply for other purposes in the village*.

The community members requested that the project be installed at the earliest as this will benefit all villages immensely. They also put forward the need to allot employment to residents of the village who are fit for the position.

⁴ See Annexure 3 for attendance list

⁵ A few months before this interaction the village lost the Dispensary in their village as a fire which started from a wiring short circuit.

⁶ 12 cattle were lost when a cattle shed caught fire.

Chapter 5: Summary of Major Findings and Probable Impacts from the Setting-up of a Fire Station in Mawryngkneng

The following is a summary of the major findings from the Social Impact Assessment Study.

Ownership of Land:

The land belongs to Smt. Syorlin Lawai, a farmer.

Typology of land:

The land is flat and arable

Project Affected Families:

Only the family of Smt. Lawai will be directly affected from the land acquisition.

Use of Land:

The land to be acquired used to be cultivated on. On it oranges, mustard leaf, radish and other vegetables were grown. However, on the information that her land was to be acquired Smt. S. Lawai had ceased cultivating on the land.

Number of dependents on the land:

There are 12 (twelve) people who are dependent on the land for their livelihood.

Structures present on the land:

There are no structures present on the land to be acquired.

Structures adjacent to the land to be acquired:

There is one church (Church of God) adjacent to the project site, whose land might be disturbed once the construction phase of the project begins. Apart from this there is a latrine belonging to Smti. Shimtilin Rynjah.

Trees:

There are a few trees on the project land some of which bore fruits on the proposed project site.

Water Sources:

There are three water sources in Mawryngkneng, one of which has been identified to be used by the Fire Station. There is one spring which is about 300 meters away from the site proposed to be acquired. Besides this there is a well near the proposed project site which is used to give water to cattle.

Roads:

The project site is besides NH – 44. There is one metaled road beside the project site.

Places of Religious and Cultural Importance:

Behind the proposed project site is one Church which may be disturbed during the construction phase of the project.

Other Service Providers:

There is one PDS shop near the proposed project site.

Safety and Crime:

The installation of this project in the village will make not only Mawryngkneng better prepared during incidents of fire and other emergencies, but also the neighbouring villages.

Economic and Livelihood:

The coming of the project would adversely affect the income of Smt S. Lawai, the land owner. However, it may be able to protect the livelihoods of other community residents from threats of fire. The car wash opposite the project site is likely to be impacted as well.

Alternate place for the proposed land acquisition:

The area identified is ideal for the proposed project.

Table 3 Probable Positive and Negative Impacts from the Setting-up of a Fire Station at Mawryngkneng

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Variable</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Probable Positive Impacts</i>	<i>Probable Negative Impacts</i>
1.	Ownership of Land	The land belongs to Smt. Syorlin Lawai	Monetary Compensation Compensation for lost income.	Loss of HH income amounting to Rs. 3,00,000/p.a. Loss of agricultural land.
2.	Roads	The project site is next to NH-44 There is a metaled road besides the project site	<i>Nil</i>	Impact to roads during construction phase

3	Structures	No structures on land.	<i>Nil</i>	Nil
		Land belonging to the Church of God	<i>Nil</i>	Impact during construction phase
		Toilet of Smt. S. Rynjah	<i>Nil</i>	Impacted during construction phase.
4.	Water Sources	Water source for Fire Station	The water source is merely 30-40 metres away from the proposed project site, and this will save time and resources.	Nil as there are two other rivers which can still supply water to the village.
		Well for cattle	Nil	May be impacted during construction phase and during operational phase too.
5	Community		Decline in loss due to fires and other emergencies	
6	Economic Wellbeing		Protection of economic assets from destruction due to fire and other calamities Employment opportunities from the Fire Station	Loss of HH income for some families. May impact adjoining agricultural land during construction period.
7	Places of Religious or Cultural Importance	Church of God	Safer due to proximity with such a service.	Proximity to the project site will impact the Church and its congregation during construction phase.
8	Social Institutions	PDS	Safer due to proximity to Fire Station	Impacted during Construction Phase.

9	Safety		Protection from fires. Effective response during road accidents Effective response during natural calamities. Effective response during other emergencies	Nil
10	Environment		Protection/prevention of forest fires	Tree felling during construction phase.

Chapter 6: Public Hearing

A public hearing on the proposed land acquisition at Mawryngkneng village was conducted on the 28 June, 2018 at the grounds of the Office of the Dorbar Shnong Mawryngkneng. The Hearing was chaired by Shri Aiban Swer, OSD, MIG, and in attendance were the Sordar of Mawryngkneng Shri. Peter Lawai, the Secretary of Mawryngkneng village Shri. W. Kharsati, an official from the Office of the Deputy Commissioner (Revenue Branch) Shri. Pala, an official from the Meghalaya Fire and Emergency Services, Shri. Nongspung, the land owner Smt. S. Lawai as well as the residents of Mawryngkneng village.

Figure 5 Public Hearing at Mawryngkneng Village



Shri Aiban Swer, OSD, MIG welcomed all to the gathering and informed all present of the purpose of the meeting and the need to conduct a Social Impact Assessment study under the Right

to Fair Compensation, Transparency in Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013 of the Government of India. He stressed the need for the Fire Station at Mawryngkneng village which faces many hardships due to the absence of such service.

The Draft Social Impact Assessment Report on Land Acquisition at Mawryngkneng Village to Establish a Fire Station was read out loud to the gathering and the floor was opened so that the Draft Report could be discussed.

Shri B. Myrdoh, the former *Sordar* of Mawryngkneng village, expressed his pleasure with the proposed project and praised the present Village Executive Members seeing the project through. He, however, wondered if the Fire Station could provide other services to the village members such as providing water to the community during social events, such as during funeral services.

Shri Balashngain, a resident of Mawryngkneng village, wanted to know the name of the check dam from which water would be used for the Fire Station as he wanted to be sure that such an act would not affect the farmers.

Shri W. Kharsati, *Secretary Mawryngkneng village*, clarified that when the SIA team spoke to the village executive committee he did not say that a check dam would be used for the purpose of the Fire Station, but that they had mentioned that the water supply to the Fire Station would be from a water source which would not adversely affect water supply to the village.

Shri Nongspung, *DSP, Fire Service Sub Station*, explained that the purpose of the Fire Station is to guard from fires, calamities and other disasters and as such the possibility of a fire truck supplying water to during events in the community would not be feasible.

After this interaction, after all willing individuals spoke at the gathering, Shri Aiban Swer, OSD, MIG requested a show of hands of those in favour of the land acquisition. The gathering showed that they accepted the land acquisition and thus the public hearing was concluded.

Chapter 7: Social Impact Management Plan

Resettlement Measures

- i. As there will be no families to be displaced from the project, the need to resettle or relocate people does not arise.

Rehabilitation Measures

- i. Smt. Syorlin Lawai, the legal owner 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 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013..
 - b. Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in rural areas
 - c. The value of assets attached to the property.
 - d. Solatium, i.e. an award for inconvenience, loss or the like.
- ii. 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/

Socio-Economic Measures

- i. Employment to residents of the village should be given priority in all of the project phases.
- ii. The village's metaled road adjacent to the project site and which connects the habitation of Pomlahier be not disturbed to ensure connectivity to that habitation of Mawryngkneng village.
- iii. To ensure that there are no haphazard soil dumping in the nearby areas which may affect these agricultural land.
- iv. The area next to the PDS shop, which is near the project site, should be free of soil, pebbles, and other construction material at all times as this shop provides an invaluable services to the community.
- v. Use of water source for the Fire Station should not adversely affect water supply to other residents of Mawryngkneng village.
- vi. To ensure negligible disturbances to the Church of God during construction phase.

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. Trees to be planted to reduce the pollution caused during construction and implementation of the project.
- iii. Protection of the water sources at the project site so as to protect it from pollution during the construction period and thereby enable its use during the operation phase of the project.

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. Adequate measures should be in place to address unforeseen negative impacts. Institutional measures like a proper Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) cell may be installed with a proper notified Grievance Redress Officer (GRO).

Conclusion

It is recommended that the Sub-Fire Service Station be installed in Mawryngkneng village to safeguard life and property of community members not only in the village but for other villages not serviced by Fire Service Stations. As the nearest Fire & Emergency Service Stations is in Nongthymmai, Shillong (36.6 km) and in Jowai (31.3 kms) and therefore too far away to be able to respond immediately in case of any emergency.

While taking all of this into consideration it is also desirable that the mitigation measures as pointed out in the SIMP be followed strictly.

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Annexure 1. Notification to Conduct Social Impact Assessment

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.53/2017/14,

Dated Shillong, the 11th September, 2017.

WHEREAS, acquisition of land area measuring 2357.34 sq.m at Mawryngkneng, East Khasi Hills District for the purpose of setting up of Fire Service Station (proposed project) to be constructed/developed by Government of India 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.

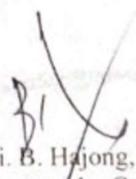
WHEREAS, the aforesaid team will fix and indicate the dates and venue for which all concerned will be requested to remain present with their claims/objections/suggestions, if any.

WHEREAS, the concerned land owner Smti. Syorlin Lawai and the Headman or his representative 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. Attendance Sheet of KII with Village Secretary

Mausangyabang Sub-Pic Station

Date: 15-11-17

Attendance Sheet

S/No	Name	Gender	Occupation	Phone No	Signature
1.	Mambombak Shussaki	M	Police Officer Kev. B-Block	986 22029 77	
2.	BALTON TALE	M	Supervisor Kamungs	8974778869	
3.	Shi B. Khongjai	M	Govt Servant Rev. Grand	8014140881	

Annexure 3. Attendance Sheet of FGD with Community Members of Mawryngkneng

Focus Group Discussion and KII for Land Acquisition for Construction of Sub Fire Station in Mawryngkneng village

Date: 13th April 2019

Venue: Pombaher (Mawryngkneng)

Sl.no	Name/ Kyrteeng	Village/ Shnong	Phone Number	Jingsoi
1.	Nanlambah Kharsel	Mawryngkneng	9862262977	Wah
2.	Shambhoo Kharsel	Mawryngkneng	8796506656	JK
3.	Tsendy Lawai	Mawryngkneng	9612269221	T Lawai
4.	Klus Kharsel	Mawryngkneng	9774425716	JK Khorsati
5.	Syostin Lawai	"	9378150253	Syostin Lawai
6.	Martina Lawai	"		M. Lawai
7.	Peacefully Shabah	"		P. Thoboh
8.	Deidin Kharsati	"		D. K. Sati
9.	Bokstar Lawai	"		B. Lawai
10.	Tlia Lawai	"		T. L
11.	Phaitimeri Lawai	"		P. L
12.	Phlisha Khorsati			P. Khorsati
13.	Blatti Lawai			B. L

Sl.no	Name/ Kyrteeng	Village/ Shnong	Phone Number	Jingsoi
14.	Ropphida Kharsati	"		R. K
15.	Eva Lawai	"		E. L
16.	Markos Khmah	"		M. K
17.	Shambakoidor Lawai	"		S. L
18.	Lutomon Lawai	"		L. L
19.	Roles mukhim	"		R. L

Annexure 4. Attendance Sheet During Public Hearing

Attendance Sheet					
Date:			Village:		
Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Designation	Phone No.	Signature
1	Malmara Lawai	F	House wife	9774080106	M Lawai
2	Uarrihur. Mawthoh	F	House wife		U. Mawthoh
3	Jestlag-Lawai	M	House wife	8787519029	Jestlag
4	Ati lin Shadap	F	House wife	9436109422	Ashadap
5	Le ris Kharsawmet	F	House wife		L. Kharsawmet
6	Pdianghuk Kharsikkhiew	F	House wife	8729806981	P. Kharsikkhiew
7	Evalin Mawthoh	F	House wife	8729839427	E. Mawthoh
8	Ribanylla Dkhar	F	House wife	8794209577	R. Dkhar
9	Peacefully Sohtun	F	House wife	7627981737	P. Sohtun
10	Prona Sohtun	F	House wife		P. Sohtun
11	Aikail - Kharsongpa	F	House wife		A. Kharsongpa
12	Aimom - Sohtun	F	House wife	9612952708	A Sohtun

Attendance Sheet					
Date:			Village:		
Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Designation	Phone No.	Signature
	Mind Lyngthing	F	Ho		M. Lyngthing
	Mankina Kharsali	F	"		M. Kharsali
	Mawomni Pomthied	F	"		M. Pomthied
	Thaidinda Lawai	F	"		T. Lawai
	Ribazuk Sari	F	"		R. Sari
	Herin Sari	F	"		H. Sari
	Krisimaw Lawai	F	"		K. Lawai
	Pakuis Lawai	F	"		P.
	Wanderis war	F	"		W. War
	Sunita K. Sali	F	"	9612889398	S K
	Khwin K. Sali	F	"	9378150294	K K
	Taitiris dyndok	F	"	8974990877	T.
	Balshimli Nymban	F	"	8257857225	B.
	T. Nymban	F	"	"	T.

Attendance Sheet					
Date: 28.06.2018			Village: Mawkyngnong.		
Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Designation	Phone No.	Signature
1.	Shin S. Nongspung	M.	DFSO	9436524717	
2.	Siri T. Khaywiri	M	DFM	7025267715	
3.	Phu. S. Mawkhoh	M	FM	9774504011	
	Phidahun Myzboh	F	House wife	8794813831	P. Myzboh
	Balahun Myzboh	F	House wife	9612893730	B. Myzboh
	Aiusha Lawai	F	House wife	8974600271	A. Lawai
	Ratan sing Lawai	M	Ha	8575335191	R. Lawai
	Dasumamika Myzboh	F	House wife	2628018770	D. Myzboh
	Saintina Kharsat	F	House wife	8575478130	S.D.
	Edrois Lyngdoh	F	Labour		E. Lyngdoh
	Joycefully Sathu	F	House Wife	8131930315	J. Sathu
	Xolangi Rymbai	F	House wife	9862755681	X Rymbai

Attendance Sheet					
Date:			Village:		
Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Designation	Phone No.	Signature
1	Bethelda Kharsat	F	House wife	9485450562	Bet
2.	Saralynda Nongrum	F	House wife	8974221114	S. Nongrum
3.	Tistatila Warlerfah	F	House wife	9856057492	Ty
4	Rikem Nongrum	F		8730033508	R. Nongrum
5.	Dapbiang Myzboh.	F		9612834069	D. Myzboh.
6.	Darahun Kharsati		House wife	8794170180	D. K. Sati
7.	Rishalin Nongspung			8413096827	R. Nongspung
8	Riloris Nongrum			9862488207	R. Nongrum
9	ELMOLIN Nongspung			9383188438	E. Nongspung.
10	Sepheida Kharsati			8974241018	S. K. Sati
11	Sonita Kharsati			8787317883	S. K. Sati
	Robilda Rymbai	F	Housewife		R. Rymbai

Attendance Sheet					
Date:			Village:		
Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Designation	Phone No.	Signature
13	Wanbhalong Kharsati	F	House wife	8258089498	W. Kharsati
14	Rubiwet Sari	F	House wife	8794209549	R. Sari
15	Drun Lawai	M	House wife		D. L
16	Raphina Mukhin	F	House wife		R. M
17	Rosibon Kharsati	F	House wife		R. K
18	Seralin Kharsati ^{Khalukto}	F	House wife	9612085701	J. K
19	Krun Mawthoh	F	House wife		J. K
20	Jingokharsati	M			
21	Rislin waq	F		8974624215	R. P
22	Deitimon Nangkynzih	F		8415077204	D. N
23	Taikynhiew Sohtun	F		8259040129	I. S
	Tashmon Swang	F			T. Swang

Attendance Sheet					
Date:			Village:		
Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Designation	Phone No.	Signature
13	Wanbhalong Kharsati	F	House wife	8258089498	W. Kharsati
14	Rubiwet Sari	F	House wife	8794209549	R. Sari
15	Drun Lawai	M	House wife		D. L
16	Raphina Mukhin	F	House wife		R. M
17	Rosibon Kharsati	F	House wife		R. K
18	Seralin Kharsati ^{Khalukto}	F	House wife	9612085701	J. K
19	Krun Mawthoh	F	House wife		J. K
20	Jingokharsati	M			
21	Rislin waq	F		8974624215	R. P
22	Deitimon Nangkynzih	F		8415077204	D. N
23	Taikynhiew Sohtun	F		8259040129	I. S
	Tashmon Swang	F			T. Swang

Attendance Sheet					
Date:			Village:		
Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Designation	Phone No.	Signature
	Rinalin Mawthoh	F	Housewife		R. Mawthoh
	Trixin Mawthoh	F	"		T. Mawthoh
	Rigina Kharsati	F	"		R. Kharsati
	Syntieshin Kharsati	F	"		S. K
	Justina Kharsati	F	"		J. K
	Tiniba Mawthoh	F	"	9615911647	T. Mawthoh
	Darishisha Myrbok	F	"		D. Mawthoh
	Smirit Kharsati	F	"		S. Kharsati
	Srinalin Kharsati	F	"		S. Kharsati
	Jolin Kharsati	F	"		J. Kharsati
	Thaisia Kharsati	F	"		T. Kharsati
	Phidamon Kharsati	F	"		P. Kharsati

Attendance Sheet					
Date:			Village:		
Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Designation	Phone No.	Signature
	Wan Lambok Kharsati	M	Secretary Shoy	98222029 77	W. Kharsati
	J. Thompson	M	JFSO, Mesh, Sap (Fire Service)	94365 24717	J. Thompson
	T. Thompson	M	DM	7005269715	T. Thompson
	S. R. R. R.	M	S. R. R. R. Office, Shillong	8787302544	S. R. R. R.
	Shiringson K. K. K.	M	Executive Member, Shillong	9615239844	S. K. K.
	Shir. J. Mawthoh	M	GM (Fire Service)	9774504011	S. J. Mawthoh
	Wellborn Sapang	M	Rambah Dong Main Road Office Secretary	9774693304	W. Sapang
	Lakhor. Kharsati	M	Deputy Shoy Mawthoh	8794709001	L. Kharsati
	Peter S. S. S.	M	Sondar Mawthoh	7085400970	P. S. S.
	Alan S. S.	M			A. S. S.

Attendance Sheet					
Date:			Village:		
Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Designation	Phone No.	Signature
	PHAS KHAKLUKI	F	MAWRNGKNENG	—	PK
	TLO LAWAI	F	"	—	Tl
	IRA LAWAI	F	"	—	I Lawai
	PHAIU MARY LAWAI	F	"	—	Placai
	MARTINA LAWAI	F	"	—	M
	PEACEFULLY THABAH	F	"	—	P. Thabah
	PHAILANG RYMBAI	F	"	—	Rymbai
	NERIDA MYNSONG	F	"	—	N. mngsong
	FIERINA LAWAI	F	"	—	
	SNELA LAWAI	F	"	—	
	BANDASLISSHA NARLAPITI	F	"	9097498093	B.w
	SANISHA KHARSATI	F	"	—	S.A

Attendance Sheet					
Date: 28.06.2018			Village: MAWRNGKNENG		
Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Designation	Phone No.	Signature
1	WANTI KHARSATI	F	MAWRNGKNENG	—	Wanti.k.s atn
	BAIDIN SYEDLIEN	F	"	9894958446	B.S
	RIZI SOLITUN	F	"	—	Rizi Solitun
	ROSITA NONGRUM	F	"	9010928665	Rosika nongrum
	REBECCA KHARSATI	F	"	—	R. Kharsati
	IALAM LUNTI DIKHAR	F	"	—	ialam DKHAR
	KWOLDALIN KHARSATI	F	"	—	KKharsati
	SHOVLIN MANTHUI	F	"	—	S. Mantui
	SYOLIN LAWAI	F	"	9378150253	Syolin
	BANISHA LYNGDOH	F	"	—	B. Lyng doh
	STIMAI KHARSATI	F	"	—	
	TUROI LYNGDOH	F	"	—	T.L

Attendance Sheet

Date:		Village:			
Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Designation	Phone No.	Signature
	HALBRIDEY KHARSATI	F	MAWBYNGKRENG	—	H.K.Sati
	DRIOLIN MAREBOI	F	"	—	D.M.
	SHRINTI MAREBOI	F	"	—	
	Malhun Kharsati	F	Mawbyngkreng	—	Mharsati
	MAKETA RYNTONG	F	"	—	M. Ryntong
	BELDARIS KHARSATI	F	"	8974077537	B.K.Sati
	JPM JAPANG	F	"	—	J.Japang
	APHEI JAPANG	F	"	—	A. Japang
	PROIZU SOHTUN	F	"	9774456229	
	JROLINDA KHARSATI	F	"	9612952988	J.Kharsati
	RiPhinda Lawai	F	"	9089674366	R.Lawai

MARIA LAWAI	F	MAWBYNG KRENG	8258806250	
RIPNAR KHARSATI	F	"	—	R.Kharsati
BATRYNTI LYNGDOH	F	"	7406180375	
MOKY STELLA KHARSATI	F	"	—	
DANBARORDOR LAWAI	M	"	8974919998	D.Lawai
Shambekoridor Lawai	M	"	8132867537	Shambekoridor Lawai
Michael - Lawai	M	"	9378181815	Michael Lawai
ROGICA KHARSATI	F	"	9774755120	R.K
RISUK MON KHARSATI	F	"	8132867733	R.K
THELMA KHARSATI	F	"	—	T.K
EDEN KHARSATI	F	"	—	
SOLDRIS LYNGDOH	F	"	9774095912	S.Lyngdoh
TILIN SOHTUN	M	"	—	

Kyrtary	Gender	Designation	Phone No	Signature
Bashira Mawtled	F	Housewife	9774861353	
Sila Mawtled	F	Housewife	9774657743	S. Mawtled
Mattikides Muter	F	Housewife		
Akhidion Kharbikhe	F	Housewife	9856611959	Ki. K. bikhies
Nida Kharbikhe	F	Housewife	8014340620	N. K. bikhies
Smt. Lappusuk Shadep	F	Teacher	9856841079	
Daiaracubholog	F	H. wife	9856589655	
Bawidha Soblin	F	"	9774095119	
Melavrihen Myrbol	F	"		M. Myrbol
Khandarod Lyngdol	F	"	8257955634	Lyngdol
Alma: Kharbikhe	F	"		
Riflington Mawtled	M	Cultivator	8132069969	A. K. bikhies
Kalchapaning	M			
Balaritapang Kharbikhe	F			Kalchapaning
Nansalda Myrbol	F			Bixsat
Kye Shan tang				TV Myrbol
Rini Sha				Kharbikhe
				Saeong

	Gender	Designation	Phone No	Signature
1) Arlinstar, Khar Mugar	g M	Govt Ser. vant	96727954410	
Zero Rynjah	M	Labour	8794126744	
Sevenstar mukhin	M		9378150240	
Tidalin Elaudie	F		8131903644	T. Elaudie
Dari Rynhuno K. Sahinoh	F		7085517123	D. K.
Kwerina - Walhal pet	F		9612918218	K. W.
Ryina Metthin	F			R. Metthin