Meghalaya

12th Plan and Annual Plan 2012-13
Strategy and Investments
Key challenges

- Generating livelihoods
- Removing geographic imbalances
- Strengthening state’s institutional capabilities
- Engaging the youth
- Managing our natural resources
- Taking advantage of the progress in our neighborhood and in our region
## Issues raised by Planning Commission in 2011-12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Present Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myntdu Leshka</td>
<td>Units I &amp; II operational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherrapunji Eco Restoration</td>
<td>45 villages taken up, water harvesting structures, plantations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood options</td>
<td>IBDLP &amp; State Aquaculture Mission launched</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial inclusion</td>
<td>Financial inclusion scheme launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues</td>
<td>Present Position</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road connectivity</td>
<td>Road density up, focus on improvement &amp; widening, significant projects under SARDP-NE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skill upgradation</td>
<td>Meghalaya State Employment Promotion Council established; partnership with IL&amp;FS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal to Liquid</td>
<td>Study assigned to EIL, report expected in next quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Labour</td>
<td>Independent survey by TISS commissioned, report by June 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11\textsuperscript{th} FYP – what we achieved

- High growth rates in GSDP (9.1%)
- Revival in Primary Sector
- Consistent high growth in Secondary Sector
- Steady growth in Tertiary sector
- More money for social sector, strong pipeline of investments for meeting formidable challenges
- Long overdue investments in roads, airport, railways, IT & market infrastructure
- New approaches in water, climate change & forests
- Making growth inclusive & people friendly
Myntdu Leshka HEP
Roads and Bridges
Cherrapunji Eco Restoration

Awareness Programme on “Cherrapunjee Ecological Project
Restoration of Degraded Land under Sohra Plateau,
East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya
Organized by: Soil and Water Conservation Department
Shillong Territorial Division
Date: 30th April
Venue: St. Johns Higher Secondary School, Sohra
Cherrapunji Eco Restoration
Improvements in implementation capacity

Meghalaya's Plan Utilisation in 11th Plan

- Approved Outlay
- Revised Outlay
- Expenditure
- Expenditure Trendline
### Socio Economic Indicators – 10th & 11th Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Reference Year</th>
<th>Reference Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Foodgrain production (lakh MT)</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>2011-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Literacy rate</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Forest cover (%)</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Installed Power Generating Capacity (MW)</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Percentage of Villages electrified</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Per capita consumption electricity (Kwh)</td>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>2010-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Birth Rate (per ‘000)</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Death Rate (per ‘000)</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Maternal Mortality Rate (per lakh)</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Infant Mortality rate (per ‘000)</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Total Fertility Rate (per ‘000)</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Road Density (per ‘00 Sq. Km)</td>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11th FYP – the unfinished agenda

- Faster growth, more equitable distribution
- Better health & better education
- Enabling women to secure economic independence & informed choices in health & education
- Financial inclusion
- Livelihoods for youth
- Sustainable NRM
- Investments in infrastructure for connectivity
- Power sector – generation & transmission
- Rural electrification
Census 2011 & other recent data

- Population growth is still very high
- Very large cohort of young people
- Literacy rates, gender gap & sex ratio improving
- Migration to urban areas insignificant
- 20% of population contributes ~83% of GSDP
- Some health indicators below national averages
- Connectivity – roads, telecom, air remains grossly inadequate
- Per capita income continues to be less than national average
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Sq. Km.</td>
<td>22429</td>
<td>32,87,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>In lakhs</td>
<td>29.64</td>
<td>12101.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Decadal Growth</td>
<td>2001-2011</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>27.82</td>
<td>17.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Pop. Density</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Per Sq. Km.</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Urban Population</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>20.08</td>
<td>31.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Sex Ratio</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Per ‘000 males</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Birth Rate</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Per ‘000</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Death Rate</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Per ‘000</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>IMR</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Per ‘000</td>
<td>40.42 (55- SRS)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>MMR</td>
<td>2011/2009</td>
<td>Per lakh live births</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Malnutrition in children</td>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>40.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Anemia among women (15-49)</td>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>55.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Institutional Deliveries</td>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>78.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>73.78</td>
<td>65.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77.17</td>
<td>82.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75.48</td>
<td>74.04</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Literacy Gender Gap</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>16.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Goal for the 12th Plan

- Grow faster than the national average, to have a per capita income matching the national average
- Approach Paper envisaged 9 percent a year
- Meghalaya’s goal: 2 percent higher
Context for the 12\textsuperscript{th} Plan

- Per capita income – 10% gap
- High concentration of poverty
- Intra State variations
- Need for livelihood creation at very rapid pace
- Need to leverage natural resources
- Critical mass in investments
- Link producers with markets
- Making convergence a reality
- Improve connectivity
- Bridge infrastructure gaps
- Promote human development & build skills
- Tap emerging opportunities in border trade
Our response

• Articulating the challenge
• Mobilisation of stakeholders around shared vision
• NRM crucial to livelihoods & sustainable development
• Whole chain intervention
• Beneficiaries to entrepreneurs
• Pooling in resources – convergence & bridge funding
• Institutional reset – fostering integration
• Independent oversight
• Third Party monitoring
• Governance reform
• Partnerships – capacity deficit
The contours of the response

- State Flagship Programme – IBDLP
  - Framework programme – 9 Missions, 11 accompanying measures
  - Livelihoods and NRM
- 3 Institutes
- Integrated Water Resource Development Agency
- Basin Development Council, Basin Development Authority (Sec 25), Basin Development Units, Enterprise Facilitation Centers
- Producer Groups, SHGs, Co-operatives
IBDLP - Integrated Framework

**Accompanying Measures**
- Knowledge Mgt.
- Communication
- Capacity Building
- NRM
- Infrastructure
- Institutional Development
- Financial inclusion
- Market Access
- Policy Support/ Legislation
- Convergence
- Governance

*9 Missions*
Institutional Partnerships

- Institutional partnership negotiated: IDFC Foundation, GiZ, CGG, National Law School, IIM Bangalore, Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Forestry College & Research Institute (Mettupalayam), Bangalore Agriculture University, NIPFP, NBRI, CIMAP, IFAD, CII - India @75, Centre for Knowledge Societies

- Partnerships under negotiations: ILFS Water, AFC (apiculture), BAIF (livelihood), ADB, IFC

- Expert inputs: National Geo Spatial Mission, Indian Metrological Department, Spice Board, MPEDA
Promoting entrepreneurship

- Most sustainable way to grow and to generate livelihoods
- Informal sector key to changing rural lives
- Focusing on primary sector
- Promoting a culture of business and startups as against government jobs & contracts
- Challenges of distance, volumes, aggregation, market intermediaries, rural infrastructure & financial inclusion
Looking beyond - Bangladesh

- Unique opportunity in 12th Plan
- State will benefit from
  - Transit
  - Tourism
  - Education
  - Trade
  - Investment
  - People to People contact
- Making it possible
  - Access to Chittagong port – transport & IT
  - Transit for Bhutan – Bangladesh trade
  - Protocols for transport, electricity sale & purchase, bandwidth
  - More border haats
Investments
12th FYP - Centre, State and the Private Sector

- 11% growth
- ICOR – 4
- Investment quantum – Rs. 42,887 Cr.

- State Plan – 62% (~Rs. 27,000 Cr.)
- CSS and Central Plan – 15% (~Rs. 6000 Cr.)
- Private Sector - 23% (~Rs. 10,000 Cr.)

(Estimates by NIPFP in consultation with Government of Meghalaya)
Holding ourselves to account - monitorable targets

- Additional power generation – 106 MW
- MoAs signed for 2220 Mw*
- T&D infrastructure – 606 + 285 MW of central share, balance through PPP
- AT & C losses down to 22.5% from 29.98%
- All villages electrified (84% now) through integrated energy grid
- 2097 kms of new roads
- Consolidation of 1344 kms
- 5676 rm of SPTs to be replaced by RCC bridges
- Integrated Transport Grid
Holding ourselves to account - monitorable targets (2)

- 3894 remaining villages to be covered under RWS
- Open defecation free Meghalaya by 2017
- Irrigation coverage to double to 56% from 28% now
- Foodgrain production to increase to 4.19 lakh MT from 3.19 lakh MT
- Fish production to increase to 26000 MT from ~6000 MT
- IMR down to 30 from 55
- MMR down to 100 from 238
- Institutional deliveries at 85% from 49% in 2011-12
- Universalization of Elementary Education
- Universalization of Secondary Education*
- 23,970 in service teachers to acquire requisite qualifications
Encouraging private sector participation

- Value chains
- PPPs - Power infrastructure
- PPP – Hospital cum Medical College, PHCs
- Private participation in higher education
- Diversification of local businesses
- Financial inclusion
- Industrial investments
- Enterprises in the Service sector
The process of accountability

- Institute of Governance – annual report to Legislature
- Baseline studies – IDFC Foundation, IFC
- Third Party monitoring – State PID
- Deepening of social audit
- External evaluation
- Strengthening of State’s statistical system
- Interactive, technology enabled public feedback mechanism
Support the State needs

- Policy
  - PMGSY
  - Ultra Small Bank Branches

- Capacity Building
  - Teachers’ Training
  - Health Professionals
  - Contractors
  - Entrepreneurship
  - Traditional institutions
  - Statistical System

- Investments - Plan Size
  - 12th Plan – Rs. 27,027 Cr.

- EAPs, ACA

- New ideas, new ways of engaging e.g. private sector, research
Comments/ Questions/ Feedback