

### **MEGHALAYA**



POTENTIAL OF THE LAND



Northeast India has only

2%...

Connectivity to the rest of India

Jharkhand

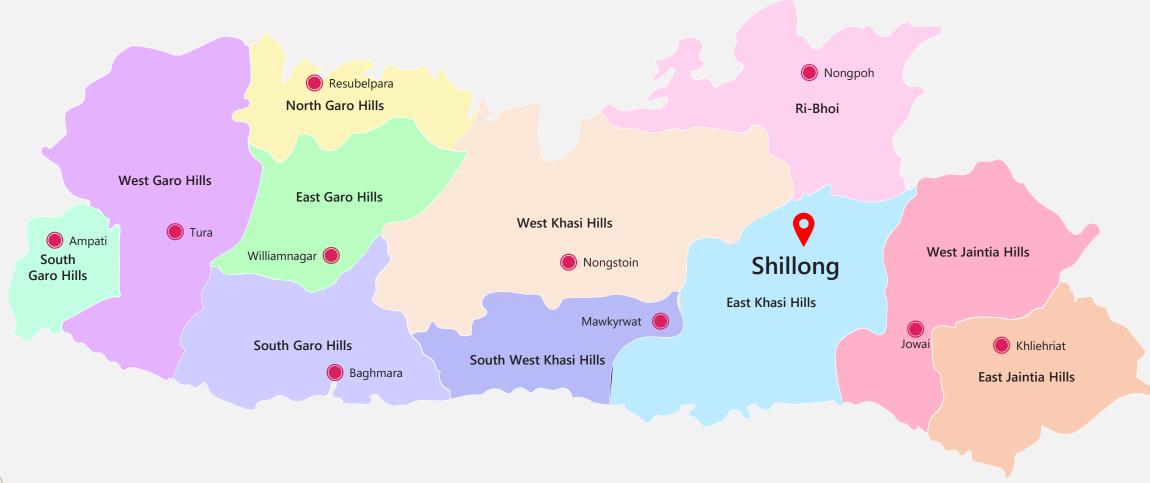
Bihar

West Bengal

Sikkim

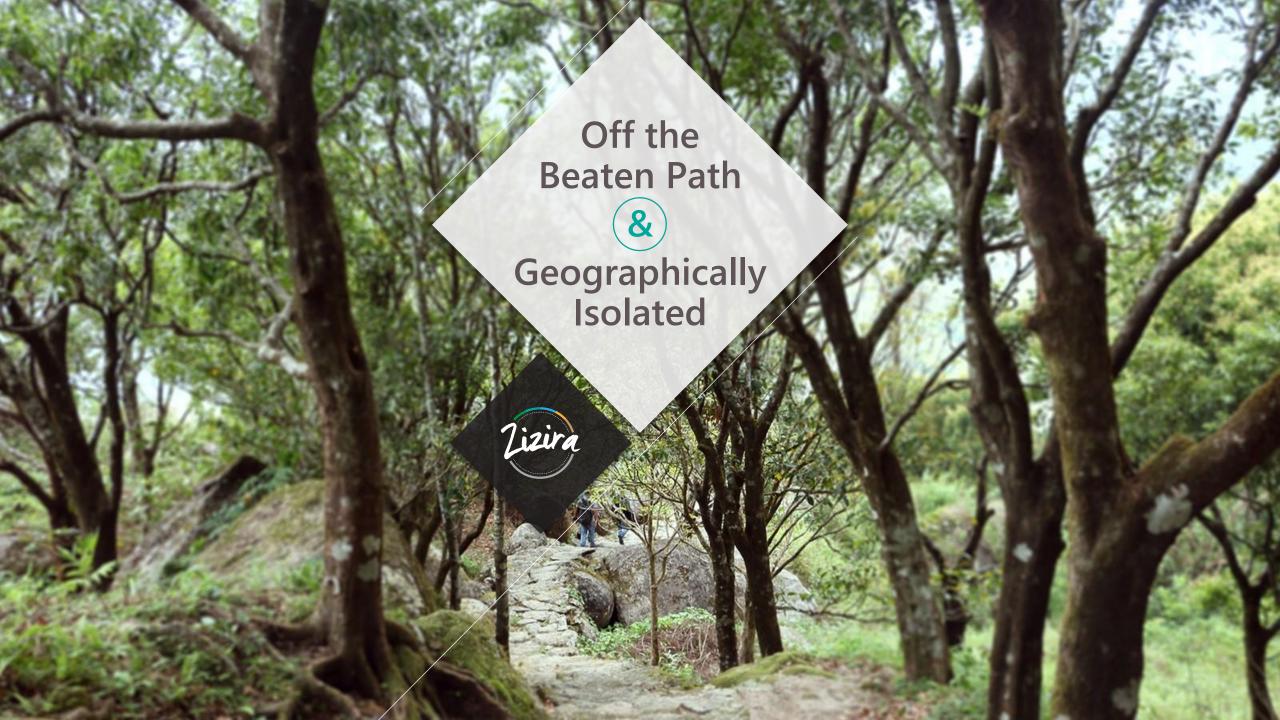


# Interesting facts about MEGHALAYA





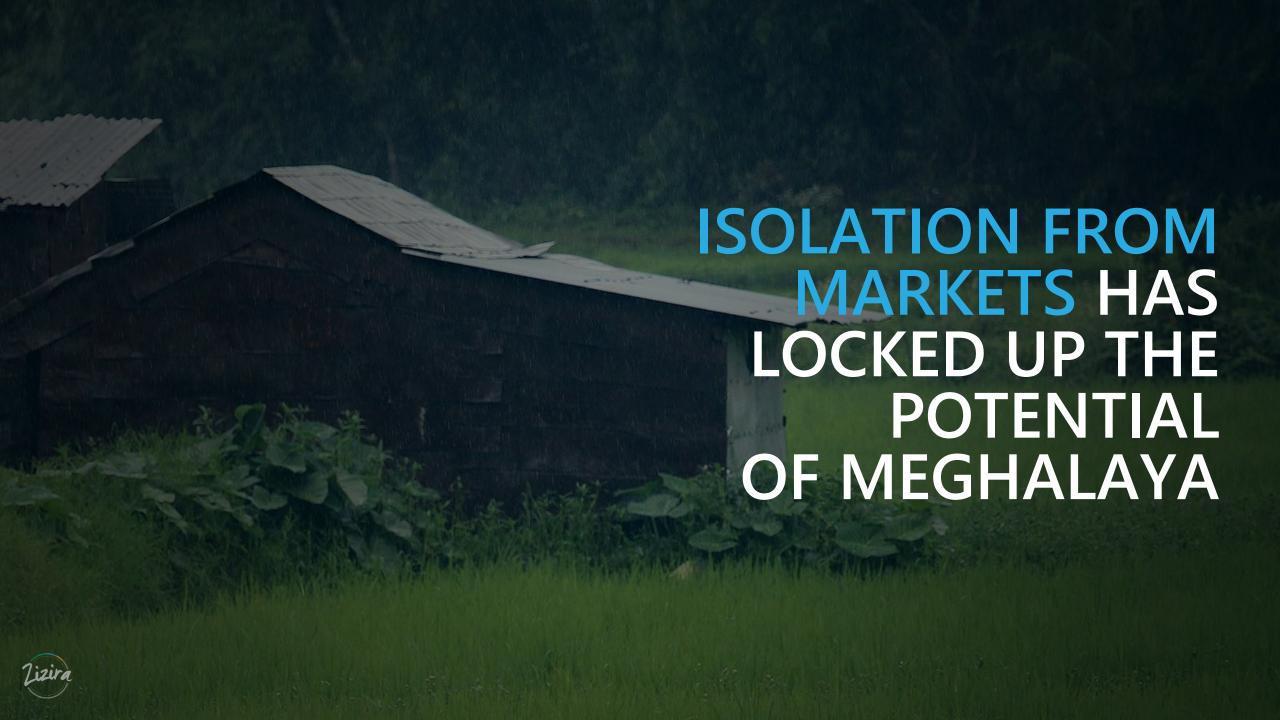
Interesting facts about **MEGHALAYA** Area 22,429 Km<sup>2</sup> Literacy 75.48% Abode of clouds Scotland of the East Mawlynnong is Asia's cleanest village The first species of Citrus fruit was discovered within the Nokrek region of Garo Hills district of Meghalaya Mawsynram Gleneagles of the is the wettest place East - The largest on earth with and the only rainfall as high as India's highest India's longest natural golf course 1,200 cm plunge waterfall in the whole of cave system of Nohkalikai Falls Cherrapunji Asia more 22 km is holds the record located in Jaintia for most rainfall in Hills a calendar month

















# The story behind Zizira...









Team Zizira carved out of Team Chillibreeze

#### The vision of Chillibreeze

...committed to transforming lives, creating wealth, providing purpose and adding value to customers, employees, families and community

#### What we believe possible

The Chillibreeze team of about 70 people believes that as a healthy company, we can be a role model throughout Northeast India

#### Our vision for Zizira

...to make a difference by pioneering new ideas, opening markets and proving the potential of the people and the land of Northeast India. To be an example leading the way to a brighter future for farmers and their families



# Zizira Visi (1)n

Make a Difference to farmers and Northeast India by pioneering



New ideas



Opening markets



Proving the potential

...of the people and the region.

Set an example by leading the way for a brighter future for farmers and their families.



# Zizira Vision

**OPENING MARKETS** 

#### **COMPANY**

Through the diligent work of a healthy company we are creating prosperity and transforming lives in Northeast India

#### **FARMERS**

Discovering and revealing the potential of Meghalaya to help farmers grow more profitable crops

#### **CUSTOMERS**

Connecting global customers to the opportunities in Meghalaya





# We dream **BIG**We wish to showcase **Northeast India**And release the Potential of farmers



# Things going for Meghalaya



#### **Forest Cover**

Forests are a treasure house of valuable products such a timber, resin, tannin, gums, shellac, fiber, latex, essential oils, fats, edible fruits, honey and a large number of medicinal plants.

About **70**% of the state is forested, of which **9,496 sq**. km is primarily subtropical forest.



#### **Air Quality**

"The overall air quality in Meghalaya is **good** except for those areas in industrial estates and where vehicular movement is at its peak"

-Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board, 14th Dec 2015.



#### **Abundant Water**

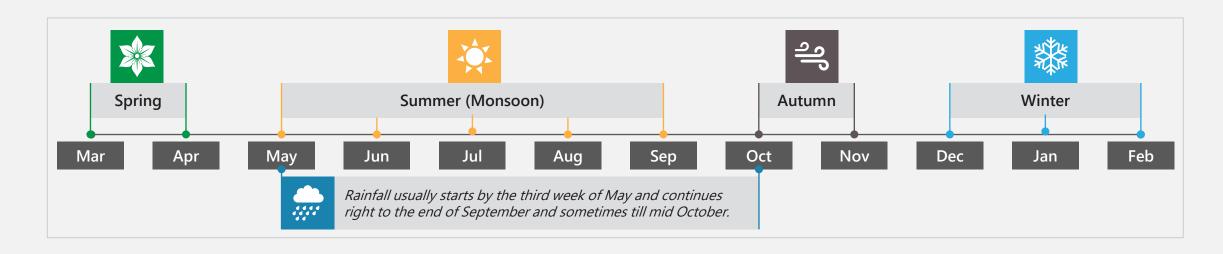
The average annual rainfall is about 281.8 cm.

Many farmers depend on springs for hydrating their fields. A big spring mapping exercise is being conducted by MBDA.

The state has 25 rivers, of which 16 drain into the Brahmaputra basin and the other 9 to the Meghna Basin.



### Rain plays an active role in the agricultural sector



#### Meghalaya is in the top three with respect to rainfall

State	Average annual rainfall (cm)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	296.7
Arunachal Pradesh	278.2
Assam	281.8
Meghalaya	281.8
Nagaland	188.1
Manipur	188.1

#### District wise annual rainfall in Meghalaya measured in cm (2013)







#### Groundwater

Owing to the abundance of rain fed rivers and the abundant rains, the groundwater of the state is almost untouched.

Meghalaya has an available reservoir of 1.60 billion cubic meters of groundwater.



#### **Rich Biodiversity**

One of the richest in biological values with vegetation types ranging from tropical rain forest in the foothills to alpine meadows.

Known as a key area for biodiversity conservation due to its high species diversity and high level of endemism.



#### **Plant Diversity**

Rich in plant diversity with 3,128 species of flowering plants including 1,237 endemic species and several valuable medicinal plant species.



Things going

for Meghalaya

# Meghalaya's rich biodiversity





# FARMING as a way of life







#### Agrarian

About 83% of the population in Meghalaya depends on agriculture for livelihood and survival.

This also means that agriculture has been part of the **people's culture** and tradition for generations.

#### Family farms

Most of the farmers operate out of family farms and have been farming for generations and are willing to do hard work.

These family farms have continued to use the same techniques they learnt from their forefathers.

#### **Soil Quality**

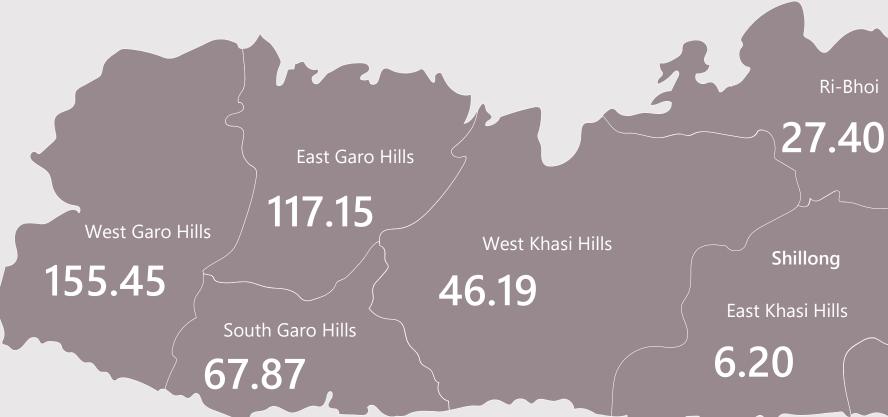
Meghalaya's soil is primarily rich in organic carbon, which is a measure of nitrogen supplying potential of the soil.

The soils favor growing of a wide variety of forest trees, plantation crops and orchards like areca nut, cashew, tea, pineapple, citrus, black pepper and banana etc.



# MEGHALAYA's farming practices

District wise area (sq. km) under Jhum cultivation in Meghalaya



Jaintia Hills

11.74

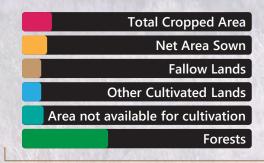


## Meghalaya's farming practices





### Farming in Meghalaya



Percentage to Total Land Area (22,429 KM<sup>2</sup>)



83% of the population depends on agriculture for livelihood

52% Area not available for cultivation

48% of the total geographical

area under cultivation

48% Area under Cultivation 62 % Food Grains

25 % Cash Crops

9%

4 %

**Horticulture Crops** 

Miscellaneous Crops

Share of Different Crop Types in Meghalaya



#### Shifting Cultivation (*Jhum or Swidden*)

Tracks of forest land are cleared and used for cultivation. Fallow cycle varies between 4-6 years, after which the farmer returns to the same plot



#### Terrace or *Bun* Cultivation

Bench terraces or Buns are constructed on hill slopes and vegetables and grains are then grown here. This allows for a more sustained form of farming with proper drainage of rainwater and retention of soil



#### **Crops Grown**

Food Grains: Rice, Maize, Wheat

Cash Crops: Potato, Ginger, Turmeric, Black

Pepper, Areca Nut, Jute, Mustard

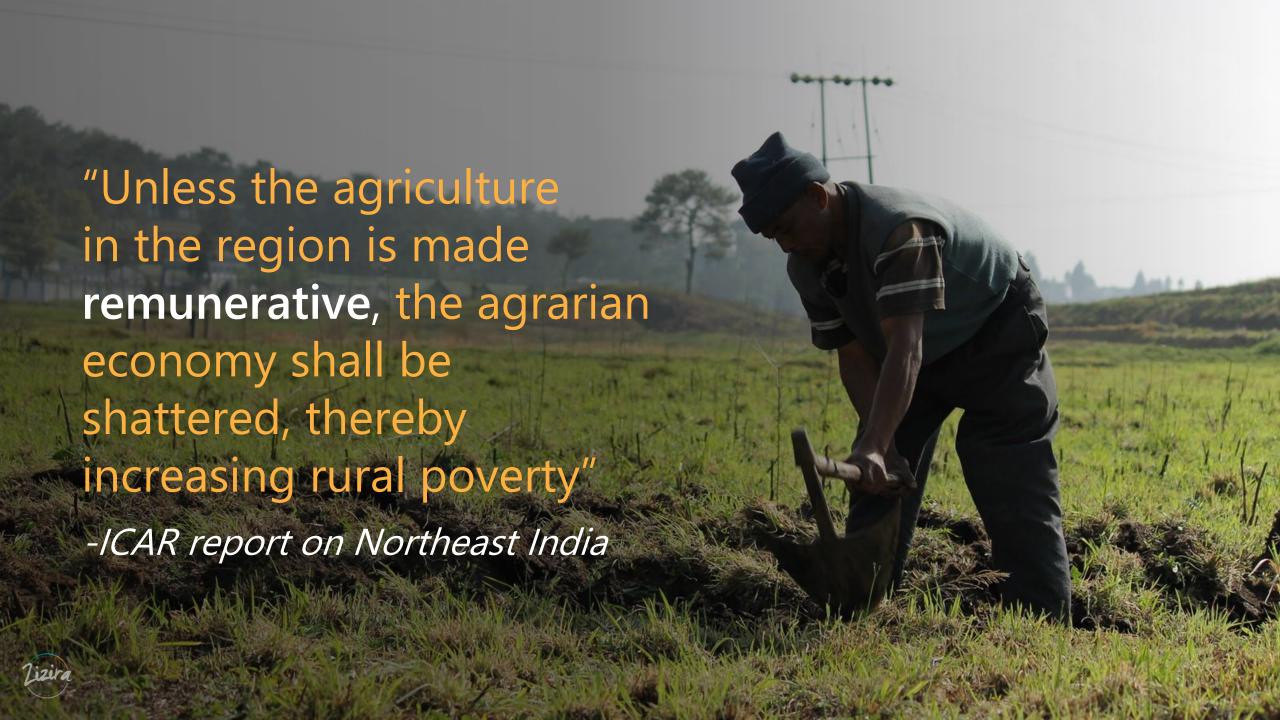
Horticulture Crops: Citrus, Guava, Jackfruit,

Bananas, Papayas

Misc. Crops: Tea, Coffee, Cashews, Oilseeds,

Sesame

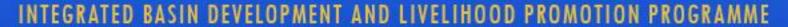




### There is a push to improve farming



#### MEGHALAYA BASIN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY













One of the recent developments in the state is that the government is no longer supplying chemical based fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides as of 2015. But then again they are easily available in the market and here again, comes another vicious cycle. The market that we currently have has only so much capacity to absorb a certain amount of produce and due to diseases and pestilence, naturally raised produce lack the advantage that chemically intervened crops have. So farmers have to a tough choice to make between going chemical and staying traditionally organic.



# CHANGE IS SLOW and the potential remains locked up...

- ✓ NE India remains remote and isolated
- ✓ Transportation links are poor and access to markets is limited. It is common to hear of farmers having to carry their loads for hours before reaching the market place to sell

- ✓ Storage and refrigeration are two other factors which play havoc with the market prices for the farmers
- ✓ Most if not all the farmers fail to realize the potential right under their feet



# SIGNIFICANT issues exist...





Lack of high-yielding crop varieties for diverse climate and altitude areas. Improvement and standardization of farming techniques.

"Crop yields in India are still just 30% to 60% of the best sustainable crop yields achievable in the farms of developed and other developing countries."

- World Economic Forum



#### Storage

Lack of adequate storage or refrigeration facilities leaves farmers with just two options – either sell off surplus produce at absurdly low prices or simply dump them.

"And poor infrastructure and unorganized retail means India has one of the world's highest levels of post-harvest food loss."

- World Economic Forum



#### **Processing**

Meghalaya has 946 unorganized manufacturing enterprise in food processing industry.

"The Arabica variety of coffee grown in the state fetches less than the desirable price due to improper drying methods."

- Coffee Board of India official



# **SIGNIFICANT** issues exist...





Surplus produce finds little or no outlet at all

Low and volatile income for farmers

Existence of multiple layers of middlemen which ends up in the farmer only breaking even

Absence of proper standardization or grading of the produce



#### **Prices**

Meghalaya currently has only two government regulated markets in comparison to Andhra Pradesh (894), Maharashtra (880) and West Bengal (687)



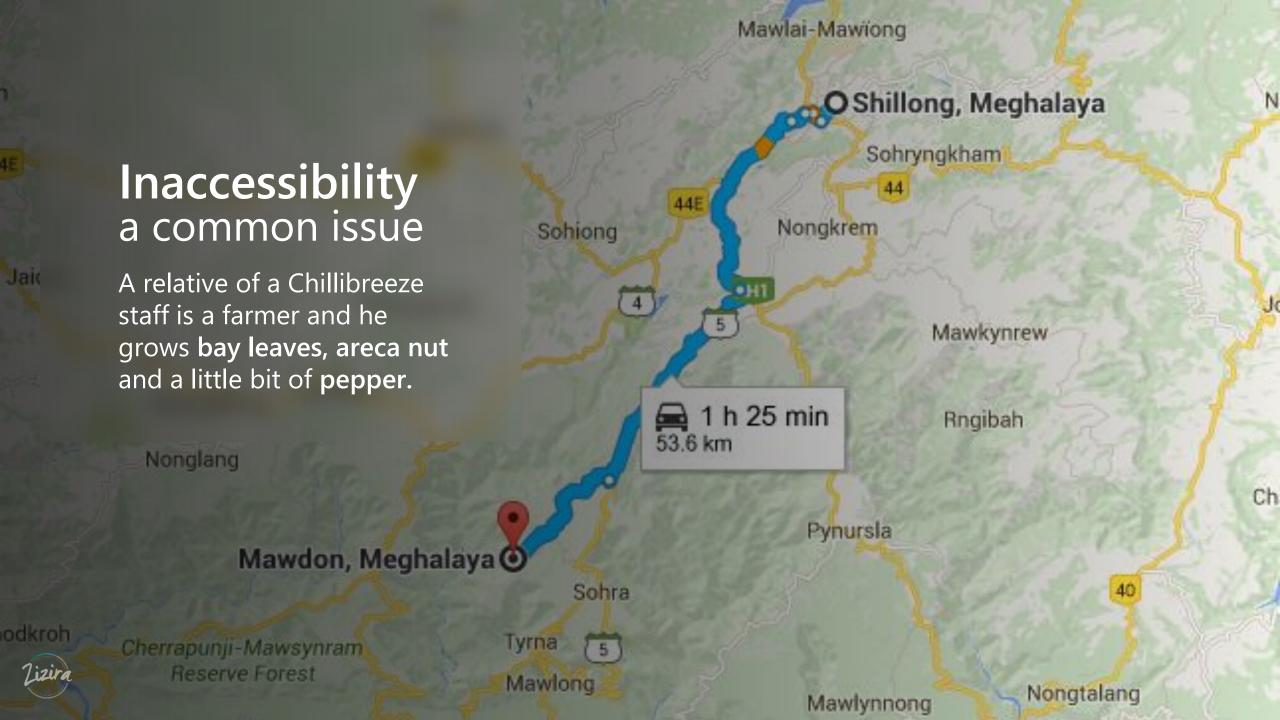
#### **Transportation**

Inadequate or absent facilities to transport produce, raw materials and equipment

"We have to trek long distances and at

- Local farmer







# Inaccessibility a common issue

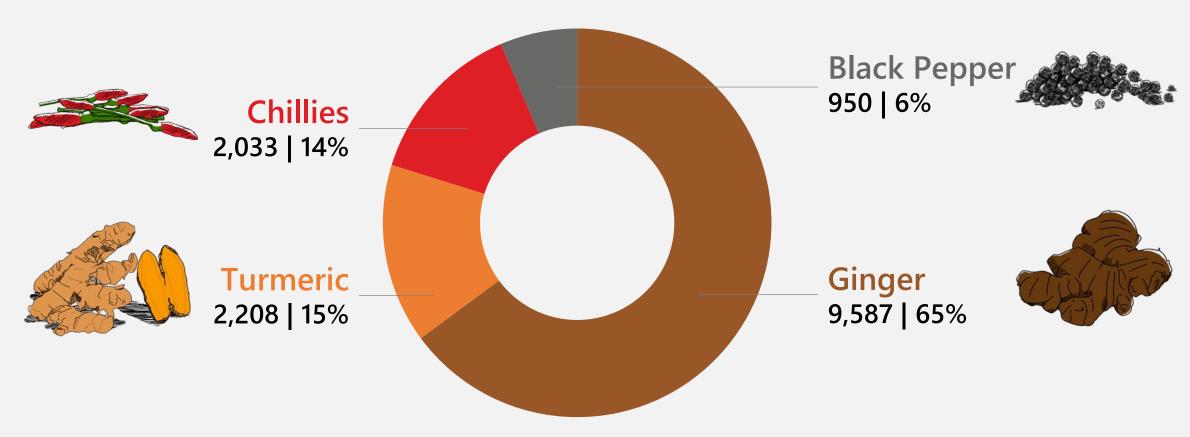
This farmer is very old now and his three sons are now working the plantation themselves. In order to take their produce to the nearest market, they carry 50 kilo bags and trek to the next village, Lawbah. This trek is a vertical climb which with their heavy burden takes anywhere between 45 minutes to 1 hour.





### Popular spices in Meghalaya and cultivated area

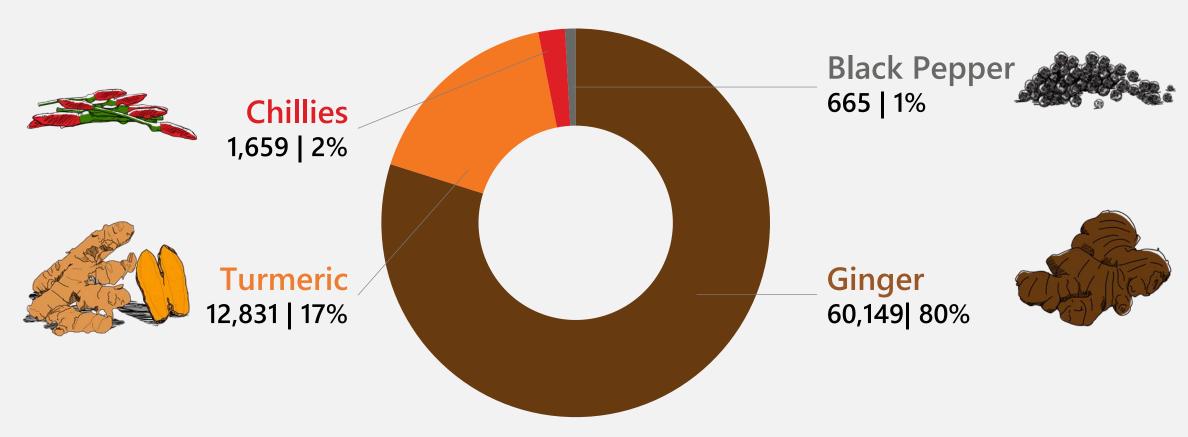
Area (in hectares) under cultivation and as % of total area under spices (2012-13)





## Popular spices in Meghalaya and their production

Production (in Metric tonnes) and as a % of total production of spices (2012-13)



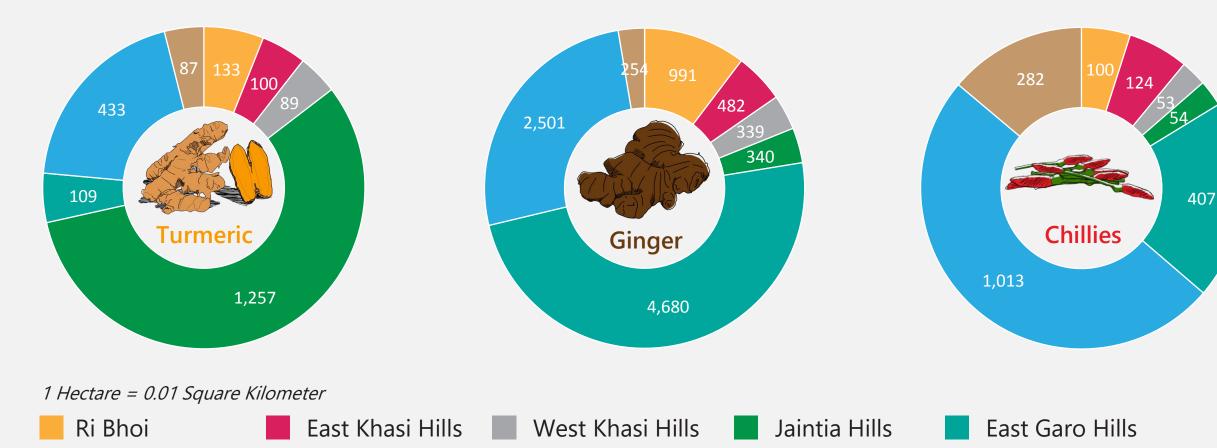


#### Distribution of cultivation area (in hectares)

South Garo Hills

#### Meghalaya 2012-13

West Garo Hills





# Spice varieties grown in Meghalaya



#### CHILLI

Hot Chilli: Synteng hot NP-46 Jwala

#### Capsicum:

Chinese giant
Bullnose
Oskosh
California Wonder

#### Pickle (achar):

Hungarian Wax Local Achar



#### **BLACK PEPPER**

Panniyur-1 Panniyur-2



#### LARGE CARDAMOM

Bebo

Golsey

Ramla

Ramsey

Sawney

Varlangey



#### **GINGER**

Nadia

Suprada

Thingpui

Poona

Rio de Janeiro

Thinglaidong

Tata

Wynad



#### **TURMERIC**

Lakadong

RCT-1

Megha Turmeric-1



# Other Spices from MEGHALAYA



Common name: Bengal Ginger

Botanical name: Zingiber rubens

Local name: Sying makhir



Common name: Rocambole Garlic

Botanical name: Allium ophioscorodon rocambole

Local name: Rynsun khas



Common name: Aromatic Ginger

Botanical name: Kaempferia galangal

Local name: Sying shmoh



Common name: Bay Leaf

Botanical name: Cinnamomum tamala

Local name: Sla tyrpad



Common name: Indian Long Pepper

Botanical name: Piper longum

Local name: Sohmrit khlaw



Common name: Winged Prickly Ash

Botanical name: Zanthoxylum khaasianum

Local name: Jaiur



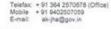
Discovering the potential of Meghalaya through exploration













#### INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ICAR Research Complex for N.E.H. Region Horticulture Division, Umiam 793103 - Meghalaya



Dr. Anjani Kumar Jha, ARS Senior Scientist (Horticulture) & I/c Head Dated: 27.08.2015

RC/Hort-1/ 2014 -15 / 1/ 470 Shri Banteilang Shylla Zizira Organization, A unit of Chillibreezze Solutions Pvt. Ltd. Software Technology Parks of India, Lawmali, East Khasi Hills Meghalaya, Shillong 793001 (Mob: 9856627174)

Sub: Quality analysis of turmeric sample for curcumin content- regarding

Ref: Your letter No. Nil dated 11th August, 2015 to the Director, ICAR Research Complex, Umiam

Sir

With reference to your above letter, please find the analysis report for curcumin content of the turmeric sample supplied by you to our laboratory:

Powdered Sample

7. 94 % Curcumin

This is for your kind information and further needful.

Thanking you,

Sincerely yours,



Note: The %age depends on the batch, but this is indicative of high curcumin







Curcumin content tested – 7.94%

### ZIZIRA DISCOVERY

### Megha Turmeric-1

Developed by ICAR Research Complex of NEH Region, Meghalaya

Through clonal selection from the genotype Lakadong

Tolerant to leaf blotch and leaf spot

Habitat: Suitable for mid hills condition

Maturity: 300-315 days

Average yield: 270 quintals per hectare

**Curcumin content: 6.8%** 

**Dry matter content:** 16.37%

**Essential oil:** 5.5%





### Zizira Discovery: Piper longum

"Most of the people of the Southern slopes of Meghalaya use this crop as an **insurance** as it can be stored for up to one year (after drying). As and when they need money, they gradually sell it in the market. This product acts like a savings bank for farmers in the Ri-War areas, where betel leaf is the main source of income the whole year long."

Mr. Canning Shabong
Assistant Director of Agriculture,
Department of Agriculture,
Meghalaya



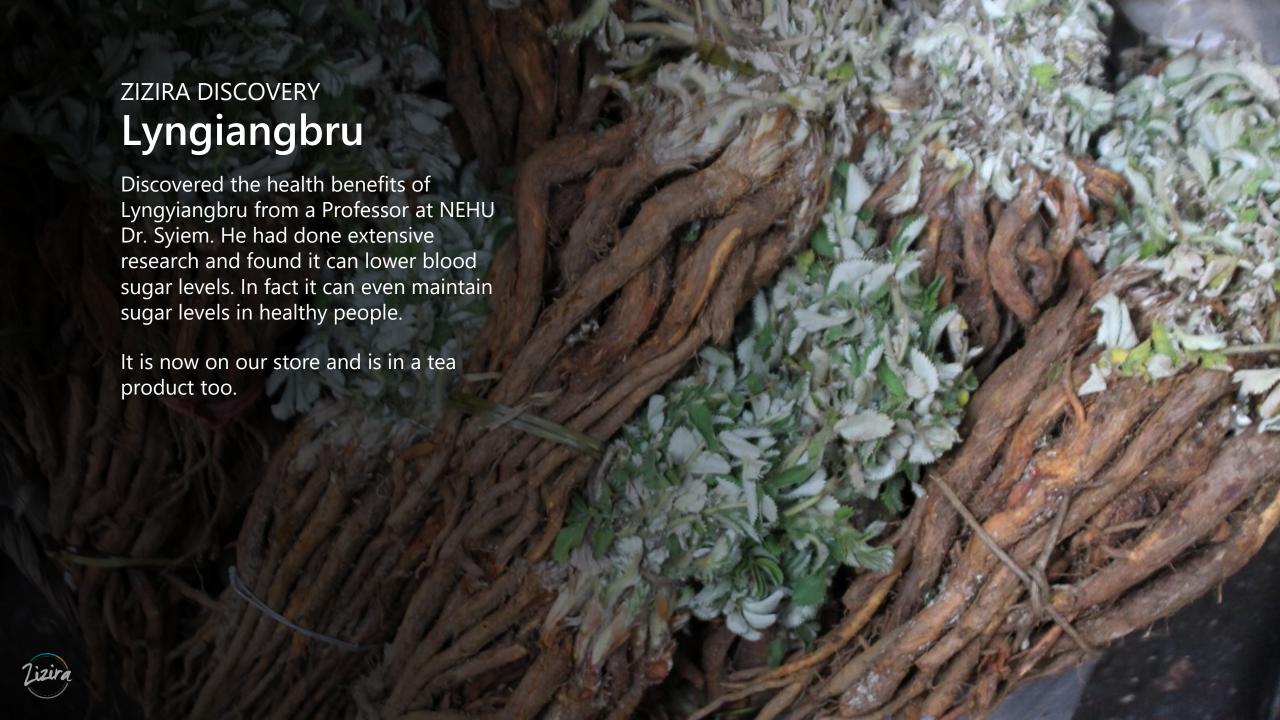


### Zizira Discovery: Soh Danei

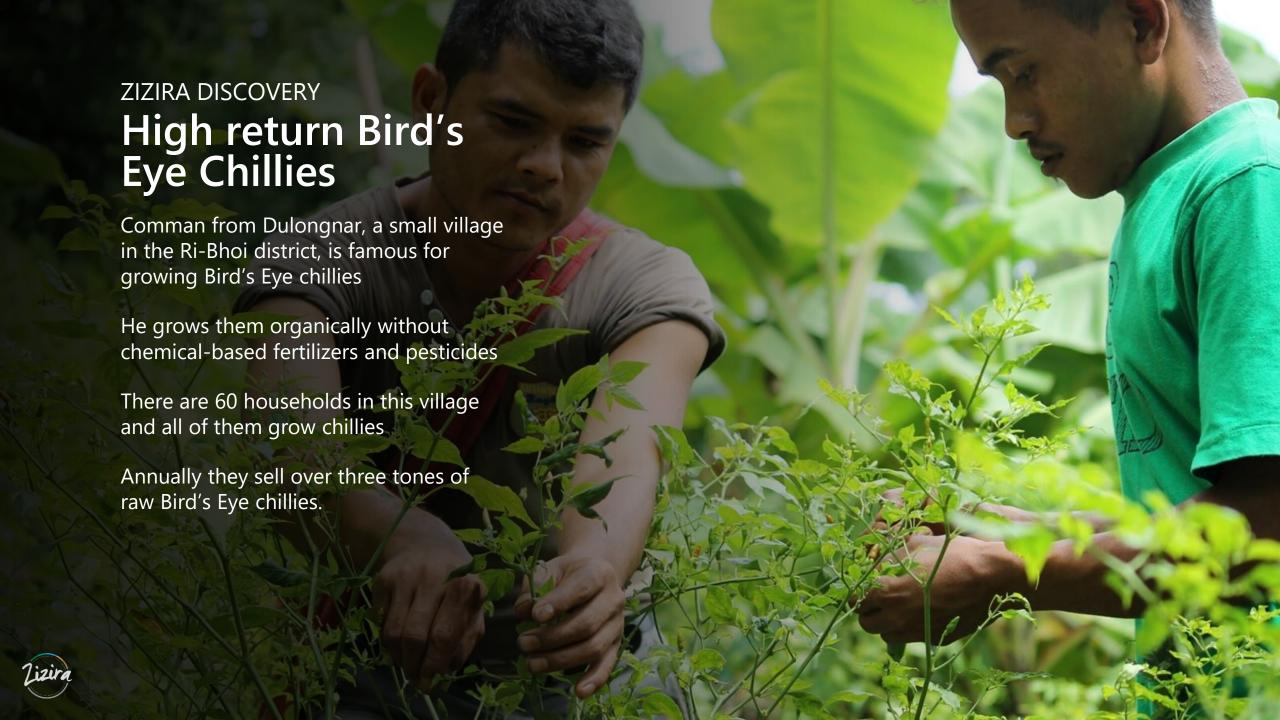
Discovered the efficacy of Sohdanei through a herbal medicine practitioner. Sohdanei or Garcinia Pedunculata is an evergreen fruit with a tangy taste and much used in Northeast India for its health benefits. It is now on our store and is in a tea product too.











### Zizira Discovery: Quinoa!

Officials from Bio Resource Development Centre, Shillong, came to our office to share news about the new field tests they are doing.

They have successfully tested Quinoa, an that too a rare variety. They approached Zizira to create a market – and if we do they will be able to get farmers to grow to meet the demand!





#### ZIZIRA DISCOVERY

### Yet to be explored

White turmeric or zedoary Originally from Northeast India, zedoary is used as a medicinal plant, an essential oil and also as a spice. Even the flowers are edible.

#### **Aromatic plants**

like lemongrass, lavender, sweet sagewort, menthe, etc.





### Meghalaya's green gold reserves



Botanical name: Houttuynia cordata

Local (Khasi) name: Jamyrdoh

Traditional use: Green supplement to food, cholera, dysentery, blood deficiency

and purification



Botanical name: Flemingia vestita

Local (Khasi) name: Sohphlang

Traditional use: Eaten raw as a leisure food, but also used for deworming

### Meghalaya's green gold reserves



Common name: Garlic chives

Botanical name: Allium tuberosum

Local (Khasi) name: Jyllang

**Traditional use:** Green supplement to food, leaf decoction used for urinary

problems and also as a diuretic



Botanical name: Citrus medica

Local (Khasi) name: Sohmad, sohjew Khasi

Traditional uses: Used as flavorant, leaf decoction used for bathing newborns to

prevent common cold

### Meghalaya's green gold reserves



**Botanical name**: *Prunus nepalenses* 

Local (Khasi) name: Sohiong

Traditional use: Eaten raw and fresh, also processed for juice, jams and wine.



Common name: Box Myrtle

Botanical name: Myrcia esculanta

Local (Khasi) name: Soh Phie Bah

Traditional use: Eaten fresh and also used as a pickle

# ZIZIRA's approach





Our team of explorers undertake regular field trips where they meet with farmers as well as farmer entrepreneurs. Through these field trips, we are building a network of farmers who we hope to enlist in our plans to promote the unique produce of the region.

### Learning

Through our partnerships, interactions and networking, we are in a continuous state of learning about farmers, agricultural potential of the region as well as the produce endemic to the state and the region.



We are interacting with various organizations and individuals who share Zizira's passion for uplifting the lives and prosperity of the farmers of the region.







Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)



Established in the year 1975 by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, ICAR Research Complex for North Eastern Hill Region aims to provide a research base for supporting agricultural development in the North Eastern region.

Zizira has been reaching out to ICAR's scientists with specialty in the areas of horticulture and agriculture. Through them, we have learnt about the improved version of the Lakadong Turmeric, Megha Turmeric-1.

Department of Agriculture, Meghalaya



The Department of Agriculture, Meghalaya has a mandate to facilitate increased crop production and productivity. They are not only helping with new and better ways of farming but also working towards providing gainful opportunities for the farming community of the state.

With the state having made the decision to go organic. Zizira and the Department of Agriculture can join hands towards the vision of an organic state.

Meghalaya Basin Development Authority (MBDA)

already strong network of farmers.



MBDA provides support with knowledge management, natural resource management and climate change adaptation etc. Recently, spring mapping exercise was also done by MBDA. And this is where Zizira sees the potential in MBDA playing an active role in terms of spreading awareness and knowledge about organic farming, low yield-high value crops, etc. in their

Zizira

Bio Resource Development Center (BRDC)



Supported by the Department of Biotechnology of India, BRDC ensures meaningful conservation and sustainable utilization of the bio-resources of the state.

In one of its recent interactions with Zizira, we discovered about how they are supporting Quinoa and are also providing guidance and support to encourage farmers. At present, this is only a field experimentation in its pilot phase. Other areas of thrust are Artemisia, Myntha, Kiwi, bio fertilizers, cheaper modes of poly house, etc.



Mr. Canning Shabong
Assistant Director of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture Meghalaya

He played an important role in starting the only successful and fully functioning regulated market in Northeast India in Mawiong, Shillong. He has been instrumental in providing Zizira with key information with regards to government initiatives to help farmers.

When you continue to do things sincerely, people will see your sincerity and hard work and you will be able to succeed.





Dr. Don Syiem

Head of Department, Biochemistry
North Eastern Hill University Meghalaya

He has worked extensively on Potentilla fulgens, a local herb that can help control diabetes.

He is one of Zizira's most ardent supporters and has been actively campaigning for our mission to help farmers of the state.

Go for **low volume-high value** products. It has to narrow down to horticulture, floriculture - which include medicinal and aromatic plants. Others include endemic fruit products, mushrooms, wild edibles etc.





Dr. A. A. Mao Scientist-F & HoO, Eastern Regional Centre Botanical Survey of India

An Expert Committee Member for National Innovation Foundation India, Ahmedabad, HQ. IIM and advisor to various NGOs of the Northeast region on floriculture, mushroom cultivation, medicinal plants, etc. We hope to be able to tap into his wealth of knowledge to explore the potential of Meghalaya's medicinal plants, flowers and various other produce.

To succeed, **build trust with the farmers** and prove to them what your motives are – that you want to help them. This will build a strong relationship





Dr. S. K. Barik
Head of Department, Botany
North Eastern Hill University Meghalaya

He has worked with Turmeric farmers in Laksein village to help improve productivity and initiated the setting up of an oleoresin extraction pilot plant. He shares Zizira's vision passionately and is very insistent about the farmers having a better livelihood from their produce.

My observation is that the poor are blessed with talent and labor, but lack resources. I tried to give them support by providing them with modern techniques, machinery and any source of fund available for the needy



"Bio-prospecting for green gold in NE region will yield results, but there should be no bio-piracy"

Dr. Syiem, NEHU





# Zizira Coming full circle

Creating a network or strains is porous and trains soon as the strains of the str thy and profitable Make a difference to farmers lalue formula and Northeast India by pioneering new ideas, opening markets and proving the potential of the people and the land of the region. Set an example by leading the way for a brighter future for farmers and their families. Their ho longer feel uncertain about returns on their hard work and efforts



"But the public-private partnership (PPP) model could be just the game-changer in India's agricultural sector needs. By drawing on the collective power of all agricultural stakeholders, PPPs can transform the sector at multiple levels."

World Economic Forum







# Thank you