

MEGHALAYA COMMUNITY LED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Innovations Fund Guidelines

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Part 1: Introduction and Context

1.1 Project Overview

The project Meghalaya '**Community – Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP)**, supported by the World Bank, aims to strengthen community-led natural resource management based on a landscape approach in Meghalaya. The Meghalaya Basin Management Agency (MBMA) is implementing the Project over a period of 5 years from 2018 to 2023.

The project aims to address the growing environmental challenges of landscape degradation, water shortages and climate change, building on the unique community-led natural resource governance structures of the state. It aims to systematically strengthen communities and related institutions, including relevant line departments of the Government of Meghalaya for improved governance and management of natural resources, such as land, springs and other water sources, forests, and biodiversity, using a landscape approach. It will do this by providing access to knowledge, skills and capacity building to manage and benefit from the sustainable management of natural resources. The project will prioritize the empowerment of women and youth to play a more active role in decision making in sustainable natural resource management.

1.1.1 The Landscape Approach: Land often has competing demands on it – a plot of land could be used for agriculture, for forestry, for recreation, for mining and so on. However, in making decisions on land use, it is important to consider how best the land can be used so as to lead to increased productivity, economic and livelihood benefits, while not being degraded, eroded or polluted which may lead to harmful consequences for human well being in the long term. This planning and decision making process is called a 'landscape approach'. The CLLMP project will support communities to plan their landscape in a sustainable way, strengthening the resource base to reduce soil and water erosion, improve forest quality and water supply through springs which will lead to more productive landscapes for livelihoods for upstream and downstream communities, and also support other economic development activities such as eco-tourism.

1.2 Environmental and Natural Resource Context

The natural resource base is integral to development in the state of Meghalaya, as key economic activities such as agriculture, horticulture, forestry and the development of tourism are dependent on it. However, the state's natural resources are being rapidly degraded. In an assessment from 2011–2012, about 22 percent of the state's area was degraded, primarily because of loss of vegetation cover (19.4 percent) and erosion (2.37 percent). Given the hilly terrain, loss of top soil makes valleys unsuitable for cultivation and increases incidences of landslides and floods. *Jhum* or shifting cultivation, practiced extensively in the state is a significant cause of forest loss and degradation, in the short term. Further, despite receiving the highest rainfall in the world, several towns in Meghalaya currently face water shortages. The state has 60,000 natural springs which provide drinking water for 80 percent of the population. However, over 54 percent of these springs have either dried or their water discharge has reduced by more than half. While the state has 77%

of its area under forest cover, the quality of forests is deteriorating with several dense forests degrading into open forests.

Meghalaya has a unique community-based natural resource management (NRM) system. Distinct from the most states in India, where the state is responsible for the protection and management of forests, nearly 90 percent of the forests in Meghalaya are managed under customary law by the Khasi, the Garo, and the Jaintia tribes, the majority population of the state. Their elaborate system of use-based classification of their lands has been in practice for centuries. It is these laws that have also resulted in stringent protection of forests designated as sacred groves. These sacred groves are one of the most species-rich areas and protect the catchment areas of rivers. The national and the state forest laws do not formally recognize this form of community management. Several of these traditional practices are being eroded with information not being passed on to subsequent generations. These forests are designated as 'unclassified forests' in the state records and for the most part do not receive technical or financial support from state institutions. There are also currently no water-related institutions or legal frameworks for water management in the state. Water bodies, rivers, and springs are considered common property like forests and are managed by traditional tribal institutions.

Part 2: The Innovations Fund

2.1 The Innovations Fund

While there are well-established technologies and traditional practices currently in use for natural resource management; there is a need to document and recognise innovative best practices that can be scaled up, support the revival of unique practices that may be dying out, and also incentivise innovative ideas and technologies that provide solutions to the environmental challenges faced by the state. Innovations in how individuals and communities take decisions and mobilise themselves to ensure inclusiveness and sustainability in the management of natural resources are equally important. A CLLMP innovations fund has been established to foster the above.

2.2 Objectives

- i) To support innovations for sustainable natural resource management, related to the conservation and protection of soil, water, forests; the sustainable use of natural resources; rehabilitation of degraded or deforested lands; and that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and the uptake of clean and eco-friendly technology.
- ii) To stimulate innovations in processes and systems for community-led NRM that empowers the community to better manage and benefit from sustainable natural resource management.

To meet the above objectives the project will support a range of activities including:

- a) Identification of innovations, which could be in the form of traditional knowledge, processes and institutions or technology and its application.
- b) Documentation, collation, dissemination and scale up innovations

- c) Incubation of innovative ideas or technologies, including supporting their commercial application
- d) Research and action research towards proposed innovative solutions

2.3 Outcomes

It is anticipated that support to innovations and innovative approaches in Meghalaya, under the project will lead to:

- i) Individuals and Institutions recognised for innovative solutions that have resulted in sustainable natural resource management
- ii) Identification of new innovative solutions that can address natural resource degradation in the state
- iii) Revival and transference of traditional knowledge and good practices
- iv) An increase in Institutions such as traditional institutions, village level Natural resource management committees, women and youth groups and individuals empowered through access to knowledge and capacity building on innovative technologies and practices and its use in landscape planning.
- v) Increased percentage of land under sustainable landscapes management practices

2.4 Scope of innovation

The innovation fund will be applicable to innovations that are new practices or technology but also to incremental changes, such as adapting existing practices or technology. They could be the application of practices or technology in a new way or applying a combination of approaches/ technology, or introducing/ applying a practice in a new region or context. Traditional Knowledge like living root bridges, sacred groves, bamboo drip irrigation can be classified under innovations. Other community driven practices will be considered only if they are unique (not common knowledge or already under practice throughout the state or country).

Eligible innovations must be supported by scientific research and evidence and have demonstrated 'proof of concept'. Communities involved in natural resource management under CLLMP should consider the innovation suitable for adoption and justification for why the innovation would be successful in achieving outcomes, taking into consideration the likely level of application and adoption or further development of the innovation past the funding period. In the application, the approximate level (scale/ scope) of adoption of the innovation should be identified (For example, the innovation will help reduce soil erosion in 700 Ha in year one, 1400 Ha in year two; or the innovation will potentially benefit 5000 households with increased access to information). Quantitative or qualitative evidence should be provided to support the claim. Projects can target a range of adoption rates, and the current adoption will be assessed along with activities to be funded, expected

contribution to the anticipated outcomes, any cost sharing, value for money and risks.

2.5 Types of eligible Innovations

| S.No | Type of Innovation | Description and Examples |
|------|---|--|
| 1 | Technological Innovation for sustainable NRM | <p>The development, improvement, scale up, promotion or application of technology and associated techniques, skills, methods, and processes used for the accomplishment of sustainable natural resource management objectives</p> <p>This includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - technologies that address soil and water conservation, biodiversity conservation, integrated pest management, improvement of degraded areas, prevention of soil, water and wind erosion, rejuvenation of degraded areas and climate change adaptation. - Examples include bamboo drip irrigation, innovative practices for sustainable <i>jhum</i> cultivation, development of applications and technology for planning interventions, innovative use of GIS for landscape planning and management, maintenance of living root bridges, NTFP certification (and the supporting cultivation and harvesting processes to ensure sustainable NTFP harvesting). |
| 2 | Process or Governance Innovation for sustainable NRM | <p>The activities, processes and institutional structures that lead to among others, empowering communities to engage in sustainable natural resource management; Innovations that include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systems and processes that incentivise behaviour change for the judicious planning and conservation of natural resources, preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge and - governance structures that preserve and conserve natural resources - Examples include systems such as reinforcing and strengthening unique practices such as sacred groves, documentation of traditional knowledge and practices, establishing systems for Payment for Ecosystem Services, strengthening local processes and systems for responsible, eco-friendly tourism, establishment/capacity building of an Eco-tourism committee |
| 3 | Traditional Knowledge | <p>Innovations relating to traditional knowledge will recognise and support the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation, sharing and transfer of indigenous |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | | <p>knowledge for sustainable NRM within communities and to the next generation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applying innovative methods to revive good traditional practices, promote and scale up existing practices and encourage the use of an effective practice that is slowly dying. - examples of traditional knowledge are the conservation of sacred groves, living root bridges and other applications of knowledge for sustainable land use, NRM and climate adaptation. |
| 4 | Innovative Solution to an Environmental challenge | <p>While innovations in this category may fall into one of the above categories, this category will support action research and innovative ideas to address solutions to environmental challenges faced by the state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action research on the challenge and devising a solution/ new technology or applying a known technology to address the challenge - Sensitising, mobilising, building capacity of community members to form institutional and governance structures or undertake behaviour change etc to address the problem - Applying a known technology or process in a new context to address an environmental problem - examples of known challenges range from addressing deforestation, addressing pollution and degradation caused by mining, loss of valuable traditional knowledge, conflicts related to natural resources, measures for climate change adaptation, NRM solutions for disaster resilience, protection of water sources, managing environmental impacts of tourists etc. |

Part 3: Process and Application Eligibility

To ensure a fair process, cover a wide range and scope of innovations and stakeholders, the Innovation Fund will be rolled out through two parallel processes:

3.1 Grassroots Innovation Dialogues and Fund

To document the unique and innovative traditional knowledge of communities as well as understand the priority areas of landscape degradation that need technological and institutional solutions, the project will organize a series of grassroots innovation dialogues.

3.1.1 **Thematic Areas** for the dialogues will include, but are not limited to the following:

- Traditional knowledge for natural resource management
- Unique natural and cultural heritage of Meghalaya
- Innovative Soil and Water conservation measures
- Springshed Rejuvenation and Management
- Forest Conservation and Regeneration
- Climate Change Adaptation
- Clean and eco-friendly technology
- Innovations by Women
- Unique Institutions and processes that have achieved environmental conservation or addressed an environmental issue

3.1.2 **Nominations** will be invited from individuals, groups and organisations to participate in the Innovation dialogues. The innovation dialogues will be advertised through the CLLMP website, local newspaper, community radio, IEC material shared at the village level and through word of mouth. Individuals and groups may nominate themselves or others for participation. The nominations can be submitted to the VNRMC committee at the village level, Block level line department representatives at the block level and District Project Management Unit (DPMU) at the District level.

3.1.3 **Eligibility** to apply for participation in the dialogues includes the following:

- Individuals or groups with a proof of concept that meets the criteria outlined in the eligible innovations as it applies to the state of Meghalaya(section 2.5)
- Traditional and Local government institutions from all villages in Meghalaya
- Village Executive Committees and Village Natural Resource Management Committees from all villages in Meghalaya
- Universities, Schools and Science Clubs of Meghalaya
- Civil society and non-governmental organisations with evidence of at least 3 years working experience in the district/ state of Meghalaya

3.1.4 **The Innovations Dialogues** will provide a platform for invited and shortlisted individuals, groups and organisations to present their ideas and innovations. The dialogues will be organized based on thematic areas and targeted to address the specific concerns, priority areas and unique practices and traditional knowledge within districts. It is envisaged that over the 4 years of the project, 15-20 innovation dialogues will be held and 50-80 innovations presented and supported. To increase exposure to the types of innovations in the state and catalyze innovative thinking, district and block level line departments, members of VNRMC committees and heads of traditional organisations, will all be encouraged to participate in the innovation dialogues. The innovations will be documented systematically. Based on a selection criteria as outlined in Part 4, the district innovation committee will shortlist eligible innovations for financial support through the grassroots innovations fund.

3.1.5 **Grassroots Innovation Funds** will be disbursed to innovations that are shortlisted by the District Innovations Committee to further enable their improvement, scale up and recognition. Support of between INR 1,00,000 to an upper funding limit of INR 5,00,000 will be available to the individual or group based on meeting of selection criteria. The final approval for the disbursement of funding to the selected innovations will be given by the State Innovations Committee and State Project Management Unit (SPMU). Grassroots innovations that receive funding will be required to submit a utilization certificate and progress report on their innovation after 6 months or on completion of the expenditure

whichever is earlier. An innovation that requires higher financial support will be identified through/by the Innovation Fund Search Committee.

3.2 Innovation Fund: Workshops and Call for Expression of Interest

Under the project, innovations that helpful to the promotion and success of CLLMP interventions having a wider geographical scope and application, than a village or district and higher need for financial support will be identified by the SPMU, Deputy Commissioners/District Innovations Committee through a series of Regional and State Level Workshops. Prior to organization of the workshops, the SPMU and DPMU will scout for unique traditional and innovative practices relating to NRM at the village, district, regional, state and national level. The Deputy Commissioners will also play a leading role in identification of potential innovative practices within their respective Districts. Consultations will also be held with NGOs, Civil Society and thematic experts during the scouting process.

Based on the results of the findings and thorough assessment of the potential innovations during the scouting, identified innovators/group of innovators etc. will be invited to submit a concept note that will be vetted by a Technical Committee headed by the Additional Project Director with members consisting of Deputy Project Directors, OSD MINR and thematic experts. The technical evaluation results will be placed before the State Level Innovations Committee for taking a final selection. The final list of selected innovators will be called for presentations at a State Level Workshop where the innovations will be ranked according to merit. The top 5 innovations will be invited to submit an expression of interest along with a detailed proposal that will include financial proposals. The detailed proposals will be placed before the State Level Innovations Committee for final consideration.

In addition to above process, recognizing the unique and special role that sacred groves and living root bridges play in the State, the Meghalaya Basin Management Agency will take up initiatives to support the above under the Innovation Fund.

3.2.1 Eligibility includes meeting the criteria outlined in the eligible innovations as they apply to the state of Meghalaya (section 2.5) and will be open to:

- Individuals or groups with a proof of concept or innovation
- Traditional and Local government institutions from all villages in Meghalaya
- Village Executive Committees and Village Natural Resource Management Committees from all villages in Meghalaya
- Registered Civil society and Non-Governmental Organisations
- Recognized Academic Institutions
- Private Sector institutions or for profit registered companies in India working with a socially and environmentally benign mandate

3.2.2 Scouting and Selection of Innovations will be undertaken on a continuous basis through quick research and through established and trusted networks available with the SPMU and/or District Innovations Committee. The innovators so identified will submit the proposals as per the application form provided as Annex 2.

3.2.3 Selection of proposals will be based on an assessment by the State Innovations Committee based on criteria as defined in Part 4. Once proposals are shortlisted, the committee may recommend certain modifications or additions to the proposals before making the final decision on selection. If a party does not hear from the State Innovations Committee, they must assume they have not made the selection criteria.

3.2.4 A Contract will be signed with the selected party outlining the Terms of Reference, including reporting requirements on progress and budget expenditure, disbursement linked milestones, activities that are ineligible for funding (Annex III) and other statutory and legal requirements.

PART 4: Criteria for Selection

The nominations received under the Grassroots Innovation Fund and the proposals received under the Call for Proposals will be assessed by the District Innovations Committee and State Innovations Committee as per the following criteria:

Criteria 1 Contribution to Outcomes

1. Does the idea/ proposal contribute to sustainable Natural Resource Management?
2. Does it provide a solution to a pressing environmental challenge?
3. How unique and innovative is the idea/ concept/ proposal?
4. How technically feasible is its implementation?
5. What is the potential for the innovation to achieve scale (Consider how many Ha of land or individuals could the innovation potentially address)
6. Does it have clear and measurable indicators of success (Ha of land, number of water bodies, clearly defined milestones for the development or application of the technology) and a realistic timeline?

Criteria 2 Capacity to Deliver

7. Does the nominee/ applicant have the skills, knowledge and experience to achieve results and manage the project?
8. Does the applicant have the required access with the community and familiarity with the project area?
9. Does the applicant have a plan to monitor the results and improvise based on results?
10. Does the applicant have a plan to report on and communicate the results?
11. Has the applicant considered relevant partnerships to enhance the potential for success?

Criteria 3 Financial Appraisal

12. Is the budget forecast realistic and linked to project activities?
13. Is the innovation/ idea to be supported good value for money? (consider its potential to benefit the landscape and people, timeline for deployment, opportunity cost of investing in the specific idea/innovation over others)
14. Is there, or has there been any financial contribution from the applicant or other sources towards the idea/innovation? (This would further demonstrate credibility and intent of the applicant)
15. Can the project be realistically launched and concluded within the project period?
16. Will the idea/ innovation continue once it stops receiving funding?

4.1 Principles for applying

It will be the responsibility of the applicant to adhere to certain principles in making their nomination and application:

Conflict of Interest: The innovation fund under this project is available to support innovations that improve natural resource management, landscapes and benefit communities. Applications and nominations that are motivated by material or personal interest of an individual or group will not be supported under this fund. In case of any perceived or potential conflict of interest, applicants must disclose what these could be and the steps the applicant intends to take to resolve or otherwise deal with the conflict.

False and misleading information: Applicants should be aware that the giving of false or misleading information is a serious offence under section 415 of the Indian Penal Code.

Privacy and Transparency: Information provided in the applications is for the purposes of administration of the fund and assessment of the application. In providing the information (personal or otherwise) applicants consent to the department using the information for the above mentioned purposes and other related purposes. The department may disclose an applicant's personal information to relevant parties that may be engaged for the purposes of assessment, program evaluation or through a legal entitlement to access such information. The selection of applicants will be done in a fair and transparent manner, as per mentioned criteria and recipients of the grant will be contacted based on the information provided. Based on these criteria, the committee's decision will be final.

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

Annex 1 Composition of State and District Level Innovations Committee

The Institutional Mechanism to identify, screen, validate, select and approve an innovation that would be funded would be the District and State Level Innovations Committee. The composition and Terms of Reference for the State Level and District Level Innovations Committee are outlined as follows:

1. State Level Innovations Committee (SLIC)

The State Level Innovations Committee shall comprise of the following members:

Chairman: Agriculture Production Commissioner
Member Secretary: PD CLLMP
Executive Director MBDA
Director MBDA
DPD CLLMP
OSD MINR

The other members may be invited from among persons having domain knowledge and prominent innovators depending upon the innovation(s) to be appraised.

The terms of reference for the State Level Innovations Committee are as follows:

1. Approve innovation themes to be considered.
2. Approve practices that can be classified as innovations after due diligence, that include but not limited to, site visit and physical verification.
3. Put in place strategies for identification and documentation of Community driven innovations.
4. Commission studies, appoint teams to search and scout for innovative practices, within and outside the State.
5. Approve strategies for propagation and improvement of innovative traditional knowledge, technological and other innovations supporting natural resource based interventions etc.
6. Scrutinize, approve and recommend for sanction, proposals submitted by individuals, groups of individuals, institutions and NGOs.
7. Recommend a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation to ensure that Innovations are carried out in with due diligence and efficiency and in accordance with sound technical, financial, environmental and managerial standards, including the Anti-Corruption Guidelines and the Safeguard Documents, and that adequate records to reflect the financing, operations, resources and utilization of the funds is maintained.

8. Prepare a checklist of procedures to be followed by the District Level Innovations Committee for scrutiny and recommending proposals to the State Level Committee.
9. Create platforms for engaging communities in decision-making, improvement of innovations etc.
10. Prescribe powers and functions of the District Level Innovations Committee.
11. Assess the capability of the team and partnerships formed in applying for the innovative grant
12. Where relevant, provide feedback and suggestions to strengthen the effectiveness of the proposals for the innovative grant

District Level Innovations Committee:

Chairman: Deputy Commissioner
Member Secretary: District Planning Officer
District Programme Manager CLLMP

Members will consist of the following:

The other members may be invited from among persons having domain knowledge and prominent innovators depending upon the innovation(s) to be appraised.

The terms of reference for the District Level Innovations Committee are as follows:

1. Identify practices, approaches, traditional knowledge, indigenous technologies, social and cultural practices supporting natural resource conservation preservation and development through a process of due diligence and scrutiny by facilitating community dialogues and other community centric approaches and forward the same to the State Level Innovations Committee for review and approval.
2. Stimulate presentation and sharing of knowledge and experiences by Communities in natural resource improvement related activities.
3. Scout for innovative practices, within its powers and functions as prescribed by the State Level Innovations Committee.
4. Receive proposals from innovators within the district and forward the same to the State Level Innovations Committee for consideration after due scrutiny.
5. Work within the powers and functions as prescribed by the State Level Innovations Committee

Annex 2 Innovation Fund: Submission of Concept Paper

1. Type of innovation (Tick as applicable)

| | | |
|----|---|--------------------------|
| 1. | Technological Innovation for sustainable NRM | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | Process or Governance Innovation for sustainable NRM | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | Traditional Knowledge | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. | Innovative Solution to an Environmental Challenge | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Innovation or Proof of Concept Summary (limit to 600 words)

Comment on what is the innovation proposed, the stage of innovation (research, pilot test, implementation, scale up) and on why it qualifies as an innovation, its uniqueness, applicability to Meghalaya, ability to address sustainable natural resource management or a priority environmental issue of the State. Include photos if relevant.

3. Project Description (limit to 600 words)

Comment on the implementation of the idea or innovation over the project period including its Scope and potential scale and include any evidence, qualitative or quantitative to support this claim

4. Project Area and Stakeholders (limit to 250 words)

Provide details on the project area and stakeholder who will be involved, benefit from the innovation; Provide a project area map if available

5. Project Activities

Details of Project activity that will be undertaken phase wise, or simultaneously and the timeline for each activity

6. Project Budget

Provide an activity-wise and year-wise Budget; Mention if there is any funding available from other sources

7. Indicators and Monitoring

What are the indicators of success for this innovation under the project period and how will these be monitored? (indicators should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time bound, eg, are '100 Ha of land treated in year 1, 200 Ha in year 2' '400 people trained

to use xyz technology' 'xyz committee established successfully with 10 members including 50% women'

8. Communication and Reporting

Comment on how the results of the project will be communicated to a wider audience to increase awareness of the innovation and achieve scale

9. Anticipated Risks

Comment on any potential or anticipated risks that could impact the success/ uptake of the innovation?

10. Implementation plan for beyond the life of the project

Comment on how sustainability of the activities undertaken during the project period can be

addressed, once it stops receiving funding from the Innovations fund

11. Team and Partnerships

(Include Brief resume of each member/ organisation as relevant to the development/ roll out of the innovation)

12. Other Information

Any further information the applicant would like to provide in support of their application

Annex 3 List of activities ineligible for funding under the Innovations Fund

All activities will need to be in compliance with the projects Social and Environmental Management framework documents, available on the website <http://mcllmp.com>.

Activities/Subprojects with any of the attributes listed below will be ineligible for support under the proposed project due to social and environmental implications.

1. Any subproject/activities that is not consistent with Acts of GoI and GoM
2. Subproject/activities that could intervene or damage/fragment and/or adversely affect/impact natural habitats/ protected areas, reserve forests, including but not limited to, the following sites:
 - Siju Wildlife Sanctuary, South Garo Hills
 - Nongkhylllem Wildlife Sanctuary, Ri-Bhoi District
 - Baghmara Pitcher Plant Sanctuary, South Garo Hills
 - Balpakram National Park, South Garo Hills
 - Nokrek Ridge National Park, East Garo Hills
 - Nokrek Biosphere Reserve, East, West and South Garo Hills
 - Narpuh Wildlife Sanctuary, East Jaintia Hills
3. Subproject/activities that support forest harvesting on a large/industrial scale
4. Activity that involves construction of check dam >3m height
5. Subprojects/activities that promote or require pesticides that falls in WHO classes IA, IB, or II and/or procurement of large amount of pesticides or toxic agro-chemicals.
6. Subprojects/activities will not support large- scale clearing of land, dredging of water bodies, undercutting of slopes, replacement of natural vegetation that may cause permanent, irreversible impacts.
7. Any activity that has a significant potential of causing forest fires
8. Any project activity that leads to large-scale soil erosion and siltation of water bodies
9. Any activity that promotes or involves incidence of child labour.
10. Sub project/Activities that would adversely affect cultural sites, places of significance importance and protected historical assets (both living and built)
11. Sub project/Activities that involves the felling of the 'prohibited trees' without a permit
12. Sub project/Activities that seeks to impose restrictions or loss of access to using natural resources, including medicinal plants or those of economic value for livelihoods.
13. Any activities involving use of Asbestos Containing Materials (e.g. Pipes for community irrigation schemes).
14. The introduction of plants, animals or other biological agents known to be, or that could become environmental hazards and disturb the ecological balance of the ecosystem or watershed
15. Activities designed to raise revenue for the group or individuals
16. Activities that are the core responsibility or business of applicant

17. Activities that are within the purview of other legal entities

18. Activities outside Meghalaya