



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of Meghalaya

CLIMATE ACTION BUDGET

FY 2024-25

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA



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Executive Summary

Climate change, driven primarily by human activities, has emerged as one of the most pressing issues of our time. Its impact is widespread, affecting the environment, economy, as well as the society. Its effects are seen through the rising temperatures, rising sea levels, loss of biodiversity, disruption of agriculture, human health risks, across the globe. Thus, it calls for a collaborative action at the local, national, and international levels. The Paris Agreement and India's own climate-related commitments, already define the quantitative and qualitative targets at the international and national levels respectively.

For India to achieve its climate targets such as net-zero by 2070, requires the State Governments to be equal players. There is a need for the States to move towards decarbonization and transition to greener energy. It is vital that each State chart out its climate plan in order to reap the benefits of integrating their climate agenda into their economic plans. Therefore, aiming to be at the frontline in the fight against climate change, the Finance Department, Government of Meghalaya presents its second annual Climate Action Budget 2024-25.

Meghalaya boasts of having a comparative advantage in rich natural resources and 76% of area covered under forests. The native people of the State have an intrinsic relationship with the nature, drawing livelihood from climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, water, forests, etc. Therefore, the State and its economy are highly prone and vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. It has taken several proactive measures to address the impacts of climate change with a focus on community-led natural resource management, responsible tourism, green transport, and renewable energy.

The Climate Action Budget was prepared to integrate climate action into the State's budgeting process ensuring the use of public resources effectively and efficiently to address one of the most significant challenges facing society today. The total budget allocated to climate action for Meghalaya has increased **from ₹ 3411.93** cores in 2023-24 to **₹ 4501.04** cores in 2024-25 (budget estimates) constituting **16.6%** of the total State Budget for the FY 2024-2025. Further, the Climate Action Budget for FY 2024-2025 has increased by **32%** from the last financial year.

The Government of Meghalaya is committed to tackle the escalating challenges facing Meghalaya and the world. By bringing critical thinking, newer tools, expertise, and capabilities to communities and institutions, the State is committed to strengthening their capacities to achieve both ecological and economic outcomes through innovative and timely implementation of sustainable practices. Going forward, the State will focus on leveraging technology and strengthening partnerships for realizing the sustainable outcomes at scale.

1 Introduction

1.1 Meghalaya's ecosystem and vulnerabilities

Nestled in the North-Eastern region of India, Meghalaya is a unique forest economy with 76% of the area under forest and tree cover. The State has one of the most vibrant ecological and biotic regimes in India and the world, standing among the top 24 biodiversity hotspots across the world.¹ It is endowed with distinguishing features such as mountainous terrains, high rainfall, high density of meandering water streams and springs. Given its abundance, the people of the State have a long-standing relationship with the natural ecosystem and have derived their livelihoods from natural resources since ages. A vast majority i.e., 80% of the population live in rural areas and are dependent on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture, water, livestock, and forestry for sustenance.

Despite the natural splendor, the State is not without vulnerabilities. It faces concerns of fast changing land-use and land cover such as deforestation, driven by mining and logging activities. Moreover, the traditional practice of shifting cultivation, may present challenges due to over exploitation and improper land management. In addition, the impact of the global climate change, has also started to show its signs in several ways including inconsistent and untimely rainfall, rising air temperatures, lesser agricultural yields, and forest edibles.² Apart from this, the State also witnesses rising urbanization and private vehicle ownership, leading to an estimated 150% rise in vehicular emissions since 2010 with an impact on air quality and public health.³ It is projected that the State will continue to experience a significant rise in the frequency of extreme precipitation and temperatures (hot days, hot nights, and heatwaves) in the coming years.⁴

These projected changes will have severe implications on the agriculture, water resources, forests, and public health sectors. For instance, a significant rise in air temperatures could affect crop production, increased pest and disease pressures. The alteration of rainfall patterns could disturb the region's agriculture and biodiversity, with some areas receiving more intense rains, while others experiencing drought conditions. Moreover, high temperatures could also reduce the water storage in lakes and reservoirs. The State, already prone to natural disasters such as floods and landslides, could experience frequent and severe disasters. It could disrupt the biodiversity of the State, leading to loss of species and changes in distribution of plants and animal communities, some of which are unique to Meghalaya. In addition, these changes could also have implications on the economy's tourism and agro-industries sectors- two of the key economic drivers of the State. Overall, Meghalaya is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change which could have far-reaching consequences on the state's economy, environment, livelihoods, and the communities.

¹ Spotlighting Meghalaya's climate action | Climate Group (theclimategroup.org)

² Climate woes, farm distress and agriculture future in Meghalaya (firstpost.com)

³ Dalberg Study

⁴ Identification-of-climate-vulnerability-hot-spots-in-Meghalaya-using-high-resolution-climate-projections-compressed.pdf (meghalayacc.org)

1.2 Need for Climate Action

Climate change, affecting every country and continent, calls for a collaborated and integrated action from national and sub-national governments alike. The historic Paris Agreement adopted in 2015, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), provides an opportunity for countries to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The implementation of the Paris Agreement is essential for the achievement of Goal 13 – Climate Action of the Sustainable Development Goals and is also intrinsically linked to all 16 of other Goals.

As part of the Paris Agreement, each participating country was to submit Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) outlining their efforts to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the impacts of climate change. India, as a signatory of the Paris Agreement, also submitted its NDC with a number of quantitative and qualitative goals. Some of these include reduction in emission intensity, non-fossil electricity generation, enhancement of carbon sinks, and adaptation measures such as water resource management, climate-resilient agriculture practices, and infrastructure development. India has also affirmed and pledged to achieve a goal of net-zero emissions by 2070.

Given the global and national commitment to climate action, and need for shared responsibility, it is imperative for Meghalaya to actively engage in efforts to combat climate change. As previously highlighted, Meghalaya's economy is closely tied to its natural-resource-base and climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, water, and forestry, and is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Therefore, there is a pressing need for immediate initiatives focused on both climate mitigation and adaptation, and promotion of sustainable practices. These efforts should be tailored to the State's specific needs but also aligned with India's broader goals as stated in its NDC.

1.3 State's response to Climate Change

Meghalaya's climate ambition is to look at climate action as an opportunity and create viable economies around it. It has joined the global Under2 Coalition, becoming the seventh Indian state to be part of the largest network of states and regional governments in the world committed to achieving net zero emissions by 2050 at the latest. The State envisions to follow a unique doctrine of 'Environment State' or nature-based economics for ecologically sensitive regions; a development strategy that looks at 'nature banking' and 'nature markers' as the central idea to create an environment and conservation-led economy. The State also aims to adopt 'nature-based livelihoods' model to create conservation-based livelihoods such as innovative eco-tourism (forest therapy, forest wellness, forest apothecary) and climate sensitive value chains. One of the unique features of the State is that the government owns only 7% of land, while most of the forests are managed by the communities (Dorbars, Nokmas), and thus the Government follows a bottom-up approach involving the local communities to address climate change.

To streamline the State's efforts, it has constituted the Meghalaya State Council on Climate Change and Sustainable Development (MSCCC & SD) in 2015 as the apex body to



coordinate across departments on cross cutting ideas. Its work is mainly focused on knowledge building, project formulation, and capacity building. The MSCCC is expected to forge partnerships with private sector, academic institutions, and civil societies to facilitate the implementation of various proposed actions. In addition, the State's Center for Excellence for Sustainable NRM and Livelihood was created to bring new thinking, tools, expertise and capabilities to strengthen the capacities of people and institutions working to realize both ecological and economic outcomes for communities.

Aligned to its vision and with the help of the right knowledge-base and institutional framework in place, the State is implementing several key initiatives for climate change, natural resource management, safeguarding livelihoods, promoting sustainable practices, etc. which will be highlighted in the sections below.



2 Mainstreaming Climate Finance in Meghalaya

2.1 Climate Action Budget

Fulfilling the State's commitments to climate change mitigation and adaptation requires the mobilization and management of significant financial resources. Public expenditure constitutes a significant proportion of economic activity and, thus, government spending decisions have social, environmental, and economic ramifications for a country. Thus, both the Central and State government need to factor climate change in their public policy and budgeting process to mitigate the losses to their economies and societies.

A Climate Action budget enables the identification, classification, and categorisation of expenditures that are pertinent to climate change within the scope of a government's budgetary structure. The activities/ schemes/ programmes identified are classified into two categories:



Climate Change Mitigation: Preventing or reducing the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) into the atmosphere to make the impacts of climate change less severe. Mitigation is achieved either by reducing the sources of these gases — e.g., by increasing the share of renewable energies, or establishing a cleaner mobility system — or by enhancing the storage of these gases — e.g., by increasing the size of forests. In short, mitigation is a human intervention that reduces the sources of GHG emissions and/or enhances the sinks and future effects of climate change.



Climate Change Adaptation: Anticipating the adverse effects of climate change and taking appropriate action to that help reducing vulnerability to the consequences of climate change. Examples of adaptation measures include large-scale infrastructure changes, such as building defenses to protect against sea-level rise, landscape restoration and reforestation, flexible and diverse cultivation, research and development, and preventive and precautionary measures.

Climate budgeting also allows precise estimation, diligent monitoring, and methodical tracking of such expenses, enhancing the transparency and accountability in government spending. A climate action budget includes specific allocations for climate-related activities, such as investments in renewable energy, sustainable transportation, climate adaptation projects, and other environment-friendly initiatives, thus mainstreaming actions across all sectors and levels of government expenditure. Climate budgeting can also aid in estimating the climate finance gap, aid in robust policy making, and assist in the State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC).

2.2 Objectives

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To allocate financial resources towards activities that promote climate action, which include mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the impact of climate change.
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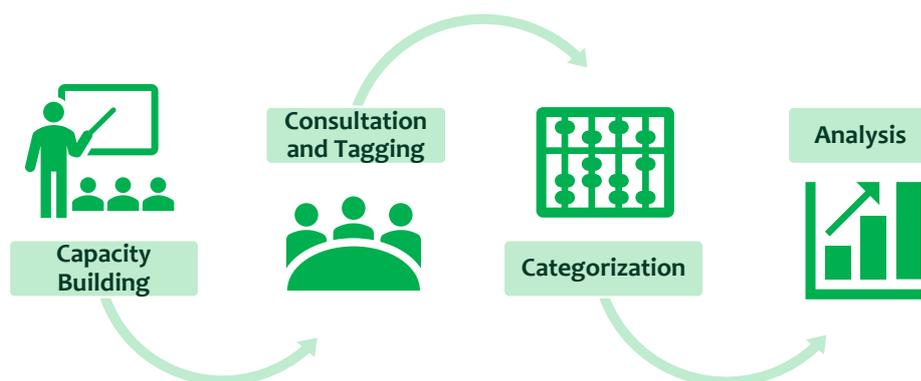
To set out plans for prioritizing and funding climate-related initiatives, such as investing in renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, supporting public transportation, and skilling communities to protect natural ecosystems.
- 

To ensure that public spending is aligned with climate objectives and support the transition to a low-carbon and climate resilient economy
- 

To identify opportunities for cost savings, through energy efficiency measures, and generate economic benefits, through job creation, carbon markets and innovation in green industries.

2.3 Process and Methodology

The process and methodology of the climate action budgeting consists of four-step process as illustrated in the figure below.



PROCESS	METHODOLOGY
 CAPACITY BUILDING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Building of relevant department stakeholders on climate change, its impact and facilitating the re-alignment of the objectives of departmental schemes to achieve greater climate relevance in future.
 CONSULTATION & BUDGET TAGGING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The budget team, in consultation with departments, identifies activities/schemes/ programmes to understand the rationale of scheme, proportion of allocation to climate action and strengthen monitoring and tracking of climate-related expenditures in the State budget. This activity is expected to help policy makers incorporate climate considerations in project design.
 CATEGORISATION	<p>The activities/ schemes/ programmes identified are then classified into two categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change mitigation Climate change adaptation.
 ANALYSIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post categorization, the state budget is analyzed by the team to understand the fund allocation, trends etc.

Note: As the exercise for preparation of this budget was undertaken, last year's budget was thoroughly analyzed; scheme/programme wise and all the relevant heads of expenditure were captured into respective categories subjectively. New schemes/programmes were added based on the analysis and some schemes/programmes were discontinued as they are no longer relevant. For the comparison to be uniform, the calculations across the budget are done maintaining the list of items identified this year.

3 Climate Action Budget FY 2024-25

3.1 Budget Summary

The Climate Action Budget for Financial Year 2024-25 is ₹ 4501.04 crores, constituting 16.63% of the total State Budget for FY 2024-25. The total budget allocated to climate action for Meghalaya has increased by 32 % from the previous FY 2023-24 allocation of ₹ 3411.93 crores.

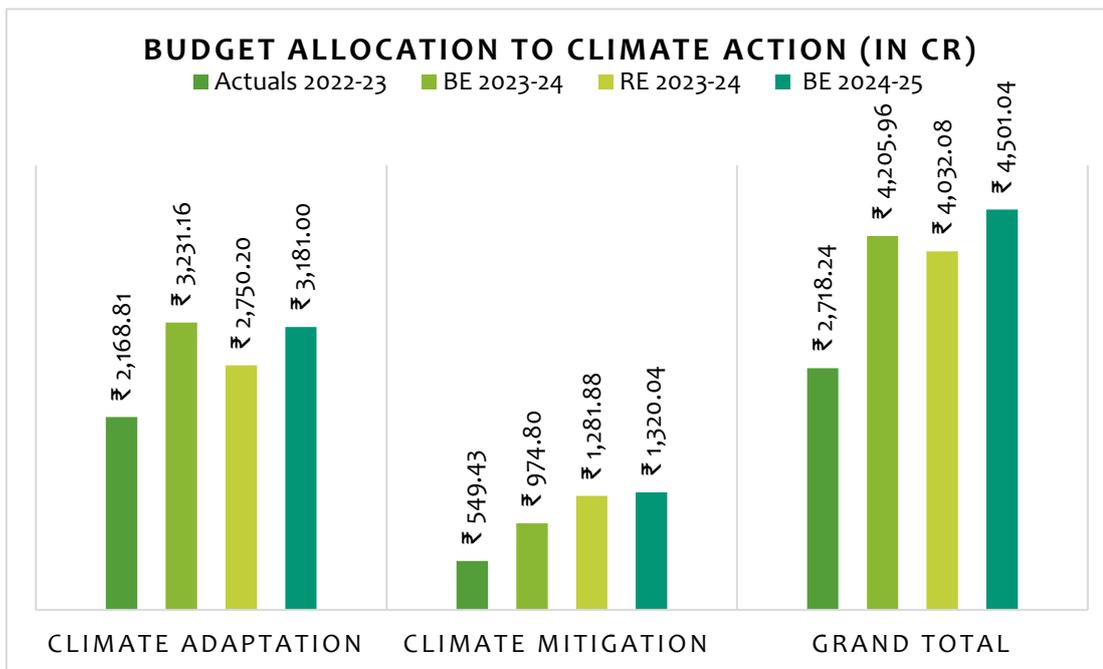


Figure 1: Summary of Climate Action Budget FY 2024-25

3.2 Budget Analysis by Departments

A total of 13 departments contribute to the State's Climate Action Budget 2024-2025 focused on climate change mitigation and adaptation in the State. The total budget outlay for **Climate Adaptation** activities is ₹ 3181 Cr, with a total of 12 departments contributing to the activities. Whereas the total budget outlay for **Climate Mitigation** activities is ₹ 1320.04 Cr with 7 departments contributing to the activities.

3.2.1 Rationale for budget tagging

The rationale for selecting the department's schemes/programmes is given in the table below. The schemes and programmes are aligned to key priority areas in the Meghalaya State Climate Change Action Plan.

Name of Department	Rationale
Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural zoning and capacity building of farmers Capacity building to train farmers in latest cropping techniques specially evolved to counter adverse effects of climate change

Name of Department	Rationale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of organic farming through usage of compost and vermi compost Increasing the area under perennial fruit plantation crops and low volume high value crops to help cope with uncertain weather patterns Assessment of soil quality & soil moisture content for better productivity through generation of climatic information
Home (Police) Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Risk Reduction
Community & Rural Development Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage continuance of existing community forests by way of giving inputs towards sustainable livelihood options In convergence with MGNREGA, management of natural resources through VECs is being carried out. Promotion of zero budget natural farming
Power Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy efficient Street Lighting Facilitating overall village electrification Promoting Energy Efficiency Practices in the State Maximizing harnessing of Renewable Energy for the purpose of Power Generation
Fisheries Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact assessment of climate change on fishery and development of watershed vulnerable to climate variations Conservation of indigenous and endemic fisheries resources
Forest Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afforestation-Reforestation for emission reduction and sustainable livelihood Development of green spaces as carbon sinks Conservation of natural resources and ecosystem
Revenue and Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Risk Reduction
Planning, Investment Promotion & Sustainable Development Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based natural resource management Green mobility Innovative, climate-informed, and nature-based transport solutions Eco-tourism infrastructure development Research and development on technologies to adapt to climate change
Soil and Water Conservation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of water management in minor irrigation through construction of check dams, rainwater harvesting and revival of existing water bodies as adaption measures

Name of Department	Rationale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afforestation, Avenue Plantation, Terracing Soil conservation and erosion mitigation
Transport Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of Electric Vehicles Green and sustainable alternate mobility such as cable cars and ropeways
Water Resource Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood control and management Water harvesting practices Improvement of irrigation
Urban Affairs Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid and liquid waste management Smart Cities Mission GIS Based Risk Informed Master Plan
Public Works Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood control measures Irrigation schemes

3.2.2 Department-wise allocation

As seen from the graph below, the Planning, Investment Promotion and Sustainable Development Department (39%) contributes the highest to the Climate Action Budget with a total budget outlay of ₹ 1742.33 Cr. Further, the Community and Rural Development Department with a total budget outlay of ₹ 645.32 Cr contributes 14% to the Climate Action Budget. Agriculture Department with a total budget outlay of ₹ 338.59 Cr and Power Department (₹ 477.5 Cr) contribute 11% and 8% each to the Climate Action Budget.

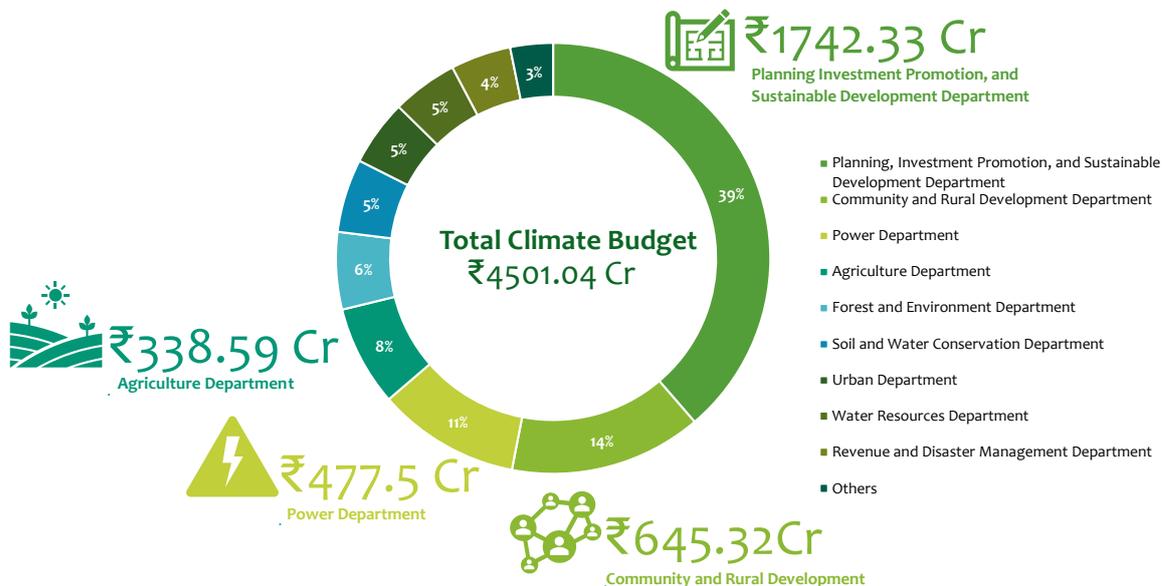


Figure 2: Department-wise allocation to Climate Action Budget FY 2024-25

3.2.3 Categorization-wise allocation

The table below shows the department-wise allocations in the total Climate Action Budget for Climate Change Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation related activities.

Department	Climate Adaptation (In Cr)	Climate Mitigation (In Cr)	Total (In Cr)
Planning, Investment Promotion, and Sustainable Development Department	₹ 1,152.33	₹ 590.00	₹ 1,742.33
Community and Rural Development Department	₹ 645.32	₹ 0.00	₹ 645.32
Power Department	₹ 0.00	₹ 477.50	₹ 477.50
Agriculture Department	₹ 336.04	₹ 2.55	₹ 338.59
Forest and Environment Department	₹ 202.18	₹ 58.74	₹ 260.92
Soil and Water Conservation Department	₹ 247.96	₹ 0.00	₹ 247.96
Urban Department	₹ 53.07	₹ 168.99	₹ 222.05
Water Resources Department	₹ 221.19	₹ 0.00	₹ 221.19
Revenue and Disaster Management Department	₹ 185.05	₹ 17.00	₹ 202.05
Home Police Department	₹ 74.67	₹ 0.00	₹ 74.67
Fisheries Department	₹ 38.10	₹ 0.00	₹ 38.10
Transport Department	₹ 16.00	₹ 5.27	₹ 21.27
Public Works Department	₹ 9.10	₹ 0.00	₹ 9.10
Total	₹ 3,181.00	₹ 1,320.04	₹ 4,501.04

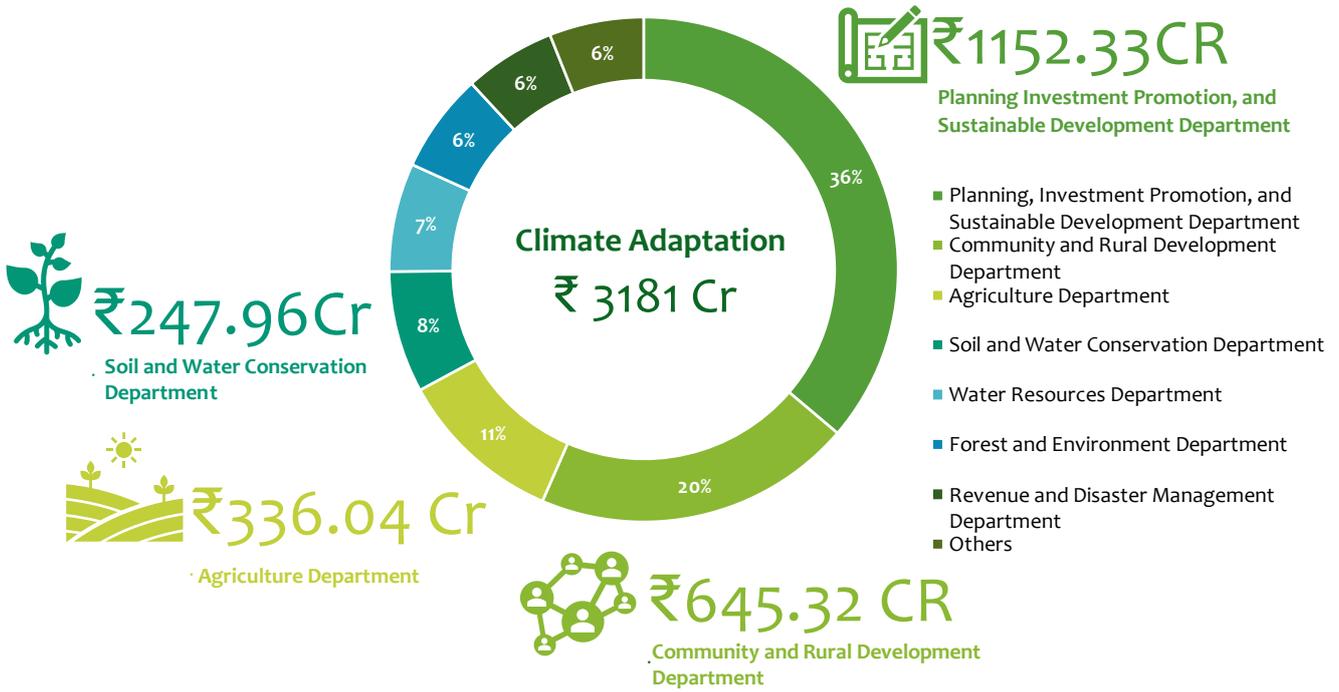


Figure 4: Budget Estimate for Climate Adaptation related activities

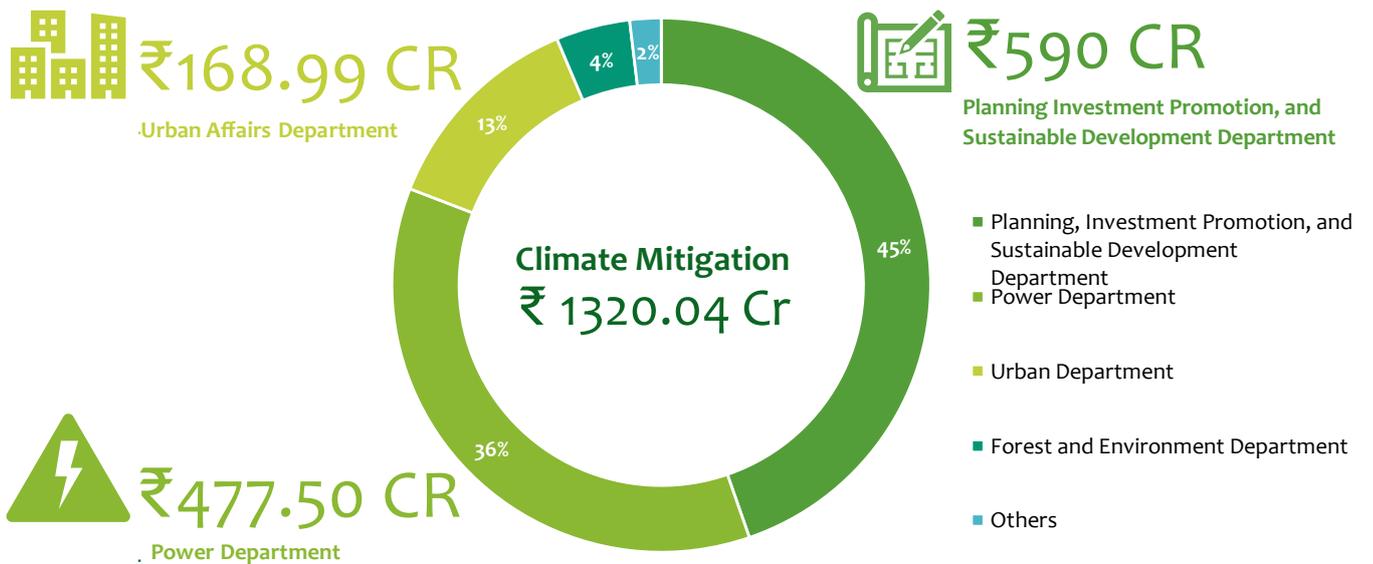


Figure 3: Budget Estimate for Climate Mitigation related activities

4 Building Blocks for a Greener Meghalaya

4.1 Community-led natural resource management

The people of Meghalaya have always had a close relationship with their surrounding environment and employ indigenous learning methods rooted in the community. This is evident from their Mariangiing or nature homes, the bamboo drip irrigation system and root bridges, to name a few. Taking inspiration from this, the Government of Meghalaya has applied a bottom-up approach by working closely with the local communities for conservation and management of its natural resources. The aim of the approach is three-fold: environment conservation, community empowerment, and economic development. To achieve these, the State is implementing several schemes as detailed out below.

4.1.1 Grassroot Level response Towards Ecosystem Enhancement and Nurturing Meghalaya (GREEN Meghalaya)

The Green Meghalaya Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) scheme is a pioneering initiative of the State Government aimed at conserving Meghalaya's rich biodiversity while promoting sustainable livelihoods for local communities. Under this scheme, villages, communities, clans or individuals are incentivized to conserve and protect natural forests, water bodies, and other ecosystems for a minimum period of 30 years. Villages, communities, clans or individuals that have a minimum of 2 Hectares of Natural Forest, including pine trees and natural bamboo reserves, are eligible for ₹ 8000 per hectare per year for a period of 5 years. The scheme prohibits activities in the forests such as grazing, felling of trees, mining, jhumming, hunting, etc. Thus, by valuing the ecosystem services provided by the natural resources, the scheme encourages conservation efforts, fostering environmental sustainability and community development in Meghalaya.

Budget Allocation: Rs. 230 Cr.



Sustainable Development in Hima Jirang

Nested within the Jirang Syiemship, Hima Jirang is a community covering approximately 200 hectares, which embarked on a transformative journey towards sustainability through the Green Meghalaya Initiative. Recognizing the critical importance of preserving their ecosystem, essential for both their livelihoods and ecological equilibrium, the community embraced the Green Meghalaya Initiative. In their first year, the community received an amount of Rs 6,40,000 implementing a range of NRM interventions including fire control lines and Boulder pillars, they diligently safeguarded their natural resources against erosion and degradation. Additionally, they launched a large-scale tree plantation drive, planting saplings to rejuvenate their forests and enhance biodiversity. Through these proactive measures, Hima Jirang demonstrated their commitment to sustainable environmental stewardship and the preservation of their natural heritage.



Testimonials

Green Meghalaya's inclusive model and data driven approach have marked the state as a conservation pioneer. It is an initiative designed to enable communities to build a sustainable future from the bottom-up. Presently, 3404 beneficiaries and 50,000 plus hectares of forest land have been covered under the PES scheme, and Rs. 43.9 crores have been released.



“Our community has embraced Payment for Ecosystem Services as a way to empower local residents while preserving our natural heritage. The program has not only helped us maintain our forest cover and protect biodiversity but has also allowed us to create new job opportunities related to sustainable tourism and forest management. PES has become a cornerstone of our sustainable development.

I've witnessed the positive impact of Payment for Ecosystem Services firsthand. Our once-threatened forests are now thriving, providing a sanctuary for wildlife and a source of fresh air. The program not only ensures the preservation of our natural surroundings but also empowers our community with a sustainable income source, making it a win-win for both nature and people.”

Beneficiary: K. Janggira G. Momin, NGH District.

“I am delighted to share my testimonial about the remarkable impact of the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) program, a direct result of the enlightening efforts of Green Field Associates under the Meghalaya Basin Management Agency. This initiative has been a true eye-opener for me, as it has not only educated me about the invaluable role our ecosystem plays but has also shown me how I can actively contribute to its preservation. The tireless dedication of the Green Field Associates in raising awareness about PES has empowered me to make conscious choices that benefit not only my community but also the larger environment.”

Beneficiary: J Lyngdoh Nonglait, Sordar Shnong, Lawbyrtun, Ri-Bhoi District.



“I am thrilled to share my personal testimony regarding the transformative impact of the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) program in Meghalaya. This innovative initiative has not only benefited me but has also paved the way for a sustainable future for our forests and the generations to come. As a resident of Meghalaya, I have witnessed first-hand the positive changes brought about by the Payment for Ecosystem Services. Through this program, my community and I have been given the opportunity to participate in conserving our precious ecosystems. The financial incentives provided for preserving the forest cover have not only improved our livelihoods but have also fostered a deeper sense of responsibility towards our environment.”



The PES program's ripple effects extend beyond personal benefits. Our forests have flourished under the stewardship of this initiative, showcasing enhanced biodiversity, cleaner water sources, and increased carbon sequestration. These ecological improvements not only contribute to a healthier planet but also lay the foundation for a more secure future for our children and grandchildren. The program has not only instilled a sense of pride in preserving our natural heritage but has also shown us a promising path towards sustainable coexistence with our environment. In essence, the Payment for Ecosystem Services program in Meghalaya has been a beacon of hope, ensuring our well-being today while safeguarding the lush green legacy that we will proudly pass down to the generations that follow.”

Beneficiary: K. Nonglait, Rangbah, Kur Lyngdoh Nonglait, WKH District.

4.1.2 Community-based Forest Management and Livelihood Improvement in Meghalaya (MegLIFE)

The Community-based Forest Management and Livelihood Improvement in Meghalaya (MegLIFE) is a JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) assisted project to be implemented in the State of Meghalaya. The objective of the project is to restore and conserve natural resources within the villages by sustainable forest management, livelihood improvement, and institutional strengthening, thereby contributing to the conservation of the environment, biodiversity, and uplifting of socio-economic conditions of people in the State of Meghalaya. The project aims to target 500 villages in 22 blocks in all 11 districts of the State.

Budget Allocation: Rs. 50 Cr



Rehabilitation of 14 ha Abandoned Coal Mining Area

Tucked 90km away from Baghmara, Arenggittim village in South Garo Hills district is home to 42 households. Once a forsaken coal mining site spanning 14 hectares, this land now blooms with life. The community owned land has birthed a stunning revival of a barren with over 700,00 saplings of citronella and lemongrass. This incredible restoration of degraded land due to quarrying was undertaken through aroma grass (Citronella) and mixed plantation of forestry species at Arenggittim Village was made possible by the MegLIFE project in convergence with Megh Aroma Mission under Institute of Natural Resources, Meghalaya. Out of the total project cost was Rs. 44.68 lakhs, the MegLIFE project has contributed Rs.20.55 lakhs.

4.1.3 Meghalaya Community Led Natural Resource Management Project (CLLMP)

The Meghalaya Community Led Landscape Management Project is a unique project of the State of Meghalaya, supported by World Bank. It seeks to leverage on the strength of the community to develop sustainable Natural Resource Management system that will lead to the restoration of degraded landscape of the state, build climate resilience and generate opportunities for livelihoods. It works with the communities broadly in the area of forest and water and will help in identifying activities for degraded forest, soil and water conservation, restoration of springs and water bodies, nature-based tourism, agro-forestry and homestead forestry. The project will enhance skill and technical capacity of communities along with strengthening support to social system. It aims to support 6026 villages across entire state in promotion of traditional knowledge, grassroots innovations, preparation of strategies and community landscape plans.

Budget Allocation: Rs 20 Cr



Mawtneng Village: A Model of Governance Innovation for Sustainable NRM and Green Living

Declared a “Green Village” by environmental organizations from Germany and Belgium, Mawtneng Village in Ri Bhoi is an exemplary model of an environmentally conscious community. The village is renowned for its progressive NRM-first efforts. To support its initiatives, CLLMP has supported Mawtneng with an Innovations Fund of Rs. 5 lakhs to help sustain and maintain its works. Key highlights of Mawtneng’s Green Village initiatives include grass-carpeting to prevent soil erosion, the establishment of kitchen gardens in 70 households to encourage self-sufficiency in food production, and the planting of wild fruits, flowers, and trees to enhance biodiversity. The village has replaced plastic bags with eco-friendly alternatives made from phrynium pubinerve (Sla Lamet) leaves. Nurseries have been established for indigenous flora to preserve local plant species, and a community fishery pond has been constructed to promote responsible fishing practices. Mawtneng Village has also constructed a green museum.

4.1.4 Meghalaya Livelihood and Access to Markets Projects

The Meghalaya Livelihoods and Access to Markets Project (Megha-LAMP) is a state-wide project of the Government of Meghalaya that is supported by IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development). It was launched in 2015 and aims at improving family incomes and quality of life of the rural mass in Meghalaya through expanded and sustainable livelihood opportunities adapted to the hill environment and to the effects of climate change. The project has three main components including integrated natural resource management and food security, rural finance, and inclusive supply chain and enterprise development. It is currently being implemented in 1350 villages in 18 blocks in the State.

Budget Allocation: Rs. 432.3 Cr



Mitigating Water Security challenges

In Laitduh village, Shella Bholaganj District, the Megha-LAMP facilitated the implementation of INRM works in collaboration with MGNREGA to mitigate water security challenges for all 204 residents. Before the intervention, the selected site housed a perennial spring source, requiring an average household to make six trips a day, spending around 3 hours fetching water from the challenging terrain. To resolve the problem, the VEC constructed two R.C.C water storage tanks and submersible electric pump and pipelines were employed to pump water from tanks, covering a distance of 496 meters. This intervention eliminated the need for residents to fetch drinking water directly from the source, saving approximately 3 hours daily. This water also served washing and sanitation purposes. The intervention benefited the entire community, comprising 45 households, reducing water-fetching time from 30 minutes to 5 minutes per trip—a remarkable 83.33% reduction in daily drudgery.



Success Story

Water Conservation through community participation in Mawrah village

Mawrah Village is located at a distance of about 40 km south of Shillong under Khatarshnong – Laitkroh C&RD Block, East Khasi Hills District. Geographically, the area is a plateau region with elevations reaching up to 1830 m above mean sea level. The climatic zone of the place falls under the ecotone region overlapped by temperate and subtropical climates.

Minimal livelihood opportunities as well as the unfavorable geography and climatic conditions for agro-based livelihood activities have led to dependency on stone quarrying, slate mining, collection of firewood for selling to local markets for livelihood. These activities are harmful for the environment, leading to the overall drying up of spring water, rivulets, streams and other water bodies.

Hence, the Mawrah Multipurpose Water Reservoir project was conceptualized and implemented by the community members. The project was taken up under the scheme RIDF XXVI which was funded by NABARD during the year 2021-22 at a cost of Rs. 150.00 Lakh and Rs. 99.98 Lakh during the year 2022-23 (State Plan). The project covers a total area of 27 Ha in which 7.70 Ha is the water spread area and 19.3 Ha is the catchment area. Within the catchment area there are 9 numbers of perennial springs which form part of the catchment area treatment. The main structure consists of an RCC Dam (Arch Dam) with a total length of 87 mtr and a height of 10.5 mtr. The total volume of the water harvested is 528 million liters. Afforestation of 9 Ha around the catchment area with staggered contour trenches for ground water recharge has also been created.



After two years of implementation, the project has thrown a new light to the local community in which various initiatives have been taken up at village level for the protection and conservation of the water body and its catchment. The village Authority have stopped issuing permission and allotment of plots for new settlements as a part of protection of the catchment area. Further, the village Authority through mutual understanding has identified new plots of land for relocation of existing settlements which are in close proximity with the water body. Two households have been successfully relocated in 2023. Various activities such as stone quarry, sand and slate mining etc., which potentially cause damage/degradation the catchment area have now stopped through community involvement.

4.2 Responsible Tourism

Meghalaya is endowed with natural resources such as waterfalls, lush green landscapes, streams, caves, etc, making it a popular destination for tourists. It is known for its biodiversity hotspot, housing seven national parks and several protected species. The State has witnessed a large influx of tourists, attracting 12 lakh visitors annually. While the growth of tourism has a positive impact on the economy, the State recognizes that unplanned growth could have adverse impacts on its fragile ecosystem. Therefore, the Government of Meghalaya has adopted a model of sustainable tourism as the preferred mode for tourism development. Some of the key initiatives in this direction are given below.

4.2.1 Eco-tourism Infrastructure Development

The Government of Meghalaya aims to promote Eco-Tourism Infrastructure in the State to create comprehensive ecotourism circuits that will attract travellers from all corners of the globe while ensuring sustainable development and conservation of the state's natural resources. Through this, state-of-the-art infrastructure that complements its breathtaking landscapes, cultural heritage, and diverse flora and fauna shall be constructed. It will also contribute to reduced greenhouse gas emissions through replacement of road travels by the ropeway.

The major initiatives under this are:

- (i) Meghalaya Eco-tourism Infrastructure Development Project
- (ii) Promotion Of Rural Eco-Tourism Circuit/Creation of Eco Tourism Circuit
- (iii) Eco Tourism Development for empowering rural youth and conserving natural resources in Sohra Cherrapunji

Budget Allocation: Rs. 20 Cr

4.2.2 Ropeways

Ropeways are sustainable and eco-friendly mode of transportation which run primarily on electricity and help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Government of Meghalaya aims to support the construction of ropeway in the State. The Shillong Peak Ropeway is the first of its kind project in the State providing connectivity to Shillong Peak – one of the major attractions in the city. The length of the Shillong Peak Ropeway is 896 m with a carrying capacity of 600 persons (every hour). This initiative will not only improve tourists' commuting experiences, but it will also contribute to the community's improvement by creating job possibilities and employment. In addition, the State shall also provide ropeways in the rural areas.

Budget Allocation: Rs. 2.26 Cr

4.3 Transitioning to sustainable mobility

Over the last two decades, Meghalaya's urban centers have witnessed a high dependency on private mode of transportation as seen in the State's alarming rise in private vehicle ownership with the highest CAGR for new vehicle registration in the country at 17.47% (2007-2017). This contributes to climate change and greenhouse gas emissions primarily through the burning of fossil fuels such as gasoline and diesel, which release carbon dioxide and other pollutants into the atmosphere. To address this challenge, the Government of Meghalaya envisions to adopt and transition to environment-friendly mobility systems in a phase-wise manner. The two key initiatives under this are given below.

4.3.1 Sustainable Transport and Efficient Mobility Society (STEMS)

The Sustainable Transport and Efficient Mobility Society (STEMS) was established by Government of Meghalaya to design an efficient, reliable, sustainable, and scalable transport system. The objective of STEMS is to encourage a shift from private mode to sustainable mode of transportation, as private vehicles emit higher GHG per person. In the initial phase of the project, shared commuter services are being offered to school students, while the State envisions to expand the services for government employees and tourists. With the introduction of 1 shared school bus with 30-seater capacity, it is estimated to remove ~15 cars from the road traffic network and hence reduce GHG emissions. Further, in accordance with the Meghalaya Electric Vehicle Policy 2021, the State will accelerate the adoption of electric vehicles for a clean and environment-friendly mobility.

Budget Allocation: Rs. 10 Cr



STEMS Shared School Buses

Shared School Bus initiative by STEMS with more than 160 student users in the academic year of 2023-24, STEMS buses ensures child safety, time and cost savings, reduced pollution and congestion. As one of the parents said "Beyond the safety measures, I'm equally impressed with how STEMS has improved time management for both parents and children. With the streamlined transportation process, I can confidently plan my day, knowing that my child's journey is well-organized and punctual. This efficient blend of security and convenience is truly a game-changer."

4.4 Democratising energy through renewables

Meghalaya possess several inherent advantages that make it conducive for renewable energy. It is endowed with abundant renewable resources such as sunlight, wind, and water. Additionally, its numerous rivers and streams provide ample hydroelectric power potential. Therefore, by harnessing its renewable energy potential, Meghalaya can reduce its dependence on fossil fuel and enhance energy security and resilience. The Government of Meghalaya has taken measures to achieve sustainable energy development while also addressing environmental and socio-economic challenges. Some of the key steps initiated by the State are detailed out below.

4.4.1 Chief Minister's Solar Mission

With a commitment to fostering green and clean energy transition, the Chief Minister's Solar Mission is a flagship Renewable Energy intervention launched in 2023. The Mission will provide standalone solar power systems (hybrid inverters and water heaters) to each household. It is a people-centric scheme offering substantial subsidies, including 70% for individual households and 50% for schools, hospitals, hotels, and other commercial entities. The initiative fosters collaboration with private entities engaged in corporate social responsibility and interested in investing in carbon credits. Overall, the initiative will not only tackle power shortages but also promote green progress.

Budget Allocation: Rs. 40 Cr

4.4.2 Hydro Power Energy

The State is heavily dependent on the hydro power for its power procurement and hence has been generating the green power. In continuation to its sustainable energy initiatives, it is taking several measures to strengthen the hydro energy and increasing the efficiency in distribution of power. Some of the major projects being implemented in the State are modernization, renovation and improvement of Umiam project (Rs. 125 Cr), Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement project (Rs. 77.9 Cr) and the Meghalaya Power Sector Improvement Project (Rs. 200 Cr).

Budget Allocation: Rs. 402.9 Cr

Powering Rural Enterprises through Green Energy

Meghalaya's economy is expanding rapidly based on its tourism and agriculture sectors. In the previous two years, more than **250 rural businesses** in these sectors were established. However, the state's reliance on hydroelectricity makes it difficult to meet the businesses' increasing power needs. Through appropriate stakeholder engagements and the execution of pilot projects to assure feasibility, **Decentralized Renewable Energy (DRE)** sources were identified as the key to fuel Meghalaya's socio-economic growth.

The enterprises being established are based on value addition of agricultural commodities such as ginger, pepper, cashew, arecanut and on accommodations in prime tourist locations. To meet the requirement in an energy efficient manner, two kind of DRE technologies were identified. Up to 50kw, Hybrid Solar Systems are being implemented whereas for the larger units a multi-sourced charge Off-grid System is being considered. This initiative of Government of Meghalaya has multiplier effects on the economy including reduced carbon emissions, green jobs, value-creation, and improving farmer's lives.

Story of Rongram PRIME Hub, Babadam, West Garo Hills

With a processing capacity of more than 600 metric tons, the Rongram PRIME HUB was established in 2022 to assist farmers of mustard, cashew nut, ginger, and cashew. In order to sustain the machine load, a 100KW transformer was set up. However, because of the irregular current supply and voltage fluctuations, the machinery suffered damage, and the Hub's goals of improving farmer life were not met. It was then with the support of Government of Meghalaya; the Hub was switched to a 200KW Multi-source Charged Off-grid System in January 2024. Since, the system has been delivering a steady supply of power with stable voltage. and today manufacturing of value-added produce is ongoing in full swing. Currently, the Hub supports the livelihoods of over 3,000 farmers and creates jobs for over 50 young people.





Success Story

World's remotest sustainable food processing unit

On 8 February 2024, **the world's remotest jackfruit processing unit engrained with sustainability at its core** was inaugurated at Rongara by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Meghalaya. This unit is set to **process over 700 MT of Jackfruit annually and quadruple the incomes of about 8,000 farmers**. The unit is fully owned and managed by the Rongara Agri Food Processing Cooperative Society. The Rongara Agri Food Processing Cooperative Society in Gulpani Nokat, Rongara C&Rd Block, South Garo Hills district has **over 50 members comprising of small and marginal farmers**.

South Garo Hills district is one of the State's remotest villages and the undulating terrain and associated climatic conditions make it favourable for growing wide range of crops, but the region also faces its own set of **challenges of fragmented farmlands, narrow and poor road networks, high cost of logistics and the consequent poor access to markets**. The region is surrounded by the vast expanse of Balpakram National Park and shares international border with Bangladesh.

Further, the unit stands out for its sustainability and innovation. Powered by a **decentralized 100KW solar power unit**, the processing unit features **low-cost construction**, natural ventilation, resilience against natural disasters and is also **earthquake-proof**. It doubles as a community hall, fostering community participation and serving as a shelter during unforeseen calamities. Notably, this project gained **international recognition** and was featured in the prestigious architectural journal called The Architecture Review as one of the **top 15 sustainable designs globally**. This unit is therefore a testament of Meghalaya's agricultural excellence and commitment to sustainability.



5 Way Forward

Meghalaya, known for its breathtaking landscapes and vibrant culture, is facing the challenges of climate change. As a state heavily dependent on agriculture, forestry, and tourism, the impacts of climate change pose significant threat to its economic growth and societal well-being. Therefore, in line with the global clarion call for immediate and drastic action against climate change, no individual or institution can stand on the side-line in the fight against climate change. Further, mitigating climate risk and adapting for the future are also necessary to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals 2030, and in particular Goal 13 – Climate Action.

To ensure that the climate goals are translated into action, substantial financial resources would be required. Though the cost of tackling this problem is significant, it is estimated that the cost of inaction is higher. While the cost of climate change will require private investments, the role of the State is indispensable. The Government of Meghalaya aims to be at the forefront of climate action and has embarked multiple endeavours on community-led development, environment protection, energy conservation, integrated water management, creating sustainable livelihoods, etc. The Climate Action Budget enables the State to streamline its climate commitments into its public expenditure.

Going forward, the State's approach will be to price risk and provide incentives for green investment. The State shall continue to leverage community partnership for preservation and sustainable management of its rich biodiversity. It will co-create solutions that offer growth opportunities, driven by technological innovation, sustainable investment, and a dynamic private sector. Investments will be made to promote environment-friendly and sustainable infrastructure to enhance resilience. It will also strengthen partnerships with expertise to identify practices that can serve as a model for realizing the sustainable outcomes at scale. The State shall place climate action at the center of sustainable development and integrate its climate objectives into the departmental plans and sectoral policies.



6 Annexure: Climate Action Budget Statement FY 2024-25

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
Agriculture Department	187.99	255.05	411.18	338.59
Climate Adaptation	185.77	252.51	408.63	336.04
0100-Agricultural Marketing Organisation including subsidy.	4.59	6.62	2.04	6.98
0100-Agricultural Studies	0.42	0.35	0.35	0.37
0100-Directorate of Agriculture.	5.94	6.75	1.16	6.86
0100-Directorate of Research, Training & Technology Induction (RTTI)	-	-	20.27	0.01
0100-Directorate of Research, Training and Technology Induction (RTTI)	0.27	0.28	1.71	0.34
0100-Fruit Research Station	0.46	0.41	0.81	0.50
0100-Land Use Survey.	1.79	1.94	0.23	2.02
0100-Local Green Manure and Rural Composition	0.23	0.26	0.57	0.27
0100-Plant Protection for Epidemic Control Measures including Sale of Pesticides etc.,at Subsidised Rates	1.74	1.96	0.18	2.04
0100-Plant Protection for Epidemic Control Measures including Sale of Pesticides etc.,at Subsidised Rates-	-	-	31.33	-
0100-Upper Shillong Farm	0.37	0.46	0.49	0.46
0100-Vegetable Development including Sale of Vegetable seed rates	5.68	5.53	5.02	5.49

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0100-Vegetable Development including Sale of Vegetable seed rates-	-	-	19.28	-
0200-Agricultural Census	0.58	0.89	0.27	0.87
0200-Agricultural Census-	-	-	1.14	2.30
0200-Agricultural Engineering(Mechanical)	8.79	10.42	5.17	10.42
0200-Agriculture Information Units & e-Governance(Agri)	0.05	-	-	-
0200-Agriculture Information Units and eGovernance(Agri)	1.13	1.34	0.44	1.35
0200-Corpus Fund on Crop Insurance(RKBY)	0.12	0.17	0.12	0.12
0200-Development of Ginger and Turmeric including Sale of Plants at Subsidised Rates	0.04	0.06	-	0.05
0200-Development of Ginger and Turmeric including Sale of Plants at Subsidised Rates-	-	-	3.50	-
0200-District Offices	22.89	23.47	2.59	25.36
0200-District Offices-	-	-	0.89	-
0200-Fruit Processing Centre	3.09	3.19	2.30	3.38
0200-Research Project on Rice	1.66	1.87	0.08	1.85
0200-Research Project on Rice Previously(05)	-	-	0.48	0.01
0200-Seeds Farms.	3.58	3.79	1.12	3.89

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0200-Shillong Fruit Garden	0.46	0.41	0.56	0.52
0300-Development in Horticulture including Sale of Fruit etc at Subsidised Rates	7.69	7.99	0.33	8.63
0300-Directorate of Horticulture	2.79	3.07	1.80	3.24
0300-Farmers Training Centre	2.77	3.16	0.41	3.16
0300-Farmer's Training Centre	-	-	0.25	-
0300-Potato Development including Sale of Seeds at Subsidised Rate	2.79	3.01	10.89	3.11
0300-Scheme for Intensive Agriculture in Selected Areas	1.61	1.72	2.87	1.82
0400-Agricultural Research Stations and Laboratories	4.66	5.09	5.65	5.64
0400-Agricultural, Economics & Statistics.(Agri)	0.01	-	-	-
0400-Agricultural, Economics and Statistics.(Agri)	1.02	0.18	0.99	0.99
0400-Assistance To K.V.K.	0.15	0.06	0.06	0.15
0400-Basic Agriculture Training Centre	3.42	3.92	1.36	4.07
0400-Demonstration in Cultivators Field	0.93	1.10	0.04	1.04
0400-Demonstration in Cultivator's Field	-	-	1.68	-
0400-District Offices (Horticulture)	9.91	11.18	3.42	10.96

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0400-Land Reclamation Scheme(Including Subsidy on Hire	4.78	5.76	2.25	5.32
0400-Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) Coconut Development Board (CDB)	-	0.02	0.02	0.02
0500-Implementation of EGovernance (Hort)	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
0500-Plant Protection including IPM (under Agriculture)	2.94	1.69	1.68	1.68
0500-Seed Production and Multiplication	-	0.03	0.03	0.03
0501-State Share	0.80	3.74	3.74	3.74
0502-Central Share	7.23	27.30	11.28	25.64
0600-Agril. Economic and Statistics (Hort)	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07
0600-Experimental Tea Plantation	3.22	2.50	2.08	3.70
0600-Experimental Tea Plantation-	0.17	-	-	-
0600-Plant Protection including IPM (under Horticulture)	0.60	0.36	0.36	0.36
0700-Agricultural Information Units (Hort)	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.07
0700-Establishment of Regional Progeny Orchard Cum Horticulture Nursery for SubTropical Fruits(Mynkre)	0.31	0.45	42.81	0.34
0700-Establishment of Regional Progeny Orchard Cum Horticulture Nursery for Sub-Tropical Fruits(Mynkre)	-	-	1.53	-
0900-Regional Centre for Training & Production of Mushrooms	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0900-Regional Centre for Training & Production of Mushrooms-	4.32	-	0.77	-
0900-Regional Centre for Training and Production of Mushrooms	1.83	1.54	0.95	1.55
1000-Horticulture Mission for Strengthening Development Schemes	-	2.00	0.60	0.60
1000-Integrated Technology Enabled Agri Management (ITEAM)	-	1.41	2.49	3.58
1100-National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	1.13	5.33	0.62	-
1101-National Food Security Mission Jute	-	0.47	0.38	-
1102-National Food Security Mission (Oil seed)	0.01	-	-	-
1102-National Food Security Mission (Oilseeds)	0.00	-	-	-
1102-National Food Security Mission Oilseeds	0.04	0.32	0.21	-
1103-National Food Security Mission (NFSM) (General)	-	-	-	0.04
1103-National Food Security Mission NFSM General	-	-	-	0.74
1104-National Food Security Mission NFSM Schedule Caste	-	-	-	0.14
1105-National Food Security Mission (NFSM) (Schedule Tribe)	-	-	-	0.20
1105-National Food Security Mission NFSM Schedule Tribe	-	-	-	4.75
1106-National Food Security Mission (Jute) (General)	-	-	-	0.03

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
1106-National Food Security Mission Jute General	-	-	0.01	0.10
1107-National Food Security Mission Jute Schedule Caste	-	-	0.00	0.03
1108-National Food Security Mission (Jute) (Schedule Tribe)	-	-	-	0.14
1108-National Food Security Mission Jute Schedule Tribe	-	-	0.08	0.66
1109-National Food Security Mission Oilseeds General	0.00	-	0.02	0.11
1110-National Food Security Mission Oilseeds Schedule Caste	0.00	-	0.00	0.02
1111-National Food Security Mission Oilseeds Schedule Tribe	-	-	0.10	0.67
1200-ACA under RKVY	1.17	2.24	2.24	-
1200-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	-	7.60	-	-
1201-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (General)	-	-	-	2.16
1202-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (Schedule Caste)	-	-	-	1.08
1203-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (Schedule Tribe)	-	-	-	18.69
1300-Soil Testing Lab	1.59	1.59	1.08	1.80
1300-Soil Testing Lab Previously(09)	-	-	1.60	0.73
1400-State Soil Survey Organisation	3.10	3.22	1.68	3.44

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
1400-State Soil Survey Organisation Previously(10)	-	-	-	0.04
1500-Seed Testing Lab	0.97	1.12	0.73	1.19
1500-Seed Testing Lab Previously(11)	-	-	1.98	0.06
1500-Vegetable Development Scheme	-	0.08	0.08	0.08
1600-Agri-Hort. Society	-	0.17	0.17	0.17
1600-Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region	-	1.65	1.65	1.72
1700-Development and Maintenance of Orchard Cum Horticulture Nurseries	4.58	5.28	5.28	5.28
1700-Pradhan Mantri Krishi Yojana Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)	-	0.72	-1.39	-
1701-Pradhan Manti Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) (General)	-	-	-	0.76
1701-Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) (General)	-	-	-	0.07
1702-Pradhan Manti Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) (Schedule Caste)	-	-	-	0.38
1702-Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) (Schedule Caste)	-	-	-	0.04
1703-Pradhan Manti Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) (Schedule Tribe)	-	-	-	6.46
1703-Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) (Schedule Tribe)	-	-	-	0.61
1800-Creation of Rural Market Hub.	-	0.01	0.01	3.00

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
1900-Fruits Development	3.01	3.03	3.03	3.03
2000-Reclamation of Problem Soil	0.00	-	-	-
2100-Area Expansion of Cashew Nuts	0.00	-	-	-
2200-Spices Development (Ginger/Turmeric/Large Cardamon/ Black Pepper)	4.92	10.26	6.04	6.04
2300-Tuber Crops Development (Potato/Tapioca/Colacacia)	1.60	1.66	1.66	1.66
2400-Floriculture Development	5.39	5.43	5.43	40.52
2400-Regional Centre for Training and Production of Mushroom	-	0.11	3.67	3.67
2500-NABARD Loan for Development of Horticultural Crops	4.54	-	11.39	5.00
3100-Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	0.00	-	-	-
3100-Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)Previously(15)	-	-	-	0.10
4100-Maintenance of HortiHubs	2.58	3.34	3.34	3.34
4500-Maize Development through Cluster Approach	-	0.50	0.50	0.50
4500-Special Central Assistance (Mission Organic)	3.00	3.20	3.20	30.00
4600-Integrated Agriculture Training Center	0.27	0.33	0.33	0.33
4700-Mission for integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) Coconut Development Board (CDB)	-	0.02	0.02	0.02

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
4700-National Mission on Agri Extension and Training (NMAET)	-	-	3.13	-
4700-National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET)Previously(15)	0.23	-	0.51	-
4701-SubMission on Seed and Planting Materials (SMSP)	-	2.18	6.26	0.15
4702-Sub Mission on Agri Extension (SMAE)	4.15	10.09	126.56	0.02
4705-Sub Mission on Seed & Planting Materials (SMSP) (General)	-	-	-	0.25
4706-Sub Mission on Agri Extension SMAE General	-	-	0.01	0.63
4706-Sub-Mission on Agri Extension (SMAE) (General)	-	-	1.34	-
4707-Sub Mission on Seed & Planting Materials (SMSP) (Schedule Caste)	-	-	0.53	0.04
4708-Sub Mission on Seed & Planting Materials (SMSP) (Schedule Tribe)	-	-	-	1.73
4709-Sub Mission on Agri Extension SMAE Schedule Caste	0.01	-	1.32	0.00
4709-Sub-Mission on Agri Extension (SMAE) (Schedule Caste)	-	-	0.25	-
4710-Sub Mission on Agri Extension SMAE Schedule Tribe	1.64	-	0.27	1.82
4710-Sub-Mission on Agri Extension (SMAE) (Schedule Tribe)	-	-	0.74	-
4900-Project under Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)	-	13.00	-	4.35
4900-Project under Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)Previously(06)	5.02	-	-	-

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
5000-Apiculture Mission	4.78	4.60	0.12	0.12
5000-Apiculture Mission General Areas during 2022-23	0.25	-	-	-
5700-Tea Development Scheme	-	0.30	0.39	0.39
5700-Tea Development Scheme Previously(41)	-	-	2.47	-
6100-State Rice Mission	2.90	3.50	3.42	3.42
6600-Sub Mission on Agro Forestry	-	0.03	0.03	0.03
6600-Sub Mission on Agro ForestryPreviously(47)	-	-	-	1.87
7001-National Bamboo Mission	-	0.07	0.07	0.07
7001-National Bamboo Mission.	-	1.75	1.75	-
7002-Rainfed Area Development	0.67	1.33	1.33	0.15
7003-Soil Health Card	0.00	-	-	-
7004-Soil Health Management	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.00
7005-National Bamboo Mission (General)	0.00	-	-	0.19
7006-National Bamboo Mission (Schedule Caste)	-	-	-	0.39
7007-National Bamboo Mission (Schedule Tribe)	-	-	-	1.35

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
7008-Rainfed Area Development (General)	-	-	-	0.16
7009-Rainfed Area Development (Schedule Caste)	-	-	-	0.03
7010-Rainfed Area Development (Schedule Tribe)	-	-	-	1.21
7011-Soil Health Management (General)	-	-	-	0.38
7012-Soil Health Management (Schedule Caste)	-	-	-	0.06
7013-Soil Health Management (Schedule Tribe)	-	-	-	2.47
Climate Mitigation	2.23	2.55	2.55	2.55
1100-Organic Manures	-	0.37	0.37	0.37
3400-Production of Bio-Fertilizers	0.72	0.70	0.70	0.70
5100-Organic Manure	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
5100-Organic Manure Previously(37)	0.02	-	-	-
Community and Rural Development Department	737.73	985.98	750.34	645.32
Climate Adaptation	737.73	985.37	749.74	645.32
0100-The National Rural Employment Guarantee.	595.57	730.00	616.63	604.17
0100-Tribal Area Development Programme under Article 275(1)	-	-	-	5.50

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0200-National Rural Livelihood Mission	141.07	247.70	127.23	30.10
0201-Agriculture (including Reclamation).	0.41	0.37	0.37	0.54
0500-Smart Villages Project	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
0800-Integrated Value Chain Development Project of Silk Cluster under Innovation Fund Component of National Rural Livelihood Mission	0.69	2.30	0.50	5.00
0800-Tribal Area Development Programme under Article 275 (1)	-	5.00	5.00	-
Climate Mitigation	-	0.61	0.61	-
1600-Construction of Ropeways	-	0.61	0.61	-
Fisheries Department	7.22	12.88	14.71	38.10
Climate Adaptation	7.22	12.88	14.71	38.10
0100-Construction of Departmental Fish farms	0.03	-	-	2.50
0100-Fish Seed Production, Demonstration Cum Research Centre	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.07
0100-Marketing and Transport of Fish and Fish Seed	-	0.00	0.00	-
0200-Fisheries Training and Extension	-	0.01	0.00	0.04
0200-Stipend for Trainees in Fisheries	-	0.01	0.01	0.02
0300-Fish Farming Centres	-	0.00	0.00	0.01

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0400-Expenditure Relating to Chairman/Deputy Chairman/Vice Chairman of Fish Farmer Development Agency.	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.06
0500-Fish Seed Production and Demonstration Centre.	0.01	0.18	0.17	0.27
0900-Conservation and Legislation for Protection of Fis	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
1100-Trout Culture	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
1400-Culture and Development of Mahaseer and Trout	-	-	-	0.07
1600-Welfare of Fishermen	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.50
1700-Regional Fish Seed Farm,Jamge I	-	0.00	0.00	0.01
1800-Reclamation of Bheel Fisheries	-	0.00	0.00	-
1800-Reclamation of Bheel Fisheries-	-	-	-	0.01
3901-Mini Mission II Critical Infrastructure Development	-	0.80	0.80	5.00
3902-M I S and Knowledge Management	-	0.30	0.30	0.20
3903-Mini Mission V Mass Media Campaign Documentation and Outreach	0.15	0.50	0.50	-
3904-Mini Mission IV Capacity Building and HRD	0.19	1.00	1.00	-
3905-Mini Mission III Establishing Sanctuaries Conserving I Indigenous and Endemic Species	-	0.50	0.50	-
3906-Mini Mission I Area And Productivity Expansion	1.01	2.00	2.00	-

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
3907-Mini Mission VI Emerging Opportunities in the Fisheries Sector	-	1.50	1.50	-
3908-Convergence of Aquaculture Mission with other Schemes, Agencies and Departments.	-	0.20	0.20	2.40
4100-Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana	5.79	3.70	7.59	22.94
4400-Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Schemes	-	2.00	-	4.00
Forest and Environment Department	170.77	245.67	310.87	260.92
Climate Adaptation	144.70	188.24	206.91	202.18
0100-Establishment of Forest Statistical Division	1.13	1.42	0.62	1.52
0100-Financial Assistance to Forest Development Corporation of Meghalaya	2.10	2.91	2.91	2.91
0100-Forest Resources Survey Division	1.49	1.87	0.90	1.87
0100-Head Quarters Organisation	9.73	10.99	2.19	11.81
0100-Roads and Bridges	0.21	0.24	4.49	0.96
0100-Statistical , Planning and Evaluation Unit	0.85	0.87	0.12	0.98
0100-Studies and Training in Forest Colleges	0.84	0.41	1.64	0.97
0104-Meghalaya State Authority Net Present Value of Forest Land	0.15	1.24	1.56	3.64
0104-Net Present Value of Forest Land	7.41	12.08	23.23	10.38

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0200-Construction and Maintenance of Departmental Buildings.	0.67	0.81	0.81	1.57
0200-Demarcation and Consolidation (Excluding Extension) of Forest	0.50	1.10	21.70	0.81
0200-Ecology and Environment	0.19	0.24	0.55	0.23
0200-Establishment of Forest Research Division including Laboratory	2.36	3.13	1.52	3.23
0200-Establishment of Forest Research Division including Laboratory	-	-	1.45	-
0200-Financial Assistance to the Meghalaya State Medicinal Plants Board	0.11	0.55	0.55	0.59
0200-Forest Utilisation Office	0.85	1.05	1.63	0.99
0200-Other Wild Life Preservation Works	9.43	12.83	4.49	13.31
0200-Studies & Training in Forest School	-	-	0.33	-
0200-Studies and Training in Forest School	1.54	1.63	0.45	1.86
0200-Timber Treatment and Seasoning Plant	0.82	1.19	0.31	0.93
0300-Divisional Forest Officer	4.24	5.26	0.71	5.06
0300-Ecology and Environment	2.13	3.94	9.20	4.60
0300-Financial Assistance to Meghalaya State BioDiversity Board	-	0.45	0.45	0.54
0300-Mass Education and Cultural Operation for Preservation of Forest	0.19	0.28	3.09	0.31

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0300-Protection of Area with rare plant	-	0.07	0.07	0.15
0300-Recreation Forestry	3.18	1.28	0.98	1.59
0301-Regeneration of Plants in Garo Hills	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
0302-Regeneration of Plants in Jaintia Hills.	-	0.00	0.00	0.03
0303-Regeneration of Plants in Khasi Hills	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
0400-Expenditure on Account of District Councils Share in lieu of Royalties Collected from Minor Minerals.	35.05	40.00	50.70	40.00
0400-Forest Ranges and Beat Offices	10.92	12.50	1.47	13.17
0400-Setting up of Corporation and Project Formulation Cell for Development of Forest	0.49	0.74	4.86	0.56
0400-Social Forestry	22.40	27.06	12.80	28.07
0400-Tree Improvement Development	0.36	0.40	0.95	0.44
0500-Financial Assistance to State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA)	-	1.13	1.13	1.35
0500-Forest Protection Schemes and Works	16.61	19.85	15.55	19.69
0500-Forest Protection Schemes and Works-	-	-	1.56	-
0502-Project Elephant	-	5.24	5.24	6.76
0600-Contribution to Eco. Dev. Society	1.04	2.59	2.59	2.89

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0600-Integrated Forest Villages Development	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.07
0700-Financial Assistance to Meghalaya State Wetlands Authority	0.12	0.63	0.63	0.86
0700-Sports (All India Forest Sports Meet at Chennai)	0.01	0.30	0.30	0.34
0700-Umbrella Project/Ecological Sohra Restoration Project	0.99	1.02	4.15	1.17
0800-Conservation of Orchids and Multiplication Project	0.58	0.62	3.95	0.67
0800-Financial Assistance to Meghalaya Zoo Project Implementation Society	2.00	2.00	4.00	5.40
0900-Construction of Departmental Buildings	0.31	0.90	0.90	1.10
1000-Expenditure of Chariman/Dy. Chairman./Vice Chairman (Meghalaya Forest Dev. Corp.)	0.25	0.94	2.90	1.01
1000-Provision for Deputed Forest Staff to District Councils and Meghalaya Forest Authority	0.14	0.13	3.34	0.17
1200-Intensification of Forest Management	0.42	2.91	2.91	3.98
1200-Intensification of Forest Management Previously(11)	-	-	-	0.20
1700-Operation Soil Watch.	2.43	2.73	0.06	2.73
1700-Operation Soil Watch.-	-	-	0.26	0.00
4500-Ecological Restoration of Cherrapunjee	0.42	0.67	0.67	0.70
Climate Mitigation	26.07	57.44	103.96	58.74

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0100-Establishment of Parks and Botanical Gardens	1.06	1.21	7.82	1.38
0100-Establishment of Wild Life Sanctuary	8.54	11.23	4.84	11.32
0100-Forest Nurseries	1.13	1.36	1.16	1.61
0100-Garden Superintendent Park and his Establishment	0.02	0.07	11.39	0.08
0100-Parks Development	0.18	0.28	0.28	0.55
0101-Compensatory Afforestation	0.80	0.77	1.37	3.10
0200-Lady Hydari Park Establishment	0.26	0.34	3.22	0.52
0400-Financial Assistance to Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board(MSPCB)	7.96	12.52	12.52	12.60
0400-Wards Lake Establishment * *	0.78	0.98	0.31	1.11
0400-Wards Lake Establishment * *	-	-	7.24	-
0500-Payment for Compensation for Depradation by Wild Animals	0.09	0.22	0.22	0.26
0500-Pinewood Park and Other Garden	0.10	0.13	4.58	0.12
0503-Establishment of Park and Sanctuaries	-	12.39	0.48	5.54
0504-Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco System	-	2.62	2.62	3.34
0600-Other Gardens and Parks under Khasi Hills Division	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.17

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0800-Teak Wood Plantations	0.16	0.25	0.14	0.33
0800-Teak Wood Plantations-	-	-	0.40	0.01
0900-Plywood Plantations	0.51	0.73	0.20	0.78
0900-Plywood Plantations -	-	-	0.21	-
1100-Salwood Plantations	0.07	0.14	5.17	0.36
1200-Plantation of Quick Growing Species	0.48	0.56	3.06	0.71
1300-Plantation of Medicinal Plants	1.26	1.34	4.78	1.56
1400-Miscellaneous Afforestation Schemes.	0.29	0.41	0.18	0.60
1400-Miscellaneous Afforestation Schemes.-	-	-	4.47	-
1600-Afforestation of Critical Catchment Areas.	0.08	0.26	0.26	0.64
1800-Afforestation of Plan Catchment Area of Umiam Hydro Electric Project	0.89	0.93	0.19	1.01
1900-Afforestation of Catchment Area of Kopili Hydro Electric Project.	0.54	0.58	0.01	0.60
1900-Afforestation of Catchment Area of Kopili Hydro Electric Project.-	-	-	18.79	-
2600-Expenditure on Environmental Forestry and Vonomohotsava.	0.73	1.33	1.32	1.50
3700-Forestry Mission under the IBDP	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.66

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
4000-National Afforestation Programme	-	2.64	2.64	3.32
4100-Green India Mission	-	2.60	2.60	3.32
4200-National Mission on Medicinal Plants	-	1.28	1.25	1.63
Home (Police) Department	58.46	74.29	128.38	74.67
Climate Adaptation	58.46	74.29	128.38	74.67
0200-Protection and Control (Fire Service Station)	54.86	59.81	113.01	62.48
0300-Construction of Residential Buildings for Fire Emergency Services Accomodation/Facilities.	-	2.00	1.48	0.50
0300-Training (Training of Fire service personnels within and outside the State).	-	0.00	0.20	0.07
0500-Construction of Administrative Buildings for Fire and Emergency Services/Facilities.	-	1.00	0.98	0.50
0500-Modernisation of Fire Service	-	0.03	0.03	0.70
0500-Modernisation of Fire Service--	-	-	5.88	-
0600-Procurement of fire fighting equipments	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.30
0700-Construction other than Buildings for Fire and Emergency Services.	-	1.00	1.00	1.00
0800-Disaster Management	-	0.03	0.03	0.57
0900-Acquisition for Land for Fire and Emergency Services/Facilities	-	-	-	2.00

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0900-Acquisition of Land for Fire and Emergency Services -Facilities	-	-	0.54	-
0900-National Emergency Response System (NERS)	0.09	0.27	0.27	0.94
0900-National Emergency Response System (NERS)Previously(o8)	-	-	0.17	3.59
1000-Computerisation of Fire Service Station (FSS)	-	0.00	0.00	0.03
1100-Security and Fire Services at Shillong Airport	3.39	10.02	4.34	2.00
1200-Requisition of Vehicle for National Emergency Response System (NERS)	-	-	0.32	-
Planning, Investment Promotion, and Sustainable Development Department	833.99	1,593.72	1,435.79	1,742.33
Climate Adaptation	624.16	1,053.72	745.79	1,152.33
0200-Science and Technology Cell	-	0.00	0.00	-
0300-Meghalaya Eco- Tourism Infrastructure Development Project (MEIDP)	-	85.00	185.00	130.00
0300-Science Technology and Environment Council	1.32	1.62	1.62	1.06
0400-Meghalaya Livelihood To Market Projects (Megha- Lamp)	-	120.00	120.00	292.25
0400-Popularisation of Science and Technology.	1.20	1.32	1.32	-
0500-Scientific Research and Development of Appropriate Technologies	1.20	1.32	1.32	-
0600-Implementation of e-Office in Meghalaya Secretariat	-	-	-	10.00

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0600-Meghalaya State Capability Enhancement Project	1.00	5.00	3.00	-
0900-Eco Tourism Development for empowering rural youth and conserving natural resources in Sohra Cherrapunji Meghalaya	-	4.00	-	20.00
1500-Meghalaya Eco Tourism Infrastructure Development Project (MEIDP)	-	15.00	-	-
1801-Promotion and Incubation Market - Driven Enterprises (PRIME)	-	-	-	50.00
2000-Mission under the Integrated Basin & Livelihood Development	-	-	-	0.50
2100-Institute of Natural Resources	-	-	-	5.00
2100-Science and Technology and Environment Council	-	-	-	0.62
2100-Science Centre	1.50	1.69	1.69	0.86
2200-Popularisation of Science and Technology	-	-	-	1.45
2300-Meghalaya Livelihood To Market Projects (Megha-Lamp)	-	-	-	140.00
2300-Scientific Research and Development of Appropriate Technologies	-	-	-	1.45
2400-BioResouces Development.	2.01	2.39	2.39	1.87
2400-Community Led Eco-System Management Project	-	-	-	20.00
2400-Remote Sensing	-	-	-	0.24
2500-community Forestry Project	-	-	-	230.00

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
2900-Science Centre	-	-	-	0.82
3000-Bio Resources Development	-	-	-	0.61
3000-Integrated Basin Development Project-Cum-Livelihood Programme	-	-	10.00	-
3000-Meghalaya Farmers Mobilisation Project-EAP	-	-	-	12.00
3100-Promotion of Bio-Technology	-	-	-	2.00
3100-Smart Village Project	-	-	-	5.00
3200-Meghalaya State Promotion Board	-	-	-	10.00
3201-Promotion and Incubation Market Driven Enterprises (PRIME)	27.00	23.00	15.00	-
3300-Implementation of the scheme Meghalayan Age Limited	-	-	-	60.00
3400-Farmers Collectivisation for upscaling of Production and Marketing Systems (FOCUS) Programme	-	-	-	100.00
3600-Mission under the Integratedbasin & Livelihood Development Programme	5.00	-	-	-
3601-Aroma Mission.	-	6.00	-	-
3700-Institute of Natural Resources	0.33	10.38	0.38	0.38
3800-Promotion of BioTechnology	1.00	2.00	-	-
4700-Meghalaya Livelihood To Market Projects(Megha Lamp)	30.00	40.00	20.00	-

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
4701-Central Share For Eap	60.00	80.00	75.00	-
5000-Community Led EcoSystem Management Project	13.00	10.00	-	-
5001-Central Share For Eap	75.00	80.00	20.00	-
5103-Communitybased Forest Management and Livelihood Improvement with financial assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).	47.00	110.00	100.00	-
5900-Promotion of Herbal, Aromatic & Medicinal Plants	0.17	1.00	-0.00	1.21
7500-Implementation of e-Office in Meghalaya Secretariat.	18.99	-	-	-
7800-Experiential Eco-Tourism Infrastructure Development for empowering rural youth and conserving natural resources and indigenous culture with financial assistance from New Development Bank (NDB)Previously(77)	35.00	-	-	-
8000-Meghalaya Farmers Mobilisation Project EAP	-	7.00	-	-
8400-Protection of Vulnerable Catchment Areas (Kfw) (EAP)	-	7.00	-	35.00
8600-Implementation of the scheme Meghalayan Age Limited	77.45	30.00	89.00	-
8800-Farmers Collectivisation for upscaling of Production and Marketing Systems (FOCUS) Programme	220.00	400.00	100.08	-
8900-Sustainable Development Goals	6.00	10.00	-	20.00
Climate Mitigation	209.83	540.00	690.00	590.00
0500-Integrated Transport Development Programme	-	500.00	690.00	580.00
0700-Sustainable Transport and Efficient Mobility Society	9.83	20.00	-	10.00

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
7600-Integrated Transport Development Programme	200.00	20.00	-	-
Power Department	146.83	224.41	224.41	477.50
Climate Mitigation	146.83	224.41	224.41	477.50
0100-Domestic Home Lighting System	-	2.00	2.00	4.00
0100-Modernisation, Renovation and Upgradation of Umiam Project	-	45.00	45.00	125.00
0200-Cooking and lighting purposes	-	1.50	1.50	1.00
0200-Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP)	-	18.00	18.00	77.85
0200-Solar Thermal	0.15	0.50	0.50	1.50
0200-Urban Areas SPV Demonstration	-	0.05	0.05	0.40
0300-Biomass Gasification	-	0.50	0.50	1.50
0300-Meghalaya Power Sector Improvement Project under Asian Development Bank (ADB) funding	-	135.00	135.00	200.00
0300-Street Lighting System	3.52	2.00	2.00	1.00
0300-Village Electrification	-	0.15	0.15	0.15
0301-MyntduLeshka Hep (Stageli) (280 Mw)	0.47	-	-	-
0400-Energy from Waste	-	-	-	0.15

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0400-SPV Power Plant	-	1.50	1.50	1.50
0400-State Energy Conservation	-	0.05	0.05	0.45
0500-Solar Lantern	-	0.50	0.50	1.00
0600-Promotion Of Tourism Through Energy Application	0.20	1.00	1.00	3.00
0700-Central Home Heating System through Briquetting Technology and Solar Fan	-	0.15	0.15	0.50
0700-Solar Water R.O Purification	-	0.10	0.10	0.40
0800-Preparation Of DPR	-	2.30	2.30	3.00
0900-Windmill Programme	-	0.10	0.10	0.10
1000-KUSUM Solar Water Pumping System	0.62	1.91	1.91	2.00
1100-Preparation Of DPR	-	0.10	0.10	40.00
6400-State Dam Safety Cell	0.90	-	-	-
7200-Construction of Riangdo SHP(3x1000)KW	-	10.00	10.00	13.00
7600-Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project(DRIP) under Externally Aided Project.	-	2.00	2.00	-
7900-Meghalaya Power Sector Improvement Project under Asian Development Bank (ADB) funding Previously(77)	140.96	-	-	-
Public Works Department	1.00	-	5.43	9.10

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
Climate Adaptation	1.00	-	5.43	9.10
0100-Works	1.00	-	1.50	4.10
0100-Works.	-	-	3.93	5.00
Revenue and Disaster Management Department	33.38	146.52	51.07	202.05
Climate Adaptation	33.38	129.52	51.07	185.05
0100-Assistance for repairs reconstruction of houses	4.76	-	2.50	20.00
0100-Construction of Emergency Operation Centres(EOCs)	0.30	2.00	2.00	15.00
0100-Creation of Website for Disaster Management.	0.05	0.23	0.23	0.27
0100-Financial Assistance to the Victims of Natural Calamities	2.73	-	2.70	20.63
0100-Other Disaster Management Projects	0.20	-	-	-
0100-Refund of Overpayment Pertaining to Previous Financial Year	-0.01	-	-	-
0101-Drought	-	0.00	0.00	-
0102-Flood	-	8.75	-	-
0102-Food and Clothing	11.75	-	1.13	1.20
0103-Cyclone	-	4.50	-	-

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0103-Supply of Medicines	-	-	-	0.01
0104-Earthquake	-	0.03	0.03	-
0104-Supply of Seeds fertilizers and agriculture implements	-	-	-	0.01
0105-Hailstorm	-	2.38	-	-
0105-Supply of Fodder	-	-	-	1.00
0106-Landslide	-	2.25	-	-
0106-Other Items	3.01	-	0.60	-
0107-Cloud Burst	-	0.00	0.00	-
0108-Fire	-	2.00	-	-
0109-Tsunami	-	0.00	0.00	-
0110-Avalanche	-	0.00	0.00	-
0111-Pest Attack	-	0.01	0.01	-
0112-Cold Wave and Frost	-	0.00	0.00	-
0113-Other State Specific Disasters	-	0.21	0.21	-
0114-Others	-	0.03	0.03	-

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0200-Deduct Amount Met From State Disaster Response Fund	-22.25	-	-	-
0200-Strengthening of SDMA and DDMA.	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
0200-Training on Disaster Mangement.	0.20	0.84	0.84	3.50
0201-Acquisition of land at New Shillong Township for allotting to the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)	1.75	-	-	0.35
0300-Human Resource Support in Disaster Management	0.06	0.24	0.24	5.82
0300-Transferred to 8121- General and other Reserved Fund-122-State Disaster Response Fund	30.40	105.82	39.90	116.53
0400-Conduct of State & District Level Mock Exercise	-	-	0.43	0.42
0400-Establishment of Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)	0.18	-	-	0.23
0500-Implementation of the Sendai Frame Work for Disaster Risk Reduction	0.16	0.16	0.16	-
Climate Mitigation	-	17.00	-	17.00
0100-Mitigation Projects - Works	-	17.00	-	-
0100-Mitigation Projects/Works	-	-	-	17.00
Soil and Water Conservation Department	208.43	279.27	205.87	247.96
Climate Adaptation	208.43	279.27	205.87	247.96
0100-Conservation Training Institute	1.92	2.01	0.65	2.15

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0100-Directorate of Soil Conservation	4.49	4.78	2.91	4.99
0100-Soil Conservation Research Centre	0.50	0.63	0.66	0.59
0100-Soil Conservation Survey Schemes	1.20	1.39	1.71	1.32
0101-Works	1.13	5.00	5.00	5.75
0200-Divisional Soil Conservation Offices	19.32	21.47	4.02	21.56
0200-Natural Resources Improvement Intervention	-	0.06	0.06	0.07
0200-Soil Testing Works	0.20	0.20	0.45	0.21
0200-Training at Soil Conservation Centres	2.82	3.03	2.32	3.15
0201-Ordinary Repairs	0.80	0.91	0.91	1.04
0300-Soil Conservation Range Offices	17.51	19.38	2.57	19.47
0400-Erosion Control Works	0.18	0.71	0.71	0.81
0500-Project Formulation Cell	2.81	3.08	0.21	3.12
0600-Afforestation	33.02	30.00	29.87	10.00
0600-Commercial Crops Development Board	0.56	0.64	0.64	0.64
0600-Soil Conservation Engineering Division	1.23	1.29	3.35	1.39

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0700-Establishment of Evaluation Units	0.25	0.41	0.07	0.44
0800-Cash Crop Division	9.81	11.05	1.39	10.94
0800-Water Conservation and Distribution Works	0.07	0.68	0.68	0.79
0900-Cash Crop Development Works	4.84	3.82	3.82	4.39
0900-Watershed Management Division	5.79	6.84	0.31	6.43
1000-Conservation Works* in Urban Area	-	0.51	0.51	0.58
1000-Soil Survey Division	2.12	2.31	1.76	2.36
1100-Water Harvesting Works/Farm,Ponds etc.,	1.00	0.64	0.64	0.74
1400-Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	53.34	47.78	81.58	-
1902-Cash Horticultural Crops Development Works	2.34	2.67	2.44	2.88
1907-Cultivation/Intercultural Works	1.44	1.53	-	1.60
2100-Soil and Water Conservation Schemes under NABARD	17.42	20.00	20.00	20.00
2300-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)	10.02	20.00	10.00	-
2400-Maintenance of Roads to Works Areas	0.23	0.12	0.12	0.14
2800-Meghalaya State Watershed & Wasteland Development Agency	8.37	58.60	18.76	77.64

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
2900-Nursery	0.56	1.50	1.50	1.73
3000-Sloping Agriculture Land Technology (SALT)	3.15	6.26	6.26	7.20
3200-Springs Conservation and Rejuvenation Works	-	-	-	5.00
3301-PMKSY-WDC (General)	-	-	-	21.43
3303-PMKSY-WDC (Scheduled Tribe)	-	-	-	7.43
Tourism Department	-	0.50	0.50	-
Climate Mitigation	-	0.50	0.50	-
2600-Shillong Peak Ropeway.	-	0.50	0.50	-
Transport Department	15.78	17.29	20.29	21.27
Climate Adaptation	15.77	16.98	16.98	16.00
0200-Assistance to the Meghalaya Transport Corporation	15.77	16.98	16.98	16.00
Climate Mitigation	0.01	0.31	3.31	5.27
0100-Capital Contribution to Meghalaya Transport Corporation	-	-	3.00	5.00
0100-Pooled Transport Organisation	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.13
0500-Meghalaya Electric Vehicle Adoption Fund (MEVAP)	-	0.20	0.20	-

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
2200-Ropeways	-	0.02	0.02	0.02
2400-Inland Water Ways	-	0.01	0.01	0.02
2500-Cable Cars	-	0.05	0.05	0.10
Urban Affairs Department	184.13	149.25	303.84	222.05
Climate Adaptation	19.65	17.26	47.30	53.07
0200-Assistance to Municipal Board for Shillong/Jowai/Tura etc. for Special Purposes.	14.14	2.00	32.37	27.00
0204-Capacity Building, Skill Development & Knowledge Management (General)	-	-	-	1.45
0401-Shillong Municipal Board.	-	3.20	3.20	6.61
0402-Jowai Municipal Board.	2.51	2.00	2.00	1.46
0403-Tura Municipal Board.	-	2.50	2.50	3.77
0404-Williamnagar Municipal Board.	-	0.90	0.90	1.33
0405-Baghamara Municipal Board.	-	0.60	0.60	0.77
0406-Resubelpara Municipal Board.	-	0.80	0.80	1.06
0500-Assistance to Meghalaya Urban Development Authority.	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00
0600-Assistance to Meghalaya Urban Development Agency.	0.50	0.86	0.85	1.00

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0700-Asistance to Town Committees etc. for Special Purposes.	0.05	0.20	0.20	0.30
0900-Preparation of Base Map and Master Plan form Shillong/ Jowai/Tura etc.	-	0.50	0.50	0.60
1000-Preparation Master Plan for Shillong/Jowai/Tura etc.	-	1.00	0.49	1.20
1102-EIUS at Jowai/ Khliehriat etc	0.22	0.30	0.30	0.50
1103-EIUS at Tura/Williamnagar/Baghmara etc.	0.23	0.40	0.40	0.90
2009-GIS Based Master Plan General	-	-	0.19	1.48
2010-GIS Based Master Plan Schedule Caste	-	-	-	0.64
Climate Mitigation	164.48	131.99	256.54	168.99
0200-Acquisition of Landfill site at Shillong,etc.	1.50	5.00	5.00	8.00
0700-Infrastructure Development for City Transport at Shillong.	4.44	1.00	1.00	3.00
2102-Solid Waste Management	0.23	3.99	-	-
2202-Sewerage System & Treatment Plants	37.96	-	-	-
2202-Sewerage System and Treatment Plants	4.22	-	-	-
2203-Septage Management.	0.74	-	-	-
2203-Septage Mangement	0.08	-	-	-

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
2206-Development of Green Space and Parks	0.08	-	-	-
2206-Development of Green Spaces and Parks.	0.72	-	-	-
3100-Smart Cities Mission	114.50	120.00	232.50	122.00
3301-Infrastructure Development for City Transport	-	1.00	1.00	1.50
3302-Infrastructure Development for City Transport	-	1.00	1.00	1.50
3401-Individual House Holds/Community Toilet/Public Toilet/Aspirational Toilets (General)	-	-	0.53	0.74
3402-Individual House Holds/Community Toilet/Public Toilet/Aspirational Toilets (Scheduled Caste)	-	-	-	0.11
3403-Individual House Holds/Community Toilet/Public Toilet/Aspirational Toilets (Scheduled Tribe)	-	-	-	0.21
3404-Used Water Management (UWM) (General)	-	-	11.11	15.87
3405-Used Water Management (UWM) (Scheduled Caste)	-	-	-	2.27
3406-Used Water Management (UWM) (Scheduled Tribe)	-	-	-	4.54
3407-Solid Waste Management (SWM) (General)	-	-	4.41	6.48
3408-Solid Waste Management (SWM) (Scheduled Caste)	-	-	-	0.93
3409-Solid Waste Management (SWM) (Scheduled Tribe)	-	-	-	1.85
Water Resources Department	132.54	221.12	169.39	221.19

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
Climate Adaptation	132.54	221.12	169.39	221.19
0100-Flow Irrigation Works	1.04	2.05	2.05	3.00
0100-Flow Irrigation Works-	-	-	-	0.10
0100-Investigation and Development of Ground Water Resources/Jal Kranti Abhiyan	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
0100-Purchase of Machinery and Equipments for Irrigation	-	0.01	0.01	0.02
0100-State Water Informatic Centre (SWIC)	-	-	1.24	-
0100-Survey and Investigation	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.19
0100-Water Resources Development Agency	2.16	2.28	2.28	2.30
0100-Works	1.02	2.20	2.20	3.54
0200-Establishment of Division and SubDivision(Minor I Works)	8.54	9.57	9.26	9.60
0200-Establishment of Division and Sub-Division(Minor I Works)	-	-	-	0.37
0202-Special Repairs	-	0.03	0.03	0.34
0300-Critical Flood Control and AntiErosion Schemes	1.25	3.00	3.00	3.48
0300-Establishment of Irrigation Wing	18.37	20.46	22.63	21.07
0300-Establishment of Irrigation Wing-	-	-	-	0.13

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
0300-Work Charge Establishment	3.68	0.25	2.87	3.55
0400-Micro Irrigation	0.04	2.00	1.24	2.00
0400-Strenghtening of Surface WaterMinor Irrigation or (Investigation Division)	17.36	18.80	2.34	19.55
0401-Census of Minor Irrigation Scheme	0.26	0.40	0.40	0.50
0402-Creation of Statistical Cell	0.02	0.15	0.15	0.15
0500-NABARD Loan for Construction of MIPS	2.08	8.00	8.00	9.16
0700-Improvement Modernisation of existing Minor Irrigation Schemes	0.10	1.35	1.35	1.70
0700-Improvement of Modernisation of Existing Irrigation	0.51	2.00	2.00	1.69
0900-Establishment Maintenance of existing Minor Irrigation Schemes	0.48	0.38	0.38	0.72
0900-Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sanchai Yojana (PMKSY)	59.87	136.00	96.67	119.20
1000-National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Loan for construction and improvement of Minor Irrigation Schemes	10.17	6.08	6.08	6.43
1100-Flood Damage Restoration of Minor Irrigation Projects	0.13	0.69	0.69	1.59
1300-Flood Management and River Training Works	-	0.50	0.50	1.35
1400-NABARD Loan for Construction of MIP	3.76	-	-	3.48
1400-NABARD Loan for Construction of MIP Previously(10)	-	-	-	0.13

Department	Actuals 2022-23 (In Cr)	BE 2023-24 (In Cr)	RE 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)
1700-Flood Damage Restoration of Mips	0.03	0.18	0.18	0.16
1900-Monitoring and Evaluation of Minor Irrigation Schemes.	-	0.01	0.01	0.02
2100-Repairs Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana	-	1.35	0.45	1.51
2200-Promotion of Water Efficiency	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
2300-Water Quality Management in Water Resources.	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
2500-Flood Management and River Training Works	-	0.20	0.20	0.24
2500-Integrated Development of Water Resources (IWRM)	0.42	0.25	0.25	0.30
2700-Water Harvesting	0.48	1.50	1.50	2.18
2800-Climate change study and Adaptation for Water Resources Sector including infrastructure and procurement of equipment	0.17	0.28	0.28	0.50
3000-Command Area Development Activities	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.67
3500-Water Harvesting Previously(27)	0.15	-	-	-
3800-Command Areas Development Activities	0.13	0.50	0.50	0.26
Grand Total	2,718.24	4,205.96	4,032.08	4,501.04



Government of Meghalaya

**FINANCE DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA**