

Community Led Landscape Management Program

SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Meghalaya Institute of Governance
SHILLONG |



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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADC	-	Autonomous District Council
AH&V	-	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department
APD	-	Additional Project Director
BDU	-	Block Development Unit
BPMU	-	Block Project Management Unit
C&RD	-	Community & Rural Development Department
CBO	-	Civil Body Organisation
CHC	-	Community Health Centre
CLLMP	-	Community Led Landscape Management Program
DBDU	-	District Basin Development Units
DC	-	District Commissioner/Collector
DIPR	-	Directorate of Information and Public Relations
DM	-	District Magistrate
DPM	-	District Project Manager
DPMU	-	District Project Management Unit
E & CT	-	Employment & Craftsman Training
GDI	-	Gender Development Index
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GHADC	-	Garo Hills Autonomous District Council
GOI	-	Government of India
GOM	-	Government of Meghalaya
HDI	-	Human Development Index
IBDLP	-	Integrated Basin Development Programme
IPDP	-	Indigenous People's Development Plan
IVDP	-	Integrated Village Development Plan
JHADC	-	Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council
KHADC	-	Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council
KII	-	Key Informant Interview
KM	-	Knowledge Management
KSD	-	Knowledge Services Division
LAMP	-	Livelihoods and Access to Markets Program
LPG	-	Liquid Petroleum Gas
M&E	-	Monitoring & Evaluation
MBDA	-	Meghalaya Basin Development Authority
MBMA	-	Meghalaya Basin Management Authority
MIE	-	Meghalaya Institute of Entrepreneurship
MIG	-	Meghalaya Institute of Governance
MINR	-	Meghalaya Institute of Natural Resource
MIS	-	Management Information Systems
MoU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
MSSAT	-	Meghalaya Society for Social Audit and Transparency
MTA	-	Multi Tasking Assistant
NEC	-	North Eastern Council
NESAC	-	North Eastern Space Applications Centre
NGO	-	Non-Government Organisation
NGT	-	National Green Tribunal
NIC	-	National Informatics Centre

NPO	-	Non-Profit Organisation
NRM	-	Natural Resource Management
NSS	-	National Sample Survey
OSD	-	Officer on Special Duty
PDO	-	Project Development Objective
PHC	-	Primary Health Centre
PHE	-	Public Health Engineering
PHFI	-	Public Health Foundation of India
PIA	-	Project Implementing Agency
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSC	-	Project Steering Committee
S&WCD	-	Soil and Water Conservation Department
SIRD	-	State Institute of Rural Development
SMF	-	Social Management Framework
SMR	-	Small Multiple Reservoirs
SPMU	-	State Project Management Unit
SRES	-	State Rural Employment Society
TI	-	Traditional Institution
VPMU	-	Village Project Management Unit

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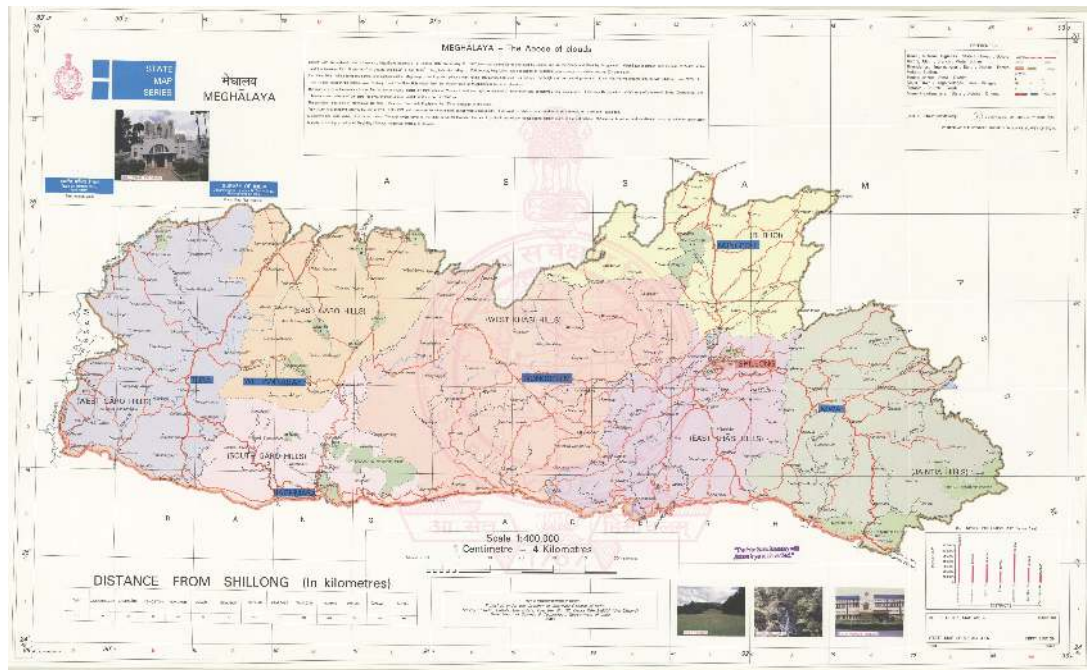
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Chapter 1: Introduction

Overview of Meghalaya

Figure 1 Map of Meghalaya, Survey of India, 2009



Once, a part of Assam, the state of Meghalaya gained statehood in 1972. It was initially composed of two districts the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills and the Garo Hills District, the state is now an amalgam of 11 separate districts¹. The state is bounded on the north, east and west by Assam and on the south by Bangladesh.

86 percent of the state's population constitutes primarily of three major tribes, that is, Khasi, Garo and Jaintia (and their sub-tribes and other minor tribes) - all consisting of 17 Scheduled Tribe groups. Meghalaya has diverse communities that are interwoven into three main cultures by generations of norms, beliefs, practices influencing their uniqueness in their vernacular, lifestyles as well as practices for natural resource management.

¹In 6th August 2012 the newest district of South West Garo Hills was created. The eleven districts are East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, South West Khasi Hills, West Jaintia Hills, East Jaintia Hills, RiBhoi District, West Garo Hills, East Garo Hills, South Garo Hills, North Garo Hills and South West Garo Hills District.

Project Context

The uniqueness of each tribe across Meghalaya, along with the unique topographies across the state, is expected to have its implications on how the proposed Meghalaya Community Led Landscapes Management Project (CLLMP) is designed. Rural communities in Meghalaya depend heavily on forests and community lands for livelihoods, food and medicine. A significant proportion of the rural population carries out jhum (shifting cultivation) which is a direct cause of forest loss and degradation in the short term. However, the Khasi, Garo and Jaintia tribes who call this region home have had a long history of sophisticated management of these lands and a spiritual connection with the land and its diversity, displayed in their traditions and customs. This legacy of community management is recognized in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution which vests the rights over forests, jhum and water resources with Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) in the state. A deep understanding of the traditional landscape management pertaining to each tribe is therefore essential to ensure that the proposed project interventions adequately leverage and are aligned with the traditional practices, rendering them adaptable and sustainable in the long run.

The ADCs in Meghalaya are the constitutionally mandated middle layer of governance created to give greater autonomy to tribal societies and serve as a link between the formal state government structures and traditional tribal institutions. As per the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, the ADCs have legislative, executive and judiciary functions which include, among others, the power to make laws with respect to forests, other than reserved forests; to set aside and allocate land for jhum (shifting cultivation) and, to collect taxes and user fees for water resources within their district. The ADCs are empowered to oversee nearly 90% of the state forest land and both community and private, while the state Forest Department manages the remaining 10%. However, there has been little investment in forest landscapes under ADC management over the years. The overlay of state government policies with the roles of ADCs and traditional village headmen points to some degree of overlap in roles at the district level and below, and the gradual weakening of ADCs as agents of development. With limited funding and lack of technical resources the ADCs are constrained to invest in planning and management of forest landscapes to realize their potential. On the other hand, ADCs have been allocating lands for mining, agriculture and others purposes to private owners raising concerns of transparency and good governance. Absent appropriate incentives and capacity for long term management, mining and other non-forest uses, which are commonly seen as the options for

short term returns, threaten the vital ecosystem services and natural assets that are essential for inclusive growth and better livelihoods over the long term.

Restoration and management of the resource base can be a driver for sustainable rural development. Meghalaya still has high (77 percent) forest cover², 90 percent³ of which is under community or private management. Communities can manage these landscapes for multiple short, medium and long term benefits as avenues for alternative livelihood and income streams, without depleting the resource base. With respect to water and soil conservation, the state government is in the process of implementing a water policy which would address issues relating to protection, preservation and conservation of the water bodies. For these programs to succeed, however, it is critical to invest in and the sustainable management of landscapes, which requires that communities and ADCs as representatives of communities are strengthened and empowered to work in collaboration with state government institutions.

The Government of Meghalaya's multi-pronged flagship 'Integrated Basin Development & Livelihood Promotion Programme (IBDLP)' is making efforts in this direction. The program focuses on poverty alleviation, employment generation and livelihood promotion. It has nine focal areas in agriculture, water and natural resource management to bring new knowledge and skills which empower communities to make the best use of the natural resources through the value chain. Key thrust areas of the IBDLP related to water and land management are creation of Small Multipurpose Reservoirs (SMRs) and Integrated Natural Resource Management.

The proposed CLLMP supports the overarching objectives of the IBDLP. It aims to strengthen community leadership in natural resource management by investing in institutional capacity and implementation of landscape level management plans. Community institutions at the village and district levels will be offered technical assistance, skill-development and financial resources to enable them to take informed decisions. Landscape level management plans will be implemented and will provide links to value chains where possible through the IBDLP and the Livelihoods and Access to Markets Project (LAMP) activities. The proposed project will be based on the principles of community leadership in decision-making, transparent

²Forest Survey of India *State of the Forest Report, 2015*, Accessed from <http://fsi.nic.nic/details.php?php?pgID=sb>

³BK Tiwari, H Tynsong and MB Lynser Forest Management Practices of the Tribal People of Meghalaya, North East India, *Journal of Tropical Forest Science*, 2010, 22 (3), p. 329

information flows, respect for local culture and traditions, enhancing gender equity and - sustainable management of resources.

Project Development Objectives

The project development objective (PDO) of CLLMP is to strengthen community-led natural resources management with landscape approach in the state of Meghalaya.

Project Components and Activities

The capacity building and landscape level planning for the project will be carried out state-wide while implementation of these plans will be in prioritized landscapes and may be rolled out phase wise. The MBDA will facilitate community-led planning by providing support, technical inputs and funding.

The participation of the target communities in project design and implementation will be central to project delivery. A community⁴ led plan would be based on natural units where management efforts by a single or multiple communities and jurisdictions can promote increased ecosystem management and services.

The community will be engaged at the very early stage of project planning right from resource mapping, socio-economic data collection, land use and management planning, project design and monitoring. This is particularly important to understand the on-ground situation about land entitlements. Even though Meghalaya has a matrilineal society, whereby, the youngest daughter of the family is the “custodian” of the property, it does not necessarily translate into empowering them to take decisions over management of the resource. The project will support capacity building of women for their effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership and enhance their collective decision making in natural resource management. The project will foster collaboration between ADCs, traditional village leaders, women, youth in program planning and implementation and, build on MBDA’s experience on community led design of investments.

The target population are communities’ dependent on natural resources, especially low income households engaged in *jhum* cultivation, charcoal burning and wood fuel burning, grazing,

⁴ A community in this situation would be defined and recognized as an homogenous group (who may be living closely together) with common interest and has the rights on the same or adjacent agricultural, forest or other lands and can act together, A community could also be an interest group or association.

mining and quarrying. The project also aims to touch on government planners, policy makers and technical staff involved in the Integrated Basin Management and Livelihood Programs.

The main components of the project are as follows:

Table 1 Main Components, Objective And Sub Components & Planned Activities of the Project

Component	Objective	Sub-Components and Planned Activities
Component 1: Strengthening Knowledge and Capacity for sustainable NRM	Strengthening NRM knowledge of communities, ADCs, traditional institution and other stakeholders for improved NRM with landscape approach. It will include participatory documentation of traditional knowledge; development of knowledge management strategy; and development of e-platform and website for exchange of knowledge.	<p>Sub-Component 1A: Centre for Traditional Knowledge, Grassroots Innovation and Communications</p> <p>Activities undertaken as part of the centre will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Participatory documentation and exchange of traditional knowledge ii) Promoting grassroots innovation iii) Undertaking project-related publications, videos, radio programmes, case-studies, information kits etc. in English and local languages including preparation of training material for project implementation. The Community Implementation Manual will be developed <p>Sub-Component 1B: Meghalaya Institute for Natural Resource Management</p> <p>The Meghalaya Institute for Natural Resource Management (MINRM) will be strengthened to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Build capacity of the stakeholders ii) Undertake NRM related studies iii) Work on climate change adaptation and mitigation. <p>Sub Component 1C: Centre for Geo-spatial Technologies and GIS</p> <p>GIS technology provides a platform where all data/ information products relating to development, governance, project design, planning, monitoring etc. can be tagged with geospatial identifiers and represented in Geographic Information Systems. A detailed GIS strategy will be developed and implemented under CLLM Project involving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Level Outreach Network

**Component 2:
Planning and
Implementation
of Community
Natural
Resource
Management
Plans**

- Capacity Building
- Map Publishing support

Sub-Component 1D: Management Information System

MIS structure, indicators and information flow will be designed along with defining the information requirement from institutions/stakeholders. The MIS based performance tracking system is an important management tool that will be used to track implementation progress and other aspects of the IBDLP including CLLM-Project at select intervals.

Sub-component 2A: Preparation of Community landscape plans: The CLLMP Community Operations Manual will provide a detailed guidance on preparation of landscape plans. Communities, with the help of project facilitating teams (subject matter specialists) at block level and village level facilitators will prepare plans which will allow communities to (i) optimize synergies between programs and funding streams; (ii) plan holistically rather than be program/ scheme-driven to meet targets; and, (iii) take a leadership role for the management of natural resources under their stewardship. Plan preparation will be preceded by community mobilization and selection of an executive committee within the village to coordinate and manage the process on behalf of the village council. Training and capacity building will be embedded into the planning process. The process will be further enhanced with communities receiving support in the use of latest geo-spatial tools for planning and monitoring. During development of these plans communities will identify the leading causes of degradation of natural resources in their area and agree on actions to address those and capitalize on new opportunities and on trade-offs.

Sub-component 2B: Implementation of community landscape plans: Implementation of plans will be in a phased manner, agreed with the

		<p>District Project Management Units. Communities will first implement agreed first phase activities in their plan and graduate to the next phase of financing if implementation meets agreed criteria. This approach is meant to incentivize access to funds by the communities. Criteria for assessing successful implementation will be agreed with communities during preparation and communities will carry out assessment of plan implementation for their peers. Communities will receive technical assistance during implementation from block facilitation team (demonstrators) appointed from various Government Departments concerned of the Block Project Management Units and also from technical experts empaneled and appointed from market by DPMU. In addition to non-governmental organizations appointed as part of IBDLP. Interventions in each village will be decided by the community.</p> <p>However, interventions may broadly address: (i) Soil and water conservation measures; (ii) land reclamation measures such as land levelling, field contour terracing, de-siltation of village ponds, bunding etc.; (iii) water management, development and implementation spring shed management plans to reduce losses through run-off; (iv) afforestation and regeneration of natural forests; and, (v) rehabilitation of lands affected by shifting cultivation and mining.</p>
Component 3. Project Management and Governance – Institutional Structure	<p>This component will strengthen the key institution responsible for project implementation units at the state, district and block and community level and enhance their technical capacity to facilitate the community to manage the project.</p>	<p>The CLLM-Project will be governed and managed under overall umbrella of the CLLM-Programme governance and management structure at the State, district and block level. At the village level both the Programme and the WB assisted Project will follow the same model. This would encourage synergy and mutual learning between the Project and the Programme.</p>

Project Implementation Areas

Natural resources viz., forests and bio-diversity, water sources and soils in Meghalaya are in high state of degradation due anthropogenic and climatic factors. Meghalaya has 35 watershed and 179 sub watersheds. North East Space Application Centre (NESAC) has classified landscapes in Meghalaya as (i) most critical (very high priority), (ii) moderately critical (high priority), and (iii) low priority areas based on vegetation index, slope and soil brightness index. GIS analysis of all three input layers show that 1427.31 sq.km. area is very highly vulnerable whereas 8891.86 sq.km area is highly vulnerable to soil erosion. The state has 10993 sq.km area which is moderately vulnerable to soil erosion. Based on vulnerability of sub watersheds to soil erosion it is found that that 30 sub watersheds have very high priority, 29 sub watersheds have high priority for conservation measures. The state has 77 medium priority sub watersheds. 43 number of sub watersheds deserve low or very low priority for any conservation measure. East Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya has maximum number 13 sub watersheds of very high priority followed by West Khasi Hills district (No.9) and then Jaintia hills with 3 sub watersheds which need very high priority.

Table 2 List of highly vulnerable landscapes (NESAC)

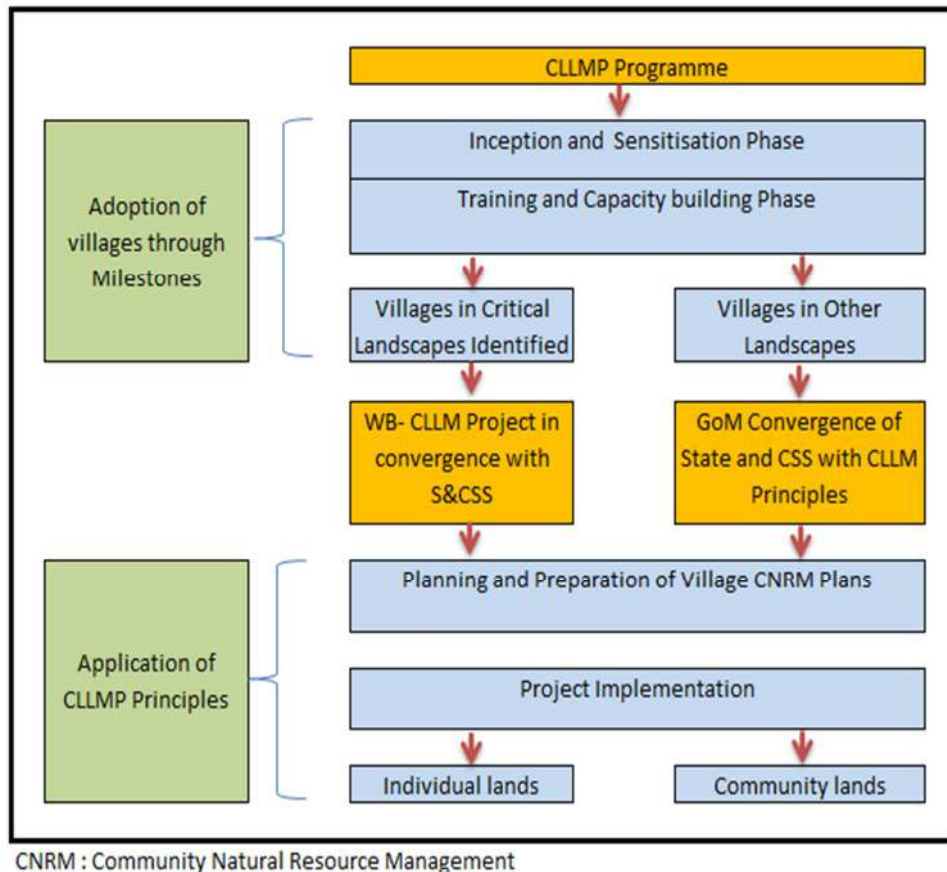
Low vegetation cover and poor soil conditions	3B1C2a, 3B1C2b, 3B2A4a, 3C1B2a, 3C1B2m, 3C1B2n, 3C1B2o, 3C1B2p, 3C1B2q, 3C1B2t, 3C1B4f, 3C1B4g, 3C1B5d, 3C1B5e, 3C1C2f, 3C1C3d	761.23 Sq. Km*
High slope	3C1B2g, 3C1B4d, 3C1B4e, 3C1B4b, 3C1B5b, 3C1B5c, 3C1C2b, 3C1C3c, 3C1C2e and 3C1C2d	475.77 Sq. km*
Only poor soil conditions	3B2C5e, 3B1A1b, 3B1A1c and 3C1A2i	190.31 Sq. km*
Total very critical landscapes		1427.31 Sq. km
*Area proportionate to number of very high vulnerable watersheds.		

Table 3 Meghalaya Profile

Total area of Meghalaya	Sq. Km	22720
Number of villages in Meghalaya	Nos.	6026
Average gross area per village	Sq. Km	3.77
Number of villages under CLLM Project	Nos.	140
Gross area under CLLM Project	Sq. Km	527.85
Net area per village	Sq. Km	1.13
Net area under CLLM Project	Sq. Km	158.20
Spring-shed development	Nos.	140
Soil and water conservation measures including spring shed development, rehabilitation of shifting cultivation, improvement of vegetation cover, community forestry (culturable wastelands)	Sq. Km	91.43
Agro-forestry, and soil improvement treatment (Fallows and current fallows and degraded portion of cultivated lands)	Sq. Km	60
Treatment of mine spoiled areas	Sq. KM	6.77

It would be reasonable to implement CLLM-Project in very highly vulnerable/ critical landscapes with low vegetation cover and poor soil condition to maximise the impact as high slope areas will need higher investments and will give poor returns.

It is vision of Government of Meghalaya to implement CLLM Programme in all the villages through a self-selection process of achieving milestones of programme sensitisation and training and capacity building under Component 1 of the CLLM-Project which will be executed in the entire State. However, in view of urgency to restore highly critical landscapes it is proposed to implement Component 2 with World Bank assistance (CLLM-Project) in most critical landscapes and with GoM assistance, in other landscapes using with CLLM principles.



Need for Social Assessment

The multi-tiered governance institutions in the state, the multiplicity of tribes, ideas and ideologies make it such that there cannot be a standardized or general idea of “Meghalaya”. This multi-faceted state requires a Social Assessment to be conducted so that social impacts of the project can be effectively managed.

The Social Assessment carried out for this project is embedded in the principles of social inclusion, community participation, accountability, resource requirement and transparency in implementation. It assesses the likely impacts of the project interventions, on individual and/or community, in terms of access to land, forest and water and resultant loss of livelihood within sub-project interventions. It also identifies and analyses the issues of social exclusion pertaining to vulnerable communities in taking part and accessing the project benefits. It also analyses traditional and regulatory framework governing ownership and management rights of land, forest and water for enhanced natural resource regime.

The key components of the Social Assessment are:

- Baseline survey to gather information about the socio-economic conditions of the project area.
- Assessment of the possible impacts of the project and the quality of the impacts, enormity, distribution, and their duration,
- Analysis on who will be the community or village of intervention (rural poor, women, unemployed, other vulnerable groups)
- Analysis on perceptions of the social issues and risks and on the perceptions and readiness of the community on village planning and decision making and about the project and accordingly adding their intervention strategies
- Assessment of potential mitigation strategies to address the plausible negative impacts, so as to maximize project benefits
- Assessment of institutional capacity to implement project intervention

Social Assessment Methodology

Data Collection Methods

The Social Assessment has been informed by primary and secondary data, including extensive discussions with key stakeholders. The broad approach for carrying out this study has been one of extensive literature review, participatory research, action learning and collaborative strategy development. This entailed primary data collection, widespread stakeholder consultation, institutional analysis and extant desk review. *Secondary data* was derived primarily from extant literature review of books, articles, reports and census data which are relevant to the study. A review of available documents on the environment, social aspects of Meghalaya, political make up, and other aspects is covered in this desk review. Secondary sources of data include:

- Data from Census and National Sample Survey
- Land records, including records of land transactions
- District gazetteers
- Documents from non-governmental organizations
- Academic and peer reviewed publications and other relevant studies

Primary Data has been collected from 27 villages across the three regions of Khasi⁵ (13 villages), Jaintia (8 villages) and Garo (6 villages) in Meghalaya. The quantitative data

⁵For the purpose of the study, the regions have been clubbed as such:

- Khasi Hills Region = East Khasi District, West Khasi Hills District, South West Khasi Hills District and RiBhoi District

collected through primary survey covers critical socio-economic aspects of the intended project beneficiaries. These include: demographic information (family size, sex ratio, literacy/education levels, population by caste, tribe, religion, gender, age groups, and vulnerable groups), socio-economic and production systems, sources of income, patterns of social organization and leadership, women's economic activities and income, ancestral property provisions and custom, levels of health and nutrition, etc.

Table 4 Dates of Consultation with Villages

Sl. No	Name of Village	District	Date of Consultation
1.	Umtyngngar	East Khasi Hills	3.12.2016
2.	Marngar Nongagang	Ri Bhoi District	5.12.2016 & 10.12.2016
3.	Sohmylleng	West Khasi Hills	5.12.2016
4.	RongjengSangma	East Garo Hills	6.12.2016
5.	Tarapara	North Garo Hills	6.12.2016
6.	Chandigre	West Garo Hills	6&7.12.2016
7.	Nongtalang	West Jaintia Hills	7.12.2016
8.	Mukhaialong	West Jaintia Hills	7.12.16
9.	Nongkdait	South West Khasi Hills	5.12.2016
10.	Moosakhia	West Jaintia Hills	10.12.2016
11.	Mawlyndep	Ribhoi	10.12.2016
12.	Umphyrnai	East Khasi Hills	10.12.2016
13.	Sabah Muswang	West Jaintia Hills	9.12.2016
14.	Mihmyntdu	West Jaintia Hills	10.12.2016
15.	Kut	East Khasi Hills	12.12.2016
16.	Simlakona	South West Garo Hills	13.12.2016
17.	Arapara	South Garo Hills	13.12.2016
18.	Bataw	East Jaintia Hills	13.12.2016
19.	Tiehbah	West Khasi Hills	14.12.2016
20.	Photjaud	South West Khasi Hills	14.12.2016
21.	Mwlyndiar	East Khasi Hills	15.12.2016
22.	Upper Nolbari	West Garo Hills	15.12.2016
23.	Maweitnar	RiBhoi District	16.12.2016
24.	Nongkhrah	RiBhoi District	12.01.2017
25.	Paham-Mardoloi	RiBhoi District	12.01.2017
26.	Pdengshkap	West Jaintia Hills	13.01.2017
27.	Saphai	West Jaintia Hills	27.01.2017

- Jaintia Hills Region = East Jaintia Hills District and West Jaintia Hills District
- Garo Hills Region = East Garo Hills District, West Garo Hills District, North Garo Hills District, South Garo Hills District and South West Garo Hills District

Figure 2 Public Consultation in Nongtalang Mission village, West Jaintia Hills District



The primary survey also involves collection of qualitative information. These have been collected mainly in the form of:

(a) **Key Informant Interview:** Key Informant Interviews were conducted with village heads as well as with Syiems, Dollois, Sardars, Nokmas and Wahadars of those villages. An open ended questionnaire was used to help establish baseline conditions prior to undertaking a project. The questions cover all aspects of socio-economic situation of the village and aim to understand the natural resource management related concerns of the people.

(b) **Participatory Assessment Methods:** Participants of these structured interviews and PRA exercises included members of the community, as well as the local leaders such as Headmen, Wahdadar, Sardars, members of the village executive committee (Annexure-I & II). The participants were asked to map out and place certain areas in their village according to their land use. During the PRA exercise the participants were asked to map out the following:

- All affected persons living in the project area
- All affected property
- Common property resources: These include pastures, fishing ponds and forests including sources of building and craft materials, biomass for domestic energy.

- Public structures: These include schools, clinics, places for worship, bathing and washing places, community centres, lampposts, playgrounds, wells, and bus stops
- Cultural property: Cultural property includes archaeological sites, monuments, and burial grounds, places of historical or religious importance.
- Infrastructure: This includes all infrastructures destroyed or disrupted by project construction activities, including roads, bridges, power lines, and water and sewage lines.

For the Social Assessment Study, extensive consultations on the project were undertaken at the district and state levels. This forms part of the *Free, Prior Informed Consultation* requirement as per the OP 4.10 of the World Bank which mandates the free and voluntary consultation of stakeholders for which the parties will have prior information on the intent and scope of the project. Recommendations from these consultations have been duly reflected in the report. The draft Social Management Framework (SMF) cum Indigenous People's Development Plan (IPDP), has been further shared with the stakeholders at the three regional consultations held at Jowai, Tura and Shillong (Annexure III). Feedback received thereafter has also been incorporated to finalize the document.

Sampling Method

A total number of 27 villages have been selected- 13 villages from the Khasi Hills region, 8 villages from the Jaintia Hills region and 6 villages from the Garo Hills region, for the Social Assessment using a purposive sampling method. Keeping in mind the objective of the project, the selection of villages has been made with certain parameters in mind. These are: -

- i. Land use pattern
 - i. Agricultural land
 - ii. Non-cultivable barren land
- ii. Forests
 - i. Change in forest cover
 - ii. Change/conversion in forest based activities which influence livelihood activities.
- iii. Water
 - i. Water quality
 - ii. Type of water source

- a. Natural
- b. Man made

The following table explains how each selected village is representative of the aforementioned parameters as is pertinent to the project.

Table 5 Selection of Villages Based on Issues Prevailing on Land Water and Forest

	Issue		Khasi	Jaintia	Garo
1.	Agricultural Land	i.	NongagangMarngar	Mokhaialong	Rongjeng
		ii.	Mawlyndiar	Mosakhia	Arapara
		iii.	Umphyrnai	Sabahmuswang	
		iv.	Nongkhrah		
		v.	PahamMardaloi		
2.	Non-cultivable barren land	vi.	Nongnah		Tarapara
		vii.			Simlakona
3.	Change in forest cover	viii.	Photjaud	Nongtalang	Upper Nolbari
		ix.	Mawlyndep	Pdengshkap	
		x.	Tiehbah		
4.	Change in forest activities	xi.	Sohmylleng	Kut	
		xii.	Mawetnar		
5.	Water quality	xiii.	Umtynngar	Mihmyntdu	Chandigre
		xiv.		Bataw	
		xv.		Saphai	

Figure 3 Paddy cultivation in Marngar village, Ri Bhoi District



Since Meghalaya is rich in various types of natural resources along with multiple categorization under each, it is important to define key terms in this regard, at the outset. By **agricultural land**, we mean any land that is cultivated by the community. By **non-cultivable barren land** we mean those areas which have become

degraded due to ecological or anthropogenic factors which have made the land unsuitable to farming or any other activities. By **change in forest cover**, we mean those areas which have

seen considerable change or degradation in the forest cover as may be evidenced from satellite - images. ***Change in forest activities*** would mean a shift from those activities which were traditionally practiced into new activities which have affected the livelihood activities of the people. ***Water quality***, would mean the change in water quality due to anthropogenic activities such as sand mining close to the stream banks. Lastly, by ***type of water source*** we mean whether the water is sourced from natural sources or whether there have been additional anthropogenic activities to affect the source and distribution of water.

Organization of the Report

The first chapter of the project gives an overview of Meghalaya. It describes how the rural communities of the state are dependent on the forests and community lands for livelihoods, food and medicine. It also describes the objectives of the project along with the project components, project implementation areas and activities to be carried out. It explains the need for social assessment and the methodology used.

Chapter 2 gives a baseline overview of the socio-cultural and demographic features of Meghalaya based on secondary data and the qualitative and quantitative primary survey. Chapter 3 provides the institutional assessment of the formal and informal norms and laws governing natural resource management in the state. Chapter 4 provides a detailed assessment of all stakeholders who are expected to be directly or indirectly affected by the project. Chapter 5 lists out the implementation arrangement for the project. Chapter 6 provides the anticipated impacts/risks and suggests the mitigation strategy to be ensured through the project design. Chapter 7 details out the Social Management Framework. Chapter 8 elaborates on the need for an effective communication plan and provides a suggested framework for the same across the project's phases. Chapter 9 lays down the social accountability mechanism which includes social audit. Chapter 10 describes the proposed Grievance Redressal Mechanism for the project and elaborates on how it will be supported by complaint handling mechanisms at the State Project Management Unit levels. Chapter 11 describes the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for the social development parameters of the project, contextualized within the overall M&E plan of the project. Lastly, Chapter 12 provides a detailed capacity building plan followed by Chapter 13 on Budget.

Chapter 2: Socio-Economic Baseline

The baseline of the study has been elaborated on by using data from secondary resources, as well as a primary survey undertaken in twenty-seven villages across the eleven districts. The secondary data is primarily being used to reflect upon the overall socio-economic context of the state and its districts. Data from the primary surveys have been used to deepen the understanding – for both socio-economic characters of the populace as well as their relation with natural resources.

Overview of Socio-Cultural and Demographic Features of Meghalaya

Tribes of Meghalaya

Meghalaya is predominantly a tribal state with (~) 86 per cent of the total population being Scheduled Tribes. The tribes of Meghalaya can be classified into three major groups - Garos, Khasis and Jaintias (or Pnars). The other minor tribes include Rabha, Hajong, Koch and Bodo Kachari. The Khasi are the largest tribal group, followed by the Garo and the Jaintia. The most noteworthy feature of the tribes of Meghalaya is matrilineal lineage, whereby lineage is traced through the mother, and property and inheritance is given to the youngest daughter.

Khasi and Jaintia Tribes

The term “Khasi” generally is used to describe a group consisting of the Khynriam, Pnar, Bhoi and War. The people who inhabit the Jaintia Hills are called the Synteng or the Pnar or simply Jaintia; the people who dwell in the upland of the central part of the state or the Khasi Hills are called the Khynriam. On the other hand, the people who reside in the deep valleys and hill-sides of the southern part of the state are called War, while those occupying the low-lying hills on the north are called the Bhoi. Over the years the term “Khasi” has come to be synonymous with those occupying the Khasi Hills of Meghalaya. There are not many differences among the tribes and they observe the matrilineal system and are exogamous in their way of life.

The Khasi and the Jaintia are of common ethnic stock and social and cultural background. The society is matrilineal and lineage is through the mother. This is however, not to say that there is no role of the father in the family— he is the head of the family and a ‘kni’ or maternal uncle in his sister’s house. His earnings before marriage remain part of his mother’s or sister’s which he cannot take away to his wife’s house; while after marriage, his earnings become part of his

wife's household. Among the Jaintias, the practice differs to the extent that the son continues to remain a part of his mother's or sister's family (before or after marriage) and all earnings are towards them. If a wife were to retain the property of her husband, she must vow to never remarry or the property will revert back to her husband's family. The matrilineal tradition which the Khasis follow is unique with principles emphasized in myths, legends, and origin narratives. Khasi kings embarking on wars left the responsibility of running the family to women and thus their role in society became very deep rooted and respected.

Garos

The Garos are a hill tribe currently inhabiting the Garo Hills district of Meghalaya. It is bounded on the north and west by the district of Goalpara in Assam; on the south by the district of Mymensingh in Bangladesh; and on the east by the Khasi Hills. Historically, they inhabited the outermost end of the mountain promontory which runs out into the rice lands of Bengal. The Garos may be roughly divided into the Plains Garo and the Hills Garo each inhabiting the district to which they owe their name to. The Plains Garos inhabit the plain areas like Mymensingh and it was believed that their ancestors crossed the Himalayas and settled in the plains at their foot; while the Hills Garos inhabit the hills of low elevation popularly known as the Tura range, rarely rising much above 2000 feet. The Garos, like the Khasis and Jaintias, also follow the matrilineal system. A man may marry as many women as he like, but usually it is limited to three; though for him to remarry, he must obtain the permission of his earlier wives. Originally, the Garos were divided into three katchis or exogamous septs or clans, namely, Momin, Marak, and Sangma. With time, there has been new addition to these clans and new clans like the Arengs, Ebang and Shira has been named as exogamous independent groups. Among the Garos, marriage within the same clan is taboo. The children belong to their mother's clan "machong" or "motherhood".

Demographic profile

According to the 2011 census, the total population of Meghalaya is 29,66,889, constituting 0.25 percent of the total population of India. The State has a population density of 132 persons per square kilometer. Approximately 80 percent of the population is rural. The state and district-wise population break-up reflects that over 86 percent of the state's population constitutes of Scheduled Tribes. As already stated earlier, there are three major tribal groups in Meghalaya, namely Garos, Khasis and Jaintias (or Pnars). The primary data collected from the sample of villages is reflective of the state trend. The baseline survey reveals that almost all

population in each sample village belong to one of the classified three major ST groups, with the exception of Marngar Nongagang in Khasi Hills, Tarapara and Arapara in Garo Hills.

Table 6 Population Break-Down of Meghalaya

	Population	Urban Population	Urban ST Population	Rural Population	Rural ST Population	Literacy	ST Literacy
Total	29,66,889	5,95,450	158358	23,71,439	2136891	74%	61.3%
Male	14,91,832	297572	75009	1194260	1070557	76%	63.5%
Female	14,75,057	2,97,878	83349	11,77,179	1066334	73%	59.2%
<i>Source: Census of India Report, 2011</i>							

Table 7 District Wise Population Break-Up

District	Area (sq. kms)	Total Pop.	S.T Male	S.T Female	Population Density (per sq. km)	ST population %
West Jaintia Hills	1,693	2,70,352	115125	116875	159.69	85.81
East Jaintia Hills	2,126	122,436	58492	59666	58	96.50
East Khasi Hills	2,748	824,059	286988	300441	292	71.28
West Khasi Hills	5,247	383,461	121922	119220	56	62.88
South West Khasi Hills	1,341	110,152	46118	45915	82	83.55
Ri Bhoi	2448	258,840	108977	106898	105	83.40
North Garo Hills	1,113	1,18,325	67205	65541	110	
East Garo Hills	2,603	317,917	67432	65801	122	41.90
South Garo Hills	1,887	142,334	62583	60485	75	86.46
West Garo Hills	3,677	643,291	152542	152105	175	47.55
South West Garo Hills	822	1,70,794	58182	57456	210	67.70

Table 8 Demographic Profile from Villages Surveyed

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Total Pop.	Total Male Pop.	Total Female Pop.	Total ST Population (%)			
					Khasi	Jaintia	Garo	Others
1.	Umtyngngar	245	119	126	99	-	-	-
2.	Marngar Nongagang	301	77	254	20	-	-	80
3.	Sohmylleng	540	271	269	99	-	-	-
4.	Rongjeng Sangma	776	310	466	-	-	99	-
5.	Tarapara	652	322	330	-	-	-	99
6.	Chandigre	660	260	400	-	-	99	-
7.	Nongtalang	725	353	372	-	99	-	-
8.	Mukhaialong	2106	1040	1066	-	99	-	-
9.	Nongkdait	52	180	340	99	-	-	-
10	Moosakhia	553	281	272	-	99	-	-
11	Mawlyndep	998	496	502	99	-	-	-
12	Umphyrnai	3364	1621	1743	99	-	-	-
13	Sabah Muswang	1490	732	758	-	99	-	-
14	Mihmyntdu	6979	3415	3564	-	99	-	1
15	Kut	1556	806	750	99	-	-	-
16	Simlakona	260	112	148	-	-	99	-
17	Arapara	124	60	64	-	-	50	50
18	Bataw	1509	739	770	-	99	-	-
19	Tiehbah	298	144	154	99	-	-	-
20	Photjaud	936	478	458	99	-	-	-
21	Mawlyndiar	309	151	158	99	-	-	-
22	Upper Nolbari	1108	570	538	-	-	10	90
23	Maweitnar	285	153	132	99	-	-	-
24	Nongkhrach	233	108	125	99	-	-	-
25	Paham-Mardoloi	280	147	133	99	-	-	-
26	Pdengshkap	1800	858	942	-	99	-	-
27	Saphai				-	99	-	-

Religion

As per the 2011 Census, Christianity is the predominant religion in Meghalaya constituting 74.59 percent of the state's population and the remaining population follows Hinduism (11.53%), Islam (4.40%) and other religions. Demographic characteristics of the districts further reveals that over 90 percent of the population of West Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills and South Garo Hills comprises of Christians. The East Khasi Hills (17.55 %) and West Garo Hills (19.11%) also have a sizeable population of Hindus, whereas, 16.60 percent of the population in West Garo Hills constitute of Muslims.

Table 9 Religious Representation in Districts

Sl. No.	Name of District	% Hindu	% Muslims	% Christians	% Sikhs	% Buddhist	% Jains	% Others
1.	East Khasi Hills	17.55	1.72	65.79	0.30	0.38	0.04	14
2.	West Khasi Hills	1.69	0.40	95.68	0.02	0.34	0.01	1.53
3.	West Jaintia Hills	3.15	0.42	68.74	0.01	0.07	0.01	27.22
4.	East Garo Hills	5.43	1.06	91.13	0.02	0.32	0.01	1.77
5.	West Garo Hills	19.11	16.60	60.62	0.03	0.53	0.02	2.63
6.	South Garo Hills	4.94	0.74	93.43	0.02	0.23	0.01	0.25
7.	RiBhoi District	11.96	0.71	84.42	0.06	0.17	0.02	2.44

Source: Census of India, 2011 Accessed from

<http://www.census2011.co.in/data/religion/state/17-meghalaya.html>

Education

During the years 1951 to 2011, the state saw a considerable rise in its literacy rate through the collective support of the state government, the Christian missionaries and civil society organisations and others. Substantial contributions in terms of infrastructure facility, access to quality education and connectivity has helped in its growth. However, in the rural areas, the quality of education seems inadequate even with government-run schools present. Higher education has not reached full penetration in the state, and many areas suffer due to this as the capability of the students to continue further education is hampered. Based on the information obtained from the Department of Education, GoM one can see that educational institutions are

concentrated in the Khasi Hills, while the Garo Hills and Jaintia Hills lag behind. The colleges are mostly found in the urban areas and district headquarters with very little seen in other places. The Departmental data is mirrored by the data collected as part of the primary survey. The baseline survey corroborates that the Khasi Hills region has the most number of educational institutes. Further, the survey reveals the presence of at least one primary school in each village. While, secondary schools in the three regions are few and far, there are no higher secondary schools in the surveyed villages of Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Table 10 Educational Institutes Present in the State

Sl. No.	Type of Educational Institution	Khasi Hills	Jaintia Hills	Garo Hills
1.	Higher Secondary	58	13	31
2.	Colleges	42	7	14
3.	Vocational/ Professional Institutions	3	1	1
4.	Institutes of National Importance	6	0	1
5.	Universities	9	0	2

Source: Department of Education, Government of Meghalaya

Table 11 Region-Wise Educational Infrastructure and Literacy Rate

Sl. No.	Region	No. of Villages	Primary School	Secondary School	Hr. Sec. School
1.	Khasi Hills	13	11	4	0
2.	Jaintia Hills	8	6	4	0
3.	Garo Hills	6	6	2	1

Literacy Level

While the overall literacy rate in the state is (~) 74 percent, the literacy rate among the ST population is below the state average by 10 percentage points (approximately – as per 2001 Census data), though it has been showing an improvement trend in recent times. The literacy rate is highest among the Khasis (66.1%), followed by the Jaintia (61.5%) and the Garos (55.2%). However, based on the primary data, the no. of literate was more in Jaintia Hills in comparison to Khasi and Garo Hills. As per 2011 census, the female literacy rate of Meghalaya is 72.89 percent while the male literacy rate stands at 75.95 percent. Interestingly, the growth in female literacy rate was seen to be substantially faster than in male literacy rate in

Meghalaya. The primary data reflects that the no. of literate female in Jaintia Hill and Garo Hills precedes male, whereas the number of literate female in the Khasi Hills were at par with men.

Table 12 Literacy Rate among Major ST Groups

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribe	Literacy Rate		
		Total	Male	Female
1	All Scheduled Tribes	61.3	63.5	59.2
2.	Garo	55.2	60.7	49.6
3.	Hajong	48.2	58.9	37.0
4.	Khasi	66.1	65.4	66.7
5	Koch	42.7	50.9	34.4
6.	Raba	52.4	62.3	42.4
7.	Jaintia	61.5	57.9	65.0
Source: Census of India Report, 2001				

Table 13 Literacy level of Respondents

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Literacy		
		Total Lit	Male	Female
1.	Umtyngngar	168	84	84
2.	Marngar Nongagang	211	119	92
3.	Sohmylleng	226	123	103
4.	Rongjeng Sangma	514	250	264
5.	Tarapara	245	130	124
6.	Chandigre	295	156	139
7.	Nongtalang	437	212	225
8.	Mukhaialong	510	241	269
9.	Nongkdait	136	69	67
10.	Moosakhia	263	125	138
11.	Mawlyndep	334	76	258
12.	Umphyrnai	1948	916	1032
13.	Sabah Muswang	497	218	279
14.	Mihmyntdu	3623	1682	1942
15.	Kut	830	365	465
16.	Simlakona	76	43	33
17.	Arapara	66	39	27
18.	Bataw	112	76	36
19.	Tiehbah	145	73	72
20.	Photjaud	356	167	189
21.	Mwlyndiar	186	105	81

22.	Upper Nolbari	221	129	92
23.	Maweitnar	114	57	57
24.	Nongkhrach	159	75	84
25.	Paham-Mardoloi	181	94	87
26.	Pdengshkap	620	268	352
27.	Saphai			
28.	Total (Khasi Hills)	4994	2802	2742
29.	Total (Jaintia Hills)	6062	2822	3241
30.	Total (Garo Hills)	1417	547	679

Health

The health condition of women and children in Meghalaya is worrisome with a large number of the population being malnourished. According to National Family and Health Survey-4 (NFHS) and Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) report 2015, Meghalaya has some of the highest number of “stunting, wasting and underweight” children in the age group of 0 to 5 years. In fact, from 2014 to 2015, the number of stunting children in Meghalaya has risen from 42.9 percent to 43.8 percent. In the same period, the number of wasting children has risen from 13.1 percent to 15.3 percent.

Table 14 Health Profile of Meghalaya State as compared to India

Indicator	Meghalaya	India
Crude Birth Rate (SRS 2013)	23.9	21.4
Crude Death Rate (SRS 2013)	7.6	7
Natural Growth Rate (SRS 2013)	16.4	14.4
Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2013)	47	40
Maternal Mortality Rate (SRS 2010-12)	NA	178
Total Fertility Rate (SRS 2012)	NA	2.4
<i>Source: National Rural Health Mission Accessed from http://nrhm.gov.in/nrhm-in-state/state-wise-information/meghalaya.html#health_profile</i>		

As for underweight children, Meghalaya’s total share of such children accounts for 1.9 percent of India’s total. According to the National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS4), 29 percent of children in Meghalaya under the age of five years are underweight. This translates to 1 in 53 children in the State being underweight. When it came to women and adolescent girls, a whopping 56.2 percent of women (age group of 15-49 years) and 46.5 percent of adolescent girls (age group of 15 to 19 years) were found to be anaemic.

Some of the reasons for their poor health conditions include lack of access to nutritious food, lack of maternal education and access to proper healthcare facilities. An important underlying

factor that affects the consumption of nutritious traditional food is the changing patterns in land ownership and their use in the recent past. Land is being utilised for cultivation of cash crops, and monoculture has replaced traditional crop rotations. Additionally, privatization of land is on the increase resulting in landlessness. These factors, by and large, have affected the community's inability to produce and consume a balanced and nutrient rich diet. The lack of maternal education and access to medical facilities has further aggravated the deteriorating health condition of women. In Meghalaya, although 53 percent of mothers have had their antenatal check-ups in the first three months of their pregnancy, only 23.5 percent have been provided with full antenatal care. In most cases, specialized doctors refuse to serve in rural areas, due to lack of infrastructure in government healthcare centres. Convergence with other livelihood and health related schemes such as introduction of health cards for nutritional related ailments, will help align the project intervention with issues pertaining to nutrition and overall health of women and children. Furthermore, long standing NRM efforts through the project will benefit the community in terms of health outcomes in children and food security of households.

Table 15 Health Institutions present in the state

Sl. No.	Medical Institution	Khasi Hills	Jaintia Hills	Garo Hills
1.	Hospitals	6	1	2
2.	Dispensaries	6	1	5
3.	CHCs	14	5	10
4.	PHCs	49	17	42
5.	Sub-centres	154	75	172
Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of Meghalaya Accessed from http://www.meghealth.gov.in/statistics/medical_institutions.pdf				

Table 16 Health Infrastructure in the Villages Surveyed

Sl. No.	Name of Villages	Asha	PHC	CHC	Traditional Healers	Private Doctors/Clinics
1.	Umtyngngar	Yes	No	No	No	No
2.	Marngar Nongagang	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
3.	Sohmylleng	Yes	No	No	No	No
4.	Rongjeng Sangma	Yes	No	No	No	No
5.	Tarapara	Yes	No	No	No	No
6.	Chandigre	Yes	No	No	Yes	No

7.	Nongtalang	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
8.	Mukhaialong	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
9.	Nongkdait	No	No	No	Yes	No
10.	Moosakhia	Yes	No	No	No	No
11.	Mawlynep	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
12.	Umphyrnai	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
13.	Sabah Muswang	Yes	No	No	No	No
14.	Mihmyntdu	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
15.	Kut	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
16.	Simlakona	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
17.	Arapara	Yes	No	No	No	No
18.	Bataw	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
19.	Tiehbah	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
20.	Photjaud	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
21.	Mwlyndiar	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
22.	Upper Nolbari	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
23.	Maweitnar	Yes	No	No	No	No
24.	Nongkhrah	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
25.	Paham-Mardoloi	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
26.	Pdengshkap	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
27.	Saphai	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
	Total	25	10	NIL	16	2

From the villages surveyed, it can be seen that PHCs are few in number and people are still dependent on traditional healers for healthcare. These traditional healers rely on the herbs and plants that are found in the surrounding forests. The diversity of plants and herbs, and the traditional knowledge thereby is seen to be very important to the community. The CLLMP hence has the potential to document this knowledge repository which may be used later with technical scientific inputs. The tremendous rich local indigenous knowledge in the field of medicine and botanicals maybe tapped and up-scaled into a cottage industry.

Livelihood

Agriculture and allied activities

The main occupation in the state is agriculture and allied activities as the industrial sector in Meghalaya is still under-developed. It employs 70% of the population in Meghalaya and contributes 22% to the State GDP. Agriculture is heavily dependent on monsoon with irrigation potential being under-utilised. Primitive agricultural practices like shifting cultivation (*Jhum*) are indigenous to the region especially in the Garo Hills. The practice of

jhum cultivation, however is low in productivity and detrimental to the environment and its ecological balance. A study done on cost benefit analysis of *Jhum* corroborates that all other land use system was better economically and financially than *Jhum* cultivation (Rasul & Thapa, 2007). Degrading landscapes due to practices like *Jhum* cultivation can be considered under the proposed project for rehabilitation and stabilization of land and soil.

Much of the area available for crop is dedicated to paddy while other food grain crops grown in the State are wheat, maize, other cereals, pulses (cowpea, pea, lentil, arhar, black gram, rajma etc.), and oilseeds (castor, sesame, rapeseed, soyabean, sunflower). The climatic conditions of Meghalaya offer good scope for growing of different types of horticultural crops including fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops, medicinal and aromatic plants. A wide range of tropical, sub- tropical and temperate fruits such as Mandarin Orange, Pineapple, Banana, Lemon, Guava, Pear, and Plum are grown all over the state. Spices like Turmeric, Ginger, Chillies, etc. grow abundantly. Plantation of crops such as Tea, Cashew nut, Coconut and Areca nut has been performing well and has the potential for further growth. For productive enhancement and promotion of sustainable natural resource management, application of integrated farming systems, organic fertilizers and agro-forestry can be prioritised under CLLMP. Other activities like land levelling, field contour terracing for land reclamation, introduction of soil health cards, and soil testing for soil health improvement need to be included as well.

Table 17 Horticulture: Area and Production of Horticulture Crops-2012-13

Agro Horticulture Products	Area in 000 Ha	Production in 000 MT
Fruits	33.2	316.6
Vegetables	40.5	403.4
Flowers	-	-
Aromatic	-	-
Spices	16.9	74.8
Plantation Crops	23.1	29.2
TOTAL	113.6	823.9
<i>Source: Hand Book on Horticulture Statistics, 2014; Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India</i>		

Table 18 Livestock Population: (as per 2012) and Growth Rate as compared to 2007 census

Sl. No	Species	Population(Numbers)			Total	Growth Rate(%)
1		Crossbred			26458	-1.45
		Indigenous			879295	2.2
2	Buffalo	Indigenous			24894	10.02
3	Goat	Indigenous			472325	29.23
4	Pig	Exotic/ Cross breed			137984	96.68
		Indigenous			431317	-5.04
5	Sheep	Exotic/Cross breed			805	232.64
		Indigenous			20186	-2.95
6	Poultry	Fowl	Improved	344157	3541716	25.84
			Desi	3197559		16.15
		Duck	Improved	514	22845	-93.56
			Desi	22331		-61.76
		Others	Turkey	498	498	2271.43

Source: Report on Integrated Sample Survey for Estimation of Production Milk, Egg And Meat Year: 2015-16; Govt. of Meghalaya.

Livestock, Fisheries and other related activities

The other economic sectors that add to the livelihood source of the people are livestock and poultry, pisciculture, apiculture, forestry, sericulture and weaving. The table above shows the gradual growth rate of livestock present in the state as compared to 2007 census. There has been a steady increase in the production of milk and egg in the state, with a growth rate of 1.16 % on milk production and 0.63 % on Egg. While, the production of meat has decreased by 0.44% over 2014-2015. However, through the observations during baseline survey, it was found that the presence of livestock and poultry of the households were mainly for self-consumption and not for commercial purpose.

Fisheries and aquaculture is an important source of revenue, food, employment and social security for the rural poor. Though the state has good water resource coverage and potential for fisheries and aquaculture, Meghalaya imports most of its fish requirement. The total water area for composite fish farming in the state has increased from 404 hectares in the year 2007-2008 to 1057.4 hectares in 2012-2013. The inland fish production of both, captured and cultured fisheries, too increased from 4.0 '000 tonnes in 2007-2008 to 5.4 '000 tonnes in 2012-2013. Data on *Fish Seed Distribution* clearly indicates that engagement of population in fisheries and

aquaculture in East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills and South Garo Hills districts is higher in comparison to other districts. Climatic conditions are a big obstacle in the development of fisheries in the State with heavy rains and resulting flash floods and run-away water which causes siltation of fish ponds and washes away the fish feed. Meghalaya has the potential of increasing its fish production by conserving the natural habitats of fish and through scientific methods of fish farming, which can provide as a source of livelihood and generate income for the people.

Table 19 Fish Seed Distribution: District Wise

District	2007 2008	2008 2009	2009 2010	2010 2011	2011 2012	2012 2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
East Khasi Hills	391.0	819.0	968.7	1456.0	358.0	1153.0
Ri-Bhoi	505.5	657.5	1168.5	588.0	114.0	80.0
West Khasi Hills	442.0	405.0	878.5	1202.5	1237.2	1534.5
Jaintia Hills	315.0	477.0	1159.7	659.5	637.5	331.0
East Garo Hills	271.0	482.4	898.4	446.0	25.9	75.0
West Garo Hills	431.7	321.5	531.9	1124.9	671.0	582.3
South Garo Hills	500.0	592.0	1102.0	1117.0	985.0	985.0
Meghalaya	2855.2	3754.4	6707.7	6593.9	4028.6	4740.8

Source: Directorates of Fisheries, Meghalaya.

Mining and Quarrying

Meghalaya is endowed with large deposits of valuable minerals such as coal, limestone, kaolin, clay and iron. Mining and quarrying has been an integral part of the economic activity of the state for a long time. This, however, was brought to a close by the interim ban on mining activities in the state in 2014 by the National Green Tribunal⁶. Due to intensive unscientific rat hole mining in major coal reserve areas, vast lands have been degraded, with forest and water bodies equally affected by the mining activity. The project interventions should focus on rehabilitating some of these critical landscapes to increase land fertility, forest cover and

⁶All Dimas Students Union Dima Hasao Dist. Committee Vs. State of Meghalaya &Ors., Original Application No. 73/2014, National Green Tribunal, New Delhi, April 17, 2014.

protection of water bodies from further degradation. From the baseline survey it was found that coal mining has given way to sand mining in Nongtalang, further degrading its community forests and threatening the surrounding water sources.

Table 20 Estimated Reserves of Minerals in Meghalaya

Minerals	Reserves
Coal	563.5
Limestone	4147.0
Kaolin	4.5
Clay	81.0
Sillimanite	0.05
Glass sand	2.54
Quartz	0.08
Feldspar	0.06
Iron	4.0
Fire clay	12.0
<i>Source: State Development Report, Chapter X, 2008-2009; Planning Department, Govt. of Meghalaya</i>	

Tourism

The tourism sector is also an important aspect of the state of Meghalaya. With its natural beauty and undulating hills, streams and flora and fauna Meghalaya is a tourist hot spot. This sector however is still largely untapped as much has not been done to add to its value.

From the below-mentioned table, it can be seen that there are 101 tourist destinations in Meghalaya with majority of them existing in East Khasi Hills followed by West Garo Hills. This may be concentrated in the East Khasi Hills District due to the accessibility and promotion of these sites. The number of tourists visiting Meghalaya has also considerably increased from 271720 in 2002 to 685567 in 2012. These numbers can however be scaled up as there is more potential in Meghalaya in terms of tourism. The CLLMP hence can contribute in rural tourism by promoting traditional rural art, craft, textile, culture etc. hence engaging more communities in this sector. With the state's abundance in biodiversity of birds, plants and mammals, eco-tourism can be promoted to a great extent. Partnering with traditional knowledge to develop ecological guidelines will help promote this sector in a sustainable manner and result in safeguarding the ecologically high sensitive areas. The project can also focus on enhancing the skills of community members across the state to empower them in various capacities like citizen journalists, eco-tourism ambassadors, etc.

Table 21 Tourist Spots in Meghalaya

District	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jaintia Hills	6	6	6		6	7
East Khasi Hills	33	33	34	NA	45	45
West Khasi Hills	4	4	4	NA	8	8
Ri-Bhoi	4	4	4	NA	8	8
East Garo Hills	7	7	7	NA	7	7
West Garo Hills	9	9	8	NA	16	16
South Garo Hills	7	7	7	NA	7	7
Meghalaya	70	70	70	NA	101	101

Table 22 Tourists Visiting Meghalaya

Year	Indian	Foreign	Total
1	2	3	4
2002	268529	3191	271720
2003	371953	6304	378257
2004	433495	12407	445902
2005	375911	5099	381010
2006	400287	4259	404546
2007	457685	5267	462592
2008	549954	4919	554873
2009	591398	4522	595920
2010			
2011	667504	4803	672307
2012	680254	5313	685567

Source: Directorate of Tourism Government of Meghalaya

Sericulture and weaving

Sericulture and weaving sector in Meghalaya are the two most important cottage based, eco-friendly industries in the rural areas. These twin industries portray the cultural ethos and rich heritage of the people of the State. There are 1812 sericulture villages as per 2011-2012 statistics and involve 28923 families engaged in sericulture.

With limited infrastructure and fragile environment not suitable for setting up of heavy industries in Meghalaya, it is the small scale industries sector that contributes to the state's economy. From the table below it can be seen that there are 641 small scale industries at present in the state which employ 3057 people. Industries like tailoring and embroidery, betelnut

preservation, cane and bamboo works, weaving and handloom, bee keeping, and honey processing have shown great potential in this sector.

As these industries are not resource or labour demanding, they can easily be conducted at the household level, which can augment women's involvement in livelihood activities and income of women. It may also act as an employment opportunity for unemployed youth.

Table 23 Numbers of Sericulture Villages and Families engaged in Sericulture

Year	Sericulture Villages	Families Engaged in Sericulture
1	2	3
2001 2002	1812	14000
2002 2003	1812	16000
2003 2004	1812	16000
2004 2005	1812	16000
2005 2006	1812	16000
2006 2007	1812	28923
2007 2008	1812	28923
2008 2009	1812	28923
2009 2010	1812	28923
2010 2011	1812	28923
2011 2012	1812	28923
Source: Directorate of Industries. Meghalaya		

Table 24 Employment in Registered Small Scale Industries

Industries	2010 2011		2011 2012		Difference in the number of persons employed during 2010 2011 & 2011 2012
	No. of Small Scale Industries	No. of persons employed	No. of Small Scale Industries	No. of persons employed	
Tailoring and Embroidery	68	197	60	209	-12
Betelnut Preservation	167	452	67	273	197
Cane and Bamboo works	130	484	94	288	196
Weaving and handloom	18	185	15	104	81
Bee keeping, honey processing	37	87	55	125	-38

Knitting and Embroidery	5	15	NA	NA	-
Handicraft	37	123	4	12	111
Stone production, stone crushing/stone chips	3	54	11	150	

Sources: Directorate of Industries, Government of Meghalaya.

Apart from this, educated individuals have taken up teaching, government jobs and private services as their profession. It is only in the recent times that individuals have been seen to take up various other entrepreneurial steps and come out of the so called conservative occupations and hence depend on business of varying natures and sizes.

Incidence of Poverty

The percentage poverty as per Planning Commission 2011-2012 estimates has shown a decrease from 17.1% in 2009 -10 to 11.87% in 2011-2012. In Rural Meghalaya, 12.53% of the population are BPL while the figure for urban areas of the state is 9.26 %. However, the baseline survey of selected villages across the state illustrates that the incidence of poverty is high in all three regions. The recent survey indicates that the poverty rate is highest in Jaintia Hills, wherein about 94% of the households surveyed are poor. Whereas, 63% of the households surveyed in Khasi Hills fall under the BPL category, followed by Garo Hills which has about 45.94% of BPL households.⁷ The livelihood patterns in the villages surveyed indicate that most of the population are involved in agricultural related activities, while remaining are labourers or run small-scale businesses/ trade. A small percentage of the population is salaried or holds a government post. The high incidence of poverty can be a result of many social and economic factors, such as lack of new economic opportunities, stagnant agricultural production, unsustainable land use practices and the impact on the livelihoods of marginal workers such as in the Jaintia Hills where intermittent ban on mining may have further increased the destitution in the remote villages.

From the data below, it can be further observed that a considerable number of households are landless in all three regions, viz. Khasi, Jaintia and Garo Hills (approx. 20%, 23%, and 26%

⁷ It is to be noted that the sample for the baseline survey is not representative to conclusively draw out that the poverty rate in the Jaintia Hills has substantially increased over the years.

respectively). Interestingly, both communal and private properties are present in the traditional land system, which ensure that there are no landless people. However, with increasing privatisation there has been a loss of rights in land, thus resulting to landlessness in the region.

The CLLMP can thereby contribute in promoting income generating livelihood activities and increase the participation of people in different livelihood sectors other than agriculture sector, such as in horticulture, sericulture, fisheries, eco-tourism, etc. This in turn will address poverty, generate employment and contribute to the economic growth of the state as a whole.

Table 25 Livelihood Pattern in Villages Surveyed

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Agri. Related	Labor	Petty Business /Trade	Salaried	Foraging	Others
Khasi Hills							
1.	Umtyngngar	170	49	19	7		
2.	Marngar Nongagang	350	12	0	16	4	0
3.	Sohmylleng	431	54	0	2	0	0
4.	Nongkdait	520	16	4			
5.	Mawlyndep	994	0	0	20	10	0
6.	Umphyrnai	450	400	100	50	0	0
7.	Kut	1523	16		16		
8.	Tiehbah	64			8		
9.	Photjaud	1	31				
10	Mwlyndiar	69	28				
11	Maweitnar	20	7				
12	Nongkhrah	186	23	5	19		
13	Paham-Mardoloi	266			14		
Garo Hills							
14	Rongjeng Sangma	388	620	85	46	233	47
15	Tarapara	300	45	80	26		
16	Chandigre	528	26	514	66		
17	Upper Nolbari	105	82				
18	Simlakona	51					
19	Arapara	43	65				
Jaintia Hills							
20	Bataw	378	112		313		

21	Sabah Muswang	153	112		313		
22	Mihmyntdu	2791	3490	348	348		
23	Moosakhia	549	28	4	0	0	0
24	Nongtalang	150	158	15	74		
25	Mukhaialong	11	1	0	0	0	0
26	Pdengshkap	1350	55		53		
27	Saphai						

Status of Women

The matrilineal system followed in all three major indigenous communities of Meghalaya has its share of limitations. The women have the privilege of lineage being passed on from their side and also have part ownership in inheritance and control of family property, however when it comes to decision making, women are not allowed to take part in the local governance system. The decision making power is thus mostly vested in their husbands or their maternal uncles when it comes to Khasis. The Garos whose head is a woman *Nokma*, leaves all the management to her husband. The Jaintias do not have claim over their husband or his property and are under the protection of their maternal uncles and brothers.

The village administration is mainly headed by men and women can only act as a moral force behind it. They may give their view and suggestions to men on different issues but it is the prerogative of the men to use it. It is only in the recent years that women have also started to attend and participate in the proceedings of a *dorbar* in a few urban localities.

This was also observed during the baseline survey for CLLMP, where the majority of the respondents were male and the women's engagement in the discussions were very limited. There is therefore a need to provide women with a formal space to attend and compel their participation in the local governance system.

Despite having a matrilineal society, Meghalaya lags behind in several social indicators affecting women, such as poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, high drop-out rates, early marriages. It is only in the recent times that the female population have done considerably well in education and have come quite at par with its male counterpart. Besides this, women in Meghalaya by and large are free from many social taboos and constraints of the larger Indian society such as dowry, female feticide, neglect of girl child and other social evils.

Gender work participation rate:

Women's participation in the workforce in Meghalaya is higher than the national average, whereas men's participation is seen to be lower than the national average. Based on the primary data, it was observed that a larger percentage of women are engaged in agricultural activities and small scale trade. The Census of India, 2011 mirrors the findings of the primary data, which indicates that about 35% women in rural Meghalaya are in the labour force. Further, relatively more women in rural Meghalaya are marginal workers compared to their counterparts in the rest of the country. The all India figures of labour force participation are 53% and 30% respectively for men and women, which is lesser than the state figures. Interestingly, Working Participation Rates (WPR) of women has declined in rural Meghalaya from 39% in 1991 to 35% in 2011.

It is anticipated that in project interventions that require labour from the community itself, approximately half of the labour force would be women. During this time, measures addressing discrimination at workplace, such as equal pay for equal work, should be in place to close the gender gap.

Table 26 Gender Work Participation Rates in Meghalaya

District	Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1991						
Garó Hills	46.18	51.50	40.67	28.63	40.83	15.03
Khasi Hills	43.15	49.76	36.29	33.06	47.60	17.03
Jaintia Hills	47.66	53.64	41.50	34.62	43.04	25.98
Meghalaya	45.04	51.02	38.85	32.30	46.01	17.22
2011						
Garó Hills	40.59	46.47	34.56	30.66	42.61	18.60
Khasi Hills	42.16	48.15	36.10	37.01	49.52	24.50
Jaintia Hills	39.13	45.42	32.89	37.58	43.10	32.46
Meghalaya	41.05	47.04	34.97	35.63	47.68	23.59
**Note: The rates have been circulated by taking together main and marginal workers.						
Source: Census of India, 1991 and 2011.						

Table 27 Gender -wise occupational status from primary data in different regions

Region	No. of Villages	Total Work Agri.		Daily Wage		Petty Business		Foraging	Others
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Khasi Hills	13	2591	2186	476	210	52	69	14	134
Jaintia Hills	8	3541	666	2259	1697	353	14		1101
Garo Hills	6	716	699	718	120	356	323	383	47

Gender Issues particular to Landscape Management

As per the 2011 census data, more men and women are engaged as cultivators and agricultural labours in the state, which is also reflected in the baseline survey. In 1991, 60% of women and 61% of men were cultivators; their percentage reduced in 2011 but there were more women cultivators (59.74%) than men cultivators (52.61%). Between the districts, the Garo Hills accounted for highest women cultivators (68.90%). Gender differences in the classification of rural workers is practically absent in Jaintia hills. But in Garo hills and Khasi hills, the proportion of male cultivators was lower than the proportion of female cultivators by almost 10 percentage points and accordingly the proportion of other workers is lower for females. Similar trends were noted during the baseline survey wherein the proportion of female cultivators was found to be relatively higher in Garo Hills and Khasi Hills, as compared to Jaintia Hills.

Table 28 State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above

State	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male	Person
Arunachal Pradesh	638	759	699	412	676	550	609	747	679
Assam	383	848	626	205	774	505	360	838	610
Manipur	546	746	647	481	722	602	526	739	634
Meghalaya	688	835	764	368	651	511	612	793	705
Mizoram	754	869	816	511	764	633	629	821	727
Nagaland	388	680	545	331	642	500	375	671	534

Sikkim	643	835	748	329	707	540	569	804	698
Tripura	386	828	605	181	800	493	349	823	585

Source: Employment-Unemployment Survey, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment (2013-14)

Note : the rate is according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach

It may be noted here that higher participation of women in the labour force may be looked at from two aspects and the work participation rate itself will not convey whether women's welfare is improved or not with higher participation. For poor and uneducated women, working or not working is not a choice. They have to work to support their families and their burden is actually more, since generally they have to attend to domestic chores as well. With high level of fertility, this burden is compounded along with the psychological burden of seeing their children work and not attending schools. On the other hand, being a worker increases the independence and decision making power of the women within their respective households. For educated women who can command higher wages in the labour market, higher participation in the labour force definitely increases their welfare and has a direct relation with women's empowerment⁸.

Gender differentiated work

Traditionally, women in Meghalaya engage in small-scale trade wherein they sell their produce in the local market and manage the income/profits accrued from the trade. Such practices are not prevalent in other areas of the Indian subcontinent, where visiting the market and especially selling produce in the market is the preserve of men. However, in most parts, women in Meghalaya like their counterparts engage in agricultural activities like sowing, weeding, harvesting and threshing while simultaneously looking after their families (cooking, cleaning, tending to the ill, caring for livestock, etc.).

⁸Meghalaya Human Development Report 2008, p-204. Planning Department, Govt. of Meghalaya, Shillong (2009)

Table 29 Percentage Distribution of Main Workers in Rural Meghalaya

Category	Garo hills		Khasi hills		Jaintia hills		Meghalaya	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1991								
Cultivators	74.89	84.57	47.25	57.00	62.28	65.06	61.01	69.00
Agriculture Laborers	9.68	11.41	16.95	16.74	14.11	19.24	13.49	15.08
Livestock, Fishery, etc.	0.78	0.35	14.50	14.24	4.12	2.80	7.25	7.00
Mining & Quarrying	0.24	0.06	1.10	0.07	1.54	0.37	0.80	0.12
Household industry	0.45	0.47	0.29	0.43	0.13	0.26	0.33	0.42
Manufacturing	0.57	0.13	1.67	0.42	0.96	0.35	1.11	0.30
Construction	1.07	0.30	1.21	0.28	1.40	1.08	1.18	0.42
Trade & Commerce	2.76	0.36	2.74	3.87	4.66	4.82	3.03	2.66
Transport, storage & communication	0.31	0.00	1.44	0.12	1.78	0.12	1.02	0.07
Other services	9.25	2.34	12.85	6.56	9.02	5.90	10.79	4.82
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2011								
Cultivators	58.99	68.90	49.69	58.54	43.90	41.71	52.61	59.74
Agricultural Laborers	10.45	12.44	18.10	16.83	17.67	19.36	14.99	15.67
Household industry	1.58	12.50	1.03	1.45	0.93	1.68	1.24	1.85
Other workers	28.98	16.16	31.19	23.18	37.50	37.26	31.17	22.75
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
**Source: Census of India, 1991 and 2011								

From the baseline survey, the following issues were identified:

- Negotiations and decision making between governments and other departments over the use of land do not fully engage communities especially women, and the decision-making power lies only in the hands of village Durbar.
- There is a lack of awareness and capacity building within agricultural and forest sector organisations to include women's issues in agriculture, forestry and landscape initiatives.
- From general observations, it was found that women's representation in political bodies were lacking. Some villagers also reported that women were not allowed to be a part of the self-governing bodies in the villages called the Durbar Shnong.

- It was found that most of the land in Meghalaya is headed by women. Women have had a fairly important role in Khasi, Jaintia and Garo society in terms of decision-making in relation to choice of crops and marketing of crops.

Natural Resources and Dependence

The state of Meghalaya is a resource rich state. There are a variety of landholdings, water resources and forests under different classifications (See Chapter 3). The table below provides district wise data on land use and forest cover:

Table 30 District Wise Land Use Classification

	District wise Land Use Classification							(Area in Hectares)	
	District	Jaintia Hills	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	RiBhoi	East Garo Hills	West Garo Hills	South Garo Hills	MEGHALAYA
Area Reporting for Land Utilization Statistics	Area Under Forest	154108	107045	208463	86917	124596	165008	101996	948135
	Land Not Available for Cultivation	30953	50816	70302	33319	10440	21827	8265	225921
	Other un-cultivated Land Excluding Fallow Land	133061	65284	140803	86182	62158	38772	26184	553444
	Fallow Land	26896	10690	65861	15062	26097	45812	25035	215453
	Net Sown Area	36082	38365	31671	22220	36009	94481	25321	284149
	Total	381100	272200	517100	243700	259300	366900	186800	2227100
	Area Sown More than Once	366	7685	6533	2898	5303	24896	5564	53245
	Gross Cropped Area	36448	46050	38204	25118	41312	119377	30885	337394
	Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Meghalaya (Statistical Abstract 2009)								

Table 31 Year wise Forest Cover

Year	Recorded Forest Area	% of Recorded Forest Area	Forest Cover	% of Forest Cover
2001	9,496	42.34%	15,584	69.48%
2005	9,496	42.34%	16,988	75.4%
2011	9,496	42.34%	17,275	77.02%
2015	9,496	42.34%	17,217	76.76%
Source: State of the Forest Reports 2001,2005,2011 and 2015				

During the primary data collection, it was discovered that only estimations of the total area (forested/agri. /etc.) could be made. This is so, because the state does not have proper land records, nor has there been a cadastral survey. Reserved forests maintained by the Forest and Environment Department of the state and those maintained by the Autonomous District Councils are the only ones that have proper documentation. Satellite images can be made, of the extent and area of forest, land or water sources, however ownership and management of these natural resources can be found out only through a thorough survey.

Region-Wise Natural Distribution of Natural Resources

Table 32 Khasi Hills Natural Resource Distribution

Khasi Hills Region										
Village	Land (% in approx.)			Forest (% in approx.)				Water Resources (in no.)		
	Agri.	Non Agri.	Barren	Reserved	Sacred	Pvt.	Comty.	Ponds/ Well (Community/ Pvt.)	River/Stream (in No.)	Springs
Umphyrnai	85%	57%	29%			6%		>4	4	
Kut							37 ac	1	2	
Umtyngngar	45%		44%				6%		1	15
Mwlyndiar	17%	39%	1%	11%			30%	9	7	3
Sohmylleng							Not Measured	Majority	1	
Tiehbah	88%	1%	11%					8	4	2
Nongkdait	Yes	Yes							1	
Photjaud	5.8%	36%	30%	9.2%			49%			
Mwlyndep	1%	29%				41%	29%	3	5	
Nongagang	91%	6%	3%					12	2	
Maweitnar	40.5%	14.20%	26%			14%	2.1%	4		2
Nongkhrah	52%	26%	17%			Not Measured	5%	80	2	10
PahamMardoloi	70%	5%	15%			Not Measured	8%	13	5	
Total	45.51	19.95	15.04	2	NIL	4.7	12.73	>130	34	30

Table 33 Jaintia Hills Natural Resource Distribution

Jaintia Hills Region										
Village	Land (%)			Forest (%)				Water		
	Agri.	Non Agri.	Barren	Reserved	Sacred	Pvt.	Comty.	Ponds/ Well (Community/ Pvt.)	River/Stream	Springs
Mihmyntdu	Yes	12.5%			Not Measured	87%		3	1	
Moosakhia	Yes				Not Measured		10%	5	1	
Nongtalang	Yes					1801 acres			6	1
Sabahmuswang	19%	10%	21%			47%	1%	35	6	
Padengshakap	7%	4%	11%			77%	.5%	15	35	20
Saphai										
Mukha ialong	20%	40%	5%					Majority	1	
Bataw	8.50 %		4%	11%	Not Measured	41%	35%			
Total	11.55	14.10	8.69	2.33	Not Measured	53.44	9.86	58	50	21

Table 34 Garo Hills Natural Resource Distribution

Garo Hills Region										
Village	Land (%)			Forest (%)				Water		
	Agri.	Non Agri.	Barren	Reserved	Sacred	Pvt.	Comty.	Ponds/ Well (Community/ Pvt.)	River/Stream	Springs
Chandigre	0.2%	13%	84%		.01%	1%	1.6%	12	1	
Upper Nolbari	49%	38%		2.1%				10%		
Tarapara	Yes	100 acres				Not Measured		4	1 -	
Simlakona	73%		22%			5.2%		1	6	3
Arapara	72%		14%				Not Measured	2		
RongjengSongma	30%					Not Measured	70%	4	3	2
Total	45.38	3.36	31.07	-	Neg	1.6	18	23	11	5

Community Land has considerably decreased with increase in private land. From the primary data, it can be seen that in the Khasi Hills more land has been used for agricultural purposes (45.51%) and it too has the largest percentage of Reserved Forests (2%). Even though the Khasi Hills has a considerable number of sacred forests, they have not been well managed by the community. However, in some places, reforestation efforts have been made by community members such as in Umtyngngar village which has created a *Law Adong*. In the Jaintia Hills, private forests comprise of 53.44% of the natural resource distribution in the region. Further, there are a number of sacred forests in the Jaintia Hills which have not been measured as yet.

In the Garo Hills, on the other hand, a considerable amount of land has been left barren (31.07%). It is interesting to note that the Garo Hills has the highest percentage of community owned forests (18%). These community forests are owned and managed by the traditional heads. A few notable community-driven practices such as setting up of a committee in Rongjeng village to assist the Nokma for better management of the forest resources, has resulted in moderate and sustainable use of forest products.

Ownership of streams and rivers is with the community. The issue arises when villages located at different upstream and downstream points are not united in how they manage, use and share this resource. Privately owned water bodies like springs and ponds are at the use and discretion of the individual. This means, that if an individual decides to earn a livelihood from this, he or she may; with certain restrictions. From the total 27 villages surveyed, 66 active perennial springs were found which cater to the community in many ways. These villages have used different ways to maintain their water resources. However, the inability to govern their use and access in some areas has resulted to increase in anthropogenic activities, eventually leading to biological death of certain streams and rivers. To illustrate, mining activities around the river *Lukha* has caused further damage to the river, as there were no rules and restrictions applied to mining.

Table 35 Summary of key social issues emerging from the baseline survey and implications for SMF.

Variables	Social Issue	Implication for SMF
Land	a) Change in Land Use – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in agricultural land which may affect food security and nutritional intake. • Increase in mining. b) Increase in stunting and malnutrition of children c) Community land which is small in percentage is free to be used by most households. But due to privatization, there is loss in access to land resulting to growing landless households.	a) Formation of a vulnerable group action plan for inclusive development of investment plans that promotes nutritional value b) Improve decision making of women in land management. c) Strategies for equitable access to land.
Water	a) Water degradation in quality and quantity. b) Decreased access to resources in terms of use and benefit sharing. c) Enclosure of water sources	a) Awareness on best practices in water resource b) Village may institute proper village plans/rules/laws on water use and access in their community plan. c) Active engagement of women in decision making.
d) Forest		a) Benefit sharing of private and community forests. b) Conservation of indigenous sacred forest in terms of changing spiritual/religious sentiments to cultural sentiments. c) Active engagement of women in decision making.

Chapter 3: Formal and Traditional Regulatory Framework Assessment

Applicable World Bank Policies

The applicability of World Bank's social safeguard policies, particularly relating to Indigenous People (OP 4.10) and Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) were examined in the context of this project. The applicability of the same was examined via field visits and extensive consultations with client and beneficiaries.

Table 36 Safeguard policies and their applicability to the project

Safeguard Policies	Applicability	Explanation	Relevance/Implications for EMF and SMF
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>As per the 2011 Census data, 86% of Meghalaya's population belongs to the Scheduled Tribe category – whereby all project interventions are expected to be applicable for ST communities. The project activities are expected to enhance natural resource management in targeted landscapes, and are expected to be beneficial and sustainable from an environmental and social perspective. Although the project would be implemented within environmentally and socially sensitive areas, none of the planned project investments or activities are expected to generate significant adverse environmental impacts.</p> <p>OP 4.01 is triggered; though the type and scale of the proposed interventions seems to be manageable, the expected impacts and the</p>	<p>Environmental and Social Management Framework (EMF and SMF) needed for managing and mitigating the environmental and social risk related to the project activities, and the preparation of Environmental and Social Management Plans (EMP and SMP) for specific interventions. The EMF and SMF will include standard mitigation methods and procedures, along with appropriate institutional arrangements for screening and reviewing sub-projects and monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures to prevent adverse impacts.</p>

		<p>measures to mitigate them are known; some environmentally sensitive hot spots although raise the level of risk of the project. The state is endowed with 70 percent forest cover and abundant rainfall, however these forest landscapes face numerous threats and challenges, including complex governance, land use conflicts; mining, jhum cultivation and other non-forest land uses; and illegal logging and fuel-wood harvesting. The project activities being largely focused on forests and water resources management, enhancing sustainability of land based livelihoods; availability of water; and improving the state of forests, will thereby reduce ongoing pressures of forest degradation.</p>	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	<p>The policy is triggered. As 86% of the state's population is tribal, a comprehensive Social Management Framework cum Indigenous People's Development Plan will be prepared. W</p>	<p>The Social Assessment has led to the preparation of an IPDP cum SMF</p>
Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	TBD	<p>Being a Community Driven Landscapes Management Project, no land acquisition is envisaged. Hence OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement is not triggered for the project. Land may be required for small infrastructure, which will</p>	

		either be government or community land. However, the project will duly engage in appropriate land management activities and be cognizant of cases where any loss of livelihood occurs. In that case appropriate measures will be taken through livelihood compensation.	
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Formal Laws and Policies for Natural Resources

Land

Legal institutions pertaining to land tenure system and land ownership in Meghalaya can be classified into two broad categories- traditional and non-traditional institutions. The ADC constitutes the non-traditional institution which governs land related matters along with formal laws applicable to the state.⁹ While traditional institutions (by customary practices and conventions), have the authority to preside over land ownership/disputes or such related matters, their decisions are however, not fully binding as per law as they are non-constitutional authorities and are accountable to the ADCs and are under their regulation. The Government of Meghalaya has also enacted a number of law related to land, two of which, i.e. *The Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act, 1971* and the *Cadastral Survey and Preparation of Records of Rights Act, 1980* have been cited as imperative in dealing with land rights in Meghalaya. Following are the list of central and state laws applicable to land related matters in Meghalaya.

⁹The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution as per Article 244(2) and 275 (2), has provided for the establishment of the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs)

Table 37 Formal laws and policies pertaining to land and their applicability to the project

Act/Policy	Year	Objective	Applicability	Authority
The Jaintia Hills Autonomous District (Establishment and Administration of Town Committees) Act and the Jaintia Hills Autonomous District (Establishment, Administration of Town Committees) Rules	1975 (Act 1 of 1976)	Provide for establishment and administration of town committees in the township of the Jaintia Hills Autonomous District. The duties and functions of the town committees include construction, maintenance and improvement of water supply and water ways.		District Council Affairs Department District Council (Executive & Legislative Department)
The United Khasi-Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council (Management and Control of Forests – Revised Rates and Royalty) Rules	2005	Applicable to all forests of the Khasi Hills except the Reserved Forests.	The project aims to strengthen the role of traditional and local institutions in management of ecosystems.	District Council Affairs Department District Council (Executive & Legislative Department)
The Garo Hills District (Jhum) Regulation	1954 (Regulation II of 1954)	As per the regulation, no area shall be selected or allotted for jhum nor shall any person be slowed to practice jhum or cut any forest within a distance of 400 meters of any water source or catch area declared as	The project will invest on development of community NRM plan wherein priority areas of ecosystem management	District Council Affairs Department District Council (Executive &

		such by an order of the executive committee.	will be identified.	Legislative Department)
The Garo Hills District (Transfer of Land) Act	1955 (Act IV of 1955)	Provides for the transfer of land in the GHAD where land includes benefits which arise out of land and things attached to the earth.	Under this project, proper documentation, management plans and mapping of land may be done, which has not yet been completed in the state.	District Council Affairs Department District Council (Executive & Legislative Department)
The Garo Hills District (Administration of Town Committees) Act and the Garo Hills District (Administration of Town Committees) Rules		Provide for the establishment and administration of town committees in GHAD. The duties and functions of the town committees include construction, maintenance, repair and improvement cleaning of tanks, <i>ghats</i> , wells and channels and arrangement of water supply of water.	Clarity of roles and responsibilities of stakeholders to mitigate conflict over authority. The project activities include capacity building of institutions in good governance practices	District Council Affairs Department District Council (Executive & Legislative Department)
The Garo Hills District (Constitution of Village Councils) Act	1958 (Act I of 1958)	They provide for the constitution and development of local self-government in the rural areas of GHADC. The duties and functions of the village councils include construction, maintenance, repair and improvement of public wells and tanks for supply of water to the	The project aims to strengthen the role of traditional and local institutions in management of resources. Project activities	District Council (Executive & Legislative Department)

		public for drinking, washing and bathing purpose and of waterways.	include consultations with village councils who manage community land.	
The Meghalaya Transfer of Land (Regulation) Act	1971	The Act states that no land (includes immovable property of every descriptions and any rights in or over such property) in Meghalaya can be transferred by a tribal to a non-tribal or by a non-tribal to another non-tribal except with the previous sanction of the competent authority.		Revenue and Disaster Management Department District Council (Executive & Legislative Department)
The Cadastral Survey and Preparation of Records of Rights Act	1980	The Act provides for a cadastral survey of lands and the preparation of land records in the state. The Act was amended in 1991 to enable the ADCs to undertake the cadastral survey with the financial and technical assistance of the State government. This Act was severely criticized on the grounds that it was an attempt by the government to impinge on the rights of the people in matters related to land (Lyngdoh, 1997).	Enable the PIU to perform in part a cadastral survey and map out areas of cultural and social significance.	Revenue and Disaster Management Department District Council (Executive & Legislative Department)
The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development)	1957	Lays down the legal framework for the regulation of mines and development of all	Mining and quarrying was an integral part of the	Department of Mining & Geology, Government

Act (MMRD Act)				of Meghalaya
Mineral Concession Rules	1960	The Government of India has also framed the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 for regulating grant of prospecting licenses and mining leases in respect of all minerals other than atomic minerals and minor minerals. The state governments were to frame rules for minor minerals.	The project will play an integral part for proper documentation and mapping of the areas	Department of Mining & Geology, Government of Meghalaya
The Mineral Conservation and Development Rules	1988	Framed by Government of India for conservation and systematic development of minerals. The rules are	The project will invest in soil treatment and undertake soil	Department of Mining & Geology, Government

		applicable to all minerals except coal, atomic and minor minerals. The MMRD Act was further amended in 1999 to delegate more power to the state governments and to bring the provisions for grant of mineral concessions at par with major mineral producing countries of the world.	improvement measures.	of Meghalaya
Jhum Regulations Act	1954	Put in place in order to legitimise the exploitation of forests by tribal, who have turned into professional timber contractor and traders measures have been provided for the selection and allotment of jhum lands, restriction of jhum watershed areas, fixation of jhum cycle and other restrictive practices.	<p>The project will invest in stabilisation of shifting cultivation.</p> <p>Under the project, consultation of the ADC will take place in every region as it is the ADC which controls some un-classed forests and collects royalties.</p>	<p>District Council Affairs Department</p> <p>District Council (Executive & Legislative Department)</p>

Water

The Constitution of India provides that the property rights in all rivers, streams, other natural watercourses and canals vest with the state. However, Meghalaya is a Sixth Scheduled state, the Autonomous District Councils (ADC) has some power to legislate on water for agricultural purposes. It can also make laws with respect to the use of any canal or watercourse for

agricultural purposes¹⁰. At present, certain union and state legislations are applicable in the state on prior approval of the ADC, which regulates any water related matter in the state. One of which is the National Water Policy, 1998 which embodies the principle of planning and development of water resources from a national perspective. Further, State Government has already prepared a draft act entitled “The Meghalaya Water Act, 2011” which aims to deal with water issues in a comprehensive manner without derogating existing laws impinging upon water¹¹. Few other laws and regulations applicable are as under:

Table 38 Formal Laws and Policies pertaining to Water and their applicability to the project

Act/Policy	Year	Objective	Applicability	Authority
The United Khasi – Jaintia Hills District Fisheries Act,	1954 (Act I of 1954).	This provides for matters related to fisheries in Khasi Hills.	Fisheries and aquaculture is an important source of livelihood for the rural poor. The project will invest in the treatment of livelihood improvement within the state.	District Council Affairs Department District Council (Executive & Legislative Department)
The Garo Hills Fisheries Act,	1953 (Act I of 1953)	This regulates fisheries in the GHADC	All regulations pertaining to livelihood opportunities for subsistence or otherwise should be in line with the project activities.	District Council Affairs Department District Council (Executive & Legislative Department)
The Garo Hills Ferries Act	1953		The Project will play an integral part to upscale eco-tourism potentials.	District Council Affairs Department District Council (Executive &

¹⁰The Indian Law Institute – Legal Issues in the management of water with special reference to the state of Meghalaya.

¹¹ Drafting Committee Meghalaya Water Act 14/2/2012

				Legislative Department) Tourism department, Government of Meghalaya
The Garo Hills Cart, Cycle and Boat (Taxation) Act.	1953 (Act III of 1953) and the Rules, 1960.	They provide for the imposition of tax on carts, cycles and boats in GHADC.	The Project will play an integral part to upscale eco-tourism potentials.	District Council Affairs Department District Council (Executive & Legislative Department) Tourism department, Government of Meghalaya
Meghalaya Protection of Catchment Areas Act	1992	Provide for the protection of catchment areas with a view to preserve water and to make provision for matter connected therewith.		MeWDA, Soil & Water Conservation Department, Government of Meghalaya, MBDA
National Water Policy	2012	The policy states that water needs to be managed as a community resource held by the state under public trust doctrine to achieve food security, livelihood, and	The National Policy recognises that States have the right to frame policies, laws and regulations on water.	MoWRRDGR

		equitable and sustainable development for all; it also calls for strengthening community-based water management.		
The River Board Act	1956 (Act 49 of 1956)	An Act to provide for the establishment of River Boards for the regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys.	As the project is investing in activities pertaining to resource management	MBDA
The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act	1974 (Act 6 of 1974)	Act provides for the prevention and control of water pollution and maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water, for the establishment, with a view to carry out purposes aforesaid of Boards for the prevention and control of water pollution for conferring on and assigning to such Boards Powers and functions relating thereto and for.	<p>The project will take measures to prevent health hazards to human beings such as water borne diseases.</p> <p>Under the project, proper documentation, mapping and surveying of the area may be done.</p> <p>The project will also invest in implementation of development plans for water safeguards along with the community.</p>	<p>Central Pollution Control Board and Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board</p> <p>PHE department, Government of Meghalaya</p> <p>MeWDA</p>
The Meghalaya Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules	1996	Act follows in line and spirit with the central Act.	The project may require clearances from the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB)	Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board

Forest

Unlike the rest of the country where forests are mostly owned by the State and managed by the State Forest Department, in Meghalaya substantial forest areas are under the un-classed category and mixed pine owned by private individuals, village councils, district councils, and other traditional community institutions. Besides the State Forest Department and the Autonomous District Council, private individuals and communities and clans owned the forests in Meghalaya. The ownership rights over land and resources are further protected by the Sixth Scheduled of the Indian Constitution.

With the creation of the District Council a new situation arose. By the constitutional power vested in the District Council, all forests other than Government Reserved Forest are within its jurisdiction and under its exclusive management. According to Clause (b) of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 of the Sixth Schedule, the District Council may make laws with regard to the management of any forests not being a Reserve Forests. Other union and state laws related to Forest have been listed below-

Table 39 Formal Laws and Policies pertaining to Forest and their applicability to the project

Act/Policy	Year	Objective	Applicability	Authority
The United Khasi-Jaintia Hills Autonomous District (Management and Control of Forests) Act	1958	Provides for the management and control of forests.	-	District Council Affairs Department District Council (Executive & Legislative Department)
The KHADC (Protection and Promotion of Khasi Traditional Medicine) Act	2011	Codifies and makes provisions for the protection and promotion of Khasi traditional medicine.	The project will invest on documentation or codifying of traditional practices, which may help identify few best practices that can be replicated.	District Council Affairs Department District Council (Executive & Legislative Department)

				Legislative Department)
	1958	The Garo Hills Autonomous District to control and regulate the raising and operation of clan, community and individual forestry plantations in the autonomous areas of the State excluding Reserved Forest, Protected Forest and Areas of National Parks and Sanctuaries		District Council Affairs Department District Council (Executive & Legislative Department) Forest Department, Government of Meghalaya
Meghalaya Forest Regulation(Adapted from Assam Forest Regulation, 1890)	1980	To check deforestation, check/rationalize diversion of forestland for non-forest purpose, and compensatory afforestation in lieu of forestland diverted and creating alternate livelihood opportunities for the forest-dependents when forest areas are	During the course of project implementation that would entail the felling of trees, the project implementing body to ensure that there is compulsory afforestation and facilitate this by enabling the community to obtain saplings.	Department of Forest and Environment

		diverted for non-forestry purpose		
The Garo Hills Regulation (Regulation 1 of 1882)	1882	For preservation and protection of forests.	The project will support community-led interventions to restore and sustainably manage forests, water resources and biodiversity which the population highly depends on.	District Council affairs Department
The Garo Hills District (Forest) Act	1958 (Act II of 1958)	It provides for the management of any forest not being a reserved forest in the GHAD. The Act prohibits poisoning of water or fishing or setting of traps in the contravention of any rules made by the Executive Committee		District Council affairs Department District Council (Executive & Legislative Department) Forest Department, Government of Meghalaya
Meghalaya Forest Regulation (Application and Amendment) Act	1973	For preservation and protection of forests.	The project is intended to bring about positive changes in the management, and sustainable utilization of forests. The positive impacts associated with the program are the conservation and restoration of forest resources.	Department of Environment of Forests
Meghalaya Forest (Removal of Timber) Regulation Act	1981	To control the removal of timber outside the State for the preservation of forests and to prevent their indiscriminate destruction and for the matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.		Department of Environment and Forests

Meghalaya Tree Preservation Act	1976	To make provisions for regulating the felling of trees for purpose of protection of catchment areas and soil from erosion and to preserve the special characteristics of the hilly areas as regard landscape, vegetal cover and climate and to provide for matters connected there with and incidental thereto.		Department of Environment and Forests
The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act	2006	Provides for recognition of forest rights to Scheduled Tribes in occupation of the forest land prior to other traditional forest dwellers who are in occupation of the forest land for at least 3 generations i.e. 75 years, up to maximum of 4 hectares. These rights are heritable but not	<p>The project ensures effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in the preparation of environmental and social impact assessments to assess risks and opportunities and to improve the understanding of the local context and affected communities.</p> <p>The project activities shall lead to strengthening of their traditional cultural values and customary use of natural resources</p>	<p>Department of Environment and Forests</p> <p>District Council Affairs Department</p> <p>District Council (Executive & Legislative Department)</p>

		alienable or transferable.	and livelihood opportunities.	
	1980	Checks deforestation, check/rationalize diversion of forestland for non-forest purpose, and compensatory afforestation in lieu of forestland diverted and creating alternate livelihood opportunities for the forest-dependents when forest areas are diverted for non-forestry purpose.	The project activities being largely focused on forests and water resources management, enhancing sustainability of land based livelihoods; availability of water; and improving the state of forests, will thereby reduce ongoing pressures of forest degradation.	MoEFCC and State Forest and Environment Department
The Forest (Preservation) Act	1980	To provide for the conservation of forests and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto		MoEFCC and State Forest and Environment Department
	1990 and 2002	Framework for creating massive people's movement through involvement of village committees for the protection, regeneration and	The project implements effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in the preparation of environmental and social impact assessments to assess risks and opportunities and to improve the understanding of the	Forest Department, Government of Meghalaya District Council (Executive &

		development of degraded forest lands	local context and affected communities. It will implement effective consultation processes with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities to fully identify their views and to obtain their Free, Prior and Informed Consent for project activities affecting them. While Free, Prior and Informed Consent is a community-level process, it is important to ensure that decisions at the community level are representative of all community members, especially those who have historically been left out of decision-making, such as indigenous women	Legislative Department)
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Traditional Norms for Natural Resource Management in Meghalaya

As mentioned earlier, the land tenure system and land ownership in Meghalaya mainly follows the traditional system wherein they are governed in accordance with the customary norms and practices of the people. Although many changes in the pattern of landholding have occurred over the years, the principle of transmission of rights of ownership has largely remained the same. The land tenure system and ownership involves both traditional and non-traditional institutions. The traditional institutions function on the basis of local customary laws and traditions which have not been codified. The non-traditional are codified and enforced by constitutional bodies such as the Autonomous District Councils.

Stakeholder Mapping

The objective for identification of key stakeholders is to outline the roles and responsibilities and relationship of each stakeholder of traditional norms for resource management.

Table 40 Management of Resources

Resource	District level	Village level	Formal and Informal groups
Land	Autonomous District Councils –the Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council, the Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council, the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council	Village Council or DorbarShnong, the Village Executive Committee, the Village Employment Council.	<i>RangbahShnong, the Nokma, the Maharis, SengLongkmie, SengSamla, Dolloi/Sordar/Syiem, Rangbah Kur, Self Help Groups, and other institutions formed for the management of land</i>
Water	The Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council, the Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council, the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council	Village Council or DorbarShnong, the Village Executive Committee, the Village Employment Council	<i>RangbahShnong, the Nokma, the Maharis, SengLongkmie, SengSamla, Dolloi/Sordar/Syiem, Rangbah Kur, Self Help Groups, and other institutions</i>
Forest	Autonomous District Councils- the Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council, the Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council, the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council.		<i>RangbahShnong, the Nokma, the Maharis, SengLongkmie, SengSamla, Dolloi/Sordar/Syiem, Rangbah Kur, Self Help Groups, and other institutions</i> In the Garo Hills the Nokma is not expected to exploit resources for his own personal gains.

Mapping of Practices of Benefit Sharing, Ownership, Management -Land

Among all three major tribes of Meghalaya viz. Garo, Jaintia and Khasi, there exists an indigenous practice of benefit sharing, ownership and management of land. Even though there has been a paradigm shift in the pattern of landholding over the years, the principal of

transmission of rights of ownership has largely remained the same. Meghalaya is predominantly a matrilineal society which follows a system of inheritance wherein landed property and its ownership are mostly vested with the female member of the household. Ownership and management of land among the three tribes is traditionally very similar.

Amongst the Garos, community and clan ownership of land is the practice among all although private ownership also exists in some pockets, particularly in areas where terrace cultivation and horticulture are prevalent.¹² Nokma is the guardian and nominal proprietor of the communal or *a-king* land within its jurisdiction. All inhabitants of the village are entitled to cultivate anywhere on that land upon paying a nominal tribute. Certain land title practices are also followed in Garo Hills wherein *a-king* land becomes individual private property. An annual *patta* is issued by the District Council with consent of the *Nokma* of the particular *a-king* on application. Once the *patta* is issued the land goes out of the *a-king*, out of the control of the *Nokma* and clan members and becomes individual private property.

While, in the Jaintia Hills land is basically classified into two types, namely *Hali* land and High land. Hali lands are the permanently cultivated terraced wet rice land and are of two kinds; the difference being in the method of irrigation. Whereas, High lands are government and private lands. Hali lands on the other hand include raj lands (previously under the British Raj), service land, village puja lands, private lands and patta lands.

The land tenure system amongst the Khasis is classified into two main heads – Ri Raid and Ri Kynti. Ri Raid is generally community owned land or ‘public’ land wherein no individual has propriety over it. The land is free to use for all and is under the Village Council and the Syiem who has the authority to allot the land for use and occupancy to individuals. The individual may sell the produce from the land but cannot sell the land. While Ri Kynti land is private lands which are in absolute possession of the owners. It can be sold, mortgaged, leased and disposed of in any manner they deem fit. These lands are demarcated by boundary stones and landmarks. In certain cases, the Syiem, *Sordar* or Village Councils have no rights over these lands but if they want to sell, mortgage or transfer such lands, consent of the owners, locality, and community is required.

¹²In 1928, a few sections of the Assam Land Revenue Regulation, 1886 were brought into force in the Garo Hills. However, it became relevant only to the plains portion of the Garo Hills. In the hilly portion, the perennial customs continues through the District Council has passed some Acts and Regulations in certain matters. These prevail over more than 94 % of the total area which is hilly and 6% are plain areas over which this Act prevails.

In the existing land tenure and ownership structure, it is difficult to establish if the land is privately owned or belongs to the community, as no land survey has been carried out within the state. Through this project, documentation and mapping of land may be done bearing in mind traditional practices of benefit sharing, ownership and management of land. Furthermore, existence of dichotomy in land governance has brought to fore the need to understand the complexities that subsist in ownership, benefit sharing and management of land. The overlay of government policies with the role of traditional institutions has resulted in their gradual weakening as agents of development. The project aims to address these weaknesses by strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the traditional institutions in good governance practices. Overall, understanding the existing customary norms, laws and policies of state is essential to ensure that there are no conflicts while undertaking any developmental work in the state. The project activities will be planned and implemented keeping in view the traditional socio-economic and cultural systems of local governance. Other formal laws and regulations pertaining to natural resources will also be adhered to. The project activities will hopefully lead to strengthening of their traditional cultural values and customary use of natural resources and livelihood opportunities.

Table 41 Traditional Classification of Land in Garo Hills

Sl. No	Traditional Classification of Land in Garo Hills		Benefit Sharing	Ownership	Management
1.	<i>A-king</i> land	This is communal property	Can be used by all upon paying a nominal tribute.	Community land	Managed by the <i>Nokma</i>
1.	<i>A-mate</i> land	This is assigned land. Plot of land acquired by an individual by purchase or through gift. Some of a-mate a-king lands acquired are: <i>Jongmegre a-king</i> land purchased for Rs 100/ and two <i>gongs</i> . <i>Wa-gaesi a-king</i> land		Private Property	
2.	<i>A-jinma</i> or <i>A-joma</i> land	Land owned by the community. It is the common land of one motherhood.	Only for people belonging to the same clan.	Community Land	Managed by the <i>Mahari</i>
3.	<i>A-jikse</i> land	This is common for both the husband and the wife. This land comes into existence through the system of common inheritance and through unity by a bond of inter clan relationship.	Used by members of the two motherhoods of the husband and wife.	Private land	Through joint deliberation of the two motherhoods of the husband and wife.
4.	<i>A-milam</i> land	This particular land lies in between the two a-king unclaimed by anyone. In other words it is “no-man’s land”	May be used by all members of the community	Community land	Referred to as ‘cursed’ land cannot be claimed by any <i>Nokma</i>

Table 42 Classification of Land in the Jaintia Hills

Sl No.	Classification of Land in the Jaintia Hills		Benefit Sharing	Ownership	Management
1.	High Land	The High lands which are private can be bought, sold or mortgaged at the will of the inheritors	Used by the family	Private property under the name of a female	Managed by the family, that is the maternal uncle
2	Raj Lands	property of the erstwhile syiems/rajas which became the property of the government which leased it to private individuals in accordance with customary laws	Used by individual households	Government Land	By private individuals in terms of lease of 3 years.
2.	Service Lands or Rek Lands	Land that was given rent free to Dolois, Pators Chiefs and other officials as remuneration for the services provided by them.	Used by Dollois, Pators and Chief	Government Land	Managed by Dollois, Pators, and Chiefs.
3.	Village Puja Land	consists of the lands held by the <i>Lyngdohs</i> or the <i>Dolois</i> who performs the <i>pujas</i> of the <i>doloiships</i>	Held by and cultivated by the headmen and the yield is utilized for meeting expenses connected with religious ceremony.	Owned by the LyngdohDallois	Managed by the LyngdohDallois for worship.
4.	Private Land	Lands held by private individuals and can be transferred, mortgaged and sold or otherwise at the will of the owners.	Used by the individuals	Owned by female	Managed by the maternal uncle
5.	Patta Land -	Encompasses lands that were allotted or transferred to individuals or institutions by the	Used by the individuals	Owned by ADC	Managed by Institutions or Individuals only

		British during their administration, whose power has now been substituted by the Autonomous District Councils.			with respect to paddy fields.
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Table 43 Type of Ri Raid in the Khasi Hills

Sl. No.	Type of Ri Raid (Community Land)		Benefit Sharing	Ownership	Management
1.	Ri Shnong	This is part of the village which villagers can use for cultivation and to occupy but not transfer	All members of the community have access to this type of land	Community land	Managed by the Village Durbar
2.	Ri Lyngdoh	Land which has been set aside for the support of Lyngdohs who perform religious rites and ceremonies	Members of the Lyngdoh clan in a particular village have access to this type of land	Lyngdoh clan, with a female head.	Managed by the maternal uncles of the Lyngdoh clan
3.	Ri Bam Syiem	Land which has been set aside for the ruling chiefs.	Used by the Syiems.	Syiem clan of a particular area under a female head.	Managed by maternal uncles of the Syiems of a particular area.
4.	RiBamlang	Community land which has been set aside for the use by the community	Can be used by all	Community land	Managed by the Village Durbar

5.	RiLehMokutduma	Land acquired through litigation	Can be used by individual/community	Community land	Managed by the Village Durbar
6.	RiAiti Mon or RiNongmei-Nongpa	Land that has been donated or gifted willingly by the owners for use by the public	Can be used by individual/community	Community land	Managed by the Village Durbar/Clan
7.	RiRaphlang–RiBamduh	Barren land which anyone can use	Can be used by all	Community land	Managed by the village durbar
8.	RiDiengsai – Diengjin	Forests area that is covered with vegetation between the uplands and low lying areas of the lands	Can be used by all	Community land	Managed by the village durbar
9.	RiSamla	Land acquired by an unmarried person who has the right to dispose off as one likes	Used by all	Community	Reverts back to the village
10.	RiUmsnam	Land acquired through wars	Used by all	Community owned	Managed by the Village Council

Table 44 Type of Ri Kynti (Private Property)

Sl. No.	Type of Ri Kynti (Private Property)		Benefit Sharing	Ownership	Management
1.	Ri Nongtymmen	Land that has been inherited from generations to generations.	Used by the decedents of one mother	By the youngest daughter.	Managed by the maternal uncle or brothers
2.	Ri Maw	Land that has been acquired through purchase or through the right of apportionment.	Used by the members or decedents of one mother	Owned by the youngest daughter	Managed by the maternal uncle or brothers
3.	Ri Seng and Ri Khain	Undivided family owned land	Used by members of one family or decedents of one mother	Owned by the youngest daughter	Managed by the maternal uncle or brothers
4.	Ri Khurid	Land that has been purchased or bought over which the purchaser has the propriety, heritable and transferable rights over land.	Used by members of the one family	Owned by the female	Managed by the family
5.	Ri Bitor	Land that has been acquired on receipt of a ceremonial bottle of liquor	Used by members of one family or decedents of one mother	Owned by the youngest daughter	Managed by the maternal uncle or brothers
6.	Ri Dakhol	Land that has been obtained by the right of occupation	Used by members of one family or decedents	Owned by the youngest daughter	Managed by the maternal uncle or brothers

			of one mother		
7.	Ri Shyieng	Portion of land that has been given to the youngest daughter of a clan for meeting the expense on performance of religious rites and ceremonies.	Used by the youngest daughter of the family	Owned by the youngest daughter	Managed by the maternal uncle or brothers
8.	Ri Phniang	Part of the land of Ri Kur or Ri Nongtymmen that has been given to female members who acts as custodian and assists in the preparation of religious ceremonies or for looking after them in times of trouble.	Used by the youngest daughter of the family	Owned by the youngest daughter	Managed by the maternal uncle or brothers
9	Ri lapduh	Land of a family or a clan that has become extinct which is kept as Ri Raid or Ri Bam Syiem	Used by the Syiem clan	Owned by the female head of the Syiem clan of a particular region	Managed by the maternal uncle or brothers
10.	Ri Shiak	Land that has been acquired by the husband and the wife which is given to the clan.	Used by the members of the family	Owned by the female head.	Managed by the husband and on his demise by his son.

Mapping of Practices of Benefit Sharing, Ownership, Management - Forests

A primary resource for livelihood, the forest in Meghalaya is managed by the State Forest Department, the Autonomous District Councils and by the community at large. The state has an estimated forest area of 9,506 sq. Km, of which less than one per cent is under the control

of the State Forests Department. The rest is under direct or indirect control of the District - Councils. 88 per cent of forests in the state are under the control of communities or private individuals. In total, there are 24 reserve forests and 5 protected forests in the state which are controlled and managed by the government. The Autonomous District Councils have over three different types of forests under its jurisdiction: i) old un-classed forest which they exercise full control over, ii) forests owned by clan or communities and iii) the private forests. For the third category of forests, i.e. private forests, the role of the ADCs is limited to the collection of royalties when timber from these forests is exported outside their own area. Typically, the forests in Meghalaya can be categorised into:

Table 45 Type of Forests in Meghalaya

Sl. No.	Type of forests in Meghalaya		Benefit Sharing	Ownership	Management
1.	Law Ri Kynti	These forests belong to private individuals or clan or joint clans which are raised or inherited by them. These are generally small in size and are owned and managed by individuals. These forests are used and managed by individuals. These forests are used according to the requirement and wishes of the owner.	Shared by all members of the clan and may be used by village community members as well.	Owned by a female head of a clan.	Managed by the maternal uncle or brother
2.	Law Kur	Forests land owned and managed by clans wherein all members of the clans are entitled to a share of the benefits which are derived from	Used by members of the proprietary clan and may be used by members of the village	Owned by the female head of the clan.	Managed by the maternal uncle or brothers of the clan.

		forests. However, access to the clan forest and collection of forest products are permitted only for households belonging to the particular clan.	community with permission from that clan.		
3.	Law Raid	These forests are looked after by the heads of the Raid (traditional institutions comprising of a cluster of villages) and are under the management of the local administrative heads.	May be used by all members of the village community	Community property	Managed by the Village Durbar, the Syiem or the Raid.
4.	Law Lyngdoh, Law Kyntang, Law Niam	These are forests set apart for religious purposes and are managed by the Lyngdoh (priests) of a particular village. They are also called Sacred groves which are primary forest and are well preserved.	Used by members of the Lyngdoh clan of a particular area.	Owned by the female head of the Lyngdoh clan of a particular area.	Managed by the maternal uncle or brother of the Lyngdoh clan of a particular area.
5.	Law Adongand Law Shnong	These are forests set aside as catchment areas for use by the community or village that may be decided by the durbar.	Used by members of the village community.	Community property	Managed by the village dorbar.
6.	Law Balang	These are church forests, whose main purpose is for	Used by congregation	Owned by a Church.	Managed by a particular

		cremation and burial of dead bodies. These forests are usually gifted by private individuals or clans to the church or at times bought by the Church.	members of a church.		Church Council
7.	Law RiSumar	Forests belonging to the individual, clan or joint clan which are either owned or inherited by any of the individuals, clan or joint clan.	Used by members of the proprietary clans and may be used by members of the village community with permission from that clan.		Managed by the maternal uncles or brothers of the clans.
8.	Champe. A	These are regeneration forests found in Garo Hills. These forests are managed by the Nokma and felling of trees are not allowed in such forests.	May be used and strict rules to be adhered to.	Owned by the female Nokma	Managed by the Nokma's husband.
9.	Wa. Grin	These are bamboo reserves found in Garo Hills and are managed by the Nokma. The villagers have full access to the bamboo reserves and collect the bamboos for their needs.	Used by all	Owned by the female Nokma	Managed by the Nokma's husband.

With the establishment of state control over some forest lands, new classes of forests have emerged. This has brought large tract of forests land under state control through a system of reservation. Government forests under district councils categorised as per the *United Khasi-Jaintia Hills Autonomous District (Management and Control of Forest) Act, 1958* are as follows:

Table 46 Government Forests under ADCs

Sl. No.	Government Forests Under District Councils		Benefit sharing	Ownership	Management
1.	Un-classed State Forests	Private forests over which local self-government have some control. They are mostly on hill slopes and are used by local inhabitants for jhum cultivation	Used by all	District Council	District Council
4.	Protected forests	Declared by the District Council for the growth of trees for the benefit of local inhabitants.	Used by all under rules of the ADC	District Council	District Council
5.	Green blocks	Forests declared to an individual family or clan or joint clans and grow on Raid lands and are protected for aesthetic beauty and water supply to urban areas.	Access to NTFPs only.	District Council	District Council
6.	Reserve forests-	Declared by the executive committees of the District Councils. The felling of trees or cutting of branches is prohibited.	Access to NTFPs only.	District Council	District Council

Mapping of Practices of Benefit Sharing, Ownership, Management – Water

Although there are laws governing its use, Meghalaya does not have any specific law defining ownership and rights over water sources. The rights are derived from customary beliefs and practices which in turn are supported by several legislations. Rights over water in rivers and lakes are exercised by the community/clan and individuals according to the customary laws and beliefs, a bit of which is coming from the land tenure system¹³. Water related matters have always been considered part of the associated land use interests and are managed by the village dorbar. Traditionally, the user of land has similar rights for the use of water on that land. Further, streams, rivers, etc. under customary law are considered to be common property.

In Garo Hills, most of the people practice *jhum* cultivation and therefore legislation exists to control deforestation near a water source or a catchment area. No such legislation exists in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council. Therefore, the State Government follows the Meghalaya Protection of Catchment Areas Act, 1990 for the protection of catchment areas with a view of preserving water sources and to make provisions for matters connected therewith¹⁴.

Existing Institutions: Strength and Weakness to Manage Social Development Aspects

Meghalaya Basin Development Authority

The MBDA¹⁵ was formed in 2012 with the aim to preserve the state's natural resources, give voice to the economically vulnerable and to help them attain a sustainable livelihood. Some of its aims are to:

1. - Sustainably develop river basin resources which shall ultimately lead to promoting the sustainable livelihood and employment for residents of river basins.
2. - To increase sustainable income generation cultivation systems and establish micro/small scale/medium scale bio-industrial units.
3. - Enable people's participation to select livelihood activities.

¹³ Accessed from http://megwaterresources.gov.in/pdf/Meghalaya_Water_Act_2011_draft.pdf

¹⁴ The Garo Hills District (Jhum) Regulation, 1954 (Regulation II of 1954)

¹⁵ MBDA is Society Registered under Meghalaya Societies Registration Act 1983. It is a policy supporting, supervisory and regulatory body that channelizes funds and support implementation of Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) and other developmental initiatives of the Government of Meghalaya. EAPs are implemented by Meghalaya Basin Management Agency (MBMA) which is a Section 8 company registered under Indian Companies Act, 2013. MBDA and MBMA work at arm length as former is the supervisory body and latter is a project implementing body.

4. - To address the needs and priorities of women and increase their participation in local institution and decision making process.

The MBDA functions through Framework programs and one of its central framework is knowledge management which seeks to promote a union of traditional knowledge and science. The MBDA also tries to fill in critical gaps which exist between the functioning of different government departments and addresses issues regarding sustainable natural resources use by strengthening the capacity of the concerned stakeholders particularly, the farmers and other entrepreneurs who are directly depending on the natural resources for earning their livelihoods. The MBDA tries to bring in convergence of these government departments' schemes and thus provide integrated services. This is done through institutes such as the Meghalaya Institute of Entrepreneurship (MIE), the Meghalaya Institute of Governance (MIG) and Meghalaya Institute of Natural Resources (MINR).

The attempt by the MBDA to bring together all government schemes and development projects under one head is its greatest asset. The ability to converge these schemes to ensure that there is no duplicity of work makes it efficient. Its structure and the various organisations under it would make the implementation of the CLLMP easier.

Autonomous District Councils

As mentioned earlier, ADCs were established under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India (Articles 244(2) and 275(1)) with a view to preserve and protect tribal institutions. It is a system of local administration to give greater autonomy to tribal societies, to preserve and safeguard tribal groups' traditional practice and to act as a conduit between the formal state government and the informal grassroots tribal institutions. Moreover, the powers for the regulation and management of natural resources have been conferred on the Councils. Despite the fact that the District Councils manage and control the land, water and forest, the management of these resources is a weak link of the Councils. Due to their decisive role in local governance, the project aims to build their capacity in sustainable management and safeguarding of state's natural resources. The project will offer technical assistance, skill-development and financial resources to the ADCs, with the aim to empower them.

There are, at present, three ADCs in the state of Meghalaya, Khasi, Jaintia and Garo Hills Autonomous District Councils. They are constitutional bodies and all laws, rules and regulations made by them are enforceable. The ADC has the right to constitute village councils

or courts for the trial of suits and cases between the parties all of whom belong to Scheduled Tribes within their own jurisdiction and may appoint suitable persons to be members of such village councils or presiding officers of such courts, and may also appoint such officers as may be necessary for the administration of the laws of the Sixth Schedule. They may also act as courts of appeal from the decisions made by village councils. As per paragraph 8 of the Sixth Schedule, the ADC also has the power to assess and collect revenue in respect of all lands within the district except those lands which are in the areas under the authority of regional councils, if any, in accordance with the standard followed by the State government. It also has the power to levy and collect taxes on lands and buildings, and tolls from persons, falling within their jurisdiction. The ADCs also has the power to make laws on matters such as inheritance of property, marriage and divorce as well as on social custom. Notwithstanding the power and authority extended to the ADCs by the Constitution, in the matters as mentioned earlier, they are however, bounded by paragraph 12(A) of the Schedule. This paragraph gives onus to the State laws over that of the laws made by the ADC. It states that if any law made by the ADC is repugnant to any provision of a law made by the State Legislature, then the formers' will be void and the State law will prevail.

Grassroots Institutions

The third centre of authority is the grassroots tribal institutions and practices. In the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, these are powers that rest at the village level's elected members to govern the village. The members mainly belong to the ruling clan called *Ki Bakhraw*. The elected members organise themselves into a village council or *Dorbar Shnong* that is headed by a Chief. The council has significant power and legitimacy rooted in the un-codified customary laws and practices. The primary function of the *Dorbar Shnong* is to undertake development works and to manage local assets. It also functions as a court trying petty cases such as land disputes. The decisions of the *Dorbar* are considered legitimate and are usually adhered to.

Figure 4 Initiative of CORP (Confederation of RiBhoi People) in Marngar Village, RiBhoi District



In the Garo Hills, there is the institution of the *Nokma*. The *Nokma* holds *a-king* (clan) land in the village as head of the motherhood. As head, the *Nokma* is to preserve the customs but the real owner of the *a-king* land is in his wife's name. The administration of the village is carried out through by the *Nokma*. In the Garo Hills

there are 70 village courts with a *laskar*. If there is no *laskar* a member of the village council nominated by the District Council. The *laskar* of the village is the ex-officio president of the Village Court. The President and Vice-President is elected by the members of the council from amongst themselves by a majority of votes. The *Nokmas* and the *laskar* try all cases connected to customary laws. The community led project will provide training and capacity building to all the traditional institutions and stakeholders based on traditional laws and the existing government Acts for the protection and management of land, water and forest.

Village Employment Councils

In absence of a Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) or local councils/authorities, Meghalaya had to explore its own institutional arrangement resembling the PRI for the implementation of *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005* (NREGA). With the support of traditional institutions, Village Employment Council (VEC) and Area Employment Councils had been formed for planning, monitoring and implementation of the Act at the village level. Each VEC is vested with powers and functions of the Gram Sabha and a Community Coordinator, who is responsible for identification and supervision of such work. The VEC is considered to be inclusive, transparent and accountable than the traditional institutions. VEC mandates 1/3rd representation of women in its executive body. Further, in terms of decision making, it seeks participation from all strata of the community. VEC as part of the Audit of Scheme Rules, 2011 were responsible for conducting bi-annual social audits. Following the amendments to the state scheme, the role of conducting the social audit has now been assigned to the AEC. However, due to inexperience and absence of capable persons, instead of the AEC, Non- Government Organisations are engaged as Social Audit facilitators.

Under this project, VEC will be one of the principal authority for planning and implementation of the development NRM plans. The project will focus on building their capacity for management of social risks and impacts pertaining to natural resources viz. land, forest and water resources, to the extent possible.

Chapter 4: Stakeholder Assessment

Key Stakeholders

The stakeholder consultation process considered a number of stakeholders engaged at various levels. The purpose was to ascertain their relevance and roles in the context of the CLLMP project, from project preparation through implementation.

Table 47 Key Stakeholders

Level	Key Stakeholders	Importance in CLLMP
State level	Meghalaya Basin Management Agency (MBMA)	A section 8 company (erstwhile Section 25 company) which has the primary responsibility of implementing the CLLMP.
	Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)	MBDA is Society Registered under Meghalaya Societies Registration Act 1983. It is a policy supporting, supervisory and regulatory body that channelizes funds and support implementation of EAPs including CLLMP.
	Soil and Water Conservation Department (SWCD)	Provide Technical support of Project Implementing Unit (PIU) and Project Implementing Agency (PIA)
	State Forest Department	Provide Environmental clearance for any infrastructural development, if any.
	Line departments: Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Forest, Soil & Water Conservation, Sericulture, Water Resource, Industries	Convergence with North Eastern Council (NEC) and State Department's for an inclusive and effective project implementation.
	Autonomous District Council for Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills	Coordination and involvement of traditional institutions for project implementation and conflict management.
	Organisational Institution:	Act as watchdog for project implementation and disseminating information on the project.

	Avenues, Shillong, Meghalaya Water Foundation, Informed and Responsible Existence (ICARE), North East Network (NEN) etc.	
	Media	Helps to coordinate information dissemination. -
District level	Deputy Commissioner	Coordination with line departments for project implementation. -
	District Basin Development Units (DBDU)	Collection and submission of Community Plan at the State Level -
	Revenue Branch	Acquisition of land from private owners if required. -
Block Level	Enterprise Facilitation Centre	Field level interaction, consultation and capacity building of the community members. -
Village level	Village council, Village Executive Committee, village employment council, etc	Dissemination of information on the project implementation, acquisition of land falling under community or village land. -
	Formal and Informal groups: <i>Seng Longkmie, Seng Samla, Daloi/Sordar/ Syiem,</i> community groups, elders, Self Help Group etc	For consultation and involvement in project implementation -
	Community	Preparation, implementation and monitoring of the landscape management plan. -
	Vulnerable group: Women, unemployed youth, school dropout, aged, Differently abled etc	Inclusion in planning, implementation, and monitoring of project process to bring equality. -

Details of Consultations (Field Level and Workshops)

A State level workshop and group discussions at the village level were conducted to gather views and opinions of stakeholders relating to the social impact of the project. The information received thereby were collated and compiled. The following social and environmental issues and impacts were found during the discussion:

State Level Workshop

A workshop on Conceptualization of the CLLMP was held on 15th February 2016, in Shillong. Stakeholders who participated in the workshop included the representatives of World Bank, Meghalaya Basin Development Authority, Line Departments of the Government of Meghalaya, NGO's, Media representatives and Community Leaders and Members.

At the workshop the implementing agency and the participants/stakeholders discussed details about the project. It was highlighted that one of the key concepts of CLLMP is that it is “demand driven” and puts people at the fore front. The workshop helped define a roadmap for the project. It was also discussed that the project would be designed to work within the existing eco systems and around the needs of the local communities.

Village level Consultation.

Village level consultation were done to understand the existing issues in the village, steps taken by the community to mitigate existing issues and the social impacts likely to come up from the project implementation. The consultation has been done in the presence of community members, village council heads and members of Block Development Unit. The selection of study areas (twenty-seven villages) were based on the criteria listed below:

- Agriculture land
- Non- Cultivable barren land
- Change in forest cover
- Change in forest activities
- Water quality
- Type of Water source

Figure 5 Exercise in Mihmyntdu Village, West Jaintia Hills District

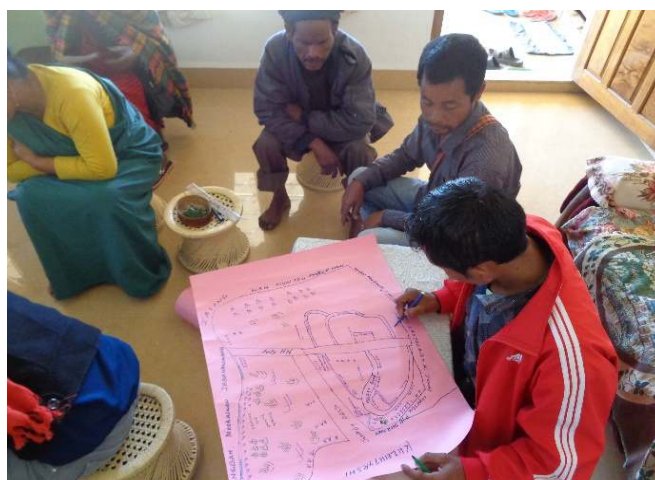


Table 48 Summary of Consultation with Primary Villages

Key Issues Discussed	Discussion
East Khasi Hills District - Umtyngngar Village, Kut Village, Mwlyndiar, Umphyrn, Umphyrnai	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degradation of water quality • Decline in forest cover • Difficulties in collection of potable water • Community level Natural Resource Management • Increasing private land ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water from upstream Wah Umtyngngar has been degraded due to activities like sand mining and car washing stands. There has been decline in forest cover and about 90 per cent of all forest cover in the village currently belong to private individuals/and clans • The village durbar has set up a new community forest in 2010. This is managed by a separate body who decides and allocates use and access of this forest. • Water sources like streams, rivers, ponds and community wells are present in the village, however manual collection of drinking water from far away sources are considered time consuming and problematic by the community. • Only village with demarcated boundaries and proper maps showing community forest. Benefit sharing is prevalent. • Effective village natural resource management. • Community practices planting of trees near and around the drinking water source. • Ownership of land is not private but owned by the Raid which includes the Law Adong, Law Shnong and Ri Raid. The Management is done by the Community which falls under the Raid. • Firewood and wild vegetables are extracted from the Community forests and Timber from the Reserved Forests. • Deforestation is a key issue with no proper measure for conservation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing share of land has been transferred to private individuals. Access and usage is dependent on individual ownership
South West Khasi Hills – Nongkdait, Photjaud	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community ownership Management issues of Sacred Forest Conservation issues pertaining to forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Agriculture land is owned by the community. There is presence of Sacred Forest which is managed by the community. However, the area of forest cover is not measured. The Community forest make for the major share of the natural resource with 49% and Reserve forest 9.2%. Firewood are extracted from both community and Reserve Forest. It was found that there were 6 Sacred Forests in the village which presently is non-existent.
West Khasi Hills District – Sohmylleng Village, Tiebah	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in forest cover Management of Community Land Private ownership of forest land Reliance on Community Forest Conservation issues pertaining to forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in Forest Cover due to burning of charcoal All the land belonging to the village is community land. The usage of this land depends on the need and requirement of the individuals who verbally inform the headman about the usage without any legal documents of ownership over the land. Restriction on collection of timber from the community forest There is presence of privately owned forests which are however not measured. There are no restrictions on collection of timber, firewood, charcoal, herbs and mushrooms.
East Garo Hills District – Rongjeng Songma	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of village Forest Reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of the Village forest reserve has been an issue as they have limited resources in doing so. With cases of timber smuggling occurring at times. Cyclone is a natural calamity in the region destroying young trees and crops.
West Garo Hills District – Chandigre Village, Upper Nolbari	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degradation in water quality Ownership and management of forest area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been degradation on the quantity of water flow by close to 50% in the stream. The reason of which has not been identified as yet. There is fear that the stream will degrade further and the community members will not get

	<p>access to the benefits of the stream like drinking water, fishing, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Village community cleans the stream twice every year. • The forest area is owned and managed by a Corporation. • Access to the forest is prohibited by Govt. • There is no collective responsibility in managing the water resources which has led to degradation in water availability.
South West Garo Hills District – Tarapara Village, Simlakona	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of community land and increasing private ownership • Conservation issues pertaining to forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village was found not to have community land. The individuals have ownership of land and thereby access, management and benefit sharing were all limited to individual ownership. • However, it was found that the village was solely dependent on the stream for drinking water and other purposes • Ownership of land is mainly private. Access use and management is also done privately and there is no collective responsibility. • Timber, firewood, charcoal, herbs and mushrooms are extracted from individual forests as there are no community forest to collect firewood and timber. • No mitigation measures are taken in terms of conservation.
South Garo Hills – Arapara	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in forest cover • Decline in land productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest is mainly owned by the community. The forest cover however is very less, though there is no formal enumeration. • The productivity of Agriculture land is low. • The community is keen on tree plantation for afforestation and have also planned to undertake horticulture activities.
West Jaintia Hills District – Nongtalang Mission Village, Sabahmuswang, Moosakhia, Mihmyntdu Village	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in forest cover • Degradation of air quality • Ownership, quality control and management of water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in forest cover mainly due to limestone mining activities. • Degrading Air quality from mining and vehicle pollution. • Reduction in the number of rituals and rites conducted in the Sacred forests (<i>Phlongs</i>) just outside the village. • The village has drinking water supply from one spring that is located 300 mts away from it. It is in the private forests. To protect their access to this water the community had litigated over the rights. Recently the encroachment of the

	<p>limestone mine near this spring water led the village to threaten the miners to halt their activity or else they would take their case to the NGT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The water from the Springs is enough to supply the entire village the whole year through. • The Springs are mainly owned and managed by the Community. The access and use is for all the members of the village. • There is a large amount of Agricultural land that is managed by the community. • No forest degradation. Reserved forest managed by the community. However, there are no restrictions on usage of forest produce. • Community management for preserving community forest and land has been taken up by village Durbar through programs. • Low productivity of Land • PHE water supply pipeline is not available in the village, people have faced water scarcity in the village, since the entire population of the village depends on community well which are dug up from the ground water. • A new community well has been dug up away from the residential area
East Jaintia Hills District – Mukhaialong Village, Bataw, Pdengshkap, Saphai	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining share of community land and community forest • Decline in water quality and availability (for mining and other reasons) • Decline in forest cover • Management of community land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village has no more community land. All the land belongs to the individuals. Management and benefit sharing is with the owners only. • The private forest covers major part of the natural resource with 39%. While community forest makes for 34% of the area. • Management of the forest is dependent on its ownership. • There has been decrease in the water level in the streams and also in its quality. • There has been a considerable decrease in the forest cover. • Afforestation efforts however have been taken up by the village and Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC). • The village has given 300 acres of community land to Forest Department to grow trees. • The village has a unique and recent origin. The village was found by one man who had chased away, grabbed and litigated against the Karbi community who were settlers on that land. The village land was then under a single

	<p>ownership, to which people from surrounding villages could undertake agricultural activities. It is only in the recent times that the village land is now being owned by different individuals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is next to the Kopiliriver and has a Dam which has led to submergence of large areas of land and forest cover. • Mining activities in Assam and surrounding areas have led to degradation of water quality which cannot be used for drinking or agriculture purpose
RiBhoi District - Marngar- Nongagang Village, Mawlyndep, Maweitnar, Nongkhras, PahamMardoloi	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining water quality • Decline in forest cover • Issues with forest conservation • Management and ownership of Sacred forest • Issues of forest conservation • Increase in private ownership of land • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quantity in the stream and as well as in the springs have degraded considerably. • Reduced forest cover • The Syiemship had given a part of the sacred forest to the Catholic Church without consultation. • Extraction of timber. • The village is thinking that one way to protect these cultural symbols is to sell the area around it to individuals who can advertise it as a tourist attraction. • Encroachment of people in the forest area has led to loss of forest cover. • There is a considerable area of wasteland in the village the size of which is however not measured. • Community owns the water bodies/ponds which can be accessed by all members of the village. • Firewood is extracted from the community and private forests and herbs are extracted from the community forests. • There is more community land than private land, and people are free to farm on any of the community land. • There are two sacred forests in the village the size of which are not measured. • They have restrictions on mining activities in the community lands. • Tree felling is restricted in the community forest. • The community forest has cultural value to the village and the rights and rituals are performed annually. • Of the total land in the village 70% of it is private agricultural land.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has 8 acres of community forest and 5 households are owners of some private forests. • The community allocates land only to the members of the village. • The members of the village can use the forest products only to a limited extent of their need. • The sacred forest is cleaned annually by the village community and also a check is made to ensure no encroachment has taken place. • The community places a fine to maintain community and sacred forest. • Restrictions have also been placed to fishing activities in the streams
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The key consultations in respect to their implications for the Social Assessment by project component are summarized below:

Project Component	Implications from Consultations
Component 1: Strengthening Knowledge and Capacity for Improved Natural Resource Management.	With persistent concerns over degradation of soil productivity, water quality and forest cover, the communities across regions will gain from capacity development initiatives pertaining to natural resource conservation.
Component 2: Community-led landscape planning and implementation	It is evident that the communities are keen on conserving natural resources and are willing to be actively involved in the planning and implementation process
Component 3. Project Implementation and management.	Strengthening of institutions through project intervention will address the communities' concern pertaining to complex management and ownership issues regarding natural resources.

The consultations particularly brought out rising concerns over declining share of common property resources and increase in privately owned natural resources (particularly land) which is giving rise to landlessness and has broader implications for poverty and socio-economic dynamics in the state, for the poor as well as for women. The project's interventions in terms of legal documentation of ownership patterns, stronger institutions, awareness and capacity building is expected to mitigate the risk to a great extent.

Chapter 5: Implementation Arrangements

Project Governance

The implementation of the project and its various components will be carried out by a number of government departments and institutions, agencies and organisations already present. The arrangement is at three stages, the village, the region and the state. With every component of the project a number of these institutions shall be involved. This will enable the legislation, planning and management of activities effectively and to enable coordination to effectively coordinate with others to fulfil the mandate of CLLMP.

Implementing Agencies

The Project will be implemented by a Meghalaya Basin Development Agency (MBMA) – A Section 8 Company (erstwhile Section 25 Company) which has the primary responsibility of implanting Externally Aided Projects including CLLMP. The project will be implemented at two levels viz:

a) Project Governance Structure

1. - State Level Project Steering Committee
2. - Project Operations Sub-Committee responsible for approval of operation plans and their execution
3. - Project Finance Sub-Committee responsible for sanctioning budget and facilitating fund flow from the Government of Meghalaya

Project Governance Structure (State level)

At the State level project will be governed by

4. - State Level Project Steering Committee
5. - Project Operations Sub-Committee responsible for approval of operation plans and their execution
6. - Project Finance Sub-Committee responsible for sanctioning budget and facilitating fund flow from the Government of Meghalaya

State Programme (CLLM Programme) Steering Committee (PSC)

Project Steering Committee within the MBDA is the highest decision making body for the project planning, supervision and management. The composition of PSC will be:

- Chairman - Chief Secretary of the Government of Meghalaya
- Deputy Chairman - CEO – MBDA
- Member- Additional Chief Secretaries of the Government of Meghalaya
- Members - Principal Secretaries of Government of Meghalaya
- Representatives of Autonomous District Councils
- Member Secretary and convener – Project Director

The Project Steering Committee will meet at least once in 6 months to:

- Approve Annual Work Plan and Budget
- Assess physical and financial progress of the project and give directions on corrective measures based on the recommendation of the cell for Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Documentation.
- Approve Community Implementation Manual, Project Operations Manual and Financial Management Manual
- Review and recommend policy measure to the Government of Meghalaya to ensure suitable project implementation environment
- Assess and make direction for convergence at the State level

The day-to-day operations of the State Project Management Unit will be guided by two sub-committees viz.

- Project Finance Sub Committee
- Project Operations Sub Committee

These committees will meet quarterly to review progress, guide and provide financial and operational oversight for the quarterly operational/financial plans of the project.

Project Finance Sub-Committee (State Level)

The Project Finance Sub-Committee comprises of

- Secretary (Finance)
- Secretary (Planning)

- 1-2 representative of middle level Traditional Institutions -
- Convener - Project Director

Project Financial Sub-Committee will

- Ensure that project funds are made available timely and adequately for the project.
- Ensure that project funds are disbursed in accordance with the Finance Manual and as per the directives of the Steering Committee.

Project Operations Sub-Committee (State Level)

This committee is constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary Planning and has membership from line departments and other multi-disciplinary departments

Chairman: Secretary Planning	
Line Departments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Engineer, Water Resource Department • Director - Agriculture and Horticulture • Head of Forest Force- Forest , Environment and Climate Change • Director - Fisheries • Director - Tourism Department • Director - Soil and Water Conservation • Director - Animal Husbandry and Veterinary • Director – Sericulture • Director- Mining and Geology Department 	Multi-disciplinary departments/ Agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director Community and Rural Development with representative of (SIRD, SRES, E&TC) • Director - Border Areas Development • District Council Department • Registrar of Cooperative Societies and MD Apex Bank • Experts related to project activities • NGOs and Civil Society • Heads of Traditional Institutions from Garo, Khasi and Jaintia Hills

Main functions of Project Operations Committee are to:

- Ensure physical progress under the project and qualitative aspects of project implementation.
- Ensure operational convergence and resource optimisation within various State and Centrally Sponsored Programmes / Schemes.
- Ensure availability of technical human resources for the project and programme.
- Ensure collaboration with various national and international institutions of repute.
- Internalise lessons learned across various projects and programmes in the State

District Programme Steering Committee (District Level)

Project operations at the district level will be governed by the District Programme Steering Committee. Members of the committee will be

- Deputy Commissioner (Chairperson and ED of the Basin Development Unit)
- 2 representatives of best performing Village Institutions
- Syiem/ Lyngdoh/Sordar/Wahadar at Hema level/ Dolois of Elaka / Representative of Garo Autonomous District Council
- District officer of Soil, Forest, Water Resource Development and C&RD departments
- NGOs and CBOs working in the region
- Traditional NRM experts related to project activities

This committee will meet once in a quarter to guide, supervise and monitor the progress on the project. Main function of the DPSC will be to approve village NRMPs.

Village Level Governance

CLLMP activities in each village will be governed by the *Gramsabha* who will appoint an executing committee to implement the project. The committee will essentially have traditional knowledge holders as resource persons, representation of women and all sections of the society. The executive committee will be supported by Green Volunteers.

Project Management Structure

The Project will be implemented by a Meghalaya Basin Management Agency (MBMA) – A section 8 company (erstwhile Section 25 Company) which has the primary responsibility of implanting Externally Aided Projects including CLLMP. The project management structure consists of:

1. - State Project Management Unit headed by a full time Project Director and other technical staff. The SPMU will receive need based professional support from MBDA.
2. - District Basin Management Unit (DBMU) managed by District Project Manager (exclusive for the project) under overall supervision of Deputy Commissioner.
3. - Block Project Management Unit
4. - Village Project Management Unit within executive committee supported by traditional institutions and Green Volunteers
5. - Line Department for reclamation and rehabilitation of mine spoiled areas.

Line department will implement only component related to reclamation of mined out areas because of technical nature of this intervention. All other components of the project will be implemented and managed by State, District, Block and Village Project Management Units.

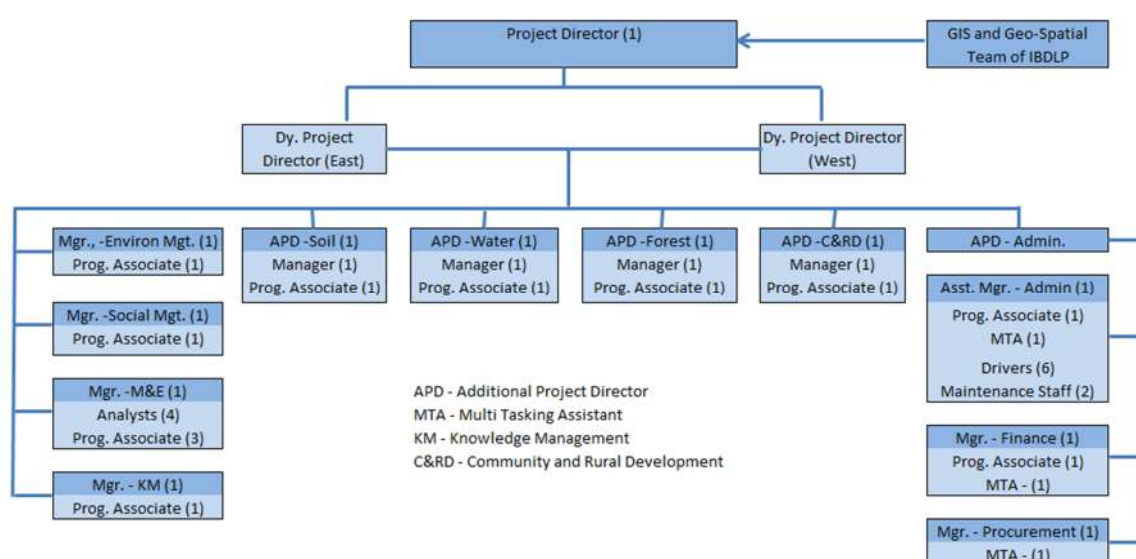
Staffing

Experts related to Knowledge Management, Procurement and Financial Management, Monitoring and Evaluation and GIS and Geo-Spatial application will be appointed from the market and financed through WB assistance and remaining all professional / officials will be deputed from various departments of the Government of Meghalaya. 20% of the time of Government officials and staff deputed for the project at district and block level will be apportioned to the project. The government officials and staff at the State level will be placed full time (100%-time apportionment) with the project.

The GIS and Geo-Spatial teams will function under MBDA for IBDLP. Their services will be rendered at the State, District, Block and Village levels. District, Block and Village GIS Coordinators will be appointed to cater to GIS and Geo-spatial applications. District GIS Coordinators, Block GIS Coordinators and Village GIS coordinators for 140 CLLM-Project will be financed through WB.

State Project Management Unit

Figure 6 State Project Management Unit (SPMU)



Structure of SPMU

The SPMU will have exclusive core staff viz.

1. - One Project Director: The State Project Management Unit will be headed by a Project Director, as IAS/ IFS officer or a professional hired from the market. He will be responsible for overall project management and implementation.
2. - Two Dy. Project Directors – one each for Western Regions (Garo Hills) and Eastern Region (Khasi and Jaintia Hills)
3. - Five Additional Project Director one each responsible for activities related to Soil. Water, Forest, Community and Rural Development and Administration who will report to the Dy Project Directors.
4. - Staff in sections related to Environment Management, Social Safeguard and Management, Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management will report directly to the Dy. Project Director
5. - Sections related to Financial Management, Procurement Management, drivers and maintenance staff will report to the APD administration.
6. - Senior level staff (Manager and above) will be deputed from Government of Meghalaya from various departments except for Monitoring and Evaluation, Financial Management, Procurement and Knowledge Management and GIS.
7. - All junior level staff (Assistant Manager and below) will be hired from the market

Above SPMU staff will be exclusively deployed on long term bases. As far as possible, the staff will not be changed during the execution of the project. Short term Technical Experts, if required, can be hired from the market as Government of Meghalaya contribution.

Need based support to SPMU will be provided by 10 divisions of MBDA for activities such as finance and procurement, administration, human resource management, knowledge management, logistics, monitoring and evaluation etc. Such cost will be apportioned to the project.

Functions of SPMU – Pre and Post Project Sanction

Planning and Coordination

- Undertake overall planning and implementation of the Project.
- Initiate formation of project governance structure

- Review and finalize fund flow mechanism and ensure budgetary allocation in the State Budget for the project in consultation with the Project Finance Sub-Committee
- Coordinate with other divisions of MBDA for project planning and execution. Identification of resources to be drawn from MBDA
- Coordinate with other units responsible for implementing similar projects (e.g. Megha-LAMP).
- Coordinate with and provide continuous feedback to Operational and Finance Sub-Committees and the State Level Steering Committee.
- Review various policies, laws and regulation relevant to the project (refer environmental and social assessment report)
- The Social Expert at this phase would have to ensure that there is active participation of all sections of the community, including women, economically vulnerable groups, landless families, youth and others.

Policy and Advocacy

- Organize workshops, seminars and events for policy advocacy and awareness generation.
- Ensure that Project lessons and experiences are mainstreamed in the overall planning and development of the State
- Ensure regular exchange of information with other State departments and PMUs of similar projects and generate awareness on the importance of elements of landscape management for dependent communities.
- Collaborate with national and international agencies for knowledge sharing and from improving efficiency and effectiveness of the project
- The Social Expert at this phase to see that social issues are addressed in the planning and advocacy.

Project execution

- Plan and establish SPMU, DPMU, BPMU and appoint staff required for project execution

- Prepare guidelines and technical manual for project activities such as land management, water management, farm forestry, green energy, management of shifting cultivation areas and rehabilitation of mined-out areas, risk management etc.
- Prepare Community Implementation Manual i.e. guideline for community consultation and preparation of Integrated Village Development Plans (micro-plans) with emphasis on Landscape management in consultation with the traditional institutions.
- Prepare draft MoU between traditional communities and MBDA/MBMA.
- At this phase the Social Expert would see that the socio-political-economic-cultural-spiritual sentiments are addressed and to check risks that may arise from them. If such risks appear then the Social Expert would have to design procedures to mitigate these risks.

Management and Administration of Project

- Appoint and administer Project Management Staff, at State, District, Block and Village level (village facilitators)
- Establish Management Information Systems.
- Plan infrastructural and institutional support to district, block and village level units and conduct procurement

Institutional Development; Development of Human Capital; Training and Capacity Building

- Map rural traditional institutions and other stakeholders
- Plan and identify resources and resource institutions within and outside MBDA for training and capacity building and prepare training material.
- Conduct assessment of training and capacity building needs of various stakeholders of the Project
- Sign MoU with the training institutions and prepare training calendar
- Conduct workshop for analysis and better understanding of Log-Frame, project objectives and expectations, roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders.
- Organize training and capacity building programmes for skill up-gradation
- Prepare and implement plans for development and strengthening of traditional institutions
- The Social Expert would ensure that social issues are addressed as according to the SMF. The Expert will see that capacity of all groups of the community is enhanced.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Appoint a panel of technical experts for guidance and review of project
- Plan and conduct monitoring and evaluation of the Project and take corrective measure to achieve objectives. Conduct M&E functions such as baseline survey, independent mid-term and end term project evaluation and impact assessment etc. (please see section on M&E see details)
- Develop and implement web-enabled interactive MIS for concurrent monitoring and supervision
- The Social Expert should anticipate social risks, plan for the reduction of these risks and mitigate them.

Knowledge management, innovation and communications

- Plan and establish State Centre for Knowledge Management, Innovations and Communication
- Information sharing and networking with external national and international agencies

District Project Management Units

DPMU Structure (CLLMP)

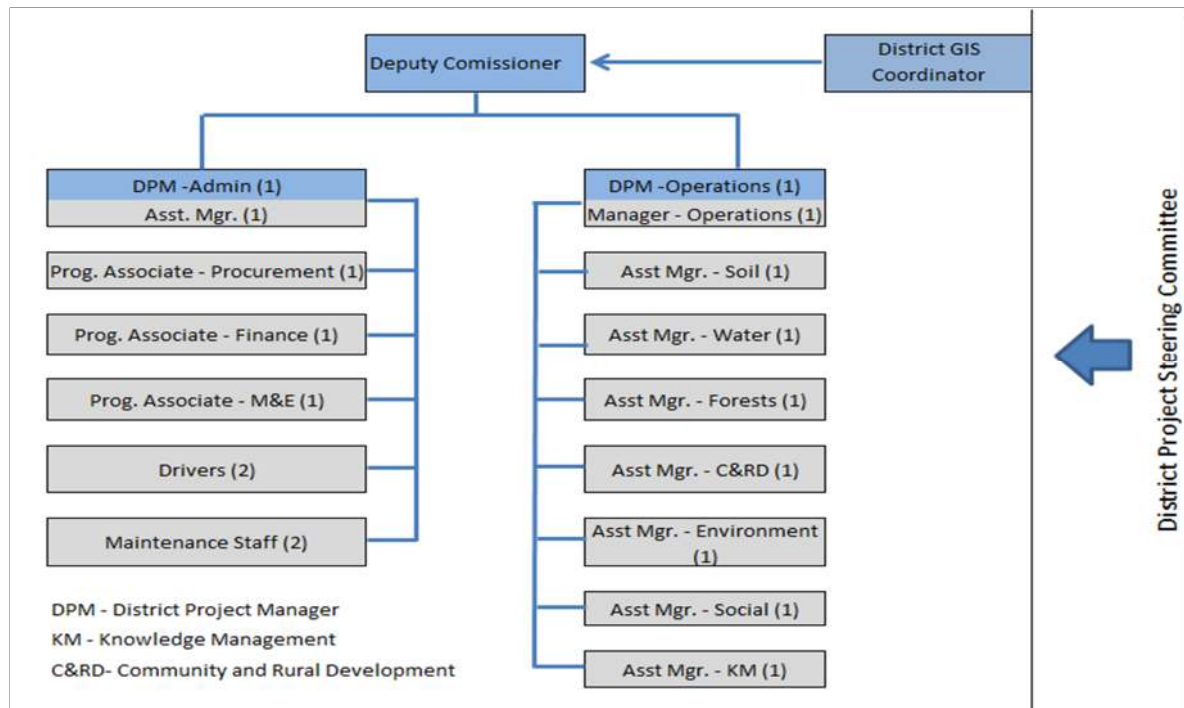
DPMU will function under the direct supervision of respective Deputy Commissioner (for convergence, administrative support and accompanying measures). Day-today operation and administration of the Project at district level will be conducted by two District Project Managers viz., DPM (operations) and DPM (administration).

The DPMU will be housed in the District Basin Management Unit to provide one point of contact for MBDA stakeholder and ensure convergence and avoid duplication of efforts. In order to ensure focused project planning and implementation the DPMU will have exclusive core staff for CLLMP. The exclusive core Staff will consist of:

- District Commissioner
- District Project Manager (2)
- DPM (operations) will be supported by a Manager and DPM (administration) will be supported by an Assistant Manager
- 7 Assistant Managers
- 3 Programme Associates

- 2 Drivers and 2 maintenance staff

Figure 7 District Project Management Unit



Functions of DPMU

District level Planning and Coordination

- District level planning of the project and provision for implementation support
- Coordinate with MBMA State Unit and actively participate in State and Regional level initiatives
- Provide continuous feedback to MBMA State unit, district administration, academia, NGOs and private sector for convergence and generating awareness of the Project
- Ensure that project lessons and experiences are mainstreamed in the overall planning and development of the district.
- The Social Expert at this phase would have to ensure that there is active participation of all sections of the community, including women, economically vulnerable groups, landless families, youth and others. The Social Expert at this phase see that social issues are addressed in the planning and advocacy

Implementation and management of project components

- Approve various CNRM Plans submitted by block units
- At this phase, the Social Expert would see that the socio-political-economic-cultural-spiritual sentiments are addressed and to check risks that may arise from them. If such

risks appear then the Social Expert would have to design procedures to mitigate these - risks.

Training and Capacity Building

- Conduct assessment of training and capacity building needs of various stakeholders of the Project and facilitate such training and capacity building activities at the district, block and village level in coordination with resource institutes (e.g. SIRD)
- The Social Expert would be responsible to plan out training and capacity building programmes to include all sections of the community and to specifically target minority or vulnerable groups.

Monitoring, Evaluation Learning and Documentation

- Plan and conduct monitoring and evaluation of the Project in the division and take corrective measure to achieve objectives.
- The Social Expert should anticipate social risks, plan for the reduction of these risks and mitigate them

Promoting innovation in landscape management

- Coordinate with MBDA centres including for Knowledge Management and Communication and implement their action plans

BPMU Structure (CLLMP)

BPMU will be the functional arm of the Project that will connect to the villages and the community. It will function under the direct supervision of respective BDO (Block Development Officers). Each concerned Block Development Officer will ensure deployment of all resource of the Government needed for project planning and implementation. Responsibility of the block offices will be as under:

- A cluster facilitation team of technical demonstrators will be constituted to support village project management units. These facilitators will be from Department of Soil and Water Conservation, Water Resource Department, Forest Department and C&RD Department etc.
- Maintain a registry of Traditional Knowledge Holders and Innovators by Enterprise Facilitation Centres of MBDA.
- Enterprise Resource Persons of EFCs (Enterprise Facilitation Centres) will support the village management unit in planning for development of enterprises in each of the project village.

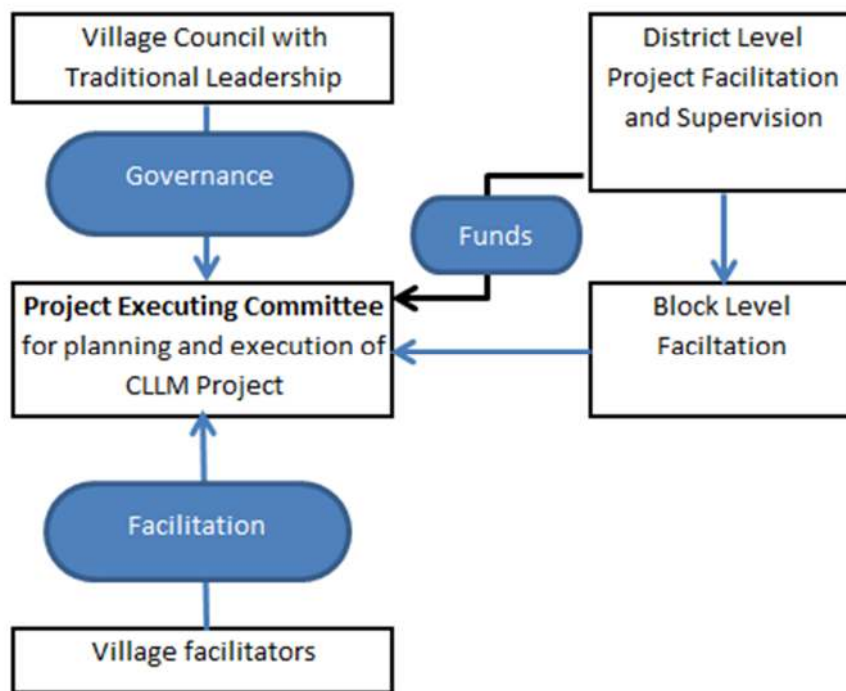
- Allocate short term technical experts from the pool of experts maintained by district management unit of MBDA. These technical experts will assist the village executing agencies in CNRM plan preparation, supervision and implementation.

Village Project Management Unit

The village level project management unit will be the Project Executive / Implementation Committee of the Village Council (*Gramsabha*). The committee will be supported by the project through village facilitators. Each village will have 8 village facilitators working in the field of forest, water, soil, accounts, knowledge management, GIS, environmental safeguards and social safeguards village facilitators will have following functions:

- To work as project frontline functionaries in social mobilization and awareness generation on project objectives, principles of participation, fund flow, social and environmental safeguards etc.
- To educate and sensitize the peoples' groups on various socio-economic aspects of the project.
- To assist in amicable resolution of disputes/conflicts, if any, through involvement of traditional heads and institutional framework.
- To assist and facilitate the preparation and approval of the CNRM plans of the village and their regular review, especially from a social development perspective.
- To assist DPMU/PBPMU in identification of type of support required by village and technologies needed for achieving the objectives of the Project.
- To assist in preparation of various records, information, reports, studies, case studies, success stories etc.
- To facilitate social audit and regular self-monitoring and evaluation of the Project activities at village level.

Figure 8 Village Project Management Unit



Chapter 6: Anticipated Impacts/Risks and Mitigation Strategy

Anticipated Social Benefits, Risks, and Mitigation Strategies

The CLLMP project aims to strengthen community-led natural resources management in the selected landscapes in the state of Meghalaya. Through desk reviews, primary surveys and field level consultations the Social Assessment has identified certain likely impacts that can be caused by the project interventions, as shown in the table below.

Table 49 Anticipated Impacts from CLLMP

Project Component	Activities under project Component	Anticipated Social Impacts -	Anticipated Social Risks	Mitigation Measures
Component 1: Strengthening Knowledge and Capacity for Improved Natural Resource Management				
Sub Component 1A: Knowledge and Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. -Participatory documentation and exchange of traditional knowledge ii. -Community consultation at the State level and Regional level through seminars and workshops. iii. -Identification of opportunities for promoting unique NRM practices (e.g. Living Root Bridges, bamboo-based drip irrigation etc.) in Meghalaya; learning from IVDPs and resource maps developed through PRA under other projects and community driven initiatives; iv. -Review of existing institutions for their potential contribution to landscape management and in development of plans for convergence of various schemes and resource at the disposal of these institutions. v. Development of KM strategy vi. -Development of e-platform for dynamic sharing of landscape related knowledge with the community vii. Development of website for CLEM Programme viii. Conducting base line survey and research by external consultants for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research on gaps in community conservation practices and knowledge as identified during community consultation workshop - Drivers of deforestation and natural resource degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This component will function as a knowledge repository. Traditional knowledge in various resource management strategies practiced in different villages may be documented. A best practice study may be conducted on the same and practices which are indigenous to the village may be replicated in other villages. • Enable the institution to map out resources and develop a systematic knowledge base. • Through this project sacred groves may be mapped out entirely on the state. • Upscale spring shed documentation. • Land categories as defined through the traditional land tenure system may be properly demarcated. Community land of whatever sub category, may be located and its access/use/preservation/reclamation may be designed so to enable vulnerable families to gain access. • Enable, in part to document the folklores/tales of the landscape of the people which may be lost. This will also cultivate the identity of indigenous people. • Enhance ability to document and establish never before accepted vulnerable variables such as “landlessness”. • Sensitize government departments and other agencies. • As the state has very little documentation of indigenous knowledge and practices, etc. the CLLMP has the potential to further carry out 	- -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of villages where natural resource management has not yet been done. • Clarity of roles and responsibility for each land use department through effective convergence • The conflict over authority between the TIs-ADCs-Govt. departments may have to be litigated upon. In such case support should be given to the less informed and less powerful TIs. • Creation of new approach to tackle these new variables. • Conflict resolution measures must be in place to see that not too many disagreements arise during the course of the project. • It is advisable to involve the ADC as part of the conflict resolution system in natural resources. As the ADCs have a separate judicial system, <i>Lok Adalats</i> may be employed from time to time to expedite the process.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand supply of wood, fuel wood and charcoal - Rehabilitation of population displaced due of mines <p>ix. A media lab will be established to capture grassroots innovations where innovators from the State will be invited to present their concepts and products.</p> <p>x. Most potential innovative ideas will be provided further grants to seek IPR, popularise and if possible commercialise their innovation. The grant will cover cost of applied research, testing, application and replication.</p> <p>xi. Undertaking project related publications, videos, radio programmes, case studies, information kits etc in English and local languages. Preparation of training material for technical and soft skills required for project implementation will also be undertaken.</p> <p>xii. The Community Implementation Manual will be developed</p> <p>xiii. Providing KM support for line departments for IBDLP Missions</p>	<p>studies on these and act as a reference point for researchers and add to academia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate knowledge-led; demand-driven interventions. • Ability to propagate indigenous innovations. • Increase in livelihoods using these innovations 		
<p>i. Awareness workshop for various stakeholders about the project including its log Frame;</p> <p>ii. Capacity building of traditional institutions and other stakeholders on development of NRM plans including PRA tools, resource mapping, vulnerability analysis, integrated village development planning, climate change and its impact, water security planning and management, land conservation and management planning, forest management planning, project governance and conflict resolution, spring-shed development,</p>	<p>-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of interest in the project due to lack of proper information on the project and lack of community trust on the government department • Redundant training given • Non usage of training undergone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic monitoring and interaction with stakeholders through interaction meetings, training and capacity building should be done preferably at quarterly or half yearly intervals to build trust among the community. • Refresher courses offered periodically

Sub Component 1C: Management Information System as Tool for KM	restoration of mined areas, soil productivity enhancement, fire protection and disaster risk management, knowledge management tools, village level maintenance of books of accounts,			
	iii. Project governance and conflict resolution iv. Use of GIS and geospatial technology in planning v. Environmental and social safeguards in project, vi. Soft skills and leadership development program for youth and women on institutional dev. (communication and personality) development, community ownership and collective action, motivation and positive attitude for achieving goals, development of civic sense in youth etc. i. Conducting national and international exposure visits for stakeholders i. MIS structure to track implementation progress and other aspects of the project at select intervals. ii. MIS system will help VEC members, villagers, traditional leaders, farmers, Government officials, project team members, facilitating NGOs to understand their roles and responsibilities to manage their natural resources more efficiently and sustainably. Various stakeholder specific modules can be developed to capture one time or dynamic information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MIS shall be used to facilitate informed decision making at all levels. • Help stakeholders at all levels to understand their roles. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have stakeholder specific modules

Component 2: Community led Landscape Planning and Implementation

- i. All investments under the project will be undertaken through preparation of specific Community NRM Plans.
- ii. Participatory approach to village planning with assistance from project facilitating teams (subject matter demonstrators) at block level; technical experts nominated from the district offices; and village facilitators (also called as green volunteers) at the village level.
- iii. Vulnerability mapping, assessment of hazards on resources and livelihood sectors.
- iv. Assessment of solutions/opportunities as perceived by the people.
- v. Recording of skills and knowledge available with the people to deliver solutions and use opportunities.
- vi. Development of plan and identification of investments.
- vii. Stakeholder consultation and decision on implementation mechanism.

Land Management Plan

- i. Rehabilitation and reclamation of degraded landscapes.
- ii. Soil health improvement and productivity enhancement measures
- iii. Promotion of Sustainable NRM, Climate Resilient Farming practices and food security
- iv. Convergence with other schemes for livelihood and income generation activities / enterprises financed through banks and State and Central Sponsored Schemes – (e.g. apiculture, sericulture, eco-tourism)
- v. Introduction of diversified sources of food such as kitchen gardens with back yard poultry and fish farms as integrated farming

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- Non participation of women and youth in decision making and in designing the Community NRM plans.
- The ones with ownership of resources might not actively engage in the project as it would mean the loss of land with no monetary compensation.

- Leadership development programs for women and youth for building their soft skills, enhance motivation and positive attitude for greater participation in decision making process.
- Designing a communication plan that is attractive to women and youth.
- Participation must include all level of stakeholders irrespective of socio economic profile.

- Increase in available productive land which can be accessed by vulnerable families.
- Increase in soil health, promotion of sustainable farming would lead to increase in productivity which may lead to increase in self-consumption as well as livelihood.
- Use of organic fertilizers may help in reducing pollution.
- Better nutrition standards
- Better food intake which would include the consumption of diverse food groups through proper planning. For e.g., women can be instructed to have a diet higher in iron and folic acid.

- Non-sustainability of project interventions particularly in case of non-arable lands viz., wastelands, pastures etc. before and after the project selection.
- Lack of involvement and participation of technical expertise on selection of priorities area
- Loss of agro-biodiversity due to change in cropping pattern and introduction of HYV and exotic germplasm may affect the livelihood of the people.
- Change in land use
- Encroachment into sacred groves or degradation of sacred water bodies.

- Ensured in project exit mechanism and effective monitoring on improvement of non-arable land needs to be carried out even after the completion of the project.
- Ensuring technical expertise from line department and local community to ensure smooth selection of priorities area
- Improve and promote the growth of indigenous crop varieties keeping in mind local environment and its suitability for the crop.
- Consultation with the village council or clan members will be done to avoid encroachment or conflict in

<p>systems (Animal Husbandry, fisheries, vegetable etc.)</p> <p>vi. Preparation of house hold food and nutritional budgets Anganwadi data on nutrition is collected and monitored</p> <p>vii. Introduction of health cards for nutritional related ailments</p> <p>viii. Establishment of fodder bank that is run commercially</p> <p>ix. Creation of post-harvest storage facilities to reduce wastages and add value</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land tenure system may be altered. 	<p>area which are considered religious or spiritual by the local people.</p>
<p>Water Management Plan.</p> <p>i. Participatory water budgeting and introduction of group water distribution systems with common facilities and equipment</p> <p>i. Inventorisation of springs</p> <p>i. Development and implementation spring shed development plans</p> <p>v. Capacity building for creating a cadre of para-hydrogeologists, officials and user bodies for preparation of village water security plan so that dependent communities enhance their knowledge base on ecosystem resilience and diversification of their livelihood to become self-reliant in development and implementation of spring-shed development and water management plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water which has till now been a CPR that has been abused by the community would have standard laws as to how it is used and maintained. Water management groups may come up to maintain water sources. Increase livelihood of individuals with the increase in the number of aquaculture activities increasing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monopolization of water market by certain individuals Misunderstanding between villages as to use, access and ownership of water sources. Misunderstanding between different water user groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper MoU with water user groups. Ensure proper and uniform guidelines over use and access of water sources.

<p>Agro and Community Forestry</p> <p>i. This will cover only agro-forestry and food forestry activities in farm land and on degraded lands.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in access to NTFPs which may add to the household's productivity • Increase in access to herbs and medicinal plants which may help the sustenance of traditional medical treatments. • Increase in access to timber for vulnerable families. • Growth of new institutions to oversee community forestry which can occur at all stakeholder levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas and innovation may not suit the overall sentiments of the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective scrutiny of ideas and interventions sent by indigenous communities,
<p>i.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and stabilization of degraded soil and increase in fertility. • Alternate land use system to benefit the village and community at large. • Conservation of soil and water. • Other sustainable livelihood activities to cater to the income of the people. • Alternate cultivation practices are more sustainable and economically beneficial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People engaged in jhum may not want an alternative cultivation practice. • Shifting cultivation also affects water sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of sustainable natural resource management. • Convergence with other schemes for livelihood and income generation activities. • Identification of vulnerable water sheds around jhum areas.
<p>i.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclamation of land • Introduction of new alternate livelihood practices which do not require to many inputs. • Reclamation of water sources. • Help health and nutrition of the people • Give laborers who have lost livelihoods from the NGT ban a new income opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of technical inputs. • This component will take a lot of time and may not show results immediately. • These areas have many health impacts as well as high drug usage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailor made awareness campaigns, trainings and livelihood development opportunities

Component 3: Project Governance and Management

Establishing of project implementation unit (PIU)

Component 3 will strengthen the key institution for project implementation at the state, district and block and community level and enhance technical capacity to facilitate the community to manage the project.

- Inadequate capacity of PMU/ PIU for execution of project
- Lack of effective convergence with PMU and line department; between line departments
- Lack of review committee to ensure effective M&E

- Ensure effective training and capacity building for staffs under PMU, PIU, consultant, field coordinator, volunteer for effective execution of project periodically quarterly or half yearly.
- Convergence with clear roles and responsibilities of each line departments, or organization, training and workshop from PMU/ PIU and line department, line department with other line department.
- Formation of review committee where necessary

Chapter 7: Social Management Framework

Rationale and Objective

Based on the assessment of social impacts and risks, field visits and stakeholder consultations, a social management framework (SMF) has been prepared to guide the detailed social assessment, screening and preparation of plans and strategies as appropriate for the proposed project interventions.

Purpose

The purpose of the SMF is to –

- Develop a framework in line with provisions of relevant customs, Acts and Rules and other projects being implemented through funding from other international donor agencies
- Bring together and build upon previous experiences, stakeholder interactions and good practices
- Enhance institutional capacity at state, district, village and community level to ensure effective implementation of the SMF
- Establish mechanisms and processes for grievance redressal and monitoring and evaluation

Principles

The broad principles that form the basis of the SMF are –

- Understanding the complexity of natural resource ownership and management practices (informal and formal) in the state and avoid any compulsory acquisition of private land by exploring all viable project designs and by adopting a screening approach
- Share information, consult and engage project beneficiaries in identifying social issues likely to arise during project implementation
- Take due precautions to minimize disturbance to sensitive locations or locations having cultural significance
- Ascertain broad community support based on free, prior and informed consultation with all communities, particularly all vulnerable communities, women etc.
- Ensure that the project does not involve any kind of activities involving child labor
- Ensure equal opportunities and wage to female workers as per applicable acts

Screening for Adverse Impacts

Natural resource (particularly land) ownership and management in Meghalaya is complex – in the presence of customary norms and formal laws. The project intervention will be particularly mindful of such land ownership issues, particularly the nuances of community and private ownership issues.

Screening of land sites identified for project interventions: All land for planned interventions would be undertaken on:

- Existing land available with the implementing agency;
- Government land accessed through department transfer
- Land taken on lease under relevant legal provisions or
- Through voluntary land donation by beneficiaries or taken through lease deed, private market
- Purchase agreement or MOU with relevant institutions (like ADCs, Syiems/Nokmas) for community demand driven interventions

No private land acquisition will be undertaken under any project component. -

Each existing and identified site for any project intervention would be screened and the screening exercise would cover the following – -

- Impacts on: Land, Shelter, fixed assets, crops, trees, businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition and lead to loss of income sources and means of livelihoods, access to natural resources, communal facilities and services
- Estimate on affected persons
- Nature/Type of affected persons (Poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable, Encroachers and/or squatters)
- Nature/Type of Common Resource

Only sites without any encumbrances i.e. without encroachments or unauthorized occupation would be selected to site or undertake project infrastructure/interventions. If for any project intervention, there is no existing land, then land would be either taken on lease, or as a gift (as per formats provided by Department of Revenue, GoM) or on voluntary donation basis.

Voluntary donation of land would be undertaken as per the following principles:

- That all donors would compulsorily become beneficiaries i.e. no individual or individuals would end up landless and therefore unable to benefit from the demand driven scheme
- Such donors are adequately compensated for land given either in cash (at market rates) by purchasing body or given alternate land by contribution from other members

The process of taking such land would involve:

- Identification of demand from the community followed by assessment of suitability of land as per design
- Drawing up of a MOU or agreement with the concerned parties
- Such land taken on voluntary donation basis would be duly registered to avoid future complications

More details on consultations with communities, documentation, verification requirements would be included in Community Operations Manual.

Indigenous People's Development Plan

As per World Bank's O.P/B.P 4.10, projects with significant share of beneficiaries belonging to the Scheduled Tribe communities are expected to prepare a comprehensive Indigenous People's Development Plan (IPDP).

The principal objectives of TDF/IPDP are to:

- Avoid or to minimize to the extent possible, any kind of adverse impact on the tribal community
- and to suggest appropriate mitigation measures;
- Ensure that the project engages in free, prior and informed consultation with tribal people in
- the entire process of planning, implementation and monitoring of project;
- Identify the views of tribal people regarding the proposed project and ascertain broad
- community support for the project;
- Ensure that project benefits are accessible to the tribal communities living in the project area

In case of Meghalaya, 86% of the state's population belong to ST communities, whereby all planned projects intervention will be benefitting the ST communities and there is no scope of exclusion. Therefore, the Social Management Framework is also an Indigenous People's Development Plan.

The project in addition will have the following key features to eliminate any scope of exclusion:

Awareness generation Activities and Informed Consultations: It would involve conducting of FPICs, with tribal communities to generate awareness on the project and assess interest and demand for any project interventions. For this purpose, suitable culturally compatible IEC materials would be prepared/used. These would be undertaken at all stages of the project i.e. while preparing and later implementing TDP to effectively reach out to the communities. During these FPICs, broad community support to the proposed interventions will be documented.

Representation: Adequate representation for women and tribals would be ensured in any of institutions formed under the project. Also such representation would be ensured in any training, exposure visits, etc.

Training and exposure visits: Customized training modules would be prepared and imparted in a culturally appropriate manner. Besides exposure visits would be suitably identified and organized. All agencies engaged in the project would be oriented on tribal development and social safeguards issues, prior to commencing work.

Gender Strategy

The World Bank defines Social Inclusion as the process of improving the terms for individuals and groups to take active part in society while also having the space to make informed choices.

It is to be noted that poverty is not the only indicator that excludes or deprives a person or group from equal access to resources, services and information. Various other indicators such as ethnicity, clan, gender, religion, place of residence, age and others play a very important role in disabling or excluding people from a range of processes and opportunities.

CLLMP aims to strengthen the capacities and knowledge of men, women and youths residing in rural Meghalaya. It also aims to ensure that all groups of people in the community are actively involved in the planning, management and monitoring of various initiatives

undertaken within this project. In also working closely with Megh-LAMP, both the projects will also ensure that poor men and women have a voice in decisions and choices which affect their lives and that they enjoy equitable and equal access to available resources, markets, services and a fair representation in political, social and physical spaces.

The gender strategy for the project attempts to monitor and evaluate the work processes and progress undertaken by the Human Resource Development Division and in doing so the team will strengthen and add value by incorporating and integrating Gender sensitive and Social Inclusive perspectives and ideas through equitable innovations and activities under the project.

The gender strategy for the project will have a checklist in all components/ subcomponents or activities of the project. CLLMP is a joint project of World Bank and Govt. of Meghalaya, functioning within the State Government's flagship Integrated Basin Development and Livelihoods Programme (IBDLP). The CLLMP project will cover all the 11 districts of the state and will be closely linked with the Meghalaya Livelihoods and Access to Markets Project (Megh-LAMP) for existing institutional arrangements and outreach activities and also for value chain creation and access to markets.

The strategy will ensure that there will be participation and inclusion of women in the entire project. It aims to bring about awareness and sensitization of gender issues, enhance the capacity of female stakeholders and ensure that they are safe, have access to water and sanitation, health facilities and income opportunities.

Table 50 Gender Action Plan

CLMP Component	Sub Component	Objective	Actions required	Indicators	Monitoring mechanism	Time frame	Responsible Agency
Component 1: Strengthening Knowledge and Capacity for Improved Natural Resource Management	-	Awareness Generation	1. Decision making roles and rights. 2. Awareness campaign on project components and its benefits.				NGOs, CBOs, line departments, MBDA
	-	Gender sensitization and dissemination of information at the community level	Sensitization/ advocacy programmes for stakeholders.	Number of linkages achieved with line departments, universities and educational institutions, NGOs. Community.	Review and facilitate the beneficiaries to avail the schemes/ programmes of the Govt.		Social welfare, Meghalaya State Commission for Women, MBDA
	-	Enhance capacity building and participation in local	1. Capacity building for CBOs, Nokmas, local headman and NGOs. 2. District level training and capacity building for gender related issues.				ADCs, MATI, SIRD, MBDA, NGOs

		governance.					
		Skill development for economic empowerment of women/SHGs through convergence of schemes and programs having focus on formation and promotion of SHGs.	-	Involving C&RD, SIRD, commerce and industries, banking sector and financial institutions, social welfare, NGOs			MATI, SIRD, MBDA, NGOs, C&RD
Preparation and implementation of Community Landscape Plans	Sub-Component 2A: Preparation of Community Natural		(i) Documenting the best traditional knowledge and practices undertaken by men and women in land management systems.				

*Resource
Management Plans
Sub-
Component
2B: Project
Investments*

- (ii) - Looking at the division of labour of men and women in various value chains and developing various technologies to address issues of women drudgery that may or may not exist.
- (iii) - Upgrading the capacities of the existing registered partners (men, women and youths) under IBDLP on specific value chains.
- (iv) - Ensuring that community mobilization for landscape level planning, implementation of plans and management of resources is gender inclusive.
- (v) - Ensuring that participatory learning

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			and monitoring is gender inclusive				
		Access to Health Facilities and Safe Drinking Water	1. Creating awareness on rural finance, health, sanitation, education and drinking water. 2. Improving PDS functioning.				ASHA, Anganwad Health departments, SWRC, MBDA, line departments
Component 3. Project Governance and management		Employment Opportunities.	1. Skill development training and access to rural finance, knowledge services and information via EFCs 2. Training on enterprise and business 3. Train/Engage them as Community Resource Persons 4. Income generating activities and livelihood activities in clusters				KVIC, Commerce & Industries, MBDA, Science & Tech. Dept.

Labour Standard Plan

Economic backwardness is the leading problem of the state as majority of the population is below the poverty line. Although the state is rich in mineral resources, the industrial linkages are virtually absent and government is the major source of employment in the organised sector. Activities like animal husbandry, fishery, poultry and horticulture have not been targeted as a major source of employment in the state. Therefore, agriculture forms the only option for the people to seek gainful employment. This too is influenced by factors such as shifting agriculture, poor productivity, land tenure system and traditional methods of cultivation. All these factors have resulted in poor land and labour productivity.

As per the statistics, Meghalaya has the lowest unemployment rate among all the states in the North-east. The unemployment rate of Meghalaya in both rural and urban sector for both males and females is much lower compared to other north eastern states. The unemployment rate among the female is higher than that of the males in both the rural as well as the urban sector.

With the growing number of educated people in the labour force, there is a need to increase the employment opportunities in the state so that the human capital can be utilised. This can be possible by increasing the growth rate of the economy, which will in turn increase the employment opportunities of the state.

With no alternative income source, the economic downfall caused a major migration of the people from rural areas of Meghalaya to urban areas in search of employment. Many young children and women left their homes to join the labour force, often as domestic help, rendering them vulnerable to exploitation.

The primary survey revealed that there is unequal distribution of wages between men and women. Men gets higher pay compared to women. Further, Unemployment rate among the female is higher than that of the males in both the rural as well as the urban sector. As per the findings, there was no case of child labour.

Key aspects of the Labor Standard Strategy

Since it is a community project involving mainly the information dissemination and documentation, we do not see the need of involving contract labourers in the project. However, whenever local communities are engaged in any activities that garner wage employment for the project, the project will be duly compliant with the policies of equal wage and employment benefits for its male and female employees at all levels of employment. The project will also ensure no child labour is engaged in any capacity for any project related activities.

The project will be compliant with all relevant Labour Acts and Policies (State and National level):

- Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and conditions of Service) Act of 1996 – which regulates the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers and to provide for their safety, health and welfare measure and for other matter connected therewith or incidental. As project financed activities will involve labour in construction and development of infrastructure for the project this policy is applicable and should be followed.
- Payment of Wages Act, 1936: it requires that employees receive wages on time and without any unauthorised deductions.
- The Minimum Wages Act, 1948: it provides for fixing minimum rates of wages in certain employments.
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005: it aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
- Child labour (prohibition and regulation), Act, 1986: to prohibit the engagement of children in certain employments and to regulate the conditions of work of children in certain other employments.

It is also understood that the influx of workers can lead to adverse social and environmental impacts on local communities, especially if the communities are rural, remote or small. Such adverse impacts may include increased demand for goods and services that can lead to price hikes and crowding out of local consumers, increased volume of traffic and higher risk of

accidents, increased demands on the ecosystem and natural resources, social conflicts within and between communities, increased risk of spread of communicable diseases, and increased rates of illicit behaviour and crime.

In order to minimize the anticipated adverse impacts in this regard, the project interventions would require screening for assessing whether the project may have impacts on local communities due to labour influx, as well as to help understand the significance and likelihood of such impacts. This includes the relevant aspects of the project and the environment in which it is developed, and may include relevant technical, legal, procurement, social and environmental specialists.

The screening should be undertaken by the SPMU in close association with the DPMUs and BPMUs. Engagement of community is also key in this regard and this can be achieved by information disclosure and community involvement in all aspects of the project, collection of regular and timely feedback from the community on the project's social and environmental performance for timely risk management and an effective grievance redress mechanism. Adequate community engagement is also expected to reduce possibilities of any social conflict.

Wherever labour camps will be set up, it will be ensured that the contract labourers are properly documented for, the camps have suitable living conditions with safe drinking water, sanitary toilet facilities (earmarked separately for men and women), provision of LPG gas for cooking etc.

Contractors' agreements will have specific clause to ensure child labour and forced labour and banned at project sites, wages are provided as per legal guidelines, labour camp conditions meet adequate quality norms and every contractual employee have proper work related documentation. The contract should also include clauses regarding reduction of waste general and safe disposal of waste at camp sites; ensure that workers' camps and associated facilities are connected to septic tank or other wastewater systems which are appropriate and of sufficient capacity for the number of workers and local conditions; avoid contamination of freshwater resources; place workers' camps away from environmentally sensitive areas to avoid impacts on the local wildlife; route new access routes for workers' camps to avoid/minimize environmentally sensitive areas; avoid deforestation around camps; provide adequate training

to workers on health and safety standards and ensure that children and minors are not employed directly or indirectly on the project

Social Management Plan

The following table provides the overall Social Management Plan for the project.

Table 51 Social Management Plan

Activity	Social Management Action	Responsible Agency
Pre-planning phase		
Baseline Surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathering data based on primary surveys to assess possible social impacts and design possible mitigation strategies 	SPMU
Selection of Organisations of national or international importance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The selection of CBOs, NGOs and other organisations that work on similar projects to assist CLLMP in its social management aspects and for social mitigations. 	SPMU
Designing feedback strategies such as GRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPMU to custom design mechanisms to disseminate and get information from the community 	SPMU
Awareness program through public consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holding consultation between all stakeholders providing free, prior information about the proposed project; its aims, objectives, the possible list of project interventions, etc. 	SPMU
Establishing of project implementation unit (PIU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the key institution for project implementation at the state, district and block and community level and enhance technical capacity to facilitate the community to manage the project. 	SPMU
Planning phase		
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing a training needs assessment for the project. Training of members of SPMU, DPMU, BPMU, government line departments, members of the ADC, TIs, village heads in proper project planning, budgeting. Strengthening TIs. This is especially important in strengthening institutions directly involved in natural resource management. 	SPMU

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity and leadership development plans for women and youth for greater involvement in decision making process. 	
Communication Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness camps/meetings to disseminate information on landscape management. Advertisement and publicity through electronic & print media. Mobilisation of green volunteers, youth and women under IVDPs. Ensure all vulnerable sections of the community to take active participation in the same. Ensure proper feedback even at this phase of project implementation 	SPMU
Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory documentation and exchange of traditional knowledge of ecosystems. This would involve active participation of all sections of society, government departments and other institutions involved in natural resource management. It will enable the PIA to map out areas of cultural/social importance that may get lost and document folktales/lores about the landscape around the community. 	SPMU, DPMU
Establishment of Centre of Excellence for Traditional Knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the MBDA to establish a Centre of Excellence for Traditional Knowledge and Grassroots Innovations 	SPMU
Preparation of Community NRM Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Community NRM Plan as prepared by the identified should be ready along with social indicators and budget. During the preparation of this plan it is necessary that all strata of the community be involved. Each VEC at the village level shall prepare 5 year CNRMPs in consultation with Block Demonstrators and DPMU experts Based on the five-year perspective plans each village, block, district will be given an annual budget based on the concerned VPMU, BPMU, DPMU 	SPMU, DPMU
Screening of social issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Expert at SPMU and DPMU should screen the Community NRM Plan and ensure that social issues are kept in mind and addressed. 	SPMU, DPMU
Submission of NRM Community Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNRM plan is accepted by the Gram Sabha and submitted to BPMU with detailed action plan and budget. 	BPMU

Screening of NRM Community Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community NRM Plan is reviewed by BPMU and sent to DPMU if there are no changes to be made. Social Expert at DPMU will be involved. 	BPMU & DPMU
Final Submission of Community NRM Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNRMPs should be endorsed by the head of traditional institutions at the village level. After review and changes Community NRM Plan is forwarded from DPMU to SPMU. Social Expert at SPMU to be involved. 	SPMU & DPMU
Award of Community Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Plan accepted and approved to be intimated to villages and budget allocation to be done. 	SPMU, DPMU
Conflict Resolution Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of traditional institution by putting systems and processes in place 	VPMU
Implementation phase		
Selection of Project Intervention	Selection of project intervention from the menu of project interventions: Land management plan Water management plan Agro and Community forestry Optimisation of shifting cultivation Rehabilitation of mined spoiled areas.	SPMU
Review of Social Framework	The Social Expert at the SPMU and DPMU should ensure and review that the social framework is reviewed and followed.	SPMU & DPMU
Award of Scholarship	The PIU selects and nominates scholars to receive awards for action research	SPMU
Public Consultation	Consultation with all stakeholders to review the progress of CLLMP and to see that its objectives are reached.	BPMU & DPMU
Technical and Social Audit to check objectives of CLLMP are in place	Identifying suitable O & M operators to monitor the works. Conduct Social Audit with participation of community	DPMU
Operations & maintenance phase		
Continuous IEC/BCC activities with monitoring at household and community level.	Awareness camps/meetings to disseminate information on water/hygiene/sanitation/ environmental sanitation. Advertisement and publicity through electronic & print media.	DPMU, BPMU

Stakeholder Consultation	Conduct Social Audit with participation of community	DPMU, BPMU
Social Screening	To be conducted by Social Experts at both SPMU and DPMU to ensure social issues have been addressed, risks have been mitigated and all sections of society have been included and participated in it.	DPMU SPMU
Institutional Review	Review of the Community NRM Plan by TIs and grassroots institutions to be facilitated by the BPMU and DPMU. This institutional review shall also check and see if the capacity of the ADCs and TIs have grown.	TIs, DPMU, BPMU
Gradual withdrawal of SPMU, DPMU and BPMU	Organise meetings at villages to inform of the gradual withdrawal	DPMU, BPMU
Others		
Grievance Redressal Mechanism	Issue notification for constituting 'Grievance Redressal/Amity Committee' at DPMU level	SPMU DPMU BPMU VPMU

Chapter 8: Communication and Consultation Plan

Communication Framework for Participatory Planning and Implementation

The communication plan will define the approach the project will use to communicate with the communities. As the state is a tribal majority state, the OP 4.10 of the World Bank which relates to Indigenous Peoples will be put in place right from the onset of the project. The communication plan will be discussed in operational phases. It is envisaged that the community will be engaged at the very early stage of project planning including the resource mapping, social data collection, land use and management planning, project design and monitoring. Hence, a proper communication plan would enable the PIU and PIA to disseminate information to all stakeholders.

Under CLLMP the communication plan includes the following salient features¹⁶.

- Identifying targets groups and planning communication as and when required. This is possible at the first level of the project during the baseline survey, public consultations and further. This would enable the PIA and PMU to see that information is disseminated to the proper strata of stakeholder.
- Combining verbal and non-verbal modes of communication in preparing pamphlets, posters, and educative picture books for different types of stakeholders. After, the project is in function, the PIA would enable that prior information is given to all as well as updated information at every time interval.
- Printing and disseminating knowledge, information, and educational materials through BPMUs, SPMUs and DPMUs to communities. This shall be done by the KSD of MBDA who will formulate and receive information and analyse the data coming from the field.
- Organising various activities at the State, District, Block and Community & Institutional level to raise awareness on issues related to CLLMP.
- Using telecommunication services to disseminate new information to the stakeholders.
- Appointment of a PRO at SPMU and BPMU levels.

¹⁶ . Keeping in mind that most of the villages that were surveyed have mobile services, even if in some villages the mobile service is patchy, one of the methods to communicate could be through telecommunication.

- Receiving feedback from stake holders and reviewing progress of CLLMP annually.

Communication Plan

The communication plan would firstly explain the objective of CLLMP which is community led eco-system management. The objective of this communication strategy would be to:

- Disseminate information firstly on the presence of such a program in the state. This would be done by the BPMUs and various other CSOs involved in the project at the grassroots level.
- Through baseline surveys, identification of the stakeholders at every level would be possible and as such communications plan format would be designed in such a way to address different stakeholders, differently.
- The communication plan would describe in detail the information that will form the communication.
- The communication plan would define the formats for information dissemination, whether through print media or others.
- The dissemination of information and the formulation and design of the formats for this information dissemination would be done by the MBDA's Centres of Excellence. The Centre would be responsible for appointing a Communication Expert at the SPMU, and the DPMU.
- The dissemination of information through this communication plan would include a timeline for implementation for different project phases.
- The communication plan would be annually revised using feedback received from consultations. This information apart from being annual would also be designed project phase wise.
- Pamphlets and flyers in the vernacular would be handed out at every annual quarter and annual reports also brought out to ensure the smooth functioning of the project.

Consultation Plan

Deliberation and consultation throughout the project would enable all the stakeholders to actively take part in every project phase. It would also ensure transparency between the stakeholders, with regards to accounts, and even as to tell stakeholders whom they should approach to have their grievance redressed. Communication between the PIU/PIA with the people at the village community would be through consultations with them which should be held at every project phase to ensure that there is no gap in information dissemination.

The consultation strategy would be complimentary to the communications strategy. The main objectives/feature of the consultation strategy are:

- It is to be an annual feedback mechanism.
- The Centre would be responsible for this feedback too.
- The Centre would design feedback mechanism through surveys and other strategies at every level of CLLMP
- This information would be assessed to address lags in CLLMP in every village.

Communication and Consultation Plan at SPMU

The Centre of MBDA is to take lead in formulating a Communication and Consultation Plan throughout the state. The Centre is to design information in the forms of brochures, telecommunication, media programmes (radio, tv, newspaper) and formulating a communications strategy which expresses the goals and methods of CLLMP's outreach activities. This would be directed towards the stakeholders identified during baseline surveys. This would serve as a guide for any media and public relations activities for all levels under CLLMP.

The Centre too would be responsible for designing a feedback mechanism in the form of surveys or other methods to receive inputs from various stakeholders. This would enable the Centre to analyse ways and means to better improve communication strategies and to document the shortcomings of the project. The data received would be so categorised and sent to the various concerned departments.

The Centre too would appoint a communication expert at the SPMU, DPMU and the BPMU to be responsible for the communications and consultation plans.

Communication and Consultation Plan at the DPMU

The DPMU would have a communication expert assigned by the Centre. The Expert would be assigned to the DPMU would be responsible for the dissemination of information formulated by the KSD at the SPMU to the grassroots stakeholders as well as CSOs. The Expert at this level would segregate information received from the BPMU according to different sectors/headings.

Communication and Consultation Plan at the BPMU

The BPMU is the first point of interaction between the village and the PMU. The BPMU would also assists the villages to formulate a village plan of their own as well as mission document. The BPMU too would be responsible for taking feedback from the grassroots stakeholders and handing it over the SPMU for analysis.

The following is a detailed Communication and Consultation Plan together in tabular format.

Table 52 Communication and Consultation Plan of CLLMP

Key Stakeholders	Communication Needs	Communication Strategy	Responsible Agency	Timeframe
Phase: Pre Planning				
Village Community, Village Council, ADC	Awareness Raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating space for free and prior information dissemination about what the project entails • Hold consultations with stakeholders in high priority degraded watersheds. 	DPMU	
Government Agencies	Awareness Raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information dissemination about the project entails and their expected roles in it. • Formulation and design of communication strategies and content to 	MBDA – Centre of Excellence	

		be disseminated to different stakeholders. • Hold consultations		
NGOs and CBOs	Awareness Raising	• Information dissemination to CSOs about the project entails and their expected roles in it. • Hold consultations	MBDA - Centre of Excellence	
Phase: Planning				
Village Community, Village Council, ADC	Participatory Documentation and Mission Framing	• Assist village communities to frame their own Vision/Mission Document. • Documentation & knowledge exchange through consultations across all districts of the state • Statewide community communications initiatives to ensure exchange of knowledge with community members particularly in rural areas. • Community led resource mapping • Feedback mechanism	MBDA-MINR, MIG, Centre of Excellence DMPU	
NGOs and CBOs	Participatory Documentation and Exchange of Traditional Knowledge Ecosystems.	• Documentation & knowledge exchange focused community workshops across all districts of the state • Preparing flyers, booklets, in vernacular languages • Assist village communities to frame	NGOs & CBOs	

		their own Vision/Mission Document.		
MBDA	Communication and Consultation Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design yearly communication plan • Assign PRO at SPMU and BPMU • Create a telecommunication mechanism for a two-way exchange of information. • Distribute pamphlets/print media to BPMU/CSO/Govt. Depts./others • Phase wise reporting and documenting of project and release of reports. 	MBDA - Centre of Excellence	
	Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design feedback mechanism on CLLMP at all villages • Review of feedback received. Analysis of the same. 	SPMU	
Phase: Implementation				
Village Community, Village Council, ADC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate brochures and print media given by BPMU 		
Government Agencies	Participatory Documentation and Exchange of Traditional Knowledge Ecosystems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setup of e-platforms for knowledge sharing across stakeholders 	NIC, DIPR	
NGOs and CBOs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of brochures and print 		

		media given by SPMU/BMPU		
MBDA	Communication Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase wise reporting and documenting of project and release of reports. • Design yearly/phase wise communication plan. • Distribute pamphlets/print media to BPMU/CSO/Govt. Depts./others 		
	Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of feedback received from previous years/phase. Analysis of the same • Receive feedback 	SPMU and DPMU	
Phase: Operations and Maintenance				
Village Community, Village Council, ADC Government Agencies NGOs and CBOs	Public Hearing & Monitoring and Evaluation	At the end of the operations and maintenance a public consultation should be held to ensure that the Vision/Mission of the community has been reached and if it has failed to sit with the community to analyse the possible reasons for this. During this phase the M&E of CLLMP may be integrated with the feedback mechanism of the Consultation Plan.	BPMU and VPMU	

Chapter 9: Social Accountability Mechanisms

Social accountability implies the engagement of civic organisations to express demand for - public services, and exact accountability from local service providers to improve service -

delivery. Social accountability ensures safeguards for people and their overall wellbeing while seeing that it is transparent. Social accountability will be established for all sub projects.

Under the CLLMP, a Social Accountability Framework would need to be instituted. Along with this, an institute or organisation would be notified to ensure this. Under this body, the Grievance Redress Mechanism would also fall into place. The body to see to this would include non-state actors and NGOs who have effective demands for good governance.

Citizens' Feedback Mechanism for Stakeholders

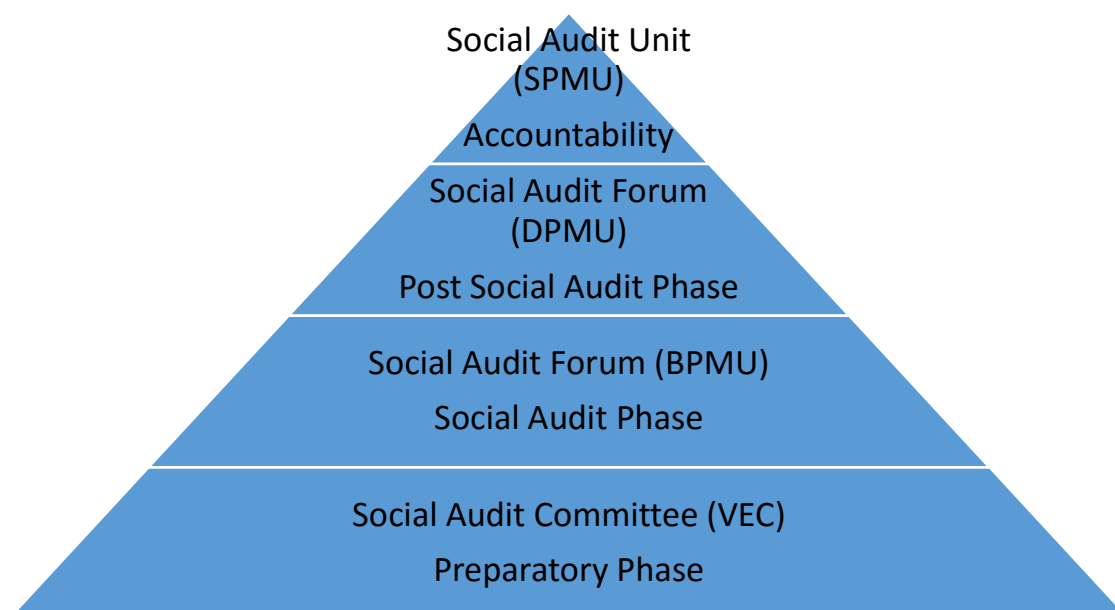
Citizen feedback mechanism in the project would include grievance redress procedures which has been mentioned in Chapter 10. As seen from primary field surveys, the first level of authority people approach is the village headman, as such in the citizen feedback, the headman would be of utmost important in this project. The next stage of citizen feedback would be at the BPMU, the DPMU and the SPMU. These bodies could facilitate meetings to increase feedback, discussion and personal contact between CLLMP personnel at DPMU and SPMU and community members. Then other indicators of the success of the CLLMP would be through indicators or data collected at different project phases through citizen report cards and score cards to acquire feedback on performance and citizen's recommendation for improvement.

Social Audit Manual for Beneficiaries

The key approaches to be adopted so as to ensure social accountability would be a combination of participatory processes guiding social audit, citizen score card and report card to acquire feedback on performance and record citizens' recommendations for improvement.

The social audit unit as formed at the CLLMP is as follows:

Figure 9 Social Audit in the CLLMP



Social Accountability at the Village Level

At the village level, the community will be responsible for forming a Social Audit Committee (SAC). Social Audit Committee needs to be representative of the community and should have representation from SHGs, elected representatives, individual beneficiaries, community members directly or indirectly impacted by the project, women, youth and vulnerable communities. The members of the Executive Committee (EC) of the VEC will not be eligible for becoming a member of SAC and there will be minimum one third representations by women in the SAC. The roles and responsibilities of SAC will be further outlined in the Social Audit Manual.

Social Accountability at the BMPU Level

The BMPU, who will be responsible for the Social Audit Phase, will call for a Social Audit Forum which shall be convened once in every six months. The social audit will be presided over by a person selected at the BPMU who is not a member of any VEC. The information will be read out publicly and people shall be given an opportunity to seek and obtain information from public officials.

The BPMU will make a prior announcement of the social audit to all Social Audit Committees formed at every project intervention area, so that the respective Social Audit Committee may prepare all relevant documents for review.

The Social Audit Forum shall verify all project interventions at every village. All issues will be recorded in writing and evidence should be gathered for all issues raised.

The BPMU is responsible for bringing out an action report and the action report previous to the social audit shall be read out at the beginning. Social audit will include the transparency checklist.

The social audit shall be open to public participation. Any outside individual person/group/NGO shall be allowed to attend as observers without intervening in the proceedings of the Social Audit. The social specialist at the BPMU will be responsible for timely Social Audits and follow up action at the BPMU.

Social Accountability at the DPMU Level

The DPMU will be responsible for the Post Social Audit Phase. All Action Taken Reports shall be filed within a month of convening the Social Audit. All findings which contravene to the project will be treated as complaints. At this stage, the Government Auditor shall take cognizance of any complaint regarding financial irregularities or misappropriations raised through the Social Audit before certifying the accounts.

The District Project Manager/ Social Coordinator shall ensure that the Social Audits are convened regularly and prompt action is taken, if necessary.

Social Accountability at the SPMU Level

The SPMU will establish a body to undertake an independent audit of all project interventions. This body shall frame a social audit calendar for every year and a copy of the calendar shall be sent to all districts to make necessary arrangements.

The SPMU will convene a meeting of representatives from the VEC, BPMU and DPMU to jointly review Social Audits found with discrepancies.

The SPMU shall forward all Social Audit Reports to the State Auditor for further review.

The following table is the overall Social Accountability Mechanism:

Table 53 Social Accountability Mechanism

Project Phase	Activity	Time Line	Responsible agency
Pre Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framing of Social Accountability Framework Appointment of personnel/organization to ensure social accountability. Disclosure of information to maintain a high level of transparency through public awareness programs Set up Grievance Redress Cell with an Ombudsman 		MBDA MBDA-KSD
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public meetings to increase feedback, discussion of sub-projects and at every level of implementation agency Empanelment of organization to look after social audit at the SPMU. Create report and list out issues and ways and means to handle it. Circulate report to SPMU, DPMU, BPMU, Village Head, ADC, TIs, Govt. Line Departments and other agencies and institutions involved in the project. Conversely take feedback from SPMU, DPMU, BPMU, ADC, TIs, and Govt. Line Depts. to circulate it amongst themselves. 		MBDA & Organization chosen (e.g. MSSAT)
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public meeting to be held at every block to increase feedback, discussion of sub-projects. Social audit calendar by the SPMU Arranging for Social Audits every six months at every project village. Handing out Citizen score cards and report cards to acquire feedback Create report and list out issues and ways and means to handle it. Circulate report to SPMU, DPMU, BPMU, and Village Head, ADC, TIs, Govt. Line Departments and 		MBDA & Organisation chosen (e.g. MSSAT)

<p>other agencies and institutions in involved in the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversely take feedback from SPMU, DPMU, BMPU, ADC, TIs, and Govt. Line Depts. and circulate it amongst them. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public meeting to be held at every block to increase feedback, discussion of sub-projects. • Social audit by the SPMU Social Audit organization. • Handing out Citizen score cards and report cards to acquire feedback • Create report and list out issues and ways and means to handle it. • Circulate report to SPMU, DPMU, BPMU, Village Head, ADC, TIs, Govt. Line Departments and other agencies and institutions involved in the project. • Conversely take feedback from SPMU, DPMU, BMPU, ADC, TIs, and Govt. Line Depts. And circulate it amongst them. 		<p>MBDA & Organisation chosen (e.g. MSSAT)</p>
<p>Review of CLLMP with citizens</p>		

Chapter 10: Grievance Redress Mechanism

Mechanisms for Grievance Redress for CLLMP would be established at four levels:

Grievance Redress Mechanism at Village level

The Village Project Management Unit (VPMU) will be the first port of call for handling grievances at the Village level which will be supported by a traditional approach. Any person with a grievance can approach the VPMU-along with an application written to the headman. The committee set up for this purpose would be headed by a village headman or an appointed individual. The committee would be responsible for maintaining a register to record the number of grievances received, details of the discussion held, and the minutes of the meeting. They would also share a copy of the grievance status with the District Project Management Unit .It is mandatory for the approached authority to share the documents with DPMU, independent of the grievance status.

Grievance Redress Mechanism at Block level

If the appellant is not satisfied with the resolution provided at the VPMU, he/she would approach the next level which is the Block Project Management Unit (BPMU). The BPMU will provide resolution through appropriate liaising with relevant departments' viz. horticulture, agriculture, irrigation etc. At this Unit, the GRO will function at the level of a Programme Associate. GRO will receive all complaints either through the headman or may independently receive complaints. The committee would maintain a register to record the number of grievances received along with details of the discussions and meetings held.

Grievance Redress Mechanism at District level

If the affected person is not satisfied with the resolution provided at the above two levels, he/she would approach the District Project Management Unit. At this unit, GRO would function at the level of an Assistant Manager and it would receive all complaints and grievances through the Programme Associates. This Unit would be headed by the DC/ DM. If the above three levels fail to satisfy the appellant with the grievance resolution, then DC/DM would decide whether to send the issue/grievance to the State level or the Court of Law.

Grievance Redress Mechanism at State level

Role of SPMU in Grievance Redress

If the complaint cannot be resolved at the district level, it would be referred to the State Project Management Unit headed by an Ombudsman to handle the grievances. This Ombudsman would head the Grievance Redress Cell of CLLMP. At this Unit, GRO would function at the level of Manager and will receive all the complaints through the Assistant Managers.

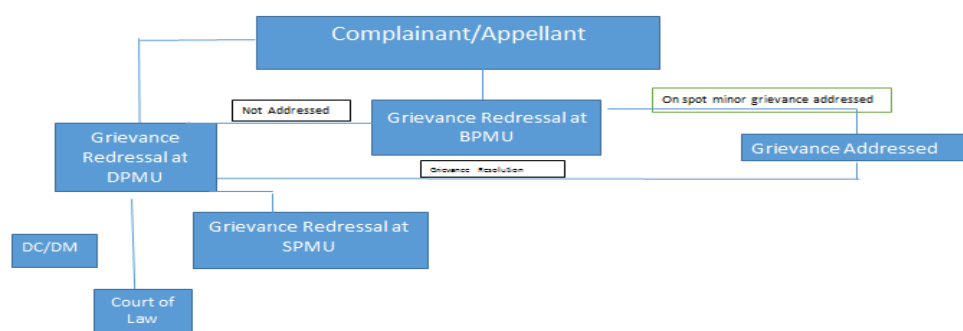
Role of Court of Law in Grievance Redress

This would include the District Commissioner and Legal courts. If the issue cannot be addressed or is outside the purview of the GRC, then it may be taken by the Office of the District Commissioner or a Legal Court.

Role of NGOs/CBOs in Grievance Redress

They would assist village communities in framing their own Vision/Mission document and provide them with training on the institutional set up of CLLMP. If needed, they would also facilitate their access to the grievance redressal mechanisms put in place during the planning phase of the project.

Figure 10 Complaint Handling Mechanisms



Grievance management through Electronic Mode

A simplified mobile based technology feedback system can be used at community level to capture and feed data into the Management Information System of the PMU. A toll-free Helpline number will also be established to make the mechanism widely accessible and gender friendly.

World Bank Grievance Redressal System

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

Revision/Modification of SMF

Over the course of its implementation, there will be likely changes in the operating environment of the project with experiences gathered in application of this SMF during implementation, besides changes in external factors such as the legal and regulatory environment (country/state). The SMF is intended to be a "live document" enabling revision, when and where necessary. Unexpected situations and/or changes in the project or sub-component design would therefore be assessed and appropriate management measures will be incorporated by updating the SMF to meet the requirements of applicable legislations and Bank safeguards policies. Such updating of provisions and procedures would be undertaken, as appropriate in consultation with all implementing agencies and the World Bank. Any changes to the SMF will required to be cleared by the World Bank.

Chapter 11: Monitoring and Evaluation System

Social Monitoring Plan

Monitoring and evaluation of the CLLMP project is significant for achieving the project development objective (PDO) within the stipulated time period. For the social component of the project, social monitoring plan needs to be developed to address the baseline data and impacts predicted from the social assessment. The concerned field monitoring staff at the village level and officials under M&E team should monitor impact on natural resources under the project area, as well as monitor and coordinate with line department for timely implementation of various activities. The social monitoring plan should be integrated with the design, operation and maintenance phase of the project on a timely basis.

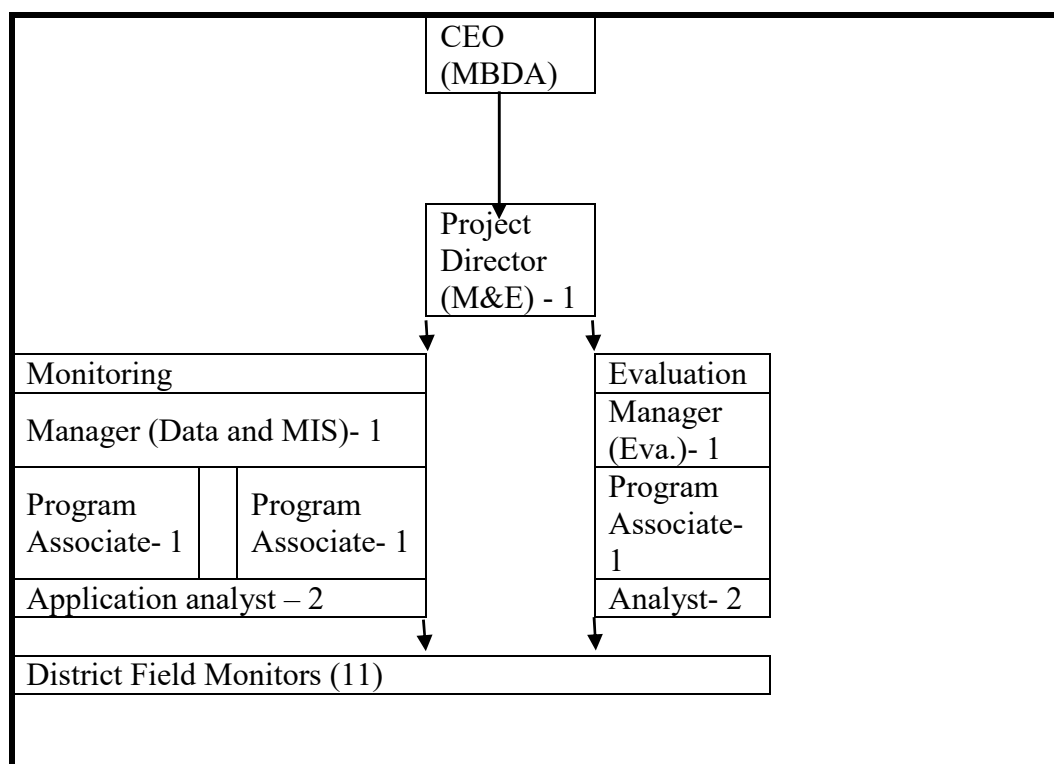
Project Management Unit:

For effective monitoring and evaluation, the Project Management Unit has set up activities for Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) team under the project at the community and state level, which includes participatory monitoring and learning. The PMU will be responsible to ensure that funds are available for conducting monitoring activities and monitoring report are submitted to the World Bank. The PMU M&E will:

- i. Develop strategy for M&E for the implementing agencies at the state, district, block and village level.
- ii. Conduct baseline, mid-term and end-term assessment of project activities, Need Based Assessment, KAP Studies as and when needed.
- iii. Preparing Plan of Action (POA) for institutions within the estimated timeline to keep a check on the performance of each implementing agency.
- iv. Prepare and present Annual Progress Report and Annual Outcome Surveys to the World Bank and the State Government.
- v. - Maintain the MIS (Management Information System) for concurrent monitoring and course correction
- vi. - Ensure effective communication and information sharing at all level.
- vii. - Carry out in-house M&E, as well as seek assistance of external (third party) agencies -for integrating evaluation reports and monitoring inputs.
- viii. - Recruit specialized consultant on short term basis for designing of MIS, technical evaluation of technology, system delivery mechanism, and advice in selection of external agencies / vendors.

In order to ensure proper monitoring and evaluation, a specialised team comprising of staff - from different departments or external agency will be formed, headed by the MBDA. A plan for capacity development of team members would also be formulated and operationalized. The structure of the proposed M&E team is given below.

Figure 11 M&E structure at HO



M&E cell will be instituted directly under the office of Project Director. As depicted in the above figure, the two primary functions of the team have been proposed as separate sub-units. Though majority of the tasks for these sub-units will be specific to their functions, they will not be limited to these specified tasks.

- The Monitoring sub-unit would undertake tasks which would entail regular tracking of physical and financial progress of the programme, primarily through MIS.
- The Evaluation sub-unit would be undertaking tracking progress of the programme at regular time intervals and also as per the compliances of funding agencies. Their tasks would comprise surveys, impact studies (through external agencies), case studies / success stories, etc.

Field Monitoring Staff:

Field Monitoring staff will be responsible for field data collection and supervision, at the district, block and village level during the course of the project to ensure it's in line with the social guidelines provided under the Social Management Framework. The staff will be based in district offices and equipped with motorcycles and data-enabled mobile phones. There would be a provision to hire additional expertise on a short term basis.

The Field Monitoring staff will provide monthly report to the PMU after visiting each district.

Adoption of Information Technology for M&E

It is proposed that Information Technology (IT) be extensively used in M&E, especially at community level for systematic collection of data, processing, analysis and transfer of information with respect to progress made, as well as quick decision making and timely corrective measures. With efficient IT the information can be frequently updated with less effort, avoiding information loss and unnecessary duplication of efforts for data collection. Important IT aspects and their usage are presented in Table below:

Table 54 Adoption of Information Technology for M&E

Aspects of IT	Usage
Appropriate Computerisation at SPMU and DPMU and EFC level	For faster processing and analysis of data
Developing Communication Network with field offices with GPS devices	For faster and safer data collection and communication
Global Positioning System (GPS) as means and mechanism of field survey	For location specific data collection and resource/ assets monitoring
Effective usage of Geographical Information System (GIS)	For preparation of resource maps in real world coordinates for effective planning, monitoring/evaluation and decision making
Institutionalisation of efficient Management Information System (MIS) and integration with GIS	For regular recording and reporting of project progress with respect to individual components /sub-components and timely analysis and decision making/corrective measures. NESAC has Bhuvan applications on which live data record and tracking can be done for relevant project activities. Similarly, facilities of Climate Change Cell of MBDA can be used for GIS applications

Periodic collection of systematic Horizontal Photographs (field photographs) of all sub-project interventions	Repository development of field photographs as an effective tool for systematic and authentic database for periodic monitoring and evaluation
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Establishing reporting formats, requirements and calendar

1 Baseline Study: The Baseline Study would be undertaken before commencement of any project. Based on the values of indicators generated in the Baseline Study, mid-term and end-term assessments would indicate progress of the project. An external agency may be appointed to undertake this study, which will be based on domestic competitive bidding and the selection process followed may be QCBS.

2 Setting Milestones, timelines, targets: Based on the Baseline study and reporting requirements for M&E established, milestones, timelines and targets will be fixed annually. Along with, the periodicity of measurement would also be established.

Implementation of Plan and Concurrent Monitoring

In this stage, plans will be implemented, concurrent and regular monitoring mechanisms will be established. The M&E team, with assistance from district teams and external agencies, will periodically collect information and undertake its digitisation to monitor progress of the project. Tablet, computers and mobile phones will be used for field data collection which could eliminate the need to data entry, as data will be entered directly into tablets/phones rather than using a paper questionnaire and uploaded directly into a survey database.

Launch of MIS:

Concurrent monitoring will be undertaken with the help of quantitative information derived from MIS. It may be designed, developed, operationalised and maintained as a web enabled system which will provide continuous progress of the programme and projects on various indicators including project administration indicators like staff recruitment, sanction and release of financial tranches, receipt and expenditure, etc. Based on the design, an external agency would be engaged to develop, deploy, implement, manage and maintain the MIS.

In-house output and outcome monitoring

This will ensure that the targets and milestones set are achieved in the stipulated timeline. Various types of monitoring systems will be adopted:

- ***Progress monitoring visits by project staff and desk monitoring:*** This will be undertaken on a regular basis to ascertain achievement of physical targets for project activities and outputs as set out in Annual Work Plans and Budgets and provide course corrections. This activity will be undertaken by the HQ team and will be based on reports generated and MIS.
- ***Self-monitoring by community institutions:*** Given the focus on sustainability of community institutions, the need for applying a mechanism for continuous (concurrent) tracking of organizational growth and performance of these community institutions is emphasised. Therefore, it is proposed to design and implement a Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) framework in the inception phase to delineate approaches and pathways towards development of a community-based contextual, evolutionary/adaptive M&E system for the Project. The framework can be developed by the M&E team. The PME could be implemented by village institutions and uploaded in the project MIS using tablets/mobiles for tracking progress on “real-time” basis. A simplified mobile based technology feedback system can be used at community level to capture and feed data into the Management Information System of the PMU.
- ***Financial Monitoring:*** A Financial Monitoring and Supervision system shall be installed. For that purpose, a “Financial Monitoring Guideline” shall be prepared during the inception phase of the project. The expenditures will be audited by an in-house concurrent auditor annually with regard to the correctness of the procedures, amounts and documents by a professional Auditing Company and the audit reports shall be sent to World Bank.

Reporting

MBDA shall report to the WB quarterly and semi-annually on the progress of the project (progress report), including on the fulfilment of implementation agreements and on all developments of all other important general conditions. The content and form of report shall be determined by the WB and agreed in the Separate Agreement. In addition, MBMA shall report on all circumstances that might jeopardise the achievement of the overall

objective, the project purpose and the results. The first report of the state of affairs shall be submitted within three months after launch of the project. Subsequent reports must be submitted to the WB not later than 6 weeks after the end of the period under review. At the time of physical completion of the Project, MBMA shall submit a final report on the measures carried out.

Evaluation and Course Correction

In this stage, a periodic evaluation (half yearly and annual) would be undertaken and corrective measures suggested.

1 Evaluation

Based on reports from various studies, monitoring mechanisms and MIS, half yearly and annual progress reports will be compiled and submitted for review. Any issues of concern/red flags and suggestions for course correction will be included in these reports.

- **Mid-term Assessment Study** – this would be undertaken mid way through the project to ascertain the progress achieved and any mid-course corrections which need to be introduced. It would include indicators to measure progress towards log frame goals and objectives.
- **End-Term Assessment Study** – this will be undertaken at the end of the project period (around the time of project completion) and will assess the achievement of the project during the tenure.

2 Planning for following year

At the end of the year, a planning exercise for M&E activities in the following year would also be undertaken and proposed.

Figure 12 Planning for following year

Stakeholders	Input	Process	Output	Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •MBDA/MBMA •DBDUs •PMUs •Line Departments of Govt. of Meghalaya •Institutions in Govt. of Meghalaya •Partners/ Non-partners •EAPs •State Govt/Gol schemes and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Capacity Building •Infrastructure Development •Demand from Partners/non-partners •GPS based photos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Information analysis •Call centre for project idea generation, feedback and activity monitoring •Social audit •Self review by implementing agencies •Management by exception 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reports •Flags/red flags •Community review •Corporate communication •Integration with State Department for budgeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Decision and course correction •Risk, perception, identification •Performance appraisal and promotion •Report with PRAGATI(Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation)

Chapter 12: Capacity Building Plan

As the project is a community led eco-systems management project it is necessary to build the capacity of the stakeholders at the grassroots level. The baseline surveyed shows that only 44 per cent of people are literate; very few of them have received trainings and more so have very little knowledge about eco-system management planning. It is with this finding in mind that the capacity of stakeholders must be built up.

Identification of Stakeholders for Capacity Building

The capacity building plan would involve different stratum of stakeholders as too different types of capacity building from social auditing to documentation to eco-system management. Capacity Building for project staff is vital in maintaining and sustaining the project life. Capacity building programs would emphasize on knowledge development and skills building. The capacity building would also be given to PIA and PMU staff to ensure project success.

Content of Capacity Building

The project stakeholders will apply Environmental and Social safeguards mentioned in ESMF in all project activities during planning and implementation phases. Capacity building exercises including orientation, technical, refresher, advance trainings, workshops and exposure visits, focusing on E&SMF safeguard implication and monitoring. These will be organised in accordance with capacity development strategy of the project. The capacity building exercises along with monitoring and learning process would not only help to ensure the environmental and social safeguard application, but also develop awareness and understanding towards environmental solutions by the communities. The capacity building plans would be planned out phase wise, and certain trainings would be uniform to all stakeholders. While other capacity building programs would be tailored to suit vision and mission documents of the different villages. The training programmes will be coordinated and anchored by the Project Management Unit.

Capacity Building Across Project Cycle

Pre Planning Stage

- A capacity building needs assessment would be first carried out to understand the training needs of the stakeholders.

- After the identification of the villages under CLLMP uniform trainings would be given to - them which would include trainings on social auditing, monitoring and evaluation, documentation, vision and mission document formulation, and others.
- Staff of the PIA and PMU too would receive some training that would enable them to serve CLLMP more efficiently.

Planning

- At this stage, capacity building would be designed as per the vision/mission document of every village. Villages would be clubbed together under their different training needs and livelihood activities or other activities proposed in the vision document. Trainings would be given to these identified stakeholders based on this document.
- The PMU would identify and select organisations and institutions that would be able to give this training.
- Training of trainers of the PMU staff would be done to enable in-house capacity building and trickle down training to the grassroots level.

Implementation Phase

- There would be a review of the trainings done.
- Based on the reviews, the stakeholders would be given refresher courses or sent for further training to improve their knowledge.

Table 55 Capacity Building and Training Plan

	Stakeholders	Type of training	Responsible agency	Time period
Pre planning	Community, MBDA staff, TIs, ADCs, Govt. line departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness about the CLEMP • Capacity building, need assessment of all MBDA staffs • Institutional capacity building need assessment of ADCs, TI & Govt. lines Dept. 	MBDA	
Planning	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood activities • Skills and development • Landscape • Capacity building on how to write the Community Planning. • Gender sensitization 	SIRD, ICAR and others.	

Implementation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental awareness programme • Risk assessment exercise for community members 		
	Village Community Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance • Capacity Building • Finance & Budgeting • Gender Budgeting • Capacity on how to frame community plan • Capacity on how to write DPRs • Capacity on how to frame Business Plan. 	KSD, ILRT, SIRD and others.	
	Headman, Syiem, Daloi, ADCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Management • Capacity on how to frame community plan • Capacity on how to write DPRs • Capacity on how to frame Business Plan. • Gender Budgeting • Other capacity building 	KSD	
	ADC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Management • Training on Governance • Gender Budgeting • Others capacity building. 	KSD	
	Line Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Management • Others capacity building. 	KSD	
	MBDA Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building • Revision & Review if additional training is required. 	KSD	

Capacity Building and Training Plan

Training and development of employee is an essential part for effective and timely project implementation. Training and capacity building should be done at all institutional levels for implementing the provision under the social safeguards. The training program for various stakeholders will include orientation on project, refresher training, and creating awareness on the SMF of the project and will also include exposure visit, mentoring etc. The training program and capacity building will be coordinated and anchored by the PMU.

Table 56 Capacity Building and Training Plan for Social Safeguards

Stakeholders/ target Groups	Content	Training type	Time period
PMU, PIU, DBDU, Green Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation training on SMF Staff development program 	Lecture and presentations	Before project implementation and yearly.
State level Social Specialist, PMU, PIU Line department, NGO, other interest person of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation and sensitization on the social impact and its mitigation measure; training of trainers Training on SMF data collection, social guidelines, monitoring and reporting, institutional arrangement and implementing agencies for SMF 	On field demonstration, case studies and best practices Lectures and presentation Exposure visits	Yearly
District level PIU, MINR, MIG, service provider and other person of interest. Deputy Commissioner, DBDU Representatives of villages, TIs, ADCs, line departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social issues and mitigation Training on SMF data collection, social guidelines, monitoring and reporting, institutional arrangement and implementing agencies SMF Awareness, training and monitoring under the project component 	Refresher training for each district where project has investment	Yearly -One for each district
Block Level BDO, PIUs, service provider Representatives of villages, TIs, ADCs, line departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social issues and mitigation Training on SMF data collection, Social guidelines, monitoring and reporting, institutional arrangement and implementing agencies SMF Awareness, training and monitoring under the project component 	Refresher training for each district where project has investment	Yearly - One for each district

Village level Representatives of villages, community members, NGOs, TIs, and green volunteer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social issues and mitigation • Training on SMF data collection, Social guidelines, monitoring and reporting, institutional arrangement and implementing agencies SMF • Awareness, training and monitoring under the project component • Facilitate for village level comprehensive plan • Developing a community plan 	On field demonstration, case studies and best practices Lectures and presentation Exposure visits Workshop	Yearly
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Chapter 13: Budget

The Project's social safeguards-related activities are listed below, along with their budgetary allocations over the estimated 5- year project life span.

Table 57 CLLMP Budget

Sub-Activities	Fin Imp	Remarks
<u>Staff hiring</u> Social Safeguards Manager (SPMU) + PA Social Safeguards Coordinator (DPMU) Social Expert- Block level Social Expert- Village level (140) Administrative Expenses per Unit (total for SPMU, DPMU and BPMU)	29.84 Lakhs + 13.26 Lakhs 43.76 Lakhs 238.1 Lakhs - 167.58 Lakhs (per unit)	Apportioned from relevant departments of GoM
<u>Training</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness Workshops with Traditional Heads (Syiems/ Dolloiships/ Nokmas/ Village Councils etc) • Community training and Capacity Building on - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental and Social Safeguards and Social Audit 2. Project governance and conflict resolution (3 days) 3. Use of GIS and Geo Spatial Territorial Base Map 4. Training on KM tool for the Community 	43.94 Lakhs 60.26 Lakhs 180.78 Lakhs 60.26 Lakhs 60.26 Lakhs	
-		
<u>Communication, Publications and Training Material</u> Radio/ TV discussions/ adverts	201.38 Lakhs	
<u>Exposure Visits</u> International visits National visits	200 Lakhs 250 Lakhs	

<u>Monitoring and Evaluation</u> Due diligence and verification/ MIS M&E Mobile app for tracking on real time basis of the “process” pre-planning, planning and implementation Toll-free Helpline number to track grievances	607.75 Lakhs 165.90 Lakhs	
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Annexure 1: Attendance Sheet Chandigre Village (Day 1)

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place: Chandigre

Date: 6/12/2016

Sl.no	Name	M/F	Occupation / Designation	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature
1.	Kipstone Chimarak	M	Nakma	9862441656	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Khalang Sangma	M	Villager	8974627224	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Jorish A. Sangma	M	Rural Tourism Project president	9862541694	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Manseng Ch Marak	M	Community Reserve Forest Secretary	8794923122	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Pongsem Marak	M	Villager		<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	Makim Marak	F	Villager	8731835115	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	Shi Prehith Marak	M	"	9862628928	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	Wilbith Sangma	M	"	8732001161	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	Smt Bellina Marak	M	"		<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	Songeng Sangma	M	"	9612699981	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	Shiper A. Sangma	M	Beekeeping Society (Sec)	8794876511	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	Belhith Sang			9862944239	<i>[Signature]</i>

**Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)**

Place: *Champhai*

Date: *6/12/2016*

Sl.no	Name	M/F	Occupation / Designation	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature
13.	<i>Palzan Mein</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>8119003640</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	<i>Salsingpath Ch. Marak</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Pastor</i>	<i>977460291</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	<i>Pailust. ch. masde</i>		<i>W. R. W.</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
16.	<i>Rajia Boro</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SIA Unit</i>		
17.	<i>Eliebond Sangma</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>80119618988</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

Annexure 2: Attendance Sheet Chandigre Village (Day 2)

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place: Chandigre

Date: 7/12/2016

Sl.no	Name	M/F	Occupation / Designation	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature
1.	Kipstone Ch. Marak		Nokma	9862441656	Kipstone
2.	Pongsem Mazed				Pongsem
3.	Makine Moch			8731835115	Makine
4.	Khalang Bangna			8974 621224	Khalang
5.	Toresh A. Sangma			9862542694	Toresh
6.	Bellina Ch. Marak				Bellina
7.	Phipuri A. Sangma		Beekeeping Society (Bee)	8794876511	Phipuri
8.	Longding T. Sangma			9612699981	Longding
9.	Selphingstone Mazed			9774120149	Selphingstone
10.	Mansingh Marak		Community Reserve Forest Secretary	8794923120	Mansingh
11.	Saylhan T. Sangma			8413954930	Saylhan
12.	Bilhang Ch. Marak			8732002141	Bilhang

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place: Chandelique

Date: 7/12/2016

Sl.no	Name	M/F	Occupation / Designation	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature
13.	Palsan Moni	M	Student	8119003670	Om
14.	Salsengbath Ch. Marak	M	Pastor.	9774860291	Ch
15.	Joysang k Marak	M	.	8251840716	JP
16.	Paidish Ch. Marak	M	W.R.W.		pr
17.	Tne kelin i Supur	M		8792841928	T&pr
18.	Lametha Sany.		AW/W	9774479662	Hy.
19.	Eliebond k Sangma	F.	SIA Volunteers	8014618988	Lgme
20.	Raju Roto	M	SIA Volunteers		Roto

Annexure 3: Attendance Sheet Kut Village

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place: KUT VILLAGE Date: 13th - 12 - 2016

Sl.no	Name (Kyrting)	M/F	Occupation / Designation (Kam trei)	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature (Jing soi)
1.	Chesterweel Sohtun	M.	teacher (Sordaw kut)	9856640923	
2.	Lambha Mawthoh	M	farmer (Asst. secretary kut)	9615892753	
3.	Rilan Sohtun	M	Farmer (Sordaw kut)	9774624142	
4.	Khan Lawai	M	farmer (executive member committee)	9615753402	KL Lawai
5.	Dikli Lawai	M	" "		DL Lawai
6.	Shahbok Lawai	M	" (Rangbok dang, songkhla)	801431446	
7.	Moonsing Kharsati	M	" (executive member committee)	8575490537	M/Kharsati
8.	Dinis Sohtun	M	" "	9856637925	D. Sohtun
9.	Phren Sohtun	M	" "		P.S
10.	Phlansing Lawai	M	" "	8575385199	
11.	Miko Ryntong	M	" "	9615043759	M/Ryntong
12.	Tihos Marbok	M	" "	9615164739	T.M

Place:

Date:

[illegible]

Annexure 4: Attendance Sheet Marngar Nongang Village

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place: Marngar

Date:

Sl.no	Name (Kyrting)	M/F	Occupation / Designation (Kam trei)	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature (Jing soi)
1	Mr Rubi Binong	M	Govt. Servant / AS	98561-20400	Rin
2	Mr Banjoplang	M	Farmer	8794901189	BAL
	Sohkhwai				
3	Pinkubor Lefang	M	Farmer	8575176025	Shi
4	Demos Syiem	M	Farmer		D. Syiem
5	Rupen Sohkhwai	M	Farmer		Rp
6	Ramashwar Sohkhwai	M	Farmer	8258809245	RK
7	Jutin Sohkhwai	M	Power tiller operator		Jutin Sohkhwai
8	Jurake Bhorali	F	Farmer	9613236078	J. Bhorali
9	Nesto Sohkhwai	M	Farmer	9615781683	N.S
10	Milnes Syiem	M	Farmer	9615052580	M. Syiem
11	Purnima Sohkhwai	F	Farmer	"	P. Sohkhwai

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place:

Date:

Sl.no	Name (Kyrting)	M/F	Occupation / Designation (Kam trei)	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature (Jing soi)
12	Protima Mukdoh	F	Farmer		P.O.
13	Ajanta Syiem	F	Student	8575532636	A. Syiem.
14	Bandana Majhong	F	Student	9856853483	B. Majhong
15	Ronyu Soikhwai	F	Student	9615894798	R. Soikhwai
16	Semila Binong	F	Student	8794250071	S. Binong
17	Onyona Soikhwai	F	Student	8256995331	O. Soikhwai
18	Kabila Damlong	F	Farmer		K. Damlong
19	Onyula Soikhwai	F	Student	7085769367	O. Soikhwai
20	Lucia Soikhwai	F	Student	8575977675	L. Soikhwai
21	Lucy Soikhwai	F	Student	8794333378	L. Soikhwai
22	Rejumuna Soikhwai	F	Student		R. Soikhwai
23	Semili Binong	F	Farmer	9615566502	S. Binong

<u>SL. No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>M/F</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Phone. No.</u>	<u>Signature</u>
1	Monika Binang	F	Student		M. Binang
2.	Banjaplay Sahkhai M.				Bel
3.	OKHCLAM BINENG M		"		Boris
4,	KATUL SOHKHWAI M.		"		Bu
5,	Govindoo Syiem	(M)	Student		Sin

Annexure 5: Attendance Sheet Mawlyndep Village

**MAWLYNDEP VILLAGE,
RI - DHOI DISTRICT.**

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place: _____ Date: 10/12/16 (Saturday)




Sl.no	Name (Kyrting)	M/F	Occupation / Designation (Kam trei)	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature (Jing soi)
1	Jim Kharbuk	M.	Service / Member	9612659603	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Donald Rani	M	Service / member	9863672775	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Isabel Nongpar	F	Rep. / women wing member	7422012480	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Phiomina Hauolung	F	teacher / DO	7085281094	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Basilang Thangkhees	F	Teaching / DO	8575026955	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Anthony Mahgiam	M	Rep / member	8731824875	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Genjeng Kharpan	M	M-R. p. u. D (DO)	8575203560	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Basilang Thangkhees	M	Teacher / DO	9615738300	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Hubert Kharpan	M	Teacher (Secretary).	9863496614	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Esrom Nongpar	M	PHE (member)	8974905402	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Phoinel Kharbuhak	M	farmer (Rangbati Shung)	9862530153	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Shiningston Rance	M	Security (UCC)	8014139828	<i>[Signature]</i>

Annexure 6: Attendance Sheet Mihmyntdu Village

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place: MIHMYNTDU VILLAGE

Date: 10th 12-2016

Sl.no	Name (Kyrting)	M/F	Occupation / Designation (Kam trei)	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature (Jing soi)
1.	Shri. Abul Phawa	M	Business	9436107868.	
2	Smt. Koryka Shylla.	F	Business	8974445182	Koryka.
3	Smt. Bot Rymkhem	M	Business	9612708644	B. Rymkhem
4	smt Yosae Lyrdeh	F	Daily workers		
5	smt. Yowan Lyrdeh	F	no		
6	Arki Phawa	M	no		
7	Durka Lyrdeh	F	Home Servant		
8	Lem Phaw	F	Daily workers		L. Phaw
9	Khas Lek	F	no		
10	Wilson Shylla.	M	no		W. Shylla
11	Mar Rymbai	F	no		M. Rymbai
12	Chanbor Phawa	M	no		

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place: Mohangpolder.

Date:

Sl.no	Name (Kyrting)	M/F	Occupation / Designation (Kam trei)	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature (Jing soi)
13	Jame Phawa-	M.	Daily worker		
14	Yoki Shymang	M	— do —		
15	Hikai Beam	M	— do —		
16	Help Lyngdoh	M.	— do —		H.L
17	Toni Shymy	M	— do —		T. Shymy
18	Sam Lyngdoh	M.	— do —		S.L
19	Emilin Phawa-	F	— do —		Phawameg
20	Ki Rymbai	F	— do —		K.R
21	Ling Kyndait	M			L.K
22					
23					
24					

Annexure 7: Attendance Sheet Mokhaialong Village

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place: Mokhaialong







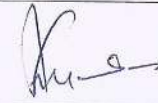


Date: 07/12/2016

Sl.no	Name (Kyrting)	M/F	Occupation / Designation (Kam trei)	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature (Jing soi)
1	Emt. P. PDEIN	F	MEMBER	-	P P
2	GHEM PHAWA	F	- MEMBER	9856671550	S.P
3	TIEW PDEIN	F		-	
4	Shynna Sana	M	Daily labourer	9615246339	Shynna
5	Hamcaid Pdeing	M	Driver	84131833082	HP
6	Skon Bkhar	M	Labourer	8730037832	
7	Pimiki Sana	M.	Headman (Wahel Strong)	8014684944	Bana
8	Pignait Pdein	M	Member	9863044082	
9	J. Bkhar	M		-	Jkhar
10	Hun Pdein	M		-	HP.

Annexure 8: Attendance Sheet Nongkhrah Village


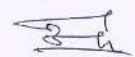
Name of Village : Nongkhrah (Nongpoh) & Pahan Mardolai

Date of Visit : 12th January 2017

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
1	Ambrosius Maring	Secretary R/D Nagpoh	9612409557	
2	Sunsi Lydok	Lydok Rait	9856410924	
3	Shri Vincent Makri	R/S Pahan Mardolai	9615106734	
4	Shri Donbaklang Lyngdoh	Asst Lyngdoh Kyroch	9612761558	
5	Shri Kalson Maring	Secretary Shuang Pahan Mardolai	9615502016	
6	Shri Celestin Lyngdoh	R/S Nongkhrah	9856615353	
7	Shri Calini Sundoh	R/S Pahan Mardolai	7422086085	
8	Shri Man Singh Makri	 Lan, @ Dar	9856627919	

Name of Village : Nong Khueh (Nongbah)

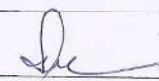


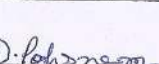
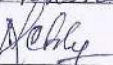







Date of Visit : 12th January 2017.

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
9	Bat Harlong	 (Member Ford Nongkhueh)	8014869683	

Annexure 9: Attendance Sheet Nongtalang Mission Village

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place: NONGTALANG MISSION Date: 7.12.16

Sl.no	Name (Kyrting)	M/F	Occupation / Designation (Kam trei)	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature (Jing soi)
1.	SAMUEL SUPUH	M	(PA) Govt servant	8731064373	
2	SIMON LAMIN	M	FARMER	8415864151	
3	ALBIN TALANG	M	FARMER		
4	DEBORA POHSNEM	F	FARMER	8730857377	
5	Smt Rimaly P. Soley	F	FARMER	8974683484	
6	PUSONGBHA RYMBUI	M	Student	8414835908	
7.	MAHRHENDIA ML DOH	M	Student	8974273008	
8.	WAIMI RYMBUI	M	Student	8974597187	
9.	GEDION MUKHIM	M	Farmer	9612719417	
10.	BENUS DHAR	M	FARMER		
11.	LAH SI BOK LAMIN	F	pensioner	8974320712	
12	GIOUS POHRMEN	M	labourer		

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place: NONGTALANG MISSION

Date: 7.12.16







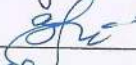

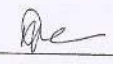



Sl.no	Name (Kyrteing)	M/F	Occupation / Designation (Kam trei)	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature (Jing soi)
13	Bamonlesly Lyngdoh	F	Anganwadi	9862747897	Blyph
14	Jewell Pokson	M	-	8780959612	Jewell Pokson
15	Prozper Rymbui	M	FARMER	8974612182	P. Rymbui
16	ARPAJOY LAMUN	F	FARMER	8119970955	Ramin
17	Radiancy Poksonem	F	Student	9882463685	Poksonem
18	Esuk meka Rymbui	F	Farmer	—	E. Rymbui
19	Vesney B. Rymbui	M	Student	8132836408	V. Rymbui
20	Muirhendini L. gini	M	Student	8415864107	not
21	Jesperly Lamun	M	Farmer	9612793471	Ramin
22	Malcolm Spencer Pokson	M	Student	9612534966	not
23	H.B. Rymbui	M	Govt. Servant. Headman	9862176431	not
24	L. D. L. L. L.	M	Farmer	9618655741	not

Annexure 10: Attendance Sheet Rongjeng Sangma Village

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place: Rongjeng Sangma



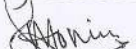
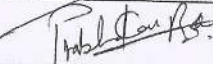
Date: 6th December 2016

Sl.no	Name	M/F	Occupation / Designation	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature
1.	Peblen Momin		Secatery		
2.	Kallindoo Sayin		Member	8575790400	
3.	Medwin Makh		Member	9886321846	
4.	Martin Momiro		Farmer	8575119240	
5.	H. L. Makh		Farmer	8575571450	
6.	Meldison Sangma		Pastor	9615729442	
7.	Helemel Momi		Farmer	8575265677	
8.	Balsing H. Sangma		Teacher	9615729449	
9.	Rajee Sangma		Farmer		
10.	Wayningston Momi		Teacher	8575238558	
11.	Michael Segi		Career	8575489425	
12.	Crigen Sangma		Secretary of R/Sangma	9615368624	

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place:

Date:




Sl.no	Name	M/F	Occupation / Designation	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature
13.	Kaisabao A. Monin	F	Programme Associate, EFC Pambo-longgang	9615994647	
14.	Sillingehi. G. Monin	F	MIG	9862678710	
15.	Sanjay G. Monin	M	MTA EFC Jongsak	9615878718	
16.	Prabhakar Boor	M	MIG	—	

Annexure 11: Attendance Sheet Sohmylleng Village

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place: *Sohmylleng.*

Date: *5/12/2016.*

Sl.no	Name (Kyrteing)	M/F	Occupation / Designation (Kam trei)	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature (Jing soi)
1.	<i>Hosep Kurbaoh</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Headman -</i>	<i>8014456731</i>	<i>H-kurbah</i>
2.	<i>Tied Nongrang</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>- Member</i>	<i>9615141862</i>	<i>J. Nong rang</i>
3.	<i>DWIL MAWLONG</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>9615978108</i>	
4.	<i>WINTER MAWNAI</i>	<i>M</i>		<i>X</i>	
5.	<i>GIO BASAWIAMOT</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>X</i>	
6.	<i>ACTION KYNTATHIANCI</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Elk shon</i>

Annexure 12: Attendance Sheet Tarapara Village

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place: Tarapara

Date: 5/12/2016

Sl.no	Name	M/F	Occupation / Designation	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature
1	Michael Hajong		Farm m'ar		AA
2	Jaba Hajong		Farm m'ar		H
3	Smt. Bipati Hajong	F	House wife		Bipati Hajong
4	Smt. Sindubala Hajong	F	House wife		
5	Benjombala Hajong	F	House wife		
6	Smt. Monjula Hajong	F	House wife		
7	Smt. Norocla Hajong	F	House wife		
8	Smt. Somoti Hajong	F	House wife		
9	Smt. Sitila Hajong	F	House wife		
10	Smt. Sanwamon Hajong	F	House wife		
11	Smt. Desanti Hajong	F	House wife		
12	Mithi Rani Hajong		House wife		NHajong

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place:



Date:

Sl.no	Name	M/F	Occupation / Designation	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature
13	Nitaji Hojong		Farmer		Hojong
14	Jegananda Hojong		Farmer		Hojong
15	Ashok Hojong		Formoor	9612693141	Hojong
16	Subhakar		Formar		Subhakar
17	Parash Ch. Hojong		Formar		Parash Ch. Hojong
18	Prabhat Hojong		Farmer		Prabhat Hojong
19	ProdiP Hojong		EX-ARMY	9436739069	ProdiP Hojong
20	জাতি টাঙ্গিয়া		Farmer	-	জাতি টাঙ্গিয়া
21	Tabin Hojong		Farmer.	8119098897	Tabin Hojong
22	Seerendra Hojong		Farmer	9436705515	Seerendra Hojong
23	Rahendra Hojong		Farmer	8974136132	Rahendra Hojong
24	Boi Karth Hojong		Farmer.	-	Boi Karth Hojong

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place:

Date:

Sl.no	Name	M/F	Occupation / Designation	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature
25	Rusu Kr. Hajong	M	School Teacher	7085366351	
26	মুন্সি মিয়া (মুন্সি মিয়া)	M	Cultivator	-	মুন্সি মিয়া (মুন্সি মিয়া)
27	Annat Kr. Hajong	M.	Business	-	
28	Rajendra Hajong	M	Cultivator	-	রাজেন্দ্র হাজং
29	Satendra Hajong	M	Cultivator	-	সত্যেন্দ্র হাজং
30	Prafulla Hajong	M	Cultivator	-	প্রফুল্ল হাজং
31	Prabhat Hajong	M	Cultivator	-	প্রভাত হাজং
32	Ratramohan Hajong	M	Cultivator	-	রত্নমোহন হাজং
33	Amrita Hajong	M	EX-Serviceman	9436179567	অমৃতা হাজং
34	Anjali Hajong	F	House wife	-	ANJALI HAJONG
35	Bajonti Hajong	F	" "	-	BAJONTI HAJONG
36	Deshanti Hajong	F	" "	-	DESHANTI HAJONG

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place:







Date:

Sl.no	Name	M/F	Occupation / Designation	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature
37	Bokarzi Hajo	m	cultivator		BHajo
38	Karne Swarthyaj	m	cultivator		KHajo
39	Hocabarli Hajo	m	cultivator		H. Hajo
40	Chitta Ranja	m	Ex. B.S.F.		ChHajo
41	Gajer dda Hajo	m	cultivator		G.Hajo
42	Tarun Kr. Hajo	m	L.P. Tr.	9402137060	Lead.
43	Binelli Hajo	m	cultivator	9436348757	B.Hajo
44	Hakamoni Hajo	F	R Cultivator		H.Hajo
45	Samelhyen Loni Hajo	F	Hous wife	9436739019	S.L. Hajo
46	Bipoti Hajo	F	Hous wife	Biputi	B.Hajo
47	Rokeoneho Hajo				R.Hajo
48	Sumil		A.Hajo	8974122877	

**Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)**

Place:

Date:

Sl.no	Name	M/F	Occupation / Designation	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature
49	Nolaka Hajong	F	Asha	8416065921	
50	Morikam Hajong	M	Cultivator		 Morikam Hajong
51	Santosh Hajong	M	" "		
52	Satindra Hajong	M	" "		
53	Sunil Hajong	M	Cultivator		
54	Parijoy Hajong	M	Cultivator		

Annexure 13: Attendance Sheet Pdengshkap Village


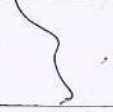
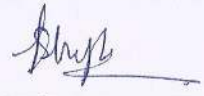
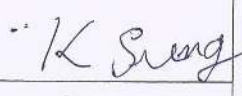
Name of Village : LIAMAT PDENG SHAKAP

Date of Visit : 13th January 2017

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
1	Lomphang Shylla	Farmer	8575577845	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Phis Sating	- do -	8974345817	
3	Secle Sating	- do -	8474345817.P.S	
4	Myllem Shylla	- do -	-	
5	Smt. Let Surong			
6	Smt. Emsheirp Khysrai	farmer	961529877	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Smt. Nebel. Shylla	- do -	8014668130	NShylla
8	D Sating	-	9615687868	D Sating

Name of Village : THAMAT PONG SHARAP

Date of Visit : 13th JANUARY 2017



Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	Signature
9.	Shri Lucky Star Pamthiel	Student	9615642220	
10.	Shri. Kambha Pamthiel	farmer.	—	
11.	Shri. Forward. Shyler	(HEAD MAN)	9858706222	
12.	Smt Khe Sengrong	farmer	8575427151	

Annexure 14: Attendance Sheet Umtyngngar Village

Attendance Sheet for Community Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), Shillong
Conducted by Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

Place: Umtyngngar

Date: 10/sep/2016

Sl.no	Name (Kyrting)	M/F	Occupation / Designation (Kam trei)	Contact (Phone nos)	Signature (Jing soi)
1.	Ebilinsha Kurkalang	F	Bylla Singi	9612646552	
2.	Beauty Saktun	F	-	-	Beauty Saktun
3.	Merina		"		Merina Morboring
4.	Jantimala Khackongor	F	"	9612096735	J. Khackongor
5.	R. Kharkuki	M	School Teacher - (Headman)	9612904521	R. Kharkuki
6.	Dalinsha Saktun	F	Bylla Singi		Dalinsha Saktun
7.	Virginia Marboring	F	School Teacher	9862489840	
8.	A. Pyngrope	M	-		A. Pyngrope
9.	M. Kurkalang	F	-	-	Mk.
10.	Phar	F	-	-	Phar

Annexure 15: Regional Consultations at Garo, Jaintia, Khasi and Ri-Bhoi Region



REPORT ON **COMMUNITY CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON THE COMMUNITY LED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PROJECT**

Garo, Jaintia, Khasi and Ri-Bhoi Region
28th-30th March, 2017

COMMUNITY CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON THE - COMMUNITY LED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PROJECT

INTRODUCTION

The State Project Management Unit of MBDA organised a public consultation workshop from the 28th to 30th March, 2017. For Garo Hills, the Public Consultation was held on the 28th March, 2017 at SMELC Building, Dakopgre, Tura, for Jaintia Hills the Public Consultation was held at the Committee Room, DC Office, Jowai on the 29th March 2017 and at the Meghalaya Agriculture Management and Extension Training Institute (MAMETI), Upper Shillong on the 30th March, 2017 for the Khasi and Ri Bhoi regions. This was conducted as part of the public consultation process on the World Bank funded Community Led Landscape Management Project.

The objective of the consultation was to discuss public-private community participation, natural resource management, preparation of Integrated Village Development Plan (IVDP), discussion on Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), convergence with existing projects and to put forth the key concerns and findings.

PROCEEDINGS

Presentations were made introducing the CLLMP. During the Jaintia, Khasi and Ri Bhoi consultations presentations were made by Shri. L. Shabong, OSD, MINR who stated that the state is rich in natural resources but it is ironic that poverty is still high. He explain that this could be because of the top down approach that generally overlook community consultation and collaborative planning. The CLLMP project however will allow communities to design the interventions themselves. There are many studies conducted that have revealed alarming trends. For example the springs mapping initiative has revealed that a large number of the state's springs have dried up. Further, findings indicate that many of these water sources, particularly in the coal mining belt, are also acidic and not ideal for life. Indiscriminate use of natural resources is usually the primary cause. The there is also the effects of climate change which is putting pressure on our natural resources.



Shri. Shabong stated that CLLMP is the First World Bank funded project. He brief participants on the aims and objectives of the project and highlighted the points to be discussed at the workshop.

He explained that community participation is crucial because the communities possess vast indigenous knowledge on natural resources which is otherwise not available with anyone else.

During his presentation he stressed that there is a need for resource mapping, stating that each village should have a village map which will help with proper planning of resource utilization and of developmental activities at the village. He added this is important for the villages to be selected for implementation of the project. He added that the project is for 5 years. However, activities will continue even after this, through other programmes and schemes of the government.

Shri. Shabong explained that the project will involve three phases which includes -

- Phase 1 - Community Mobilization
- Phase 2 - Capacity Building
- Phase 3 - Project Implementation

It was further stated that every village should prepare a Community Implementation Manual (CIM) under CLLMP which will act as a guideline for implementation. Further, decisions on activities and implementation will be made by the village itself through the Dorbar. However, experts will be engaged to support planning and implementation.

Presentation on Social Management Framework by Smt. Naphisha Kharkongor

Smt. Naphisha Kharkongor explained that for implementation of CLLMP, it is important to have a Social Management Framework which will serve as a guideline for implementation of the project and to prevent unwanted outcomes. She explained that as



part of social assessment, various parameters are assessed including governance, inclusion, gender, etc. which covers all components such as land ownership and land, forest resources management etc.

She also briefed participants on the steps involved in Social Management Plan including the various stages of screening - Block Project Management Unit (BPMU), District Project Management Unit (DPMU) and finally State Project Management Unit (SPMU). Finally, she added that there will be a grievance redressal mechanism which implementing communities can get their project related grievances address

Presentation on Environment Framework by Smt. Beautiqueen Shylla



Smt. Shylla briefed on the various stages involved in developing an Environmental Framework which is required to ensure activities planned do not have adversenegative environmental impact. She highlighted the types of activities that could have negative impact on the environment that would not be supported under the project and she also explained about the types of activities that conforms to the Environment Framework, or that have historical and cultural significance, that could be taken up under the project. She added however, that activities planned should also be as per national and state laws and regulations.

She finally added that guidelines on various sectors are available to help with implementation of the project within the Social and Environmental Frameworks.

Following which the floor was opened to the participants. The following are the opinions and inputs by different stakeholders during all three consultations.

28th March, 2017 – Garo Region

The workshop was chaired by Shri V.V. Hembrom, DPM, IBDLP, BDU, West Garo Hills, wherein he welcomed all the Officers from line departments, Nokmas, BDOs and all the IBDLP staff. In his speech, he briefed about community led landscape management project its importance, objectives, funding, targets, approach, components, action plans etc.

Shri. Meril N. Sangma, Asst. Director of Agriculture (PP), Tura stressed on preserving of bio-forest in Garo Hills regions and encouraged the protection of protect flora and fauna. He opined that initiative must be taken with Nokmas and VEC for watershed management and to converge other line departments. He mentioned that improving soil fertility was important for indigenous farming. Traditional heads should be involved and work for the community

Shri. SK Saha, DSEO West Garo Hills Tura said that there should be capacity building for different sectors like agriculture and allied agriculture and watershed management should be encouraged in every rural area.

Shri. Roger Marak, Superintendent of Fishery Department West Garo Hills was of the opinion that the Fishery Department may help in any gap-funding. He stated that different fish sanctuaries should be set up in different part of Garo Hills to conserve, preserve, and promote indigenous fish of Garo Hills. he also said that the Fishery Department is also trying to give technical support

Shri. R.K.Sangma, DFO West Garo Hills said that forestry species should be selected wisely and this task must be taken up by the community. There must be efforts to conserve forest and wildlife. Social agreement may be done with the community before starting forestry component. He stressed about the working scheme and working plan in district council that is followed in Khasi Hills

Shri. P.R.Marak, PM Industry West Garo Hills stated that apiculture can be promoted in industry by making honey or by marketing organic honey from Garo Hills. He also offered technical support for bee keeping in Garo Hills regions for income generation.

Smt. M.K.Marak, BDO, Gambegre encouraged VECs and Nokmas to work on Community Led Landscape Management Project for development of Garo Hills region to work and cooperate with the community in village

Smt. R.D.Shira Rongram BDO Rongram said that more awareness programme must be promoted in Rongram Block specially VECs, Nokmas for community development. She said that Rongram Block there is a need to brief about the concepts objectives to kick start the project by giving training and awareness programme. She also said that the VEC was demanding community nursery and fish sanctuary for better livelihood of the village.

Smt. Rezia A Sangma Nodal Officer, West Garo Hills said

- Soil testing is to be done before implementing any cultivation
- Proper selection of crops that is to be grown in a particular region
- Proper implementation and management is required

Shri. Kangku N Sangma, Fishery Officer William Nagar said

- He will cooperate and give technical support towards Aquaculture Mission
- He stress about different type of water where different species of fishes can be reared

Shri. Donny N. Marak HDO, East Garo Hills offered

- Technical support from department like bamboo, agar plantation in district level, village level for livelihood

Smt. M.M.Sangma Range Officer Sub-Divisio, East Garo Hills suggested that water retaining species in catchment area like planting bamboos for sustainability and livelihood promotion might be used. Also, traditional heads should take active participation and make people aware about the loss of bio-diversity and the potential of forestry species that can be marketed outside the states

Nokmas and other participants' views and suggestions

- Needs to preserve watershed management in community
- Seasonal forest species to be planted in rural areas
- Specification of seasonal plants for plantation
- Protecting flora and fauna in reserve forest
- Balance ecosystem in Garo Hills region

- Need training and awareness on different sectors like improving jhum cultivation and different crop growing techniques, technology transfer etc.
- Marketing to catch a better price for sustain livelihood
- Whosoever is found disturbing nature will be taken to penalty with sum amounts of 25,000

Shri. Nitul Das DPM IBDLP East Garo Hills stressed about traditional culture which is normally practice by old age whereas the youths are not giving importance to a traditional farming system where they need instant cash. He said that these projects will create immense help for non-farm activities to tap the natural resources of Garo Hills and research art and culture. He suggested that the IVDP need to be revolutionized and explained to the Gram Sevak

Shri. Pravin Bakshi Deputy Commissioner, West Garo Hills said that a Project Management office is to be established in Tura and different work force for regional office should be taken up. A blueprint for village and planning should be adopted. Different medicinal plants in Garo Hills should be focus studied and target for the Big-Multi National Allied Markets which deals with ayurvedic organic herbal products. Also. Eco-resorts and eco-tourism should be promoted with the ethnic food and traditional practices

Vote of thanks by Shri V.V.Hembrom DPM IBDLP, West Garo Hills

He thanked the participation of BDOs, Line Departments, Nokmas, VECs, Gram Sevaks, IBDLP Team and participants from all the districts of Garo Hills

29th March, 2017 – Jaintia Region

This workshop saw the participation of members from the World Bank, officials from different line departments, headmen from East Jaintia and West Jaintia hills, NGO partners and staffs of IBDLP. The programme started with a welcome address given by Shri. B.J Kharshandi Nodal Officer, BDU West Jaintia hills district. While welcoming the participants to the workshop he also briefed them about the aims and objectives of the Community Led Landscape Management project.



Shri. Aiban Swer, OSD, MIG highlighted the people present about the purpose of the gathering where he said that this workshop is to make people aware about the CLLMP Project. He said that this is a project where the community will take active participation in implementing the project in their villages and it is only through their active participation that the project will be successful. Further, he also said that the aim was to implement the project based upon the nature of the landscape. A team has been formed at the apex which will be headed by CEO, MBDA Shri. RM Mihsra, Chairman Shri. S. Ashutosh, Project Director Shri. Sahai under whom five additional project officers has been put in place. Whereas in the district there are the Deputy Commissioners who will look after this project.



Shri J. Pohsngap, IFS, District Officer Forest Dept., West Jaintia Hills said that Meghalaya has already received a number of projects but there is always a confusion that one project is similar with another which creates confusion not only amongst the government officials but even amongst the people. Therefore he requested that if a proper report or write-up so that people will be aware and know about it in the first hand. He stated that all projects that the government conceptualise are good but one should first know about it.

Ivan Marbaniang, ADPM West Jaintia Hills suggested that radio programmes may could be used to inform people about the project as people have better access to radio communication than to any other means of communication.

Shri. L. Laloo, District Agriculture Officer, West Jaintia hills said that proper land records should be put in place before implementing the project. He asked whether this project would be implemented in all the areas or only in selected areas. He suggested that there should also be criteria to implement the project in such a way to avoid land dispute among the community members.



Response by Shri. L. Shabong clarified that according to the World Bank, areas will be selected on specific criteria base upon highly degraded land.

Shri. J. Pohsngap, IFS, District Officer Forest Dept., West Jaintia Hills asked whether the project would start on a bottom-ups' approach? He suggested capacity building from the grass roots as it would be difficult to implement the project if the villagers do not understand about it.

Response by Shri. L. Shabong stated that if the villagers are ready with the plan then they will be qualified to get the projects implemented

Shri Nidayoo Papang, Rangbah Shnong Khlieh Mushut asked if the World Bank could work on its own, does it need the MNREGA. He asked the team present to visit his village and give suggestions as to what can be implemented in his village.



Response by Shri. L. Shabong stated that the World Bank has five specific criteria. Besides World Bank we have different other government schemes that look into the NRM issues. World bank target in phase wise manner, The fund that we get from World Bank is for those areas which are highly degraded. It is mandatory that for every central scheme a portion of it must always be implemented on Natural resource management.

Suggestion of Shri. B Kharshandi Nodal Officer, BDU West Jaintia Hills said that the project is related

to our environment, this is under the theme giving back to nature. The mining of limestone is a major activity and it spoils the water body at Amtapoh, Amlarem Block and its nearby areas (Nongtalang, and other



areas). If Basin could come up with a framework that could help rejuvenate the villages that are destroyed through limestone mining. In terms of issues regarding water, rain water harvesting is very important. If through this project we could incentivise people who could use rain water and use water storage tanks. If we could make people understand about Water resource management. Having an IVDP is a good for the village. Therefore if Basin could help the other villages also to prepare IVDP. Major Challenges with NRM is also waste management. If villages prepare the IVDP it should also include solid and liquid waste management and asked if this project could address waste management.

Response by Shri. L. Shabong said that a dialogue with World Bank has been carried forward on how to deal with Waste management. First action research was done at Raj Bhavan by MINR and the second will be in wards lake by MINR. The results that came out of the action research could be replicated in dealing with grey water by not using chemicals instead by using bacteria. The same thing could be done in Mukhaialong, East Jaintia to treat acid water cause by limestone mining.

Shri Nidayoo Papang, Rangbah Shnong Khlieh Mushut asked if the WB would only help those highly degraded areas. He state that his village supplies water to surrounding areas, however, there is possibility that in the future conflicts may arise. In one area of his village, a river which flows through it has become acidic due to mining activities and asked if through this project help could be provided to de-acidify the streams.

Response by Shri. L. Shabong said that the problem is prevalent in villages that conduct mining. Through action research on reclamation of coal area mining areas acid water could be treated by using limestone, therefore research is going on to find out the exact quantity on how much limestone is required to mix with the acid water to neutralise it. He stressed that the adoption of cheap technology which is local and community led is necessary.

Shri. Wom Chyrmang, Rangbah Shnong Jalaphet said that his village faces a lot of problems because of coal mining. He said, that an awareness campaign on the harms from coal mining was needed in the village to make people understand about its effect. The reckless felling of trees is also another problem, therefore the village is trying to preserve the forest. Apart from this, there is scarcity of water which affects the agriculture. The use of plastic is another menace. If dustbin could be kept in the village in order that people will see them to throw the plastic.



Shri. Prabha Diengdoh, Manager BDU EJH asked whether these projects will look into community land or individual land.

Response by Shri. L. Shabong: The CLLMP project is for the community, therefore plan should come out from the village. In response to Shri Prabha Diengdoh's question, he replied that those who have individual land can form a committee so that their problems can be look into.

Shri. Dawan Lyngdoh, Rangbah Shnong Namdong said that in the past his village had lots of water and land and had springs which were enough to supply water to everyone. However in the last couple of years due to reckless felling of trees, burning timber for charcoal and broom-grass plantation water supply in the village has gone down. He requested the World Bank team to visit the Namdong area. Initiatives has been taken to protect the trees in the area.



Shri. J. Pohsngap, IFS, District Officer Forest Dept., West Jaintia Hills said that we should not think that the government will come and give us grant, we should take the initiative starting from your own self and do not wait only for the government grants. If we go and spread awareness about this project we should make it clear that it is not a grant.

Shri. Ivan Marbaniang, ADPM West Jaintia Hills urged upon the people to give back to nature. IVDP is a gateway where we will be able to do several activities through it. After doing the IVDP then only we will be able to carry forward the project. This project is to lead by the community, if the community would not take the initiative

Vote of Thanks:

Shri. Ivan Marbaniang thank everyone who are present at the occasion and hope that with such a gathering, the community members will get to understand about the World Bank Funded Project “CLLMP” that will be rolled out in different villages.

30th March, 2017 – Khasi and Ri Bhoi Regions



Shri. S. Sahai, IFS, Dy. CEO MBDA opened the consultation workshop by welcoming all participants who were present at the occasion stating that this workshop will help further strengthen the design of the

programme.

Edward Syiemlieh, Headman, Umshorshor Village, Ri-Bhoi District



A key challenge faced by village is the lack of roads. But as per the Environment management framework, construction of roads has negative application. It will be difficult to bring development if roads are not supported. He suggested that roads should be supported as long

as cutting should be judiciously. Or maybe roads can be made where less forest are there to avoid destruction of forest resources

Response by Shri. Shabong clarified that road construction was just cited as an example during the presentation but that it is not a component under the CLLMP project.



Thomas Roy Malai, Bosco Integrated Development Society, Ri-Bhoi pointed that in his

experience from past projects, if development is to be sustainable, there has to be community participation. Departmental approach to

implementation, which is often a top-down approach, often results in projects failing after the department has exited because there is no community ownership to sustain it. In CLLMP, the focus is on "Community Led" interventions can finally lead to sustainability. Further, as part of the project, the villages will be prepared and built up to ensure success. This project will provide a good platform to rejuvenate lost natural resources which will play a major role in sustainable development of the state.

Shri. Malai stated that it is not uncommon for development works to affect nature in one way or another. However, these effects can be minimised through proper and collaborative planning. He cited the example of a village he is aware of where in one year, many trees had been planted under an afforestation programme and in the following year, the same trees were cut down for construction of a road.

He also stated that environmental rejuvenation is important. Tree plantation is one of the activities that can help achieve this. Many tree plantation drives are organised by various government departments but unfortunately due to lack of maintenance, most of the trees do not reach maturity. The survival rate of these trees are so low that it is questionable whether this activity should continue or if it has become just a waste of public money since no effort is taken to sustain them.

Finally, he stated that if burning of forest is controlled, there would not be a need for afforestation. The forests will rejuvenate automatically

Peter Shemphang Rynniaw, Nongrynniaw Village, West Khasi Hills District stated that he has seen past projects of IFAD and IWMP, particularly those involving tree plantation and spring conservation activities. In most cases, he explained, trees planted on private land were often cut down by the owners after a few years only to be sold off for commercial value or to free up land. In such cases, the village cannot do anything to stop the deforestation as the land is not owned by the community. He suggested that if the government could frame relevant rules and regulations to prevent indiscriminate felling of trees, such deforestation can be arrested.



Response by Shri. Shabong: There is a need to focus more on Community Policing to prevent such activities. However, where this is not sufficient, the government may intervene. He added that the Meghalaya State Water Policy is being drafted and once passed, it will regulate environmental destruction that can affect water sources in the state. The Draft has already been circulated with all Traditional Institutions and agencies for feedback.

Shri. Biestar Sylliang, Chairman Watershed Committee, Umkaduh Village, Ri-Bhoi



Shri. Sylliang highlighted the challenges faced by the community due to indiscriminate burning of forests. To combat this, tree plantation drives are conducted every year. However, due to lack of maintenance, such plantations eventually fail. Just

as the government has supported the preservation of Mawphlang forest, a similar approach could be adopted for other villages. Since most of the felling are due to poverty and need for income, an incentive mechanism similar to that of Mawphlang village will help solve that issue.

He shared his experience with the Integrated Forestry Project where foreign sapplings were brought to his village. To make room for these new sapplings, a patch of forest was cleared of all indigenous tree species. However, eventually, due to incompatibility, these new species failed to grow. As a result the village lost both the new species planted as well as the original trees that once stood there.

Shri. Sylliang also highlighted some good practices adopted by his village. Through MGNREGA scheme, the village has been able to conserve their water sources and now, on top of the PHE supplied water, they also have the natural sources available to them.

In border areas where rivers run, the village purchased land, with 50 metres on either side, in which not felling of trees is allowed. This, he explained, helps to protect the water sources. The villages has also purchased several patches of forests in their village so that they can be protected by the village itself.

Response by Shri. Shabong: The villages can explore ways to give payments for environmental services so as to incentivise forest owners and users to ensure environmental protection and conservation.

Vote of Thanks

The vote of thanks was given by Shri. Wankit K. Swer, Senior Manager, MBDA.