

MEGHALAYA

REPORT TO CITIZENS



2020

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FOREWORD

Over the last few years, the Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA) and the Meghalaya Basin Management Agency (MBMA) have been working to redefine development by shifting focus from the traditional supply driven approach to a demand driven citizen centric approach. The work entails intensive effort aimed at enhancing the quality of life of the citizens of the state, particularly the rural areas, through sustainable entrepreneurship, community led natural resource management, access to finance and market linkage. This is done through Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) and programmes implemented in convergence with community groups, voluntary organizations, non-profit institutions and various departments of the Government. The result is a marked change in the pattern of investment into development in the state. Cumulative yearly progress and achievements is collated, packed together and reproduced in the form of this Report to appraise and update the citizens of Meghalaya.

The Report to Citizens yearly publications seek to keep the citizens of Meghalaya informed about the performances of the MBDA, the MBMA and their various affiliated entities. This edition, further, aims to set fresh standards in terms of reporting, comprehensiveness, and transparency.

For easy reference and reading, this Report has been divided into two parts: part 1 details the achievements and activities of the MBDA, its key mandates and its sister institutions; part 2 describes all interventions of the MBMA, the implementing agency under the aegis of the Planning Department of the state's two key Externally Aided Projects – the Meghalaya Livelihoods and Access to Markets Project (Megha-LAMP) and the Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP).



PART 1:
THE MEGHALAYA BASIN
DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (MBDA)

Introduction

The Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA) is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. It was set up in March 2011 and is headed by the Chief Secretary, Government of Meghalaya. The Registered Office is situated at Nongrim Hills, Shillong.

Rural communities of Meghalaya continue to remain in poverty despite the state having an abundance of natural resources. Most rely on natural resources for sustenance, but unchecked, over-exploitation puts this natural resource base under tremendous pressure. In this regard, the MBDA addresses the challenge by sensitizing the communities about the sustainable use of natural resources, which, if done effectively, can lead to the generation of improved opportunities for secured livelihoods. Correspondingly, the problem of unchecked deforestation, mining and water pollution is addressed. Not only is the MBDA concerned with poverty alleviation but in order to achieve this, it ensures that it is done by leveraging on the strengths of the land, without degradation to the environment. A livelihood thus comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources), and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is only sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while ensuring that the natural resource base is not deteriorated.

The MBDA also recognizes that these poorer sections have always had big potential in contributing to the growth of the rural economy and strengthening local governance. Hence, under the MBDA, livelihood strategies are an integral part of these developmental initiatives and programs which are also formulated to adapt to climate change. The main goal is to ensure that communities are highly involved when implementing these strategies. An informed choice must be made and that choice is getting grass root level stakeholders, government departments, organisations, civil societies and traditional institutions to come together for improving the well-being and quality of life of the people. Effective planning, appropriate and timely interventions, and adequate investment should happen through a better synergy of all the stakeholders.

Aims & Objectives

The aims and objectives for which the MBDA is established are as under:

1. To sustainably develop river basin resources which can ultimately lead to promoting sustainable livelihoods and gainful employment opportunities for residents of river basins, independent or through the convergence of initiatives;
 2. To, without any motives to earn profit, enhance and improve the livelihood for the poor in the state of Meghalaya;
 3. To increase sustainable income generating cultivation systems and establishment of micro/small scale/ medium scale bio-industrial units;
 4. To enable people's participation to select livelihood activities most suited to their resources, skills and interest;
 5. To address the felt needs and priorities of women and increase their participation in local institutions and decision making processes;
 6. To promote micro finance including saving, and thrift and micro insurance projects;
 7. To provide business development services including demonstrations, trainings, consultancies and advisory services on all matters relating to technical, organisational, management commencement and expansion of the enterprise, purchasing techniques, production, purchases, sales, material and cost, quality control, marketing, advertising, publicity, personnel' information technology services, development and transfer, backward and forward business linkage promotion and horizontal linkage among enterprises, export and import to and for institutions/concerns/bodies/associations/corporations/public and local authorities/trusts/cooperative societies;
 8. To help in promoting sustainable enterprises at micro and small scale levels especially to the poor by way of providing equity, debt financing, leasing, insurance and other means and mechanisms that may be necessary for promoting livelihoods on the basis of basin resources;
 9. To rotate and utilize the resources of the authority for ongoing building up of new enterprises by exciting the enterprises that have achieved the sustainable scale and viability, through appropriate mechanisms; and
 10. To act as a catalyst in facilitating mobilization of financial resources to micro/small/medium scale enterprises to benefit the poor.
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In addition, framework programmes are an essential element in the functioning of the MBDA. Through these frameworks, services are delivered. This not only streamlines the implementation of the different programmes that fall under the ambit of the MBDA but it also helps in identifying gaps in the delivery of such services provided by other departments in the Government. The central framework, however, is Knowledge Management. Knowledge Management seeks to promote a union of traditional knowledge and science. Any approach towards amelioration of the rural community must be holistic in approach. This not only empowers the village community but it also acts as a continuum between the old and the new, the traditional and the modern.

Another important function of the MBDA is to fill the critical gaps that exist between the functioning of different governmental departments. Department convergence is an issue that is being addressed by MBDA so as to allow for smooth and efficient effectuation of any government schemes. In this sense, MBDA seeks to provide integrated services.

It was also identified that convergence of other inter-sector schemes has enabled better planning and effective investment in the state. Convergence brings synergy between different government programmes and/or schemes in terms of their planning, process and implementation. It also helps in avoiding duplication of efforts by different agencies and thus saves resources in terms of time and money. If we seek to develop a holistic approach for the development of the rural communities in Meghalaya, convergence with other departments and agencies is essential.

To aid in the implementation of the several programmes, the MBDA has set up pioneering institutions such as MIE (Meghalaya Institute of Entrepreneurship), MIG (Meghalaya Institute of Governance) and MINR (Meghalaya Institute of Natural resources). Each institute functions in unison with MBDA. The greatest success that MBDA has witnessed till date has been the vigorous involvement and participation of different stakeholders which has reinforced the belief that the aspirations of all could ultimately be met.



Institutional Structure

MBDA is governed by a Basin Development Council (BDC), an apex body headed by the Chief Minister of Meghalaya and his council of Ministers. The BDC sets the strategy and provides overall direction for MBDA.

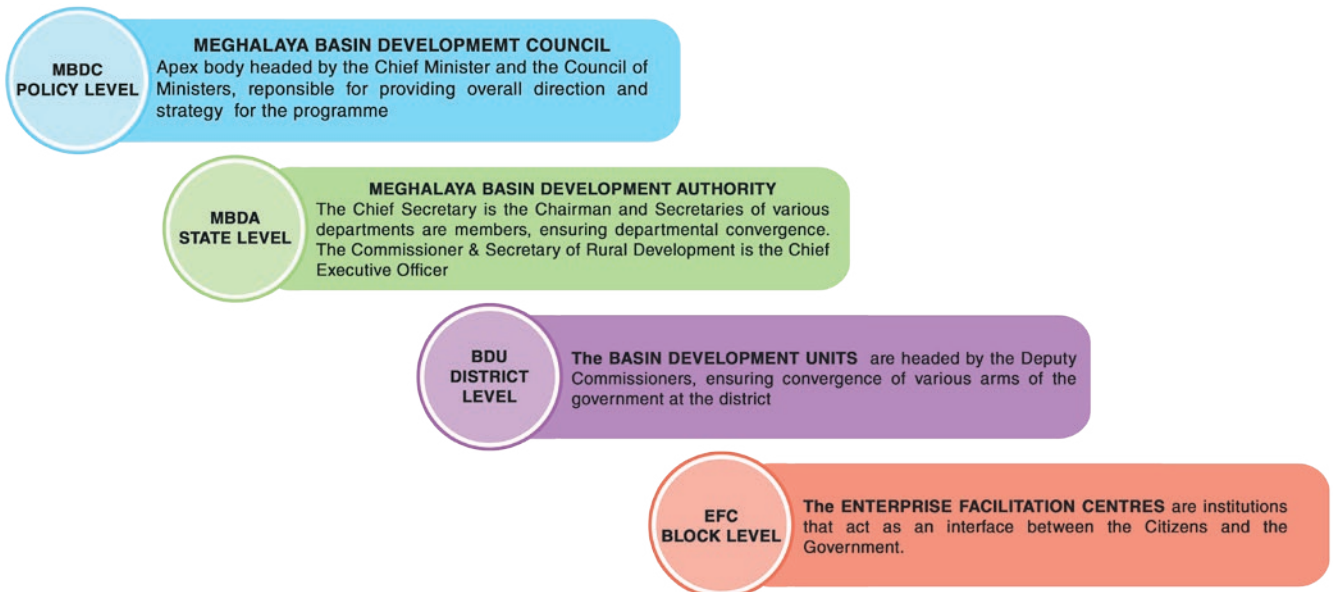
The MBDA is the authority in charge of the implementation of various projects. The Chief Secretary of Meghalaya is the Chairman and the Secretaries of various departments are members of the Governing Council of MBDA. The Commissioner & Secretary of Rural Development, is the Chief Executive Officer.

At the District level, the Basin Development Units (BDU) is set up with the Deputy Commissioner as the Chairman. The BDUs coordinate implementation works and facilitate convergence within their respective districts.

At the Block level is the Enterprise Facilitation Centre (EFC), an institutional platform that has been set up to act as an interface with the citizens. The EFCs are where information on

people's demands and needs in the livelihoods and enterprise sector are collected, and where information on entrepreneurship development, successful grassroots initiatives taken up by communities across the state, and the MBDA approach is communicated to the people. More recently, the EFCs are being upgraded to provide next level of support including business incubation, planning, market and financial linkage to rural entrepreneurs..

Finally, grassroots responsibility is implemented through community partners. These include NGOs, community institutions, Social Groups and community volunteers who have been mobilized across the state to spread awareness about critical natural resource challenges in Meghalaya, livelihood opportunities and to collect feedback from communities, to motivate communities to take up an enterprise or natural resources management projects and to help initiate local development projects that can be supported by MBDA.



Bottom-Up Approach

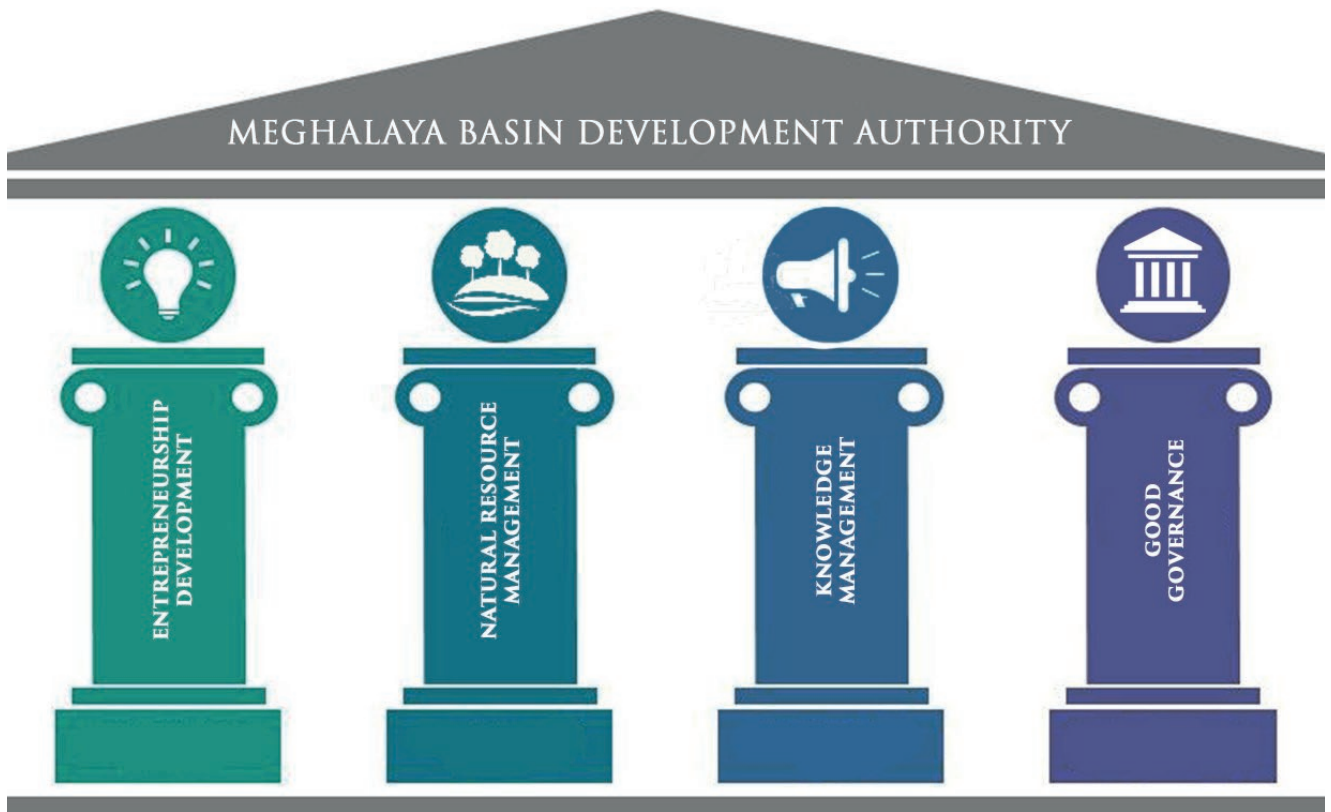
MBDA follows a citizen centric approach and designs its interventions around the needs of the people. MBDA focuses on collecting demands of the citizens and creating necessary eco-systems to facilitate developmental actions based on these demands.

MBDA does not provide subsidies or schemes; instead, citizens are encouraged to undertake profitable activities and generate their own livelihoods. Since partnership promotes ownership and accountability, each citizen working with MBDA are known as “Partners” rather than “Beneficiaries”, this further ensures sustainability of interventions. Citizens are provided with technical and non-technical support to pursue livelihood activities of their choice.



The Four Pillars

The IBDLP was designed around four pillars - Entrepreneurship Development, Natural Resource Management, Knowledge Management and Good Governance. The IBDLP programme is not prescriptive in nature and leaves space for the choices regarding planning and implementation of demand side initiatives by the citizens and entrepreneurs. It focuses on building a systematic, inclusive framework within which sustainable, inclusive, people-centred development can occur.



THE FOUR PILLARS OF MBDA

Areas of Focus

PRE EAP PERIOD (2011-2015)

Implementing the IBDLP

The Integrated Basin Development and Livelihood Promotion Programme (IBDLP) was developed with an aspiration to secure, for the people, livelihoods that are sustainable and in harmony with nature, to realise the shared dream for a poverty free Meghalaya. Since its launch in 2012, the programme has acted as a catalyst in bringing about change in the mode of implementation of developmental programmes in the state. The main thrust is to bring about convergence amongst the different stakeholders to maximise benefits accruing from developmental projects and enhancing capacity building.

The IBDLP has been able to bring about change in the approach to developmental activities from traditional supply driven approach to a demand driven partnership approach. This has also resulted in a marked change in the pattern of investment into development in the state. The Programme was set up with the aim to put Meghalaya on a higher growth trajectory and improve the quality of life and well being of all its citizens. It sought to redefine the relationship between the citizen and state, and to bring about a paradigm shift in the way development is viewed, administered

by moving from the current supply driven beneficiary model of development to a demand driven partnership model of development.

Thus IBDLP was a strongly citizen-centric programme that emphasized entrepreneurship and intellectual development of the people of Meghalaya as the pathway to its vision for sustainable development including - individuals' entrepreneurial capacity to start successful enterprises, communities' leadership capacity to take action on ecological and economic issues that are critical to them, citizens' capacity to identify their own development aspirations and make these aspirations a reality.

The core thrust of the programme was on creating an ecosystem for inclusive growth and sustainable development and not on direct benefits transfer to individuals and households to ensure systemic reforms rather than short term solutions. Thus the programme ensures universal access to institutional services under its interventions rather than use a targeted approach that may lead to exclusion or marginalisation.

Sector Wise Achievements under IBDLP

Sector	Achievements
Apiculture	5,991 beekeepers and Master trainers sent for exposure; 18,045 modern bee hives/ 10,210 beehive stands /5,200 HDPE containers to upgrade traditional beekeeping infrastructure; 4 lakh pocket-sized Apiculture training manuals distributed to traditional beekeepers across the state; 24 local carpentry units trained in scientific bee box making; 4,193 beekeeping households surveyed to set up high value honey value chain clusters; 369 households trained; 17,000 partners covered through awareness programmes; 1,411 beekeepers participated in Business Interactive sessions; 12,000kg honey produced by beekeeping enterprises
Livestock	3,108 farmers impacted through training, capacity building and technical backstopping across dairy, poultry, goatery and piggery sub sectors; 70 LDCs activated and 50 under activation. 3 VTCs Activated. 11 dairy entrepreneurs trained on production of Milk By products by the (IIHM) Shillong
Aquaculture	24,347 farmers and fish-entrepreneurs impacted; 18,323 fish ponds created;
Water	Under statewide Springshed Inventory and Training programme, 1,388 springs across Meghalaya mapped; cadre of 1,200 Community Master Trainers for Springshed interventions; Rejuvenation of 306 vulnerable springs under National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change
Mission Green	811 organic seeds collected through 8 Community Seed banks established across 8 Districts; Up to 12,000 community partners mobilized and trained in organic farming, greening methods, and social enterprise via Community Nursery and Seed Bank initiatives

Sector	Achievements
Horticulture	Total = 552 farmers impacted
	552 farmers impacted; Interventions cover an area of 26.76 hectares spread over 11 districts; More than 1.5 lakh temperate fruit plants have been raised via interventions
Sericulture	Total of 2,158 entrepreneurs and traditional weavers impacted; 489 trained by the Meghalaya Institute of Entrepreneurship; 1,254 trained in sericulture and 415 trained in handloom by Department
Tourism	Total of 2,853 partners significantly impacted; 1,828 youths placed in hotels and companies in cities such as Bangalore, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Coimbatore, Guwahati and Shillong; 235 eco-tourism sites identified for development; detailed study of 35 sites completed; 7 Home Stays and 1 Resort have been supported for setup; 2 Village Getaways and 1 Eco Tourism project taken up;
Rural Power	Green Energy Initiative started at Mawlynnong and Mawlyngbna; 30 and 40 Solar Street lights and Solar Pump respectively installed. The initiative was supported by CSR funding of IDFC Foundation with the active support of C&RD Department and the local community; Preparation of a Project Feasibility Report for submission to IDFC for availing funds under their CSR programme, to support the Mawlyngbna Micro Hydel Power Project
Forestry and Plantation	2 Tissue Culture Laboratories established for mass propagation of planting material; 62 Community-led Nurseries across every district established; 1.5 million seedlings raised via this intervention; 811 organic seeds collected through 8 Community Seed banks established across 8 Districts; Upto 12,000 community partners mobilized and trained in organic farming, greening methods, and social enterprise via Community Nursery and Seed Bank initiatives

POST EAPS PERIOD (2015-2020)

IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Community Based Forest Management & Livelihood Improvement in Meghalaya

Forest cover of Meghalaya State in 2017 was estimated at approximately 76 % of the entire state with 42% of that being open forest, implying the occurrence of deforestation and forest degradation. As a response, the Government of India (GoI) requested a Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) Loan project on community-based forest management and livelihood improvement from the Government of Japan, and the Project for Community Based Forest Management and Livelihood Improvement in Meghalaya was conceptualised and is being launched in 2020. The project has a financial outlay of Rs. 850 Crores and is being implemented by MBDA from 2020 to 2030. The objective of the project is to restore and conserve natural resources within the villages through sustainable forest management, livelihood improvement, and institutional strengthening, thereby contributing to conservation of environment, biodiversity, and uplifting of socio-economic conditions of people in the State of Meghalaya.

The Project has 4 main components.

Component 1 includes planning and implementation of core forestry operations. Major sub-components include grass-root planning of forestry operations; implementation of forest working plans for individual forest units; planning and development of village level community nurseries and nurseries management by Forest and Environment Department and Autonomous District Council; soil and water

conservation measures; fire management in fire-vulnerable forest areas; development of critical infrastructure for forest management.

Component 2 supports forest based livelihoods and enterprise development for enhanced incomes of communities from forest management. This component is designed to provide sufficient incentives for community participation in sustainable land and water management.

Component 3 addresses institutional capacity gaps of the implementing agencies with assessment, reforms, training and capacity building, supply of equipment, hardware and software, provision for professional support, development and implementation of social and environmental framework, knowledge management and communication etc.

Component 4 finances overall project administration, development of common assets (buildings) and project supervision through effective monitoring, evaluation, learning and documentation.

The Project Outcome is the development of 31,612 ha. of forest areas with various types of forestry activities; development of 7 district level nurseries and 405 community nurseries; training and capacity building of over 5,000 stakeholders; formation of 1,000 SHGs, 22 forest enterprises and adoption of best forest management practices in the State.

Smart Village Movement

The Smart Village Movement is a unique global movement initiated by the University of California, Berkeley, that seeks to enable rural communities to address challenges and create sustainable opportunities in livelihood, education, healthcare, governance etc. through the use of technological interventions.

The last few decades witnessed an incredible leap in technological advancement across the world. Sectors such as IT and tele-communication have boomed so rapidly that they are now affordable and accessible even to people in rural areas. Having mentioned that, there is still a large gap in the penetration of technology beyond the contemporary, which is typically limited to agriculture or allied activities and tele-communications. Most technology is either not tried in the rural context or is simply beyond the reach of the rural population. There is tremendous potential for application of technology to address the various issues faced by rural people.

The Smart Village Movement (SVM) is intended to bring together the communities and the world's leading technology providers such as Google, Samsung, Wipro, PayPal, Apollo Hospitals etc. and provide a platform where they dialogue and design technology interventions to address the most difficult of challenges faced by the communities. SVM follows a partnership model where the community and the technology provider have equal stake in the process. SVM engages with village communities to assess the various challenges faced and then throws these challenges before

the technology partners who then analyse each challenge and come up with low cost technology solutions or sustainable business models that could be adopted by the local communities.

The Smart Village Movement initiative in Meghalaya intends to select at least 100 villages for implementation of various interventions that include quality education, access to safe uncontaminated water, sanitation and nutrition, gender equality, and the development of productive enterprises to enhance income. This approach is expected to significantly generate sustainable business models that will not only improve the quality of life of the communities but will also ensure holistic development in these villages.

Milestones Reached

- i. MoU with Berkeley has been signed.
- ii. Selection of Villages for Pilot Project has been completed.
- iii. Laitkroh and Mawphlang blocks will have the first set of pilot villages.
- iv. Control villages in Shella block.
- v. A total of 11,234 households in the selected villages.
- vi. The Beta version of SVM platform is also launch ready.

Milestones for the Year

- i. Cluster Level Planning for the Selected Villages in 7 verticals.
- ii. Partnering with the organisations in creating sustainable business models.
- iii. Actual increase of HH level income for the families in selected villages.

Enterprise Building And Livelihood Development

'Enterprise Building and Livelihood Development' comprises a comprehensive package of processes for supporting existing and potential entrepreneurs by creating a conducive environment for their enterprises to thrive. The MBDA advances rapid economic transformation by fostering an attitude of entrepreneurship, initiative and self-reliance within communities across the state. The belief is that citizens of the state can become successful entrepreneurs through the creation of a beneficial eco system for enterprise building involving a systematic engagement of Government and its various agencies, with existing and aspiring entrepreneurs of the state, providing for skill building and technology up gradation, access to financial linkages, access to markets and hand holding support.

To drive Enterprise Building and Livelihood Development, a sister institution - the Meghalaya Institute of Entrepreneurship (MIE), was created. Since its creation, MIE has become a key driver of entrepreneurship in the state through the creation of an enabling environment that conducive for enterprise development. (Read more about MIE at page 21)

Climate Change Management

In order to address the challenges of climate change in the State, the Meghalaya Climate Change Centre (MCCC) has been established under the National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE). The primary goal of this Centre is to build a climate resilient State and strengthen the adaptive capacity of the communities.

The MCCC aims at mainstreaming climate actions in the State's development planning and actions. In accordance the following steps were carried out:

- i. SAPCC is under revision in the light of new guidelines incorporating latest data and recent studies. Currently, the Centre is in the process of consulting with UNDP for technical support
- ii. Formulate concept notes under different themes addressing State's priority sectors like forestry, agriculture, water resource, and human health to tap funds from various national and international agencies.
- iii. The centre is currently setting-up 3 climate resilient model villages in three different agro- climatic zones of the State. The

centre will intends to upscale the same for building more climate resilience and improving food security.

Project concept notes prepared by the Centres: Proposals being prepared:

- i. Oxygen-rich road connecting Shillong to Tura from funding under State Government fund
- ii. Urban Waste Management Plan for Urban Conglomerates including Shillong, Tura and Jowai for promoting renewable energy in the State
- iii. Promoting rain water harvesting in the urban areas of Meghalaya
- iv. Enhanced climate resilience of vulnerable mountain communities and ecosystems in Northeast India under Green Environment Facility (GEF)
- v. Conservation of sacred groves in Meghalaya under National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC)
- vi. Ethno-botanical study on bio-resource of Meghalaya under National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS)

Involvement in State's EAP's and others Programmes for climate adaptation and mitigation perspective: The Centre has been actively involved at different stages of the following climate adaptation projects for the State:

- i. "Protection of Vulnerable Catchment Areas in Meghalaya" for funding under KfW, Germany approved by DEA, GoI; and the project feasibility study reached its last leg
- ii. Village Development Plan (VDP) under IFAD funded project "Meghalaya Livelihood and Access to Market Project (MLAMP)"
- iii. "Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP)" funded by World Bank

Database and Knowledge Creation:

The centre has generated a range of database and knowledge related to climate change and vulnerability in the State through in-house studies and various scientific studies collaborated with IIT Gandhinagar, IISC Bangalore, IIT Guwahati and IIT Mandi.

In addition, several knowledge brochures, manuals, and materials have also been developed for uses of different stakeholders during 2019-20.

- i. Report on Meghalaya's Response to Climate Change
- ii. Meghalaya & Climate Change : Summary for Policy Makers
- iii. Report on Legislators' Orientation and Dialogue on Climate Change Adaptation in Meghalaya
- iv. Training/Information Manual on Climate Change Adaptation for NRM-Agriculture, Forests and Water & Soil

Capacity building and awareness:

- i. Enhancing capacities of stakeholders on implementation of adaptation projects and actions
- ii. Extending awareness programmes to a wider stakeholders' groups such as civil societies and NGOs and creation of climate educators at the grass-root level
- iii. The centre has been actively involved in the building the capacity of District Project Management Units and other project implementing staffs of different projects running under the ambit of Meghalaya basin Development Authority

Orientation and Training Programmes

Along with building capacities of the communities, the Centre has conducted several programmes to orient and train specific stakeholders on climate change adaptation. A summary of the orientation, training and awareness programmes carried out are provided below.

#	Title	Date & Venue	Host Organization / Institute	Level of Participation/ Stakeholders	Participants	Tr. Material if any / Reports Published
1	A Workshop on Legislators' Orientation and Dialogue on Climate Change Adaptation in Meghalaya	11-Sep-19 Pinewood Hotel, Shillong	MCCC in collaboration with SDC-IHCAP, IMI and NABCons.	Legislators and Bureaucrats	52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on Meghalaya's Response to Climate Change Meghalaya & Climate Change : Summary for Policy Makers Published Report on Legislators' Orientation and Dialogue on Climate Change Adaptation in Meghalaya
2	A Workshop on Training Programme for District Level Officials & Level IV: Training of Trainers Programme on Climate Change Adaptation	18 - 20 Jun 2019 Sylvan House, Forest Department, Shillong	MCCC in collaboration with SDC-IHCAP	State's District level officials	36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerability Assessment manual Practical guidebook on Vulnerability Index calculation
3	Awareness Programme on Farmers and Climate Change	24-Aug-19 West Garo Hills	Hill Farmers' Union Meghalaya Institute of Governance (MIG)& MCCC	Farmers' Community	40	Presentation on Climate Change and its relevance in Agriculture sector.

#	Title	Date & Venue	Host Organization / Institute	Level of Participation/ Stakeholders	Participants	Tr. Material if any / Reports Published
4	6 Nos. of Awareness Programs at village level under Megha-LAMP	13-Jan-20 Lyngiong, Mawphlang	Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA) and MCCC	Village community and block level project staff	90	Interactive session and discussion with the rural community on climate change and its impacts, with special focus on the agricultural sector.
		10 -11 Oct 2019 Dambo Bima & Mrok, East Garo Hills			20	
		4 Oct 2019 Umtham, Ri-Bhoi			81	
		30-Sep-19 Laitkynsew, East Khasi Hills			76	
		27-Sep-19 Amlarem, West Jaintia Hills			13	
5	Mass awareness through radio talks					
a.	Talk on climate change and state initiatives	21-May-20	All India Radio	Mass media outreach	-	Radio talk delivered in local language
b.	Role of Water on Climate Change	World Water Day Program: 22 Mar 2020	All India Radio	Mass media outreach	-	Radio talk delivered in local language
c.	Forest - The Lifeline of the Earth : Preserve & protect them for the future generation	Vaan Mohatsav Program : 29 Jun 2019	All India Radio	Mass media outreach	-	Radio talk delivered in local language
d.	Discussion on Impacts of Climate Change in Meghalaya	11-Jun-19	All India Radio	Mass media outreach	-	Radio talk delivered in local language

Knowledge Management

Knowledge management is an essential component of development initiatives dealing with empowerment, poverty alleviation, employment generation and livelihood promotion. Ensuring accessibility to information to all stakeholders is vital for the effectiveness, efficiency and success of initiatives under the MBDA. In this regard, the Knowledge Services Division of MBDA anchors the knowledge management function guided by the underlying philosophy of creating networks that encourage free flow of information and foster dialogue between all MBDA partners like government, citizens and traditional institutions. Its role ensures that all programmatic as well as partner learning and knowledge is captured, processed and made available to the right stakeholder at the right time, and in the format that can be applied further by the partners.

Highlight of key Achievements

- iv. International Seminar on “Understanding Water Crisis: The way forward”
- v. Farmers’ Parliament
- vi. ‘Shillong Dialogue” on “North East India and the neighbourhood: creating trans-boundary value chains in Agri/Horticulture and Tourism
- vii. Green Economy Initiative
- viii. E-Governance National Conference



SISTER INSTITUTIONS OF THE MBDA

While MBDA addresses the three thrust areas i.e. enterprise, natural resource management, and governance in a convergent manner, for better coordination and flexibility, each area has evolved into a separate institution for research and action. These pioneering institutes have been set up to aid in the implementation of the several programmes under MBDA and functions in unison with MBDA. These three Institutions are:-

1. Meghalaya Institute of Entrepreneurship (MIE)
2. Institute of Natural Resource Management (INRM)
3. Meghalaya Institute of Governance (MIG)

These three institutions design convergence projects, build and disseminate sector-specific knowledge, coordinate activities with civil society partners, mobilize and train community partners, and conduct joint workshops or initiatives with government representatives and communities.





Meghalaya Institute of Entrepreneurship (MIE)

The Meghalaya Institute of Entrepreneurship (MIE) was set up to facilitate rapid economic transformation through a focus on knowledge and action for entrepreneurship development, promotion of micro and small enterprise by women, youth, rural farmers and other critical groups in the state, and to foster an attitude of entrepreneurship, initiative and self-reliance within communities across the state.

The Institute functions in the area of entrepreneurship development and entrepreneurial services, through creativity and innovation, application of skills and technological inputs for harnessing rich potential across various sectors with a focus on agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, pisciculture, aromatic and medicinal plantations, animal husbandry and other locally viable, remunerative, and income generation activities.

MIE focuses on creating awareness among various target groups on entrepreneurship opportunities, organizing vocational training for skills upgradation including establishment of vocation; leading vocational training interventions including taking the lead to conceptualise and

establish vocational training centres; taking the lead to conceptualise and establish vocational training centres; encouraging and facilitating the setting up of enterprises by individuals through appropriate training, capacity building, behavioural motivation, managerial competencies, selective technical skilling and assist in scaling up of such enterprises through exposure, financial and market linkages with particular focus on first generation entrepreneurs; supporting of unemployed urban and rural youth by developing market relevant skills for self-employment and for greater participation in a sustainable development economy; motivating and facilitating not only individual entrepreneurs but also SHGs, CLFs, Cooperative Societies, FPOs, and Producer Companies; mapping the business potential and opportunities of the state within a sustainable framework; creating more awareness around entrepreneurship as a livelihood pathway, and integrate entrepreneurship education into schools and colleges in the state; and serving as an apex level regional resource institute for accelerating the process of entrepreneurship development in Meghalaya and throughout the North East.

The MIE over the last few years, through its innumerable interventions in promoting livelihood opportunities for the people of Meghalaya, has been able to reach out to more partners, officials, institutions and entrepreneurs across the State through various interventions including trainings, exposure visits, workshops, seminars, melas and events across sectors.

Objectives of MIE

- i. To create awareness among various target groups on entrepreneurship opportunities.
- ii. To organize vocational training for skills up-gradation including establishment of vocation
- iii. To lead vocational training interventions toward the above objective, including taking the lead to conceptualise and establish vocational training centres;
- iv. To encourage and facilitate the setting up of enterprises by individuals through appropriate training, capacity building, behavioural motivation, managerial competencies, selective technical skilling and assist in scaling up of such enterprises through exposure, financial and market linkages with particular focus on first generation entrepreneurs.
- v. To support unemployed urban and rural youth develop market relevant skills for self employment, and for greater participation in a sustainable development economy.
- vi. To motivate and facilitate individual entrepreneurs but also, SHGs, CLFs, Cooperative Societies, FPOs, and Producer Companies
- vii. To map the business potential and opportunities of the state within a sustainable framework.
- viii. Provide knowledge support to line departments, development agencies and individuals through the encouragement and promotion of research & special studies on various aspects of entrepreneurship for small & medium enterprises, market surveys, potentiality surveys, technical feasibility, value chain studies and economic viability studies.
- ix. To develop resource maps of Meghalaya and other client States for guidance and reference by aspiring entrepreneurs.
- x. Provide backend support to line departments, development agencies and entrepreneurs through leveraging help/support and affiliations with institutions/organizations in carrying out training and other entrepreneurship development related activities.
- xi. To provide vital information and backend support to trainers, promoters and entrepreneurs by organizing research and documentation relevant to entrepreneurship development.
- xii. To provide regional / national/ international forums for interaction and exchange of experiences
- xiii. Helpful for policy formulation and modification at various levels.
- xiv. To create more awareness around entrepreneurship as a livelihood pathway, and integrate entrepreneurship education into schools and colleges in the state;
- xv. To serve as an apex level regional resource institute for accelerating the process of entrepreneurship development in Meghalaya and throughout the North East.

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER MIE for 2017-18

#	Date	Activities	Venue	Participants	Remarks	Sector
1	20 th to 29 April 2017	Pig Keepers training	CTC Bolmoram	17	Pig Farmers	Livestock
2	3 rd to 5 th May 2017	Hygienic Pig slaughter & Pork Processing	NRCP, Rani,	15	Pig Butcher	Livestock
3	22 nd to 27 th May 2017	Pig Keepers training	COLKS Myllem	22	Pig Farmers	Livestock
4	29 th May to 3 rd June 2017	Pig Keepers Training	CTC Bolmoram	30	Pig Farmers	Livestock
5	5 th to 10 th June 2017	A.I. Training In Pigs	NRCP Rani	14	Veterinary Assistant	Livestock
6	7 th to 12 th August 2017	Pigs Keepers Training	VTC Kyrdemkulai	23	Pig Farmers	Livestock
7	21 st to 26 th August 2017	Pigs Keepers Training	VTC Kyrdemkulai	30	Pig Farmers	Livestock
8	29 th to 31 st August 2017	Hygienic Pig slaughter & Pork Processing	NRCP, Rani,	17	Pig Butcher	Livestock
9	14 th to 19 th September 2017	Poultry Keepers Training	VTC Rongkhon & MIE Tura	30	Poultry Keepers	Livestock
10	21 th to 26 th September 2017	Pigs Keepers Training	VTC Rongkhon & MIE Tura	30	Pig Keepers	Livestock
11	18 th to 23 th September 2017	Pigs Keepers training	VTC Kyrdemkulai	23	Pig Keepers	Livestock
12	25 th to 30 th September 2017	Pigs Keepers training	VTC Kyrdemkulai	22	Pig Keepers	Livestock
13	9 th to 14 th October 2017	Poultry Keepers Training	VTC Kyrdemkulai	30	Poultry Keepers	Livestock
14	23 rd to 28 th October 2017	Pigs Keepers training	VTC Kyrdemkulai	25	Pig Keepers	Livestock
15	23 th to 28 th October 2017	Poultry Keepers Training	VTC Kyrdemkulai	24	Poultry Keepers	Livestock

#	Date	Activities	Venue	Participants	Remarks	Sector
16	6 th to 10 th November 2017	Scientific Pig Farmers Training	NRCP, Rani,	15	Pig Entrepreneurs	Livestock
17	7 th to 9 th November 2017	Value Addition of Pork, Prime Cut etc	College of Vety Science Thrishur,Kerala	17	Members of Pig butcher Assoviation	Livestock
18	27 th Nov to 2 nd December 2017	Pigs Keepers training	COLKS Myllem	10	Pig Keepers	Livestock
19	11 th to 16 th December 2017	Pigs Keepers training	COLKS Myllem	17	Pig Keepers	Livestock
20	30 th to 31 st Janaury 2018	Hi-Tech Pig Farming for Dy Director,SAHVO, AHVO	Royal Swine Genetics Coimbatoe	16	A.H.& Vety Officials	Livestock
21	20 th to 29 th March 2018	Village Livestock Resource Person Training.	COLKS Mawlai Umshing	30	LDC Entrepreneurs	Livestock
22	20 th to 29 th March 2018	Village Livestock Resource Person Training.	CTC Bolmoram	17	LDC Entrepreneurs	Livestock
23	5 th to 24 th Mach 2018	Community Livestock Facilitator Training	VTC Upper Shillong	3	LDC Staff	Livestock
24	18 th to 19 th January 2018	Training on Paper Board & corrugated Packing	Multi-Purpose Hall,IIP Mumbai	5	Marketing Entrepreneurs	Non-Farm
25	1 st February 2018	Intellectual Property right & Copy right Infringement in a digilised world	Hotel Polo Towers	21	Entrepreneurs	Non Farm
26	21 st to 22 nd February 2018	Ice Cream Processing	Dinchaw's Dairy foods Ltd Nagpur, Maharashtra	2	Entrepreneurs	Non Farm
27	9 th March 2018	Joint Programme for food Processing Industries	State Convention Centre Shillong	60	Entrepreneurs	Non Farm
28	13 th to 17 th March 2018	AAHAR,The International food and Hospitality Fair	Pragati Maidan, New Delhi	4	Entrepreneurs	Non Farm

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER MIE for 2018-19

#	Date	Activities	Venue	Participants	Remarks	Sector
1	3rd to 6 th April 2018	Enterprise & Business management training for DPIO/BPIO & PIO Megha-lamp LDC	Directorate Conference Hall, Lumdingjiri.	29	A.H.& Veterinary Officers	Livestock
2	9th to 14th April 2018	Pig & Poultry Keepers Training	Poultry Farm, Jowai	30	15 Poultry + 15 Piggery	Livestock
3	25 th to 27 th April 2018	Enterprise & Business training for Veterinary Assistant.	1917-Iteams training Hall.	12	Farm	Livestock
4	2nd April to 31st May 2018	60 days Community Livestock Facilitator training for class XII-Science	Vocational Training Centre Upper Shillong	13	Unemployed youth	Livestock
5	10th - 11th April 2018	MLDP - Training for IBDLP Personnels (Batch 1)	Colks, Nongthymmai	16		Training for Officers
6	12th - 14th April 2018	MLDP - Training for IBDLP Personnels (Batch 2)	Colks, Nongthymmai	17		Training for Officers
7	20th April 2018	Training on GST for MIE Personnel	iTEAMS	15		Non-Farm
8	24th April 2018	Launching of the Lakadong Mission	State Convention Centre	468	Invitees = 91, Non-official invitees = 5, Partners = 363, Press/Media = 9	Non-Farm
9	23rd - 29th April 2018	Training on "Rapid Multiplication of Queen Bees"	Dr. YSP University of Horticulture & Forestry, Nauni Solan (Himachal Pradesh)	17	No. of Officers = 2 & No. of Market Beekeepers + Demonstrator = 15	Apiculture
10						
11	21 st to 26 th May 2018	Poultry Keepers training Songsak Block	Vocational Training Centre, Williamnagar	30	Farm	Livestock
12	23rd May 2018	Jack of the Day	Dylan's Café, Shillong	-		Other MIE Activities

#	Date	Activities	Venue	Participants	Remarks	Sector
13	31st May, 2018	Workshop on Developing a Roadmap for Mushroom Cultivation as an Enterprise	Governor's Secretariat ,Raj Bhavan	210		Workshop
14	11 th to 20 th June 2018	Village Livestock Resource persons	Vocational Training Centre, Upper Shillong	30	Farm	Livestock
15	25th to 29th June 2018	Training on Food Processing	Kara's food preservation factory, Shillong	2		Non Farm
16	6th July 2018	Jackfruit Festival 2018	All Saints Cathedral Hall, Shillong	–		Other MIE Activities
17	7th July 2018	Exposure Visit of Farmers to NEHU under Lakadong Turmeric Mission	NEHU, Shillong	35		Exposure Visits
18	25th July 2018	Pharmaceutical Companies visit to NEHU	NEHU, Shillong	60		Other MIE Activities
19	31st July, 2018	Brainstorming Workshop on Mission Jackfruit	Raj Bhavan	27		Farm
20	6 th to 10 th August 2018	5 Days Dairy Animal Management	Eastern Regional Demonstration & Training NDDDB, Siliguri	25	Farm	Livestock
21	9th-11th August, 2018	3 Days Training on Jackfruit Cuisine	IIHM, Mawdiangdiang, Shillong	27	27 Number of Chefs	Farm
22	11th Aug, 2018	Display & Tasting of Jackfruit Cuisine	Pine Wood, Shillong	102	102 Invitees	Farm
23	2nd - 22nd August 2018	Training on Fabrication of Solar Dehydrator	Hyderabad	10		Non Farm
24	31 st August to 2 nd September 2018	3 days international Poultry & Livestock expo 2018	Exposure Visit to Bangalore for Dairy Entrepreneurs	5	Farm	Livestock
25	31 st August to 2 nd September 2018	3 days international Poultry & Livestock expo 2018	Exposure Visit to Bangalore for Dairy Entrepreneurs	5	Farm	Livestock
26	19th to 20th of September 2018	Partners Participation in Exhibition Organised by FLO & SCHWEC at Ashoka Hotel	New Delhi	7	Partners from RB, WKH, EKH	Non-Farm

#	Date	Activities	Venue	Participants	Remarks	Sector
27	1st October 2018	Official Launch of Mission Jackfruit	Pine Wood, Shillong	52		Farm
28	4 th to 6 th October 2018	International Agricultural Dairy, Food Processing, Aquaculture & Horticulture Conference & Exhibition	Hitex, Hyderabad	8	Farm	Livestock
29	8 th to 17 th October 2018	Village Livestock Resource persons	COLKS Mawlai Umshing, Shillong	19	Farm	Livestock
30	8th - 17th October 2018	VLRP Trg, Bolmaram	Bolmaram , William Nagar	21	(21 participants from Zikzak, Betasing, Tikrikila and Songsak Blocks)	Livestock
31	13th-14th November 2018	ELDP Training	Colks, Mawblei	15		Training for Officers
32	26th -27th November 2018	IEF Masterclass Batch IV (2018-2019)	Colks, Mawblei	12		Non-Farm
33	27th August to 2nd November 2018	60 days Training on Flying8 Loom at Nela Handloom Training Center	Umroh Mawkasiang	14		Non-Farm
34	26 th to 30 th November 2018	Knowledge Day Poultry Technical Seminar & Expo 2018	Hitex, Hyderabad	4	Farm	Livestock
35	26th November to 1st December	Training on Fastfood and Bakery (Batch I)	IHM, Mawdiangdiang	16		Non-Farm
36	3 rd to 5 th December 2018	Training cum Exposure for Dairy Entrepreneurs how to buy Dairy Cows from Livestock Mela	Sonepur, Patna, Bihar	5	Farm	Livestock
37	21st December 2018	CM MEG-ERA Award - November (Awardee Smti. Dasumarlin Majaw)	Chief Minister's Office	1	1 Awardee	Non-Farm
38	14th January 2019	CM MEG-ERA Award - November (Awardee Shri. James Eventis Dkhar)	Chief Minister's Office	1	1 Awardee	Non-Farm

#	Date	Activities	Venue	Participants	Remarks	Sector
39	14th-19th January 2019	Training on Fastfood and Bakery (Batch II)	IHM, Mawdiangdiang	18		Non-Farm
40	14th to 18th January 2019	Introduction to NRLM & SVEP conducted by PIA (MIE) & SRLM	KGP, Shillong	27		SVEP
41	21st to 25th January 2019	Training on Concept of Entrepreneurship for CRP-EP conducted by NRP (NRLM)	Mairang Block	22		SVEP
42	5th & 6th February 2019	WORKSHOP ON FOOD PROCESSING OPPORTUNITIES IN MEGHALAYA	State Convention Centre, Shillong	760		Workshop
43	12th to 19th February 2019	Training on Mushroom Cultivation	CPGS, CAU, Umiam	13		Farm
44	14th February 2019	Shri. K.N. Kumar IAS, APC, along with Shri. B.K. Sohliya (Director MIE) visited MEG-ERA January Awardee Shri. James Eventis Dkhar and interacted with the NELA Flying 8 Loom Trainees.	NELA Handloom Training Centre and IHM	13		Non-Farm
45	2nd to 29th February 2019	Training on Concept of Entrepreneurship for CRP-EP conducted by NRP (NRLM)	MeBaDa, Shillong	27		SVEP
46	7 th to 9 th February 2019	47 th Indian Dairy Industry Conference	IDA, East Zone, Patna	25	Dairy Entrepreneurs	Livestock
47	1st March 2019	Review Meeting and New Task Assign to CRPs	Mairang Block	15	16 CRPs	SVEP
48	11 th to 20 th March 2019	Village Livestock Resource persons	COLKS Mawblei, Shillong.	30		Livestock
49	18 th March to 2 nd May 2019	A.I Basic for Mariculate Youth	NDDB, Eastern Regional Demonstration & Training Centre, Siliguri	4	Un-employed Youth	Livestock
50	20 th to 29 th March 2019	Village Livestock Resource persons	CORPS CTC Bolmoram	17		Livestock

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER MIE for 2019-20

#	Date	Activities	Venue	Participants	Remarks	Sector
1	15th - 18th April, 2019	BRC Training - by EDII	15th Mairang Block & 16th-18th MIG, Shillong	41	41BRC members	SVEP
2	29th April, 2019	Entrepreneurs Orientation	Mairang Block	40	40 Entrepreneurs	SVEP
3	30th April, 2019	Entrepreneurs Orientation	Mairang Block	38	38 Entrepreneurs	SVEP
4	2nd May, 2019	Entrepreneurs Orientation	Mairang Block	38	38 Entrepreneurs	SVEP
5	3rd May, 2019	Entrepreneurs Orientation	Mairang Block	56	56 Entrepreneurs	SVEP
6	9th May, 2019	First BRC meeting in Mairang	Mairang Block	29	30 participants	SVEP
7	21st - 22nd May, 2019	Training on Books of Accounts for CRPs	iTEAMS, Shillong	23	16 CRPs & 7officials	SVEP
8	27th May, 2019	Recruitment of mentor	iTEAMS, Shillong	30	31	SVEP
9	30th May, 2019	Workshop on Food Processing	Mairang Block	20	20 Entrepreneurs	SVEP
10	10th June 2019	Matters relating to SIAL - North East Show	Committee Room 2, Main Secretariat, Shillong	22		SIAL
11	10th - 11th June, 2019	PIP,CRP & BRC Review Meeting	Mairang Block & iTEAMS, Shillong	19	19 CRPs	SVEP
12	11th June 2019	Eri Silk : Experience Sharing Workshop	State Convention Centre, Shillong			Farm
13	14th June 2019	Meeting to discuss the matters relating to SIAL	Committee Room 2, Main Secretariat, Shillong	20	Chaired by Sh. K.N.Kumar, Chairman Meghalaya Farmers Commission	SIAL
14	19th June 2019	SIAL Advisory Council	Pine Wood Hotel, Shillong	50		SIAL

#	Date	Activities	Venue	Participants	Remarks	Sector
15	20th June, 2019	Sharad Vivek Sagar	U Soso Tham Auditorium, State Central Library	43		Workshop
16	21st June 2019	CM MEG-ERA Award - June (Awardee Shri. Bonkey R. Marak)	Chief Minister's Office	1	https://www.facebook.com/590005347842713/posts/1232258976950677/	Non Farm
17	24th - 28th June 2019	Training on Tissue Culture of Orchids	NEHU	4		Farm
18	5th, 7th & 19th July	Meeting for North East Food Show SIAL	Committee Room 2, main Secretariat, Shillong	15		SIAL
19	18th July 2019	CM's meeting with regards to SIAL	Committee Room 1, main Secretariat, Shillong	53		SIAL
20	19th July 2019	CM MEG-ERA Award - July (Awardee Smti. Wanmontang)	Chief Minister's Office	10		Non Farm
21	23rd July - 30th September 2019	60 days Training on Flying8 Loom at Nela Handloom Training Center (Batch 3)	Umroh Mawkasiang	20		Non Farm
22	5th-9th Aug 2019	Training on Processing & Value Addition of Pineapple & Jackfruit	CSIR-CFTRI	10		Farm
23	9th August 2019	Meeting with Shri. Banteidor Lyngdoh, Minister of Sports	Sports Minister's Chamber	5		SIAL
24	10th August 2019	Meeting with Sports Minister & Director of Sports & Youth Affairs	POLO, Directorate of Sports & Youth Affairs	6		SIAL
25	13th August 2019	Meeting with Entrepreneurs for NEFS	iTEAMS, Shillong	18		SIAL
26	19th August 2019	Meeting for Pavilion Design of SIAL India & Logo Selection Committee	iTEAMS, Shillong	13		SIAL
27	28th August 2019	CM MEG-ERA Award - Aug (Awardee Jingjawum Barit)	Chief Minister's Office	12	Cooperative Society	Non Farm

#	Date	Activities	Venue	Participants	Remarks	Sector
28	30th August 2019	Meeting with Chief Minister for North East Food Show	Chief Minister's Office			SIAL
29	12th September	CM MEG-ERA Award - Sep (Awardee Kanbah Kenmynsaw Cooperative Society)	Chief Minister's Office	10	Cooperative Society	Non Farm
30	16th to 24th September 2019	Participation in SIAL Delhi	Pragati Maidan	64		SIAL
31	23 th Sept to 02 th October 2019	Village Livestock Resource persons	COLKS Mawblei Shillong.	31		Livestock
32	24th & 25th September 2019	IEF Masterclass Batch 3 & 4	Colks, Mawblei	9		Non Farm
33	25th September 2019	Meeting on deep briefing of SIAL with Entrepreneurs	Committee Room 3	23		SIAL
34	30th Sep 2019	Meeting to Enlighten the Entrepreneurs towards Financial Products	Pinewood Hotel	91		Non Farm
35	30th September 2019	Interactive session with Banks Exports and E-commerce Agencies	Pine Wood Hotel, Shillong	91		SIAL
36	9th October 2019	North East Food Show by Meghalaya and SIAL	1917 iTEAMS Conference Room	16		SIAL
37	9 th to 18 th October 2019	Village Livestock Resource persons	CORPS CTC Bolmoram	28		Livestock
38	11th October 2019	Meeting with Hotels for the NEFS	Committee Room 2, Main Secretariat, Shillong	24		SIAL
39	21th October 2019 - 16th January 2020	60 days Training on Flying8 Loom at Nela Handloom Training Center (Batch 4)	Umroh Mawkasiang	10		Non-Farm
40	4 th to 6 th November 2019	3 Days TOT for Scientific Pig Production	NRCP, RANI	15		Livestock

#	Date	Activities	Venue	Participants	Remarks	Sector
41	13th November 2019	Meeting for NEFS	Chief Minister's Office		CM, Sh. KN Kumar, Smt. Nampui, DC EKH, Sh. Narry, Sh. WR, Sh. Sohliya, Sh. ML Suiam.	SIAL
42	16th November 2019	Roadshow on NEFS	Hotel Polo Towers		Chaired by Sh. KN Kumar	SIAL
43	18th-20th Nov 2019	Entrepreneurial Leadership Development Efforts (ELDE)	Colks, Mawblei	12		SIAL
44	20th-22nd Nov 2019	ELDE	Colks, Mawblei	11		Training
45	4th-6th December 2019	North East Food Show	Polo Ground	6755	Govt. Of Meghalaya	SIAL
46	3 th to 12 th December 2019	Village Livestock Resource persons	CORPS CTC Bolmoram	13		Livestock
47	28th January 2020	Training on the Operation of the Megha Mart Vendor Admin Panel for registered Sellers of the Platform	iTEAMS Shillong	16		Non Farm
48	18th Feb 2020	Awareness Program on Packaging and Finance for Entrepreneurs	MATI Building	36	North East Mall Finance Bank and Aspire ventures in collaboration with MIE	Non Farm

Partnerships for Livelihood & Entrepreneurship Development

In order to facilitate rapid economic transformation through entrepreneurship education and promotion of micro enterprises involving the youth, women and other critical target groups in the State, a number of key linkages and partnerships with a varied cross section of public and private institutions has been established. These partnerships are taken forward by the Meghalaya Institute of Entrepreneurship (MIE)

4. Institute of Livelihood Research & Training (ILRT):

The ILRT, Shillong, a leading institution partnering with the MIE looks to provide capacity building and accompaniment support right down to the grassroots level. The ILRT takes livelihood promotion knowledge from the field and develops it into structured lessons that can be disseminated to livelihood promotion practitioners in the form of training programs, value chain assessments, livelihoods mapping exercises and so on. The present focus is on consolidating livelihood promotion skills of MBDA personnel, including those in the BDUs, the EFCs, and the empanelled local NGOs.

5. Meghalaya Khadi & Village Industries Board:

The MIE in partnership with the AFC India Pvt. Ltd. has undertaken to train beekeepers and to ensure assistance in its role as a Technical Advisory Institution for the Department of Commerce & Industries (DCI). The DCI acts as the Nodal Department for Apiculture and the MKVIB is the marketing wing of the DCI.

Under this partnership the focus has been on building the capacity of the department to own and run the Apiculture Mission and to train beekeepers and entrepreneurs identified both by the BDUs and the Department in scientific beekeeping with the ultimate objective of

leveraging the rich natural resources of the state to catalyse the growth of Apiculture as an enterprise.

6. University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore:

MIE has partnered with the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore and with the Division of Apiculture as a technical and knowledge backstopping resource institution for the Apiculture Mission. Progressive beekeepers, master carpenters, processors and officials have been trained and exposed to the apiculture industry by the UAS. The MIE has also joined hands with the Department of Biotechnology, UAS, for training and capacity building in jack fruit processing for entrepreneurs especially those hailing from the Garo Hills.

7. Home Science College, Central Agriculture University, Tura:

MIE along with the BDU, West Garo Hills and MIE, Tura, has partnered with the Home Science College, Tura to train partners in jack fruit processing, cashew processing, pickle making etc. The College also serves as a common facility centre to assist partners in processing of their produce for sale.

8. Regional Silk Technological Research Station (RSTRS), Khanapara:

MIE has partnered with the RSTRS for training of weavers in dobby and jacquard and in the skill up gradation of partners from the Garo Hills.

9. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), Shillong:

NIFT has been associated with the MIE in the training of weavers and eri farmers in the field of textile designing and product diversification.

10. CARD-KVK, Thiruvalla:

The MIE has been in association with the CARD-KVK, Thiruvalla in the training and capacity building of partners and entrepreneurs in the value addition of jack fruits. Officials of the Cooperation and Industries departments have also been trained by CARD-KVK.

11. Centre of Learning Knowledge and Services (COLKS), Mawlai & Myllem:

COLKS, an institute founded by a group of entrepreneurs of the Myllem EFC partnered with MIE to provide a location for capacity building and training in the fields of Apiculture, Livestock and non-farm activities. Livestock partners and Apiculture partners have been trained at COLKS by resource persons drawn from departments, private entrepreneurs and in house resources.

12. Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP), Kolkata and Mumbai:

The IIPs of both Kolkata and Mumbai have facilitated the training of partners and officials of the Industries, Horticulture and Veterinary departments in various aspects of packaging and shelf life testing.

13. Central Silk Technological Research Institute (CSTRI), Bangalore:

MIE has partnered with the CSTRI for capacity building and training of weavers in various aspects of weaving, dyeing and post cocoon technology. Master trainers who have graduated are now conducting trainings in the districts on the request of the BDUs.

14. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad:

MIE has partnered with the NIRD, Hyderabad for exposure training on various SME options available through its Rural Technology Park (RTP).

15. National Dairy Development Board (NDDB):

MIE had tied up with the NDDB for training and exposure of dairy partners to the Gujarat dairy model. Dairy farmers and Officials have been trained by the NDDB while the exposure visits were facilitated by the ILRT.

16. College of Veterinary Sciences, AAU, Khanapara:

The MIE has enabled the training of potential animal feed entrepreneurs in the College of Veterinary Sciences, Khanapara in feed formulation and scientific goat management. Partners have been trained in livestock feed formulation while others have been trained in goat management.

17. National Research Center for Pigs (NRCP):

In view of the large scale demand for piggery, the MIE has partnered with the NRCP, Rani to train partners in the scientific slaughter of pigs and value addition of pork. Local butchers have been trained in NRCP. Post training, the NRCP has reported obtainability to an extra 1.5 kgs of meat per pig. In spite of inadequate infrastructure and capacity for residential training, the NRCP has indicated its willingness to conduct on-site training.

18. Institute of Fisheries Technology (SIFT), Kakinada:

Responding to a request from the BDU West Jaintia Hills, the MIE initiated a partnership with the CIFT and the SIFT for training of smoked fish entrepreneurs in advanced low cost and hygienic preparation of smoked fish. Follow up programs were facilitated by MIE in collaboration with the DRDA and BDU West Jaintia Hills where CIFT represented scientists participated and gifted processing and fishing equipment to the partners. In addition, the MIE also arranged for a specific training for the partners in Food Safety and Hygiene in the Indian Institute of Hotel

Management (IIHM), Shillong to complete their experience.

19. Indian Institute of Hotel Management (IIHM), Shillong:

MIE collaborated with the IIHM, Shillong in order to address the issues of food safety of smoked fish and spoilage of milk as reported by the Dairy Cooperative Societies with the objective to impart training in food safety & hygiene. Partners were trained in the making of sweets, ice cream, butter and other dairy by products.

20. Veterinary Field Assistant Training Institute (VFA), Kyrdemkulai:

MIE has also partnered with the VFA training Institute, Kyrdemkulai to train livestock Master Trainers drawn from the CLFs and shortlisted by the VTCs. These Master trainers were further trained by the NRCP and are now training partners in the Centre of Learning Knowledge and Services (COLKS) at Myllem and Mawlai.

21. Regional Rural Training Institute (RRTC), Umran:

The MIE in collaboration with the Department of Commerce & Industries and AFC India partnered with the RRTC, Umran to train traditional beekeepers in scientific beekeeping and earthen hives.

22. State Rural Employment Society (SRES):

The SRES partnered with the MIE in facilitating the training of piggery entrepreneurs through enlistment of interested VEC members. Trainings were conducted by MIE in an alliance with the SIRD.

23. Vocational Training Centers (VTCs), Kyrdemkulai and Rongkhon:

Under a partnership with the AH & Vety Department, the MIE facilitated the roll out of a 10 day training for 718 partners in VTC, Kyrdemkulai. 266 partners attended a VTC,

Rongkhonon piggery, dairy and poultry enterprises. The training content of the VTCs has been modified to incorporate elements of book keeping, insurance and bank linkages in order to impart the enterprise management skill to the partners.

24. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI):

MIE together with the FSSAI, Shillong imparted training on food safety and standards to partners dealing with specific food products. The initial engagements with FSSAI have been in the training of livestock partners at COLKS with the association expected to stretch further to cover all other food products.

25. State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD):

MIE has a partnership with SIRD in which they train VEC members selected by the SRES in piggery related activities. SIRD has also facilitated diplomas in Entrepreneurship and Business Management (DEBM) including a one year course in the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII), Ahmedabad.

26. State Poverty Eradication Mission (SPEM), Kudumbashree:

MIE has partnered with the NRO of the SPEM for exposure of its functionaries and officials to the Kudumbashree initiative.

27. NIRD-NERC and IIE, Guwahati:

MIE entered into agreements with the NIRD-NERC and the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) for training and capacity building of partners and officials.

28. Meghalaya State Skills Development Society (MSSDS):

MIE is partnering with the MSSDS for enabling partners who are interested in self-employment under the Skills Challenge Fund (SCF).

29. Meghalaya State Rural Livelihoods Society (MSRLS):

In response to a request of the MSRLS, MIE had screened and forwarded the profiles of some of its partners across various sectors for linking and training them under the RSETIs of the MSRLS.

30. Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore:

Collaboration with the CFTRI in training of partners on Processing & Value Addition of Pineapple & Jackfruit and facilitating the signing of a technical MoU with the Directorate of Food Processing

31. Programme Management Agency of the Directorate of Food Processing

MIE facilitates the recruitment of staff for the Directorate, and facilitates with organizing programs of the Directorate of Food Processing.

32. Programme Management Unit of the 1917iTEAMS of the Department of Agriculture

1917iTEAMS is a collaboration between the MIE, State Department of Agriculture, State IT Department, AH & Vety Department, Meghalaya Small Farmers Agri-business Consortium (MgSFAC), Water Resources Department, Central Agriculture University and Digital India Corporation (DIC), Govt of India. It is a first-of-its-kind cloud based app driven farmer centric and market oriented advisory, which offers market intelligence and facilitation services based on on-ground logistics, while offering affordable transportation and evacuation of produce to farmers by directly connecting them with potential buyers across the country.



THE MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF NATURAL RESOURCES (MINR)

The Meghalaya Institute of Natural Resources (MINR) aims to manage and strengthen knowledge for natural resources and sustainable livelihood while seeking to address the issues regarding sustainable natural resources use by strengthening and empowering the capacity of the concerned stakeholders particularly, farming communities and other entrepreneurs who are directly dependent on the natural resources for meeting their basic and livelihoods needs.

MINR facilitates the required knowledge services through the Centre for Bio-Resources, Centre for Water Resources, Centre for Land Resources, Centre for Climate Change and Centre for Weather Monitoring and Advisories.

The goal is to pursue enrichment and empowerment of the people/community with time tested conservation technologies, management practices and knowledge for improved productivity and profitability without deteriorating the natural resource base

Objectives of INRM

- i. Facilitating information and knowledge support on Bio-Resources, Water Resources, Land (Soil) Resources and Climate Change Management for Stakeholders and Natural Resources Users
- ii. Entering into partnership with Universities, Research & Development Institutions, Centres of Excellence, Stakeholders, etc for providing resource support (as Knowledge Partners) in the field of Bio-Resources,
- iii. Management for addressing sustainable basic and livelihood needs of the Users.
- iv. Taking up studies and action/ adaptive research for enhanced productivity of bio-resources, water resources, land (soil) resources within the sustainable development framework
- v. Building Knowledge repository on Biological, Water, Land (Soil) Resources, natural disaster preparedness and climate change adaptation

Centres Under INRM

To tackle research and innovations in specific National Resource Management sectors, a number of independent centres have been set up under MINR including broad base cross cutting areas such as Climate Change Adaptation.

A) The Centre for Water Resources

Water is a critical resource which is central to the sustenance of all life on earth. Developmental and livelihood activities at all levels are all dependent on the availability of water and hence its efficient use, management and conservation are of utmost importance. Meghalaya, in spite of being rich in water resources, still faces water problems. Adding to the stress is the exploitation of water resources as well as other Natural Resources that directly or indirectly affect the water resources in the State.

While water problems are complex, the solutions need to be holistic. To better understand the problems of water resources in the State and to develop effective and sustainable solutions, the Centre for Water Resources has been created.

The Centre for Water Resources is an outcome of inter-departmental co-operation and convergence and covers a wide range of activities. The Centre focuses on creating and making datasets pertaining to the Water Sector available for wider use and planning. Thus, it has the potential to bring about a paradigm shift with respect to data management, knowledge management and inter-department integrated planning. This will also facilitate capacity building both at various levels of the government as well as at the community level. The Centre participates in community level institution building and will help setup a knowledge network with support from a growing cadre of para-hydrologist. The scope of the Centre is wide and it is being geared up to make focused, need based and demand based interventions as and when required.





B) The Centre for Land Resources

The Centre for Land Resources is established as a key resource centre on matters relating to Land. The Centre will play a key role in helping bridge the gap existing between knowledge and dissemination.

Anthropogenic activities damaging the landscapes, threat from climate change, nutrient loss, pollution of land resources, unsustainable development practices, exploitation of resources, etc. are a few of the numerous stresses on land resources which Meghalaya faces today. To better understand the problems and successfully navigate the nuances, the Centre for Land Resources has been envisioned.

The major role of the Centre is to establish a comprehensive Land Use Data. This information is required to know the status of land use in the State and to identify land use changes from year to year. This knowledge will help develop strategies to balance conservation, conflicting uses, and developmental pressures. Issues driving land use studies include the removal or disturbance of productive land, urban encroachment and depletion of forests.



C) Centre for Bio-Resources

The Centre focuses on the sustainable development of Meghalaya for ensuring long-term maintenance of ecosystem health with sustainable utilization of bio-resources. The activities of the Centre are primarily based on promoting the conservation, micro-propagation and sustainable utilisation of bio-resources of the State through biotechnological approaches. Currently, the Centre focuses on plant resources which include medicinal, aromatic and wild edibles bio-resources of Meghalaya. Conservation of these resources has been initiated through documentation, collection, propagation and development of agro-technologies for their sustenance. The Centre has established a network with various institution, viz. CIMAP, ICAR, BSI, ZSI, NEHU, and State Department of Agriculture, Horticulture and Medicinal Plant Board, Govt. of Meghalaya.

D) Centre for Weather Monitoring and Advisories

Climate variability leads to economic and food security risks because of its major influences on agriculture. Accurate forecasts of climate ahead of time can potentially allow farmers and others in agriculture to make decisions to reduce unwanted impacts or take advantage of expected favourable climate.

Agriculture is highly vulnerable to climate variability. One reason that climatic variability is often so devastating to agriculture is that we do not know what to expect in the next growing season. Thus, farmers and other decision makers in agriculture, unprepared for the weather conditions that do occur, make decisions based on their understanding of general climate patterns for their regions. Climatic uncertainty often leads to conservative strategies that sacrifice productivity. The Centre for Weather Monitoring and Advisory was established to put in place a robust weather forecasting system that would help the farmers in mitigating problems due to climate variability.



E) Meghalaya Climate Change Centre (MCCC)

Climate change, in both scale and intensity, is without doubt the most significant threat that affects our most basic resources, environment and wellbeing. Combating climate change is a big challenge for the community which often lacks the robust systems and capacity to adapt. The State of Meghalaya is more vulnerable to climate impacts because of its location, physiography and socio-economic setup. In order to address the challenges of climate change in the State, the Meghalaya Climate Change Centre (MCCC) has been established under the National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE). The primary goal of this Centre is to build a climate resilient State and strengthen the adaptive capacity of the communities. Since its inception in 2015, the Centre has created a platform for exchanging information, ideas and experiences, and apprising the government departments, so as to address the climate change issues in the State through effective adaptation measures by accessing the various funding opportunities under NAFCC, Green Climate Fund (GFC) etc. The Centre is also committed towards understanding and documentation of local traditional knowledge as well their perceptions towards climate change adaptation for exploring their adaptive capacity.

Achievements under this centre have already been covered in the previous chapters.

Activities under MINR FY 2017-18

#	Activity	Location	Dated	Details	Organizers
1	Installation of Hydrum Project inaugurated on 6 Dec 2017	Mawphanlur, West Khasi Hills		Installation of Rampump and pipe lines. Construction of weir. Construction and installation of Over Head Tank. Filtration of Water using terrafills filters	Implemented in convergence between MINR, GIZ, NEPeD, Mawthadraishan C & RD and the SCSTE.
2	Rural Energy Development - Hydroger and Hydrum	Dimapur, Nagaland	18 - 21 Apr 2017	Training cum Exposure Visit for Green Volunteers of MBDA	MBDA and NEPeD
3	Rural Energy Development - Hydroger and Hydrum	Dimapur, Nagaland	1 - 3 Nov 2017		
4	Popularization of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) Under Mine Spoilt Area of East Jaintia Hills	Cham Cham, Khliehriat Block EJH		Nursery production Cultivation Processing Distillation	Cham Cham VEC
5	India International Cherry Blossom Festival 2017	Polo, Wards Lake ,Shillong	8 - 11 Nov 2017	Engagement of Green Volunteers for Photo Tracking and online uploading of photos. Photography Competition on Three categories; - Professional Category: - Amateur Category - Youngest Participant	MINR
6	CLLMP Workshop	MAMETI, Upper Shillong	30-Mar-17	Community Consultative Workshop	MINR
7	Springshed Development and Management of catchment areas of Umtyngar Peak	Lumkyntung Village		Construction of Trenches Tree Plantation 3. Dugout pond Peripheral Bund Training and capacity Building	Implemented by the Village Employment Council (VEC)

#	Activity	Location	Dated	Details	Organizers
8	Springshed Development & Management of catchment areas of Mawphanlur	Mawphanlur WKH	15-May-17	Construction of Trenches Tree Plantation	Implemented by the Village Employment Council (VEC)
9	TOT on Springshed Development	MAMETI, Upper Shillong	22 - 24 May 2017	Three days Training of Trainers	MINR
10	Vegetative Propagation of Kiwi fruits	Nongspung, EKH	30-Nov-17	Awareness, training and hands on demonstration for Propagation of Kiwi Plantation	MINR
11	Incense Sticks Making	Law Byrwa, Ri Bhoi	11-Aug-17	Awareness and hands-on demonstration	MINR in collaboration with CSIR-CIMAP
12	Local Production Of Bio Pesticides Cum Organic Growth Promoter For Crop Protection	Pamra Paithlu, EJH		Sensitization Programme on bio-pesticides and hands-on training on local production of bio-pesticides	BDU-Khliehriat in collaboration with MINR

Activities under MINR FY 2018-19

#	Activity	Location	Dated	Details	Organizers
1	Exposure visit under promotion of aromatic plants cultivation.	Law Byrwa, RiBhoi	Mar-18	To motivate the farmers to take up sole responsibility to ensure that the programme is a success and show them that in the long term how profitable the project can be and also that it can be taken up as a social enterprise	INR,MBDA
2	Sensitization Programme on the Need for regulation to protect the "Living Root Bridges Ecosystem"		Apr-18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To create awareness and sensitization on conservation of living-root bridges ecosystem, their importance and scientific attributes, local challenges and aspiration and evaluate long term positive solutions for sustainable livelihoods. 2. The programme was conducted in five Blocks in two districts viz. East Khasi Hills (Pynursla, Laitkroh 12 Shnong, ShellaBholaganj, Mawsynram C&RD) and West Jaintia Hills District (Amlarem C & RD) 	Basin Development Unit in collaboration with Institute of Natural Resource, Meghalaya and Block Development Officer at East Khasi Hills and West Jaintia Hills
3	World Environment Day Celebration ,2018	Soso Tham Auditorium, Shillong	Jun-18	To create awareness on the importance of Environment Protection by launching of the "one citizen, one tree", "reduce, reuse, recycle" and "education for nature curriculum" for schools.	INR,MBDA SCSTE
4	Tree plantation at Umtyngngar catchment area.	Umtyngngar village ,East Khasi Hills	Jul-18	To ensure water security by mainstreaming scientific approaches to sustainable spring protection and management and also Increased spring water discharge and improvement in water quality.	INR,MBDA
5	Training and Capacity Building at Umtyngngar	Lumkyntung village,EKH	Jul-18	To measure Water Discharge and Water Quality Analysis	INR,MBDA
6	workshop on "scope of aromatic plants in Meghalaya with Entrepreneurs	Raj Bhavan, Shillong	9-Aug-18	To provide awareness to the people and young entrepreneurs for development of entrepreneurial skills in area of essential oil processing and value addition.	INR,MBDA

#	Activity	Location	Dated	Details	Organizers
7	Workshop Cum Training Programme on Community Led Landscape Management Project	DC's Conference Hall, West Jaintia Hills District, Jowai	28-Aug-18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community mobilization. 2. Capacity building. 3. Project implementation 	INR in collaboration with BDU West Jaintia Hills
8	Block level sensitization workshop on Community Led Landscape Management Project		21-Sep-18	Sensitization workshop on Community Led Landscape Management Project	INR in collaboration with BDU.
9	kiwi fruit vegetative propagation (A sexual method)	Langih locality, Nongspung village under Mawphlang C&RD Block, EKH.	5-Nov-18	To raise kiwi cutting either in a polybags/polysteeves or to plant the cutting in a raised seeds bed to ensure production of true to type cultivars, as because propagation by seeds are not guaranteed to produce plants with desirable traits (bloom time, cane growth, fruit shape or edibility) present in either parent	INR and Mawphlang EFC.
10	Demonstration for preparation of jam from semi ripe kiwi fruit..	Langih locality, Nongspung village under Mawphlang C&RD Block, EKH	8-Nov-18	preparation of jam from semi ripe kiwi fruit as a value addition to raise the livelihood of the future kiwi cluster formation in and around Nongspung village	INR and Mawphlang EFC.
11	India International Cherry Blossom Festival 2017	Polo, Wards Lake, Shillong	14 - 17 Nov 2018	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engagement of Green Volunteers for Photo Tracking and online uploading of photos. 2. Photography Competition on Three categories; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professional Category: - Amateur Category - Youngest Participant 	INR, MBDA
12	Action Research (Energy)	Nongriat	2018	A 3 KW Hydroger was installed in Nongriat for the purpose of providing electricity for Street Lighting and charging in Nongriat Village	Institute of Natural Resources
13	Action Research (Energy)	Wahsohra	2018	A 3 KW Hydroger was installed in Wahsohra for the purpose of providing electricity for Wahsohra Village	Institute of Natural Resources

#	Activity	Location	Dated	Details	Organizers
14	Solar Power	INR Office	2018	A Solar Power Systems of 3 KW capacity was installed in the Office of the Institute of Natural Resources to harness solar power and to power all the computer systems in the office.	Institute of Natural Resources
15	Exposure Visit to a "Bio Waste to CNG" project site.	Kannur, Haryana	2018	As part of the waste management initiative, an exposure visit to Growdiesel project site converting Bio waste to CNG in Kannur, Haryana was arranged by the institute for the members of Bethany Society, Lasara Society and Shillong Municipal Board.	Institute of Natural Resources
16	Preparation of CLLMP and MEGLAMP Technical Manual and Unit Cost Manual	INR,MBDA	2018	Preparation of CLLMP and MEGLAMP Technical Manual and Unit Cost Manual	INR,MBDA
17	Sensitization workshop on Community Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting in Urban Setup in 11 Districts of Meghalaya	WKH, Ribhoi, WJH, SWKH, EJH	Feb 2019	Sensitization workshop on Community Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting in Urban Setup	INR,MBDA
19	Cleaning Drive	Lumjingshai to FCI, Mawla, shillong	Feb-19	To create Awareness on clean and green environment	INR,MBDA
20	Exposure Visit to MCL, Shristi Eco Research and CIMAP	Mumbai, Pune and Uttarkhand	26 Mar - 3 Apr 2019	Solid waste management, Grey Water Recycling, Popularization in Aromatic and Medicinal Plant for temperate region.	INR MBDA
21	Awareness programme on Aromatic and medicinal plants	Cham cham Village,EJH	Mar-19	Awareness programme on Cultivation and primary processing of economically important Aromatic crops suitable for North Eastern India CSIR,Aroma Mission	INR,MBDA
22	Grey water recycling at Raj Bhavan	Rai Bhavan	2018-2019	Grey water recycling using Biological method	INR in collaboration S&WCD
23	Sensitization on popularization of Medicinal and aromatic plants	WGH&SWG	Feb-19	To promote cultivation of Medicinal and aromatic plants	INR,MBDA
24	Restoration of Acid Mine Drainage in coal mining affected areas (funded by NGT).	EJH	Feb-19	Restoration of AMD affected stream using OLC and Biological wetlands	INR,MBDA

Activities under MINR FY 2019-20

#	Activity	Location	Dated	Details	Organizers
MISSION GREEN					
1	India International Cherry Blossom Festival 2019	Polo, Wards Lake, Shillong	13 th Nov - 16 th Nov, 2019	1. Engagement of Green Volunteers for Photo Tracking and online uploading of photos. 2. Photography Competition on Three categories; - Professional Category: - Amateur Category - Youngest Participant	MINR
2	Construction of Bio-Digester Toilet	Laitlum Village, Mawkynrew C & RD Block, EKH	2019	On Going	MINR
3	Nursery Establishment of Kiwi Saplings	Langih, Nongspung, Mawphlang C&RD Block, EKH	2019	Polyhouse Constructed for Kiwi Saplings	MINR

#	Activity	Location	Dated	Details	Organizers
AROMA MISSION					
1	Awareness cum Promotion Programme	Khongthong, EKH Wahkdait, EKH Mawphlang, EKH Mawsynram, EKH Sohiong, EKH Mawkyntrew, EKH Sohra, EKH Mawjrong, EKH Sylleibah, WKH Mairang, WKH Nongsynrih, WKH Rangdkhiew, SWKH Ranikor, SWKH Laskein, WJH Amlarem, WJH Thadlaskein, WJH Nagagre, SWGH Rongram, WGH Bolmedang, NGH	4/18/2019 8/5/2019 10/24/2019 10/28/2019 10/29/2019 11/26/2019 12/4/2019 1/23/2020 5/10/2019 6/10/2019 2/28/2020 3/9/2020 3/11/2020 9/6/2019 10/30/2019 12/9/2019 2/12/2019 11/5/2019 11/6/2019	1. Organizing awareness on the cultivation and processing of medicinal & aromatic plants (MAPs) for the promotion of livelihood 2. Generation of demand for the cultivation of MAPs from SHGs, VECs. 3. Linking the cultivation through nodal farmers	MINR
2	Site survey for identifying key areas for the formation of clusters in plantation of MAPs	Chamcham, EJH Rangdkhiew, SWKH Nongriangka, WKH Nongsohphan, EKH Lailad Ri-Bhoi Rikhen, WKH Laskein, WJH Umkhen, WKH Umdang, WKH Chongpotgre, SWGH Nagagre, SWGH Rongram, WGH Bolmedang, NGH	9/25/2019 10/1/2019 10/2/2019 10/14/2019 10/16/2019 11/22/2019 11/20/2019 12/2/2019 12/3/2019 2/13/2019 2/12/2019 11/5/2019 11/6/2019	1. Area availability and suitability evaluation of site 2. Identification of crop type suitability 3. Agricultural practices for the establishment of mother plant nursery(s) for distillation & expansion of cultivation area 4. Mapping and geo tagging 5. Documentation	MINR

#	Activity	Location	Dated	Details	Organizers
3	Capacity Building cum –training of farmers	Umkrem village, WKH	8/30/2019	On- farm Demonstration on the cultivation of lemongrass, citronella and geranium	MINR
		Byrwa, Ri-Bhoi	11/22/2019	On- farm Demonstration on the Cultivation of lemongrass, citronella and geranium to the farmers of Rikhen Village, Mairang block, WKH	
			9/6/2019	On- farm Demonstration on the Cultivation of lemongrass and citronella to the farmers of Mooshrot Village, Laskein Block, WJH	
			9/6/2019	On- farm Demonstration on the cultivation of lemongrass and citronella to the farmers of Laskein Village, Laskein Block, WJH	
			7/11/2019	On- farm Demonstration on the cultivation of lemongrass, Citronella, Geranium to the farmers of Cham cham Village, Khliehriat block, EJH	
			5/27/2019	On- farm Demonstration on the cultivation of lemongrass, Citronella, and processing of Field Distillation Unit (FDU) to the farmers of Ampati Block, SWGH	
			5/10/2019	On- farm Demonstration on the cultivation of lemongrass, Citronella, and processing of Field Distillation Unit (FDU) to the farmers of Rongram Block, WGH	

#	Activity	Location	Dated	Details	Organizers
4	Value Addition Training of aroma products	CSIR-CIMAP, Lucknow	10-12/10/2019	To provide: 1. Skills and enterprise development for farmers and entrepreneurs involved in Aromatic Plantation 2. Livelihood and income generation.	CSIR-CIMAP, Lucknow
5	Installation of Distillation Unit for extraction of essential oil	Chongpotgre, SWGH Cham cham, EJH Niangbari, Ri-Bhoi Byrwa, Ri-Bhoi	1/13/2020 1/25/2020 2/6/2020 2/14/2020	Installation of Field Distillation Unit (FDU) and trial run of FDU.	MINR
DECENTRALIZED GREEN ENERGY PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT					
1	Site Survey	All the 11 Districts		1. Field Engineers and ERPs at the Blocks would propose sites for the feasibility study of Pico-Turbines 2. Submission of the proposed sites to the SPMU.	MINR Green Energy Team
2	Feasibility Site Inspection	Laitlum, Mawkynrew, EKH Kengiong, Ranikor, SWKH Phodkroh, Ranikor, SWKH Tarajak, Mawshynrut, WKH Mawkawir, Shella Bholganj EKH Sunei, Mawphlang, EKH Tuber Kmai, Khliehriat, EJH SohraRim, Khatarsh-nong Laitkroh, EKH Pamdaba, Ranikor, SWKH NongbahMyrdon, Umsning, Ri- Bhoi Umwai, ShellaBholganj, EKH	7/4/2019 8/8/2019 9/8/2019 9/25/2019 10/16/2019 10/16/2019 10/21/2019 10/24/2019 10/24/2019 10/25/2019 11/21/2019		MINR Green Energy Team

2	Feasibility Site Inspection	Moodymmai, Thad-laskein, WJH	11/22/2019	SPMU would survey the proposed sites as below:-	MINR Green Energy Team
		Nongthymmai, Shella Bholganj, EKH	11/29/2019	1. Meeting with BDO	
		Mawsawdang, Mawphlang, EKH	1/13/2020	2. Community Mobilisation	
		Jaidoh, Nongstoin, WKH	1/15/2020	3. Location of source for Head-work	
		ReraparaBlock, SWGH	1/16/2020	4. GPS coordinates	
		Laitiam, Shella Bholganj, EKH	1/17/2020	5. Amount of discharge,	
		KhliehShnong, ShellaBholganj, EKH	1/20/2020	6. Head of the intake point to the powerhouse	
		Mawbawein, Khatarshnong, Laitkroh, EKH	2/7/2020	7. Location of powerhouse	
		Lummawskhen, ShellaBholganj, EKH	2/10/2020	8.Pipelines and Transmission lines	
		Iapmala, Khliehriat, EJH	2/15/2020	9. Purpose of the Pico-Turbine:-	
		Langpa, Ranikor, SWKH	2/21/2020	a. Household Electrification	
		Kyiem, Mawphlang, EKH	2/26/2020	b. Ecotourism Development	
		Nongthliew, Mairang, WKH	2/27/2020	c. Street Lighting	
		Warbah, Khatarshnong Laitkroh, EKH	3/2/2020	d. Cottage Based Industries	
		Dallangrevillage, Dadenggre Block, WGH	3/4/2020	e. Water Lifting	
		Songadingre village, Dadenggre Block, WGH	3/5/2020	10. Photographs	
		Abokgre village Dadenggre Block, WGH	3/6/2020		
		Chisakgre , Selsella Block, WGH	3/9/2020		
		Upper Bolsaldam , Kharkutta Block, NGH	3/9/2020		
		Chilpara Reserve vil-lage, Kharkutta Block, NGH	3/11/2020		
Gabil Ading, Rongjeng Block, EGH	3/12/2020				
Wagopgre Songsak Block, EGH	3/12/2020				
Napak Songma, Song-sak Block, EGH	3/12/2020				

2	Feasibility Site Inspection	Rongdolgre ,Songsak Block EGH	3/12/2020		MINR Green Energy Team
		Bone Songma, Songsak Block EGH	3/13/2020		
		Sokadam Bangina, Songsak Block , EGH	3/14/2020		
		DobuAgalgre William-nagar, EGH	3/16/2020		
		Chimimang, Mawshynrut, WKH	3/16/2020		
		Upper Rongdotchi, Baghmara Block, SGH	3/17/2020		
		Matchadu Hal Weram Sibari, Baghmara Block, SGH	3/17/2020		
		Jarain, Amlarem, WJH	3/17/2020		
		Riangmaw, Mawshynrut, WKH	3/17/2020		
		Rongtra, Baghmara Block	3/18/2020		
		Tengkigittim, Baghmara Block, SGH	3/18/2020		
		Langmar, Mawshynrut, WKH	3/18/2020		
		Medical colony, Siju, Baghmara Block, SGH	3/19/2020		
		Siju Duramong, Baghmara Block, SGH	3/19/2020		
		Warigro, Mawshynrut, WKH	3/19/2020		
		Siju Ganga Awe, Baghmara, SGH	3/20/2020		
Rongkhang, Mawshynrut, WKH	3/20/2020				



MEGHALAYA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNANCE (MIG)

The Meghalaya Institute of Governance (MIG) was created as one of the institutional support mechanisms of the MBDA with a vision to facilitate the political system, administration and institutions for effective, efficient, accountable, responsive and transparent governance for the benefit of all citizens.

Its mission is to serve as a focal institution to guide governance reforms, improve governance structures and processes, promote citizen centric governance, document and disseminate success cases and best practices in governance. MIG strives to be among the very best in the world in the area of administrative initiatives, institutional reforms and multi-stakeholder partnership to foster growth-oriented and people-centered inclusive governance.

The focus areas of the Institution:

- i. Simplifying Governance
- ii. Human Resource Management
- iii. Information and Technology Sharing
- iv. Change Management

- v. Strategy, Performance and Innovation
- vi. Responsive, Citizen – focused Services
- vii. Monitoring and Evaluation
- viii. Research Studies and documentation

The MIG has taken up the following works in association with various international, national and local organizations.

- i. State's Social Impact Assessment Studies under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013.
- ii. Various Leadership Development Initiatives to ensure better service delivery at the cutting edge level.
- iii. Preparation of Environment & Social Management Frameworks
- iv. Study on Capacity and Functioning of Traditional Institutions
- v. Exploring the Linkages between Governance and Service Delivery in Meghalaya

Aims of MIG:

To impart information and knowledge aimed at building and promoting good governance to local level institutions/community/primary stakeholders for up scaling people's zeal in participation while ensuring sustainability of development programmes.

To provide inputs for strengthening grass root processes of democratic institutions infusing transparency and accountability in governance.

Objectives of MIG:

1. To serve as the apex level resource institute for development of democratic governance and for ensuring impact across and among different strata of the society.
2. To work with government departments and other stake holders to analyse key issues in governance, identify solutions, help develop action plans and support implementation of these plans and the reform agenda.
3. To act as a think tank and help translate government goals, objectives and policy priorities and reform agenda into tangible reform actions with focus on principles and practices of good governance.
4. To identify those areas for change that will make the most impact in improving performance and policy making in government and enable it to respond better to the needs of the people.
5. To create a repository of best practices, methodologies and tools in governance reforms including successful e-governance applications.
6. To support change management and management development in government to effectively carry forward governance reforms and to develop a reform communication strategy for wider implementation.
7. To undertake capacity building of stakeholders (Govt. & Non-Govt) including local governance institutions and community based organizations.
8. To provide technical support and advisory services to the state and local governments in the areas of action research, change management, design and implementation of governance reforms, including administrative reforms.
9. To provide awareness and awakening programme on the importance of good governance as the cornerstone of peace and progress in the society.
10. To provide support for conflict resolutions for the community institutions.
11. To provide inputs for drafting social regulations/social agreements/resource agreements/terms of reference.
12. To provide support on empowerment for promotion of community and participatory values and ethos.

Activities under MIG FY 2017-2019

#	Activities	Year	Status
1	19 th Mile Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point, Ri Bhoi	Jun-17	Completed
2	Junjuni Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point, South West Garo Hills	Jul 2017	Completed
3	Designing Social Management Framework for CLLMP	Jul-17	Completed
4	Asian Development Bank By-pass Road Project, Zikzak, South West Garo Hills	Sep-17	Completed
5	Designing Environment and Assessment Management Framework for CLLMP	Oct-17	Completed
6	Integrated Housing Complex at Bolsalgre in South West Garo Hills	Dec-17	Completed
7	Border Outpost at Lalghat, South West Khasi Hills	Dec-17	Completed
8	Border Outpost at Tungurchur, South West Garo Hills	Feb-18	Completed
9	Border Outpost at Durgapara, South West Garo Hills	Feb-18	Completed
10	Border Outpost at Gopinath Killa (Gujangpara), South West Garo Hills	Feb-18	Completed
11	Border Outpost at Kalaicharpara, South West Garo Hills	Feb-18	Completed
12	13 th Mile Entry and Exit Point, Ri Bhoi	Mar-18	Completed
13	Feasibility study for Special Water Scheme at Mawsynram C&RD Block for Special Purpose Vehicle Society	Mar-18	Completed
14	Feasibility study for Special Water Scheme at Shella-Bholaganj C&RD Block for Special Purpose Vehicle Society	Mar-18	Completed
15	7 Days Orientation Programme on Social Impact Assessment Studies at MeBaDA Hall, Shillong	Apr-18	Completed
16	18 th Mile Entry and Exit Point, Ri Bhoi	Apr-18	Completed
17	Border Outpost at Dulainala, East Khasi Hills	May-18	Completed

#	Activities	Year	Status
18	Fire Station at Mawryngkneng, East Khasi Hills	Jul-18	Completed
19	Additional Land for Construction of Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura Road NH -44E Mawsawa to Bynther, East Khasi Hills	Jul-18	Completed
20	Additional Land for Construction of Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura Road NH -44E Mawnai to Wahreng, East Khasi Hills	Jul-18	Completed
21	Aidoba, Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point, South West Garo Hills	Aug-18	Completed
22	Additional land for Expansion of NEIGRIHMS, Mawdiangdiang, East Khasi Hills District	Aug-18	Completed
23	Radio Programme for a month showcasing the present activities and projects undertaken by MBDA	Aug-18	Completed
24	Land Acquisition for Construction of Customs Office, Borsora, South West Khasi Hills	Sep-18	Completed
25	Dhubri - Phulbari Bridge, West Garo Hills	Oct-18	Completed
26	Tura to Dalu Road, NH51, West Garo Hills	Dec-18	Completed
27	Meghalaya Day celebration in collaboration with All India Radio	Jan-19	Completed
28	Cleaning Drive from Umshyrpi to Mawkdok village on account of Republic Day in collaboration with Red FM	Jan-19	Completed
29	Acquisition of Land up-gradation to 2-lane of Mawshynrut-Athiabari (Assam Border) Road, West Khasi Hills	Jan-19	Completed
30	Land Acquisition for Road Widening of Shillong - Dawki Road, Myllem Marbaniang village to Lyngkyrdem village under JICA funding (Package 2)	Jan-19	Completed
31	Land Acquisition for Road Widening of Shillong - Dawki Road under JICA funding (Package 4)	Feb-19	Completed
32	Land Acquisition for Road Widening of Shillong - Dawki Road, Siatbakon to Umsyiem Village under JICA funding (Package 3)	Mar-19	Completed
33	Land Acquisition for Road Widening of Shillong - Dawki Road under JICA funding (Package 1)	Apr-19	Completed
34	Border Outpost at Chandaboi, West Garo Hills		Ongoing
35	Mentoring young professionals through various internship programmes		Ongoing
36	Cleaning drives in collaboration with Green Volunteers in various places in the state of Meghalaya		Ongoing

The Social Impact Assessment

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) 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 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 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 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 term 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 unintended social consequences which may be both positive and negative and also any social change that may arise due to the projects. The primary purpose is to bring about a more sustainable and equitable environment. The MIG was created as one of the institutional support mechanisms of the 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 MIG as the State Social Impact Assessment Unit for carrying out Social Impact Assessment Study.

SIA Status

STATUS OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROJECTS

#	Project Name	Location	Status	Notification No.	Remarks	Area to be Acquired (in Sq. Mt.)
1	Khanduli Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point	Khanduli, West Jaintia Hills District	Completed	RDA. 97/2015/15 Dtd. 3 rd Feb 2016	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	4252.35 Sq. metres
2	Saphai Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point	Saphai, West Jaintia Hills District	Public Hearing to follow	No. RDA 23/2018/14 Dtaed 13/06/2018	Received Notification	4760.38 sq mtrs
3	Malidor Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point	Malidor, East Jaintia Hills District	Completed	RDA.90/2015/15 Dtd. 4 th Feb 2016	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	1. 4957.92 2. 17161.97
4	Mooriap Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point	Mooriap, East Jaintia Hills District	Completed	RDA.97/2015/15 Dtd. 3 rd Feb, 2016	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	7934.96 sq mtrs and 21604.70 sq mtrs for exit point and 19782.08 sq mtrs for entry point

#	Project Name	Location	Status	Notification No.	Remarks	Area to be Acquired (in Sq. Mt.)
5	Umkyrpong Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point	Umkyrpong, East Jaintia Hills District	Completed	RDA.9/2016/4 Dtd 1 st Feb 2016	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	24478.60 sq. mtrs.
6	Lakasein Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point	Lakasein, East Jaintia Hills District	Completed	RDA.10/2016/4 Dtd. 3 rd Feb 2016	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	4803.37 sq. mtrs.
7	Krishi Vigyan Kendra	Wahiajer, West Jaintia Hills	Public Hearing to follow	No Notification	Awaiting notification under Section 4(2)	67676.93 sq mtrs
8	Leshka	Pdengshakap, West Jaintia Hills	Public Hearing completed	No Notification	Awaiting notification under Section 4(2)	78534.97 s mtr
9	Indo Bangla Border Fencing	Dawki onwards, West Jaintia Hills	Stalled	No Notification	Awaiting notification under Section 4(2)	37.25 km
10	Integrated Check Post	Tamabil, West Jaintia Hills	Completed	RDA.51/2014/140 Dtd. 9 th Mar 2017	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	20789.23 sq mtrs
11	Road Widening DAJ NH 40-E	Demthring and Pynthor Langtein, West Jaintia Hills	Completed	RDA.32/2014/53 Dtd 1 st June 2016	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	92,898.87 sq mtrs
12	2 Laning with paved shoulder of NH 44	Ialong, 18 mer, sabah Muswang, Tuber Sohshrieh, West Jaintia Hills	Completed	RDA.75/2013/77 Dtd. 21 st April 2016	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	<u>20,485.29 sq.mt</u>

#	Project Name	Location	Status	Notification No.	Remarks	Area to be Acquired (in Sq. Mt.)
13	Singimari Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point	Singimari, West Garo Hills District	Completed	RDA.74/2015/11 dtd. 3 rd Feb 2016	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	11349.41 sq. mt
				RDA.74/2015/32 Dtd. 25 th Aug 2016		
14	Tangaon Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point	Tangaon, West Garo Hills District	Completed	RDA. 88/2015/125 Dtd 4 th Feb 2016	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	17834.78 Sq. metres
15	Bangalkatta Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point	Bangalkatta, south West Garo Hills	Completed	RDA.3/2016/8 Dtd 4 th Feb 2016	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	5887.2 Sq.mt
				RDA.3/2016/28 Dtd 17 th Aug 2016		
16	Phulbari Ghat Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point	Phulbari, West Garo Hills District	Completed	RDA.2/2016/7 Dtd 4 th Feb 2016	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	11349.41 Sq.mt.
17	Abhirampara Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point	Abhirampara, West Garo Hills District	Completed	RDA.104/2015/8 Dtd. 4 th Feb 2016	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	32426.89 Sq.mt.
18	Medhipara Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point	Medhipara, West Garo Hills District	Completed	RDA. 6/2016/6 Dtd. 3 rd Feb 2016	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	17835.5 Sq.mt.
19	Mirjumla Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point	Mirjumla, South West Garo Hills District	Completed	RDA.14/2016/8 Dtd. 9 th Feb 2016	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	19936.2 Sq. Mtr
				RDA.14/2016/31 Dtd. 17 th Aug 2016		
20	Junjuni Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point	Junjuni, South West Garo Hills District	Completed	RDA.21/2016/37 Dtd. 16 th Feb 2017	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	10035 sq. mt.

#	Project Name	Location	Status	Notification No.	Remarks	Area to be Acquired (in Sq. Mt.)
21	Tura to Dalu Road	NH51, West Garo Hills	Completed	RDA.103/2015/172 Dtd. 28 th February 2017	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	282 acres (Approx)
22	Asian Development Bank By-pass Road Project	Zikzak, South West Garo Hills	Completed	RDA.60/2012/173 dtd 29.03.17	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	4682.30 sq. m.
23	Integrated Housing Complex at Bolsalgre.	South West Garo Hills	Completed	RDA.40/2014/47 dtd 1.06.17	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	362276.24 sq.m
24	BOP at Gopinath Killa (Gujangpara)	South West Garo Hills	Completed	No.RDA. 15/2017/29 Dated 30/05/2017	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	11412 sq mtrs
25	Aidoba, IFC cum Entry and Exit Point.	South West Garo Hills	Completed	No. RDA 40/2017/19 Dated 28.07.2017	Final SIA Report submitted.	14274.326 sq mtrs
26	BOP at Tungurchur	South West Garo Hills	Completed	No. RDA 13/2017/24 Dated 10.07.2017	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	6046.00 sq mtrs
27	BOP at Durgapara	South West Garo Hills	Completed	No. 14/2017/24 Dated 10.07.2017	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	3277.00 sq mtrs
28	BOP at Chandaboi	West Garo Hills	Draft Report Writing	No. RDA. 51/2011/71 Dated 05/07/2017	28 th April 2018 - Second FGD	22750.93 sq mtrs

#	Project Name	Location	Status	Notification No.	Remarks	Area to be Acquired (in Sq. Mt.)
29	BOP at Kalaicharpara	South West Garo Hills	Completed	No. 12/2017/26 Dated 01/08/2017	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	3317 sq mtrs
30	Dhubri - Phulbari Bridge	West Garo Hills	Completed	RDA.6/2018/22 dtd 25.04.18	Notification Received 27.4.18	14869 sq. m
31	19 th Mile Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point	19 th Mile, Ri Bhoi District	Completed	RDA.106/2015/91 Dtd. 10 th May 2017	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	15.2606 acres
32	12 th Mile Integrated Facilitation Centre- Entry and Exit Point	12 th Mile Ri Bhoi District	Completed	RDA. 24.2016/49 Dtd. 19 th Dec 2016	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	2.0431 acres
33	Sub Fire Station	Umroi, Ri- Bhoi	Public Hearing to follow	RDA/27/2016/32 Dtd. 21 st Nov 2016	Awaiting Nodal Officer	24281.13 sq mtrs
34	Industrial Training Institute	Nongkhrah, Ri- Bhoi	Completed	RDA.24/2016/49 Dtd 19 th Dec 2016	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	3 acres
35	Entry & Exit Point at 13 th Mile	13 th Mile, Ri-Bhoi	Completed	RDA. 27/2017/30-A; dated Shillong, the 18 th July, 2017	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	25606.44 Sq. metres
36	Entry & Exit Point at 18 th Mile	18 th Mile, Ri-Bhoi	Completed	No. RDA 28/2017/11 Dated 11/07/2017	Final Report Completed	60697.97 sq mtrs
37	Land Stabilisation	Ri-Bhoi	No notification	RDA.10/2017/48 Dtd. 20.06.2017	Identification of land	
38	Entry & Exit Point at Athiabari (WKH)	Athiabari, West Khasi Hills	Completed (payment received)	RDA.7/2016/24 Dtd. 18th Nov 2016	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	28728.88 sq. m

#	Project Name	Location	Status	Notification No.	Remarks	Area to be Acquired (in Sq. Mt.)
39	Compulsory Reforestation (WKH)	Nongumiang, West Khasi Hills	Completed	RDA.73/2016/8 Dtd 27th Jan 2016	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	51.199 acres
40	Border Outpost	Lalghat, South West Khasi Hills	Completed	RDA.5/2017/24 Dtd 6th March, 2017	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	3960.42 sq. m
41	BOP Dulainala	East Khasi Hills BOP	Completed	RDA.6/2017/8 Dtd 17th March, 2017	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	6284.39 Sq.m
42	Fire Station at Mawryngkneng	East Khasi Hills	Completed	RDA. 53/2017/14 Dtd. 11th Sep. 2017	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	24,000 sq.m
43	Additional Land for Construction of Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura Road NH -44E Mawsawa to Bynter	East Khasi Hills	Completed	RDA. 31/2015/56 Dtd. 4th Dec. 2017	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	1,405 acres
44	Additional Land for Construction of Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura Road NH -44E Mawnai to Wahreng	East Khasi Hills	Completed	RDA. 38/2017/71 Dtd. 29th Jan 2018	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	0.7494 acres
45	Additional Land for Construction of Customs Office	Borsora, South West Khasi Hills	Completed	RDA. 59/2017/18 Dts. 21st Nov 2017	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	347.035 sq.m

#	Project Name	Location	Status	Notification No.	Remarks	Area to be Acquired (in Sq. Mt.)
46	Additional land for Expansion of NEIGRIHMS	Mawdiangdiang, East Khasi Hills District	Completed	RDA.98/2015/58 dated: 11th June, 2018	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	80937 sq.mtrs
47	Acquisition of Land up-gradation to 2-lane of Mawshynrut-Athiabari (Assam Border) Road	Athiabari, West Khasi Hills District	Completed	No. RDA.11/2018/105 Dated: 21st June, 2018	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	248465.50 Sq.m (61 Acres)
48	Land Acquisition for Road Widening of Shillong - Dawki Road under JICA funding (Package 2)	East Khasi Hills District	Completed	No. L.14/5(17) 2017/39 dated 19 April 2018	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	215.971 acres
49	Land Acquisition for Road Widening of Shillong - Dawki Road under JICA funding (Package 3)	East Khasi Hills District	Completed	No. RDA.50/2018/61 dated 28th November 2018	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	828226.520 sqm
50	Land Acquisition for Road Widening of Shillong - Dawki Road under JICA funding (Package 4)	West Jaintia Hills District	Completed	No. RDA.47/2018/27 dated 6th February, 2019	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	81631.670 sqm
51	Land Acquisition for Road Widening of Shillong - Dawki Road under JICA funding (Package 1)	East Khasi Hills District	Completed	No. RDA.43/2018/36 dated Shillong 28th November 2018	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	275645 sq.m

#	Project Name	Location	Status	Notification No.	Remarks	Area to be Acquired (in Sq. Mt.)
52	Sonapani Hydel Project	East Khasi Hills District	-	No. RDA 74/2017/30 Dtaed 10.02.2019	-	4.71 acres
53	Saphai Sub-Fire Station	Saphai, West Jaintia Hills District	Public Hearing to follow	-	No notification	-
54	ADB Porjects for construction of Bridges at Garabokmagre and Matrongkongre	South West Garo Hills	Completed	No. RDA 33/2018/15 Dated 30/07/2018	Report on Social Impact Assessment and Social Impact Management Plan submitted	4687.03 sq mtrs

Legends	
	Awaiting Notification
	In Progress
	Completed & Report Submitted

A photograph of a man in a purple and white checkered shirt standing in a muddy pond. He is holding a large, circular net with a fish inside. The net is made of a dark material and has a wooden frame. The fish is a large, silver-colored fish with a prominent mouth. The man is looking towards the camera. The background shows the muddy banks of the pond with some small green plants.

PART 2:

THE MEGHALAYA BASIN MANAGEMENT AGENCY (MBMA)

Introduction

The Meghalaya Basin Management Agency (MBMA) is a not for profit company established under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013, incorporated under the Planning Department of the Government of Meghalaya for channelizing investments from multi-lateral agencies, central government UN organizations and other stakeholders, for implementation of specialised development projects. Its focus is on promoting integrated natural resource management focused livelihoods through enterprise development, market access and linkage, and knowledge services. MBMA has SPMUs constituted at state level and functioning under the overall guidance of a Board headed by the Commissioner and Secretary, Planning Department, Government of Meghalaya, and DPMUs at district chaired by the respective Deputy Commissioners. Block and Village functionaries are setup as per the requirements of individual projects.

Governance Structure

The Board of Directors of MBMA headed by Chairman comprises of the permanent and non permanent directors. The constitution of Board of Directors of MBMA as per its Articles of Association is as follow:

#	Member	Capacity	Type
1	Chief Secretary, Government of Meghalaya, Chairman	Ex-Officio	Permanent Director
2	Chief Secretary, Former Chief Secretary, Founder Chairman.	Individual	Permanent Director on the Board of Directors till he voluntarily demits office
3	Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Meghalaya, appointed by the Chief Secretary	Ex-Officio	Permanent Director
4	Development Commissioner of the Government of Meghalaya,	Ex-Officio	Permanent Director
5	Principal Secretary, Planning, Government of Meghalaya	Ex-Officio	Permanent Director
6	Chief Executive Officer of the Meghalaya Basin Development Authority	Ex-Officio	Permanent Director
7	Managing Director of the Company (Meghalaya Basin Management Agency)	Ex-Officio	Permanent Director
8	Two reputed members, appointed by the Board of Directors, from the two reputed Corporate Entities, with experience and commitment to the goals and objectives of the Meghalaya Integrated Basin and Livelihood Development Programme (MIBLDP)	Individual	Non- Permanent Director
9	Three reputed individual expert in the field of natural resource management, environment protection, livelihood development, enterprise development etc.-	Individual	Non- Permanent Director

State Project Management Unit

State Project Management Unit (SPMU) located in registered office of MBMA, Shillong is headed by the Chief Executive Officer of MBMA. CEO of SPMU supported by his multidisciplinary functional teams, programme management unit and programme support unit leads all the activities and function of MBMA at State Level under the control, guidance and direction of the Board of Directors of MBMA. The CEO of MBMA reports to the Board of Directors of MBMA.

District Project Management Unit

At the district level, District Project Management Units (DPMU) located in all districts at the respective District Basin Development Unit is headed by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) who acts as ex-officio District Project Co-ordinator of MBMA. All functions and activities of MBMA at district level are under the overall guidance and control of the DC. District Project Manager (DPM) of DPMU who reports to the District Project Coordinator leads day to day management of project activities at district level and below.

DPMs are supported by the programme management and programme support teams at the district level who report to him/her for day to day matters, and for project technical matters, they report to and work in close coordination with SPMU's head of respective programme management units and programme support units. DPMUs through District Co-ordination committees under the chairmanship of DCs are to ensure convergence with various line departments for various programmes in the district and engagement with stakeholders.

MBMA is currently implementing two projects :-

- (i) Meghalaya Livelihood and Access to Markets Project partly funded by IFAD
- (ii) Meghalaya Community Led Landscape Management Project partly funded by World Bank



THE MEGHALAYA LIVELIHOODS AND ACCESS TO MARKETS PROJECT

Meghalaya is looking to double farmers' income by the turn of the decade. In recent years, there has been an increasing trend in developing economies to explore wide-ranging income opportunities for creation of sustainable livelihoods in rural communities. In Meghalaya, the governments has identified that with the right collaboration and organization farmers and producer groups can be afforded with support mechanisms to enable enhanced productivity and market access. It was further identified that within this approach, the proper utilization of the state's rich natural resource base holds the key to growth, development and employment.

As the project was conceptualised, there was a growing recognition within the state that market linkage which includes the strengthening of service delivery and value chain both of which is pivotal for farmers to be productive. To this end, the government of Meghalaya in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), an international financial institution and a specialised agency of the United Nations, launched a development project to holistically tackle Meghalaya's issues which includes poverty, food security and nutrition, and climate change resilience. The project is called the Meghalaya Livelihoods and Access to Markets Project (Megha-LAMP).

Megha-LAMP aims to improve incomes of families and the quality of life in rural areas of Meghalaya by creating and improving on income generating activities that are based on the local produce of rural areas, and then developing markets for these produce so that opportunities for sustainable livelihoods can be created. The project's primary focus is on supporting clusters for the development of specific products for markets within and outside of the state, along with supportive investment in natural resource management, rural finance, and market access infrastructure. Megha-LAMP adopts a demand driven approach of identifying interventions. These are unambiguously defined, created and implemented in complete partnership with the people.

Overview of Key Components

The project is broken down into three core components- Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM), Rural Finance (RF) and Inclusive Supply Chain and Enterprise Development (ISC&ED)

INRM addresses the challenges relating to land conservation, soil health and access to land for various livelihood activities. Meghalaya has a rural population which is dependent on land, water and biotic resources for sustenance. However, decades of unsustainable use has put pressure on natural resources which has led to a decline in their availability. INRM brings in a participatory approach from the affected community to ensure that they manage their own development and their natural resources in a more efficient and sustainable manner which would lead to an increase in productivity and lay the foundation for improved livelihoods.

Rural Finance is the second component under the project. This component is aimed at addressing the challenges of access to financial services in rural areas by creating community managed village institutions known as IVCS that would

provide basic financial services such as thrift and credit. By making financial services available, it is expected that many houses will be able to take up higher and expanded economic activities to enhance their income and quality of life.

The government through Megha-LAMP envisages the setting up of home-grown institutions in the villages to deliver access to financial services across the entire state after considering the insufficient services of a formal banking network and the inability of existing community institutions to provide the same. This is the basis for the state to come up with an innovative approach that would enhance access to rural finance and subsequently led to the creation of Integrated Village Cooperative Societies (IVCS).

The Inclusive Supply Chain and Enterprise Development (ISC & ED) is a key component of Megha-LAMP which enables inclusive growth of commodity supply chains which cover not only crops and livestock products but also enterprise development. Under Megha-LAMP, stress is laid on creating enterprises for producers including smallholders through the development of competitive and inclusive agricultural and non-agricultural clusters that are part of supply chains serving wider markets, which often are outside the local area.

Megha-LAMP at a glance:

KEY COMPONENTS

Integrated Natural Resource Management

The project aims to empower all 1,350 villages with skills and knowledge for sustainable natural resource management planning and implementation of those plans to enhance land productivity and reduce drudgery.

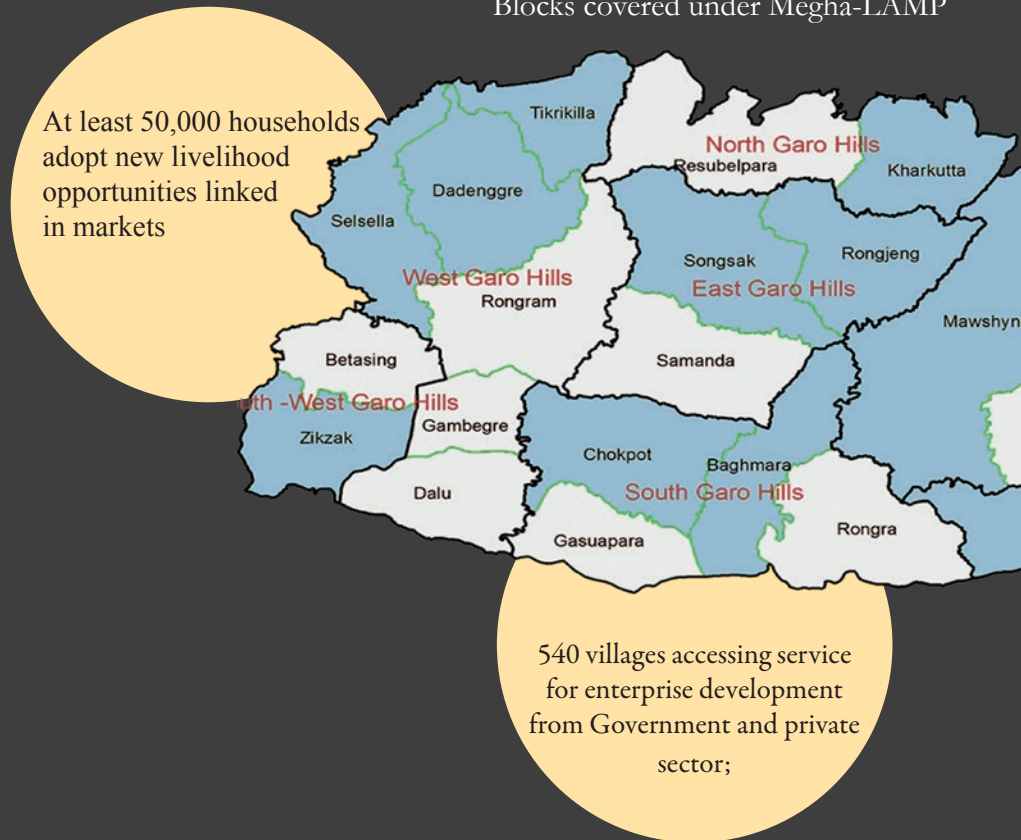
Rural Finance

This component is strengthening access to finance through the establishment of 300 IVCS across the state and through facilitation of credit access for farmers.

Inclusive Supply Chain and Enterprise Development

This component focuses on brokering, facilitation and capacity building to facilitate inclusive growth of commodity supply chains covering crops and livestock products, and enterprises by individuals serving local markets.

Blocks covered under Megha-LAMP



Aims & Objectives:



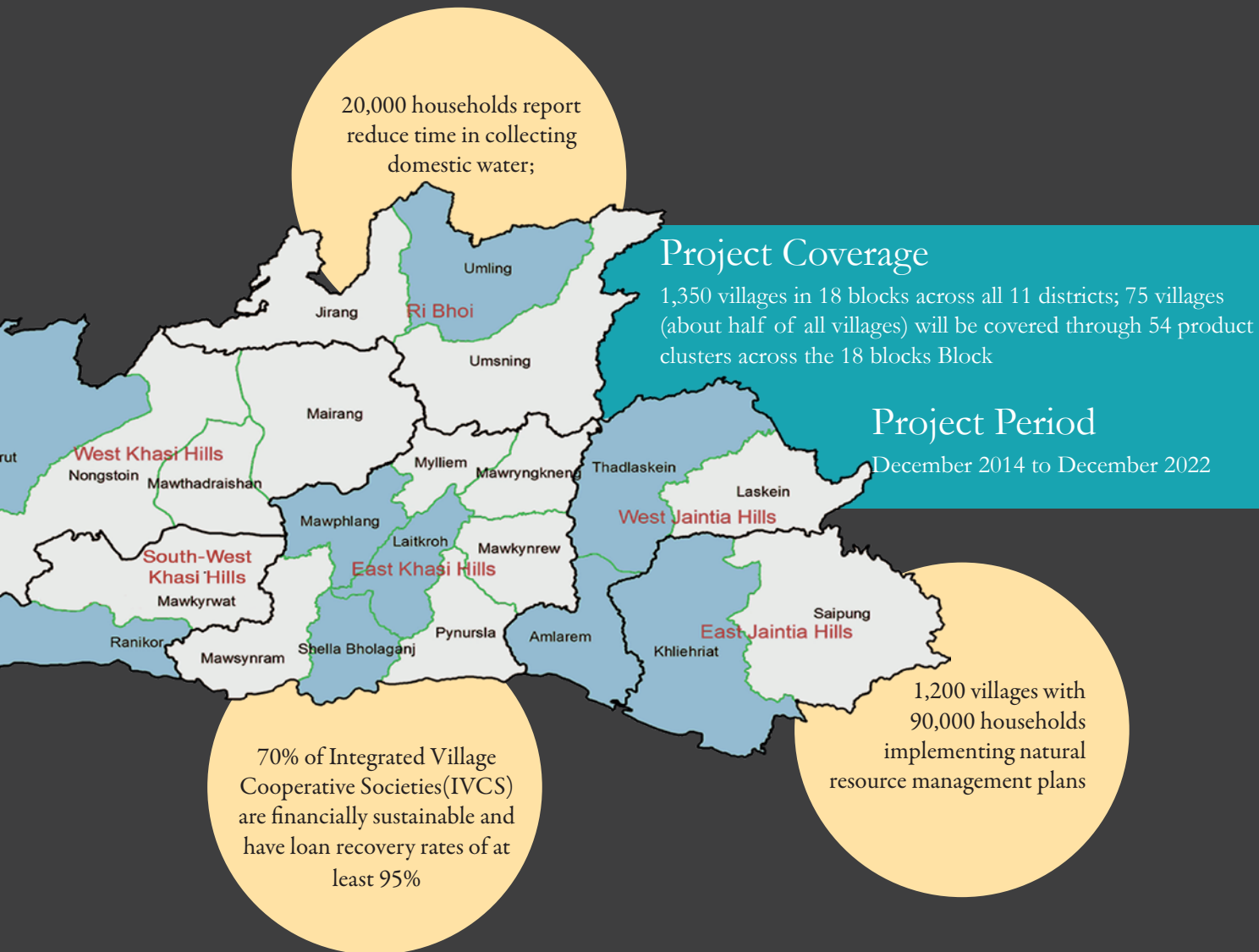
Project Goal

To improve family incomes and the quality of life in rural Meghalaya



Development Objective

Expanded and sustainable livelihood opportunities adapted to the hill environment and to the effects of climate change



20,000 households report reduce time in collecting domestic water;

Project Coverage

1,350 villages in 18 blocks across all 11 districts; 75 villages (about half of all villages) will be covered through 54 product clusters across the 18 blocks Block

Project Period

December 2014 to December 2022

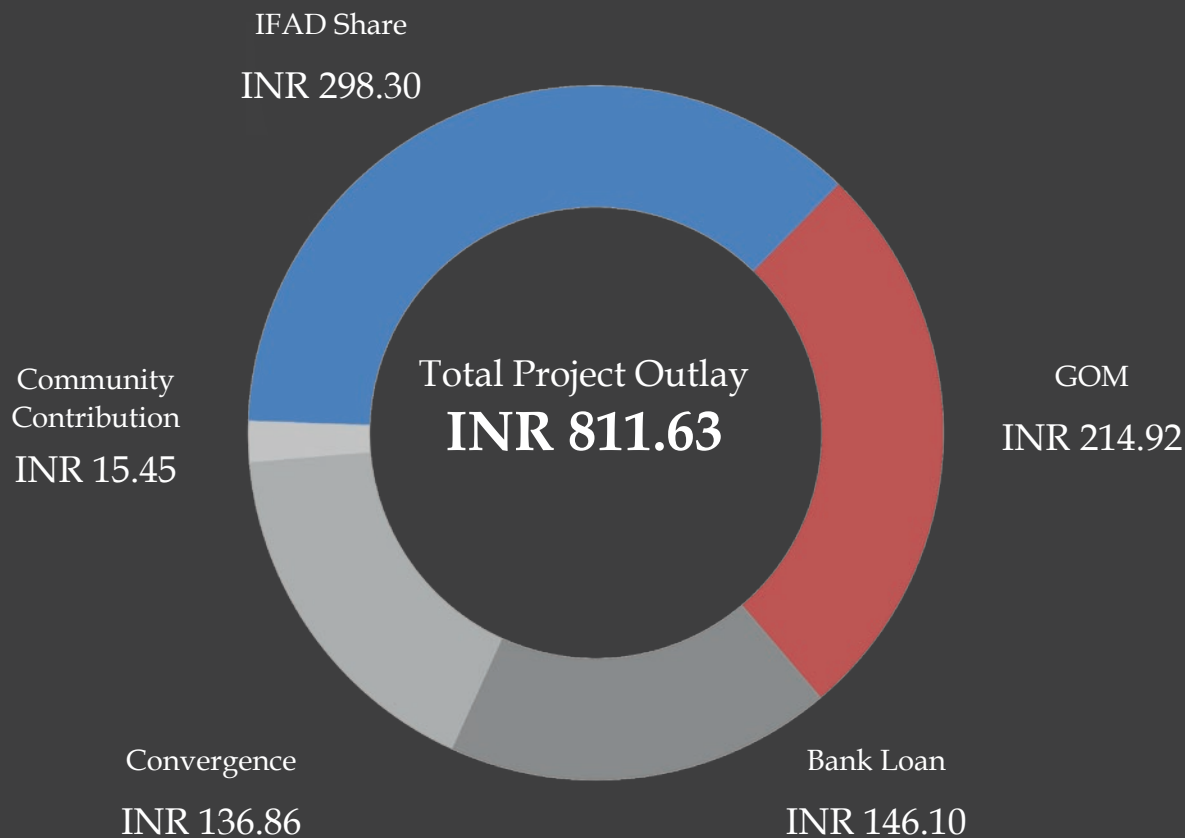
70% of Integrated Village Cooperative Societies (IVCS) are financially sustainable and have loan recovery rates of at least 95%

1,200 villages with 90,000 households implementing natural resource management plans

Key Performance Indicators:

- i. At least 50,000 households adopt new livelihood opportunities linked to markets.
- ii. 540 villages accessing service for enterprise development from Government and private sector.
- iii. 1,200 villages with 90,000 households implementing natural resource management plans.
- iv. 20,000 households report reduced time in collecting domestic water.
- v. 70% of Integrated Village Cooperative Societies (ICVS) are financially sustainable and have loan recovery rates of at least 95%.

Financing pattern for Megha-LAMP (INR Crore):



	Project Component	IFAD	GOM	Banks	Line Deptts	Community	Total Project Outlay
1	Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM)	23.34%	20.52%	0.00%	51.92%	4.22%	38.50%
2	Rural Finance (IVCS)	26.88%	12.96%	60.16%	-	-	35.50%
3.1	Inclusive supply chain & enterprises development (ISC & ED)	59.22%	40.78%	-	-	-	13.50%
3.2	Access to markets	50.38%	39.16%	-	-	10.46%	6.00%
4	Knowledge services	70.98%	29.02%	-	-	-	3.70%
5.1	District Project Management Units	41.45%	58.55%	-	-	-	2.00%
5.2	Project Management Unit, Shillong	51.25%	48.75%	-	-	-	0.90%

Mid-Term Review

Megha-LAMP is currently in its fifth year of implementation. The project's Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the project was conducted in July 2018. Prior to the MTR, the project was facing a number of implementation challenges, resulting in a mere 3.78% disbursement of allocated funds from IFAD as on December 2018. During the MTR, a comprehensive assessment of major issues that led to delays was done and a turnaround plan was developed to help bring the project back on track.

In 2018, a new, high performance management team was put in place and significant restructuring of the project was initiated. With these changes, the project started a rapid turn-around putting it back on track to achieve all its targets. Disbursement jumped from 3.78% in December 2018 to 34.9% as on March 2020, and the project rating increased from 2 (Unsatisfactory) in 2018 to 4 (moderately satisfactory) today.

Overview of implementation status as on March 2020

#	Output	Indicator	Project Target	Achieved till 31 Mar 2020
1	Outreach	Number of households reached	2,02,530 hh	112,590
2	Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM)	No. of Villages supported to develop and implement their own integrated natural resource plans	1350 Vill	1300
		No. of Persons trained on NRM	10,300	10,000
		No. of Villages with Water related intervention	1000 Vill	1000
		No. of Villages with Land & Conservation related intervention	1000 Vill	1000
3	Rural Finance (RF)	No. of Integrated Village Cooperative Societies (IVCS) mobilized and strengthened	300 IVCS	300
		IVCS receiving 100% corpus fund	300 IVCS	34 received 100% and another 37 more have received 1 st instalment
4	Inclusive Supply Chain and Enterprise Development (ISC&ED)	Nonfarm enterprises promoted including through IVCS	5000 Nos	1,880
		Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated	55 Nos	8
		Roads constructed/rehabilitated (km)	233 Km	219
		Multi-stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) conducted	427	167
		Supply chain clusters established	485	485 sub clusters in 167 main clusters

COMPONENT 1: INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (INRM)



This component places priority on making access to water and cereal production available for households in selected village clusters. It focuses on supporting local communities in the identification of key natural resource challenges that are affecting their livelihoods, food security and overall quality of life. It addresses such challenges through community led actions. The rural population of Meghalaya largely depend on land, water and biotic resources to support their livelihoods. However pressure on the natural resource base of the state, due to increased needs and unsustainable utilization, have resulted in decline in the availability of resources. Combined with increasing temperatures and erratic rainfall on account of global warming, these services are rapidly diminishing. Several government schemes already exist to address these issues, but the inability to follow through in a coordinated manner calls for devising a plan - a village-based mechanism for a last mile service delivery.

Expected outcome

10,000 farmers report increased area of irrigated crops.

50,000 farmers report increased crop production of at least 10% (cereals, horticulture and vegetables).

At least 15% of barren, degraded lands in baseline are brought under tree cover (afforestation, plantations, horticulture, and conservation protection).

Hence, the main focus is on capacity development and natural resource planning; and land, water resources and food crop development. The aim of this component is to come up with a productive mechanism for villages to manage development and utilize natural resources more efficiently in a sustainable manner. In doing so, the results will illustrate increase in food production which can then lay the foundation for better livelihoods.

Specific outcomes of this component are: (i) to improve knowledge base regarding land, water and biotic resources, and build capacity to plan sustainable utilization of these resources; and (ii) to improve land and water resources while enhancing food crop production. These activities are being implemented in 1,350 villages, organized in about 54 clusters, in 18 blocks out of the 46 blocks across the state.

A Village Facilitator along with Lead Farmers is identified and trained under project specifics to implement natural resource and food crop interventions under the aegis of the VECs. In addition, there have been several stakeholder consultative workshops conducted at the district level to understand and deliberate further on the need to explore possible linkage/convergence with other available schemes.

Activities related to development of Land resources, Water resources and Bio-resources have been taken up through convergence. Sensitization programmes on Natural Resource Management activities under the project have been conducted with the key stakeholders- the VEC members, Village Facilitators, project officials and other allied Government departments.

It is envisaged that INRM initiatives would contribute towards creating empowered and responsible communities that are better equipped to manage their natural resources and leverage on natural resource based livelihoods for creating sustainable micro enterprises linked to supply chains. To achieve this, the component is being implemented in an integrated manner along with the other components of the project. What the project does is facilitate the community to adopt more productive resource management systems- a system which focuses on community based resource governance which in turn strengthens traditional systems and promote decentralization. The project includes mechanisms for villages and communities to manage their natural resources sustainably.

Implementation Strategy

A key focus under this component has been the generation of Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans (INRMP) that aids in the identification of priority activities for interventions under the project. These INRMPs are community generated plans to manage community natural resources following a comprehensive mapping of all available natural resources.

Capacity development and Natural Resource Planning

Existing Village Employment Councils (VECs) of target villages are the project partners at the community level for implementing this component. A Village Facilitator (VF) is selected by the VECs for support. The project builds the capacity of the VEC to prepare INRMPs in a participatory mode. The VEC also identifies priority INRM activities, manages books of accounts, and accesses funds via convergence with other programmes. In addition, the project has prepared guidelines and reference material for use by the VFs and VECs. Another role of the VECs is to organize consultations with the traditional leaders/ headmen and the community members.

It has been decided that funding of the operating costs of the VEC will be for a period of three years. During the first two years of implementation, Megha-LAMP provides additional support via a local contracted facilitating NGO or equivalent agency, which will provide two Field Organisers (FOs).

Climate Change Adaptation is an important consideration in drawing up INRMPs. Megha-LAMP supports the introduction of climate-smart approaches and technologies such as soil and water conservation, stress-tolerant crops and crop varieties, and cultivation methods.

Mobilization of Stakeholders involved

The key stakeholders may be categorized under the State level, District level, Block level and the community level. Stakeholders at the state level comprise of MBMA, MBDA/MINR and the Soil & Water Conservation Department /Meghalaya Watershed & Wasteland Development Agency. The MBMA has signed an MoA with the MWWDA for collaboration and providing technical assistance for implementing INRM initiatives. At the District level, these comprise of the BDUs and District level MWWDA and other line departments. At the Block level will be EFCs, BDO & Block level line Departments. And lastly at the Community Level, the Project is partnering with all VECs of target villages for implementing the INRM through the signing of social agreements between VECs and respective District Project Management Units (DPMUs).

Key areas that would be addressed through INRM

Some key areas addressed through INRM focuses on empowering village communities about preparation and management of INRM through various capacity building and exposure visits to well-managed watershed areas such as in integrated farming, project sites, etc. Land resource management initiatives have been initiated like development of land for agriculture and reclamation of degraded land, which can then be integrated with promotion of livelihoods. Soil & Water Conservation have introduced measures for addressing water security such as spring rejuvenation, construction of water reservoirs for drinking water supply, irrigation, catchment area protection etc.

Planning and execution process

The planning is a bottom-up approach whereby INRMPs are being prepared by the community

with facilitation of Lead Farmers and Officials of Line Departments under the overall supervisory role of MBMA. Execution of Plans has been completed through Institutions like VEC's at the Village level; DPMU and District Watershed and Wasteland Development Agency at the District level, C & RD Department, PHE etc. at the District Level and MBMA and MSWDDA at the State level.

Monitoring of activities implemented under INRM

Various activities have been implemented under INRM which are being monitored at different levels. Firstly, the INRM Division at SPMU has developed an internal monitoring system and facilitated the DPMUs and VECs on how to monitor the progress status. Secondly, the SPMU Monitoring & Evaluation Division (M&E) has developed Monitoring & Evaluation tools such as MIS tools and Annual Outcome Surveys (AOS), and Result Impact Management Surveys (RIMS) are being used for tracking the progress status under output, outcome and impact levels, and to report back to the project as and when required. And lastly, INRM SPMU is entrusted with building the capacity of the DPMUs and Village Facilitators to assess the progress of INRM initiatives through use of participatory assessment tools, and to review meetings on the progress of VECs at their respective Districts.

Village Resource Mapping

Unlike many states in mainland India, Meghalaya does not have a cadastral map. Under INRM component, satellite based maps are being generated known as Village Resource Maps which include details of village boundaries. This is the first time this is being done in Meghalaya. These are being made with the active cooperation and support of the local communities. The maps would serve as a very useful tool for planning and management of natural resources by the target communities.

To enable better planning and implementation, village resource maps are being generated for all target villages. These resource maps are being generated using GIS with data taken directly from the villages using specialized GIS tools and equipment. The maps contain a wide range of details of each village including demographics, social data, economic data, soil and water data, land use and land availability data, forest cover, catchment areas etc. which are extremely useful in planning various developmental interventions. These maps also act as a baseline which could then be used to track changes over the duration of the project and beyond.

Convergence

Megha-LAMP puts emphasis on convergence with various government institutions and schemes; the idea is to work together towards a common goal whilst pooling in resources and man-power.

To overcome the challenges of incompatibility, the state government has taken the lead in

integrating the INRM component of LAMP into the popular MGNREGS scheme, which provides 100 days of guaranteed labour to the citizens. Meghalaya is one of the top performing states in the implementation of MGNREGS which provides a strong foundation for the implementation of INRM since the communities are familiar with the process. The successful integration has allowed communities to expand the scope of work under the project which has led to a far wider impact on the natural resources.

In view of achieving the project targets under INRM component, a lot of effort has been put into institutional arrangements required at State, District and Block levels for ensuring convergence particularly under MGNREGS as well as technical and financial support from line departments. Success from this initiative will go a long way, not only for the success of Megha- LAMP but to also serve as a model for implementation of other externally aided projects including the departmental projects.



Overview of Key Interventions under INRM

Capacity Building of Project Partners



Training and capacity building is a major aspect of this component. This includes the engagement of VECs, appointment of Village Facilitators and Watershed Volunteers in specific domains such as social mobilization, book-keeping, catchment area management, project management and so forth, who will be responsible for the implementation of INRM.

Water Security interventions-



Ensuring access to domestic water and water for irrigation purposes is another part of INRM. The component facilitates and encourages

communities to take up catchment area treatment and management activities for soil and water conservation and rejuvenating the water sources, staggered terraces in plantation areas to prevent soil erosion and to ease out management practices etc. The INRM also prioritizes installation of water lifting devices such as Hydrams, solar/electrical water pumps etc under the project as well as convergence with Meghalaya Hydroger Mission.

Land Resource Development:



The component facilitates communities to create or expand cultivable land particularly the valley bottom land with scope for irrigation facilities is being implemented in convergence with MGNREGS. Controlling soil erosion of cultivable land through construction of protection walls, training of streams and river works etc. wherever required and feasible is also undertaken by the component. There is also focus put on reclamation of degraded land including mining affected areas by promoting cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants, tree plantation etc. that would enable restoration of land as well as promote sustainable livelihood activities to the people.

Other activities under land resource development are

- i. Terracing the foot slopes of Jhum/Bun land with assured irrigation facility for permanent (wetland) cultivation
- ii. Construction of dugout wells/ ponds for drinking water supply and other uses
- iii. Rainfall/ Surface Runoff harvesting for multiple utility
- iv. Roof top rain water harvesting structures etc. wherever required and feasible

Bio Resource Development

INRM facilitates project partners in establishing community nurseries for production of planting materials required for afforestation (protection and conservation)/ multi layered plantation/ agro-forestry. Afforestation and reforestation initiatives are also undertaken along with measures to conserve and protect bio-resources.

Agricultural Horticulture production initiatives



The component facilitates agricultural extension services for enhancing soil fertility and productivity, agriculture production technologies, field demonstration on use of agricultural tools and farm machineries suitable for hills agriculture that would help in drudgery reduction as well as reduce the cost of production. The component also promotes household level agricultural and allied activities for leveraging into micro enterprises through the support of other components under Megha-LAMP.

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER INRM COMPONENT AS ON MARCH 2020

Particulars	Status	Target By 2022
Poor smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate change	Male- 10,090	Male - 231,510
	Female- 9,978	Female - 228,932
Total number of HH members	451,723	1,105,814
No. of villages supported to develop and implement their own integrated natural resource plans	1,300 villages	1,350 villages
No. of persons trained on NRM	10,021	10,300
No. of villages with Water related intervention	1,000 villages	1,000 villages
No. of villages with Land & Conservation related intervention	1,000 villages	1,000 villages

COMPONENT 2 – RURAL FINANCE (RF)



The Meghalaya Livelihoods and Access to Markets Project (Megha-LAMP) has envisaged the setting up of home-grown community led institutions in the villages to deliver access to financial services in the rural areas of the State. The need for such institutions has arisen mainly because of the topography and the thin spread of banking network and Micro Financial Institutions in the rural areas. Financial inclusion cannot be achieved by relying solely on the formal banking network. Even in areas where banking services are available, banking procedures are cumbersome, distant and unfriendly to the rural population. The Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) or Service Cooperative Societies (SCS) as they are known today which were created to provide credit for agriculture and allied activities to the farmers/entrepreneur have been unsuccessful primarily due to the large area of operation of the societies. It was further felt to innovate and design home-grown institutions rooted in the local culture to deliver sustainable financial inclusion. The cause for such an institution is further endorsed as it is felt that a grass root level institution can better understand

Expected outcome

90,000 IVCS members are actively using financial services, either from IVCS or facilitated from banks.

Average combined share capital and savings per household with IVCS exceeds Rs 10,000.

the needs of the community and can respond to the related demands in a more flexible, friendly and expeditious manner. The cause was sought to be translated in the form of Integrated Village Cooperative Societies (IVCS). The IVCS initiative is driven by the Component 2: Rural Finance under Megha-LAMP.

These institutions provide thrift, credit and other financial services to the people. The IVCS are institutions which are fully owned by the members for their welfare and any intervention from the Government is only facilitative in nature.

IVCS

An Integrated Village Cooperative Societies (IVCS) in the simplest terms is a village Self Help Group registered as a Cooperative Society under the Meghalaya State Cooperative Societies Act (which provides a legal framework for functioning of these institutions) with joint liability of all members and leveraging strongly on the social capital in the village communities of the State.

IVCS are designed to be able to legally carry out financial activities and provide thrift, credit and other financial services to the people. They can also provide a range of other services to meet local demand such as providing facility for aggregation, inputs supply, sale of groceries, storage and others. IVCS are entirely local institutions that are managed and operated by people themselves.

Composition and Formation

As per the project design, IVCS should, ideally be single village cooperative societies, covering about 200 households and having 400 members for ensuring sustainability. In areas/ villages where 200 households are not forthcoming, the IVCS can be formed jointly with adjoining villages. Each IVCS has a Managing Committee headed by an elected Chairman and with at least fifty percent of the committee members being women to encourage their participation in decision making and to enhance their representation in the IVCS.

Formation of IVCS is preceded by extensive engagements and awareness programmes with the community. Once a community is willing to form the IVCS, an application in plain paper for registration of the proposed IVCS is submitted to the office of the Assistant/Sub Registrar of Cooperative Societies (ARCS/SRCS) in the respective Districts/ Sub-divisions which office conducts a formal inquiry on the proposed IVCS. Where the report on the inquiry is found to be feasible, the office of ARCS/ SRCS makes arrangement for holding of the Inaugural General Meeting for adopting of the bye-law for the IVCS

and to appoint the office bearers. On completion of all formalities, a formal registration certificate is issued by the office of the ARCS/SRCS.

Services offered

The primary role of the IVCS is to provide thrift, credit and other financial services to its members. However, as stated earlier IVCS can also provide other local services including selling inputs and other essential requirements that have been sourced from outside the village; engaging in aggregation of crops/products of members with a view to market the same advantageously for improved price realisation; acting as a service provider for different entities that would like to reach the village households through the medium of the IVCS for variety of objectives such as marketing of products as well as functioning as a service agency of financial and non-financial bodies;

IVCS can also act as a service provider for NGOs, government and other entities that might choose to operate through the IVCS; and helping the community and households to receive, handle and account for funds received under different programmes - such as for NRLM, watershed, forestry, MGNREGA and others. The IVCS can also act as banking outlets or correspondents of various banks and financial institutions that do not wish to set up brick and mortar branches in the villages.

Institutional support through Megha-LAMP

To ensure a smooth rolling and implementation of this initiative, a Core Team on IVCS was set-up and notified comprising of officials drawn from MBDA/ MBMA, Cooperation Department, Government of Meghalaya and Meghalaya Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd. (MCAB), for discussing the roadmap and attending to issues in connection with the formation as also the operations of the IVCS.

In respect of the implementation of the IVCS initiative, the project has conducted several roll-out workshops, trainings and Interactive

programmes on the IVCS for officials of MBDA/MBMA, Cooperation Department, MCAB, Block Development Officers and Nodal Officers. Regular review meetings ensured that the rolling out and formation of IVCS across targeted villages was with minimal hurdles. The project has also conducted several trainings for Secretaries and Members of the Managing Committee/Board of the IVCS as well as other office bearers on aspects related to the operation and functioning of the IVCS.

Sustainability

The IVCS are modelled to operate on a self sustaining model. Every community member who wishes to be a member of an IVCS can do so by purchasing at least one share in the IVCS. The proceeds from the subscription of shares form the capital of the IVCS. It is expected that the number of memberships should be at least 300 for the IVCS to generate sufficient capital to sustain its operations. During the initial period after being formally registered, the IVCS are being supported by the project through various handholding measures, support funds, as well as through knowledge input. For augmenting the capital of IVCS, the project is providing support in the form of Corpus Fund after meeting of the stipulated criteria laid down. For operational support and setting-up of the IVCS during the initial period, the project is also providing one-time support for the purchase of office equipments and furniture. Support in the form of viability gap funding will also be provided, where the revenue earned by the IVCS is not sufficient to cover the operating costs. A set of books of accounts, registers, ledgers, passbooks, etc., are designed, printed and provided by the Project to all IVCS free of cost.

Key performance Indicators under Rural Finance

- i. 300 IVCS to be formed.
- ii. Total membership at 1,20,000 members
- iii. 90,000 members of IVCS are actively using financial services, either from IVCS or facilitated from banks. (90,000 savers and 60,000 borrowers)
- iv. 70% of the IVCS are financially sustainable and have loan recovery rates of at least 95%.
- v. Average combined share capital and savings per household with IVCS to exceed Rs.10, 000/-

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER RURAL FINANCE

INDICATORS	ACHIEVEMENTS
No of IVCS registered	300
No. of villages covered by the IVCS	628
No. of members	1,11,93
No. of savers	4489
No. of borrowers	468
Villages receiving Corpus Fund	26
HHs using RF services	13,613
No. of non-farm enterprises supported through IVCS	1877
No. of HHs. holding shares in the IVCS	5,692
Average HH per IVCS	50
Amount of Shares Subscribed (in ₹) as on Feb 20	74.39 lakhs
Loans disbursement by the IVCS (in ₹) as on Feb 20	48.55 lakhs
Savings A/c as on Feb 20	109.5 lakhs

COMPONENT 3: INCLUSIVE SUPPLY CHAIN AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (ISC&ED)



Shift in focus from Value Chain to Supply Chain Management

The Inclusive Supply Chain and Enterprise Development (ISC & ED) is a key component of Megha-LAMP and a driving force of impact for the entire project. The component focuses on brokering, facilitation and capacity building support to ensure inclusive growth of commodity supply chains covering crops and livestock products, and enterprise development. The term “inclusive” implies poorer households benefiting from participation in supply chains and being able to enter into markets more competitively.

The Project identified that a focus shift from value chain to supply chain management was needed to ensure large-scale growth and greater participation especially with the agriculture sector becoming

Expected outcome

50,000 households in supply chain clusters increase real net income by 40% from supported commodities in supported supply chain clusters.

Aggregate value of products sold from producers in supported supply chain clusters increases by 50% in real terms.

Multi-stakeholder Cluster Platforms (MSPs) established, functional and self-sustaining in 90% of clusters.

5,000 rural entrepreneurs expand their existing business (i.e. have increased their income by at least 30%) or create a new one that is still operating after 2 years.

more market oriented. The adjustment was made after identifying that consistent organization in a value chain continues to remain a challenge. Megha-LAMP is working on strengthening small businesses and business networks while looking at minimizing the roles of middlemen.

A supply chain is only a subset of a value chain but by shifting the focus from the value chain to the supply chain, small inefficiencies can be ironed out which can thereby ensure a higher share of prices for the farmer including proper delivery of services. Every step in a supply chain is a process, but it makes for easier flow of information, products and finances from the point of production to the point of selling.

The project has been designed on the back of experiences and lessons learned from previous IFAD-supported projects in the State wherein the objective and approach needed some fine tuning. For example, while earlier projects dealt with catchment area protection and advocated the formation of SHGs for livelihood promotion, the key element of market access was absent. There was a definite increase in production but there




was no aggregation centre to help farmers and producers get the best competitive prices. This gap laid the foundation for the emergence of the Megha-LAMP project.

With regard to the Inclusive Supply Chain component, a component can only be called 'inclusive' if everyone in the supply chain network is included in the activities. This inclusiveness in turn leads to sustainability of the activities under the component. The component is looking at very few products that are in surplus. The producers are seen as entrepreneurs irrespective of whether he or she is producing 2 tomatoes or 2 kgs of tomatoes.

Objective:

Under Megha-LAMP, the objective is on creating enterprises for producers including smallholders through the development of competitive and inclusive agricultural and non-agricultural clusters that are part of supply chains serving wider markets, which often are outside the local area.

Targets under ISC

		
<p>50,000 households in supply chain clusters increase real net income by 40% from supported commodities in supported supply chain clusters.</p>	<p>Aggregate value of products sold from producers in supported supply chain clusters increases by 50% in real terms</p>	<p>Multi-stakeholder Cluster Platforms (MSPs) established, functional and self-sustaining in 90% of clusters.</p>

Categories of Products:

The project catalyses in the identified clusters a portfolio of products with confirmed market potential and comparative advantages for smallholder production in the project areas. The aim is to identify products which may be low in volume but are high in value. This gives an edge while competing with outside markets. This has ensured the identification of commodities with credible growth potential and strong demand both at the local and domestic markets.

The Project has identified agriculture supply chain and non-farm supply chain commodities and they can be cumulatively classified as follows:

Category	Commodity	
1	Horticulture (Vegetables including off-season vegetables tomatoes, potatoes and cabbages)	
2	Spices (Ginger, Turmeric and Black pepper)	
3	Livestock (Pig)	
4	Niche/Inclusive commodity (Apiculture, Sericulture, Banana, Scented rice, NTFP/MAPS)	
5	Non-Farm (Handicraft & Handloom)	





Multi-Stakeholders Platform (MSP):

Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSPs) are platforms where different actors (farmers, buyers, sellers, traders, regulators etc) with similar interests converge to improve the situations affecting them through shared learning, joint decision-making and collective action. MSP can serve to scale up the state's production rates through inclusive and sustainable growth while at the same time, identifying lasting solutions to large scale issues.

MSP - 1 : These are one-day sensitization programmes organized at a central village of a particular cluster, where all interested farmers, traders and entrepreneurs of that cluster are invited to participate. MSP1 serves to identify current gaps and aspirations of various actors as well as potential solutions.

MSP - 2 : The youths from these villages are identified interested youths from MSP 1 villages are engaged as village facilitators to organize village level sensitization programmes and to profile their village. They are trained to collect data and identifying potential livelihood of every household. Members who share similar livelihoods are then grouped together to form a

Producer Group or an Interest Group.

MSP - 3 : MSP 3 addresses various issues related to production, post harvesting, value addition, transportation and logistics, infrastructure, human resource, extension services, marketing and bank linkages. Feasible intervention strategies are drawn for support under the project.

Clustering:

Megha-LAMP has identified that the process of clustering was necessary in order to determine the right structure for the collection of previously unavailable data. In this project, 1350 villages across 18 blocks in the state are being looked into. From these 18 blocks, there are 54 clusters and each cluster comprises of 25 villages - 3 clusters per block. Under the project cluster and sub-cluster mapping has been initiated for the identified supply chain commodities to generate information on areas covered, households involved and production potential. Once the process is completed, block level sensitization programmes are organized to authenticate the clustering followed by phase-wise MSPs.

Supply Chain Fund (SCF)

Supply Chain Fund (SCF) is a partial grant mechanism designed to stimulate private investment in small, medium and large scale enterprises through the development of competitive and inclusive agricultural clusters that are part of supply chains serving wider markets, often outside the local area.

SCF provides a partial grant to private investors (farmers, producers groups, MSEs, agribusinesses or others) based on selected investment plans through a competitive process targeted specifically at the identified bottlenecks in each SC that are prioritised by the SC actors through the Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) and similar consultative process. The priority of the partial grant are mainly early adopter private investors along the selected supply chains who invest in new planting materials, production technologies or new services/functions needed in the supply chain to absorb part of the additional risk associated with “first mover” investments.

The matching grants are expected to represent:

Window 1: Small holders on Farm Investment - 30% (individual own assets) to 50 % (group based /Joint liability assets)

Window 2: Private Service Providers - 40%

Windows 3: Small/Medium Enterprises Investment: 30 %

Window 4: Big Agribusiness Investment of total fixed capital investments costs on average with the balance contributed by the private investor from either their own capital or with own capital and loan finance.

Objectives of SCF

The objectives of SCF are to provide direct financial support to stimulate private investment in various stages of supply chain from inputs supply, production, and post-harvest management, processing / marketing and also support service

market so as to facilitate and develop competitive supply chains and create overall growth in terms of market led production, sales turnover, income and employment including fostering growth of networks of competent market-based (fee based) service providers.

Supply Chain Fund Guidelines

Supply Chain Fund Guidelines is intended as a practical written guide to support decision on how the investment proposal under the fund should be selected, implemented and administered. In particular, the purpose of this guideline is as below:

- i. To provide guiding principle, procedures, eligibility and evaluation criteria for selecting viable co-investment and their smooth implementation
- ii. To enhance the capacity and understanding of the project stakeholders and implementing partners on the implementation of SCF at field level
- iii. To assist and guide the Project Management Team in planning, implementing, supervision and monitoring project investment through SCF



ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT



Support to Non-farm enterprises is essential for generating employment opportunities in rural areas and minimize job related migration. The enterprise development strategy is an important tool that can boost economic growth and prosperity, and in light of the change in the non-farming environment in India, Megha-LAMP aims to promote entrepreneurs, help them adapt to the local demands of the current market state of affairs, and facilitate extension services so that skills and capacities are developed. The aim is that by the end of the project, the strengthening of these non-farm based livelihoods can bridge the gap in service delivery while ensuring that the entrepreneurs become more market oriented and run sustainable enterprises.

Under Megha-LAMP, the Enterprise Development (ED) sub component supports Enterprise Facilitation Centres (EFCs) in the 39 erstwhile blocks of the state. EFCs function as a one-stop-shop for enterprise development where interested

entrepreneurs will get access to banks, convergence and project funding, along with training and technical support. EFCs are established in 40 Community & Rural Development Blocks and their interventions include training and capacity building. ED will mostly center on non-farm activities and other products that are not already part of the supply chain focused commodities taken up under the project.

Post Mid Term Review, a revamp was necessitated in order to provision support for 5,000 non-farm enterprises at the individual level. Demand under this sub component will guide implementation of this activity including skill-based training which will be conducted in partnership with existing technical and vocation training institutons.

Targets:

5000 Non-Farm Enterprises across all 18 Megha-LAMP Blocks

Role of EFCs:

The EFC is a unique effort to create a single point of contact for enterprising citizens of the community to meet their needs of information, selection of opportunities, technology and finance. Through the Basin Development Units (BDU), these EFCs coordinate with associated agencies to facilitate the inception and growth of enterprises.

The project looks to the EFCs for facilitation of access to finance while the ERPs link entrepreneurs to sources of technical advice, input suppliers and market outlets.

The EFCs aim at providing up-to-date recommendations on available schemes that are relevant to the partners/entrepreneurs interests and assist with the application process to avail the schemes. Under loan financing, the EFC channels inquiries to the most relevant of the following three channels:

- i. The IVCS nearest to the partners/entrepreneurs' village
- ii. Bank officers in banks that have expressed an interest in receiving enquiries for loan investments
- iii. Bank Linkage officer in the District for larger or more complex financing requirements.

The EFC functions as a single window through which partners receive all the services, which reduces the hassle of running from pillar to post. Being conveniently located at the block level, it not only connects enterprising citizens to the relevant departments, but also does all the necessary follow-ups, thereby increasing efficiency in stakeholder matchmaking.

Departments also stand to benefit as the EFC filters non-serious applicants, and provides them with genuine and sincere candidates, thus eliminating the trouble of going to the field to hunt for partners and allowing them to focus on service delivery.

For skill training, EFCs refer partners/entrepreneurs to relevant technical and vocational

skills training providers with available training institutes. The District Enterprise Managers participate by conducting rapid micro-enterprise opportunity assessment in each district to identify leads and opportunities.

Whenever partners/entrepreneurs request for training in any one of the identified promising skills, they are referred and enrolled to the most relevant training provider. In the absence of an equivalent government scheme, the Project meets the cost of the training provided under agreement directly with the training provider.

In the field, the sub-component is managed by the DPM/Enterprise Focal Person in each district. The role of ERP is to receive enquiries from potential partners/entrepreneurs, provide preliminary advice and then refer them to the relevant Training Institutes.



Key Challenges:

Finance continues to remain as a big challenge for the EFCs as bank outreach is still very limited. Therefore the ISC component has to work closely with the Rural Finance component to address challenges or issues related to financial linkage.

There are still gaps in terms of knowledge and information about the many appropriate technologies that can be very useful to the communities. There is a need to partner with agencies like the BRDC, NIF, SCSTE and other organizations so that the communities can also have access to these technologies.

Trainings and Workshops by Sector

Sector	Total Number
Integrated Production Management	2,417
Production, processing & marketing	1,796
Lead Farmer	370
Group Facilitators	171
Livestock	161
Ginger	43
Service Provider of Piggery	29
Black Pepper	21
Cashew-nut	16
Banana	13

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER ISC & ED

Indicator	Achievement
Multi-stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) conducted	167
Paravets trained & providing service	29
No. of households with access to village roads built under the project	47,785
Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated	8
Roads constructed/rehabilitated (km) (cumulative)	218.78
Non Farm enterprises promoted including through IVCS	1877

MARKET ACCESS INFRASTRUCTURE

The Market-Access - Communication Infrastructure sub-component is part of the larger Inclusive Supply Chain & Enterprise Development component of Megha-LAMP. The Project targets the construction of 250kms of roads using state of the art Plastic Cell Technology (PCT). This technology involves pouring the concrete into honey comb shaped grids made out of small plastic cells such that when dried, the road does not become one single mass that is prone to cracks and breakage, but instead the road comprises of numerous concrete blocks that fit together like a giant puzzle. The advantage of using this technology is that if any damage is to occur, the spread would be limited only to a few cells which can individually be removed and replaced thus reducing the time and cost of maintenance. The main aim of these roads is to connect the production clusters to markets.

The construction has not only improved rural connectivity, but more importantly, **it has served to link the thousands of producers and productions clusters across the state to markets and buyers within and outside the state.** The infrastructure is expected to encourage larger volumes of trade between local producers and buyers and will also help them realise better market prices through reduced cost of transportation and enhanced linkage to buyers.

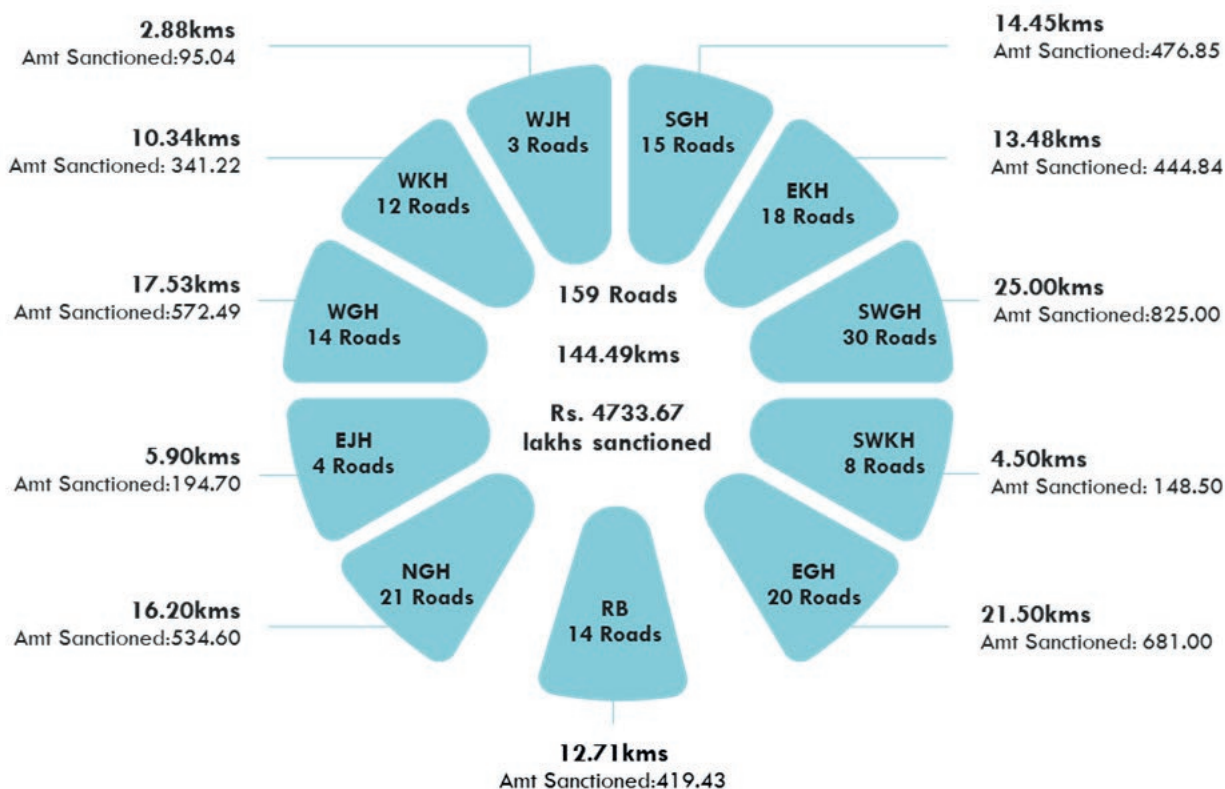


Fig: Market Access Infrastructure in 2019-20

SUPPORTING COMPONENTS OF MEGHALA-LAMP

I. MONITORING & EVALUATION:

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) system collects data and information to measure performance and progress towards objectives, and acts as a learning tool to provide information for critical reflection on project strategies and operations. It also supports decision-making at various levels and is a basis for result-based management. It enables the project to report to GoM and IFAD on its progress, results and impact. In addition the M&E unit implements a programme of outcome and impact monitoring, as well as producing consolidated reports on project progress and results.

The design and development of the MIS has been completed at the SPMU with support from NIC, Shillong. Currently, the MIS is hosted in cloud and is accessible to limited users. Post training of component wise users, the access will be provided to all the users. As of now, all the data captured through offline modules are being uploaded in to the MIS from the backend.



Post MTR, the MIS was customized as per revised component indicators. The Online MIS is fully operational with following modules:

- Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM)
- Rural Finance (RF)
- Access To Market – Communication Infrastructure
- Capacity Building
- Enterprise Development
- Database for AOS & Annual Progress Report
- Project Logframe

The reporting module on Inclusive Supply chain was developed based on requirement from the component. Based on requirement from Knowledge Resources Management (KRM), KM repository has also been developed. This helps KM to digitize various documents. The training on functionality and usages of the MIS, process flow and hands on practice of activity reporting into the online MIS system is done for key users of component at SPMU. At DPMU access is given to field M&E staff, RF and M&E team.

Currently online MIS is hosted in cloud (AWS) with access to SOMU and DPMU.

METIS

The Monitoring Evaluation Tool & Information System (METIS, earlier known as PMIS) has been improvised & functional since April 2016. It captures the partner's detailed information with regard to – registration, prioritization of partners, service demand and fulfilment, enterprise set up etc.

A total of 45000+ partners are registered through this application which is accessed by the ERP of every EFC across the state.

A total 1817 partners that have started or expanded an enterprise, also reported through the METIS application, are now integrated into the online MIS.

Baseline Survey

With revision in components post MTR and changes in the logframe, the M&E unit initiated collection of additional baseline data of approx. 1350 lamp villages with the aid of android based application. The objective of this assignment was to gather baseline information from the project households on various aspects, i.e. Demography, Asset, Credit linkage, Market access, Livelihood etc. The collection of such data is useful in the planning processes of the government and they also act as a means to measure whether targeted interventions are yielding expected outcomes.

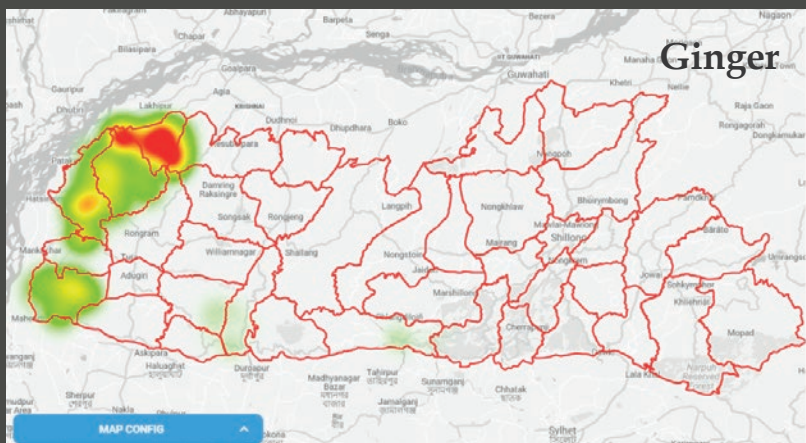
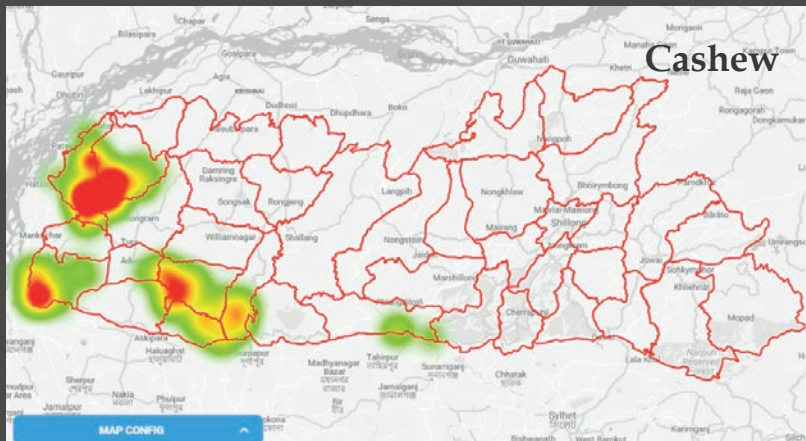
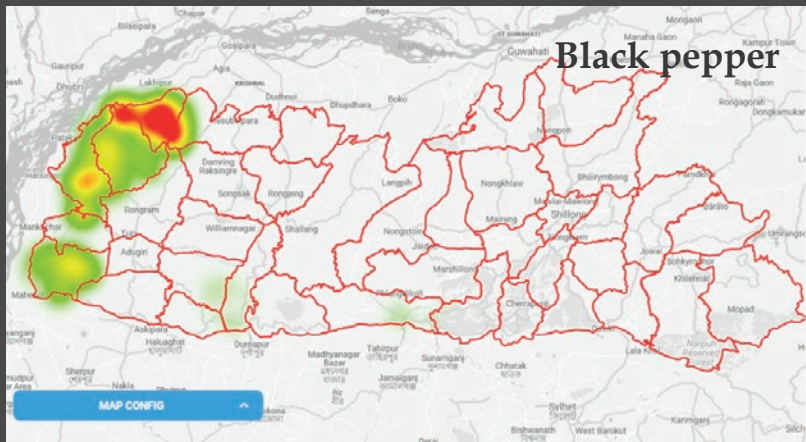
Activity

- i. The household baseline data collection targeted coverage of 90,285 household across all the 1,350 villages under the project.
- ii. The survey timeline: 6 (six) months from June 2019 to November 2019
- iii. The activity was carried out with the aid of online android based application tool by 117 numbers of trained enumerators.
- iv. The enumerators were provided with Tablets which has unique user Ids to access the application and capture survey data even in offline mode for areas with poor connectivity, and upload the completed survey form whenever online.
- v. The enumerators were trained on survey questionnaires, approach at household, and use of android based app to capture data and other aspects of survey.
- vi. The survey was administered and monitored by M&E unit SPMU along with field M&E staff at respective districts. Two experienced enumerators monitored the activities at regional level, i.e. Garo Hills and Khasi – Jaintia hills region.
- vii. The survey was completed within the stipulated timeline of six months, Nov 2019.
- viii. Total coverage was 91,512 hh across 1350 villages as shown below:

Districts	Target Villages	Target HH	HH surveyed
East Garo Hills	140	7,544	9,637
East Jaintia Hills	68	9,150	8,390
East Khasi Hills	200	14,266	13,686
North Garo Hills	67	5,283	5,255
Ri Bhoi	97	5,447	5,138
South Garo Hills	220	6,471	8,228
South West Garo Hills	68	3,952	4,927
South West Khasi Hills	67	3,677	3,519
West Garo Hills	221	13,852	12,435
West Jaintia Hills	134	17,456	16,623
West Khasi Hills	68	3,187	3,674
Grand Total	1,350	90,285	91,512

HEAT MAPS

Using data collected through household level baseline survey, the project has been able to generate a variety of state, district and village level analytics, using MIS, to enhance decision making for the project and enable other users including the general public from having access to information pertaining to production and markets. The Heatmaps below are examples of how this data is used to visualise production in the state.



INRM PRA Online monitoring application

The MTR mission recommended a design and development online web based application for digitization of INRM PRA data of all the 1350 INRM villages. The M&E has completed the design & development of the online tool and is online for production purpose. The web based application has following 8 sub modules

1) Village master, 2) village profile, 3) Land resource Management, 4) Water Security, 5) Energy security, 6) Integrated Farming & agriculture production , 7) Impacts of climate change on Natural Resources and 8) Triangulation & prioritization of proposed INRM intervention

This design activity involved the integration of geo tagging of INRM interventions sites into the Map. Currently Geo tagging completed for 393 INRM sites covering 281 villages and is a continuous process.

The geo tagging of these intervention sites is done based on the supporting data received from field team of respective districts. The supporting data consists of attributes like Site Name, Site Coordinates, Intervention type, Counterpart funding, HH and population benefited, etc. These attributes are also uploaded into the system along with geo tagged pictures and can be viewed over GIS layer / map,

There are 22 Data Entry Operators across the 11 districts who are trained on the functionality and usage of the application. The village level PRA data is being entered by these trained DEOs.

The online PRA application provides the following reports:

1. Village level baseline data
2. District and block level baseline data
3. Report on Land & water resources for progressive monitoring and also incorporation into MIS for RIIMS and Log frame update.
4. INRM plan formulation.
5. Any other customized report as per component's requirement.

The design and development of the reporting functionalities in the online PRA tool has been completed.

II. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Knowledge Resource Management (KRM) supports the core components of Megha-LAMP through documentation, synthesis and dissemination of knowledge. KRM's primary role is to enhance extension and outreach of project units and to facilitate knowledge sharing and lesson learning amongst project functionaries and project beneficiaries. Knowledge Management processes have been developed to augment the productivity of MBMA's activities for attaining improved outcomes and greater impacts. These products ensure that a knowledge repository within the organization is available for use and access at all levels of implementation.

KM implementation is three-pronged - Internal Communication, External Communication and Community Communication, and for each, the KM Unit at MBMA has developed specific knowledge platforms and products.

Establishing effective internal communications is an essential part of employee engagement and lesson learning in MBMA. To this end, the KM Unit prepares and disseminates weekly e-newsletters that contain highlights and insights on various activities implemented each week under the project across the state. 134 newsletters have been published since the start of the initiative

with 42 Weekly Updates published in 2019-20. Further, a database of knowledge products which include reports, publications, resources (PPTs, Guidelines, and SOPs etc.), project documents etc. is being maintained by the KM Unit and is open for access by all project staff. To facilitate better coordination between the various components and functions, weekly coordination meetings are organized where the Heads of each component put forward their position, highlight issues and collectively brainstorm ways forward. The KM Unit provides support services such as documentation, development of videos and films, design and publication of IEC material, translation of content, operation of project website and coverage of major events amongst others.

The KM unit is a cross cutting unit serving both Megha-LAMP and the World Bank supported CLLMP project. It also serves MBDA. KM currently undertake cross cutting functions to act as a bridge between the two projects. Lessons learned from LAMP are applied under CLLMP and vice versa.

The KM unit is also engaged with a network of community members, entrepreneurs, innovators etc. from whom success stories are being



generated and shared with farmers, policy makers, lenders and the general public. KM has facilitated a number of knowledge exchange programmes such as community dialogues and exposures to facilitate knowledge sharing and cross learning. The community dialogue initiative under this function has generated substantial knowledge about opportunities for local development, and has allowed community participants to come up with an action plan to facilitate their own development. In 2019-20, KM initiated peer to peer knowledge generation and dissemination efforts with farmers across all 3 regions of the state as a follow-up on the success of community dialogues conducted in the previous years. A pilot was started with 5 farmers, who were encouraged to use social media to disseminate knowledge about their works and produce. As a direct outcome of this initiative, the farmers witnessed increased visibility and significant growth in demand for produce. Follow-up knowledge-sharing events/workshops were initiated across the 3 regions at Mawjrong, East Khasi Hills District, at Cham Cham, East Jaintia Hills District and at Dokramgre in West Garo Hills District for scaling up the practice of which 42 farmers registered for further capacity building.

To enable gathering of information, a network of KM nodal persons have been appointed at the district level. These keep a look out for successes, best practices, lessons and knowledge opportunities for documentation and wider dissemination. The KM nodal persons also coordinates monthly review meetings of project functionaries with line departments and agencies at the Block and District levels for identifying existing bottlenecks, opportunities for convergence and ensuring smooth implementation of the project.

KM has developed in-house strength in written and video publication, and is also leveraging on social media for enabling wider outreach and bringing greater visibility to the projects. The KM Unit conducts case studies of community, individual or group successes, to highlight the various aspects of their development including the approaches they took, their business models, resources used and support availed,

challenges and opportunities. These case studies are published in the 'In Conversation with the People of Meghalaya' and in the form of videos on the organization's youtube channel. These case studies are used by project functionaries as tools to help communities generate ideas for their own development, and also as a platform for generating awareness and showcasing such best practices to the general public.

KM engages in the production of various video products for dissemination and use by key stakeholders including community members, field staff, government departments and the general public. The types of videos produced include success stories that capture the human interest stories to inspire others, tutorials and instructional videos to demonstrate various processes, steps and approaches, and voices of partners which capture testimonials of the people impacted by various project interventions. In 2019-20, videos made included a video manual on how to use various agri-tools and implements supported under the Megha-LAMP project, videos on best practices such as the decentralized green energy project, medicinal and aromatic plants for reclamation of degraded land, rain water harvesting, and others.

KM has also engaged with select media outlets to bring greater visibility to the project achievements. Megha-LAMP has been highlighted in The Better India, The Indian Express, Business Standard, The Shillong Times, thenortheasttoday.com and Latestly.com.

Various IEC materials are prepared which are targeted at mobilization and information communication. IEC materials have included newsletters, posters, booklets, posters and various flexes and banners to promote the initiatives of the projects of MBMA. Also, under convergence, posters on Agri and Horti schemes were published in collaboration with the Agriculture and Horticulture departments, and have been circulated to all DPMUs.

III. FINANCE AND PROCUREMENT

Financial management under the Project is on the lines of current IFAD funded projects in India. Accounting records and financial statements are maintained according to IFAD formats. Periodic inputs from an IFAD Financial Management and Procurement Specialist provides training and support for project financial staff. Procurement is carried out in accordance with IFAD's Procurement Guidelines, with an internal control framework set out in the Project Implementation Manual.

Financial Achievement

Sl No.	Components	Cumulative Expenditure as on August 2020			
		IFAD	Govt.	Others	Total
1	Integrated Natural Resources Management	343285.709	319408.148	233711.206	896405.064
2	Rural Finance	37369.658	72659.365	2959.6	112988.622
3.1	Inclusive Supply chain & ED	85998.669	52648.509	0	138647.178
a	Integrated Production & Marketing (Pre MTR)	5648.897	996.864	0	6645.761
b	Enterprise Development (Pre MTR)	30439.036	14798.461	0	45237.497
c	Livestock Development (Pre MTR)	39628.072	6213.514	0	45841.586
3.2	Access to Markets	363977.929	294661.909	0	658639.838
4	Knowledge Services	29185.730	14789.727	0	43975.457
5	District Project Management Units	85201.617	108799.641	0	194001.259
6	Project Management Unit, Shillong	74932.115	100542.017	0	175474.132
	Total	1095667.433	985518.155	236670.806	2317856.394



THE MEGHALAYA COMMUNITY LED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PROJECT (CLLMP)

The Meghalaya Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP) is a specialized project of the Government of Meghalaya, supported by the World Bank. The project is aimed at strengthening rural communities and traditional institutions so they can better manage the natural resources in their surrounding landscapes by implementing community led sustainable natural resource management plans. By doing so, this would help rejuvenate degraded landscapes, enhance productivity and ultimately improve livelihood opportunities and overall quality of life of people.

A survey conducted by NESAC in 2012 identified 579 villages in Meghalaya whose landscapes are in critical conditions, requiring immediate intervention. However, with the passage of time, the number of villages with critical landscapes

has increased and currently stands at more than 1900. CLLMP aims to cover 400 of the most degraded villages with direct investment, while the remaining villages will support with training, capacity building and funding of innovative and scalable best practices.

CLLMP is a Community Driven Development (CDD) project which means that key activities under the project are planned and implemented by the community. The project only facilitates the process of implementation. CLLMP focuses on increasing the capacities of communities and traditional institutions (TI) to manage their natural resources such as soil, springs and other water sources, forests and bio-diversity etc. The Project is being implemented in a decentralized and participatory approach, with financial autonomy given to the community through the Village

Natural Resource Management Committee (VNRMC) functioning under a general body comprising 1 adult male and 1 adult female of each household of the village.

There is a strong focus on institution-building at the village-level, by ensuring systematic capacity building on technical and social skill-sets (prior to Community NRM planning), including resource mapping and data collection, land use planning, project design and monitoring. The Project also extends such training to communities beyond the targeted project villages and support efforts made by them to access funding from various rural and natural resource initiatives and schemes.

The Project will benefit all villages/communities in the State by providing some members from each community with the opportunity to develop skills and capacities relating to technical, fiduciary and managerial areas, such as community-led project management, natural resource management, conflict resolution etc.

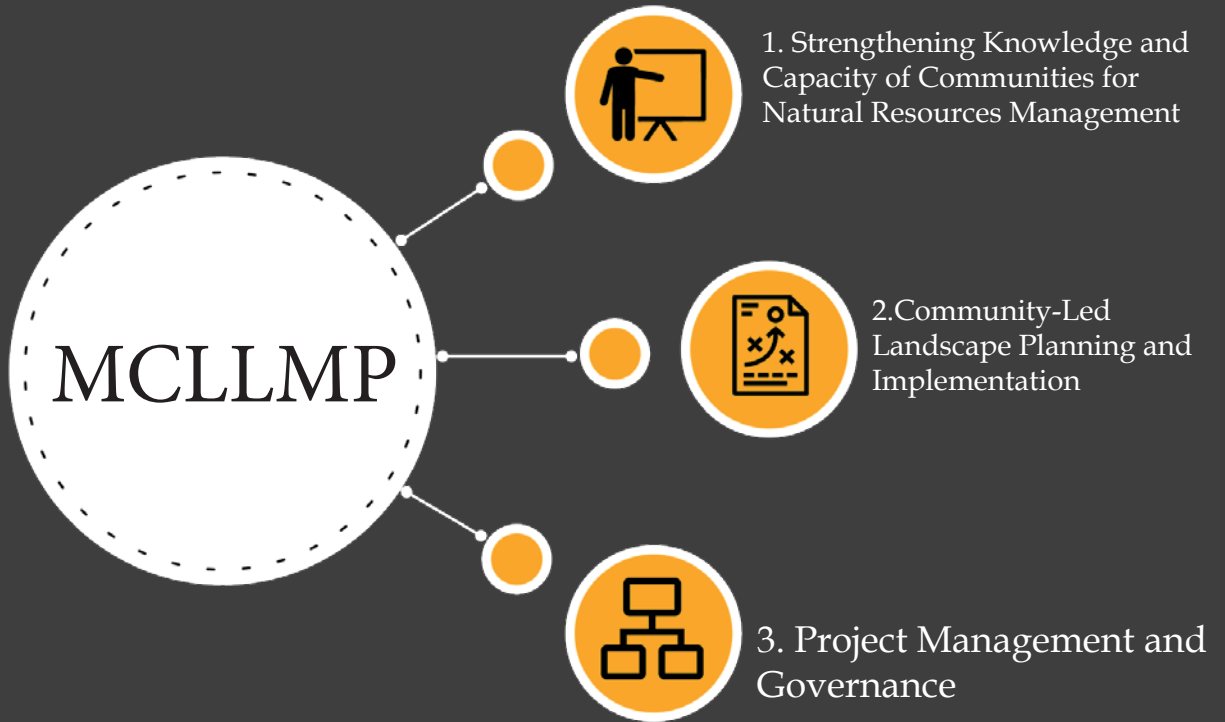
Traditional institutions such as village councils and traditional leaders, community-based organizations working on natural resource management issues, women and youth groups, SHGs etc. will also benefit. The benefit will accrue from capacity-building, knowledge-sharing, promotion of innovative approaches and activities in NRM, access to technology for decision making and technical, managerial and financial support for preparation and implementation of Community Natural Resource Management (CNRM) plans.

The partnering beneficiaries of the Project are village communities in the targeted landscapes that depend on land, forests, water and agroforestry for their livelihood.

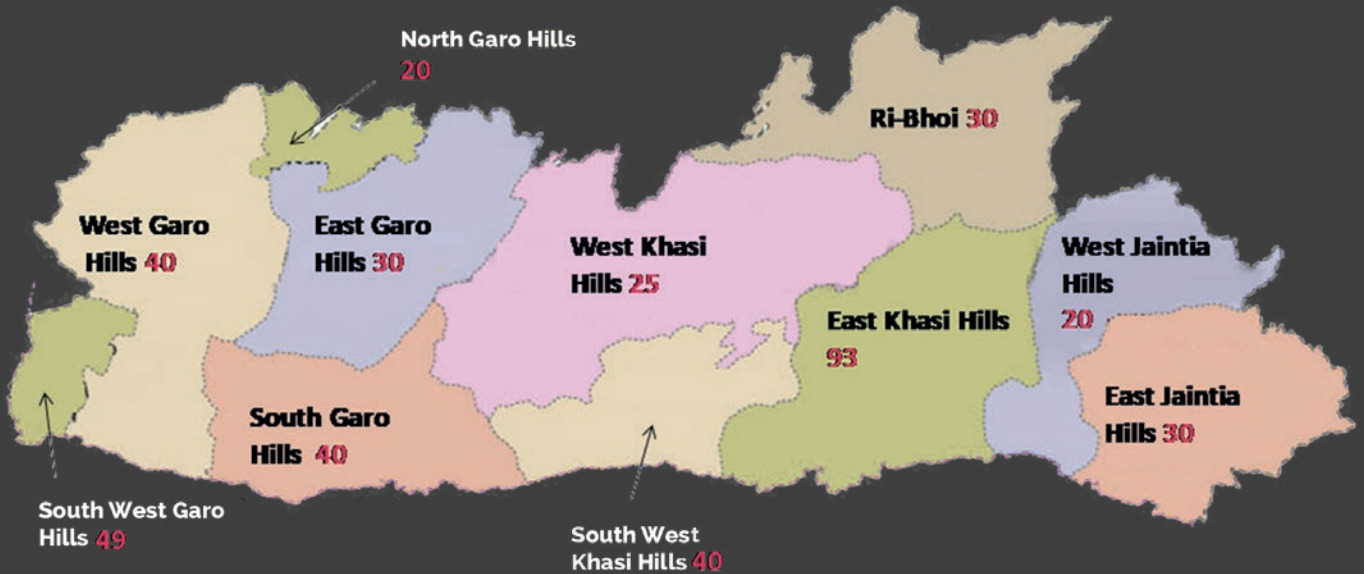
The Project will ensure increased availability of water, biological resource and soil productivity which will impact around 55,500 ha. of land in 400 selected villages under different activities.

Project Components

The MCLLMP has the following three components:



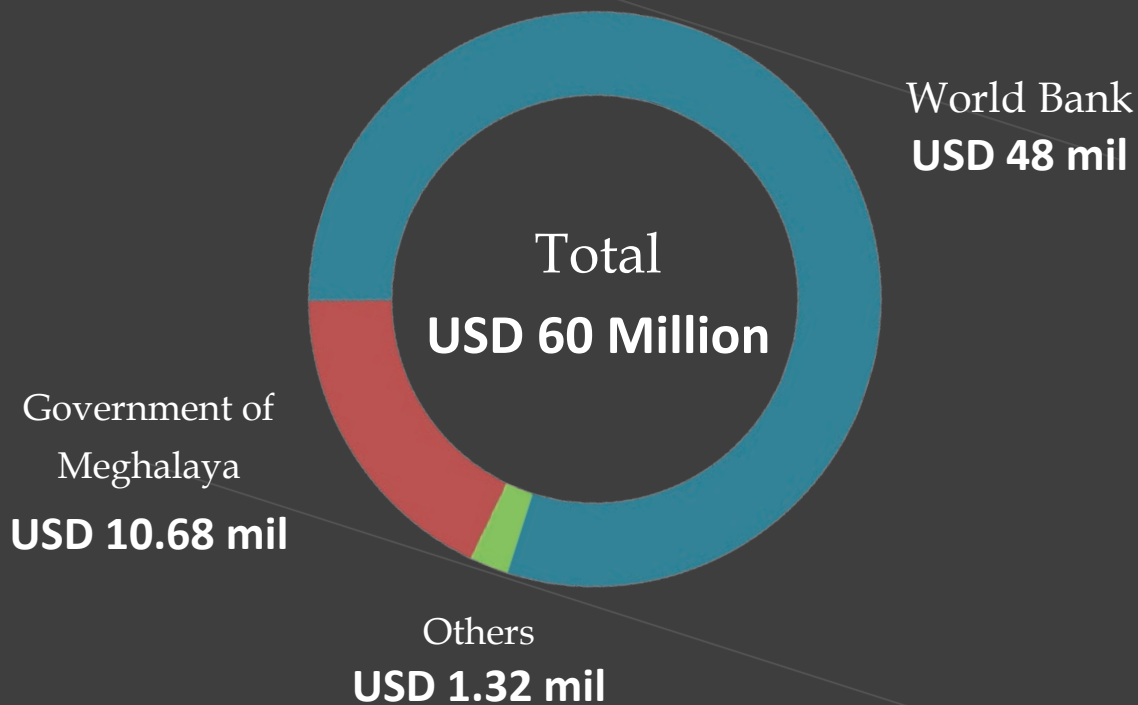
District wise number of villages



Coverage

COMPONENT	COVERAGE
Component 1: Strengthening Knowledge and Capacity for Sustainable NRM	6026 villages across entire state to be supported
Component 2: Community-led Landscape Planning and Implementation	1,935 villages in critical landscapes <i>(400 of most degraded villages in the state will be supported with assistance from the Project)</i>
Component 3: Project Governance and Management.	Project Management Units at State, District and Block Levels

Funding for the Project



Project Period

2018-2023 (5 Years)

Project Components

Component	Budget
Component 1 Strengthening Knowledge and Capacity for NRM	USD 18.615 million (Rs. 129.62 Cr)
	31% of total project budget
Component 2 Community Led Landscape Planning and Implementation	USD 30.959 million (Rs. 215.58 Cr)
	51.6% of total project budget
Component 3 Project Management and Governance	USD 7.568 million (Rs. 52.69 Cr)
	12.6% of total project budget
Contingency	USD 2.86 million (Rs.19.89 Cr)
	4.8% of total project budget

Scope

- CLLMP focuses on increasing the capacities of communities and traditional institutions (TI) by adopting a landscape approach to manage their natural resources such as soil, springs and other water sources, forests and bio-diversity, etc.
- The project will be planned and implemented in about 400 villages across the state.
- CLLMP has a strong focus on institution-building at the village-level, by ensuring systematic capacity-building on technical and social skill-sets.
- The project will also extend such training to communities beyond the targeted villages and support efforts made by them to access funding from various rural and natural resources initiatives and schemes.

The programme will also invest in improving the process and outcome delivery, by developing and adhering to effective systems and procedures, supported by the appropriate technology.

Objectives

The project objective is “to strengthen community - led landscape management in landscapes in the state of Meghalaya.”

The following are sub-objectives:

1. Sustainable Management of Natural Resource for Economic Growth

To manage and conserve the natural resources, especially forests, soil and water sources, in a manner that supports the financial and physical well-being of communities in the state.

2. Institutional Development

To develop and institutionalize a model for government support to community-led management of natural resources, that can be replicated in other parts of India.

Benefits

- Benefits for community (Skills and Capacity relating to technical and managerial areas like NRM and Conflict resolution)
- Benefits to traditional institutions (village councils, traditional leaders, community-based organizations, SHGs etc) through Knowledge sharing, promotion of innovative approach, access to technology, technical managerial and financial support.
- It is estimated that the project will impact around 1 lakh partners (of which 50% are women) who depend on land, forest, agro forestry.
- Through the project, 55000 Ha of targeted area will be ensured with availability of water, biological resources and soil productivity, which will in turn benefit around 400 villages and the outcomes delivery can be summarized as follows.

Overall Project Indicators

Particulars	Benefitted area (ha.)	Remarks
Agriculture land -Kharif	8,278	20-30% increase in crop production
Agriculture land - Rabi	5,466	20-30% increase in crop production
Horticulture	4,830	10% of better culturable wasteland used for horticulture
Agro-forestry	5,217	30% of culturable wasteland used for agro-forestry
Forestry	12,585	50% of highly degraded forest area developed as dense forests through reforestation and natural regeneration
Soil and water conservation measures	22,632	Mainly in culturable wastelands and degraded forest areas. Only area not treated under any of the previous schemes will be undertaken for development
Mining affected area treatment	600	
Treated area under the project	31,510	
Average area per village	78.78	

Component 1: Strengthening Knowledge and Capacity for Sustainable Natural Resource Management



The first component of CLLMP is being implemented in the entire State. Under this component, the project is working to build the capacities of the communities through training, exposure visits and learning from best practices, innovations and traditional knowledge. The

objective is to strengthen the community so that they are able to create and implement holistic and inclusive natural resource management plans for their respective landscapes.

The sub components for this component are as follows:

I. Promotion of traditional knowledge, grass-root innovations and communication

Most of the communities in the state are already practicing traditional natural resource management which have evolved over generations of living close to nature. Preservation and propagation of this knowledge is important especially for community led efforts such as CLLMP. In this regard, the project is working to document existing traditional knowledge and innovations from across the state with the intention of preserving and making this knowledge available to all. The project has also created an Innovation Fund for providing support to NRM innovations for further scaling up and wider application that can also benefit other villages in the state.

The project has also created a Catalytic Fund that is being used to support and scale up new sustainable approaches in NRM. The purpose of this fund is to encourage and incentivise communities are doing well in natural resource management so that they can take up larger-scale activities in NRM in the future.

II. Strengthen communities through training and capacity building.

As CLLMP is a community led project, it is important that the community is equipped with the necessary knowledge, tools and support to enable it to achieve the goals envisaged under the project. In this regard, the project has accorded significant importance to the training of communities to build their capabilities in project management, good governance, soft skills, leadership and the use of technology such as Information Technology and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Training needs assessment has been conducted to identify knowledge gaps and the project has developed a number of implementation manuals and technical manuals, planning tools and other resources to aid communities in planning and implementation of their natural resource management plans.

Since the project started, a total of 446 trainings have been conducted. Participants of the trainings included Project Staff, Community Members, and others.



III. Preparation of strategies, research and development

In order to develop a better understanding of current situations and to identify gaps, opportunities and challenges pertaining to natural resource management in the state, a number of research and studies are provisioned under the project, to be taken up during the course of implementation. These studies will examine various themes including causes of landscape degradation, adaptation to climate change, project sustainability, rehabilitation of mine spoiled areas etc. Learning from these study will help shape overall strategy to ultimately address the natural resource management challenges in the state.

Research studies that have been conducted under this sub-component include:

- a. Baseline Study to support the Project
- b. Study on Areas affected by Mining conducted by the North Eastern Hill University (NEHU)
- c. Identification of Drivers of Deforestation conducted by the Rain Forest Research Institute (RFRI), Jorhat



IV. Monitoring, learning and reporting

A state-wide Management Information System (MIS) for CLLMP is being developed. This system has been specifically tailored to help the village communities, traditional leaders, farmers, government Officials, project team members, facilitating NGOs and other stakeholders, understand their roles and responsibilities so that they can manage their natural resources more efficiently.

The project is monitoring implementation at various levels to keep track of processes and progress and to help make critical decisions that will ensure project objectives are achieved.

Component 2: Community-Led Landscape Planning and Implementation



While the first component of the project which is focused on building the capacity of the communities covers the entire state, the second component which involves the preparation and implementation of Community Natural Resource Management Plans (CNRMP) will be focus only in 400 of the most degraded villages in the state. This component is expected to help address immediate challenges faced by villages in these critically degraded landscape and bring about improvement in water availability, forest cover, soil fertility, land productivity and overall land use that will benefit the community environmentally and economically.

The following sub-components are part of Component 2 - Community-led Landscape Planning and Implementation.

A. Preparation of CNRM Plans

As part of the CNRM plan preparation, communities identify the leading causes of degradation of natural resources in their areas along with the impact that such degradation has on the local population. This process of plan preparation involves a number of steps to help establish the current profile and status of the village, the various actors and human resources available for implementing the project, a careful analysis of the problems faced by the village and their relation to natural resource degradation, capturing the collective short term and long term vision of the village and the preparation of detailed CNRM plans and priorities to address these challenges.

The planning process is an inclusive process and involves the participation of the entire community. Problem analysis is done through a consultative process taking inputs from all stakeholders of the village including vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly and the infirmed amongst others. The project has also kept provision in case the intervention needed falls outside the jurisdiction of the project village. In such cases, the corresponding village can also participate using project funding to take up activities that would mutually all villages concerned. Each plan adopts a landscape approach and is holistic in nature, containing all possible interventions necessary for addressing natural resource challenges. In most of the plans, the funding from CLLMP would be able to cover only part of it but the rest can be taken up through other schemes and programmes of the government. In this regard, the CNRM plan is thus a ready reference for all future natural resource management schemes and programmes which can significantly help shorten the planning process of such programmes.

The plans are then technically vetted by project Field Engineers or Engineers from the Block, who also support in preparation of detailed estimates for the various activities in the plan. The final plan is handed back to the community for implementation.

B. CNRM Plan Implementation

The implementation of the CNRM plans is done by the community through the VNRMC. The VNRMC mobilises the workforce required for implementation and where necessary, it also mobilises additional funds through convergence with MGNREGA and other schemes to enable bigger activities, beyond the ambit of CLLMP, to be taken up.

Typically, the interventions include soil and water conservation measures, soil health improvement and productivity enhancement measures, spring-shed development and water management plans, nursery and agro-forestry and community forestry, effective measures in shifting cultivation, and treating areas which have been affected by mining.

Procurement of material is done by the VNRMC through its procurement committee. Most of the material is sourced locally which brings and added advantage of local economic enhancement.

C. CNRM Implementation Support

To support the communities with implementation, the project has established systems to make all information related to development, governance, project design, planning, monitoring etc. available for use at different levels.

Data on land use, land cover and other information related to Natural Resource Management is also available and shared through Geographical

Information Systems (GIS) maps and other tools. These maps and other resources are essential tools that help the communities take stock of resources already available with them. This in turn enables them to make better decision during the planning process.

Monitoring and Evaluation is another important support function of the project that helps progress tracking, learning and decision making.

- i. In-house monitoring - SPMU undertakes monitoring the progress of physical and financial targets. Procurement monitoring is also being undertaken on a regular basis to assess any need that may arise, and to course-correct when required.
- ii. At the community level, Social Audit is carried out as per the provisions of the law, to verify the implementation of the project on the ground.
- iii. Regular evaluation of the project is conducted by external third party agencies appointed by World Bank and the Project, to assess progress and identify implementation gaps and way forward.

CLLMP Implementation Activities



Site Verification/Ground Truth Survey

1



Conducting Sensitization Programme

2



Signing of VGA, Eol and Citizen's Green Charter

3



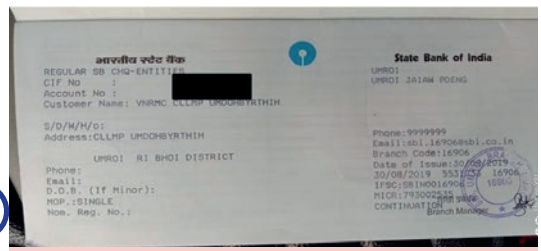
Formation of VNRMC and EC

4



Identification of Village Community Facilitators

5



Opening of Bank Accounts (VNRMC)

6



Conducting of PRA

7



Completion of Village Profile, Village Boundary(GIS), Geo Tagging for Site Intervention, Generation of Maps (LULC Map)

8



Initiation of CNRMP

9



Completion and Review of CNRMP (VNRMC) with estimates done and with work order issued

10

Physical Achievements as on 31st August 2020:

PARTICULARS	Districts											TOTAL
	EGH	EJH	EKH	NGH	RB	SGH	SWG	SWKH	WGH	WJH	WKH	
Site Verification/Ground Truth Survey	35	33	92	27	50	37	44	40	54	25	26	463
Sensitisation programme conducted	37	35	96	28	30	39	38	33	49	23	22	430
No. of Citizen's Green Charter signed	29	30	78	20	30	24	24	33	40	18	22	348
No. of Eol signed	29	30	76	20	30	24	24	33	40	18	22	346
No. of VGA signed	29	30	76	20	30	24	24	33	40	18	22	346
No. of VNRMC formed (Provide list)	29	30	82	20	30	25	24	33	40	16	22	351
No. of EC formed	29	30	82	20	30	25	24	33	40	16	22	351
No. of villages where Green Facilitators identified	29	30	80	20	30	25	24	33	40	16	22	349
Opening of Bank Accounts(VNRMC)Done/ Under Process	23	30	73	18	30	22	24	33	40	15	22	330
No. of PRA conducted	19	30	75	17	26	21	23	33	40	18	22	324
CNRMP Initiated	19	30	70	17	25	21	23	33	40	18	22	318
CNRMP Done Out of CNRMP Initiated	19	30	70	17	24	20	15	26	22	18	19	280
Village Profile Done	18	30	74	16	24	20	15	33	23	16	22	291
Village Boundary(GIS)	25	31	68	20	25	20	31	38	40	20	25	343
Geo Tagging for Site Intervention	18	26	71	17	24	19	22	33	34	12	22	298
Maps generated (LULC Map)	21	31	71	20	27	20	26	38	40	18	25	337
CNRMP (VNRMC) with estimates Done	16	28	60	16	27	20	14	28	27	13	19	268
CNRMP (VNRMC) with work order issued	15	28	60	16	27	20	14	28	27	12	19	266

Component 3: Project Governance And Management



The State Project Management Unit (SPMU), which has its office at MBMA, oversees the entire governance and management of the project at the State Level.

At the District Level, the project is being implemented by the District Project Management Unit (DPMU) under the overall supervision of the Deputy Commissioner.. The SPMU facilitates the DPMU in the implementation of the project.

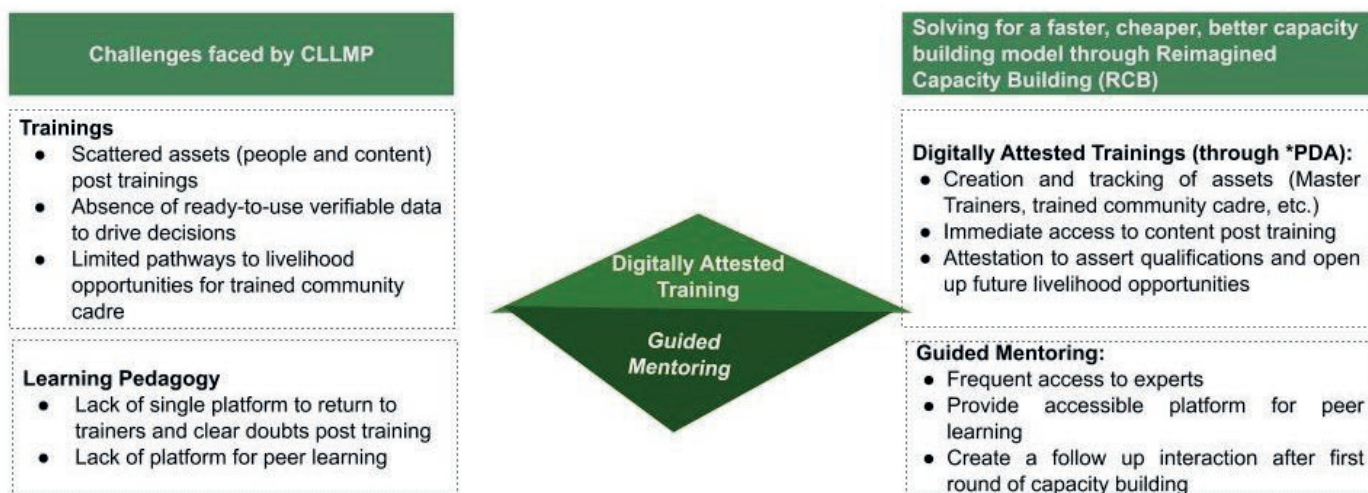
At village level is the Village Natural Resource Management Committee (VNRMC). The DPMU implements the project directly at the Village through the VNRMC. Each VNRMC has an Executive Committee, a Procurement Sub-committee and Book Keeper for day to day management of project activities. These are further supported by three Village Community Facilitators, who are energetic youth from the village, trained by the project to support the VNRMC Executive Committee in implementing the project.

Financial Statement of Project Components as on date:

Sl.No	Project Components	Cummulative Expenditure Figures in Million (Rs)
1	Strengthening Knowledge and Capacity for Natural Resource Management	45.05
1A	Promotion of traditional knowledge, grass-root innovations, and communication	12.61
1B	Training and capacity building	21.45
1C	Preparation of strategies, research, and development	9.00
1D	Monitoring, learning, and reporting	1.99
2	Community-led Landscape Planning and Implementation	385.54
2A	Preparation of community landscape plans	10.48
2B	Implementation of community landscape plans and implementation support	351.68
2C	Implementation Support to Community Landscape Planning and Implementation	23.38
3	Project Management and Governance	106.83
3A	Human Resource	69.01
3B	Administrative Expenses	37.82
	Total	537.42

Creating Meghalaya the Natural Resource State through societal platforms - Participatory Digital Attestation (PDA) and Guided Mentoring

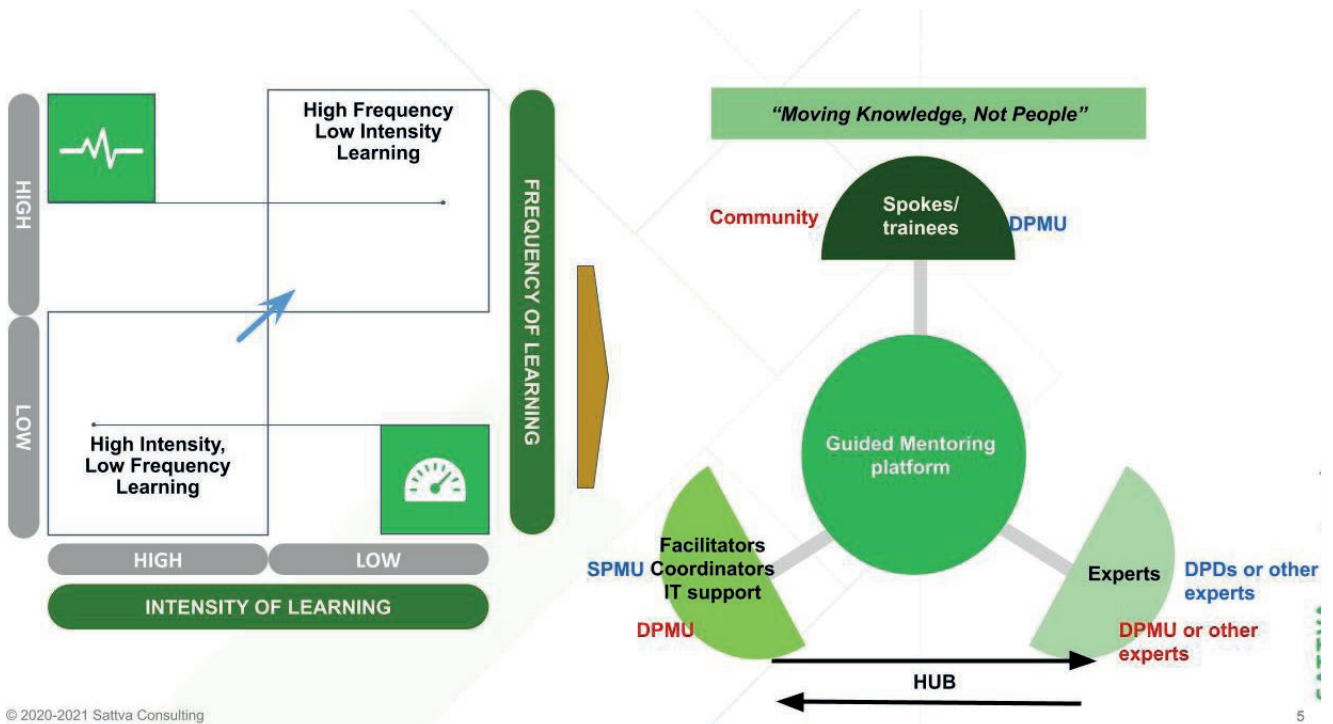
“Making the shift from solving the community’s problems to empowering them to solve their own problems”



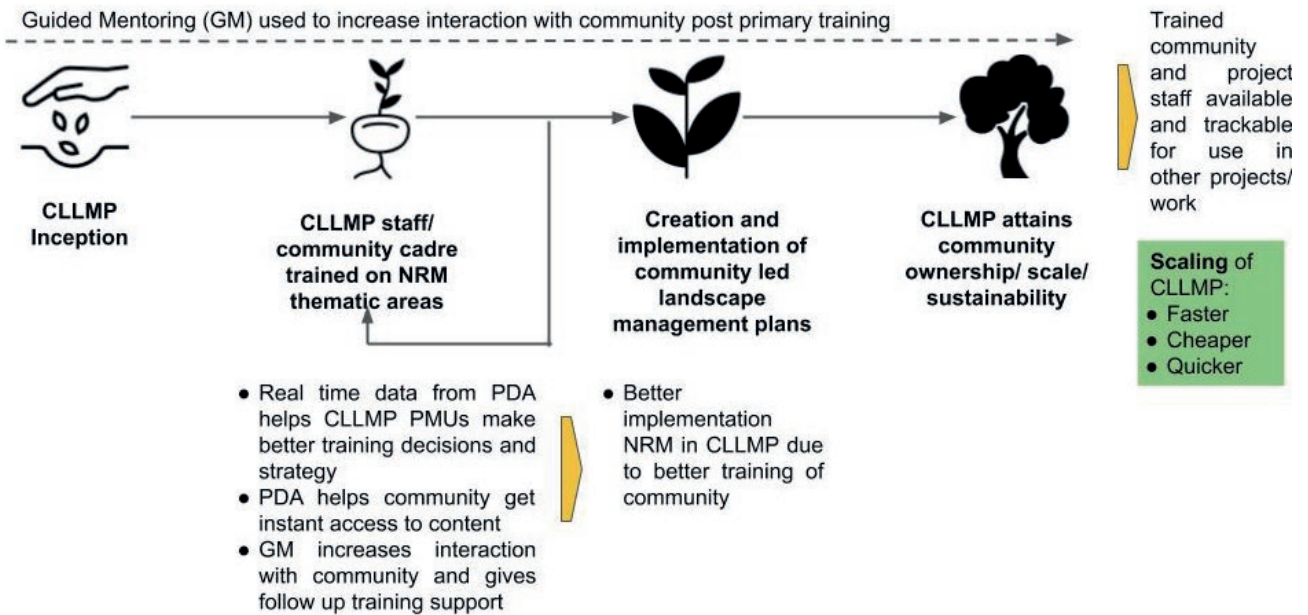
PDA and Guided Mentoring are helping CLLMP to scale its impact in a faster, cheaper, and better way:

Participatory Digital Attestation (PDA) app is a digital tool that helps a program to provide digital training attestations to participants and in the process provides immediate access to content. It helps trainers to schedule and organise training, provide attestations and share content with trainees, and monitor training data i.e. which trainee got trained on what topic name and by who.

Guided Mentoring provides a virtual platform for the community to increase interactions with experts after the primary training and clarify their doubts that arise from field application of training knowledge. It helps to shift from a high intensity but low-frequency training to a high frequency and low-intensity training.



PDA and Guided Mentoring aim to support CLLMP in scaling with sustainability:



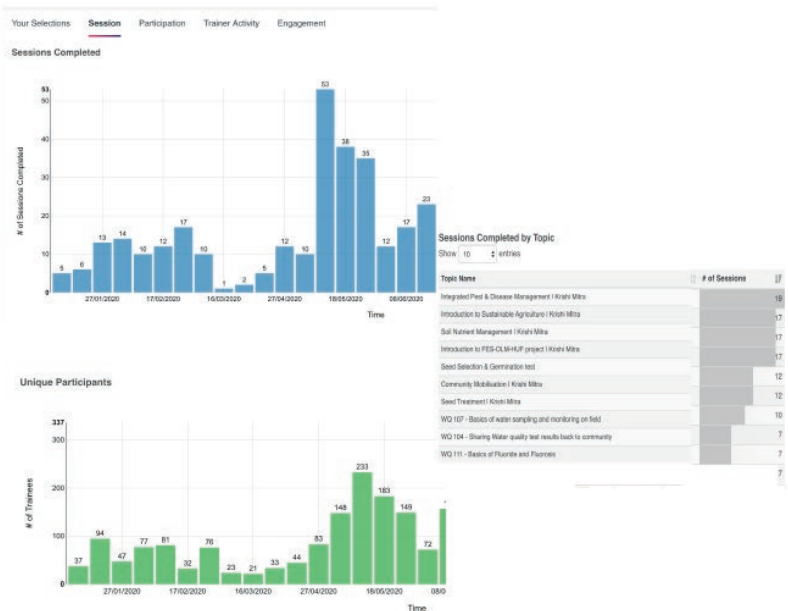
PDA and Guided Mentoring are helping Meghalaya to become an NRM resource state by:

- Leaving behind assets: trained cadre and content that can be used for other NRM related programs across the state beyond CLLMP
- Creating assets in the form of identifiable trained cadre in CLLMP and content that can be repurposed for NRM or other programs.
- Recording contemporary data from ongoing activities that can be used by not just CLLMP program but by other departments/programs and community as well.
- Sharing and providing on-demand access to content through PDA will help to improve community engagement and ownership.
- Increasing engagement with the community through societal platforms, clearing field doubts so that the community gets technically enabled and develops ownership to conserve and manage NRM in the village(s).

Overview of data from PDA use in CLLMP

1. PDA makes training interactions visible - who attended training, when and on what topics.

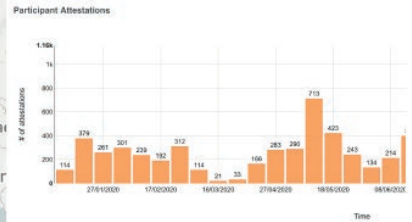
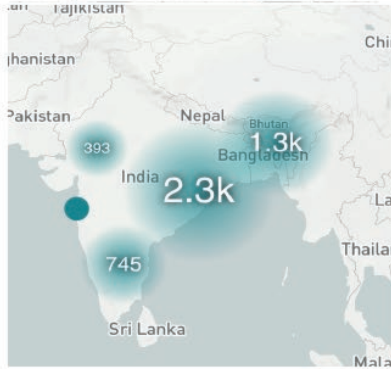
Interactions
When, who
attended
What was
discussed



2. Makes people visible - who are the trainers, trained people on-field, and what's their areas of expertise post-training

Master trainers
Trained practitioners
Who, where, what

Participant Attestations by Location



Trainers by Topic

Show 10 entries

Topic Name	# of Trainers
Soil Nutrient Management Krishi Mitra	25
Integrated Pest & Disease Management Krishi Mitra	24
Community Mobilisation Krishi Mitra	22
Introduction to PES-OLM-HMF project Krishi Mitra	22
Introduction to Sustainable Agriculture Krishi Mitra	21
Seed Treatment Krishi Mitra	21
Seed Selection & Germination test	21
Seed Treatment	10
CLLMP Virtual Training Session Introductory session	10
CLLMP Virtual Training Session Operation & Maintenance Agronomy	9

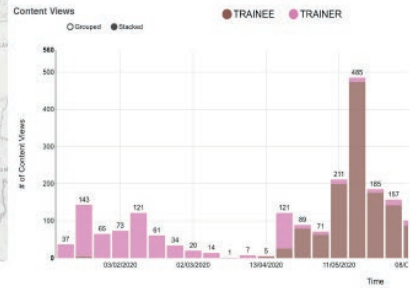
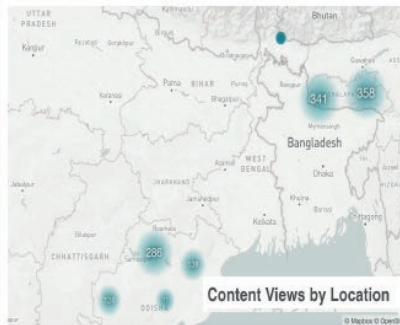
Participation by Topic

Show 10 entries

Topic Name	# of Attestations
Integrated Pest & Disease Management Krishi Mitra	421
Soil Nutrient Management Krishi Mitra	323
Introduction to Sustainable Agriculture Krishi Mitra	311
Introduction to PES-OLM-HMF project Krishi Mitra	300
Improving Water Productivity Krishi Mitra	271
Seed Selection & Germination test	263
Community Mobilisation Krishi Mitra	240
Seed Treatment Krishi Mitra	172
WG 181 - Introduction to Water Quality	154
Florida testing on field	153

3. Makes content access instant and visible - gives trainees on-demand access to content after training and tracks content pieces being used more, where and by whom.

What content is most viewed, when, where
Open learning resources



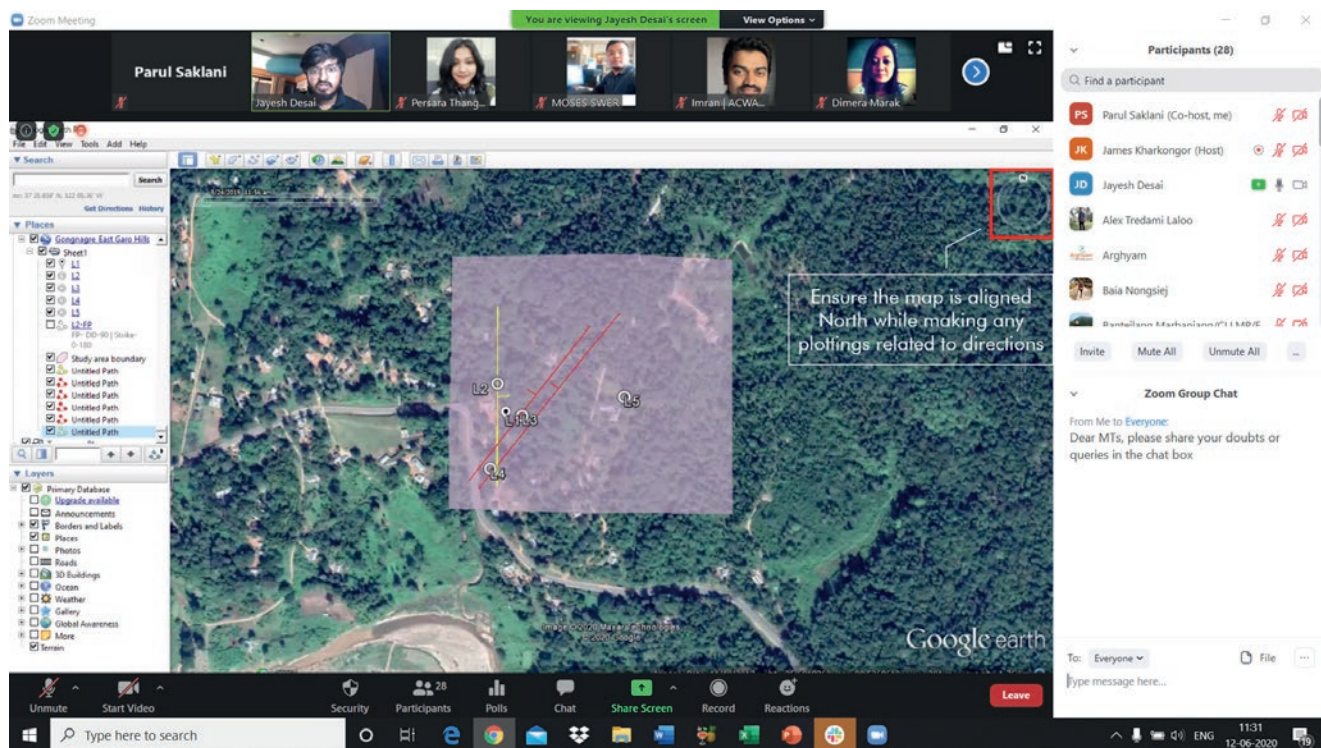
Content Views by File

Content File Name	Topic Name	# of Views
Soil Nutrient Management.pdf	Soil Nutrient Management Krishi Mitra	155
Seed Treatment.pdf	Seed Treatment Krishi Mitra	154
Seed Selection & Germination Test.pdf	Seed Selection & Germination test	142
Mirantara Krushi - Oda.pdf	Introduction to Sustainable Agriculture Krishi Mitra	124
Implementation and monitoring of MGNREGA Works.pdf	Implementation and monitoring of MGNREGA Works Field Trainers	96
Community Mobilisation oda for Krushi Mitra- Oda.pdf	Community Mobilisation Krishi Mitra	90
Day 1 reference material-converted.pdf	Understanding Ecological Security Field Trainers	77
Formation of Village Institution.pdf	Facilitating formation of Village Institution (Ummadi Vanarula Abhivruddhi)	71
Facilitating formation of VI-converted.pdf	Facilitating formation of Village Institution (Ummadi Vanarula Abhivruddhi)	70
VI formation- Session 2.pdf	Enabling legal provision for formation of NRM Functional Committees FI	68

PDA and Guided Mentoring in action in CLLMP



PDA app in use during community training to scan in and out by trainees



Guided Mentoring session by CLLMP training partners (Springs Initiative Partners) for Master Trainers on the use of GIS





MEGHALAYA BASIN MANAGEMENT AGENCY (MBMA)

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