



SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT, MEGHALAYA

A photograph of a rural landscape in Meghalaya. In the foreground, a calm pond reflects the sky and the surrounding greenery. The middle ground shows a dirt road leading through a lush forest of tall trees. In the background, rolling hills are visible under a hazy sky. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic.

2009-2010 ANNUAL REPORT

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Catherine Is
 Assistant Soil & Water Conservation Officer
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P R E F A C E

The publication of the Annual Report of the Soil & Water Conservation Department was borne out of the need to put on record the multi-faceted activities undertaken by the Department. This report is in fact the reflection of the vibrant exercises and responsibilities that the Department has toward accomplishment of its desired goals of conservation and management of natural resources as well as facilitating developmental processes among the rural communities in particular.

A glance at this Annual Report would give an insight into the tremendous efforts put in by the Department in matters ranging from administration to implementation of works; from concepts and policies to community empowerment, et al. The main objective of this Annual Report is therefore to reflect not only hard facts but also lays bare the spirit behind the dynamics of the Department. The Annual Report is expected to be of interest and usefulness to a wide array of concerned personae - policy makers, executives, community leaders, farmers, etc.

I therefore, with a mixture of pride and solemnity take this opportunity to express my appreciation, first and foremost to members of the Editorial Board of the Department who have thoroughly and painstakingly strive to bring out this edition of the Annual Report. I also express my thankfulness to officers and staff of the Department, different governmental departments and agencies, the stakeholders and beneficiaries of different schemes implemented by the Department. I convey our special gratitude to the State leadership, particularly Prof. R.C. Laloo, Hon'ble Minister incharge Soil & Water Conservation and also Shri Comingone Ymbon, Parliamentary Secretary, Soil & Water Conservation. I also take this opportunity to express our gratefulness to Shri C.D. Kynjing, IAS, Principal Secretary, Soil & Water Conservation; Shri R.M. Mishra, IAS, Commissioner & Secretary of Soil & Water Conservation as well as Smti. R.D. Marak, IAS, Secretary of Soil & Water Conservation Department. I would like to especially extend our thankfulness to the officials of the various Ministries of the Government of India without whose initiatives and guidance, it would not have been possible to implement the various projects of the Department.

**Director of Soil & Water Conservation,
Meghalaya, Shillong.**

The Editorial Board's Desk

Putting up a comprehensive reporting of the performances of the Department entails a high degree of active interaction between different levels of functionaries in the Department. To evolve intra-departmental interfaces, the Department constituted the Editorial Board for publication of this Annual Report. It is the task of the Editorial Board to compile information, compute data and put into shape the multifarious activities undertaken by the Soil & Water Conservation Department.

The aim of this Annual Report is to provide an elaborate reporting of the works of the Department. In keeping with the vibrant processes in the Department today, it is the conviction of the Editorial Board to come up with a befitting display of the role, performance and spirit that lies behind the dynamics of the Department. In this regard, members of the Editorial Board, working together, have meticulously arrayed a sequential spectrum of activities of the Department covering the whole gamut of operations, mission statements, policy matters and concepts as envisaged in the objectives of the Department. With the objective of presenting a total and holistic portrayal of the nature, background and works of the Department, the Annual Report is incorporating images, photographs, feedback and renditions of impact of the projects of the Department - environmentally as well as economic empowerment of the rural community and individuals.

The Editorial Board has endeavoured to render an exhaustive report of the works taken up by the Department. It portrays nuances of administration, budgeting, background information, organizational set-up as well as overview of the various projects. It may be mentioned that in terms of depicting the field implementation, the Editorial Board faced a bit of a dilemma as there are extensive occurrences of cases of successful projects which have made an impact on the community. These will be far too many to put in the Annual Report. We can therefore take it that the ones that get their way into this Annual Report be considered as indications of the true picture of the accomplishment made by the Department in the implementation of its schemes and projects in the field.

In compiling the Annual Report, much care had been taken to provide information and data that are not only informative but also authentic. It is highly expected that the Annual Report will serve the purpose of sufficiently projecting the Department to a varied section of interested individuals.

The Editorial Board would hereby like to put on record its gratitude to a cross section of officers and staff of the Department who had taken great pain to document the works of the Department in their respective Division and also for providing the data and information needed for publication in this Annual Report. In conclusion, it may be pointed out that if this Annual Report is any indicator of the state of things in the Department, it is through the leadership, guidance, vision of the officials from the State Government and the Government of India. Privy to the manifestation of the objectives of the Department are the different agencies with which the Department was associated, the community leaders, rural institutions, beneficiaries and individuals who all were actively involved in the developmental processes initiated by the Department.

**Chairman,
Editorial Board,
Soil & Water Conservation Department,
Meghalaya.**

Prof. R.C. Laloo, M.Sc, Ph.D.
Minister
Soil & Water Conservation Etc.
Meghalaya, Shillong



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Dated the 8th June, 2010

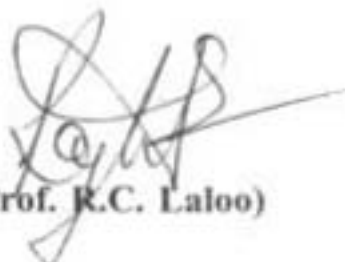
MESSAGE

I am profoundly delighted that this year the Soil & Water Conservation Department is coming out with an issue of the Annual Report, 2009-2010. I have been given to understand that this particular edition of the Annual Report will feature varied aspects of the Department. It is therefore in keeping with the tremendous efforts put in by the Department that its works and performances be documented and properly recorded.

In the current trend of inter-agencies and integrated approaches to development, convergence and interchange of information assume significance. Therefore, I am particular happy to learn that the purpose of this Annual Report is the dissemination of the concepts, operations and performances of the Department not only within the confines of the Department but to a wider reach of concerned personnel and allied organizations, within and outside the State of Meghalaya.

I am confident that this Annual Report will meet its objective of providing a better understanding of the Department in its efforts to conserve and manage the vital natural resources of our State and also of its role as a development facilitating agency.

I congratulate the officers of the Department and the team that had put up such an elaborate portrayal of the activities of the Department and wish the Department success in all its endeavours.



(Prof. R.C. Laloo)

Shri Ram Mohan Mishra

Commissioner & Secretary
Government of Meghalaya



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MESSAGE

The sharing of information about various initiatives of a department with all the stakeholders is of critical importance. It enhances participation in various activities of the department and also promotes transparency.

The Soil & Water Conservation Department in Meghalaya has successfully implemented several pioneering initiatives. Community involvement has all along been the distinctive feature of the works done by this department.

At a time when the need for proper conservation of water and soil resources of the State is assuming increasing significance, the active involvement of people in implementation of various programmes of the Soil & Water Conservation Department of Meghalaya Government becomes an essential prerequisite for sustained economic growth and livelihood security. The initiative taken for publishing the Annual Report of the department at this juncture is therefore really laudable.

I compliment the officers and staff of the Soil & Water Conservation Department for having made all the efforts for bringing out the Annual Report of the department. I am sure, this will prove to be yet another milestone in the rich tradition of the department in serving the people of the State with utmost sincerity and devotion.

With best wishes for success.

Shillong
12th June 2010

(Ram Mohan Mishra)
Commissioner & Secretary
Soil & Water Conservation

Shri C.D. Kynjing, IAS
Principal Secretary
to the Government of Meghalaya
C & R.D. etc., Departments.



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MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that the Soil & Water Conservation Department is publishing its Annual Report, 2009-2010. I am sure that through this publication, the Department could vividly depict the varied schemes and projects it had undertaken. In this era where free flow of information is the order of the day, this Annual Report will serve as a primary reference point in as far as the goals, methods and operations of the Department are concerned.

This Annual Report will serve the purpose of not only reporting the progress made by the Department in various spheres of activities but also to project the role of the Department to a wider spectrum of society. This is vital towards fostering a proper perspective of the Department by individuals and agencies association with the Department.

I therefore extend my salutation to the Department as a whole and wish it all the best.

(C.D. Kynjing)

Principal Secretary, Govt. of Meghalaya,
Soil & Water Conservation Department.

THE SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Introduction:

Meghalaya, a hilly State with its diverse agro-climatic-ecological conditions characterized by high rainfall and endowed with potentially rich natural resources is at present, under intense pressure and threat due to increasing depletion of the basic life-support systems of land (soil), water and vegetation resources. The increasing needs of human population, inadequate management of livestock population, faulty land and water resources utilization and practices, etc., have led to decreasing land and water resources productivity, depletion of water sources, deterioration of soil health, erosion of eco-services which have subsequently resulted in land degradation, emergence of wastelands and eventually, poverty and under development, socio-economic fragility, among others. These are posing serious challenges to food, social, economic, livelihood and environment securities. It is therefore essential to address sustainable development of rainfed areas, degraded or wastelands, common property resources and social capital to promote food and water requirements (quality and quantity), gainful employment and income earning opportunities. All the above, could be addressed to a very large extent through the adoption of compatible soil and water conservation practices and on participatory mode.

Mandate:

As one of the major development partners in the State, the Soil & Water Conservation Department was entrusted with the task of natural resources management, in particular soil, water and vegetation resources, for perpetual utilization and sustainable development of the said resources, by adopting and applying appropriate soil and water conservation techniques and measures to improve land and water productivity.

Aim:

To conserve the three basic life support systems of soil, water and vegetation resources in such a manner so that the said resources may be able to sustainably support for promoting need-base, economic and ecological development for the present generation without foreclosing options for the generations to come.

Objectives:

- (1) To dissipate soil & water erosion caused by rainfall.
- (2) To improve soil-health and tilth.
- (3) To enhance soil-moisture regime & water holding capacity in the soil profile
- (4) To promote sub-surface/base-flow and ground water recharge.
- (5) To harvest surface run-off/rain water for protective and productive purposes.
- (6) To promote per unit area productivity of land-base activity in a sustainable matter
- (7) To promote livelihood/gainful employment opportunities.

Pre-requisites:

In this natural resources management endeavour, it is important for the local partners in development, that is, the local institutions, community, stakeholders, users to unreservedly, voluntarily and actively participate in the different phases – explanatory, planning phases and upward. Secondly, it is also equally required for other development departments to willingly practice for ensuring convergence to bring about holistic and realistic development of the people. Lastly, the importance of Public-Private-Partnership in up-scaling the natural resources management programmes require no emphasis.

Agenda of Action:

To ensure that the service-deliveries promote and meet the afore-cited aim and objectives, a mechanism to take forward the system is required. They are underlined as follows:

- (1) Formulation of Land Use and Action Plan on a participatory mode; adoption of appropriate soil and water conservation techniques and measures preferably on a Watershed basis, which is increasingly recognized as an ideal approach for Integrated Natural Resources Management Programme.
- (2) Strengthening the Information, Education, Communication Systems, Capacity Building & Demonstration.
- (3) Application of science and technology and research & development inputs.
- (4) Awareness campaign, mobilization and organization of the community, empowerment, building their capacity, upgradation of local skills.
- (5) Promotion and encouragement of Self Help Institutions and other promoting institutions.
- (6) Designing a mechanism to monitor and evaluate socio-techno-economic impacts and results.

ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP OF THE DEPARTMENT

DIRECTORATE :

- Ø Planning
- Ø Engineering
- Ø Survey
- Ø Project Formulation
- Ø Cartography
- Ø Monitoring & Evaluation
- Ø Extension & Publicity

BRANCH DIRECTORATE :

- Ø Research & Training, Conservation Training Institute, Byrnihat
- Ø Jhum Control, Tura

FIELD EXECUTIVES:

In the field, the works of the Department are executed by the Territorial and the Cash Crop Divisions supported by the Soil & Water Conservation Ranges and Soil & Water Conservation Beats.

THE DIVISIONS

East Khasi Hills

○ Shillong Soil and Water Conservation Territorial Division :

- Southern Soil & Water Conservation Range, Mawphlang.
- Shillong Soil & Water Conservation Range, Shillong.
- Laitlyngkot Soil & Water Conservation Range, Laitlyngkot.
- Watershed Management Soil & Water Conservation Range, Shillong.
- Sohra Soil & Water Conservation Range, Sohra.
- Weihoi Soil & Water Conservation Beat Office, Weihoi.

○ Shillong Soil & Water Conservation Cash Crop Division :

- Shillong Soil & Water Conservation Cash Crop Range, Shillong.

Jaintia Hills

○ Jaintia Hills Soil and Water Conservation Territorial Division :

- Jowai Soil & Water Conservation Range, Thadlaskkein.
- Khiehrat Soil & Water Conservation Range, Khiehrat.
- Lumshong Soil & Water Conservation Range, Lumshong.
- Amlarem Soil & Water Conservation Range, Amlarem.
- Watershed Management Soil & Water Conservation Range, Jowai.

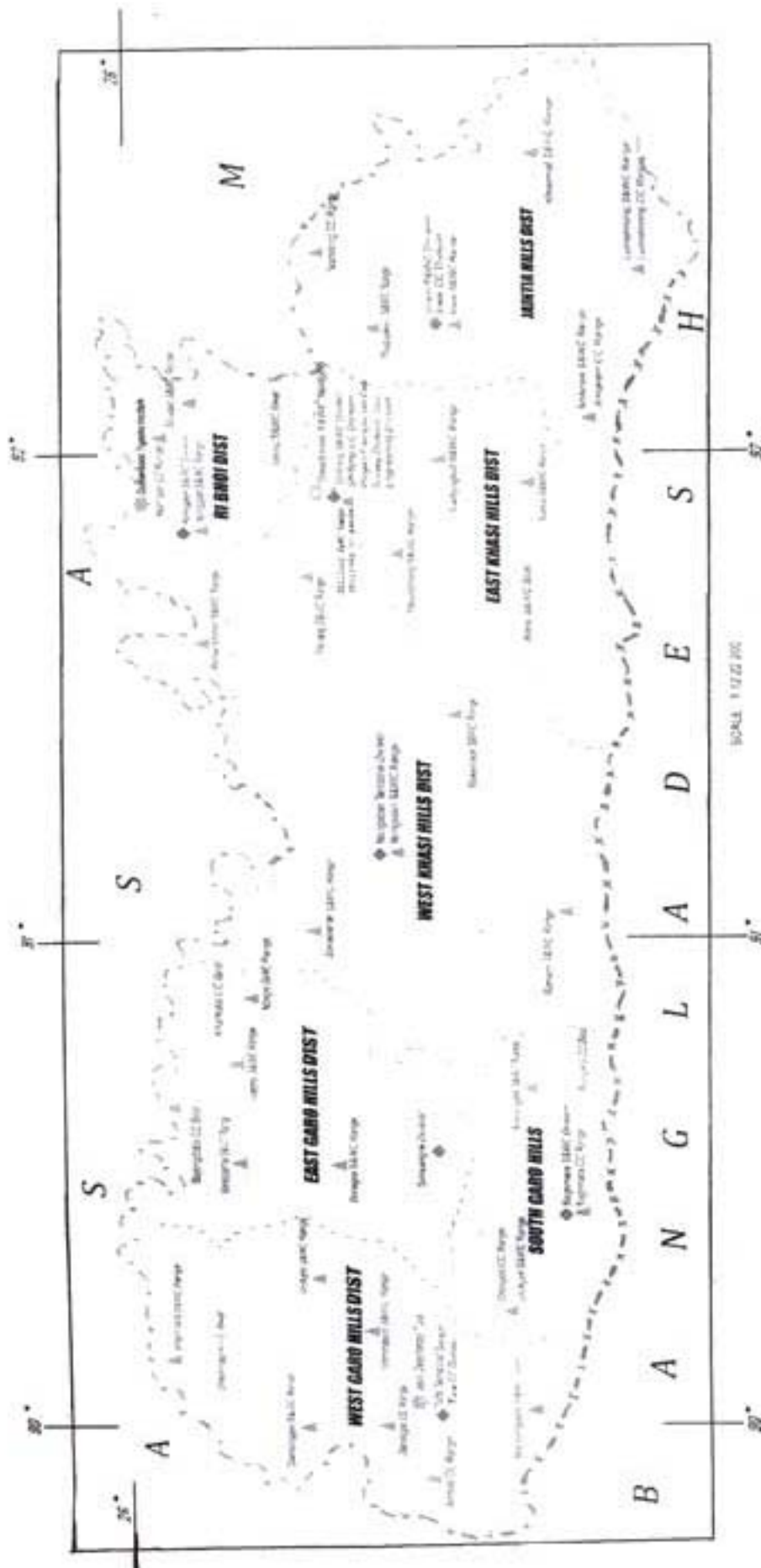
○ Jaintia Hills Soil & Water Conservation Cash Crop Division :

- Amlarem Soil & Water Conservation Cash Crop Range, Amlarem.
- Lumshong Soil & Water Conservation Cash Crop Range, Lumshong.
- Nandong Soil & Water Conservation Cash Crop Range, Nandong.

West Khasi Hills

○ Nongstoin Soil and Water Conservation Division :

- Mawkyrwat Soil & Water Conservation Range, Mawkyrwat.
- Sonapahar Soil & Water Conservation Range, Riango.
- Mairang Soil & Water Conservation Range, Mairang.
- Border Areas Soil & Water Conservation Range, Ramkor.
- Nongstoin Soil & Water Conservation Range, Nongstoin.
- Watershed Management Soil & Water Conservation Range, Nongstoin.
- Sonapahar C.C. Beat Office, Sonapahar.



DUTIES & FUNCTIONS OF DIFFERENT LEVEL OF OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

1. Directorate of Soil & Water Conservation, Meghalaya Shillong.

- Structuring and providing inputs for consideration in natural resources conservation and management, policy framing, direction and administration.
- Providing extension, publicity and public relation support including monitoring and evaluation support to the subordinate offices.
- To allocate duties to all officers and employees within their respective establishment, etc.
- To allocate and ensure smooth flow of funds for different schemes to the respective Divisions.
- The office of the Director is the appellate authority pertaining to the Right to Information.
- Preparation of Draft Annual Plan, Annual Non-Plan Estimates and details of Schemes.
- To ensure timely submission of Quarterly Progress Report by different Divisions and compilation of the same.

2. Office of the Joint Director, (Research & Training) Conservation Training Institute, Byrnihat.

- Designing Training Courses/Programmes.
- Providing Training Support.
- To coordinate the Project Plan.
- Providing inputs to the Directorate of Soil & Water Conservation of all the Field Trial Programmes conducted at the Conservation Training Institute, Byrnihat.
- Coordinating, providing information and feedback to the Directorate of Soil & Water Conservation, etc.

3. Office of the Joint Director, Tura.

- To coordinate Project Plans of all Divisions under Garo Hills.
- Furnishing information and feedback to the Directorate.
- Superintending, monitoring and evaluation projects of the Department under his jurisdiction, etc.

4. Office of the Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Territorial Divisions.

- Implementation of different Central Schemes and assisted State Plan Schemes.
- Inspection and monitoring of different activities implemented through different schemes.
- Preparation of plan and estimates of the Division.
- To allocate duties to all officers and employees in the Division.
- Supervising the day to day work so as to ensure timely completion of works and submission of reports.

5. Office of the Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Cash Crop Division.

- The main function of the Division is to look after specific developmental works of the Department in the District through cash crops and cash horticultural crops development and improvement.
- Implementation of various cash crops and cash horticultural developmental programmes through Departmental and Subsidy/Grant-in-Aid Schemes.
- Raising of nurseries of various crop species to meet the planting materials requirement of different schemes and for distribution to the farmers.

6. Office of the Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Soil Survey Division.

- The main function of the Division is to test the fertility status of the soil for Departmental plantations such as Rubber, Coffee, Citrus Plantations, etc., and also in the watershed areas implemented by the Department.
- The Division also recommends the balanced use of fertilizers in optimum quantities through the correct method, suitable for specific soil/crop conditions.
- The Division conducts reconnaissance and detailed soil survey of watersheds as and when necessary.

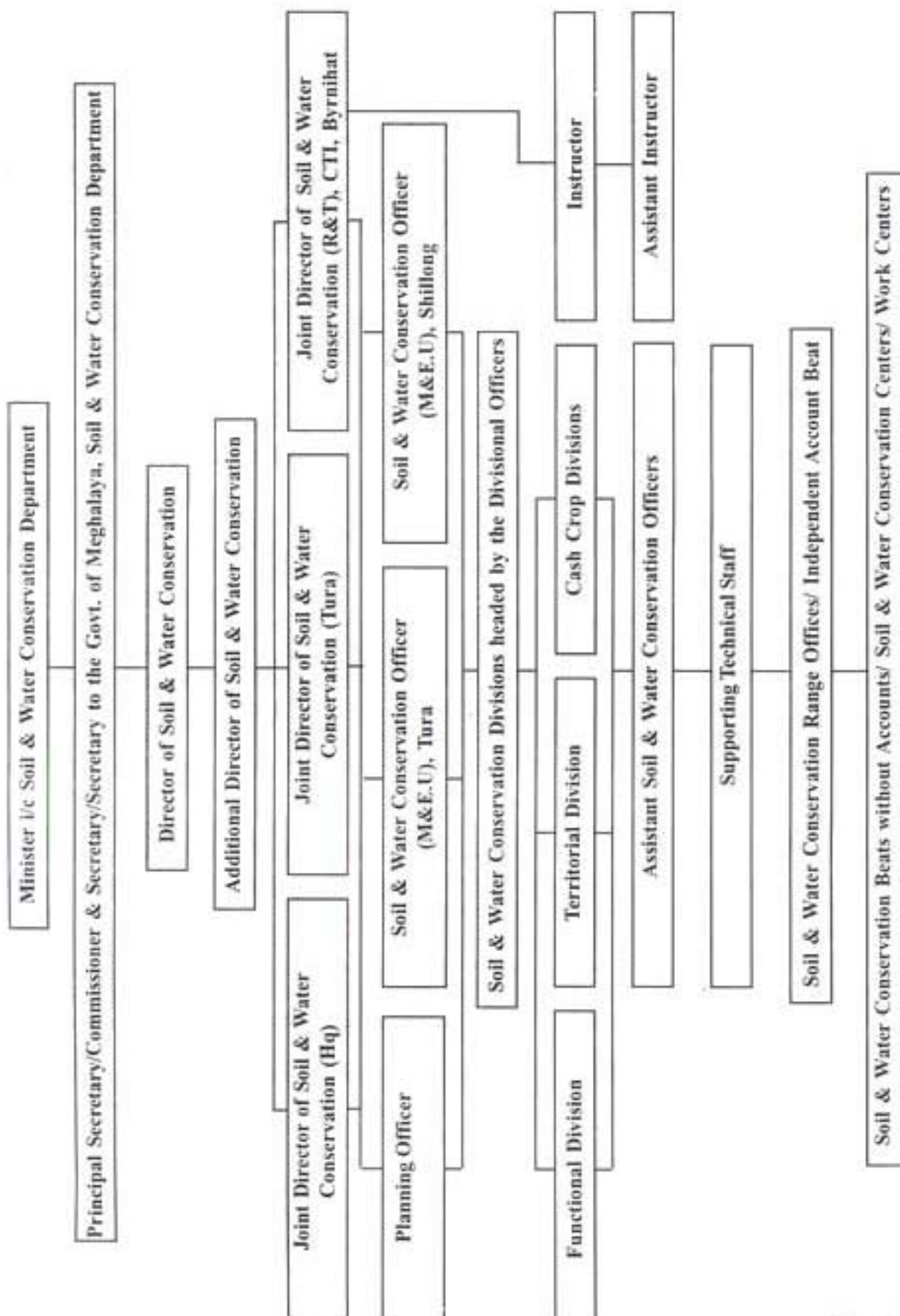
7. Project Formulation Cell for Watershed Management.

- The main function of this office is to conduct and carry out detailed field surveys and preparation of DPRs pertaining to soil and water conservation works based on a watershed approach. This office had from time to time prepared Detailed Project Reports on various Centrally Sponsored Scheme and State Plan Schemes such as Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), River Valley Projects (RVP), Improved Jhum Project, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme etc.

8. Office of the Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Engineering Division.

- The main function of this office is to look after the maintenance and repair of the vehicles of the Department and to ensure that the vehicles are kept in good running condition. Besides these, the division is also responsible for taking up matters pertaining to the proposals for condemnation of old vehicles with the concerned authority as well as for purchase of new vehicles.

ORGANIZATIONAL SET-UP OF THE SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT



**POSITION AND STRENGTH OF POSTS
MANPOWER – 2009-10**

SL. No.	NAME OF OFFICE	SENIOR GRADE OFFICERS	CLASS I		CLASS II		CLASS III	MINISTERIAL STAFF		FIELD STAFF		TOTAL	REMARKS
			GAZETTED		GAZETTED			GRADE III	GRADE IV	GRADE III	GRADE IV		
1	DIRECTORATE	3	2		6		2	38	12	7	1	71	
2	BRANCH DIRECTORATE TURA	1	1		1		0	6	4	1	0	14	
3	C.T.I. BYRNHAT	1	4		6		6	34	34	11	8	104	
4	SHILLONG (T) DIVISION	0	1		4		4	21	16	63	22	131	
5	TURA (T) DIVISION	0	1		4		11	16	32	126	17	207	
6	JOWAI (T) DIVISION	0	1		3		6	17	21	93	14	155	
7	NONGSTOIN DIVISION	0	1		4		6	24	23	78	18	154	
8	JOWAI (C.C.) DIVISION	0	1		1		3	6	5	21	5	42	
9	SHILLONG (C.C.) DIVISION	0	1		2		4	8	4	33	16	88	
10	NONGPOH DIVISION	0	1		1		2	6	10	43	3	66	
11	TURA (C.C.)	0	1		2		3	8	3	74	3	94	
12	SIMSANGRE DIVISION	0	1		4		5	18	23	79	15	145	
13	P.F.C. DIVISION	0	1		4		6	7	6	13	9	46	
14	SOIL SURVEY DIVISION	0	1		2		5	6	9	20	36	79	
15	BAGHMARA DIVISION	0	1		1		1	5	13	34	3	58	
16	ENGG. DIVISION	0	1		0		1	7	3	7	2	21	
	TOTAL	5	20		45		65	227	218	703	172	1455	

PROGRAMMES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The programmes/schemes implemented by the Department include both Centrally Sponsored Schemes as well as State Plan Schemes.

A. State Plan Schemes.

- (1) Soil & Water Conservation in General Areas.
- (2) Jhum Control Programme.
- (3) Improved Jhum/Bun Cultivation Scheme.
- (4) Watershed Management Programme.

B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

- (1) Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP).
- (2) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).
- (3) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP).
- (4) Rashtriya Krishi Vigyan Yojna (RKVY) with the State Agriculture Department as Nodal Department.

C. Special Central Assistance to State Plan

Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA).

D. NABARD LOAN

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

E. Centrally Sponsored Programme of Soil Conservation for enhancing the productivity of degraded lands in the catchment of River Kopili in Jaintia Hills District under Macro-Management Mode of Agriculture Department, Meghalaya.

A. STATE PLAN SCHEMES.

1. Soil & Water Conservation In General Areas

This scheme covers the general areas outside those not specifically covered by other packages of schemes of the Department. Its main objective is to reduce soil erosion hazards and land degradation where individuals/groups of farmers are targeted. Activities taken up under this Scheme include terracing and reclamation, erosion control, water conservation and distribution, afforestation, water harvesting works, farm ponds etc.

2. Jhum Control Programme

The scheme was implemented since inception of the state. The aims and objectives of the scheme are to wean away the jhumia families from the primitive destructive type of cultivation to settled cultivation by providing permanent land for sustainable cultivation with assured irrigation and to protect the barren hill slopes with vegetation such as cash crop/horticultural plantations and afforestation programmes. Due to financial constraint under the State Plan, fewer activities such as cash crop plantation programmes were taken up.

3. Improved Jhum/Bun Cultivation Scheme

The Scheme of Improved Jhum/Bun Cultivation is a new scheme where jhumias are allowed to practice their traditional method of cultivation in one single plot continuously for 3-4 years but with a little modification in which the soil and water conservation practices like graded bunding with safe disposal outlets and grassed waterways will be constructed and necessary inputs like improved seeds and locally available organic manures will be provided to them. The upper reaches of the hillock will be covered with afforestation plantation, whereas in the middle reach, horticulture plantation will be taken up.

Objectives:

- a. Prevention of land degradation by adopting multi-disciplinary integrated approach of soil and water conservation practices.
- b. Improvement of land capability, soil moisture regime and soil-plant-nutrient relationship.
- c. To improve the social and economic fabrics of the shifting cultivators and ensure productivity on a sustainable basis.
- d. To intercept surface run-off, provide safe disposal of surface run-off, to encourage sub-surface and base flow.

Under this scheme two projects on a pilot basis were taken up during the year 2007-08, one each in Jaintia Hills and West Khasi Hills Districts. Five more pilot projects were taken up during 2008-09, one each in remaining five districts of East Khasi Hills, Ri Bhoi, East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills and South Garo Hills

4. Watershed Management Programme

The programme aims for treating the micro watersheds on an integrated approach. The activities include treatment of arable land, non-arable land and drainage lines. Due to fund constraint, the activities have been confined mainly to afforestation, cash crops and horticultural crops developmental works.

B. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP).

The scheme is funded by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The Central Share is 91.66% and the State Share is 8.34%. The Scheme has been implemented since 1999 – 2000.

The main objective of the programme is to improve the productivity of wastelands and thereby improve the living standards of the rural poor who own these lands. The development of these wastelands is taken up on a watershed basis. Special emphasis is given to conservation of soil moisture *in situ* through integrated approach with bottom up planning.

2. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

During 2009-10, the Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources, has approved for treatment of 30,000 hectares in 18 watershed projects of the State. The Central and State share sharing component is in the ratio of 90: 10 percent. The main objectives of this programme are as follows:

1. To dissipate soil and water erosion and surface runoff.
2. To harvest/recycle surface runoff and rainwater.
3. To enhance soil moisture regime/water holding capacity.
4. To promote sub-surface flow, base –flow and ground water recharge.
5. To improve soil health and tilth.
6. To improve production and productivity.
7. To promote generation of gainful employment opportunities.

3. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)

This is a Central assistance scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Water Resources. It is in the form of central grant (90 % of the project cost) and the balance cost of the project (10%) as the State's share which is to be arranged by the state government from its own resources. The main thrust of the programme is to increase the area under irrigation thereby increasing the productivity of the area and improving the socio-economic condition of the people.

4. Rashtriya Krishi Vigyan Yojna (RKVY)

The area of focus of this programme is for the development of Rainfed Farming Systems in and outside watershed areas as also integrated development of watershed areas, wastelands, river valleys and for activities relating to enhancement of horticultural production and popularization of micro irrigation systems. The thrust area is to promote regeneration of topsoil, its health and tilth and to improve soil fertility, crop production, land and water productivity of watershed areas, wasteland, river valleys/valley bottom lands and the eco-system as a whole. The fund is released by the State Agriculture Department for the schemes approved for implementation by the Soil & Water Conservation Department.

C. Special Central Assistance to State Plan: Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA)—The scheme was implemented from the year 1995-96 onwards. It is a 100% Central assistance through the Ministry of Agriculture & Co-operation, Government of India.

The main thrusts of the project are as follows:-

- Ø Protect hill slopes of jhum areas through soil and water conservation measures on a watershed basis.
- Ø Encourage and assist jhumia families to develop jhum land for productive uses with improved cultivation and suitable package of practices leading to settled cultivation.
- Ø Improved socio-economic status of jhumia families through household/land-based activities.

D. NABARD LOAN - Soil & Water Conservation Scheme Under RIDF –

The Department started implementing Scheme under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund – NABARD Loan from the year 2000–2001 onwards.

The basic objective of the scheme is to enhance the productivity of agriculture and its allied activities, thereby improving the socio-economic set up of the people in the rural areas. Besides these, the scheme also envisages to promote sustainable development through conservation and management of soil and water.

E. SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION IN THE CATCHMENT OF RIVER KOPILI

Under Macro-Management Mode of the State Agriculture Department, this is a Centrally sponsored programme under the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Co-operation, (Natural Resource Management Division). Fund is released directly to the State Agriculture Department and implementation is by the Soil & Water Conservation Department.

Objectives

- a. Prevention of land degradation by adoption of appropriate based soil and water conservation measures on watershed approach.
- b. Improvement of land capability and moisture regime in the watersheds.
- c. Promotion of land-use to match land capability.
- d. Prevention of soil erosion and run off from the watershed to prevent premature siltation of reservoirs.

The selection of the watersheds was based as per the priority list of the watersheds. The Soil and Land Use Survey of India (SLUSI) was engaged in the task of priority delineation and detailed Soil survey of the Kopili Catchment. The watersheds have been prioritized based on the magnitude and criticality of degradation into five categories ; viz. Very High, High, Medium, Low and Very Low.

PRIORITY CATEGORY	NO. OF WATERSHEDS	AREA IN HA
Very High	259	1,11,516
High	84	37,121
Medium	40	19,320
Low	4	2,032
GRAND TOTAL	387	1,69,989

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

1. Soil & Water Conservation in General Areas:

This scheme covers the general areas outside those not specifically covered by other packages of schemes of the Department. Its main objective is to reduce soil erosion hazards and land degradation where individuals/groups of farmers are targeted. Activities taken up under this Scheme include terracing and reclamation, erosion control, water conservation and distribution, afforestation, water harvesting works, farm ponds, etc.

The physical and financial achievements under this Scheme upto 2009-10 are as under:-

SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEME		
ITEMS	ACHIEVEMENT UPTO 2009-10	
	Physical	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
i. Land Development (Terracing)	7457.92 Ha	114.39
ii. Reclamation of Valley Bottom Land	4016.90 Ha	67.99
iii. Erosion Control Works	13249.07 Ha	1183.09
iv. Water Conservation & Distribution	9702.68 Ha	881.42
v. Afforestation	20622.74 Ha	874.73
vi. Pasture Development Works	1035.0 Ha	16.86
vii. Water Harvesting	1631 Nos.	502.52
viii. Cash Crop Development Works	2491.27 Ha Nurseries 27,71,381 Nos.	681.96
TOTAL		4322.96

2. JHUM CONTROL PROGRAMME

The scheme was implemented since inception of the state. The aims and objectives of the scheme are to wean away the jhumia families from the primitive destructive type of cultivation to settled cultivation by providing permanent land for sustainable cultivation with assured irrigation and to protect the barren hill slopes with vegetation such as cash crop/horticultural plantations and afforestation programmes. Due to the financial constraint under the state plan, fewer activities such as cash crop plantation programmes were taken up.

The physical and financial achievements under the State Jhum Control Programme upto 2009-10 are:-

JHUM CONTROL SCHEME		
ITEMS	ACHIEVEMENT UPTO 2009-10	
	Physical	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
Jhum Control Scheme		
i. Terracing	5665.84 Ha	437.36
ii. Reclamation	3106.99 Ha	113.80
iii. Follow-up Programmes	5828.11 Ha	113.60
iv. Afforestation	3828.17 Ha	113.48
v. Irrigation/Water Conservation & Distribution	6835.65 Ha	371.54
vi. Camp and Camp Equipments	445.00 Nos.	43.06
vii. Dwelling Houses	1665.00 Nos.	33.31
viii. Drinking Water	306.00 Nos.	25.31
ix. Link Roads	669.69 Kms	121.85
x. Cash/Horticultural Crop Development	7835.81 Ha Nurseries: 10,66,203 Nos.	1882.40
TOTAL 800 (c)		3255.71

3. IMPROVED JHUM BUN CULTIVATION

The Government of Meghalaya had approved this new scheme on a pilot project basis from 2007–08. These are at (i) Mukbu Village in Jaintia Hills and (ii) Mawthawniaw–Diskiang Village in West Khasi Hills during the year. Total amount of expenditure on the Scheme for the year 2007–08 is Rs. 28,57,370.00

5 (Five) more pilot projects, one each for East Khasi Hills, Ri-Bhoi, East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills and South Garo Hills Districts respectively, were sanctioned during 2008 -09 as follows :-

1. East Khasi Hills District	:	Pdei Jarain Village Cluster
2. Ri-Bhoi District	:	Umladew Village
3. East Garo Hills District	:	Chimagre-Dawa-Chipit- Chima-Nengkra
4. West Garo Hills District	:	Ampangre-Chupongre-Mongalgre.
5. South Garo Hills District	:	Deran–Songmong- Doren-Songgitlam-Ramigre-Asinggre

Types of works under the Scheme:

- i. Capacity Building /Training/Field Visits/ Extension Service.
- ii. Entry Point Activities:
Construction of Link Roads/ Drinking Water Structures, etc.
- iii. Graded Bunding: (i) Graded Bunds; (ii) Loose Boulder Bunds & (iii) Box Terracing.
- iv. Safe Disposal Outlet
- v. Grassed Waterways
- vi. Reclamation of Valley Bottom Land
- vii. Follow-up Programmes: Supply of Improved Seeds/ Manures, etc.
- viii. Composite Nursery.
- ix. Afforestation
- x. Agro – Horticulture
- xi. Agro – Forestry
- xii. Water Harvesting Structures/ Dug-out Ponds/ Impounded Ponds, etc.
- xiii. Water Distribution structures
- xiv. Check Dam / Boulder Check Dam
- xv. Camp Hut
- xvi. Domestic Livestock Promotion:
Piggery / Poultry / Cattle / Fishery / Bee-Keeping, etc.
- xvii. Service Sector - Carpentry/ Black Smithy / Tailoring / Handicrafts
- xviii. Kitchen Gardening.

District	Total areas in Ha	Treatable area in Ha	Total project cost	Expenditure			No. of Beneficiaries	Name of C&RD Block
				Upto 2008-2009	During 2009-2010	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
East Khasi Hills	488	200	50.00	21.42	16.33	37.75	34	Laitkroh
West Khasi Hills	475	239	60.48	35.12	13.79	48.91	92	Nongstbin
Ri-Bhoi	525	160	80.02	21.42	23.20	44.62	208	Jirang
East Garo Hills	675	260	80.76	21.26	23.86	45.12	140	Samanda
West Garo Hills	1730	385	139.61	21.28	46.26	67.54	167	Rongrang
South Garo Hills	452	202	86.68	21.12	23.40	44.52	52	Chokpot
Jaintia Hills	557	160	62.79	36.95	17.81	54.76	149	Thaslaskein
Total	4492	1606	560.34	178.57	164.65	343.22	842	

4. WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

The programme aims at treating the micro-watersheds on an integrated approach. The activities include treatment of arable land, non arable land and drainage lines. Due to the fund constraint, the activities have been confined mainly to afforestation, cash crops and horticultural crops developmental works.

The physical and financial achievements under this Scheme upto 2009-10 are:-

ITEMS	ACHIEVEMENT UPTO 2009-10	
	Physical	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
i. Terracing & Land Reclamation	3886.21 Ha	209.70
ii. Follow-up Programmes, Seeds, Manures, Fertilizers & Cultivation Cost	2925.50 Ha	57.77
iii. Irrigation/Water Conservation & Distribution	3911.87 Ha	275.16
iv. Drinking Water	95.00 Nos.	12.06
v. Link Roads	178.26 Kms	65.02
vi. Afforestation	6700.01 Ha	365.71 ✓
vii. Cash Crops/Horticultural Development	2716.74 Ha Nurseries: 425022 Nos.	878.24 ✓
viii. Fodder & Pasture	22.00 Ha	1.34
ix. Water Harvesting Works	177.00 Nos.	81.76
x. Erosion Control Works	1526.31 Ha	134.37
TOTAL		2081.13

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. INTEGRATED WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IWDP)

The Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) launched in 1989 under the aegis of the National Wastelands Development Board aimed at development of wastelands on watershed basis. With an intention of involving village communities in the implementation of Watershed Development Projects (WDP) under IWDP, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GOI), adopted the WDP Guidelines (1995) w.e.f. 1.4.1995 which was subsequently revised in August 2001 (WDP Revised Guidelines, 2001). To further simplify procedures and involve the PRI more meaningfully in Planning, Implementation and Management of Economic Development Activities in rural areas, the GOI evolved New Guidelines for Hariyali (2003) which are under implementation w.e.f. April 1, 2003.

1. There are 112 projects sanctioned by GOI as follows :-

Year of Sanction of IWDP Project	Project Period	East Khasi Hills	West Khasi Hills	Jaintia Hills	Ri Bhoi	East Garo Hills	West Garo Hills	South Garo Hills	Total	GOI's cut off date of completion
1999-2000	1999-2000 to 2002-03	-	Project II				Project I		2 nos.	March, 2011
2000-01	2000-01 to 2004-05	Project I		Project I	Project I	Project I		Project I	5 nos.	March, 2011
2003-04	2003-04 to 2007-08	Project II	Project III	Project II	Project II	Project II	Project II	Project II	7 nos.	December 2012
2004-05	2004-05 to 2008-09	Project III	Project IV	Project III	Project III	Project III	Project III	Project III	7 nos.	December 2012
2005-06	2005-06 to 2009-10	Project IV to XII	Project V to XI	Project IV to VIII	Project IV to VIII	Project IV to VIII	Project IV to XII	Project IV to VIII	45 nos.	December 2012
2006-07	2006-07 to 2010-11	Project XIII to XXI	Project XII to XVIII	Project IX to XIV	Project IX to XI	Project IX to XV	Project XIII to XXI	Project IX to XIII	46 nos.	December 2012
Total :-		21 nos.	17 nos.	14 nos.	11 nos.	15 nos.	21 nos.	13 nos.	112 nos.	

1. Prescribed yearly release of fund (%)

(i) Projects sanctioned in 1999-2000 [WDP Guidelines (1999)]

1 st Year		2 nd Year		3 rd Year		4 th Year
1 st Inst.	2 nd Inst.	3 rd Inst.	4 th Inst.	5 th Inst.	6 th Inst.	7 th Inst.
15%	10%	20%	20%	15%	10%	10%

(ii) Projects sanctioned in 2000-01 [WDP (Revised) Guidelines (2001)]

1 st Year	2 nd Year		3 rd Year		4 th Year	5 th Year
1 st Inst.	2 nd Inst.	3 rd Inst.	4 th Inst.	5 th Inst.	6 th Inst.	7 th Inst.
15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	10%

(i) Projects sanctioned in 2003-04 up to 2006-07 [Hariyali guidelines (2003)]

1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year	4 th Year	5 th Year
1 st Inst	2 nd Inst	3 rd Inst	4 th Inst	5 th Inst
15%	30%	30%	15%	10%

1. The above 112 projects are for treatment of 439 micro watersheds covering a total area of **221225 hectare** with a total cost of **Rs.13053.25 lakh** for which cost sharing is 91.67% by GOI and 8.33% by State Government, that is, Rs.12002.22 lakh Central Share and Rs.1051.06 lakh State Share respectively.
2. The district-wise physical target and financial implication is shown below.

Name of District	No. of Projects	Project Cost			Area for treatment
		C.S. (Rs. in lakh)	S.S. (Rs. in lakh)	Total (Rs. in lakh)	
East Khasi Hills	21	2121.08	192.82	2313.90	38565
West Khasi Hills	17	1752.34	137.50	1889.84	33496
Jaintia Hills	14	1471.20	133.74	1604.94	26749
Ri Bhoi	11	1507.00	137.00	1644.00	27400
East Garo Hills	15	1787.50	162.50	1950.00	32500
West Garo Hills	21	2043.10	167.50	2210.60	38515
South Garo Hills	13	1320.00	120.00	1440.00	24300
Total :-	112	12002.22	1051.06	13053.28	221225

PROGRESS & STATUS OF PROJECTS UNDER IWDP IN MEGHALAYA (UP TO 31.3.2010)

District	No. of Projects sanctioned	Target Area for treatment (Ha)	Project Cost incurred (Rs. in lakh)	Central Share (Rs. in lakh)	State Share (Rs. in lakh)	No. of projects for which submission of fund had been made to OOI during		No. of projects & amount of fund released during 2009-10 (Rs. in lakh)			Fund released upto 31.3.10 (Rs. in lakh)				Remaining Fund for utilization (Rs. in lakh)			Area covered upto 31.3.10 (Ha)	Inward of fund (Rs. in lakh) & No. of projects for submission of OOI & proposal	No. of projects & Unexpd. Amount upto 31.3.10 (Rs. in lakh)	No. of projects anticipated for completion within OOI's cut-off date
						2008-09	2009-10	Central Share	State Share	Total	Central Share	State Share	Total	Central Share	State Share	Total					
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-	-9-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-	-14-	-15-	-16-	-17-	-18-	-19-	-20-	-21-	
East Khasi Hills	21	31665	2813.90	2121.08	192.82	4	17	9 th last	3331	405.06	1072.45	95.84	1148.31	1082.63	96.96	1185.59	19112.50	12 th last	9 th last	1 st to March 2011	
								31.25										CS-355.25 SS-185.875	CS-355.25 SS-185.875	1 st to March 2011	
West Khasi Hills	17	33494	1089.84	1752.34	137.50	9	3	2 nd last	1800	299.90	712.11	61.87	773.98	1040.23	75.63	1115.86	14892.33	3 rd last	3 rd last	1 st to March 2011	
								281.90										CS-330.00 SS-25.00	CS-330.00 SS-25.00	1 st to March 2011	
Ro. Dima	11	27800	1694.00	1507.00	137.00	7	1	3 rd last	16.50	193.60	82.73	75.35	902.73	679.62	63.65	743.27	9591.34	9 th last	9 th last	1 st to March 2011	
								181.50										CS-272.25 SS-24.75	CS-272.25 SS-24.75	1 st to March 2011	
Jaintia Hills	14	26749	1628.84	1471.20	133.34	1	12	5 th last	21.38	322.49	420.31	38.30	458.61	1050.89	95.44	1146.33	13195.50	9 th last	8 th last	1 st to March 2011	
								301.11										CS-215.50 SS-10.50	CS-215.50 SS-10.50	1 st to March 2011	
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-	-8-	-9-	-10-	-11-	-12-	-13-	-14-	-15-	-16-	-17-	-18-	-19-	-20-	-21-	
East Garo Hills	15	32500	1990.00	1787.50	162.50	11	3	10 th last	25.80	366.30	566.60	53.10	619.70	1200.90	109.40	1310.30	10661.67	11 th last	9 th last	1 st to March 2011	
								200.50										CS-330.00 SS-30.00	CS-330.00 SS-30.00	1 st to March 2011	

West Camp Hills	21	38015	27361.60	2683.10	167.30	10	10	2 nd last 4 mos 3 rd last 1 mo 99.00	900	108.00	80.200	64.85	876.88	1221.90	102.62	1333.72	15833.42	1 st last 4 mos CS-66.00 SS-6.00 4 th last 1 mo CS-16.30 SS-4.30	1 mos March 2011 30 mos Dec. 2012
South Camp Hills	13	24000	1448.00	1320.00	120.00	10	1	2 nd last 8 mos 148.50	1330	162.00	403.87	31.75	425.62	416.13	98.25	1014.38	7193.67	3 rd last 9 mos CS-214.50 SS-13.50	3 mos March 2011 12 mos Dec. 2012
Total	112	221225	13053.28	13003.22	1691.06	52	46	62 mos 1663.76	13799	1001.75	4014.72	413.11	5225.83	7187.50	639.95	7827.45	90534.43	46 mos CS- 1212.75 SS-410.25 4 th last 23 mos CS- 309.625 SS-31.875 6 th last 1 mo CS-35.565 SS-5.0 7 th last 1 mo CS-24.52 SS-2.12	40 mos March 2011 105 mos Dec. 2012

2. INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IWMP)

The Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) is the result of the new and unified approach of the GOI for treatment and development of the new generation watersheds in a realistic and holistic manner. The Government of India through the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) has evolved the Common Guidelines, 2008 for implementation of the Watershed Development Projects. The major areas in which paradigm shift has been made under the programme are, inter-alia, institutional funding of the State Government through the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) at the State Level, constitution of District, Project – Level institutions for implementation of the projects for the Participatory Watershed Projects with financial, social and economic empowerment to the watershed communities in close coordination with the local institutions. Another aspect is the equity and participatory resources management with due regards to the economically weaker section within the village community.

After the approval of the State Perspective & Strategic Plan (SPSP) and Preliminary Project Report (PPR) by the Meghalaya State Watershed & Wasteland Development Agency (MSWWDA), a State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and the National Level Steering Committee of the Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), the Government of India, vide their Letter No.K.11013/1/2009-IWMP (MEGHALAYA), dt. 30.9.2009 had conveyed approval for sanction of Rs.4500 lakh for treatment of 45 micro watersheds covering 30000 hectare under 18 projects during the year 2009-10. Under the programme, the GOI will contribute 90% of the above total cost of the project, i.e., Rs.4050 lakh as Central Share while the State Government is required to contribute 10%, i.e., Rs.450 lakh as State Share.

The DoLR, GOI has released to the MSWWDA, a State Level Nodal Agency, 6% of 20% as part of the 1st instalment of the Central Share amounting to Rs.2.43 crore.

LIST OF SANCTIONED IWMP PROJECTS OF MEGHALAYA STATE DURING THE YEAR 2009-10 VIDE SANCTION LETTER No.K-11013/1/2009/IWMP (MEGHALAYA), dt. 30.09.2009

(Area in hectare & Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	District	Name of the Project	Area proposed for treatment (Ha.)	Name of C & RD Block	Name of the PIA	Total Project Cost	Central Share (90%)	State Share (10%)	Amount of Central Share to be released as part of 1 st instalment (6%)
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	East Khasi Hills	EKH-IWMP-I	1000	Myliem	Shilong SWC Territorial Division	1.50000	1.35000	0.15000	0.08100
2	East Khasi Hills	EKH-IWMP-II	2000	Mawryngkneng		3.00000	2.70000	0.30000	0.16200
3	East Khasi Hills	EKH-IWMP-III	1000	Laitkroh-Khatashnong		1.50000	1.35000	0.15000	0.08100
4	West Khasi Hills	WKH-IWMP-I	1800	Mairang	Nongstoin SWC Division	2.70000	2.43000	0.27000	0.14580
5	West Khasi Hills	WKH-IWMP-II	3200	Mawkyrwat		4.80000	4.32000	0.48000	0.25920
6	Jaintia Hills	JH-IWMP-I	3000	Thadlaskein	Jaintia Hills SWC Territorial Division, Jowai	4.50000	4.05000	0.45000	0.24300
7	Jaintia Hills	JH-IWMP-II	2000	Laskain		3.00000	2.70000	0.30000	0.16200
8	Ri-Bhoi	RB-IWMP-I	2000	Umsring	Ri Bhoi SWC Division, Nongpoh	3.00000	2.70000	0.30000	0.16200
9	Ri-Bhoi	RB-IWMP-II	1000	Jirang		1.50000	1.35000	0.15000	0.08100
10	Ri-Bhoi	RB-IWMP-III	1000	Umring		1.50000	1.35000	0.15000	0.08100
11	East Garo Hills	EGH-IWMP-I	2000	Songsak	Simsangre SWC Division, Williamsnagar	3.00000	2.70000	0.30000	0.16200
12	East Garo Hills	EGH-IWMP-II	2000	Samsanda		3.00000	2.70000	0.30000	0.16200
13	West Garo Hills	WGH-IWMP-I	1000	Rongram	Tura SWC Territorial Division	1.50000	1.35000	0.15000	0.08100
14	West Garo Hills	WGH-IWMP-II	1500	Dadenggre		2.25000	2.02500	0.22500	0.12150
15	West Garo Hills	WGH-IWMP-III	1500	Selsella		2.25000	2.02500	0.22500	0.12150
16	West Garo Hills	WGH-IWMP-IV	1000	Ganbegre		1.50000	1.35000	0.15000	0.08100

17	South Garo Hills	SGH-IWMP-I	1500	Chokpot	South Garo Hills SWC Cash Crop Division, Baghmara	2.25000	2.02500	0.22500	0.12150
18	South Garo Hills	SGH-IWMP-II	1500	Rongara		2.25000	2.02500	0.22500	0.12150
	Grand Total :-		30000			45.00000	40.50000	4.50000	2.43000

PROJECT FUNDING

The Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) is the result of the new and unified approach of the GOI for treatment and development of the new generation watersheds in a realistic and holistic manner. The Government of India through the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) has evolved the Common Guidelines, 2008 for implementation of the Watershed Development Projects. The major areas in which paradigm shift has been made under the programme are, inter-alia, institutional funding of the State Government through the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) at the State Level, constitution of District, Project – Level Institutions for implementation of the projects for the Participatory Watershed Projects with financial, social and economic empowerment to the watershed communities in close coordination with the local institutions. Another aspect is the equity and participatory resources management with due regards to the economically weaker section within the village community.

After the approval of the State Perspective & Strategic Plan (SPSP) and Preliminary Project Report (PPR) by the Meghalaya State Watershed & Wasteland Development Agency (MSWDA), a State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and the National Level Steering Committee of the Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), the Government of India, vide their Letter No K/11013/1/2009-IWMP (MEGHALAYA), dt. 30.9.2009 had conveyed approval for sanction of Rs. 4500 lakh for treatment of 45 micro watersheds covering 30000 hectare under 18 projects during the year 2009-10. Under the programme, the GOI will contribute 90% of the above total cost of the project, i.e., Rs. 4050 lakh as Central Share while the State Government is required to contribute 10%, i.e., Rs. 450 lakh as State Share.

The above sum of Rs. 243 lakh has been released by the SLNA to the District PIAs.

The State Share amounting to Rs. 4.50 lakh is awaited for sanction of the State Government.

INSTITUTIONAL FUNDING

The Central Assistance for setting up of the State Level Nodal Agency for implementation of IWMP during 2009-10 has also been sanctioned amounting to Rs. 71.25 lakh under the Recurring and Non-Recurring Grants vide GOI's Letter No.K.11011/9/2009/IWMP(1S), dt. 17.9.2009.

3 ACCELERATED IRRIGATION BENEFIT PROGRAMME

Old Project under AIBP : Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
Year of Commencement : 2009-10

Sl No	Name of the Project	Total Project Area (in ha)	Area to be brought under surface minor irrigation (in ha)	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure 2009-10			Name of the Block
					Central Share	State Share	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	East Khasi Hills							
1	Wahlyngkut River Valley	675	330	72.48	29.16	3.60	32.76	Mawphlang
2	Umbongpher	400	120	72.94	29.35	3.60	32.95	Mawkynrew
	West Khasi Hills							
3	Ummamlong River Valley	1841	425	265.49	58.31	7.20	65.51	Mawthadraishan
	Ri-Bhoi							
4	Lower Umran River Valley	2150	410	266.44	56.68	7.00	63.68	Umsning

	West Garo Hills							
5	Ammilenga River Valley	936	238	169.44	29.16	3.60	32.76	Betasing
	East Garo Hills							
6	Hatsil River Valley	750	225	106.75	29.16	3.60	32.76	Ampati Sub Division
7	Chame River Valley	900	230	125.51	58.27	7.20	65.47	Songsak
	South Garo Hills							
8	Rongru River Valley	900	210	155.66	56.59	7.00	63.59	Rongara
	Jaintia Hills							
9	Sasein River Valley	850	160	90.87	58.32	7.20	65.52	Thadlaskein
	Total :- 9 nos.	9402	2348	1325.58	405.00	50.00	455.00	

**New Project under AIBP : Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
Year of Commencement : 2009-10**

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Total Project Area (in ha)	Area to be brought under surface minor irrigation (in ha)	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure 2009-10			Name of the Block
					Central Share	State Share	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	East Khasi Hills							
	Sonai Umdan River Valley	2369	1100	451.40	20.25	2.50	22.75	Sheila Bholagari
	Umsaw Umjarasong	863	390	269.88	16.20	2.00	18.20	Myliem
	Litang River Valley	2100	620	320.14	16.20	2.00	18.20	Mawryngkneng
	West Khasi Hills							
	Lower Umshet	2238	630	573.82	20.25	2.50	22.75	Mawthadraishan & Nongstoin
	Upper Kynshi	3220	1210	873.86	20.25	2.50	22.75	Mairang
	Jaintia Hills							
	Upper Myntang	4630	1600	1054.09	20.25	2.57	22.82	Thadlaskein
	Litang	950	309	200.24	20.25	2.45	22.70	Thadlaskein
	Upper Myntdu	4970	1530	1013.85	16.20	2.01	18.21	Thadlaskein
	Upper Umurem	12125	1950	1347.97	20.25	2.49	22.74	Laskein
	Lower Mynsar	4725	1625	1059.30	20.25	2.50	22.75	Laskein
	Letein	7828	1840	1289.38	20.25	2.48	22.73	Saipung
	Ri-Bhoi							
	Lower Umshait	2450	715	425.34	16.20	2.01	18.21	Jirang
	Mardon Mawtari	1325	560	327.03	16.20	1.99	18.19	Umsning
	East Garo Hills							
	Lower Rongap	1050	300	181.00	16.20	1.98	18.18	Songsak
	Chiso-Ganning	1275	280	140.00	16.20	1.95	18.15	Samanda
	West Garo Hills							
	Upper Dirik	1250	400	177.18	16.20	2.10	18.30	Rongram
	Upper Gime	3050	500	401.21	16.20	1.99	18.19	Dadenggre
	Lower Garo Hills							
	Rongdi Dalmi	1150	275	121.80	16.20	1.99	18.19	Gambegre
	Middle Bandra	1250	250	111.45	16.20	2.01	18.21	Dalu
	Rinogi	1500	450	272.08	16.20	1.92	18.12	Dadenggre

South Garo Hills							
Rongsu	2275	580	260.00	16.20	1.95	18.15	Rongara
Balwet	1050	450	200.00	16.20	2.12	18.32	Chokpot
Total :- 23 nos.	66268	18064	11367.14	405.00	50.00	455.00	

4. RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY)

This scheme is funded by the Agriculture Department and implemented by the Soil & Water Conservation Department

2.10 Aim of RKVY:

The National Agriculture Development Programme (NADP)/ Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) aims to achieve 4% annual growth in the agriculture sector during the XI Plan period by ensuring a holistic development of agriculture & allied sectors.

2.11 Objectives of RKVY:

The main objectives of RKVY are,

- To incentivise the States so as to increase public investment in Agriculture & Allied Sectors
- To provide flexibility & autonomy to States in the process of planning and executing Agriculture & Allied Sector Schemes.
- To ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for the Districts and the States based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of Technology and natural resources.
- To ensure that the local needs/ crops/ priorities are reflected in the agricultural plans of the states.
- To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focused interventions.
- To maximize returns to the farmers in Agriculture & Allied Sectors.
- To bring about quantifiable changes in the production & productivity of various components of Agriculture & Allied Sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.

2.12 Basic Features of RKVY:

Amongst other, the basic feature under RKVY is that the states are given sufficient flexibility under the scheme to make appropriate local choices so that the outcomes are as envisaged in the aims & objectives.

While the other, seeks to encourage convergence with schemes like NREGS, SGSY, BRGF including Watershed Development Projects.

3. Project/Scheme Proposal:

3.10 Area of focus:

- Development of Rainfed Farming System in & outside watershed areas as also Integrated Development of Watershed area, Wastelands and river valleys:** Assistance for development of land as also assistance for horticulture, generating livelihoods for farmers Below the Poverty Line (BPL) in particular.
- Activities relating to enhancement of Horticultural production & popularization of micro-irrigation systems:** Assistance will be available for nursery development, horticulture activities including marketing and drip/ sprinkler irrigation.

3.11 Particulars of Schemes under RKVY:

The proposed schemes are as follows:

- Soil & Water Conservation for enhancing crop production & productivity in river valley/ valley bottom lands.
- Soil & Water Conservation for improving crop production & productivity of cultivated Jhum & Bun lands including abandoned Jhum & Bun lands.
- Soil & Water Conservation for restoring & reclaiming cultivable wastelands affected by mining & quarrying.
- Soil & Water Conservation for improvement of traditional water conservation & distribution system for enhanced crop production.

3.12 Strategy for Implementation of the above Schemes:

Keeping in view of the aim for achieving 4% growth under agriculture sector by ensuring holistic & realistic development of agri. and allied service including the area of focus, the strategy for implementation of the above schemes under RKVY is outlined as follows:-

- Improvement of Soil health & tilth.
- Promotion of moisture regime within the soil profile
- Improvement of crop production.
- Promotion of cropping intensity (crop-rotational system).

5. Water management.
6. Promotion of household gardening for crop production.
7. Land and water resources treatment for protective & productive uses.
8. Promotion of IFS & SALT System for enhanced production & productivity under Agri. & allied sectors.
9. Promotion of livelihoods/ gainful employment opportunity.

3.13. Project Components:

The above schemes under RKVY constitute the following components:

- (i) **Conservation Technology Adoption:** Adoption of appropriate Soil & Water Conservation techniques & measures (Biological Agronomic and Mechanical/ Engineering) – 85% (Rs. 14,000/- per hectare)
- (ii) **Livelihoods** – 15 % (Rs. 2,500/- per hectare).

Per unit area costing: Rs. 16,500/- per hectare.

3.14 Conservation Technology Adoption Component:

On-farm		Off-farm Treatment & Protection	
Land Development:	Land leveling, Field Bunding, Graded Bunding, Terracing.	Drainage Channel treatment & protection;	Check dam, Water conservation, Micro-Irrigation, Water Harvesting, Farm Pond, Diversion Dam, Gully Plugging & Stream bank protection, etc.
Inputs:	Seeds & plants, manures & fertilizers, soil amendment		
Agronomic Measures:	Conservation Farming/ Cropping System, Water Management		
Safe disposal of surface runoff	Grassed Water ways, Channel Treatment & Improvement, Safe water disposal & outlet.		

3.15 Livelihood Component:

It includes the following:

- (i) Agriculture (field crop)
- (ii) Fishery
- (iii) Piggery
- (iv) Sericulture
- (v) Horticulture including setting up of nursery units.
- (vi) Composting unit
- (vii) Apiculture
- (viii) Poultry, duckery
- (ix) Floriculture including establishment of nursery units, & others.

DISTRICTWISE PROGRESS & STATUS REPORT OF SCHEMES UNDER RKVY FOR THE YEAR 2009 - 2010

Name of District: East Khasi Hills District.

Name of Scheme	Scheme - Activities	Name of C&RD Block under which village is implemented	Treated Area (Ha)	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakhs) (@ Rs. 16500/ ha)	Number of Beneficiaries	Name of Crops cultivated with production	Expected increase in Crop Production (%) with Scheme intervention & Proposed Crop Rotation
1 SWC for enhancing agri. crop production & productivity of river valley / valley bottom land.	2 Adoption of SWC Measures: Land Development for Agri. Crop Production, Erosion Protection of Agricultural Land, Improvement of Existing Agri. Land for Agri. Crop Production, Water Conservation & Distribution, Water Conservation & Harvesting, Protection of Drainage Area for ensuring longevity of water conservation & distribution structures installed. Agonomic Practices: Supply of inputs like Seeds, Plants, Manure & Fertilizer, Plant Protection, Crop Rotation, Soil-Water-Plant Nutrient Management. Adoption of IFS for providing Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities like Apiculture, Floriculture, Vermicomposting Unit, Fishery, etc. for viable Farmers' Group.	3 Mawryngkneng C&RD Block Village: Sohryngkhram Laitkroh C&RD Block Village: Mawjrong, Mawdok, Nongthymmai Mawphlang C&RD Block Village: Rngi, Mawri, Mawnianglah Mawkyngnew C&RD Block Village: Mawshun Shella-Bhologam C&RD Block Village: Laitkynsew Mawzyngam C&RD Block Village: Pydenumberi, Mawsdang	4 100	5 16.50	6 91	7 Paddy: 1.5 Mt/Ha. Potato: 6 Mt/Ha. Cole crops: 0.90 Mt/Ha.	8 About 25% or more increase of the present production is expected Potato - paddy - vegetables vegetables - paddy - vegetables.
SWC for improving agri. crop production / productivity of Jhum / Bum Land (Abandoned/ Cultivated)	Adoption of SWC Measures: Bunding, Grassed Waterway for conveying & disposing surface runoff safely, Land Development for foot slopes / hills of jhum land for settled agri. crops cultivation with irrigation support, Land Development of Bum land with irrigation support wherever possible, Water Conservation & harvesting, Erosion protection of jhum/bum land developed for agri. crop protection. Agonomic Practices:	Mawryngkneng C&RD Block Village: Sohryngkhram Laitkroh C&RD Block Village: Mawjrong, Mawdok, Nongthymmai Mawphlang C&RD Block Village: Rngi, Mawri, Mawnianglah Mawkyngnew C&RD Block	175	28.875	213	Paddy: 0.8 Mt/ Ha. Potato: 5 Mt/ Ha. Colecrops: 1.00 Mt/ Ha. Sweetpotato: 2 Mt/ Ha.	About 25% or more increase of the present crop production is expected. Potato - paddy - vegetables or Ginger + Maize - vegetables

Name of Scheme	Scheme – Activities	Name of C&RD Block under which village is implemented	Treated Area (Ha)	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakhs) (@ Rs. 16500/ ha)	Number of Beneficiaries	Name of Crops cultivated with production	Expected increase in Crop Production (%) with Scheme intervention & Proposed Crop Rotation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Supply of inputs like Seeds, Plants, Manure & Fertilizer, Plant Protection, Crop – Rotation, Soil-Water-Plant Nutrients Management. Adoption of IFS / SALT System for providing sustainable Livelihood Opportunities like Apiculture, Floriculture, Vermi-Composting, etc. for viable Groups belonging to Jhum/Bun family. Adoption SWC Measures: Water Conservation, Water Conveyance, Water Distribution, Erosion Protection of Cropped Land, Protection of Drainage Area of Water Sources / Streams, etc. where Water Conservation Structures have been installed for ensuring their longevity. Agonomic Practice: Supply of inputs like Manures & Fertilizers, Plant Protection, Water Use Efficiency, etc., Adoption of IFS for providing Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities for viable Farmers' Group.	Village: Mawshun <u>Shella-Bholaganj C&RD Block</u> Village: Lantkynew <u>Mawsynram C&RD Block</u> Village: Pydenumbri, Mawsdang					or vegetables – Sweet potato + maize – vegetables. Potato – Sweet potato + maize – vegetables.
SWC for improving Traditional Water Conservation & Distribution System for Enhanced Crop Production.		<u>Mawkynew C&RD Block</u> Village: Thangbaal <u>Pyngsla C&RD Block</u> Village: Mawshun.	100	16.50	55	Horticultural crop/Betel leaf plantation production – N.A.	About 50% or more increase of the present crop production is expected.

DISTRICTWISE PROGRESS & STATUS REPORT OF SCHEMES UNDER RKVY FOR THE YEAR 2009 – 2010

Name of District: West Khasi Hills District.

Name of Scheme	Scheme – Activities	Name of C&RD Block under which village is implemented	Treated Area (Ha)	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakhs) (@ Rs. 16500/ ha)	Number of Beneficiaries	Name of Crops cultivated with production	Expected increase in Crop Production (%) with Scheme intervention & Proposed Crop Rotation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Soil & Water Conservation for enhancing crop production & productivity in river alley erosion & valley bottom lands	<p>Adoption of SWC Measures: Land Development for Agri. Crop Production, Erosion Protection of Agricultural Land, Improvement of Existing Agri. Land for Agri. Crop Production, Water Conservation & Distribution, Water Conservation & Harvesting, Protection of Drainage Area for ensuring longevity of water conservation & distribution structures installed.</p> <p>Agronomic Practices: Supply of inputs like Seeds, Plants, Manure & Fertilizer, Plant Protection, Crop Rotation, Soil-Water-Plant Nutrient Management.</p> <p>Adoption of IFS for providing Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities like Apiculture, Floriculture, Vermicomposting Unit, Fishery, etc. for viable Farmers' Group.</p>	<p>Mawbhadraishan C&RD Block Village: Umjakoit, Umsum, Trangsnang. Nongstoin C&RD Block Village: Kyrshai, Nongspung. Mawshymrut C&RD Block Village: Nakadong Mairang C&RD Block Village: Madan - Maroid Mawkyrwat C&RD Block Village: Mawranglang. Nongmyllam Ramikar C&RD Block Village: Rangkhut</p>	150	24.75	315	Paddy: 1.6 Mt/ Ha. Potato: 5 Mt/ Ha.	About 25% and above increase of the present production is expected. Potato – paddy – vegetables. Vegetables – paddy – vegetables.
SWC for improving agri. crop production / productivity of Jhum / Bun Land (Abandoned/ Cultivated)	<p>Adoption of SWC Measures: Bunding, Grassed Waterway for conveying & disposing surface runoff safely, Land Development for foot slopes / hills of jhum land for settled agri. crops cultivation with irrigation support, Land Development of Bun land with irrigation support wherever possible, Water Conservation & harvesting, Erosion protection of jhum/bun land developed for agri. crop protection.</p> <p>Agronomic Practices:</p>	<p>Mawbhadraishan C&RD Block Village: Umjakoit, Umsum, Trangsnang.- Nongstoin C&RD Block Village: Kyrshai, Nongspung. Mawshymrut C&RD Block Village: Nakadong Mairang C&RD Block Village: Madan - Maroid</p>	120	19.80	256	Potato: 4 Mt/ Ha. Ginger: 4 Mt/ Ha. Maize: 1.38 Mt/ Ha.	About 25% and above increase of the present production is expected. Crop rotation for developed Bun Land for settled agri.crop cultivation is vegetables – paddy – vegetables or

DISTRICTWISE PROGRESS & STATUS REPORT OF SCHEMES UNDER RKVY FOR THE YEAR 2009 – 2010

Name of District: West Khasi Hills District.

Name of Scheme	Scheme – Activities	Name of C&RD Block under which village is implemented	Treated Area (Ha)	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakhs) (i.e. Rs. 16500/ ha)	Number of Beneficiaries	Name of Crops cultivated with production	Expected Increase in Crop Production (%) with Scheme intervention & Proposed Crop Rotation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Soil & Water Conservation for enhancing crop production & productivity in river alley erosion & valley bottom lands	Adoption of SWC Measures: Land Development for Agri. Crop Production, Erosion Protection of Agricultural Land, Improvement of Existing Agri. Land for Agri. Crop Production, Water Conservation & Distribution, Water Conservation & Harvesting, Protection of Drainage Area for ensuring longevity of water conservation & distribution structures installed. Agronomic Practices: Supply of inputs like Seeds, Plants, Manure & Fertilizer, Plant Protection, Crop Rotation, Soil-Water-Plant Nutrient Management. Adoption of IFS for providing Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities like Apiculture, Floriculture, Vermicomposting Unit, Fishery, etc. for viable Farmers' Group.	<u>Mawthadraishan C&RD Block</u> Village: Umjakoit, Umsum, Trangniang. <u>Nongstoin C&RD Block</u> Village: Kyrshai, Nongspang. <u>Mawshynrat C&RD Block</u> Village: Nakadong <u>Mairang C&RD Block</u> Village: Madan - Maroid <u>Mawkyrwat C&RD Block</u> Village: Mawranglang- Nongmyllam <u>Ranikor C&RD Block</u> Village: Rangghiat	150	24.75	315	Paddy: 1.6 Mt/ Ha. Potato: 5 Mt/ Ha.	About 25% and above increase of the present production is expected. Potato – paddy – vegetables. Vegetables – paddy – vegetables.
SWC for improving agri. crop production / productivity of Jhum / Bun Land (Abandoned/ Cultivated)	Adoption of SWC Measures: Bunding, Grassed Waterway for conveying & disposing surface runoff safely, Land Development for foot slopes / hills of jhum land for settled agri. crops cultivation with irrigation support, Land Development of Bun land with irrigation support wherever possible, Water Conservation & harvesting, Erosion protection of jhum/bun land developed for agri. crop protection. Agronomic Practices:	<u>Mawthadraishan C&RD Block</u> Village: Umjakoit, Umsum, Trangniang. <u>Nongstoin C&RD Block</u> Village: Kyrshai, Nongspang. <u>Mawshynrat C&RD Block</u> Village: Nakadong <u>Mairang C&RD Block</u> Village: Madan - Maroid	120	19.80	256	Potato: 4 Mt/ Ha. Ginger: 4 Mt/ Ha. Maize: 1.38 Mt/ Ha.	About 25% and above increase of the present production is expected. Crop rotation for developed Bun Land for settled agri.crop cultivation is vegetables – paddy – vegetables or

Name of Scheme	Scheme – Activities	Name of C&RD Block under which village is implemented	Treated Area (Ha)	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakhs) (@ Rs. 16500/ ha)	Number of Beneficiaries	Name of Crops cultivated with production	Expected Increase in Crop Production (%) with Scheme Intervention & Proposed Crop Rotation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Supply of inputs like Seeds, Plants, Manure & Fertilizer, Plant Protection, Crop – Rotation, Soil-Water-Plant Nutrients Management. Adoption of IFS / SALT System for providing sustainable Livelihood Opportunities like Apiculture, Floriculture, Vermi-Composting, etc. for viable Groups belonging to Jhum/Bun family.	Mawkyrwat C&RD Block Village: Mawranglang, Nongmyillam Ranikor C&RD Block Village: Rangkhin					vegetables – Ginger + Maize – vegetables or Potato – paddy – vegetables or Potato – Ginger + Maize – vegetables.

DISTRICTWISE PROGRESS & STATUS REPORT OF SCHEMES UNDER RKVY FOR THE YEAR 2009 - 2010

Name of District: Ri Bhoi District.

Name of Scheme	Scheme - Activities	Name of C&RD Block under which village is implemented	Treated Area (Ha)	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakhs) (@ Rs. 16500/ ha)	Number of Beneficiaries	Name of Crops cultivated with production	Expected increase in Crop Production (%) with Scheme Inter-vention & Proposed Crop Rotation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Soil & Water Conservation for enhancing crop production & productivity in river valley erosion & valley bottom lands	<p>Adoption of SWC Measures: Land Development for Agri. Crop Production, Erosion Protection of Agricultural Land, Improvement of Existing Agri. Land for Agri. Crop Production, Water Conservation & Distribution, Water Conservation & Harvesting, Protection of Drainage Area for ensuring longevity of water conservation & distribution structures installed.</p> <p>Agronomic Practices: Supply of inputs like Seeds, Plants, Manure & Fertilizer, Plant Protection, Crop Rotation, Soil-Water-Plant Nutrient Management.</p> <p>Adoption of IFS for providing Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities like Apiculture, Floriculture, Vermicomposting Unit, Fishery, etc. for viable Farmers' Group.</p>	<p><u>Umasing C&RD Block</u> Village: Umasing, Umsahlait, Sonidan.</p> <p><u>Umling C&RD Block</u> Village: Sohlat Rim, Sohlat Thymmal.</p> <p><u>Jirang C&RD Block</u> Village: Umkadhor, Patharkhmah.</p>	350	57.75	120	Paddy: 1.8 Mt/ Ha.	About 25% or more increase of the present production is expected. Vegetable - Paddy - Vegetables, paddy - paddy - vegetables.
SWC for improving agri. crop production / productivity of Jhum / Bun Land (Abandoned/ Cultivated)	<p>Adoption of SWC Measures: Bunding, Grassed Waterway for conveying & disposing surface runoff safely, Land Development for foot slopes / hills of jhum land for settled agri. crops cultivation with irrigation support, Land Development of Bun land with irrigation support wherever possible, Water Conservation & harvesting, Erosion protection of</p>	<p><u>Umasing C&RD Block</u> Village: Nongraw, Umbar, Pomphlang.</p> <p><u>Umling C&RD Block</u> Village: Nartap, Umsaw-Naldhi.</p>	110	18.15	110	Jhum cultivated land Mixed crops Bun cultivated land:	About 25% or more increase of the present production is expected. In case of developed Bun Land & Foothills of Jhum land it is

Name of Scheme	Scheme – Activities	Name of C&RD Block under which village is implemented	Treated Area (Ha)	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakhs) (@ Rs. 16500/ ha)	Number of Beneficiaries	Name of Crops cultivated with production	Expected Increase in Crop Production (%) with Scheme Inter-vention & Proposed Crop Rotation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<p>jhum/bun land developed for agri. crop protection.</p> <p>Agronomic Practices: Supply of inputs like Seeds, Plants, Manure & Fertilizer, Plant Protection, Crop – Rotation, Soil-Water-Plant Nutrients Management.</p> <p>Adoption of IFS / SALT System for providing sustainable Livelihood Opportunities like Apiculture, Floriculture, Vermi-Composting, etc. for viable Groups belonging to Jhum/Bun family.</p>	<p><u>Jirang C&RD Block</u> Village: Nongwah – Mawlein, Umsolphria.</p>				<p>Ginger : 8 Mt/ ha.</p>	<p>expected that the under mentioned crop rotation: vegetables – paddy – vegetables or Ginger + Maize – vegetables – sweet potatoes – maize – vegetables.</p>

DISTRICTWISE PROGRESS & STATUS REPORT OF SCHEMES UNDER RKVY FOR THE YEAR 2009 – 2010

Name of District: Jaintia District.

Name of Scheme	Scheme – Activities	Name of C&RD Block under which village is implemented	Treated Area (Ha)	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakhs) (@ Rs. 16500/ ha)	Number of Beneficiaries	Name of Crops cultivated with production	Expected Increase in Crop Production (%) with Scheme Intervention & Proposed Crop Rotation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Soil & Water Conservation for enhancing crop production & productivity in river alley erosion & valley bottom lands	<p>Adoption of SWC Measures: Land Development for Agri. Crop Production, Erosion Protection of Agricultural Land, Improvement of Existing Agri. Land for Agri. Crop Production, Water Conservation & Distribution, Water Conservation & Harvesting, Protection of Drainage Area for ensuring longevity of water conservation & distribution structures installed.</p> <p>Agroanomic Practices: Supply of inputs like Seeds, Pansas, Manure & Fertilizer, Plant Protection, Crop Rotation, Soil-Water-Plant Nutrient Management.</p> <p>Adoption of IFS for providing Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities like Apiculture, Floriculture, Vermicomposting Unit, Fishery, etc. for viable Farmers' Group.</p>	<p>Thadlaskin C&RD Block Village: Lumkhudung, Mudar. Laskin C&RD Block Village: Mulieh, Mynktung. Anlarem C&RD Block Village: Mustem, Moosakhia. Khilchirat C&RD Block Village: Nongthymmai, Kairang. Saipang C&RD Block Village: Khanar.</p>	100	16.50	158	Paddy: 1.6 Mt/ Ha.	About 25% or more increase of the present production is expected. Potato – Paddy + Soyabean – vegetables. Or Vegetable – Paddy – Vegetables. paddy – paddy + Soyabean – vegetables.
SWC for improving agri. crop production / productivity of Jhum / Bun Land (Abandoned/ Cultivated)	<p>Adoption of SWC Measures: Bunding, Grassed Waterway for conveying & disposing surface runoff safely, Land Development for foot slopes / hills of jhum land for settled agri. crops cultivation with irrigation support, Land Development of Bun land with irrigation support wherever possible, Water Conservation & harvesting, Erosion protection of jhum/bun land developed for agri. crop protection.</p> <p>Agroanomic Practices:</p>	<p>Thadlaskin C&RD Block Village: Lumkhudung, Mudar. Laskin C&RD Block Village: Mulieh, Mynktung. Anlarem C&RD Block Village: Mustem, Moosakhia. Khilchirat C&RD Block Village: Nongthymmai, Kairang.</p>	125	20.625	117	Paddy: 0.8 Mt/ Ha. Potato: 1.0 Mt/ Ha. Maize: 0.90 Mt. Ha. Turmeric: 3 Mt/ Ha.	About 25% or more increase of the present production is expected. Potato – Paddy + Soyabean – vegetables. Or Turnaric + Maize –

Name of Scheme	Scheme - Activities	Name of C&RD Block under which village is implemented	Treated Area (Ha)	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakhs) (@ Rs. 16500/ ha)	Number of Beneficiaries	Name of Crops cultivated with production	Expected increase in Crop Production (%) with Scheme intervention & Proposed Crop Rotation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Supply of inputs like Seeds, Plants, Manure & Fertilizer, Plant Protection, Crop - Rotation, Soil-Water-Plant Nutrients Management. Adoption of IFS / SALT System for providing sustainable Livelihood Opportunities like Apiculture, Floriculture, Vermi-Composting, etc. for viable Groups belonging to Jhum/Bun family.	Saisang C&RD Block Village: Khanar.				Sweet Potato: 2 Mt/ ha.	Vegetables Or Potato Sweet potato + Maize - Vegetables.
SWC for improving Traditional Water Conservation & Distribution System for Enhanced Crop Production.	Adoption SWC Measures: Water Conservation, Water Conveyance, Water Distribution, Erosion Protection of Cropped Land, Protection of Drainage Area of Water Sources / Streams, etc. where Water Conservation Structures have been installed for ensuring their longevity. Agronomic Practice: Supply of inputs like Manures & Fertilizers, Plant Protection, Water Use Efficiency, etc.. Adoption of IFS for providing Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities for viable Farmers' Group.	Amalarem C&RD Block Village: Nongharch	40	6.60	87	Horticulture crop/ Betel leaf plantations production : NA	About 25% or more increase of the present production is expected.

DISTRICTWISE PROGRESS & STATUS REPORT OF SCHEMES UNDER RKVY FOR THE YEAR 2009 - 2010

Name of District: East Garo Hills District.

Name of Scheme	Scheme - Activities	Name of C&RD Block under which village is implemented	Treated Area (Ha)	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakhs) (@ Rs. 16500/ ha)	Number of Beneficiaries	Name of Crops cultivated with production	Expected Increase in Crop Production (%) with Scheme Intervention & Proposed Crop Rotation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Soil & Water Conservation for enhancing crop production & productivity in river alley erosion & valley bottom lands	<p>Adoption of SWC Measures: Land Development for Agri. Crop Production, Erosion Protection of Agricultural Land, Improvement of Existing Agri. Land for Agri. Crop Production, Water Conservation & Distribution, Water Conservation & Harvesting, Protection of Drainage Area for ensuring longevity of water conservation & distribution structures installed.</p> <p>Agroecomic Practices: Supply of inputs like Seeds, Plants, Manure & Fertilizer, Plant Protection, Crop Rotation, Soil-Water-Plant Nutrient Management.</p> <p>Adoption of IFS for providing Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities like Apiculture, Floriculture, Vermicomposting Unit, Fishery, etc. for viable Farmers' Group.</p>	<p>Samanda C&RD Block Village: Akelgre, Agalgre, Songrak C&RD Block Village: Bone-Songrakgre, Bone-Watrege, Resubelpara C&RD Block Village: Okhima, Pakmagre, Rongreng C&RD Block Village: Darugre-Aida, MalsangGittim, Kharkutta C&RD Block Village: Waranija, Imbeng-Adap, Doreng-Siram.</p>	200	33.00	350	Paddy: 1.4 Mt/ Ha.	About 25% or more increase of the present production is expected. Paddy - Paddy - vegetables. Or Vegetable - Paddy - Vegetables.
SWC for improving agri. crop production / productivity of Jhum / Bun Land (Abandoned/ Cultivated)	<p>Adoption of SWC Measures: Bunding, Grassed Waterway for conveying & disposing surface runoff safely, Land Development for foot slopes / hills of jhum land for settled agri. crops cultivation with irrigation support, Land Development of Bun land with irrigation support wherever possible, Water Conservation & harvesting, Erosion protection of jhum/bun land developed for agri. crop protection.</p>	<p>Samanda C&RD Block Village: Akelgre, Agalgre, Songrak C&RD Block Village: Bone-Songrakgre, Bone-Watrege, Resubelpara C&RD Block Village: Okhima, Pakmagre, Rongreng C&RD Block</p>	130	21.45	260	Jhum cultivated crops: Mixed Crops (Production: NA) Ginger : 3.80 Mt/ Ha.	About 25% or more increase of the present production is expected. Incase of foot-hills of jhum land when developed for settled cultivation, crop

Name of Scheme	Scheme – Activities	Name of C&RD Block under which village is implemented	Treated Area (Ha)	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakhs) (@ Rs. 16500/ ha)	Number of Beneficiaries	Name of Crops cultivated with production	Expected Increase in Crop Production (%) with Scheme Inter-vention & Proposed Crop Rotation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Agroanomic Practices: Supply of inputs like Seeds, Plants, Manure & Fertilizer, Plant Protection, Crop – Rotation, Soil-Water-Plant Nutrients Management. Adoption of IFS / SALT System for providing sustainable Livelihood Opportunities like Apiculture, Floriculture, Vermi-Composting, etc. for viable Groups belonging to Jhum/Bun family.	Village: Darugre-Alda, MilsangGittim, Kharkutta C&RD Block Village: Waranja, Imbeng-Adap, Doreng-Siram.					rotation proposed as: Vegetables – paddy – vegetables. Or Paddy – paddy – vegetables Or Ginger + Maize – Vegetables.

DISTRICTWISE PROGRESS & STATUS REPORT OF SCHEMES UNDER RKVY FOR THE YEAR 2009 – 2010

Name of District: West Garo Hills District.

Name of Scheme	Scheme – Activities	Name of C&RD Block under which village is implemented	Treated Area (Ha)	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakhs) (@ Rs. 16500/ ha)	Number of Beneficiaries	Name of Crops cultivated with production	Expected Increase in Crop Production (%) with Scheme intervention & Proposed Crop Rotation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Soil & Water Conservation for enhancing crop production & productivity in river alley erosion & valley bottom lands	<p>Adoption of SWC Measures: Land Development for Agri. Crop Production, Erosion Protection of Agricultural Land, Improvement of Existing Agri. Land for Agri. Crop Production, Water Conservation & Distribution, Water Conservation & Harvesting, Protection of Drainage Area for ensuring longevity of water conservation & distribution structures installed.</p> <p>Agonomic Practices: Supply of inputs like Seeds, Plants, Manure & Fertilizer, Plant Protection, Crop Rotation, Soil-Water-Plant Nutrient Management.</p> <p>Adoption of IPS for providing Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities like Apiculture, Floriculture, Vermicomposting Unit, Fishery, etc. for viable Farmers' Group.</p>	<p>Dalu C&RD Block. Village: Rengapara, Duriapara, Gopramgre, Dusinggre, Agalgre, Mollogpara, Molnigre.</p> <p>Selsella C&RD Block. Village: Mausigre, Mangapara, Wakerugre, Ujenggre, Mangapara, Dipogre.</p> <p>Betasing C&RD Block: Village: Mokpara, Hatisil, Jongchetpara, Wakkahamgre.</p> <p>Tirikilla C&RD Block: Village: Debagre, Rongapara, Rongmali, Pedaldoba, Baljek-Aduma, Kongrapara.</p> <p>Rongram C&RD Block Village: Chinargre, Dolong-Songma, Rongdenggre, Dintgre.</p> <p>Zik-zak C&RD Block Village: Kabolpara, Bulchugre, Dabotpara, Kambakpara.</p> <p>Gambesgre C&RD Block Village: Santogre, Dabelaggre, Dorenggre, Achaparam, Darechikgre, Gimbulgre, Gimbul-Adinggre</p>	450	74.25	806	Paddy: 1.50 Mt/ Ha.	About 25% or more increase of the present production is expected. Paddy – Paddy – vegetables. Or Vegetables – Paddy – Vegetables.

Name of Scheme	Scheme – Activities	Name of C&RD Block under which village is implemented	Treated Area (Ha)	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakhs) (@ Rs. 16500/ ha)	Number of Beneficiaries	Name of Crops cultivated with production	Expected increase in Crop Production (%) with Scheme Intervention & Proposed Crop Rotation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SWC for improving agri. crop production / Jhum / Bun Land (Abandoned/ Cultivated)	<p>Adoption of SWC Measures: Bunding, Grassed Waterway for conveying & disposing surface runoff safely, Land Development for foot slopes / hills of jhum land for settled agri. crops cultivation with irrigation support, Land Development of Bun land with irrigation support wherever possible, Water Conservation & harvesting, Erosion protection of jhum/bun land developed for agri. crop protection.</p> <p>Agronomic Practices: Supply of inputs like Seeds, Plants, Manure & Fertilizer, Plant Protection, Crop – Rotation, Soil-Water-Plant Nutrients Management.</p> <p>Adoption of IFS / SALT System for providing sustainable Livelihood Opportunities like Apiculture, Floriculture, Vermi-Composting, etc. for viable Groups belonging to Jhum/Bun family.</p>	<p>Dadenggre C&RD Block Village: Dalong-Songma, Rambatgre, Baljek-Aduma, Danu-Gittim, Lower Baljek. Zik-zak C&RD Block, Village: Pagalpara. Gambegre C&RD Block Village: Dabellagre, Dorenggre, Santogre, Darechikgre, Achapara. Rongram C&RD Block Village: Ronggi Gonggital, Dalong Songma, Rongdenggre, Ditigre, Jongdikgre. Tekrikilla C&RD Block, Village: Tongapara, Rongmali. Betasing C&RD Block, Village: Wakka-kamagre, Rongsang, Rongsang-Abagre, Mokpara Dalu C&RD Block, Village: Rengsipara, Morigre. Selsella C&RD Block Village: Chibonggre, Manggapara, Rongchiggre.</p>	240	39.60	244	Jhum cultivated crops Mixed crops production: NA	About 25% or more increase of the present production is expected. Increase of developed foot slopes/ foothills of jhum-land crop rotation is, Paddy – Paddy – vegetables. Or Vegetables – Paddy – Vegetables.

DISTRICTWISE PROGRESS & STATUS REPORT OF SCHEMES UNDER RKVY FOR THE YEAR 2009 - 2010

Name of District: South Garo Hills District.

Name of Scheme	Scheme - Activities	Name of C&RD Block under which village is implemented	Treated Area (Ha)	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakhs) (@ Rs. 16500/ ha)	Number of Beneficiaries	Name of Crops cultivated with production	Expected increase in Crop Production (%) with Scheme Inter-vention & Proposed Crop Rotation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Soil & Water Conservation for enhancing crop production & productivity in river valley erosion & valley bottom lands	<p>Adoption of SWC Measures: Land Development for Agri. Crop Production, Erosion Protection of Agricultural Land, Improvement of Existing Agri. Land for Agri. Crop Production, Water Conservation & Distribution, Water Conservation & Harvesting, Protection of Drainage Area for ensuring longevity of water conservation & distribution structures installed.</p> <p>Agronomic Practices: Supply of inputs like Seeds, Plants, Manure & Fertilizer, Plant Protection, Crop Rotation, Soil-Water-Plant Nutrient Management.</p> <p>Adoption of IFS for providing Sustainable Livelihood Opportunities like Apiculture, Floriculture, Vermicomposting Unit, Fishery, etc. for viable Farmers' Group.</p>	<p>Chokpot C&RD Block Village: Tebilgre, Sawekolgre, Rongjapgre. Baghmara C&RD Block Village: Jongkol, Sibbari. Rongra C&RD Block Village: Gurpani, Gurpani-Nakat. Gasupara C&RD Block Village: Mangkenggre, Megua, Chudompagre, Rongaugre, Gandugre.</p>	100	16.50	150	Paddy: 1.4 Mt/ Ha.	About 25% or more increase of the present production is expected. Paddy - Paddy - vegetables. Or Vegetable - Paddy - Vegetables.
SWC for improving agri. crop production / productivity of Jhum / Bun Land (Abandoned/ Cultivated)	<p>Adoption of SWC Measures: Bunding, Grassed Waterway for conveying & disposing surface runoff safely, Land Development for foot slopes / hills of jhum land for settled agri. crops cultivation with irrigation support, Land Development of Bun land with irrigation support wherever possible, Water Conservation & harvesting, Erosion protection of jhum/bun land developed for agri. crop protection.</p>	<p>Chokpot C&RD Block Village: Tebilgre, Sawekolgre, Rongjapgre. Baghmara C&RD Block Village: Jongkol, Sibbari. Rongra C&RD Block Village: Gurpani, Gurpani-Nakat.</p>	110	18.15	180	Jhum cultivated crops - Mixed crops (Production NA)	About 25% or more increase of the present production is expected. In case of foot hills / slopes of jhum and developed for settled agri. crop production, the

Name of Scheme	Scheme - Activities	Name of C&RD Block under which village is implemented	Treated Area (Ha)	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakhs) (@ Rs. 16500/ ha)	Number of Beneficiaries	Name of Crops cultivated with production	Expected increase in Crop Production (%) with Scheme inter-vention & Proposed Crop Rotation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<p>Agronomic Practices: Supply of inputs like Seeds, Plants, Manure & Fertilizer, Plant Protection, Crop - Rotation, Soil-Water-Plant Nutrients Management.</p> <p>Adoption of IFS / SALT System for providing sustainable Livelihood Opportunities like Apiculture, Floriculture, Vermi-Composting, etc. for viable Groups belonging to Jhum/Bun family.</p>	<p>Gasuapara C&RD Block: Village: Mangkengre, Megua, Chidompaigre, Rongsaugre, Gandugre.</p>					<p>proposed crop rotation is : Paddy - Paddy - Vegetables or Vegetables - Paddy - Vegetables.</p>

C. SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE PLAN WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN SHIFTING CULTIVATION AREAS (WDPSCA)

The scheme was implemented from the year 1995-96 onwards. It is a 100% central assistance through the ministry of agriculture & cooperation, Government of India.

OBJECTIVES OF WDPSCA:

- Protect hill slopes of jhum areas through soil & water conservation measures on a watershed basis.
- Encourage and assist jhumia families to develop jhum land for productive uses with improved cultivation and suitable package of practices leading to settled cultivation.
- Improve socio economic status of jhumia families through household / land based activities.
- Mitigate ill effects of shifting cultivation by introducing appropriate land use as per land capability and improved technologies.

Implementation during the VIIIth Plan:

12 (twelve) Watershed Projects were taken up from the year 1995-96. All the twelve projects were completed during the 3rd year of the IXth Plan (1999-2000).

➤ Total Area for Treatment	= 11994.00 ha
➤ Total Area Treated (Achievement)	= 12944.50 ha
➤ Total Project Cost	= Rs. 601.00 lakhs
➤ Financial Achievement	= Rs. 601.00 lakhs
➤ Total Families Treated	= 3692 nos.

Implementation during the IXth Plan:

38 (thirty eight) new Watershed Projects were implemented during the 3rd year of the IXth Plan, i.e. 1999-2000. The Projects were completed during the Xth Plan i.e. 2006-07.

➤ Total Geographical Area	= 36983.00 ha
➤ Proposed Area for Treatment	= 28294.00 ha
➤ Total Area Treated (Achievement)	= 32282.00 ha
➤ Total Project Cost	= Rs. 2062.00 lakhs
➤ Financial Achievement	= Rs. 2062.00 lakhs
➤ Total Families Treated	= 7612 nos.

Implementation during the Xth Plan:

During 2006-07 (end of Xth Plan), 63 (sixty three) Watershed Projects was approved by the State Level Steering Committee and the Government of India.

➤ Total Geographical Area	= 43792 ha
➤ Proposed Area for Treatment	= 31600 ha
➤ Total Project Cost	= Rs. 3160.00 lakhs
➤ Total Families to be Benefited	= 9865 nos.

**PROGRESS & STATUS REPORT OF PROJECTS UNDER WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IN SHIFTING CULTIVATION AREAS(WDPSCA)
FROM 1999-2000 TO 2006-2007.**

SL No	Name of Watershed Project	Date of sanction	Project Period	Item of Activity	Name of Villages & C&RD Block jurisdiction	No of beneficiaries	Project Cost (Rs in lakhs)	Treated Area (ha)
	EAST KHASI HILLS	1999-2000	5 years					
1	Umlew Watershed			Survey Projectisation, Training Programme , Establishment of Composite nursery, establishment and management course, field research and innovative support, arable land treatment Non arable land treatment, drainage line treatment, productive system	Myllem	189	63.38	875
2	Umpling- Umrynjah Watershed				Myllem	183	63.54	875
3	Wah Tamdong Watershed				Myllem	155	63.03	875
4	12-Shuong Watershed				Laitkroh	414	72.79	958
Total East Khasi Hills							262.74	3583
	WEST KHASI HILLS							
5	Umkhynraw Watershed				Mawshynrut	102	28.35	386
6	Um-mari Watershed				Mawshynrut	214	55.40	783
7	Umsaw-Pungsier Watershed				Mawshynrut	192	63.24	866
Total West Khasi Hills							146.99	2035
	RI-BHOI							
8	UpperUmtung Watershed				Umsning	300	93.40	1330
9	MiddleUmtung Watershed				Umsning	370	93.35	1330
10	UpperUmrit Watershed				Jirang	400	94.60	1330
11	UpperUmling Watershed				Umling	300	93.80	1330
12	UpperUmbyngaiaid Watershed				Umling	215	94.55	1330
13	Umtyngkong Watershed				Umsning	678	94.40	1330
14	Umshyrkew Watershed				Umling	300	93.65	1330
15	Lambra Watershed				Umsning	300	93.65	1330
Total Ri-Bhoi							751.40	10640
	JAINTIA HILLS							
16	Wahdanglun Watershed				Khliehriat	96	30.29	365
17	Umsning Watershed				Thadlaskuin	220	29.05	374

18	Umladoh Watershed			Survey Projectisation, Training Programme Establishment of Composite nursery, establishment and management course, field research and innovative support, arable land treatment Non arable land treatment, drainage line treatment, productive system	Laskein	100	28.55	381
19	Mynso-Palang-Pamblang Watershed				Thadlaskein	350	31.89	390
Total Jaintia Hills							119.78	1510
EAST GARO HILLS								
20	UpperChibok Watershed				Rongjeng	114	30.50	413
21	UpperChil Watershed				Rongjeng	95	30.64	409
22	Thapa Watershed				Resubelpara	176	30.90	411
23	Nengsit Watershed				Songsak	136	30.64	409
24	Romphi Watershed				Samanda	83	30.85	409
25	Giting Watershed				Samanda	84	31.04	410
26	Rongre Watershed				Samanda	225	30.90	409
27	Ganung Watershed				Samanda	59	31.04	409
Total East Garo Hills							246.51	3279
WEST GARO HILLS								
28	Sora Watershed				Rongram	318	63.84	870
29	Rome Watershed				Dalu	125	63.29	879
30	Drong Watershed				Rongram	328	63.79	871
31	Achi Watershed				Dadenggre	151	64.19	871
32	Dith Watershed				Rongram	85	43.44	603
33	Rongridap Watershed				Dalu	116	50.51	681
34	Rongtap Watershed				Tikrikilla	141	64.84	878
Total West Garo Hills								5653
SOUTH GARO HILLS								
35	Adap-Chiring Watershed				Baghmara	103	30.00	394
36	Rongme Watershed				Chokpot	80	30.19	400
37	Rompa-Bisik Watershed				Baghmara	74	30.25	400
38	Rongmai Watershed				Gasuapara	40	30.24	400
Total South Garo Hills							120.68	1594
GRAND TOTAL :						7612	2062.00	28294

**PROGRESS & STATUS REPORT OF PROJECTS UNDER WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IN SHIFTING CULTIVATION AREAS (WDPSCA)
FROM 2006-07 AND ANTICIPATED TO COMPLETE DURING 2011-2012**

SL No	Name of Watershed Project	Date of sanction	Project Period	Item of Activity	Name of Villages & C&RD Block jurisdiction	No of beneficiaries Upto 2009-2010	Project Cost (Rs in lakhs)	Treated Area (ha) upto 2009-10
	EAST KHASI HILLS	2006-07	5 years					
1	Wah Umsnait			1. Administrative Component Survey Projectisation, Training Programme . Establishment of Composite nursery, establishment and management course, field research and innovative support,	Mawryngkneng	178	50.00	337
2	Wah Tyrsad				Mawphlang	514	50.00	359
3	Wah Kshaid				Laitkroh	48	11.20	111
4	Wah Jhum Jhum				Mawphlang	92	50.00	333
5	Wah Rew				Pynursia	256	50.00	327
6	Puenbah - Unnongsprung				Mawsynram / Mawphlang	96	50.00	316
7	Umjapung				Mawsynram	153	50.00	307
8	Rang Wieh				Laitkroh	65	38.80	238
9	Umlingdoh (Model ws)				Myllem	37	50.00	331
10	Wah Mynsat				Mawkyntew	77	100.00	604
11	Wah Umnda				Mawsynram	140	50.00	364
	Total:-					1656	550.00	3627
	WEST KHASI HILLS							
12	Umkhoin			2. Development Component A. Arable land Treatment B. Non Arable land Treatment C. Drainage line Treatment D. Rehabilitation Component	Nongstoin	69	30.00	214
13	Umli				Nongstoin	74	50.00	292
14	Umwar				Nongstoin	69	50.00	344
15	Thynri				Mawshynrut	116	55.00	362
16	Phudpleng				Ranikor	191	65.00	389
17	Umriangba				Mawshynrut	74	50.00	297
18	Ummawtei				Mawkyrwat	112	50.00	289
19	Umtiniang				Nongstoin	125	50.00	318
	Total:-					830	400.00	2505
	RI-BHOI							
20	Upper Umbyrdong				Umling	216	50.00	311
21	Middle Umbyrdong				Umling	95	50.00	437
22	Lower Umbyrdong				Umling	135	50.00	424
23	Umtra				Umsning	67	50.00	327
24	Umphuit				Jirang	109	60.00	385
25	Umthangngiem				Umsning	96	50.00	308
26	Umgot				Umling	120	50.00	409
27	Umphing				Umling	97	50.00	349
28	Ampher				Umling	144	50.00	413
29	Hatamara				Umling	58	50.00	242
30	Middle Umtrew				Umsning	70	50.00	293
31	Umdihar				Umling	96	50.00	296
	Total:-					1303	610.00	4194

	JAINTIA HILLS							
32	Wah Thurong				Khliehriat	53	50.00	302
33	Wah Rymbah				Khliehriat	82	50.00	332
34	Umtong				Khliehriat	52	50.00	298
35	Lower Umkrem				Amlarem	244	50.00	341
36	Wah Mooshut				Thadlaskein	97	50.00	338
37	longlesham				Laskein	158	50.00	343
38	Khalang				Saipung	88	50.00	343
39	Amlalong				Amlarem	98	50.00	311
	Total:-					872	400.00	
	EAST GARO HILLS							
40	Dandalma				Resubelpara	100	50.00	276
41	Bongbong				Kharkutta	57	50.00	276
42	Koka Balnang				Resubelpara	194	50.00	267
43	Challam				Songsak	86	50.00	278
44	Rondu				Songsak	126	50.00	276
45	Rongon				Samanda	34	50.00	279
46	Nar angama				Rongjeng	57	50.00	283
47	Rongbu				Kharkutta	100	50.00	284
	Total:-					754	400.00	2219
	WEST GARO HILLS							
48	Chamba				Rongram	99	50.00	278
49	Dibik				Betasing	100	50.00	269
50	Siachi				Gambegre	54	50.00	275
51	Dorengjasi				Dalu	93	50.00	270
52	Rom				Dadenggre	99	50.00	271
53	Dasol				Rongram	171	50.00	267
54	Danek				Dadenggre	94	50.00	265
55	Lower Ringdi				Gambegre	101	50.00	265
	Total:-					811	400.00	2160
	SOUTH GARO HILLS							
56	Nilwa				Baghmara	66	50.00	278
57	Netri				Baghmara	31	35.00	239
58	Rongdotchi				Baghmara	42	35.00	239
59	Prip				Gasuapara	76	35.00	244
60	Daram				Gasuapara	73	50.00	280
61	Rongdi				Ronggara	91	50.00	281
62	Doso				Baghmara	65	70.00	355
63	Rongreng				Ronggara	70	75.00	373
	Total:-					514	400.00	2289
	Grand Total:-					6740	3160.00	19602

D. NABARD LOAN UNDER RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND

A total of 40 projects had been implemented under the RIDF NABARD Loan. A total of 12 projects under RIDF-V (2000-01 to 2002-03), 11 projects under RIDF-IX (2004-05 to 2006-07), 7 projects under RIDF-XIII (2007-08 to 2009-10) and 10 projects under RIDF XIV (2009-10 onwards).

RIDF – V: Project period - 2000-2001 to 2002-03

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Total Project Area (in Ha)	Treatable Area (in Ha)	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakh)	NABARD Loan (Rs. in lakh)	State Share (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries	No. of Villages	Name of C&RD Block
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Umjani RVP (EKHs)	524	149	18.70	16.83	1.87	144	1. Phudmyndong 2. Mawkhohp 3. Jani Mawiong	Mawphlang
2	Umnongspung RVP (EKHs)	1264	257	40.05	35.04	4.01	421	1. Kyllang 2. Kharngoi 3. Mawlynthah- Lumsahlang 4. Spar 5. Mawkynthei 6. Mawtep Wahsaphreit 7. Umnongspung 8. Lumsahlang 9. Marpna	Mawphlang
3	Umyiap RVP (WKHs)	741	600	76.33	68.70	7.63	292	1. Nongspung 2. Mawawet 3. Mawngapwar 4. Domkohsam 5. Nongdewah 6. Nongrangoi	Nongstoin
4.	Umrakynshi RVP (WKHs)	580	129	19.04	17.14	1.90	487	1. Myriaw 2. Nonglak 3. Ramsiei	Nongstoin
5.	Umshait RVP (Ri-Bhoi)	619	593	31.38	28.24	3.14	115		Umling
6.	Umyingkdait RVP (Ri-Bhoi)	650	275	22.65	20.39	2.26	72	1. Old Tasku 2. New Tasku	Umling
7.	Sung (JHs)	2645	250	27.40	24.66	2.74	50	1. Tyrsang 2. Mookyndur 3. Nongplit 4. Sung 5. Lumsyinthong	Thadlaskein

8.	Rhoi Latnga (JHs)	1200	234	43.81	39.43	4.38	101	1. Nongkynrih 2. Laskein 3. Mookaiaw 4. Mookhap	Laskein
9.	Mynser (JHs)	800	99	38.30	34.47	3.83	31	1. Madan Kynsaw 2. Nongkynrih	Laskein
10.	Rongek (EGHs)	2306	275	45.39	40.85	4.54	154	1. Rongakgre 2. Samanda Mendigre 3. Kalakgre 4. Analgre	Samanda
11.	Chidiang (EGHs)	1210	240	52.96	47.66	5.30	172	1. Kimisi 2. Donol 3. Kaku 4. Bangbol 5. Okhima 6. Mangpangro 7. Matrong 8. Karagaliram	Resubelpara
12.	Galwang (WGHs)	7075	316	74.01	66.61	7.40	423	1. Sadolpara 2. Marakapara 3. Bugakolgre 4. Mondagiri 5. Dumindikgiri 6. Ampanggin 7. Balupara	Selsella
	Total:-	19614	3517	490.02	441.02	49.00	2462		

RIDF – IX: project period - 2004-05 to 2006-2007

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Total Project Area (in Ha)	Treatable Area (in Ha)	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakh)	NABARD Loan (Rs. in lakh)	State Share (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries	No. of Villages	Name of C&RD Block
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Wah Khim Murah RVP (East Khasi Hills District)	676	120	29.39	27.92	1.47	122	Rangkhon Wahrahew Ukur Khimurah Lawshiam	Mawphlang
2.	Umtyngkhol RVP (East Khasi Hills District)	550	235	30.10	28.60	1.50	28	Dong Mawphlang Dom Ranab Ja-ud	Mawphlang
3.	Umtyap RVP (West Khasi Hills)	1463	520	130.81	124.27	6.54	126	Umtyap Sohphan Mawkaton Lawrapha Mawkynnum Lumtynggad Mawnapayir Mawkynbat Mawlawet Kseh Kohlung Domohsem	Mawthadraishan
4.	Kyntiew RVP (West Khasi Hills)	1225	265	67.39	64.02	3.37	53	Lumtynggad (Madan Kynthiew) Khalhmawh Nongy/lieh Umtyap Badem Kasem Nongdyu Nongmawlum	Nongstoin
5.	Untasor RVP (Ri-Bhoi District)	1450	255	44.07	41.87	2.20	66	Untasor Pdengshnong	Umsning

6.	Umralang RVP (Ri-Bho District)	1185	435	68.17	64.76	3.41	108	Umralang Nongkyndong Chotchoia Kosak Gandini Bolsaidam Wahregitlim Wage Para Hulukona Damdloka Danga Natong Ringgigre Migre Rongbakgre Kallaggre Bangdagre Tyrshang Mookyndur Nongplit Sung Lumkynthong Moodynnai Miang Madur Ummubong Lumkhudung	Umsning
7.	Rongrang RVP (East Garo Hills District)	558	155	22.42	21.30	1.12	358		Rongrang
8.	Diazol RVP (West Garo Hills District)	600	155	32.50	30.88	1.62	171		Zikzak
9.	Middle Ringg (West Garo Hills District)	2925	250	45.45	43.18	2.27	389		Rongram
10.	Sung (Phase II) (Jaintia Hills District)	2645	225	70.65	67.12	3.53	175		Thadlaskein
11.	Utang RVP (Jaintia Hills District)	2000	250	49.13	46.67	2.46	109		Thadlaskein
	Total:-	15277	2974	590.08	560.59	29.49	1705		

RIDF – XIII : project period - 2007-08 to 2009-2010

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Total Project Area (in Ha)	Treatable Area (in Ha)	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakh)	NABARD Loan (Rs. in lakh)	State Share (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries	No. of Villages	Name of CARD Block
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Umrin RVP (East Khasi Hills District)	1325	410	100.07	96.07	5.00	81	Tyrang Maipdang Maipdang Rynghew Maipdang Umtar	Maingkhing
2	Middle Umrin RVP (West Khasi Hills District)	1075	250	55.62	53.79	2.83	136	Wahing Rohbuh Mawthawing Mawkhew Nongynth Marshlong	Maikhwat
3	Upper Umrin RVP (Ri-Bhux District)	825	355	69.47	66.00	3.47	70	Mawing	Umrin
4	Upper Myrjia RVP (Jaintia Hills District)	1275	425	146.07	136.77	7.30	107	Pynthor Langtein Muphlang Solmanong Moosakhia Solmyntang Gedagre Gedaf Apai Aonggre Aonggre Thalanggre Mangdogre	Thadabkein
5	Thalang RVP (West Garo Hills District)	1054	568	182.07	172.97	9.10	191	Soinang Apai Soinang Aonggre Soinang Labourpara Soinang Rathapara Runkamich Bahanggre	Befang
6	Soinang Runkamich RVP (East Garo Hills District)	825	500	119.11	113.15	5.96	294	Kharuk of Aonggre Kharuk of Jelegre Kharuk of Tanong Kharuk of Konagiten Kharuk of Wabegiten	Rensubelpara
7	Rongde Kharuk of RVP (South Garo Hills District)	613	290	63.94	79.65	4.19	370		Bajtmara
	Total	7802	2798	757.15	719.30	37.85	1249		

RIDF – XIV: project period – 2009-2010 to 2010-2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Total Project Area (in Ha)	Treatable Area (in Ha)	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakh)	NABARD Loan (Rs. in lakh)	State Share (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries	No. of Villages	Name of CARD Block
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Umwelang RVP (East Khasi Hills District)	1000	161	51.19	48.63	2.56	208	Pydengkha Maden Bataw Laitongrem	Mawphlang
2.	Ums RVP (East Khasi Hills District)	1200	265	98.51	93.58	4.93	107	Dienglieng Nongjiong Tanglei Umsning Synnia Sya Mawdoh Synnia Nongthymmai Mawlehpoth Mawbynkong Nginong Mawdum Nongrat	Mawkyrnaw
3.	Umsangrang RVP (West Khasi Hills District)	1700	1175	689.48	655.01	34.47	671		Nongstoin
4.	Mawpun-Lasur RVP (West Khasi Hills District)	850	190	64.14	60.93	3.21	161	Nongkasan	Nongstoin
5.	Middle Umia RVP (Ri-Bhoi District)	1425	480	111.08	105.53	5.55	165	Umsaw Nongbri Mawpdang Umklai	Umling
6.	Umsangdai RVP (Ri-Bhoi District)	1092	159	52.66	50.03	2.63	70	Niangda Umtyrkhaw	Umsring
7.	Myrkrem RVP (Jaintia Hills District)	2175	668	310.55	295.02	15.53	233	Damthring Lumkhudung Phlongingkhaw	Thadskoin

8.	Pandikhar RVP (Jaintia Hills District)	675	313	111.00	105.45	5.55	83	Salsama Anteng Singphu Umilau	Thadlaskien
9.	Chitapo RVP (East Garo Hills District)	712	160	49.52	47.04	2.48	566	Tangbam Memlian Upper Babakona Lower Babakona Kaldeng Nokai Tunaturam Kalkang Rungsek Halurapara Nokai A'Pal Bekrapara Chanebolbak Nokai Watregitim Kalkeng Chikasin Babakona	Resubelpara
10.	Dak Sempang RVP (West Garo Hills District)	1015	452	180.18	171.17	9.01	188	Bolsangre Wadegre Asigre Dengasi Dopatchigre	Rongram
Total:-		11844	4023	1718.31	1632.39	85.92			

FINANCIAL DETAILS AND PHASING – RIDF XV

Sl. No.	Name of the project	District	Project Area (Ha)	Total updated project cost	Expenditure as on 31 st March, 2009	Ineligible cost	Balance eligible cost	RIDF XV LOAN			Further GOM contribution.
								2010-11	2011-12	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Ronglam R.V.P.	East Garo Hills	4500	402.40	0.00	0.00	402.40	152.91	229.37	382.28	20.12
2.	Rongmatchu R.V.P.	East Garo Hills	800	213.65	0.00	0.00	213.65	81.19	121.78	202.97	10.68
3.	Golgola Watershed Project	West Garo Hills	860	274.26	0.00	0.00	274.26	104.22	156.32	260.54	13.72
4.	Wah Umthah R.V.P.	East Khasi Hills	720	104.77	0.00	0.00	104.77	39.82	59.72	99.54	5.23
5.	Lower Norang R.V.P.	South Garo Hills	1750	325.19	0.00	0.00	325.19	123.57	185.36	308.93	16.26
6.	Wahlel R.V.P.	West Khasi Hills	2275	474.39	0.00	0.00	474.39	180.27	270.40	450.67	23.72
7.	Middle Bugi R.V.P.	South Garo Hills	1625	385.80	0.00	0.00	385.80	146.60	219.91	366.51	19.29
8.	Umeit R.V.P.	Ri-Bhoi	1250	427.55	0.00	0.00	427.55	162.47	243.70	406.17	21.38
9.	Lalukroh-Mawdok-Swer RVP	East Khasi Hills	1550	452.97	0.00	0.00	452.97	172.13	258.19	430.32	22.65
	Total		15330	3060.98	0.00	0.00	3060.98	1163.16	1744.75	2907.93	153.05

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS & FLOOD PRONE RIVERS (KOPIL)

A total of 12 watersheds falling under the very high priority have been covered under this scheme. The total area of the 12 watersheds is 5218 hectares and the treatable area is 4863 hectares. Villages falling under the watersheds number upto 21 with 1145 families.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Total Area (Ha)	Treatable Area (Ha)	Families	Villages	Total Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Liasapajet	280 Ha	220 Ha	165 Nos	2 Nos	35.560
2	Umlymmoh	702 Ha	688 Ha	205 Nos	3 Nos	98.290
3	Umsabi	385 Ha	348 Ha	129 Nos	2 Nos	56.260
4	Umphung	634 Ha	611 Ha	166 Nos	2 Nos	98.775
5	Umplu	250 Ha	230 Ha	60 Nos	1 No	37.176
6	Umpyoid	468 Ha	402 Ha	108 Nos	2 Nos	64.990
	Sediment Monitoring Station	-	-	-	-	12.095
	TOTAL	2,719 Ha	2,499 Ha	839 Nos	12 Nos	403.145
7	Paste Dung	350 Ha	366 Ha	30 Nos	1 No	54.320
8	Bam Rymbai Lympiang	442 Ha	426 Ha	82 Nos	2 Nos	68.87
9	Sidung Khalang	519 Ha	489 Ha	43 Nos	2 Nos	79.055
10	Dengbi Khalang	485 Ha	450 Ha	73	2 Nos	72.75
11	Molakai Dung	385	383 Ha	21 Nos	1 No	58.685
12	Sangbardung Umphung	318 Ha	300 Ha	57 Nos	1 No	48.500
	Sediment Monitoring Station					11.820
	TOTAL	2,499 Ha	2,364 Ha	366 Nos	9 Nos	394.00
	GRAND TOTAL	5,218 Ha	4,863 Ha	1,145	21 Nos	797.145

BUDGET OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT INDICATING BUDGET OUTLAY, REVISED OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE DURING 2009-10
AND BUDGET OUTLAY DURING 2010-11

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major/Minor Head of Department	Budget Outlay During 2009-10	Revised Outlay 2009-10	Financial Achievement 2009-10	Budget Outlay 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
2402-SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION					
001 – DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION					
	(01) Directorate of Soil Conservation	25.45	39.32	36.04	29.64
	(02) Divisional Soil Conservation Offices	161.58	195.49	173.06	234.27
	(03) Soil Conservation Range Offices	69.44	97.65	74.94	110.07
	(04) Engagement of Apprentice	5.76	5.76	-	7.02
	(05) Project Formulation Cell	15.42	15.75	14.15	17.13
	(06) Soil Conservation Engineering Division	35.25	49.41	49.41	58.76
	(07) Monitoring and Evaluation Unit	14.14	21.95	16.53	22.49
	(08) Cash Crop Division	54.05	69.03	57.35	84.04
	(10) Soil Conservation Survey Division	22.68	28.48	24.88	38.00
	TOTAL – 001	403.77	522.84	446.36	601.42
101 – SOIL SURVEY AND TESTING					
	(01) Soil Conservation Survey Scheme				
	(02) Soil Testing Works	6.00	7.16	7.16	6.51
	TOTAL - 101	6.00	7.16	7.16	6.51
102 – SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEME					
	(01) Terracing				
	(04) Erosion Control	110.00	110.00	110.00	30.00
	(06) Afforestation	5.98	5.94	5.94	6.00
	(08) Water Conservation & Distribution Works/Irrigation	110.00	110.00	110.00	30.00
	(09) Cash Crop Development Works	135.90	116.98	116.98	106.90
	(10) Construction works in Urban Areas	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
	(11) Water Harvesting works/Farm ponds, etc.	99.00	99.00	99.00	30.00
	TOTAL – 102	475.88	456.92	456.92	217.92
109 – EXTENSION & TRAINING					
	(01) Conservation Training Institute	13.36	16.78	16.78	17.00
	(02) Training at Soil Conservation Centre	45.57	63.01	63.01	93.97
	(03) Extension Programme & Information Services	1.05	0.40	0.40	1.15
	TOTAL – 109	59.98	80.19	80.19	112.12

Sl. No.	Major/Minor Head of Department	Budget Outlay During 2009-10	Revised Outlay 2009-10	Financial Achievement 2009-10	Budget Outlay 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
800 - OTHER EXPENDITURE					
	(01) Construction of approach roads to work areas				
	(02) Construction & Maintenance of Departmental Non-Residential Buildings	20.00	16.87	16.87	10.00
	(03) Humus Control Scheme				
	002 Cash/Horticultural Crop	35.44	37.70	37.70	25.77
	Development				
	008 Afforestation				
	TOTAL - 800 (03)	35.44	37.70	37.70	25.77
800 - (04) WATERSHED MANAGEMENT					
	003 Afforestation	0.82	0.80	0.80	0.71
	009 Cash Horticulture Crops	30.57	30.54	30.54	15.95
	012 Water Harvesting Works				
	TOTAL - 800 (04)	31.39	31.34	31.34	16.66
	800 - (06) Meghalaya Commercial Crops Development Board	40.00	59.54	59.54	50.00
	TOTAL - 800 (06)	40.00	59.54	59.54	50.00
	(07) SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE ON WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN SHIFTING CULTIVATION AREAS (WDPSCA)	600.00	550.00	550.00	600.00
	TOTAL - 800 (07)	600.00	550.00	550.00	600.00
	(08) NABARD Loan	800.00	950.65	950.65	800.00
	NABARD (State Share)	40.00	49.35	49.35	40.00
	TOTAL 800 (08)	840.00	1000.00	1000.00	840.00
	(11) Improved Shifting Cultivation	164.75	164.75	164.75	147.10
	(12) A.L.B.P.	500.00	500.00	910.00	3000.00
	(15) L.W.M.P.	-	-	-	60.30
	(16) Improvement of Environment of Chetrapunjee & its surrounding areas	-	-	-	500.00
	TOTAL - 800	2231.58	2360.10	2770.10	5249.83
	TOTAL - 2402	3177.21	3427.21	3760.73	6187.80
	2405 - AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION				
	02. SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION				
	004. RESEARCH				
	(01) Soil Conservation Research Centre	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
	(02) Field Trial & Experiment				
	TOTAL - 2415	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
	2216 - HOUSING				
	01. GOVERNMENT RESIDENTIAL BUILDING				
	700. OTHER HOUSING				
	(58) Construction	20.59	20.59	-	10.00
	TOTAL - 2216	20.59	20.59	-	10.00
	GRAND TOTAL	3200.00	3450.00	3762.93	6200.00

II. UNDER RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major/Minor Head of Department	Budget Outlay During 2009-10	Revised Outlay 2009-10	Financial Achievement 2009-10	Budget Outlay 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INTEGRATED WASTELAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IWDP) (State Share)	300.00	200.00	166.08	300.00
	TOTAL - II	300.00	200.00	166.08	300.00
	TOTAL - I & II	3500.00	3650.00	3934.15	6500.00

STATEMENT INDICATING BUDGET OUTLAY REVISED OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE DURING 2009-10 AND BUDGET OUTLAY DURING 2010-11/NB

1. LIST OF CONTINUING SCHEMES SANCTIONED BY THE DEPARTMENT AND THE AMOUNT SANCTIONED FOR EACH SCHEME TILL 31ST MARCH, 2010

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Major/Minor Head of Department	Amount sanctioned under D.F.P. Rules
1	2	3
	2402-SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION	
	001 - DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	
	(01) Directorate of Soil Conservation	8.64
	(02) Divisional Soil Conservation Offices	13.53
	(03) Soil Conservation Range Offices	12.01
	(05) Project Formulation Cell	6.70
	(06) Soil Conservation Engineering Division	2.75
	(07) Monitoring and Evaluation Unit	0.75
	(08) Cash Crop Division	9.63
	(10) Soil Conservation Survey Division	3.99
	TOTAL - 001	58.00
	101 - SOIL SURVEY AND TESTING	
	(02) Soil Testing Works	0.94
	TOTAL - 101	0.94
	102 - SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEME	
	(04) Erosion Control	110.00
	(06) Afforestation	5.94
	(08) Water Conservation & Distribution Works/Irrigation	110.00
	(09) Cash Crop Development Works	113.88
	(10) Construction works in Urban Areas	15.00
	(11) Water Harvesting works/Farm ponds, etc.	99.00
	TOTAL - 102	453.82
	109 - EXTENSION & TRAINING	
	(01) Conservation Training Institute	10.79
	(02) Training at Soil Conservation Centre	1.91
	(03) Extension Programme & Information Services	0.40
	TOTAL - 109	13.10
	800 - OTHER EXPENDITURE	
	(02) Construction & Maintenance of Departmental Non-Residential Buildings	6.06
	TOTAL - 800 (03)	6.06

800 - (04) WATERSHED MANAGEMENT		
	003. Afforestation	0.80
	009. Cash Horticulture Crops	30.54
	TOTAL - 800 (04)	31.34
	(08) NABARD Loan	790.65
	NABARD (State Share)	49.35
	TOTAL 800 (08)	840.00
	(11) Improved Shifting Cultivation	164.65
	TOTAL - 800	1042.05
	TOTAL - 2402	1567.91
2415 - AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION		
02. SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION		
004. RESEARCH		
	(01) Soil Conservation Research Centre	2.20
	(02) Field Trial & Experiment	
	TOTAL - 2415	2.20
	GRAND TOTAL	1570.11

II. List of schemes submitted to Planning and Finance and the amount sanctioned till 31st march, 2010

- A. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)
 B. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

(Rupees in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Major/Minor Head of Department	Amount sanctioned by Finance Department
1	2	3
2402-SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION CENTRAL SPONSORED SCHEME -		
800 - OTHER EXPENDITURE		
	(01) Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (I.W.D.P)	1593.65
2402-SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION -		
800 - OTHER EXPENDITURE		
	(09) Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (I.W.D.P)	139.08
	(14) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (I.W.M.P)	27.00
	GRAND TOTAL	1759.73

CONSERVATION TRAINING INSTITUTE

MAJOR ACTIVITIES DURING 2009-2010

The Conservation Training Institute is one of the oldest and premier Institutes in the North Eastern region. It has delivered yeoman service since its inception on 15th October, 1973 by providing training needs of the Department and allied organizations of the States as well as that of sister States in the North East.

The Conservation Training Institute is conducting two main training programmes namely:

1. The Field Assistant Training Programme (11 months duration).
2. The Middle Level Technician Training Programme (5 ½ months duration)
3. Besides the two main training programmes, the Institute also conducted two days training programme on coffee cultivation for farmers on the 17th and 18th March, 2010. The numbers of trainees in this short term training programme is 14.

Field Assistant Training Programme:

The Field Assistant Training Programme was for field executives in the rank of Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator, Junior-I and equivalent. Altogether 19 trainees drawn from the Meghalaya Soil & Water Conservation Department, Khasi, Jaintia and Garo Hills Autonomous District Councils and Soil & Water Conservation Department, Assam attended the 36th batch training programme of 2008-2009. Till date, 855 number of trainees have successfully completed this training programme.

Middle Level Technician Training Programme:

The Middle Level Technician Training Programme was conducted from the 15th June, 2009 to 30th November, 2009

The 22nd batch Middle Level Technician Training Programme comprises of 19 trainees and all the trainees are from the Department of Soil & Water Conservation, Meghalaya.

Activities on Research Plot:

Besides the different training programmes, the Institute is also planting crops like coffee, rubber, black pepper and arecanut in its research plots. The area covered under coffee is 0.3 hectares; rubber 6.2 hectare black pepper 0.04 hectares and arecanut 0.4 hectares.

During 2009-2010 the production of the different crops are as follows:-

Crops	Yield
1. Coffee	139 kg.
2. Rubber	3200 kg.
3. Black Pepper	1.4 kg.
4. Arecanut	Rs. 2500/-

MEGHALAYA COMMERCIAL CROPS DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Meghalaya Commercial Crops Development Board (MCCDB) came into being vide an Act called the Meghalaya Commercial Crops Development Board Act, 1996 effected from 1st June, 1997. However, the MCCDB actually formally inaugurated its office at Dhankheti, Shillong on the 3rd August, 2001 and its nucleus Branch at Tura was inaugurated on the 21st May, 2002.

The activities of the Board include the promotion of commercial crops cultivation, processing and marketing in the State. Today, one of its main programmes is the Group Rubber Planting Scheme which it has taken up in collaboration with the Rubber Board, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India and the Soil & Water Conservation Department..

RUBBER GROUP PLANTING SCHEME

SLNo.	Year of creation	Hectarage	Remark.
1.	2007-08	7.00	At Umling, continued scheme for six years
2.	2007-08	7.00	-do-

SLNo.	Year of creation	Hectarage	Remark.
1.	2008-09	556.89	Continue for six years.
2.	2009-2010	170.00	-do-

PARTICULAR OF RUBBER SEEDLING NURSERIES

Sl No	Name of Centre/Division	2006 - 07	2007 - 08	2008 - 09	2009 - 10	Total
1	CTL, Byrnihat	50,000 Nos	50,000 Nos	1,00,000 Nos	35,000	2,35,000 Nos
2	Shillong (CC)	Nil	50,000 Nos	25,000 Nos	50,000	1,25,000 Nos
3	Nongstoin	Nil	25,000 Nos	25,000 Nos	20,000	70,000 Nos
4	Nongpoh	Nil	NIL	20,000 Nos	50,000	70,000 Nos
5	Tura (CC)	50,000 Nos	50,000 Nos	50,000 Nos	50,000	2,00,000 Nos
6	Williamnagar	50,000 Nos	50,000 Nos	50,000 Nos	50,000	2,00,000 Nos
7	Baghmara	Nil	50,000 Nos.	30,000 Nos	25,000	1,05,000 Nos
8	Jowai	Nil	25,000 Nos	20,000 Nos	20,000	65,000 Nos
Total		1,50,000 Nos	3,00,000 Nos	3,20,000 Nos	3,00,000 Nos.	10,70,000 Nos

PARTICULAR OF RUBBER BUDWOOD NURSERIES

SL No.	Name of Centre	Handed over by Deptt.	2006 - 07	2007 - 08	2008 - 09	2009 - 10	Total
1	CTL, Byrnihat	200 Nos.	2000 Nos.	2000 Nos.	3,500 Nos.	Nil	7,500 Nos.
2	Shillong	700 Nos.	Nil	500 Nos.	1,000 Nos.	3,000	1,800 Nos.
3	Nongpoh	-	Nil	500 Nos.	500 Nos.	Nil	1,000 Nos.
4	Nongstoin	700 Nos.	Nil	1000 Nos.	500 Nos.	Nil	1,500 Nos.
5	Jowai	3,000 Nos.	Nil	500 Nos.	Nil	1,000	1,500 Nos.
6	Tura	320 Nos.	Nil	1000 Nos.	1,000 Nos.	Nil	2,000 Nos.
7	Williamnagar	3,300 Nos.	Nil	1000 Nos.	500 Nos.	Nil	1,500 Nos.
8	Baghmara	900 Nos.	Nil	1000 Nos.	1,000 Nos.	Nil	2,000 Nos.
	Total	9,120 Nos.	2000 Nos.	7500 Nos.	8000 Nos.	4,000 Nos.	21,500 Nos.

Particulars of Coffee Nurseries:

	2008-09	2009-10
1. Shillong =	20,000 Nos.	23,000 Nos.
2. Nongpoh =	70,000 Nos.	26,000 Nos.
3. Jowai =	—	21,000 Nos.
TOTAL =	90,000 Nos.	70,000 Nos.

MEGHALAYA STATE WATERSHED AND WASTELAND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The Meghalaya State Watershed and Wasteland Development Society (MSWWDA) was a State Nodal Agency for implementation of the Integrated Watershed Management Projects in the State. The Agency was registered on 25th June, 2009. Its Chairman is the Chief Secretary of Meghalaya. Other functionaries include the Director of Soil & Water Conservation as Chief Executive Officer and members include Principal Secretaries and other high officials of the different State Government Departments.

The MSWWDA has conveyed approval for sanction to the tune of Rs. 4500.00 lakhs for 18 projects to be implemented in 45 numbers of micro-watersheds covering a total area of 30,000 hectare.

SERVICE ASSOCIATIONS

THE MEGHALAYA SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION FIELD STAFF ASSOCIATION (NON-GAZETTED)

The Meghalaya Soil & Water Conservation Field Staff Association (Non-Gazetted) represents the field staff of the Department of Soil Conservation throughout the State. It is through the Association that the members can voice their various grievances and settle the same with the authority through Constitutional avenues in amicable and friendly atmospheres.

The Association was given due recognition vide Government No.PER(AR)45/96/2, dated Shillong the 7th May 1996 and duly affiliated to the Meghalaya State Government Employee Federation.

During the past years when the Association has not been formed, the various grievances of the staff could not be projected. It is therefore, the primary duty of the Association to bring the grievances to the authorities in the Department, usually in the form of a memorandum.

The following are the aims and objectives of the Association:-

- a) To extend all possible help or assistance to promoting the development of the Soil & Water Conservation Department all round.
- b) To foster the spirit of unity, co-operation and mutual help and assistance among the Members of the Association in matters beneficial to them.
- c) To protect the interest and welfare and to seek redress of legitimate grievances of any member of the Association in matters affecting their services, pay and other allied matters.
- d) To co-operate with the authorities in matters beneficial to the interest and welfare of the members of the Association.
- e) To provide relief to the needy or the distressed family members or dependant of any member of the Association in case of accident, prolonged sickness or death or any such problem of a member of the Association.
- f) To do all other act or acts incidental or related to which are conducive to the needs and interest or welfare of the Association and the authorities.
- g) The Association shall not in any way be connected with any political party or organization or engaged in any political activity.

**MEGHALAYA SOIL CONSERVATION TECHNICAL EMPLOYEES
SERVICES ASSOCIATION**

Date of Registration:	- 26 th May, 1980.
Office Bearers:	
President	- Shri K.W. Marbanjang.
Vice-President	- Shri S. Sangran Sangma
General Secretary	- Shri G. Kharmujai
Assistant General Secretary	- Shri L. Shabong
Treasurer	- Smt. I. Rynjah
Auditor	- Shri D. Chajlam

Executive Members:-

1. Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Shillong (T) & Shillong (CC) Division.
2. Joint Director, (Research & Training), Conservation Training Institute, Byrnihat.

3. Representatives from:-

West Garo Hills	- Smti. M. Ch. Momin
Ri-Bhoi District	- Shri A.B.S. Swer
East Garo Hills	- Shri G. Chakravorty
West Khasi Hills	- Smti. B.M. Syiem
East Khasi Hills	- Shri A.S. Kharlukhi
Jaintia Hills	- Shri A. Lamare

4. Advisers

- Shri K.C. Momin
- Shri A. Syiem
- Shri R.W. Momin
- Shri R.R.B.R. Thabah

Aims and Objectives of the Association:

- To protect and promote the service interest of the members of the Association.
- To find means for social, moral and cultural improvements of its members.
- To provide scope to the members for discussion and exchange of valuable field experience and research knowledge in the greater interest of the conservation techniques and practices and of the economy for sustained and increased food production in the State and country as a whole.
- To bring about mass awakening of the people of the State to the importance and immediate necessity of conserving and preserving the most valuable natural resources of SOIL, WATER and FORESTS through adoption of various conservation techniques and practices and judicious utilization of these resources.
- To promote wider co-operation and unity among the members of the Association.
- To render relief to the members of the Association and their families in the event of any misfortune/mishap.
- To ensure prompt action from the Government in all cases relating to the Association and the members of the Association.
- To coordinate with existing Government Employees Service Associations in the State of Meghalaya for the achievement and protection of common interest.
- To find out ways and means for the removal of the anomalies and other irregularities that may defeat the objectives of the Association.

SOIL CONSERVATION SOCIETY OF INDIA MEGHALAYA CHAPTER

The Soil Conservation Society of India, Meghalaya Chapter was formed on 28th March, 1996. It draws membership from the officers of the Department. At present, the Society has over 23 life members.

The functionaries of the Society at present are as follows:-

Chief Patron	- Shri P.W. Ingty, IAS.
President	- Shri K.C. Momin
Vice-President	- Shri R.W. Momin
Secretary	- Shri A. Syiem
Jt. Secretary	- Shri K.W. Marbaniang, IAS.
Treasurer	- Shri D.S. Kharsyntiew
Editor	- Shri W. Rymbai
Executive Members	- Smt. V. Papang
	- Smt. I. Rynjah
	- Shri S.A. Sangma

The Society conducted a six day training programme on 'Sensitization of Common Guidelines and Preparation of Detailed Project Report' from March 9, 2010. The programme was held at the State Institute of Rural Development, Nongsder.

Over 30 trainees drawn from the different levels of officers of the Department and field functionaries attended the training programme. Experts from the Society, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, North East Space Application Centre, Indian Institute of Management, Meghalaya Rural Development Society and State Institute of Rural Development delivered lectures and presentation as Resource Persons.

The training programme was inaugurated by Shri P.B.O. Warjri, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary who was the Chief Guest at the inaugural function. At the valedictory session, the Chief Guest was Shri N.S. Samant, Commissioner & Secretary, Soil & Water Conservation and the Presidential Address was delivered by Dr. Suraj Bhan, President, Soil Conservation Society of India.

FIELD IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT IMPACT

The implementation of the projects of the Department in the State invariably brought changes in the areas where they are implemented. The changes may be ecological, economics, institutional and psychological. Due to a number of factors, there is a varying degree of impact in different project areas. However, what is remarkable about this is the diversification of impact on the communities ranging from a simple solution to a local ecological problem, introduction of good practices and innovations to capacity building and economic empowerment.

For lack of space in this Annual Report, only a few projects of the Department were selected for publication. Vivid, fluid and descriptive accounts of these projects depicting the saga of successes made in the field are given hereunder.

These stories are not exhaustive but indications of the extensive reach of the Department and the tremendous responsibility it has towards the goals of natural resources management, sustainable development and economic empowerment of the rural communities in the State.

HILLTOP RAINWATER HARVESTING

Mawthawtieng is one of the five villages constituting the Rangwieh-Kshaid WDPSCA, a project funded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India during 2006-2007. The village is located at the entrance to the Rangwieh Micro – Watershed under Laitkroh Khatarshnong C&RD Block and at a distance of about 40 km. south of Shillong.

Prior to the Project intervention, the village community at Mawthawtieng solely depends for their domestic water requirement on a small spring chamber located in the village itself which cannot meet the water requirement of the village for the whole year. Till such time no water supply has been provided by any government agency. During the lean seasons, mostly during the month of January to April most of the village inhabitants either trekked down the slopes an hour or two to the rivers Wah Sohra or Wah Rangwieh or totally abandoned their habitation and migrated temporarily to places where drinking water supply is available and assured.

Trying to seek a permanent solution to this harrowing yearly exodus, the Rangwieh-Kshaid Watershed Committee decided to erect a permanent water storing structure where water would be harvested from the heavy downpour of the area. The Committee intervened by entrusting the village council under the leadership of Shri. L. Nongrum, Secretary Mawthawtieng Village Council who is also the member of the Watershed Committee to start construction of a hilltop rainwater harvesting structure on the hilltop of Mawthawtieng. This is because rainwater would be harvested right at the place where it falls without allowing it to rush down as surface run-off.

The Village Council under the technical supervision of the Department who is also the facilitating Project Implementing Agency finally constructed a dug-out cum C.C. barrier structure reinforced by rectangular shaped boulders measuring about 30m x 15m x 1.2m approximately at an estimated cost of Rs. 71,000/- (Rupees Seventy One Thousand) only from the Technological Demonstration component of the Project Action Plan. The main features of this are as below:-

Storage Capacity of the Structure	= 540m ³ or 5,40,000 litres
No. of Households in the village	= 36 Nos.
Total Population	= 160 Nos.
Available Per capita drinking water requirement/day	= 9.25 litres.

Secondly, the village council also decided to construct a second level hilltop rainwater harvesting structure once the first has successfully served the purpose of the village community. This work is also under progress at present. Once completed, the per capita water availability is anticipated at 50 litres/day.

The water accumulated in the structure due to the first monsoon shower was used to flush and clean the structures. With subsequent rainfall, crystal clear water is harvested in the structure which is then drawn through 13 PVC pipe to the main habitations of the village through gravitational flow. Now, the entire village community water requirement for domestic cooking, washing and bathing purposes is assured throughout the year even in the driest part of the year. Thus, as a result of the project intervention, the hardship faced by the local community in this aspect and the compelled migration due to water scarcity have been totally stopped since 2008.

IMPACT OF WATERSHED SCHEMES AT UMBYRDONG WATERSHEDS

Three projects under Watershed Development Projects in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) were implemented in the watershed areas drained by the Umbyrdong stream in Mamgar areas of Ri-Bhoi District. These are Lower, Middle and Upper Umbyrdong watersheds, each with a treatable area of 500 hectares and each with an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

The five year projects were started since 2004-05 in which a number of intervention processes were taken up by the Ri-Bhoi Soil & Water Conservation Division. These include assets creation like check dams, protection walls, irrigation channels as well as provision of inputs such as seeds, saplings, fingerlings and materials under household production system and livelihood support system. These packages of assistance under the scheme (WDPSCA) have made deep inroads into the operational system of the farming community in the area.

The majority of the people in these three watersheds are marginal farmers. Their main crop is paddy and double or multi-cropping is almost unknown to them. Even for cultivation of paddy, their main problem is in the annual ritual of repairing their fields from flooding. Every year the farmers have to build temporary structures - mostly earthen or with bamboo to prevent flood waters damaging their paddy fields. With the intervention of the scheme, today, scores of vulnerable areas are sporting permanent protection structures. As a result, the farming community had no more problems in this count and they could save a lot of time and money, which hitherto they had to spend on building the temporary structures. Again, such structures served a dual purpose of protection of arable fields as well as conserving water and providing irrigation facilities to the fields. It is inevitable that the production of crops have substantially increased.

This fact was corroborated by Bitshon Teron, a Longsan (community elder) of Raid Umwang falling within the Upper Umbyrdong watershed. Teron's method of measuring the general yield was to count the number of vehicles that came to transport the agricultural produce to the market at Nongpoh, the district headquarter. He observed that in the years before the implementation of the project in the area, there are only three number of auto-rickshaws to take the crops to the market. Today, during on-season, one jeep, a pick-up truck and another five numbers of auto-rickshaws are spotted coming for the crops on a daily basis.

It may be mentioned as a fact that this scenario emerged after the project incharge encouraged the cultivation of vegetables after paddy had been harvested. The most significant part of this is when he introduced the cultivation of onion, which now, every household seemed to have taken up in right earnest. With this, the era of mono-cropping comes to an end at the three watersheds. Farmers are now clamouring to take up cultivation of other types of vegetables ranging from broccoli to lady's fingers (bindhi) to brinjal. A survey shows that the farmers here earned a minimum average of Rs. 17,000/- per season from vegetables alone.

Another steady source of income is through fishery. After constructing conservation ponds, the Division supplied beneficiaries with fingerlings. Earnings began a few months later when the farmers either sell the fish in the local market or resorted to the system of letting anglers fish from their ponds on payment of a fee. This method is very popular and also beneficial to the pond owners as it does not deplete the fish stock. There is also a high expectation that substantial income would be garnered from the fruit tree saplings distributed by the Division when they reach gestation period.

All these are besides income from the main crop, paddy and other non-farm activities, micro-enterprises, household production system, kitchen gardening and livelihood system not to speak of benefits they derived from infrastructures such as drinking water units, footpaths, etc., constructed under the scheme. Perhaps, the single most convincing impact on the socio-economic status of the people in these watersheds is the increased earnings

from agriculture and related economic activities. Today, the average annual income of the farmers shot up from the range of Rs. 20,000 – 30,000 to a range of Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 1,20,000.

The implementation of the scheme (WDPSCA) in the Umbyrdong watersheds has resulted in the resurgence of economic activities, empowering the farmers to an extent they have never thought possible before. It also fostered a better understanding and lent a new perspective to the rural community towards conservation and management of their natural resources. This will perhaps prove to be a major factor towards their economic and livelihood sustainability in the years to come.

DACHI LAKE, ANOGRE

The district of West Garo Hills lacks aesthetic and recreational spots though the region has potential for promoting eco-tourism. Seeing this need, the Tura Soil & Water Conservation Division plans to develop the Dachi Lake at Anogre under the Dadengre C&RD Block which was created earlier under the aegis of the Department.

The project was implemented under the Departmental Scheme/Rasthriya Sam Vikas Yojana Scheme during 2009-2010. Setting to work, the Division constructed a C.C. Core Wall, culverts, a Boat house and also pavements all around the Lake. It has installed 21 numbers of solar street lights provided by the District Rural Development Agency, West Garo Hills. On top of this, the Division has bought three numbers of boats. To cater to the visitors, a lakeside restaurant would be shortly set up and is now under construction.

The lake has now become one of the favourite stopping points of long-distance vehicles plying on the Tura-Guwahati route. On an average it attracted about 50 numbers of visitors per day. At present, the revenue from collection of fees at the Lake ranges from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 per month.

The renovation of the Dachi Lake has provided employment for a number of villagers here as well as the people of the nearby villages who are already getting indirect benefits by establishing small marketing huts in the vicinity.

IMPACT OF ASSETS CREATED

Name of Place	: Daramgre (Chokpot)
Name of the Project	: General Scheme 1993-94 (RCC Irrigation Dam)
Name of C&RD Block	: Chokpot C&RD Block under Chokpot (T)Beat.
No.of Beneficiaries	: 20
Benefitted Area	: 15 ha

Pre Project Scenario :

The majority of people in Daramgre village are jhumias and wage labourers. The average annual income per family was only Rs 25,000 to 30,000/-. On such a meagre income it was very difficult for the people to feed their family and send their children to school. Most of the times, they have to engage their children in the jhum field. More over, the yields from their jhum field lasts only for 4-5 months and clearly not sufficient for the rest of the year.

The main problem at Daramgre village was that the farmers could not cultivate the entire 15 hectare of paddy field simply because of unavailability of irrigation water. This is because they practice rainfed agriculture. Out of the 15 hectare they could cultivate only 4-5 hectare of land for paddy.

After construction of RCC Irrigation Dam under General scheme the villagers could now utilize the entire paddy field of about 15 ha and they also began to take up double cropping . The average yield of paddy

increased from 1.5 tons per ha to 3.9 tons per ha. Since the irrigation water from the dam is available throughout the season, the people of Daramgre Village can take up permanent cultivation of paddy in the Kharif season and vegetables in the Rabi season. There is significant reduction of jhum cultivation as the Department has taken keen interest in convincing the bad effect of jhum cultivation and was successful in diverting the attention of the villagers towards settled farming which is more environment friendly and more sustainable. The people of Daramgre Village have expressed their thankfulness to the Department for providing them the life-saving Irrigation dam in their village. As one beneficiary Rangban Sangma puts it, without such assistance our lives would have been at stake, since we do not have any alternative source of income other than farming.

HEADWATER DAM, WEST KHASI HILLS:

Similar stories of sustainable changes brought about by the creation of assets, mostly structures were reported from different Divisions of the Department. In West Khasi Hills, one of such projects implemented by the Soil and Water Conservation Division here is the Umsangriang River Valley Project. At Weingiem village in the pre-project period, farmers were able to cultivate four hectare of land yielding approximately 20 quintal of crops. The average income from agriculture is only Rs. 12,000 per year. All this is due to the lack of irrigation water as rainfed cultivation is predominant here.

The intervention of the project saw the construction of a headwater dam which enable the storing and distribution of irrigation water to the adjacent agricultural fields. Now, the area for cultivation had been increased to 6.50 hectare and the yield of crops to 35 quintals. Correspondingly, the income from farm activities of an average farmer saw an increase of 25% more over the previous earnings. But perhaps, the most important feature of this project intervention at Umsangriang RVP is that this scenario could be sustained year after year.

Baljek Aduma

" Today we no longer depend on Jhum for sustenance. We have multiple livelihood opportunities and are economically independent. Our agriculture land are no longer wastelands rather it has become one of our productive resources "- Shri.Sonsing Marak, Baljek Aduma.

Baljek Aduma village at Dadenggre Block is one of the areas where jhum cultivation is done extensively. Due to various interventions from the Department of Soil & water Conservation, there has been a complete transformation in the livelihood activities of the people. During the 1980's, The village was selected under jhum Control Scheme of the Department to encourage settled farming among the jhumias. Through this scheme, about 70 hectares of terraces were created in the village. Horticulture plantations (Cashew and Arecanut) were also taken up under the scheme. To ensure water availability for the paddy field, a Micro Irrigation Dam was constructed across the *Dasol Stream*. During 2009-10, the dam was renovated at a total cost of Rs.1.50 lakhs along with construction of aquaduct at a cost of Rs.2.50 lakhs through Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna (RSVY) funded by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India. Today, 24 families were able to cultivate 70 hectares area. A water harvesting structure was constructed across Dendram Stream through General Scheme to irrigate 7 hectares area benefiting 11 families. An irrigation dam was also constructed at Chigisil Stream to irrigate 7 hectare of agriculture area benefiting 8 families.

Today, the whole village had shift their livelihood dependency from jhum to settle faming reaping about 30 Q/Ha. The village has also become one of the major producer of horticulture produce namely, arecanut and cashew. Practice of Jhum cultivation has almost become negligible. There has also been expansion of horticulture plantation thourgh IWD Project.

MUTHLONGRIM

The implementation of the Integrated Wasteland Development Project at Muthlongrim village in Jaintia Hills witnessed the emergence of a group of motivated farmers who decided to come forward to better their own lot.

These farmers under the mantle of the Iasnohktlang Self-Help Group take up vibrant economic activities. Besides cultivating potatoes, turmeric and vegetables, they now, under the assistance provided by the Department begin rearing goats. The Iasnohktlang Self-Help Group had received revolving funds of Rs. 5000/- twice from the Department. Mentionably, on both counts, they had been able to repay back the loans. During 2009, the Group had constructed the goat house and is able to provide fencing to their farm lands. During the year and ensuing months of this year they received further assistance from the Department in the form of seedlings for planting in the Group lot and also in the individual members' plots of land.

Today, each member of the SHG earned a net profit of Rs. 2000-3000 annually. They had been able to provide seasonal employment to members of the Group as well as perennial employment to some of them. They received fringe benefit in the form of manure from the goats to which they could use in the cultivation of their crops. Further bonus awaits them when the time comes to sell their goats.

The processes institutional understanding had opened up avenues for income generating activities for the Group and they are now well on the way of economic empowerment.

TALES OF INDIVIDUAL SUCCESSES

A great number of beneficiaries of the Departmental schemes achieved astounding successes in their avocation. Given under this portion are some of them who through grit, determination and hard work were able to translate the assistance provided under the projects of the Department into significant economic successes.

THE RUBBER PLANTATION SAGA

Wallamphang Roy of Mawblei in East Khasi Hills was a beneficiary of a scheme implemented by the Shillong Soil & Water Conservation (Cash Crop) Division. Initially, the Division takes up creation of a rubber plantation where during 1990-91 a total number of 6750 rubber saplings were planted on 15 acres of his land. When the Department handed over the land to this beneficiary on April 2002, the total number of standing plants is 3985. The recommended final numbers of standing plants is at 4650.

The total expenditures invested by the Department upto the gestation period was Rs. 3,68,700 and another amount of Rs. 21,400 in the four years of tapping stage. When Wallamphang Roy takes over the plantation, he had to make further investments for fertilizers, labours, etc.

Rubber sheets

A look at the cost and production records during the Departmental and handing over periods reveals a significant increase and progress made by the beneficiary:-

Under Department's tapping/production

Number of trees under tapping	:800 increased to 1500 nos. at the time of handing over to the beneficiary.
Tapping system followed	: Alternate daily system

Year	Production/Yield		Total Cost (Rs.)	Average/year
	Rubber Sheet(Kg)	Scrap(Kg)		
1998 To 2002 (4years)	2606Kgs	471Kgs	Rs.74161.00	Rs.18540.00

Under Beneficiary's tapping/production

Number of trees under tapping = 3255.

Tapping system followed : Alternate daily system

Year	Average Yield of Sheet per day (Kg)	Total yield(Kg)	Total Cost (including cost of scrap)	Average Yield/year	
				Rubber Sheet(Kg)	Cost (Rs)
2002 to 2003	28Kgs	10192.00	Rs.384238.00	5096.00	192119.00
2004 to 2009 (August)	53Kgs	83475.00	Rs.3397433.00	9275.00	377492.00

The yield is still on the increase every year as number of trees put under tapping is increasing till all the remaining untapped trees attain tapable girth. With the above yield and income generated per year, Wallamphang Roy is truly on the way to becoming a progressive rubber planter.

JHUMMIA TURNED PROGRESSIVE RUBBER PLANTER

Before taking up rubber plantation, Jenggan M. Sangma, Nokma of Doldenggagre village under Dalu C&RD Block was a jhummia owning assorted assets of some wetland paddy field, 3 hectares of cashew and 1 hectares of arecanut plantations and a fishery pond of just one bigha. He had also some cattle, goats and piggery for domestic purposes.

With the meager annual income from his jhum field, wet paddy field, cashew and arecanut plantations, he could hardly manage to make ends meet for his family of eight let alone provide proper education to his children.

In 1986-87, the Department offered him one hectare of rubber subsidy plantation. He was then selected and sent to Kerala along with other farmers on a Study Tour on Rubber Cultivation and Management co-sponsored by the Rubber Board.

In the following year, seeing his tremendous interest in rubber plantation, the Department again offered him two hectares additional assistance and with the help of the Department and of the Rubber Board, he personally added another 15 hectares to rubber plantation. This extension was made during 1988-89, 2001-02 and 2008.

Jenggan Sangma planted a mixture of rubber clones of RRIM 600, GT.1, PB5-51 and RRIM 105. His plantation is moderately well maintained with no further application of chemical fertilizers. From existing number of 1200 standing rubber trees on S/2, D/2 tapping system, the average yield per hectare is 800-900 Kg. approximately per year.

Due to this, there has been a tremendous change in the life of Jenggan M. Sangma. He has now turned into a progressive rubber grower – a big step forward for a jhummia. He now grows 1200 kg. of paddy from his 32.5 bighas plot of land, 100 bags of arecanut from his 10 hectares arecanut plantation; about 50 quintals of cashew from an eight acre plantation and he now owns six fishery ponds.

Having been economically elevated, Jenggan M. Sangma can now afford to give to his people of *A.king* land one hectare each of which plantations were created later on by the Department, under NREGA, 12.50 hectare and to some he has proposed a 15 hectare area for development under BRGF.

The surrounding villages of Josipara, Karonggre, Rangdapara, Songmagre, Mandagre, Amongpara and others have been greatly influenced to take up rubber plantation in lieu of jhumming. Jenggan M. Sangma through rubber plantation has created great scope for employment to daily wage labourers in the form of rubber tappers. He engaged 15 to 20 labourers daily for management of his plantations of rubber, cashew, arecanut and in wet paddy fields, etc.

Jenggan Sangma today still strives to achieve his goal of converting the people of his *A.king* land from jhumming to sustainable agriculture like rubber, cashew and arecanut plantation.

AN UNUSUAL RESOURCE PERSON

When the Simsangre Soil & Water Conservation Division implemented the Micro-Watershed IWDP Project at Imthra under Rongjeng C&RD Block, it has no inkling that an unusual personality would come to the forefront to make an impact on the general public of the area.

After identifying that one of the felt-needs of the local people, particularly the farmers is the lack of a proper basket for carrying agricultural produces and other domestic paraphernalia, the Department decided to intervene in the form of capacity building for persons interested in bamboo craft. Out of this, a blind person emerges. His gift is the making of bamboo basket. He was promptly selected as a Resource Person for a capacity building programme organized by the Department. His demonstration of the art of making bamboo basket aroused the interest of several people attending the programme.

Since the majority of people used bamboo baskets for transportation of materials by head load to market, this endeavour assumes great significance. It has become a solution to the requirement of the people of the area in term of carrying of crops, materials and other goods. Moreover, the blind resource person served as an inspiration that adversity in life need not stop one from making an honest livelihood.

THE TRANSFORMATION

Aias Syiem was from Umtham village under Middle Umbyrdong watershed. He cultivated paddy and ginger in small measures. Before the project was introduced, he could manage to harvest only about 80 sacks of paddy. With the advent of the project in the area, Aias Syiem now sowed 20 kilogram of paddy seeds netting him from 125 to 130 kg. of paddy each season. Now he could manage to foray into other types of crops which include fruit crops such as citrus and pineapple as well as arecanut. Besides the above, he now owns a conservation pond. In 2009 when his pond was completed through assistance provided under the scheme, Aias puts in 14 kg. of fingerlings. Just over a year later, he harvested 183 kg. of fish which he sold at the rate of Rs. 125/- per kg. in the market.

Aias Syiem was just one of scores of beneficiaries of the WDPSCA project whose life had been transformed due to the intervention processes of the Department.

VOICES OF THE PEOPLE

The massive interaction the Department had had with the common people, particularly in the rural areas through the implementation of its schemes and projects echoed through the streams of feedback received by the Department from all over the State. Besides gratitude shown at the personal level to the intermediate field officers, some even send penned notes to the officers at the project and Divisional levels. Featuring here are some of the selected feedback from the beneficiaries and communities.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE (MAWRYNGKNENG)

The people of Mawryngkneng village expressed their sincere thanks to the Soil & Water Conservation Deptt. for bringing the different development programs to the village through watershed projects. To name few of them the villagers have benefited ^{from} sufficient drinking water and now they need not have to trek to a long distance for water. The Department has constructed some irrigation dams, Dug-out ponds, etc., which really benefit the people for cultivation of different crops throughout the year etc.

[Signature]
A. Kharsah
Sardar
Mawryngkneng
Churim Syiem ship
East Khasi Hills.

[Signature]
Rangbah Dong
Pderghong Mawryngkneng
East Khasi Hills

[Signature]
(T. Laloe)
Rangbah Dong
Main Road Compound
Mawryngkneng

1. Mr. Hilar Kharsah H. Kharsah

2. Mr. Rinon Kharsah - I. K. Sali

3. Mr. Iun Kharsah - I. K. Sali

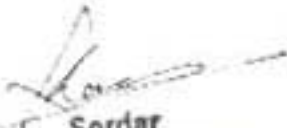
4. Mr. Rin Sali - I. K. Sali

5. Mr. De Sali - I. K. Sali

6. Mr. Fakir Kharsah - I. K. Sali

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE (NONGJONG)

Before the implementation of the Scheme by the Soil & Water Conservation Department under RIDF, NABARD, the people of the area used only the boulders constructed across the rivers/ streams to divert the water to the paddy fields as they cannot afford to do with C.C. works but now with the help of the Department concern the people are very happy that the paddy field are getting water through R.C.C. Dams



Sordar
Nongjong Village
Raid Mawshal
Khairem Syiem Ship

Date : 21.05.2010

At the beginning, I express my deep gratitude to the Soil & Water Conservation Department, Government of Meghalaya, Shillong, that through the Office of the Divisional Officer (Cash Crop) Division, Shillong, my land situated at Dholai, Malai Sohmat Syiemship, East Khasi Hills District was planted with rubber plants.

Since the year 2004 the Department had handed over back to me the plantation area with 2000nos tappable rubber plants..This very good deed of the Department has not only help to raise the economic status of my family but also has help in improving the environment.

I urge the Department to continue helping the farmers and to encourage cultivation of rubber in the areas that this plant is cultivable/doing well. At the same time to impart training to the farmers in this regard.

Shri S.B.Sohmat
Phlangwanbroi, East Khasi Hills District.

Photo Feature



Field Implementation Visuals



Hilltop Water Harvesting, Mawthawtieng
East Khasi Hills



Produce From Successful Beneficiaries



Piggery under Livelihood Support System
Ri-Bhoi



Jenggan Sangma: Progressive Rubber
Planter



Headwater Dam - Umsangriang RVP
West Khasi Hills



Rubber Plantation, West Garo Hills

Shri Jenggan M. Sangma : Nokma of Doldengaggre village West Garo Hills.

In the year 1986, I gave my 1 ha. plot of land for Rubber plantation under Soil Conservation Department for the first time. In the subsequent year another 2 ha. area has been given for the same. In the year 1987-88 the Soil & Water Conservation created 10ha. of Rubber Plantation under my village of which 6 ha. has been distributed among my 4 (four) son-in-laws and the left over of 4 ha. has been kept for myself.

In the year 1997 I started tapping the Rubber trees. Since then, I am getting good enough of rubber latex every year. I have now engaged 5(five) nos. of rubber tappers.

I sincerely thank the Department of Soil & Water Conservation from the bottom of my heart for creation of Rubber Plantation for me. It is through their help my family has received great benefit that I have been able to give proper education to my children.

With these few words, I conclude my speech here.

He > Aggr. Soil and water Conservation Officer
I.C. Jaina Umbodong Watershed
Ri Bhoi district.

Rongbah,

De kama ka shikhi ngo kwar ken pampat to ka
pampat pampat ngo ki paitbat jor ka thain khatyagat.
de ka thain Soil na ka bualo ki Scheme ha ka pampat
hangre ha hovea umbodong watershed.

Ki jiparat jor phi kam ki Department hite
khatyagat madah ki denum, ki pang. ki khatyagat, ki
sat ki pae. ki jipae, kam ki denum, de kha khatyagat
hite ki khatyagat ki khatyagat ki khatyagat
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(Translation)

To

The Assistant Soil & Water Conservation Officer,
I/c. Lower Umbyrdong Watershed,
Ri-Bhoi District.

Sir,

Through this letter, we want to express the gratitude of the people of Marngar area to the Department for the scheme implemented at the Lower Umbyrdong watershed.

The assistance provided by your department which include check dams, conservation ponds, protection wall, fruit tree saplings, piggery, fingerlings and also sewing machines and carpentry tools have greatly benefitted us. The implementation of the scheme had enabled us to increase the yield of our crops and enhance our earnings.

We therefore extend our best wishes to your Department and hope that it will continue to provide assistance to us in the days to come.

Yours truly,

Sd/-
Silvester Sohkhmi
Beneficiary,
Borgang village.

Sd.-
Vincent Majhong,
Beneficiary,
Borkusi village.

Sd/-
Julan Sylliang,
Beneficiary,
Borgang village.

RTI APPEALS UNDER THE SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT MEGHALAYA

With the enactment of the Right to Information Act, 2005 in the State of Meghalaya, the Department is duty bound to provide access to information to promote transparency as envisaged in the Act. A number of appeals and requests for information pertaining to the Department were received from members of the public as follows:-

Year: 2005	- Nil.
Year: 2006	- 1 No. East Khasi Hills.
Year: 2007:	- 6 nos. – East Khasi Hills 1 no. - West Khasi Hills. 1 no. - West Garo Hills. 1 no. - Ri-Bhoi.
Year: 2008	- 1 no. - Jaintia Hills. - 3 nos. - East Garo Hills. - 1 no. - West Garo Hills. - 5 nos. - East Khasi Hills.
Year: 2009	- 2 nos. - West Garo Hills. - 2 nos. - West Khasi Hills. - 7 nos. - East Khasi Hills.

Year	No. of requests received	No. of requests disposed	No. of requests rejected	No. deemed to be refused	No. of required information denied	Total amount received
2006	11 nos.	11 nos.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Rs. 120/-
2007	9 nos.	9 nos.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Rs. 186/-

APPOINTMENTS

Newly appointed Soil & Water Conservation Rangers in order of merit recommended by MPSC

1.	Shri. Donkumar Kharshing	PFC for Watershed Management
2.	Shri. Garry Mitchell K. Marak	Tura Soil & Water Conservation (T) Division
3.	Shri. Lamkumar Sohlang	PFC for Watershed Management, Shillong, but his service is partially placed at the disposal of Shillong Soil & Water Conservation (T) Division
4.	Shri. Kerhorlang Synrem	Nongstoin Soil & Water Conservation Division
5.	Shri. Renard M. Sangma	Tura Soil & Water Conservation (CC) Division, service is partially placed at the disposal of Simsangre Soil & Water Conservation Division
6.	Smti. Ingrid Raksam Marak	Soil & Survey Division, her service is partially placed at the disposal of Tura Soil & Water Conservation Division

TRANSFER AND POSTING

A. Promotion & Transfer

1.	Shri. A.Syiem, Addl. Director of Soil & Water Conservation	As Director of Soil & Water Conservation
2.	Shri R.W. Momin, Jt. Director Soil & Water Conservation, Tura	Promoted as Addl. Director Soil & Water Conservation (allowed to hold charge of the post of CEO, MCCDB)
3.	Shri. B.M.Sangma, Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Tura (CC) Division	Promoted as Jt. Director of Soil & Water Conservation, Tura
4.	Shri. K.S.Nongkynrih, Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Soil Survey Division	Promoted as Jt. Director of Soil & Water Conservation, Tura
5.	Shri. F.Rynjah, Instructor, R&T, CTI, Byrnihat	Transferred and posted as Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Williamnagar
6.	Shri. S.A. Sangma, Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Williamnagar	Transferred and posted as Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Tura (CC)
7.	Smti. M.Diengdoh, Assistant Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Directorate, Shillong	Transferred and posted as Assistant Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Shillong (T)
8.	Shri. P.Rapthap, Assistant Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Nongstoin Division	Transferred and posted as Assistant Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Jowai (CC)
9.	Shri. P.Syrpuh, Assistant Soil & Water Conservation Officer, CTI, Byrnihat	Transferred and posted as Assistant Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Directorate, Shillong.

10.	Shri. B. Kharmalki, Instructor, CTI, Byrnihat	Transferred and posted as Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Soil Survey Division
11	Shri. Mustain Ch. Momin, Assistant Soil & Water Conservation Officer	Promoted as Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer and posted as Instructor, CTI, Byrnihat
12	Shri. S.R. Nonghuloo Divisional soil & Water Conservation Officer, Nongpoh Division	Promoted as Jt. Director of Soil & Water Conservation, Tura
13	Shri. Walseng A.Sangma, Assistant Soil & Water Conservation Officer	Promoted as Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Engineering Division

B. Transfer of Gazetted Officers

Shri. D. Langstieh, Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, PFC	Transferred and posted as Planning Officer under Directorate, Shillong.
Shri. W.Rymbai, Planning Officer, Directorate, Shillong	Transferred and posted as Soil & Water Conservation Officer, (M&E) Unit, Directorate, Shillong
Shri. D.Challam, Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Soil Survey Division	Transferred and posted as Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Jowai (T) Division
Shri. K.S.Thubru, Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Jowai (T) Division	Transferred and posted as Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, PFC
Shri.D.K.Khonglah, Instructor, CTI, Byrnihat	Transferred and posted as Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Jowai (CC) Division
Smti. V.Papang, Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Jowai (CC) Division	Transferred and posted as Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Shillong (CC) Division. Then transferred and posted as DS&WCO, Ri-Bhoi Division
Shri. G.Kharmujai, Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Shillong (CC) Division	Transferred and posted as Divisional Soil & Water Conservation Officer, Shillong (T) Division.

Promotion to the Post of Soil & Water Conservation Ranger

Sl No.	Name & Designation	Present Place of Posting	Promoted & Place of Posting
1.	Shri. Manik Singh Dkhar, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Sr.)	Nongstoin	SWC Ranger, Shillong (CC) i/c Marragar (CC) Range
2.	Shri. Jesper W. Sohkhia, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Sr.)	Directorate, Shillong	SWC Ranger, Shillong (CC) i/c Shillong (CC) Range
3.	Shri. Chesterfield Ramon, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Sr.)	Shillong (CC)	SWC Ranger, Jowai (T) i/c Khlichriat Range
4.	Shri. Lovening Wanniang, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Sr.)	PFC	SWC Ranger, Soil Survey Division i/c Sohra Range
5.	Shri. L.Basaiawnmoit Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Sr.)	Shillong (T)	SWC Ranger, Shillong (T) i/c Laitlyngkot Range
6.	Shri. Jellie Grover Ch. Sangma, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Sr.)	Tura (CC)	SWC Ranger, Tura (T) i/c Anokgre Range
7.	Shri. Bladethon Ch. Sangma, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Sr.)	Tura (CC)	SWC Ranger, Survey Division i/c Baghmara Range
8.	Shri. Salwindro G. Momin , Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Sr.)	Tura (CC)	SWC Ranger, Shillong (CC), Place under Simsanggre Division
9.	Shri. Hirahita M. Sangma , Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Sr.)	Tura (CC)	SWC Ranger, Survey Division. Place under Simsanggre Division i/c Wageasi Range
10.	Shri. Kremlin A. Sangma, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Sr.)	Tura (T)	SWC Ranger, R&T, CTL Byrnihat, Place under Tura (T) Division

Promotion to the Post of Assistant Soil & Water Conservation Officer

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| 1. | Shri. Polycarpus Marwein, Soil & Water Conservation Ranger, i/c Patharkmah Range | As Assistant Soil & Water Conservation Officer under R&T, CTI, Byrnihat |
| 2. | Shri. Sunshine Davis Blah, Soil & Water Conservation Ranger, i/c Amlarem Range | As Assistant Soil & Water Conservation Officer under R&T, CTI, Byrnihat |
| 3. | Shri. Birendro S.Sangma, Soil & Water Conservation Ranger, Tura (T) Division | As Assistant Soil & Water Conservation Officer under PFC |
| 4. | Shri. Biswajit Paul, Soil & Water Conservation Ranger (Overseer) PFC | As Assistant Soil & Water Conservation Officer under Directorate, Shillong |

Promotion of Ministerial Staff

1.	Smti. P. Lanong, LDA, Directorate	- Promoted as UDA under Directorate, Shillong.
2.	Shri M. Kharkongor, LDA, Directorate	- Promoted as UDA at Directorate, Shillong.
3.	Shri Tamesh Marak, LDA, Tura (T)	- Promoted as UDA under Simsanggre.
4.	Shri Clement Sangriang, LDA, Nongstoin	- Promoted as UDA under Ri-Bhoi.
5.	Smti. O. Thubru, LDA, Jowai (T)	- Promoted as UDA under PFC.
6.	Shri Pius Marak, LDA, Simsanggre	- Promoted as UDA under Tura (CC).
7.	Shri Willingstone Sangma, LDA, Simsanggre	- Promoted as UDA under Simsanggre.
8.	Shri Windham Sangma, UDA, Simsanggre	- Promoted as UDA under Shillong (T).
9.	Shri Arnathson Marak, UDA, Tura (CC)	- Promoted as UDA under Ri-Bhoi.
10.	Shri Richard Rani, UDA, PFC	- Promoted as UDA under Jowai (CC).

**Promotion of Rubber Tapper / Plantation Mali /
Soil & Water Conservation Field Worker**

1.	Shri Capstone Marak, Rubber Tapper, Tura (CC)	- Promoted as SWCD (Jr.II) under Tura (CC)
2.	Shri Porondo Sangma, Rubber Tapper, Tura (CC)	- Promoted as SWCD (Jr.II) under Tura (CC)
3.	Shri Sunil R. Marak, Rubber Tapper, Baghmara	- Promoted as SWCD (Jr.II) under Baghmara
4.	Shri Samuel Sangma, Rubber Tapper, Tura (CC)	- Promoted as SWCD (Jr.II) under Tura (CC)
5.	Shri Drill Rani, Rubber Tapper, Shillong (CC)	- Promoted as SWCD (Jr.II) under Shillong (T)
6.	Shri Romeo Shullai, SWC Field Worker, Jowai (T)	- Promoted as SWCD (Jr.II) under Shillong (T)
7.	Shri Slading Dkhar, SWC Field Worker, Jowai (CC)	- Promoted as SWCD (Jr.II) under Shillong (T)
8.	Shri Pudensing N. Marak, Rubber Tapper, Baghmara	- Promoted as SWCD (Jr.II) under Baghmara
9.	Shri Soft Marak, SWC Field Worker, Tura (T)	- Promoted as SWCD (Jr.II) under Baghmara
10.	Smti. Shorshina Kharbose, Plantation Mali, Nongstoin	- Promoted as SWCFW under Shillong (CC)

Promotion of Draughtsman – II

1.	Smti. P.J. Dewkhaid, Draughtsman II, Directorate, Shillong	- Promoted as SWC Ranger (Overseer) under PFC, Shillong.
2.	Shri Bernard Susngi, Draughtsman II, Nongstoin	- Promoted as SWC Ranger (Overseer) under Tura (T).

Promotion to the Post of Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Sr)

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Present Place of Posting	Promoted & Place of Posting
1.	Shri. Biroy B. Sangma, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Jr.)	Tura (CC)	Tura (CC)
2	Shri. Arkiru Sumga, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Jr.)	Jowai (T)	Jowai (T)
3	Shri. Grover S. Momin, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Jr.)	Tura (T)	Tura (T)
4	Shri. Francis S. Momin, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Jr.)	Simsanggre	Simsanggre
5	Shri. Worthbomson Lyngdoh, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Jr.)	Nongstoin	Nongstoin
6	Shri. Makilson R. Marak, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Jr.)	Tura (CC)	Tura (CC)
7	Shri. John Kenedy Sangma, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Jr.)	Tura (CC)	Tura (CC)
8	Shri. Osperwell Syiem, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Jr.)	Nongstoin	Shillong (T)
9	Shri. Thinang N. Sangma, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Jr.)	Tura (T)	Tura (T)
10	Shri. Justice Skhemiew, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Jr.)	Jowai (T)	Shillong (CC)
11	Shri. Nicholas Marak, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Jr.)	Ri-Bhoi	Tura (CC)
12	Shri. Charlestone Lyngdoh, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Jr.)	Ri-Bhoi	Directorate, Shillong (place under Ri-Bhoi)
13	Shri. Nesterland Wamiam, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Jr.)	Nongstoin	PFC, Shillong (place under Nongstoin (T)
14	Shri. Ambrose Gatphoh, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Jr.)	Jowai (T)	PFC, Shillong (place under Jowai (T)
15	Shri. Satsingh Lyngdoh, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Jr.)	Ri-Bhoi	Baghmara (place under Ri-Bhoi)
16	Shri. Werborlang Wahlang, Soil & Water Conservation Demonstrator (Jr.)	Shillong (T)	Baghmara (Baghmara) place under Shillong (T)