



CLIMATE ACTION

BUDGET

FY 2025-26

**DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA**



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Executive Summary

The Climate Action Budget Report 2025-2026 for Meghalaya outlines the State's commitment to addressing climate change through strategic investments in mitigation and adaptation. With a total budget of ₹5,421.48 crores, accounting for 18% of the total State Budget, this represents a 17% increase from the previous fiscal year. The budget is designed to align with national and international frameworks such as the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), Sustainable Development Goals (SDG-13), and the Paris Agreement (2015), reinforcing Meghalaya's proactive stance in tackling climate risks while promoting sustainable development.

Meghalaya's unique geography and heavy dependence on climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture, forestry, and water resources make it particularly vulnerable to climate impacts. Erratic rainfall, rising temperatures, and extreme weather events threaten biodiversity, food security, and livelihoods, particularly among rural and indigenous communities. The State's Climate Action Strategy is built on five key pillars: community-led development, innovative solutions through Externally Aided Projects (EAPs), sustainable livelihoods, capacity building, and data-driven decision-making.

The Climate Action Budget focuses on both adaptation (₹4,390.32 crores) and mitigation (₹1,031.16 crores) initiatives. Among the 15 contributing departments, the largest allocations are to the Planning, Investment Promotion, and Sustainable Development Department (₹1,153.23 crores), Community and Rural Development (₹997.68 crores), and Public Health Engineering (₹704.23 crores). Major adaptation measures include watershed conservation, disaster risk reduction, and irrigation enhancement, while mitigation efforts prioritize renewable energy adoption, afforestation, and sustainable transport.

Key initiatives under this year's Climate Action Budget focus on community-led conservation, water resource management, and sustainable mobility. Programs such as the GREEN+ Meghalaya Initiative, Springshed Conservation, and Sustainable Transport and Efficient Mobility Society (STEMS) aim to protect Meghalaya's natural ecosystems, ensure water security, and reduce carbon emissions. Additionally, Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) like MegLIFE, MegARISE, and Community-Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), etc. play a crucial role in fostering sustainable livelihoods, biodiversity conservation, and climate adaptation. These projects, in collaboration with international partners, drive innovative, tech-based solutions for managing natural resources and improving rural resilience against climate change.

Looking ahead, Meghalaya remains committed to mainstreaming climate resilience across governance systems, strengthening community participation, and fostering climate-smart economic growth. Future priorities include scaling green technologies, expanding nature-based solutions, and enhancing public-private partnerships. Through the Climate Action Budget 2025-26, Meghalaya reaffirms its dedication to safeguarding its ecological heritage, building community resilience, and leading by example in climate action and sustainable development.



1 Introduction

1.1 Understanding Meghalaya's climate vulnerabilities

Meghalaya, often referred to as the "Abode of Clouds," is renowned for its rich biodiversity and extensive forest cover, encompassing approximately 70% of its geographical area. The State's diverse topography, marked by significant altitudinal variations, results in a range of climatic conditions- from near tropical in the lowlands to temperate and alpine climates in the higher elevations. While these environmental attributes make Meghalaya ecologically unique, they also render the State particularly vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change.

Meghalaya's economy is intrinsically linked to its natural resources and climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and water. Climate change, coupled with anthropogenic pressures, poses a significant threat to these sectors and the livelihoods they support. Erratic rainfall patterns, increasing temperatures, and extreme weather events—such as floods, landslides, and prolonged dry spells—are already impacting the State's ecological balance and economic stability.

Deforestation, largely driven by unregulated land-use practices and extractive industries like mining, exacerbates habitat loss and increases carbon emissions. These environmental stresses, when combined with climate-induced disruptions, threaten the survival of endemic species and the integrity of critical ecosystems. The degradation of forests and biodiversity not only undermines ecological services—such as water regulation and soil conservation—but also weakens the State's ability to mitigate climate risks.

Agriculture, the primary source of livelihood for a majority of Meghalaya's population, remains particularly susceptible to climate variability. Over 80% of the State's farmers rely on rain-fed agriculture and traditional shifting cultivation, making them highly vulnerable to unpredictable monsoon patterns. Intense rainfall accelerates soil erosion, while prolonged dry periods reduce water availability for both human consumption and irrigation. These climatic pressures directly threaten food security and rural livelihoods.

Water security is another critical concern. Erratic monsoon patterns and changing hydrological cycles are disrupting the availability and distribution of water resources. This poses challenges not only for agricultural productivity but also for domestic and industrial use. Furthermore, climate-induced hazards such as floods and landslides increasingly damage infrastructure, disrupt public services, and jeopardize human health. The most vulnerable populations—particularly rural and indigenous communities—face compounded risks due to limited adaptive capacity, weak institutional frameworks, and restricted access to financial and technical resources. This lack of resilience makes it difficult for communities to recover from climate shocks and adapt to future climate risks effectively.

1.2 Need for addressing climate risks

Meghalaya faces significant climate vulnerabilities, necessitating urgent and targeted action to mitigate risk and build long-term resilience. According to a study on the Indian Himalayan Region¹, Meghalaya has a vulnerability index of 0.58, indicating a high level of vulnerability compared to other States. This heightened vulnerability arises from several socio-economic structural factors which collectively weaken the State's ability to cope with and recover from climate-related shocks.

Addressing climate risks in Meghalaya is imperative for several reasons:

- **Preservation of Biodiversity:** Proactive measures are essential to protect the State's unique flora and fauna from the adverse effects of climate change.
- **Sustainable Livelihoods:** With a significant portion of the population dependent on natural resources, implementing climate-resilient practices is crucial for sustaining livelihoods.
- **Disaster Risk Reduction:** Enhancing resilience against climate-induced disasters, such as floods and landslides, is vital to safeguard communities and infrastructure.

Taking decisive action on climate change is not only an environmental necessity but also aligns with the broader national and international commitments to mitigate climate impacts and achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs). Key national and global frameworks guiding Meghalaya's climate action include: -

- **India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC):** Meghalaya's policies align with the NAPCC's eight missions, particularly the National Mission for a Green India and the National Water Mission.
- **State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC):** Meghalaya's SAPCC outlines sector-specific strategies for climate mitigation and adaptation.
- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** The State's climate spending advances SDG 13 (Climate Action) while supporting goals related to sustainable agriculture, clean water, and resilient infrastructure.
- **Paris Agreement (2015):** Meghalaya's actions contribute to India's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing adaptive capacities under the Paris Climate Accord.

Recognizing these challenges, the Government of Meghalaya has prioritized climate resilience through policy frameworks, targeted programs, and financial investments. The State is actively working to integrate climate considerations into its development agenda by promoting sustainable agriculture, forest conservation, renewable energy, disaster preparedness, and community-led adaptation initiatives.

¹ Climate Vulnerability Assessment for the Indian Himalayan Region using a common framework, Ministry of Science and Technology

1.3 State's Climate Action Strategy

Meghalaya's climate action strategy aims to address its environmental vulnerabilities while promoting sustainable development. The following are the strategies being followed:

- **Community-Led Development:** The State is committed to a community-driven approach for climate action. It focuses on building and empowering local actors and institutions to increase community participation and inclusion while facilitating the large-scale implementation of developmental initiatives. Through a bottom-up approach, the State collaborates closely with local communities to conserve and manage natural resources. Notable initiatives under this framework include the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) Program, Meghalaya Livelihood and Access to Markets Project (MLAMP), Community-Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), MegARISE, and MegLIFE.
- **Innovative Solutions through Externally Aided Projects (EAPs):** Meghalaya is utilizing Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) to design and pilot innovative solutions across various sectors, including natural resource management, landscape and forest management, livelihood enhancement, environmental conservation, biodiversity protection, and socio-economic development. The State collaborates with several international organizations such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR), and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) to implement these innovative solutions.
- **Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods:** The State is committed to fostering sustainable livelihoods aligned with its broader goals of environmental protection and climate action. This is achieved by adopting a cluster-based value chain approach, promotion of collectivization, investing in market infrastructure development, etc. An example of a key initiative supporting this effort include programs such as the National Bamboo Mission, which aims to enhance sustainable economic activities while preserving natural ecosystems.
- **Strengthening Human Capital:** The State aims to enhance the skills, knowledge, and capacities of its people by collaborating with local and global experts. Through these partnerships, the State facilitates knowledge transfer and capacity-building to empower its human resources. To promote global exposure and learning, Meghalaya has participated in significant international events such as COP27 (Egypt), the ICOMOS General Assembly 2023 (Australia), the World Water Forum 2022 (Senegal), and the Subak Cultural Landscape program (Indonesia).
- **Generating Data and Insights for Better Decision-Making:** The State is leveraging advanced technology and innovative processes to collect, process, and analyze data for improved decision-making and the effective coordination of developmental initiatives. By using tools like the State GIS and UAV Centre, Meghalaya enhances data accessibility, supports evidence-based planning, ensures efficient investment, and maximizes the impact of its climate and development programs.

2 Mainstreaming Climate Finance in Meghalaya

2.1 Climate Action Budget

The Climate Action Budget 2025-2026 captures how public funds are allocated to address climate risks in the State. The Climate Action Budget 2025-26 aims to integrate climate resilience across key sectors by aligning public expenditures with climate mitigation and adaptation objectives. The budget is a critical policy tool to drive sustainable development, strengthen institutional capacities, and protect the State's natural ecosystems while safeguarding the livelihoods of its people. Through targeted investments in climate-smart agriculture, ecosystem restoration, water resource management, and community-led adaptation, the State seeks to build a more resilient and sustainable future.

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.

The Climate Action Budget underscores Meghalaya's commitment to addressing the climate crisis through evidence-based policy, resource mobilization, and collaborative governance, ensuring that the State's natural heritage and vulnerable communities are safeguarded for generations to come.

2.2 Objectives



To allocate financial resources towards activities that promote climate action, which include mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the impact of climate change.



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.



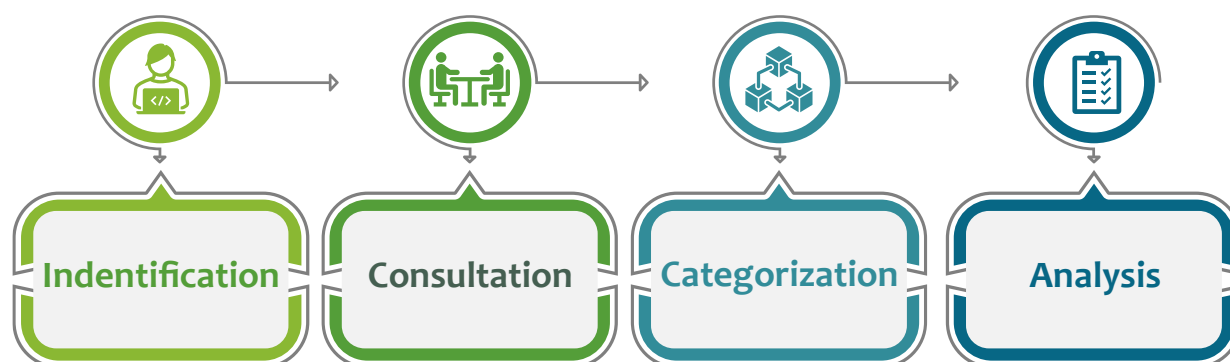
To ensure that public spending is aligned with climate objectives and support the transition to a low-carbon and climate resilient economy

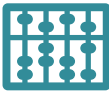


To identify opportunities for cost savings, through energy efficiency measures, and generate economic benefits, through job creation, carbon markets and innovation in green industries.

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.



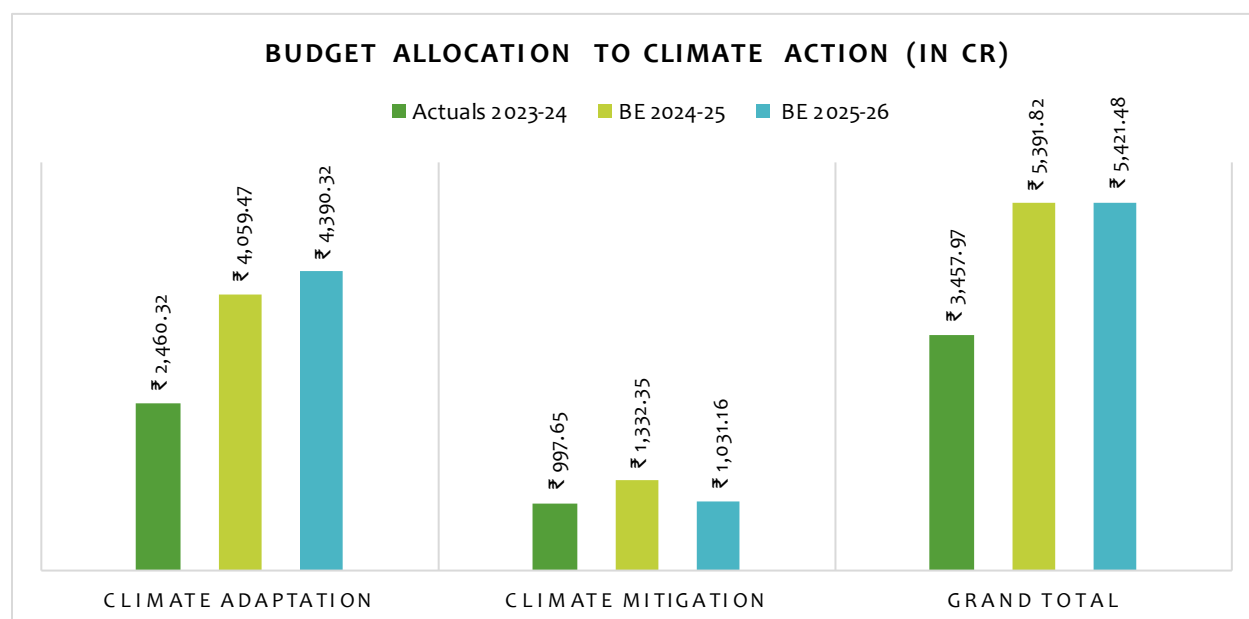
PROCESS	METHODOLOGY
 CAPACITY BUILDING	Capacity Building of relevant department stakeholders on climate change, its impact and facilitating the re-alignment of the objectives of departmental schemes to achieve greater climate relevance in future.
 CONSULTATION & BUDGET TAGGING	The budget team, in consultation 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	The activities/ Schemes/ Programmes identified are then classifies into two categories: - Climate Change Adaptation - Climate Change Mitigation
 ANALYSIS	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 2025-2026

3.1 Budget Summary

The Climate Action Budget for Financial Year 2025-26 is ₹ 5421.48 crores, constituting 18% of the total State Budget for FY 2025-26. The total budget allocated to climate action for Meghalaya has increased by 17% from the previous FY 2024-25 allocation of ₹ 4501 cores.



3.2 Department-wise climate action analysis

A total of **15 departments** contribute to the State's Climate Action Budget 2025-2026 focused on climate change mitigation and adaptation in the State. The total budget outlay for **Climate Adaptation** activities in ₹ 4390.32 Cr, with a total of 14 departments contributing to the activities. Whereas the total budget outlay for **Climate Mitigation** activities is ₹ 1031.16 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.

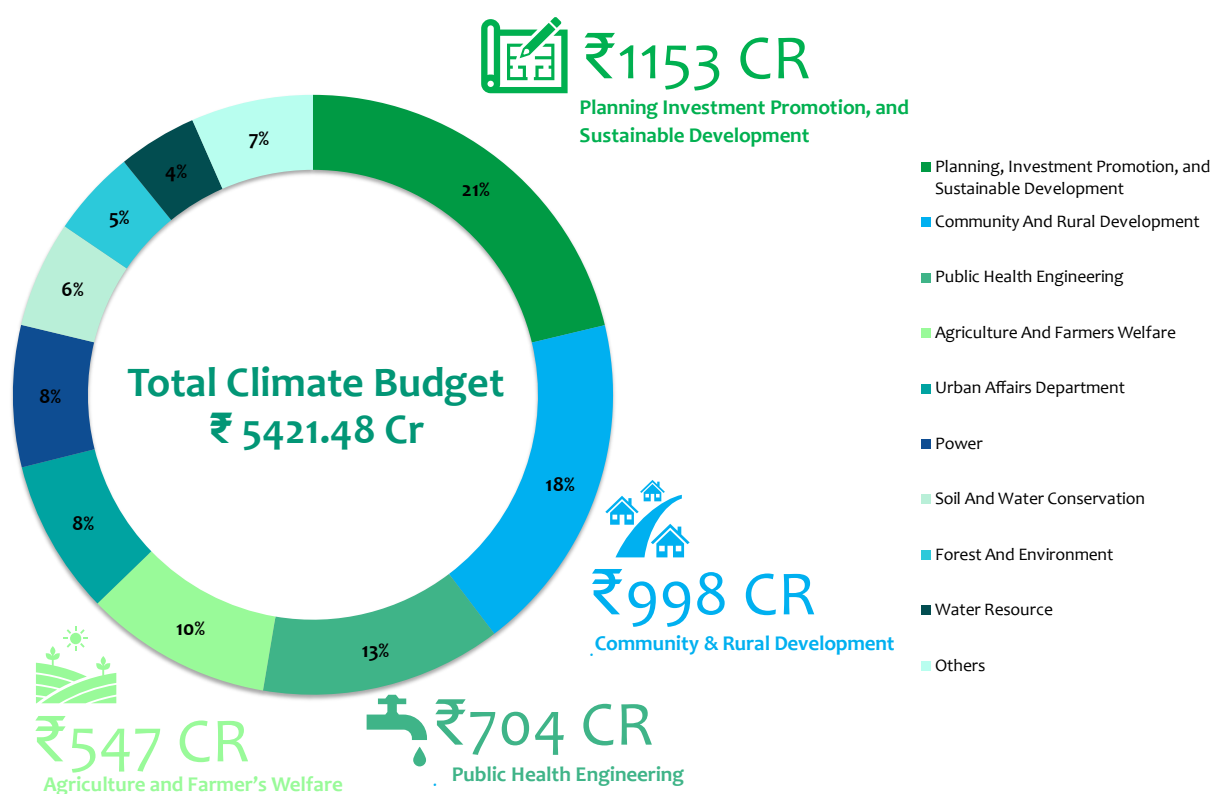
Name of Department	Rationale
Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare Department	- Agricultural zoning and capacity building of farmers - Capacity building to train farmers in latest cropping techniques specially evolved to counter adverse effects of climate change - Promotion of organic farming through usage 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
Community & Rural Development Department	- 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	- 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	- Impact assessment of climate change on fishery and development of watershed vulnerable to climate variations - Conservation of indigenous and endemic fisheries resources
Forest Department	- 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	Disaster Risk Reduction
Planning, Investment Promotion & Sustainable Development Department	- 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	- Development of water management in minor irrigation through construction of check dams, rainwater harvesting and revival of existing water bodies as adaption measures - Afforestation, Avenue Plantation, Terracing - Soil conservation and erosion mitigation
Transport Department	- Adoption of Electric Vehicles - Green and sustainable alternate mobility such as cable cars and ropeways
Water Resource Department	- Flood control and management - Water harvesting practices - Improvement of irrigation

Urban Affairs Department	- Solid and liquid waste management - Smart Cities Mission - GIS Based Risk Informed Master Plan
Public Works Department	Irrigation projects
Home (Police) Department	Disaster Risk Reduction
Tourism Department	Promotion of eco-tourism
Public Health Engineering Department	- Water supply schemes - Sanitation programs

3.2.2 Department-wise allocation

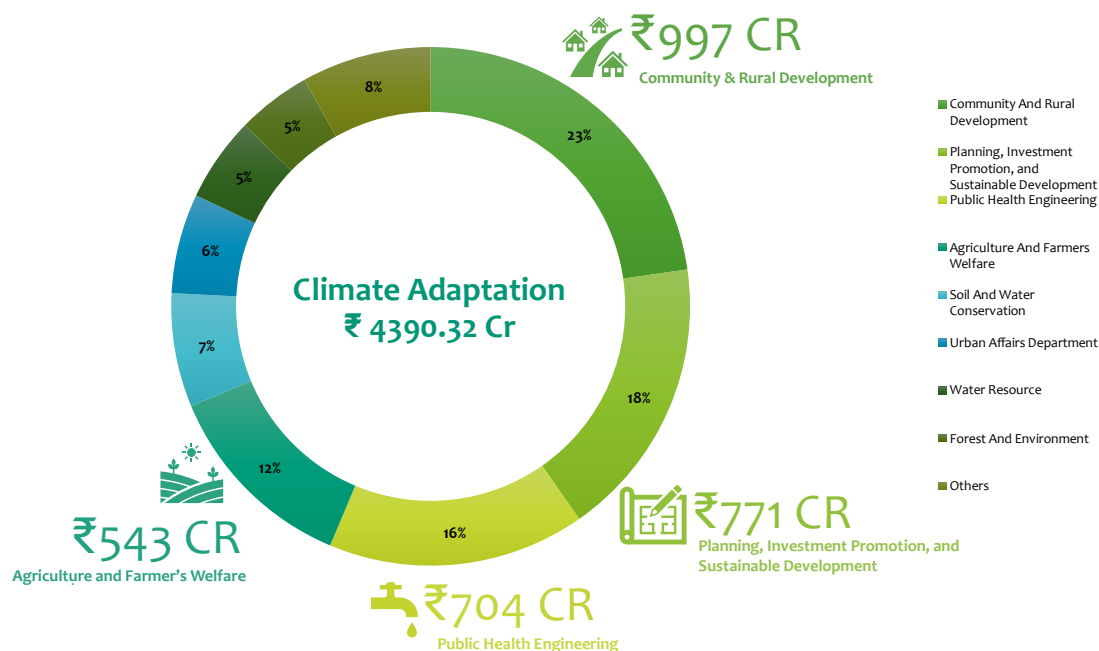
As seen from the graph below, the Planning, Investment Promotion, and Sustainable Development (21%) contributes the highest to the Climate Action Budget with a total budget outlay of ₹ 1153 Cr. Further, the Community and Rural Development Department with a total budget outlay of ₹ 998 Cr contributes 18% to the Climate Action Budget. Whereas, the Public Health Engineering Department (₹ 704 Cr) and Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department (₹ 547 Cr) contribute 13% and 10% each to the Climate Action Budget.



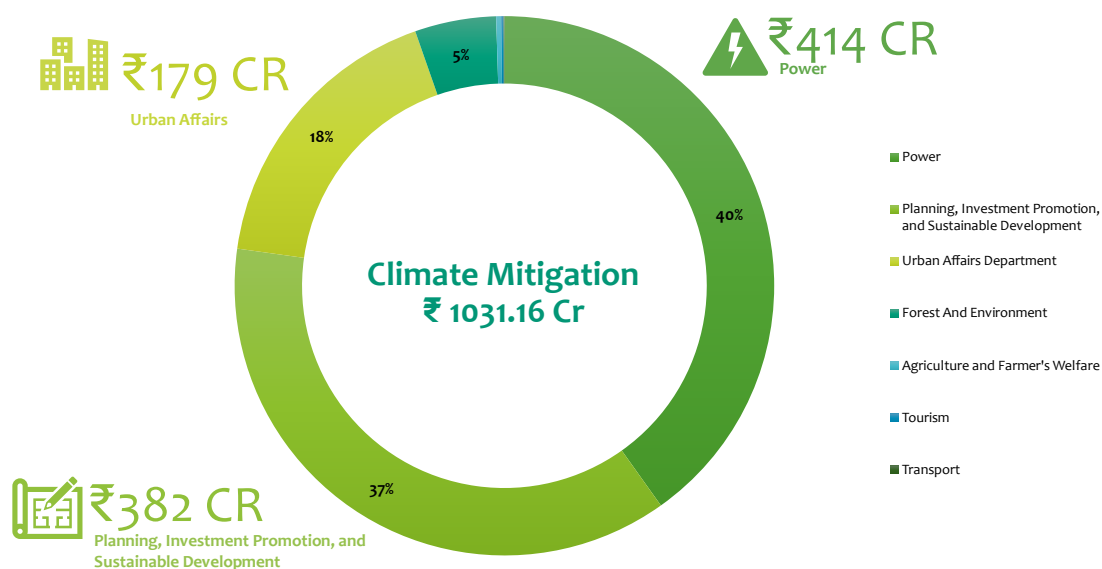
3.3 Category-wise climate action analysis

#	Department	Climate Adaptation (In Cr)	Climate Mitigation (In Cr)	Grand Total (In Cr)
1	Planning, Investment Promotion, and Sustainable Development Department	₹ 771.23	₹ 382.00	₹ 1,153.23
2	Community And Rural Development Department	₹ 997.68	-	₹ 997.68
3	Public Health Engineering Department	₹ 704.23	-	₹ 704.23
4	Agriculture And Farmers Welfare Department	₹ 543.93	₹ 3.06	₹ 546.99
5	Urban Affairs Department Department	₹ 273.19	₹ 179.76	₹ 452.95
6	Power Department	-	₹ 414.11	₹ 414.11
7	Soil And Water Conservation Department	₹ 311.41	₹ 0.00	₹ 311.41
8	Forest And Environment Department	₹ 202.75	₹ 50.22	₹ 252.97
9	Water Resource Department	₹ 231.04	-	₹ 231.04
10	Revenue And Disaster Management Department	₹ 181.26	₹ 0.00	₹ 181.26
11	Home (Police) Department	₹ 86.03	-	₹ 86.03
12	Fisheries Department	₹ 68.38	-	₹ 68.38
13	Transport Department Department	₹ 15.00	₹ 0.50	₹ 15.50
14	Tourism Department Department	₹ 2.00	₹ 1.50	₹ 3.50
15	Public Works Department	₹ 2.20	-	₹ 2.20
Grand Total		₹ 4,390.32	₹ 1,031.16	₹ 5,421.48

For Climate Adaptation, the highest allocation is with Community & Rural Development Department at ₹ 997 Crores, followed by the Planning, Investment Promotion, and Sustainable Development Department at ₹ 771 Crores. The following chart represents the department-wise allocation for Climate Adaptation:



For Climate Mitigation, the highest allocation is with Power Department at ₹ 414 Crores, followed by the Planning, Investment Promotion, and Sustainable Development Department at ₹ 382 Crores. The following chart represents the department-wise allocation for Climate Mitigation:



4 Key initiatives for Greener Meghalaya

4.1 Empowering communities for conservation

For generations, the forests of Meghalaya have been more than just a scenic backdrop—they are deeply woven into the fabric of community identity and survival. These forests symbolize a harmonious relationship between people and nature, reflected in stories, rituals, and sustainable practices. However, in the past two decades, these forests have been rapidly diminishing, with over 21,000 hectares lost since 2001. In a State where most forests are communally owned, this deforestation has had a profound impact. The loss of forests is not just an environmental issue; it represents a loss of heritage and the ecological foundation of livelihoods for many communities.

In response, the Government of Meghalaya launched the GREEN Meghalaya initiative in June 2022. This initiative, managed by the Meghalaya Basin Management Agency (MBMA) under the Community-Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP), is based on a revolutionary idea: entrusting the people who live closest to the land to be its caretakers. At the heart of GREEN Meghalaya is an innovative Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) model. This model incentivizes local communities to engage in sustainable land practices, empowering them to take charge of conservation efforts while providing them with a reliable source of income.



IMPACT CREATED



By protecting over **51,000** hectares and directly benefiting **3,000** community members, GREEN Meghalaya has provided over **₹48 crore** in financial incentives. The State embarked on extensive outreach, holding awareness programs and education sessions in remote areas to build understanding and trust within the communities. Through these efforts, GREEN Meghalaya has become a shining example of community-led conservation that's supported by accurate data collection and evidence-based strategies.

In 2024, building upon the success of GREEN Meghalaya the government expanded the program with **GREEN+ Meghalaya**, taking the initial success to a new level with additional financial incentives, improved eligibility, and more flexible funding criteria.

The minimum base rate under the scheme has also been raised from **₹ 8,000 per Ha. to ₹ 10,000 per Ha.** Benefits up to **₹ 20,000 per Ha.** are available if the area falls under dense forest and in eco-sensitive zones. With this, **₹ 500 Crores** have been earmarked to be spent in the next five years for conserving our forests.

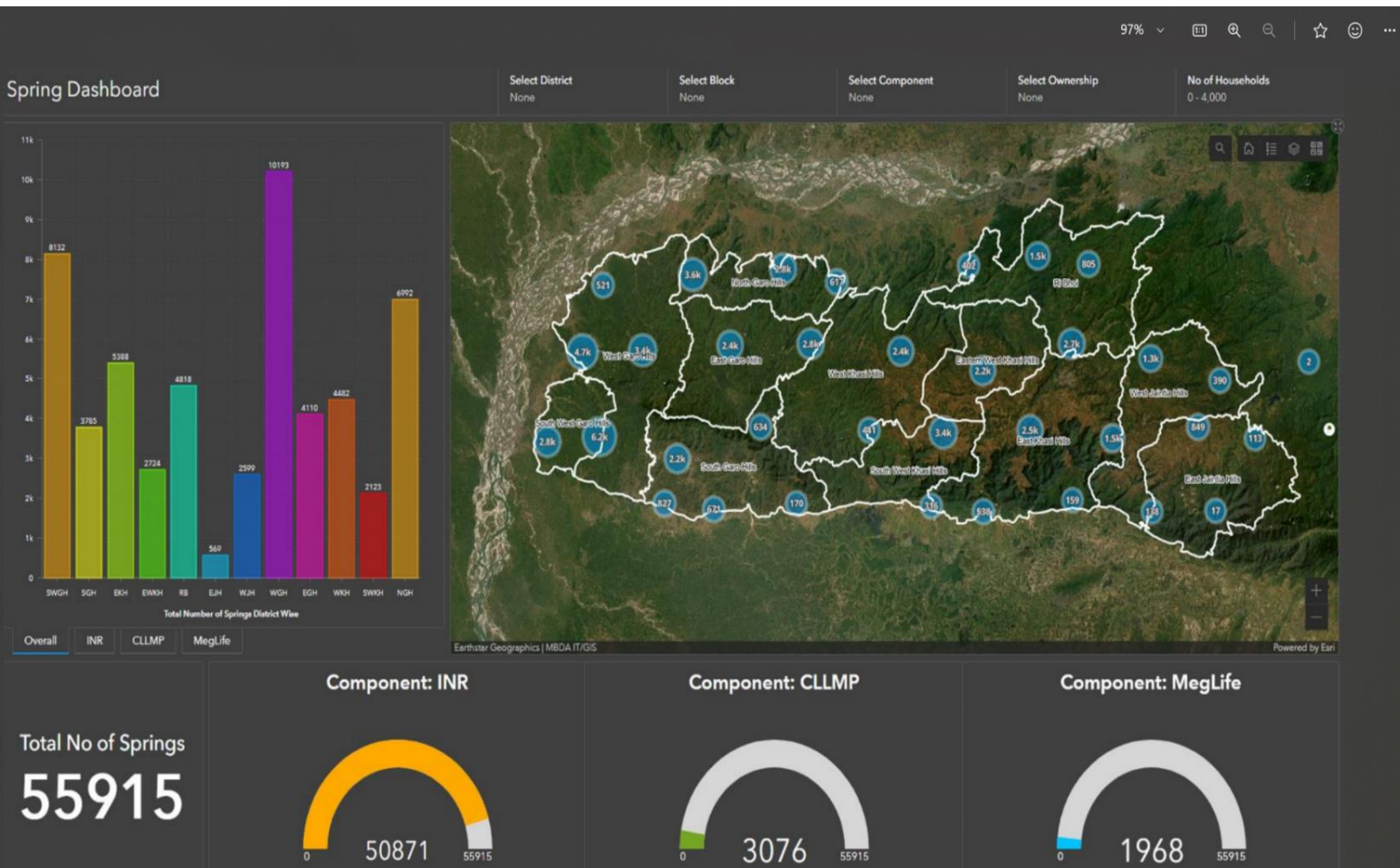
4.2 Tech-Driven solutions for springshed conservation

Meghalaya, despite being one of the wettest places on Earth, faces severe water stress during the lean season. This paradox is largely due to environmentally unsound anthropogenic activities such as shifting cultivation, mono-cropping, mining, unsustainable agriculture, and forest resource extraction. These activities have led to the drying up or significant decrease in water discharge of about 50% of the springs, which are crucial for the State's water supply. Around 80% of Meghalaya's villages rely heavily on springs for drinking water and irrigation.

The State, in collaboration with various departments such as the Soil & Water Conservation Department, Community & Rural Development Department, and agencies like the Meghalaya Basin Development Agency (MBDA), is implementing springshed development projects throughout Meghalaya.

As one of the key initiatives, over 55,000 springs have been mapped to date, with a central dashboard established for monitoring. This dashboard includes both quantitative measures (discharge in liters per minute) and qualitative measures (pH, temperature, salinity, electrical conductivity, total dissolved solids) of the springs. Each spring is identified and located with details such as its name, latitude, longitude, ownership, household benefits, and any anthropogenic waste identified.

Over 13,000 Village Community Facilitators and Green Volunteers have been trained, along with an additional 9,000 community members trained in the springshed approach under the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC). The application of technology, including GIS, UAV, GPS, and CLART, has also been integrated into the process, with 1,853 community members trained in the use of digital technology.



4.3 Bridging the irrigation gap

Meghalaya faces several challenges in its agricultural sector, particularly soil moisture stress during winter, the difficulties posed by its hilly terrain and upland cultivation, and the last mile access to farmers' fields. These issues significantly impact crop growth and productivity, making efficient water management crucial. There is a substantial irrigation potential gap of 1,34,867 hectares. At the current rate, it will take 45 years to bridge this gap. Therefore, the State is undertaking irrigation projects in all feasible agricultural areas, with a focus on utilizing the irrigation potential created, especially during the Rabi season. It is also implementing Participatory Irrigation Management in command areas.

Various major schemes have been implemented by different departments. The Department of Soil & Water Conservation has initiated projects under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Watershed Development Component (PMKSY - WDC), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) funded climate adaptive community-based water harvesting projects. The Department of Water Resources is working under the PMKSY - Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) scheme, while the Department of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare is implementing the PMKSY - Per Drop More Crop (PDMCS) scheme.



SUCCESS STORY

The Umsiej-Mawlangsu Minor Irrigation Project (MIP) under the PMKSY-HKKP scheme is a notable success story in Meghalaya. Located near Mawlangsu Village in the Mawthadraishan C & RD Block of West Khasi Hills District, the project was completed during 2023-2024 with an estimated cost of ₹305.90 lakhs.

Key components of the project include headworks and check dams to impound water upstream, which is then conveyed through pipelines and field channels to various parts of the command area. This infrastructure has been instrumental in providing water for both Kharif (paddy) and Rabi (potato, cabbage, and carrot) crops.

Key Numbers and Impact:

Command Area: **148.00 hectares**

Beneficiaries: **166 families**

Estimated Cost: **₹305.90 lakhs**

Crops: **Kharif (paddy), Rabi (potato, cabbage, carrot)**

The project has ensured year-round water availability in the command area, significantly increasing water use efficiency. This reliable access to water has greatly improved the financial condition of smallholding farmers by enabling them to rotate crop production and generate income throughout the year. The villages benefiting from this project include Mawlangsu, Umsaw, Domkohmen, Thamah, and Mawkohlur.



4.4 Revitalizing watershed with open channels

In Meghalaya, the impact of unscientific coal mining has severely degraded water resources, with once-clear streams now affected by Acid Mine Drainage making them highly acidic, often registering pH levels between 2 and 4. To tackle this crisis, a community-driven solution has emerged: Open Limestone Channels (OLCs). These cost-effective channels, lined with layers of limestone aggregate, neutralise acidity by enabling reactions between limestone carbonate and acidic ions in the water.

Constructing OLCs requires precision. The gradient is critical, as steep slopes can reduce neutralisation, while overly flat terrain can slow water flow, impairing effectiveness. In collaboration with the Community-Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP) and the Meghalaya Livelihoods and Access to Markets Project (MLAMP), local communities have embraced OLCs as a pathway to reclaim safe water sources.



SUCCESS STORY

On May 18, 2021, the first OLC at Thanglooh spring in East Jaintia Hills District began delivering 1.65 litres of treated water per minute, providing relief to over 60 households.

This achievement has not only alleviated a long-standing water scarcity issue but has also reduced the need for households to purchase water. Community ownership has been vital to the initiative, with locals maintaining the channels to ensure sustainable operation. Encouragingly, the OLCs are now boosting pH levels to safe standards, making the water suitable for domestic use.

The success of the first 31 OLCs has sparked interest across Meghalaya. With the involvement of the state's forest and environment department, plans are underway to replicate these channels in coal mining-affected regions. Through such innovative, community-driven conservation efforts, Meghalaya is restoring its waterways, enhancing water security, and strengthening village resilience.



4.5 From erosion to fertility through Sloping Agricultural Technique

In Meghalaya, abundant rainfall—averaging around 11,500 mm each year—has nurtured a land of rich biodiversity, yet it also brings a formidable challenge. High rainfall contributes to significant soil erosion and nutrient depletion, especially on hillsides where farming is not carefully managed. Traditional practices like Jhum agriculture, with its shortened fallow periods and repeated cycles, along with the widespread monocropping across the region, further strain the soil, leading to reduced fertility, declining crop yields, and growing threats to both food security and livelihoods. While farmers have tried to control waterlogging by constructing bunds along slopes, these efforts can inadvertently accelerate land degradation, causing some fields to be abandoned altogether. In response to these difficulties, a movement toward sustainable farming is taking root in Meghalaya. Increasingly, farmers are embracing Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT), a conservation method designed to combat soil erosion and boost fertility. Among the 1,091 SALT farmers now cultivating across 272 villages, many are already seeing the benefits of this approach.

“ Testimonial

In the Khasi Hills, 53-year-old Kong Aihun Nongspung from Tynring village has her own story of transformation. With an education that ended in the eighth grade, Kong has long relied on farming and livestock rearing to provide for her family of eight children. Over time, however, she had seen her yields dwindle and her soil lose its fertility. In 2023, after attending a SALT training session in her Block, Kong decided to try the approach herself. She carefully set up 10 contour lines on her 0.1-hectare plot and planted 1 kg of Tephrosia seeds along them. These hedgerows took root successfully, reducing soil erosion during heavy rains while enriching the soil with valuable nutrients. Later, Kong planted potatoes between the Tephrosia lines and saw her yields increase by as much as 50%. With a vision to turn her farm into a model for sustainable practices, Kong hopes her journey will inspire others in her community to embrace SALT.



Beneficiary name: Aihun Nongspung

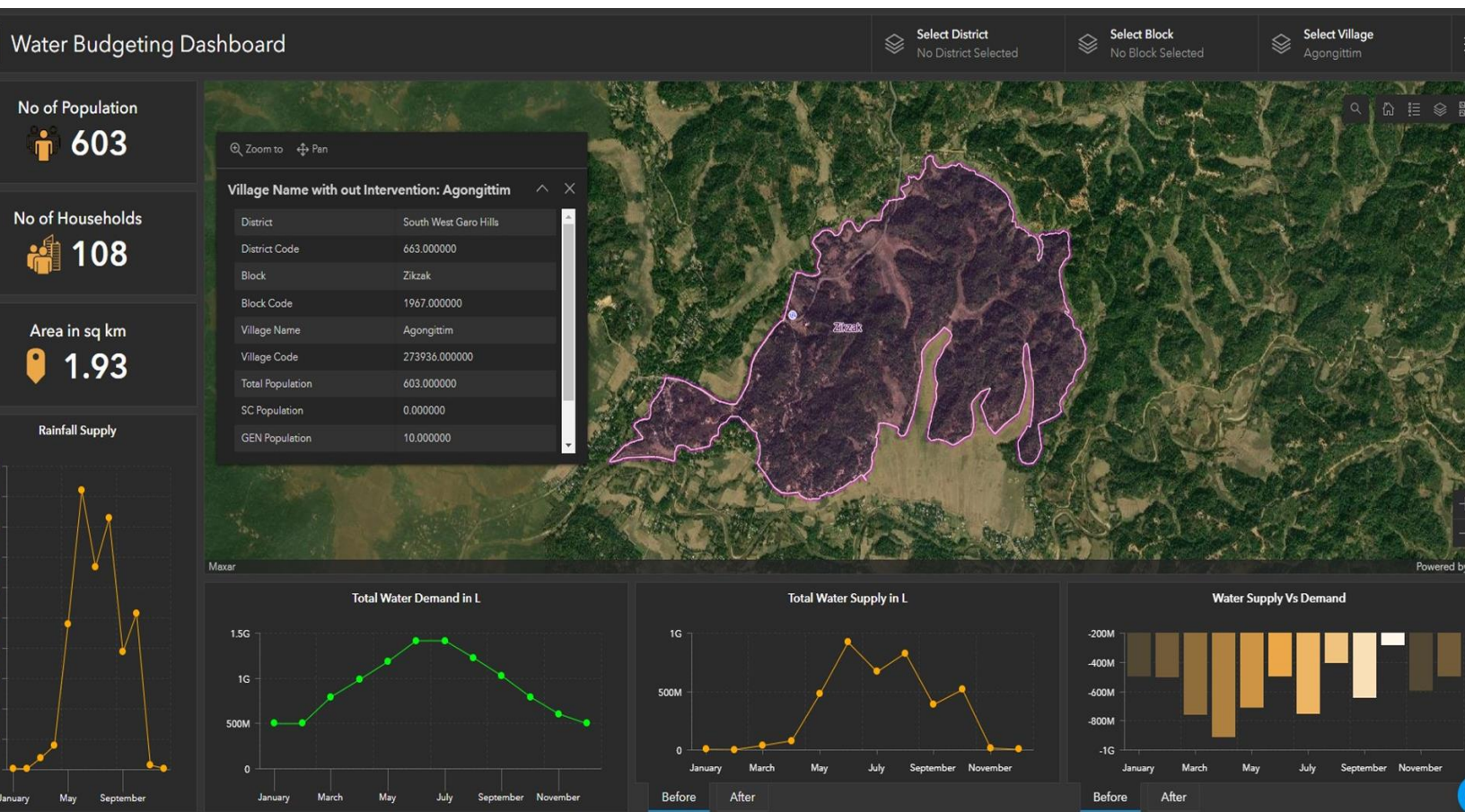
Name of village: Tynring, Mawryngkneng Block, East Khasi Hills District

4.6 Optimizing water resources through Water Budgeting Model

Many villages in Meghalaya suffer from recurring water shortages, particularly between November and April, forcing residents to depend on third-party suppliers. The primary cause is the lack of efficient water management strategies, despite ample rainfall. This necessitates the development of a village-level water budgeting model to monitor and optimize water resources, ensuring sustainable water availability throughout the year. Implementing this model helps bridge seasonal gaps, supports long-term planning, and improves water security across Meghalaya.

The model was developed using rainfall, domestic usage, agricultural demands, and livestock water needs as key parameters. Data collection involved GIS mapping, rainfall records, and field surveys. The model was applied to ~4000+ villages, estimating monthly water availability and demand. Surplus and deficit trends were analyzed to identify critical villages requiring interventions. Sustainable water management techniques such as rainwater harvesting, optimized storage solutions, and improved distribution networks were recommended based on findings.

GIS-based analysis helped pinpoint critical villages facing acute shortages. Post-intervention results showed significant improvements in water availability, with optimized storage solutions bridging seasonal gaps. A total of ~4000+ villages were mapped and analyzed, with strategic recommendations provided for each, including rainwater harvesting, enhanced storage facilities, and optimized water distribution networks. A public Water Budgeting Dashboard has also been created, containing all the datasets and methodology involved in the model. An ongoing training on the utilization/methodology of this dashboard is also being given to the concerned departments of all the districts of the State.



4.7 Reducing carbon emission by adopting sustainable mobility

Shillong, the capital of Meghalaya city faces significant mobility challenges such as rising private vehicle ownership and subsequent traffic congestion. To tackle this, the State Government conducted a study in 2022, which revealed that 61% of children travel to school in private vehicles due to the lack of reliable and safe public transport. A bottom-up approach was adopted to understand the travel patterns of school-going students, particularly since most schools are concentrated in central Shillong. Stakeholder consultations included parent and school surveys, yielding 7,000 responses from 18 schools. In addition, workshops for 1,000+ parents, consultations with 20+ school leaders, and 60+ discussions with government departments provided valuable data for designing the system and potential interventions. In response, an innovative shared school bus service was conceptualized, leading to the formation of Sustainable Transport and Efficient Mobility Society (STEMS) to ensure its successful implementation.

IMPACT CREATED



Starting with just one bus with 10% occupancy in April 2023, the initiative has grown immensely, reaching 30 buses with 100% occupancy by November 2024. This rapid expansion highlights the high demand and success of the service. The buses are equipped with safety features such as CCTV, trained caretakers, and other safety standards, ensuring a secure and reliable mode of transportation for school students. To support the operations, STEMS launched the STEM mobile application, allowing users to register, make fee payments, generate monthly passes, track the live location of the buses, and receive updates.



The environmental impact of the STEMS initiative has been significant. According to its impact assessment report, the project has **replaced over 56,000 cars annually, leading to a reduction of 183 tons of carbon emissions each year**. This shift not only contributes to cleaner air but also aligns with global efforts to combat climate change. Additionally, the initiative has **saved approximately 80,000 liters of fuel annually**, highlighting its role in promoting energy efficiency and reducing dependency on fossil fuels.

5 Way Forward

As Meghalaya navigates the pressing realities of climate change, the State remains committed to building a climate-resilient future through a holistic and forward-looking approach. Recognizing that climate change is both a challenge and an opportunity, the Government of Meghalaya will adopt a strategy that integrates climate action into core governance, strengthens community partnerships, and accelerates sustainable economic growth. In the fiscal year 2025-26, the State will prioritize mainstreaming climate resilience across all departments, ensuring that every sector actively contributes to climate mitigation and adaptation. This will involve embedding climate-risk assessments in planning processes, aligning budgetary allocations with climate-adaptive initiatives, and fostering innovation in key sectors such as agriculture, forestry, energy, and water management.

To promote climate-smart livelihoods, the State will expand investments in sustainable agricultural practices, soil conservation, and agroforestry. Special emphasis will be placed on empowering rural communities through capacity-building programs that equip them with tools and techniques to enhance productivity while protecting natural resources. Recognizing the critical role of traditional knowledge, the government will strengthen collaborations with local communities to preserve indigenous ecological practices and promote sustainable tourism. The State will incentivize green technology adoption and work closely with stakeholders to scale up investments in solar power, small-scale hydropower, and sustainable mobility solutions.

Looking ahead, Meghalaya aspires to become a leader in nature-based solutions and sustainable development. The State is committed to conserving natural resources while fostering livelihoods that empower rural communities. To achieve this, Meghalaya will adopt a holistic approach to development, integrating economic growth, environmental stewardship, and community well-being. The Climate Action Budget 2025-26 reaffirms Meghalaya's dedication to placing climate action at the core of its developmental agenda, ensuring a greener and more prosperous future for generations to come.



Annexure: Climate Action Budget Statement FY 2025-2026

Climate Adaptation

Department	Actuals 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)	BE 2025-26 (In Cr)
Agriculture And Farmers Welfare	₹ 207.67	₹ 371.11	₹ 543.93
ACA under RKVYPreviously(o8)	₹ 0.00	₹ 1.94	₹ 1.66
Agricultural Census-	₹ 0.74	₹ 3.27	₹ 1.75
Agricultural Engineering(Mechanical)	₹ 9.84	₹ 11.03	₹ 11.65
Agricultural Information Units (Hort)	₹ 0.13	₹ 0.13	₹ 0.27
Agricultural Marketing Organisation including subsidy.	₹ 6.71	₹ 8.09	₹ 8.56
Agricultural Research Stations and Laboratories	₹ 5.10	₹ 5.93	₹ 5.42
Agricultural Studies	₹ 0.35	₹ 0.39	₹ 0.39
Agricultural, Economics & Statistics.(Agri)	₹ 1.03	₹ 1.03	₹ 1.16
Agriculture Information Units & e-Governance(Agri)	₹ 1.71	₹ 1.55	₹ 1.66
Agril.Economic & Statistics (Hort)	₹ 0.08	₹ 0.08	₹ 0.10
Agro Forestry	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 84.13
Apiculture Mission General Areas during 2022-23	₹ 1.01	₹ 0.22	₹ 10.47
Assistance To K.V.K.	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.15	₹ 0.39
Assistance for Directorate of Food Processing	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 5.50
Basic Agriculture Training Centre	₹ 3.71	₹ 4.66	₹ 5.27
Bio- Control Laboratory and Pesticide Testing Lab	₹ 0.67	₹ 0.71	₹ 0.96
Buckwheat Development Scheme	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.90
Central Assistance for CSSPreviously(o3)	₹ 0.95	₹ 2.09	₹ 6.51
Central Assistance for Directorate of Food ProcessingPreviously(o4)	₹ 0.00	₹ 3.00	₹ 3.00
Construction and Maintenance of Departmental Buildings	₹ 0.64	₹ 2.30	₹ 2.30
Construction of Administrative Buildings (Hort)	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 10.00
Corpus Fund on Crop Insurance(RKBY)	₹ 5.00	₹ 0.24	₹ 7.19

Department	Actuals 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)	BE 2025-26 (In Cr)
Creation of Rural Market Hub.Previously(13)	₹ 0.00	₹ 3.17	₹ 3.17
Demonstration in Cultivator's Field	₹ 1.02	₹ 1.07	₹ 0.98
Development and Maintenance of Orchard-Cum-Horticulture Nurseries	₹ 5.18	₹ 5.34	₹ 7.47
Development in Horticulture including Sale of Fruit- etc at Subsidised Rates-	₹ 8.72	₹ 8.92	₹ 9.71
Development of acenuts and betel leaves including Jute, Cotton and Sugarcane for Sale at Subsidised Rate-	₹ 0.59	₹ 0.67	₹ 1.77
Development of Ginger and Turmeric including Sale of Plants at Subsidised Rates-	₹ 0.05	₹ 0.06	₹ 0.06
Directorate of Agriculture.	₹ 6.74	₹ 7.20	₹ 8.34
Directorate Of Food ProcessingPreviously(11)	₹ 0.91	₹ 1.90	₹ 1.74
Directorate of Horticulture	₹ 3.60	₹ 4.05	₹ 3.89
Directorate of Research, Training & Technology Induction (RTTI)	₹ 0.31	₹ 0.35	₹ 0.31
District Offices-	₹ 24.04	₹ 27.80	₹ 24.85
District Ofices (Horticulture)	₹ 10.73	₹ 12.37	₹ 14.71
Establishment of Directorate of Horticulture	₹ 0.88	₹ 0.94	₹ 1.23
Establishment of Regional Progeny Orchard Cum Horticulture Nursery for Sub-Tropical Fruits(Mynkre)	₹ 0.33	₹ 0.37	₹ 0.42
Experimental Tea Plantation-	₹ 1.53	₹ 1.85	₹ 1.86
Farmer's Training Centre	₹ 3.44	₹ 3.75	₹ 3.60
Fertiliser Distribution (including Transport Subsidy) Scheme other than Bone meal	₹ 0.41	₹ 0.47	₹ 0.40
Floriculture Development	₹ 0.61	₹ 40.55	₹ 32.33
Fruit Processing Centre	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 1.00
Fruit Processing Centre	₹ 3.27	₹ 3.75	₹ 3.78
Fruit Research Station	₹ 0.45	₹ 0.52	₹ 0.47
Fruits Development	₹ 6.55	₹ 3.03	₹ 7.68
Horticulture Mission for Strengthening Development Schemes	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 1.00
Implementation of E-Governance (Hort)	₹ 0.08	₹ 0.08	₹ 0.41
Integrated Agriculture Training CenterPreviously(16)	₹ 0.48	₹ 0.48	₹ 0.71
Integrated Technology Enabled Agri Management (ITEAM)	₹ 6.07	₹ 3.58	₹ 3.45

Department	Actuals 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)	BE 2025-26 (In Cr)
Interest Subvention Scheme under Kisan Credit Card (KCC)	₹ 4.16	₹ 4.28	₹ 6.02
Land Reclamation Scheme(Including Subsidy on Hire	₹ 5.03	₹ 5.50	₹ 5.28
Land Use Survey.	₹ 2.02	₹ 2.13	₹ 1.99
Local Green Manure and Rural Composition	₹ 0.26	₹ 0.26	₹ 0.24
Maintenance of Horti-Hubs Previously(36)	₹ 3.28	₹ 3.38	₹ 3.97
Maize Development through Cluster Approach Previously(34)	₹ 0.50	₹ 0.50	₹ 2.64
Meghalaya Farmer's Commission	₹ 6.82	₹ 1.76	₹ 6.70
Millet Development Scheme	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 1.50
Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) Coconut Development Board (CDB) Previously(38)	₹ 0.02	₹ 0.02	₹ 0.02
Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) Coconut Development Board (CDB)Previously(04)	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.02	₹ 0.02
Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) Horticulture Mission For North East & Himilayan States (HMNEH)	₹ 1.39	₹ 32.37	₹ 18.29
Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region	₹ 0.00	₹ 1.74	₹ 1.74
NABARD Loan for Development of Horticulture Crops.	₹ 0.38	₹ 5.00	₹ 0.10
National Food Security Mission (NFSM)Previously(07)	₹ 1.18	₹ 6.61	₹ 4.11
National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)Previously(49)	₹ 0.00	₹ 3.33	₹ 4.85
National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET)Previously(15)	₹ 10.57	₹ 12.84	₹ 25.25
Other Maintenance Expenditure	₹ 0.73	₹ 1.30	₹ 1.49
Other Maintenance Expenditure (Hort)	₹ 0.93	₹ 2.50	₹ 2.50
Plant Protection for Epidemic Control Measures including Sale of Pesticides etc.,at Subsidised Rates-	₹ 1.77	₹ 2.13	₹ 1.90
Plant Protection including IPM (under Agriculture)	₹ 1.69	₹ 1.69	₹ 2.88
Plant Protection including IPM (under Horticulture)	₹ 0.36	₹ 0.36	₹ 0.73
Potato Development including Sale of Seeds at Subsidised Rate-	₹ 3.00	₹ 3.22	₹ 3.30
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Yojana Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)	₹ 0.00	₹ 7.60	₹ 7.60
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Yojana Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.72	₹ 2.24

Department	Actuals 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)	BE 2025-26 (In Cr)
Project under Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)Previously(06)	₹ 0.00	₹ 1.50	₹ 4.85
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	₹ 0.00	₹ 18.68	₹ 18.27
Regional Centre for Training & Production of Mushrooms-	₹ 0.74	₹ 0.68	₹ 0.85
Regional Centre for Training and Production of Mushroom	₹ 3.81	₹ 3.91	₹ 4.12
Research Project on Rice Previously(05)	₹ 1.61	₹ 1.99	₹ 1.61
Scheme for Intensive Agriculture in Selected Areas	₹ 1.60	₹ 1.82	₹ 1.62
Seed Production and Multiplication	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.03	₹ 2.52
Seed Testing LabPreviously(11)	₹ 1.30	₹ 1.47	₹ 1.49
Seeds Farms.	₹ 3.47	₹ 3.89	₹ 3.49
Shillong Fruit Garden	₹ 0.54	₹ 0.54	₹ 0.59
Soil Testing LabPreviously(09)	₹ 2.00	₹ 2.04	₹ 2.11
Special Central Assistance (Mission Organic) Previously(39)	₹ 3.20	₹ 30.00	₹ 58.38
Spices Development (Ginger/Turmeric/Large Cardamon/ Black Pepper)	₹ 4.00	₹ 6.64	₹ 6.71
State Rice Mission Previously(44)	₹ 3.65	₹ 3.65	₹ 3.93
State Soil Survey OrganisationPreviously(10)	₹ 3.51	₹ 3.67	₹ 3.25
Supply of Agri. MachineriesPreviously(06)	₹ 2.24	₹ 3.00	₹ 6.00
Support for Marketing LogisticsPreviously(14)	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.80	₹ 0.80
Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms. Previously(09)	₹ 0.03	₹ 0.20	₹ 0.16
Tea Development Scheme Previously(41)	₹ 0.45	₹ 0.47	₹ 0.97
Tuber Crops Development (Potato/Tapioca/Colacacia)	₹ 1.80	₹ 1.64	₹ 2.05
Upper Shillong Farm	₹ 0.46	₹ 0.46	₹ 0.56
Vegetable Development including Sale of Vegetable seed rates-	₹ 5.47	₹ 5.60	₹ 9.56
Vegetable Development Scheme	₹ 0.08	₹ 0.09	₹ 0.10
Community And Rural Development	₹ 706.21	₹ 1,014.29	₹ 997.68
Integrated Value Chain Development Project of Eri Silk Cluster Under Innovation Fund Component of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	₹ 0.00	₹ 5.00	₹ 2.67
National Rural Livelihood Mission	₹ 268.76	₹ 389.07	₹ 356.08
Smart Villages Project	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.01	₹ 0.01

Department	Actuals 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)	BE 2025-26 (In Cr)
Stage II Block-	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.54	₹ 0.59
Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme	₹ 1.88	₹ 10.00	₹ 11.67
The National Rural Employment Guarantee.	₹ 334.92	₹ 450.00	₹ 450.00
The National Rural Employment Guarantee.	₹ 100.65	₹ 154.17	₹ 166.67
Tribal Area Development Programme under Article 275(1)	₹ 0.00	₹ 5.50	₹ 10.00
Fisheries	₹ 14.95	₹ 44.10	₹ 68.38
Conservation and Legislation for Protection of Fis	₹ 2.99	₹ 3.40	₹ 3.11
Construction of Departmental Fish farms	₹ 0.00	₹ 2.50	₹ 2.50
Culture and Development of Mahaseer and Trout	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.01	₹ 0.03
Development of Reservoir and Lakes--	₹ 0.44	₹ 0.49	₹ 0.44
Development/ Modernization of Fish Farms (Rural Infrastructure Development Fund)	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.10
Extension	₹ 0.24	₹ 0.26	₹ 0.35
Fish Farming Centres	₹ 0.38	₹ 0.45	₹ 0.41
Fish Seed Production and Demonstration Centre.--	₹ 1.58	₹ 1.98	₹ 2.13
Fish Seed Production, Demonstration Cum- Research Centre	₹ 0.66	₹ 0.87	₹ 0.95
Fisheries Training & Extension	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.04	₹ 0.04
Induced Breeding Centres.	₹ 0.20	₹ 0.21	₹ 0.19
Marketing and Transport of Fish & Fish Seed	₹ 0.17	₹ 0.22	₹ 0.24
Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada YojanaPreviously(41)	₹ 7.32	₹ 22.94	₹ 18.50
Reclamation of Bheel Fisheries-	₹ 0.20	₹ 0.27	₹ 0.32
Regional Fish Seed Farm,Jamge I	₹ 0.37	₹ 0.48	₹ 0.35
Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Schemes (SCA to TSS)Previously(39)	₹ 0.00	₹ 4.00	₹ 4.00
State Aquaculture Mission Previously(36)	₹ 0.00	₹ 5.00	₹ 33.64
Stipend for Trainees in Fisheries	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.02	₹ 0.02
Survey and Engineering Wing for Fisheries.	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.02
Trout Culture	₹ 0.41	₹ 0.46	₹ 0.53
Welfare of Fishermen	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.50	₹ 0.50
Forest And Environment	₹ 140.29	₹ 174.32	₹ 202.75

Department	Actuals 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)	BE 2025-26 (In Cr)
Afforestation of Catchment Area of Kopili Hydro Electric Project.-	₹ 0.69	₹ 0.58	₹ 0.62
Conservation of Orchids and Multiplication Project	₹ 0.50	₹ 0.71	₹ 0.72
Construction and Maintenance of Departmental Buildings.	₹ 0.75	₹ 1.57	₹ 1.57
Construction of Departmental Buildings Previously(o8)	₹ 0.48	₹ 1.10	₹ 1.10
Contribution to Eco. Dev. Society	₹ 2.73	₹ 2.89	₹ 5.30
Demarcation and Consolidation (Excluding Extension) of Forest	₹ 0.57	₹ 0.81	₹ 0.82
Divisional Forest Officer	₹ 5.09	₹ 5.72	₹ 6.08
Ecological Restoration of Cherrapunjee Previously(27)	₹ 0.53	₹ 0.70	₹ 0.70
Ecology and Environment	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.24
Ecology and Environment	₹ 2.41	₹ 4.79	₹ 4.85
Establishment of Forest Research Division including Laborat Ory	₹ 3.15	₹ 3.57	₹ 3.69
Establishment of Forest Statistical Division	₹ 1.34	₹ 1.85	₹ 2.01
Expenditure of Chariman/Dy. Chairman./Vice Chairman (Meghalaya Forest Dev. Corp.)	₹ 1.85	₹ 1.01	₹ 1.48
Financial Assistance to Forest Development Corporation of Meghalaya	₹ 2.91	₹ 2.91	₹ 3.50
Financial Assistance to Meghalaya State Bio-Diversity Board	₹ 0.75	₹ 0.54	₹ 0.54
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MEGHALAYA STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 10.04
Financial Assistance to Meghalaya State Wetlands Authority	₹ 0.63	₹ 0.86	₹ 0.86
Financial Assistance to Meghalaya Zoo Project Implementation Society	₹ 2.00	₹ 5.40	₹ 11.17
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY/STATEEXPERTAPPRAISAL COMMITTEE	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 1.40
Financial Assistance to the Meghalaya State Medicinal Plants Board	₹ 0.46	₹ 0.59	₹ 0.67
Forest Protection Schemes and Works-	₹ 21.05	₹ 20.67	₹ 15.60
Forest Ranges and Beat Offices	₹ 12.41	₹ 13.93	₹ 15.15
Forest Resources Survey Division	₹ 1.71	₹ 2.15	₹ 2.28
Forest Utilisation Office	₹ 0.86	₹ 1.13	₹ 1.19
Garden Superintendent Park and his Establishment	₹ 0.01	₹ 0.01	₹ 0.01
Green India MissionPreviously(37)	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.40
Head Quarters Organisation	₹ 10.98	₹ 13.35	₹ 14.07

Department	Actuals 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)	BE 2025-26 (In Cr)
Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	₹ 1.01	₹ 6.73	₹ 6.73
Integrated Forest Villages Development	₹ 0.03	₹ 0.07	₹ 0.07
Intensification of Forest Management Previously(11)	₹ 0.47	₹ 0.30	₹ 0.31
Intensification of Forest Management Previously(11)	₹ 0.00	₹ 3.84	₹ 3.84
Mass Education and Cultural Operation for Preservation of Forest	₹ 0.19	₹ 0.20	₹ 0.21
Meghalaya State authority	₹ 17.49	₹ 13.91	₹ 20.26
Operation Soil Watch.-	₹ 2.48	₹ 2.88	₹ 3.02
Other Wild Life Preservation Works	₹ 11.06	₹ 14.88	₹ 15.92
Protection of Area with rare plant	₹ 0.07	₹ 0.15	₹ 0.15
Provision for Deputed Forest Staff to District Councils and Meghalaya Forest Authority	₹ 0.13	₹ 0.18	₹ 0.18
Recreation Forestry	₹ 1.04	₹ 1.64	₹ 1.67
Removal of Forest Produce by Consumers and Purchasers.-	₹ 0.01	₹ 0.01	₹ 0.01
Removal of Forest Produces by Government Agency-	₹ 0.08	₹ 0.08	₹ 0.08
Roads and Bridges	₹ 0.16	₹ 0.96	₹ 0.96
Setting up of Corporation and Project Formulation Cell for Development of Forest	₹ 0.43	₹ 0.61	₹ 0.65
Sivicultural Works (Regeneration)	₹ 0.01	₹ 0.05	₹ 0.05
Social Forestry	₹ 23.81	₹ 30.37	₹ 31.49
Sports (All India Forest Sports Meet at Chennai)	₹ 0.01	₹ 0.34	₹ 0.34
State Central Library Establishment	₹ 0.16	₹ 0.45	₹ 0.26
Statistical , Planning and Evaluation Unit	₹ 0.65	₹ 1.17	₹ 1.29
Studies & Training in Forest School	₹ 1.72	₹ 2.19	₹ 2.30
Studies and Training in Forest Colleges	₹ 0.59	₹ 0.94	₹ 1.01
Timber Treatment and Seasoning Plant	₹ 0.82	₹ 0.99	₹ 1.06
Tree Improvement Development	₹ 0.36	₹ 0.48	₹ 0.50
Umbrella Project/Ecological Sohra Restoration Project	₹ 1.11	₹ 1.34	₹ 1.43
Working Plan Division	₹ 2.53	₹ 2.72	₹ 2.90
Home (Police)	₹ 60.71	₹ 80.57	₹ 86.03
Acquisition for Land for Fire and Emergency Services/Facilities	₹ 0.52	₹ 2.00	₹ 3.50

Department	Actuals 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)	BE 2025-26 (In Cr)
Computerisation of Fire Service Station (FSS)	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.10	₹ 0.10
Construction of Administrative Buildings for Fire & Emergency Services/Facilities.	₹ 0.71	₹ 0.50	₹ 0.95
Construction of Residential Buildings for Fire Emergency Services Accomodation/Facilities.	₹ 0.55	₹ 0.50	₹ 0.81
Construction other than Buildings for Fire & Emergency Services.	₹ 0.10	₹ 0.75	₹ 0.75
Disaster Management Previously(07)	₹ 0.00	₹ 1.57	₹ 1.57
Modernisation of Fire Service--	₹ 0.76	₹ 2.50	₹ 2.50
National Emergency Response System (NERS) Previously(08)	₹ 0.20	₹ 6.33	₹ 5.54
Procurement of fire fighting equipments	₹ 0.12	₹ 1.30	₹ 1.30
Protection and Control (Fire Service Station)	₹ 57.73	₹ 64.93	₹ 68.92
Training (Training of Fire service personnels within and outside the State).	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.09	₹ 0.09
Planning	₹ 0.30	₹ 443.98	₹ 771.23
Agricultural Statistic Division-	₹ 0.30	₹ 0.29	₹ 0.39
Bio Resources Development	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.61	₹ 3.04
Community Forestry Project	₹ 0.00	₹ 100.00	₹ 100.00
Eco Tourism Development for Empowering Rural youth and Conserving Natural Resources in Sohra (Cherrapunjei), Meghalaya.	₹ 0.00	₹ 20.00	₹ 12.00
Farmer's Collectivisation for upscalling of Production and Marketing Systems (FOCUS) Programme	₹ 0.00	₹ 100.00	₹ 175.00
Implementation of the scheme Meghalayan Age Limited	₹ 0.00	₹ 60.00	₹ 100.00
Meghalaya Eco-Tourism Infrastructure Development Project (MEIDP)	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 190.00
Meghalaya Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 2.00
Meghalaya Livelihood to Market Project (Megha-Lamp)	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 60.00
Meghalaya Livelihood To Market Projects (Megha-Lamp)	₹ 0.00	₹ 140.00	₹ 60.00
Meghalaya State Promotion Board	₹ 0.00	₹ 10.00	₹ 20.00
Popularisation of Science and Technology	₹ 0.00	₹ 1.45	₹ 1.49
Promotion of Bio-Technology	₹ 0.00	₹ 2.00	₹ 2.00
Promotion of Herbal, Aromatic & Medicinal Plant	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 1.43
Protection of Vulnerable Catchment Areas (KFW) (EAP)	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 12.00

Department	Actuals 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)	BE 2025-26 (In Cr)
Remote Sensing	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.24	₹ 0.26
Science and Technology and Environment Council	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.62	₹ 2.38
Science and Technology Cell	₹ 0.00	₹ 1.50	₹ 1.90
Science Centre	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.82	₹ 1.86
Scientific Research and Development of Appropriate Technologies	₹ 0.00	₹ 1.45	₹ 1.48
Smart Village Project	₹ 0.00	₹ 5.00	₹ 5.00
Sustainable Tourism Enhancement for Lively Hood (STEFLI)	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 19.00
Public Health Engineering	₹ 229.24	₹ 391.25	₹ 704.23
Acquisition and Maintenance of Machinery, Equipment, Tools and Plants.	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.05	₹ 0.03
Central Rural Sanitation Programme	₹ 0.00	₹ 25.00	₹ 165.99
Central Rural Sanitation Programme	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 3.90
National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) Previously (18)	₹ 0.00	₹ 125.00	₹ 250.00
New Shillong Water Supply Project (SPA)	₹ 0.00	₹ 2.50	₹ 3.00
Other Rural Water Supply Programmes	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.02	₹ 0.00
Repair and Maintenance of Departmental Non Residential building (Khasi Hills)	₹ 0.13	₹ 0.20	₹ 0.21
Repair and Maintenance of Rural Water Supply Schemes (Garo Hills)	₹ 41.06	₹ 41.95	₹ 51.00
Repair and Maintenance of Rural Water Supply Schemes (Jaintia Hills)	₹ 29.21	₹ 29.87	₹ 34.95
Repair and Maintenance of Rural Water Supply Schemes (Khasi Hills)	₹ 81.62	₹ 80.96	₹ 92.50
Repair and Maintenance of Urban Water Supply Schemes (Garo Hills)	₹ 9.05	₹ 10.96	₹ 13.90
Repairs and Maintenance of Urban Water Supply Scheme (Jaintia Hills)	₹ 9.80	₹ 11.00	₹ 15.45
Repairs and Maintenance of Urban Water Supply Scheme (Khasi Hills)	₹ 58.10	₹ 63.35	₹ 72.80
Rural Pipe Water Supply Programme	₹ 0.27	₹ 0.40	₹ 0.50
Public Works	₹ 0.95	₹ 2.10	₹ 2.20
Works-	₹ 0.95	₹ 2.10	₹ 2.20
Revenue And Disaster Management	₹ 53.69	₹ 174.60	₹ 181.26
Cadastral Survey under the Directorate of Land Records and Surveys, etc.	₹ 3.21	₹ 4.16	₹ 4.17
Conduct of State & District Level Mock Exercise	₹ 0.48	₹ 0.42	₹ 0.39
Construction of Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs)	₹ 0.25	₹ 15.00	₹ 14.25

Department	Actuals 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)	BE 2025-26 (In Cr)
Creation of Website for Disaster Management.	₹ 0.32	₹ 0.27	₹ 0.27
Directorate of Land Records	₹ 0.72	₹ 0.60	₹ 0.79
Drawing Section for Surveys	₹ 0.27	₹ 0.29	₹ 0.29
Establishment in Districts	₹ 1.88	₹ 2.06	₹ 2.23
Establishment of Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)	₹ 0.08	₹ 0.23	₹ 0.33
Establishment of Enforcement Branch for identification preparation and execution of Land Reforms	₹ 4.04	₹ 4.18	₹ 4.18
Establishment Of Survey School	₹ 1.00	₹ 1.12	₹ 1.13
Financial Assistance to the Victims of Natural Calamities	₹ 4.23	₹ 22.22	₹ 36.83
General and Controlling Establishment for Surveys-	₹ 0.99	₹ 1.14	₹ 1.14
Human Resource Support in Disaster Management	₹ 1.64	₹ 2.14	₹ 2.73
Meghalaya State Disaster Mitigation Fund	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 17.80
Purchase of Land	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.35	₹ 0.40
Reproduction Section for Surveys	₹ 0.34	₹ 0.45	₹ 0.45
Training on Disaster Mangement.	₹ 0.75	₹ 0.00	₹ 1.56
Transferred to 8121- General and other Reserved Fund-122-State Disaster Response Fund	₹ 30.40	₹ 116.53	₹ 88.89
Traverse Section for Survey	₹ 3.08	₹ 3.44	₹ 3.44
Soil And Water Conservation	₹ 150.42	₹ 256.00	₹ 311.41
Afforestation	₹ 19.81	₹ 10.00	₹ 22.44
Avenue Plantation	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.30
Cash Crop Development Works	₹ 2.24	₹ 4.41	₹ 3.99
Cash Crop Division	₹ 9.83	₹ 11.84	₹ 11.48
Conservation Training Institute	₹ 2.08	₹ 2.36	₹ 2.30
Conservation Works* in Urban Area	₹ 0.56	₹ 0.44	₹ 0.71
Construction of Departmental Non-Residential Building	₹ 0.00	₹ 5.75	₹ 10.61
Directorate of Soil Conservation	₹ 4.63	₹ 5.34	₹ 4.84
Divisional Soil Conservation Offices	₹ 21.10	₹ 24.82	₹ 23.43
Erosion Control Works	₹ 1.66	₹ 0.79	₹ 2.14

Department	Actuals 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)	BE 2025-26 (In Cr)
Establishment of Evaluation Units	₹ 0.37	₹ 0.46	₹ 0.44
Extension Programmes and Information Services	₹ 0.08	₹ 0.09	₹ 0.07
Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00
Jhum Control Schemes	₹ 3.21	₹ 4.66	₹ 5.04
Maintenance of Roads to Works Areas	₹ 0.10	₹ 0.12	₹ 0.12
Meghalaya State Watershed & Wasteland Development Agency	₹ 11.64	₹ 77.64	₹ 102.15
Natural Resources Improvement Intervention.	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.07	₹ 0.08
Nursery	₹ 0.66	₹ 1.73	₹ 1.73
Other Maintenance Expenditure	₹ 0.97	₹ 1.04	₹ 1.18
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna-Watershed Development Component (PYMKSY-WDC)	₹ 11.43	₹ 31.02	₹ 31.48
Project Formulation Cell	₹ 2.79	₹ 3.28	₹ 3.07
Sloping Agriculture Land Technology (SALT)	₹ 3.12	₹ 7.20	₹ 9.60
Soil and Water Conservation Schemes under NABARD	₹ 20.50	₹ 20.00	₹ 30.00
Soil Conservation Engineering Division	₹ 1.30	₹ 1.46	₹ 1.37
Soil Conservation Range Offices	₹ 17.84	₹ 20.42	₹ 21.16
Soil Conservation Research Centre	₹ 0.48	₹ 0.65	₹ 0.80
Soil Conservation Survey Schemes	₹ 1.09	₹ 1.37	₹ 1.30
Soil Survey Division	₹ 2.01	₹ 2.48	₹ 2.55
Soil Testing Works	₹ 0.22	₹ 0.24	₹ 0.26
Springs Conservation and Rejuvenation Works	₹ 0.00	₹ 4.75	₹ 4.75
Training at Soil Conservation Centres	₹ 2.72	₹ 3.27	₹ 2.97
Water Conservation and Distribution Works	₹ 1.62	₹ 0.77	₹ 1.43
Water Harvesting Works/Farm,Ponds etc.,	₹ 0.64	₹ 0.71	₹ 0.86
Watershed Management Division	₹ 5.72	₹ 6.81	₹ 6.75
Tourism Department	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 2.00
Capacity and Training under Tourism Mission for IBDP	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 2.00

Department	Actuals 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)	BE 2025-26 (In Cr)
Transport Department	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 15.00
Assistance to the Meghalaya Transport Corporation	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 10.00
Capital Contribution to Meghalaya Transport Corporation	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 5.00
Urban Affairs Department	₹ 55.78	₹ 70.08	₹ 273.19
Assistance to Town Committees etc. for Special Purposes.	₹ 0.20	₹ 0.30	₹ 0.30
Assistance to Local Bodies, Corporation, MUDA etc.	₹ 2.89	₹ 15.00	₹ 15.00
Assistance to Meghalaya Urban Development Agency.	₹ 0.50	₹ 1.00	₹ 1.00
Assistance to Meghalaya Urban Development Authority.	₹ 3.22	₹ 3.00	₹ 4.00
Assistance to Municipal Board for Shillong/Jowai/Tura etc. for Special Purposes.	₹ 32.78	₹ 27.00	₹ 50.00
Atal Mission of Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Centrally Sponsored Schemes inclusive of State Share.	₹ 0.00	₹ 1.48	₹ 1.39
District Offices	₹ 8.43	₹ 9.24	₹ 10.33
Headquarter Organisation-	₹ 4.84	₹ 5.24	₹ 5.80
Municipal Administration -	₹ 0.28	₹ 0.29	₹ 0.32
Preparation Master Plan for Shillong/Jowai/Tura etc.	₹ 0.00	₹ 1.20	₹ 1.20
Preparation of Base Map & Master Plan form Shillong/ Jowai/Tura etc.	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.60	₹ 0.60
Slum Improvement Clearance Schemes in Congested Town Areas.	₹ 0.69	₹ 1.40	₹ 1.40
Special Assistance to States	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 179.00
Swachh Bharat Mission-U.2.0	₹ 1.94	₹ 4.33	₹ 2.85
Water Resource	₹ 125.15	₹ 219.60	₹ 231.04
Climate change study & Adaptation for Water Resources Sector including infrastructure and procurement of equipment	₹ 0.28	₹ 0.50	₹ 0.59
Command Area Development Activities	₹ 0.50	₹ 0.67	₹ 0.78
Command Areas Development Activities Previously(30)	₹ 0.50	₹ 0.26	₹ 0.17
Critical Flood Control and Anti-Erosion Schemes	₹ 0.00	₹ 3.48	₹ 3.88
Establishment Maintenance of existing Minor Irrigation Schemes	₹ 0.38	₹ 0.72	₹ 0.83
Establishment of Division and Sub-Division(Minor I Works)	₹ 8.90	₹ 10.51	₹ 10.11
Establishment of Irrigation Wing-	₹ 19.98	₹ 22.79	₹ 23.72

Department	Actuals 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)	BE 2025-26 (In Cr)
Flood Damage Restoration of Mips Previously(11)	₹ 0.14	₹ 0.12	₹ 0.00
Flood Damage Restoration of Minor Irrigation Projects	₹ 0.69	₹ 1.59	₹ 1.84
Flood Management & River Training Works	₹ 0.50	₹ 1.35	₹ 1.56
Flow Irrigation Works	₹ 2.05	₹ 3.00	₹ 3.00
Flow Irrigation Works-	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.10	₹ 0.17
Headquarters Establishments	₹ 0.40	₹ 0.45	₹ 0.58
Improvement Modernisation of existing Minor Irrigation Schemes	₹ 0.76	₹ 1.70	₹ 1.97
Integrated Development of Water Resources (IWRM)	₹ 0.25	₹ 0.30	₹ 0.35
Investigation and Development of Ground Water Resources/Jal Kranti Abhiyan	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.01	₹ 0.01
Micro Irrigation	₹ 0.00	₹ 2.00	₹ 2.00
Monitoring and Evaluation of Minor Irrigation Schemes.	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.02	₹ 0.30
NABARD Loan for Construction of MIPS	₹ 4.00	₹ 9.16	₹ 13.94
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Loan for construction and improvement of Minor Irrigation Schemes	₹ 6.08	₹ 6.43	₹ 7.42
Other maintenance expenditure	₹ 0.02	₹ 0.34	₹ 0.39
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sanchai Yojana (PMKSY)Previously(o8)	₹ 53.78	₹ 119.20	₹ 118.72
Promotion of Water Efficiency	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.01	₹ 0.03
Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation SchemesPreviously(o2)	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.65	₹ 0.65
Repairs, Renovation & Restoration of Water Bodies/ Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)	₹ 0.00	₹ 1.51	₹ 1.51
Research Development & Mangement of Water Resources	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.20
State Water Informatic Centre (SWIC)	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 2.61
Strenghtening of Surface Water-Minor Irrigation or (Investigation Division)	₹ 19.68	₹ 20.98	₹ 20.85
Survey & Investigation	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.06	₹ 0.07
Survey and Investigation	₹ 0.09	₹ 0.14	₹ 0.16
Water Harvesting	₹ 1.50	₹ 2.18	₹ 2.51
Water Quality Management in Water Resources.	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.01	₹ 0.10
Water Resources Development Agency	₹ 1.82	₹ 2.30	₹ 2.30

Department	Actuals 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)	BE 2025-26 (In Cr)
Work Charge Establishment	₹ 2.87	₹ 3.55	₹ 4.09
Works	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.18	₹ 0.21
Works	₹ 0.00	₹ 3.36	₹ 3.43
Grand Total	₹ 1,745.35	₹ 3,241.99	₹ 4,390.32

Climate Mitigation

Department	Actuals 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)	BE 2025-26 (In Cr)
Agriculture And Farmers Welfare	₹ 2.12	₹ 2.12	₹ 3.06
Organic Manure Previously(37)	₹ 1.57	₹ 1.57	₹ 1.74
Organic Manures	₹ 0.55	₹ 0.55	₹ 0.80
Production of Bio-Fertilizers	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.52
Forest And Environment	₹ 21.67	₹ 42.47	₹ 50.22
Afforestation of Catchment Area of Kopili Hydro Electric Project.-	₹ 0.01	₹ 0.01	₹ 0.01
Afforestation of Critical Catchment Areas.-	₹ 0.61	₹ 0.64	₹ 0.64
Afforestation of Plan Catchment Area of Umiam Hydro Electric Project	₹ 0.83	₹ 1.06	₹ 1.14
Establishment of Parks and Botanical Gardens	₹ 1.24	₹ 1.51	₹ 1.57
Establishment of Wild Life Sanctuary	₹ 10.94	₹ 12.65	₹ 13.12
Expenditure on Environmental Forestry and Vonomohotsava.- Previously(02)	₹ 1.06	₹ 1.52	₹ 1.58
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MEGHALAYA STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 1.40
Forest Nurseries	₹ 1.47	₹ 1.65	₹ 1.79
Forestry Mission under the IBDP Previously(31)	₹ 0.15	₹ 0.66	₹ 0.66
Garden Superintendent Park and his Establishment	₹ 0.03	₹ 0.06	₹ 0.06
Green India MissionPreviously(37)	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 1.00
Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	₹ 0.00	₹ 8.88	₹ 11.60

Department	Actuals 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)	BE 2025-26 (In Cr)
Lady Hydari Park Establishment	₹ 0.40	₹ 0.64	₹ 0.65
Mass Education and Cultural Operation for Preservation of Forest	₹ 0.01	₹ 0.09	₹ 0.09
Meghalaya State authority	₹ 0.17	₹ 3.89	₹ 4.58
Miscellaneous Afforestation Schemes.-	₹ 0.37	₹ 0.68	₹ 0.72
National Afforestation ProgrammePreviously(36)	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.32	₹ 1.12
National Mission on Medicinal PlantsPreviously(38)	₹ 0.00	₹ 1.70	₹ 1.70
Other Gardens and Parks under Khasi Hills Division	₹ 0.11	₹ 0.17	₹ 0.17
Park's Development	₹ 0.18	₹ 0.65	₹ 0.65
Payment for Compensation for Depradation by Wild Animals	₹ 0.22	₹ 0.26	₹ 0.26
Pinewood Park and Other Garden	₹ 0.07	₹ 0.15	₹ 0.15
Plantation of Medicinal Plants	₹ 1.43	₹ 1.51	₹ 1.69
Plantation of Quick Growing Species	₹ 0.60	₹ 0.78	₹ 0.82
Plywood Plantations -	₹ 0.54	₹ 0.84	₹ 0.90
Salwood Plantations	₹ 0.14	₹ 0.39	₹ 0.34
State Central Library Establishment	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.06	₹ 0.06
Statistical , Planning and Evaluation Unit	₹ 0.01	₹ 0.02	₹ 0.02
Teak Wood Plantations-	₹ 0.24	₹ 0.36	₹ 0.37
Wards Lake Establishment * *	₹ 0.68	₹ 1.22	₹ 1.24
Working Plan Division	₹ 0.18	₹ 0.11	₹ 0.11
Planning	₹ 0.00	₹ 10.00	₹ 382.00
Integrated Transport Development Programme	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 372.00
Sustainable Transport and Efficiency Mobility Society	₹ 0.00	₹ 10.00	₹ 10.00
Power	₹ 2.64	₹ 14.45	₹ 414.11
Tourism Department	₹ 1.50	₹ 1.50	₹ 1.50
Shillong Peak Ropeway.	₹ 1.50	₹ 1.50	₹ 1.50
Transport Department	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.50	₹ 0.50
Construction of Bus/Truck Terminus	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.50	₹ 0.50
Urban Affairs Department	₹ 197.30	₹ 165.55	₹ 179.76

Department	Actuals 2023-24 (In Cr)	BE 2024-25 (In Cr)	BE 2025-26 (In Cr)
Acquisition of Landfill site at Shillong, etc.	₹ 3.28	₹ 8.00	₹ 20.00
Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for Centrally Sponsored Schemes inclusive of State Share Previously (20)	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 7.04
Implementation of Schemes under PM-eBus Sewa Schemes	₹ 0.00	₹ 0.00	₹ 10.00
Infrastructure Development for City Transport	₹ 0.01	₹ 3.00	₹ 3.00
Infrastructure Development for City Transport at Shillong.	₹ 9.00	₹ 3.00	₹ 5.00
Smart Cities Mission	₹ 25.00	₹ 72.00	₹ 95.87
Smart Cities Mission (SCM) Centrally Sponsored Schemes Inclusive of State Share	₹ 5.00	₹ 7.20	₹ 7.15
Smart Cities Mission Previously (27)	₹ 139.50	₹ 50.00	₹ 3.53
Swachh Bharat Mission- U.2.0	₹ 13.97	₹ 20.11	₹ 25.94
Swachh Bharat Mission -U.2.0	₹ 1.55	₹ 2.24	₹ 2.24
Grand Total	₹ 225.24	₹ 236.59	₹ 1,031.16





**DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA**