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Government of India
Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Rural Development
(DAY-NRLM)

7th Floor, NDCC-II Building
Jai Singh Marg, New Delhi-1.
Dated: 25th Sept., 2020

To

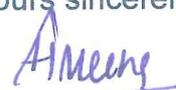
The SMD / CEO of all State / UT Rural Livelihood Missions

Subject: Copy of the implementation guideline for promotion of integrated farming Cluster (IFC) under DAY-NRLM – Reg.

Sir

I am directed to enclosed herewith the implementation guideline for promotion of integrated farming Cluster (IFC) duly approved by the competent authority. You are requested to take further necessary action.

Yours sincerely



(H. R. Meena)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India



GUIDELINE FOR PROMOTION OF INTEGRATED FARMING CLUSTERS (IFC) UNDER DAY- NRLM

An implementation guideline

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Draft Guideline for Implementation of Integrated Farming Cluster (IFC) under DAY-NRLM

1. Background:

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), is a flagship programme of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. It has been focusing towards improvement of social status and economic capabilities of rural women from small, marginal, landless and other vulnerable households through formation of their collectives, intensifying and expanding their existing livelihoods, bringing in new farm, non-farm and other economic opportunities by access and linkages through their collectives. Pursuing diversified and multiple livelihoods each at manageable scale has been the risk mitigation strategy for such economically challenged and vulnerable rural households.

Under DAY-NRLM, livelihoods promotion includes diversified livelihood interventions in both farm (on-farm and off-farm) as well as non-farm livelihood activities. The entire focus has been to ensure each household having multiple livelihoods to ensure income stream round the year and risk mitigation. In farm livelihoods, important intervention areas are; promotion of sustainable and climate resilient agriculture through various Agro Ecological Practices (AEP), improved livestock management practices, sustainable Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) collection practices along with value chain intervention with selected farm and NTFP commodities through bringing in improved technology, value addition, aggregation and market linkages for better price realization through promotion of need based informal Producers Group (PG) and formal Producers Enterprises (PE). Identification, grooming and placement of livelihood community cadres (LH CRPs) to provide 24X7 doorstep livelihood services, continuous on-field handholding supports to SHG women and promotion of entrepreneurship are the overarching strategy in promotion of farm livelihood interventions.

An independent evaluation of MKSP projects was conducted by 'Nielsen (India) Private Limited' in December 2019, also found that household supported with diversified livelihood activities has increased household income.

Therefore, DAY NRLM will continue to focus on diversification of complementary livelihoods and will endeavor to bring more livelihoods options in the livelihood baskets of the households of rural poor. This may be considered as one of the response too to increase the income levels of the poor during this difficult time of Covid-19 and enable the poor to mitigate the risks of their livelihoods.

2. DAY-NRLM Farm Livelihood promotion strategy:

Farm livelihood interventions would now further intensify its diversified livelihood interventions strategy to enhance income at household level through integration and bring in synergy between the livelihood activities by promotion of Integrated Farming Cluster (IFC) approach. This includes interventions in forward linkages with strengthened backward integration in the identified cluster of intervention villages. The strategy for IFC approach will be focused more on landless, leased in land farmers, rainfed farmers and to introduce more comprehensive approach to provide an end to end solution to livelihoods of the poorest for income enhancement. The approach will endeavor to ensure each target household having a basket of income sources to provide regular income stream throughout the year. The approach comprises of production and processing / value addition within the cluster through asset creation, skilling the producers to enhance production and productivity and very importantly ensuring access to credit at affordable rates, access to market and access to improved technologies are few of the critical challenges that will be addressed in this approach.

After consultation on this concept with the SRLMs, it is felt that for rolling out of promotion of IFC to ensure higher and year-round regular income flow at household level, it requires proper direction and guidance. In this context, this advisory has been drafted for circulation among the SRLMs and other implementing agencies / partners which will act as guiding document in promotion of IFC by the states.

3. The Concept of IFC in DAY-NRLM:

With the objective to improve, intensify, expand & integrate the existing diversified livelihood activities, an integrated farming cluster (IFC) comprising of 2 to 3 (this may change depending on the state) adjoining intervention villages covering about 250-300 households where every SHG household will be supported with improvement in 3 to 4 livelihoods (farm and non-farm) with strong backward and forward linkages. The implementing agency will be encouraged to promote minimum 4-5 such IFC per block in close proximity for better aggregation.

On production (back) end, it is an interdependent, interrelated often interlocking production systems based on defined location specific farming system interventions such as crop, dairy, small and non-ruminants (goat, pig, sheep), poultry, duckery, fishery, bee keeping, mushroom etc and related subsidiary enterprises with waste recycling through preparation of on-farm composts, vermi-composts, enriched manures etc in such a way that maximize the utilization of energy of each system and minimize the negative effects of these activities on environment to reduce cost, mitigate risk, improve production & productivity whereas the investment in capacity building on community, ensuring quality livelihood services and promotion of entrepreneurship will be strengthened.

On front end (value addition and market linkage) it will collectivize and aggregate individual produces at village and / or cluster level through small Producers' Collectives (Producers Groups) to aggregate the individual produces thereby reduce the transaction cost of primary value addition and market linkages. In a larger geography these small producers' collectives may be federated into Producers Enterprises for larger aggregate, secondary value addition / processing, packaging, labeling and market linkage / marketing directly and / or through partnership.

4. Components of IFC:

The following are the various broad components of IFC:

1. Asset creation
2. Credit access
3. Extension services leading to improved productivity and production through Community Resource Persons (CRPs), AICRP-IFS/AI-NPOF scheme, KVKs, SAUs of ICAR.
4. Market systems -PG/PE, value addition
5. Technology – Livelihoods Service Centre (LSC)
6. Convergence – for asset, technology, training, marketing

Key components on production side which might be included under IFC are as follows (suggestive):

- a. Crops: It includes mixed crop, intercrop, multi-tier crops of -
 - Field crops (cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, forage, floriculture etc.),
 - Plantation crops (coconut, arecanut, orange, lemon, fruits etc)
 - Trees (timber, fuel, fodder, fruit trees etc.)

Interventions such as crop diversification, introduction of improved and specialty varieties, quality planting materials, good agricultural practices and round the year fodder production shall be given emphasis.

- b. Livestock: It includes large ruminants (milch cows, buffalos etc), small ruminants (Goat, Sheep etc.), non-ruminants (Pig), poultry birds including duck rearing.

Interventions such as breed improvement through AI, housing and management including area specific mineral mixture needs to be given more thrust.

- c. Fish: Various fishery based livelihood activities. Interventions such as stocking, pond management, integration of fish ponds with poultry/duckery and growing of fruits and vegetables on the embankments needs to be given more thrust to get sustainable livelihood.
- d. Apiculture: Collection of honey and rearing of honey bees.
- e. Mushroom: Production using agricultural wastes
- f. Bio-gas and boundary plantations
- g. Recycling activities such as compost, vermicompost, enriched compost using available agricultural wastes in the cluster shall be integral part of the IFC.
- h. NTFPs: Sericulture, lac, medicinal plants, tamarind, leaf plates etc.
- i. Non-farm activities: Weaving, stitching, printing etc.

In addition, for selection of proper combination of various components stated above, states may refer the recent bulletin published by ICAR where Integrated Farming System (IFS) models has been recommended for different states after due research and field trial on each of these models. The bulletin is named as '[Integrated Farming System for Agricultural Diversification, Enhanced Income and Employment](#)¹' and one can access to it through the given link stated at the bottom of this page. Further State specific details can be obtained from Chief Agronomists / Agronomists / Principal Investigators of AICRP on Integrated Farming Systems and All India Network Programme on Organic Farming in various ICAR-Institutes/SAUs. List is given in the list of contributors' page in the bulletin.

Besides, state may also pick up for implementation similar tried tested IFS models developed by itself or other agencies within the state.

5. Selection of states:

States can submit proposals for promotion of IFC through MKSP, SRLM-AAP, NRETP, innovation fund and other funded projects. To submit proposals states have to establish readiness to implement this in time bound manner.

- Positioning of trained dedicate farm livelihoods staff in the chosen blocks.
- Farm livelihood interventions has been initiated in the identified blocks.
- One Livelihood CRP promoted per village with multiple skill sets.
- Have done some work through convergences
- Presence of functional Producers Group in the identified cluster will be preferred.

6. Selection of Clusters:

The states may take adequate care to select each cluster comprising of 2-3 adjoining villages and undertake following:

- Conducting a quick scoping study to identify the cluster to find:
 - Preferably blocks and villages with more diversified agricultural activities preferably in rainfed area

¹ For access to the copy of the bulletin, one can visit at:

http://www.iifsr.res.in/sites/default/files/prog_files/Bulletin_IFS_July_2020.pdf

- Where there are opportunities for agriculture, horticulture, livestock, pisci-culture, bee keeping, poultry, duckery etc.
 - Having functional Producers Groups (PGs) should be preferred.
 - Having year round road connectivity
 - Proximity to SPM-RURBAN clusters may be given preference in identifying clusters.
- Identification of minimum 4 to 5 clusters per block in a compact geography for easy supervision, aggregation of produces and promotion of Producers Enterprises.
 - Promotion of IFC in adjacent blocks may be considered for higher level aggregation / processing / formation of FPOs.

7. Implementation Strategy:

Availability of dedicated farm livelihood staff at block level, quick scope study to identify clusters, opportunities for a diversified activities and surplus for market linkages along with training and capacity building, promotion of livelihood service centre, analysis and development of intervention plan through Comprehensive Village Livelihood Analysis, Planning and Implementation (CVLAPI), convergence, partnership building, entrepreneurship, formation of producers aggregation, secondary value addition and market linkages are key strategies in implementation of IFC.

7.1. Key implementation components:

7.1.1. Convergence opportunities: Drawing supports from and extending the same to relevant intra and inter-Ministerial schemes to complement each other and bring in synergy towards promotion of Integrated Farming Cluster (IFC) is one of the core strategy. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and its institutes / research stations, KVK, SAUs may play very active and crucial role in promotion of IFC. States may collaborate with ICAR institutions, AICRP-IFS centres in SAUs to work jointly to establish model Integrated Farming Cluster (IFC) for learning and as an immersion site to begin with. Thereafter the collaboration with ICAR research stations / institutions like Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK), on-station and on-farm research centres of AICRP- IFS and National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) needs to continue and further deepen for continuous training, capacity building, exposure visits on various Integrated Farming System models and drawing continuous technical supports during expansion of IFC across the states.

In addition to ICAR, there are other various schemes / institutes of different Ministries of Government of India which would play extremely important role for expansion of IFC. A list of such schemes has been presented in [Annexure-1](#) which may act as ready reckoner for the SRLMs for convergence to take forward and for expansion of IFC.

7.1.2. Partnership: In addition to convergence, the other important component in promotion of IFC is building and nurturing partnership with an array of relevant partners for processing technology, input supply, entrepreneurship promotion, market access, packaging, branding as well as implementation. Besides, promotion of individual entrepreneurship in a systematic manner (on establishing parent unit, hatchery, mother unit, kid nursery, tasar silkworm grainage, pig breeding unit, fish hatchery, digital soil testing lab, AI centre and so on) from among the community (CRPs and other interested youths) and linking them with the Mahila Kisans (buyer of material services) for back end supports on input, on-field implementation supports and livelihood services will be the integral part of IFC. For training on entrepreneurship, RSETI, KVK may be brought in and for subsequent incubation support suitable entrepreneurship incubators may also be partnered with. SRLM may also tie up with NGOs of local capacity for implementation of IFC.

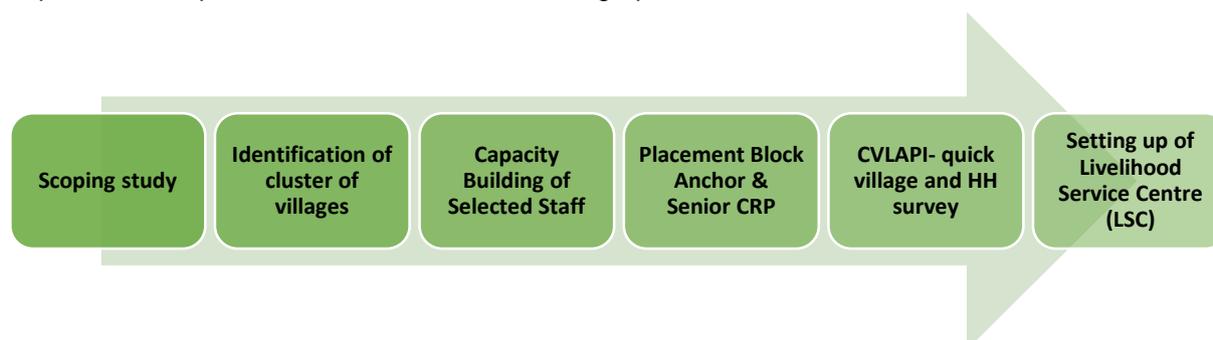
7.1.3. Training and capacity building: Capacity building of participating SHG members (Mahila Kisans) on improved production technologies, value addition and market linkages will be the focus of

training and capacity building strategy. Besides, promotion of entrepreneurship among the Mahila Kisans and / or livelihood CRPs and facilitating them in transition towards becoming entrepreneurs will be emphasized. Training of SHG members (Mahila Kisans) using the prototype IFS models established in various districts by ICAR / KVK will be taken up.

7.1.4. Formation of Producers Organization (PGs): Formation of one or two producers' organizations (PGs) per cluster for reduction of transactional cost of market linkages through small aggregation / collection, primary processing, packaging and need based branding and marketing will be the core of market access. Opportunities for secondary aggregation of PGs for promotion of larger Producers Enterprise (PE) / FPO may also be explored with adjoining clusters from a larger geography.

7.2. Roll out strategy:

The following are the steps involved in implementation of the IFC. Major steps involved in the implementation process are mentioned in the Infographic below:



7.3. Scoping study:

The objective of scoping study is to benchmark the existing production systems and finding scope for integration, new produces, processing and market. Scoping study contains two broad components – (a) field visit and (b) Farm typology analysis using primary and secondary information.

Field visit includes unstructured interaction / focused group discussion with the farmers, traders, processors, market players, entrepreneurs, NGO functionaries, government officers, SRLM staff etc.

Farm typology analysis includes primary information collected from the identified households and secondary information includes previous study reports, market research reports, survey reports, secondary data on produces, volume, seasonality, accessibility, transport system, communication etc. Farm typology analysis will result in grouping of households (Innovator, early adopter, follower etc.) for interventions.

Following are the major attributes which must be present in the Scoping Study:

- Consultation with BMMU to coordinate with the line departments to get relevant information.
- Identification 4-5 clusters per block in close proximity and giving sufficient rationale as described above.
- Assessment of staff and human resources available in the proposed clusters – CRP, Block Staff, etc.
- Presence of / potential for Producer Groups in the selected cluster for market linkages of surplus produces.
- Market Assessment and potential for integration of clusters for forward linkages.
- Identification and consultation with local KVK, NGOs, business houses and other resource institutes for future collaboration / partnership.

7.4. Identification of cluster of villages:

Based on the scoping study, identification of cluster of villages to be completed having marketable surplus production of some of the identified produces. Each cluster should consist of minimum 2-3 contiguous intervention villages with total about 250 to 300 households having three to four major produces, its potential for expanding, value addition and collective marketing. Villages under RURBAN Mission cluster may be preferred for its infrastructural and logistic advantages.

7.5. Development of proposal:

After the scoping study and identification of potential clusters in identified blocks (4-5 clusters per block), a comprehensive proposal including all the clusters to be developed stating the details of the clusters – villages, number of households, main commodities produced along with the budget to be prepared. Proposals of all the clusters may be combined together and submitted to the Ministry as a single project for approval.

7.6. Application of comprehensive Village Livelihood Appraisal Planning and Implementation (CVLAPI) tool:

It contains two major components – (a) Assessment and analysis of existing and potential livelihood opportunities focusing on the major produces and potential for IFC (b) Finding the gap on the produces / IFC components with respect to access to credit, market, schemes, knowledge/skill and technology (c) Identification of suitable and potential IFC components and its implementation plan at common as well as individual SHG members' level to address the identified gaps. The plan should contain ways and means table as shown below:

Identified gap in	Means to address the gap
Livelihood assets	Self-contribution, credit, convergence etc.
Skill, Knowledge and awareness	Establishment of Livelihood Service Centre (LSC), Demonstration, CRP network, exposure visits. Convergence (KVK, NICRA, NGO) etc.
Improved technology	Convergence, Credit
Credit	CIF, Bank linkage (suitable loan products at affordable cost), schemes convergence for subsidized credit.

7.7. Establishment of Livelihood Service Centre (LSC):

Promotion of IFC will require various types of facilities, inputs and services at the cluster level. LSC will act as one stop solution to the farmers/ NTFP collector to access to latest technology, training and capacity building, and supply of all sorts of high quality inputs, women friendly latest farm machineries on hire, animal vaccines, vet-medicines, mini hatchery, storage etc. Focus would be to promote each of these through individual entrepreneurship mode otherwise it can be hosted in LSC, may be in the shorter term. It may start with the following on enterprise mode and subsequently add on other facilities based on evolving need from the cluster:

- Village based mini-digital soil /compost testing lab
- A nursery with poly house / net house
- Compost preparation units
- Tool bank / CHC with women friendly farm machineries, solar pumps, sorter, grader etc.

- Local seed bank, NPM materials / shop
- Mini hatchery (for poultry clusters)
- Vet-first aid kit
- AI Centre (semen storage, semen carrier) – preferably through individual entrepreneurship
- Animal vaccine, medicine and its storage
- Processing unit
- Storage infrastructure

Subsequently, the following facilities can be augmented at LSC

- Establishment of a training cum demonstration centre
- Business facilitation centre etc.

In case of collaboration with KVK, the local KVK should be encouraged to establish and run the LSC within the KVK campus or they may do so in one of the village of each cluster. Otherwise, after initial investment in its establishment, a LSC may be facilitated to become financially viable with revenue flow from service charges and honorarium out of enterprises (soil testing, sale of seedlings, composts, hiring charge in CHC, sale of DoC, vet-medicine, vaccine etc.), owned by a VO / GPLF / CLF and the cluster level Senior CRP will be the paid Manager of the LSC.

8. Implementation architecture:

As mentioned earlier, each cluster will consist of 250-300 households, with minimum 2-3 adjoining villages and 4- 5 such clusters in close proximity may be promoted per block and intervention blocks to be adjacent. The implementation structure may be presented as shown below:

State level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPM / PM (Livelihoods)
Block level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One dedicated block livelihood co-ordinator • One IFC anchor (Degree / Diploma holder)
Cluster level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One senior CRP per cluster
Village level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One livelihood CRP with multiple skill set per village.

At state level: At state level the SPM (Livelihoods) or PM (Livelihoods) will anchor and steer the initiative.

At block level: At block level there has to be one dedicated Block livelihood Co-ordinator to implement the project, assisted by a dedicated IFC anchor (diploma/degree/progressive IFS farmers in agriculture, horticulture, fishery, animal husbandry, bee keeping etc.).

At cluster level: At cluster level a senior CRP will be placed. The Senior CRP may be selected from among the existing CRPs or from among the educated youths of the cluster of villages with minimum 12th standard pass. S/he will be trained in all the interventions in her cluster and will be hosted at CLF. S/he will be primarily responsible for providing knowledge and support the implementation by the village level livelihood CRPs in her cluster. In addition to this her role will be:

- Management of LSC
- Cluster Management
- Data collection
- Maintaining updated MIS
- Reporting
- Co-ordinate with the VOs of her cluster

At village level: At village level one livelihood CRP, trained with multiple skills on agriculture, livestock, NTFP, fishery etc will be deployed.

After the approval of IFC proposal by the states, selection of staff as Block Anchor and Senior CRP should be completed in a period of four weeks. The staff selection need to be followed by rigorous 2 week orientation and training which should primarily include CRP refresher training along with Training of Trainers on concept seeding of IFC in the community.

The LSC should be used continuously for capacity building of the senior CRPs, village level CRP and Mahila Kisans.

9. Market Linkage:

Once the implementation has started, each cluster with selected three to four produces (agriculture, livestock, fishery and NTFP) and its producers will be organized into Producers Group (PG) / Business Group for small aggregation, to reduce transaction cost, primary and secondary value addition. The PG may own storage, processing unit with its own brand and marketable products. Since the participating individual Mahila Kisans may not have higher marketable surplus, thus a PG at cluster level may have low volume of business. Thus depending on the business volume, opportunities for larger aggregation, processing, branding and market linkages, minimum 4-5 PGs in close proximity per block will be promoted, then PGs with similar produces may be federated into a large PE at larger geographies. For market linkage, various options may be explored or a combination of - access directly with its own brand (B2C), marketing outlets, tie up with marketing organization (B2B) – may be tried depending on the products, volume etc.

9.1 Establishing protocols for Market Assessment & Market Integration for PG's: The local level Producer Groups shall be critical node to plan for market integration efficiency of identified clusters hence training and capacity building of the PG's around business planning, governance and operations, assessment and identification of market opportunities shall be important

To understand the dynamics of demand and supply and local market conditions, efficient linkage of all the stakeholders to improve production and tune in to market demands for better price realisation and profitability, the following intervention areas can be explored

- i. Mapping of high value surplus clusters with markets [using template]
- ii. Value Chain Analysis to locate the leverage points for a Producer-centric intervention [analysis template with intervention scope]
 - a. branding, packaging, marketing for retail /wholesale trade
 - b. local level value addition processing (both near farm for B2B and consumer focused)
 - c. linking to market including B2B, B2G, private sector partnerships and commodity sourcing procurement linkages with buyers
 - d. commodity to product transition where market opportunity exists
- iii. Intervention Design :
 - a. Coordination and identification of value chain actors (VCA's)
- iv. Potential for individual enterprise formations to provide agri extension, business services to integrate local supply chains

Strategy of B2B would be preferred. On-line marketing platform (e-NAM) will also be explored for marketing. In promotion of PE, implementation agency may take help of suitable TSA or through convergence with SFAC/NABARD/NCDC.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation and reporting of IFC:

Monitoring and evaluation will be as per review and monitoring process followed at the SRLM level.

Village level: At village level the VO livelihood sub-committee along with the Senior CRP will review the performance of the livelihood CRP on monthly basis.

Cluster Level federation: At CLF level, the IFC Anchor will review the performance of the Senior CRP on monthly basis.

Block level: At block level, the Block livelihood coordinator will review the performance of IFC Anchor as well as Senior CRPs on monthly basis and appraise the BPM. District and state level monitoring will be as per periodic review mechanism of the respective SRLM.

Reporting: The state needs to submit a quarterly physical and financial progress report (QPR) to NMMU as per prescribed format for each cluster. Assets created or funds mobilized through convergence should also be reflected along with the expenditure status in the QPR. All relevant data should be uploaded in DAY NRLM MIS regularly.

11. Documentation of Best Practices:

Best practices and success stories coming out of the clusters need to be documented and presented as narrative reports along with the Financial and Physical progress. Good quality photographs, Case Studies, Short Videos can be prepared for documenting the best practices. At least one detailed case study should be submitted from each cluster on a quarterly basis to reflect the impact of investments made with the target community. Annual award ceremony for best performing farmer, entrepreneurs, may be undertaken.

12. Communication & Outreach:

The project activities need to be highlighted with the help of media in local channels/newspapers as well the social media channels of NRLM, District Administration and SRLM. The Block Anchor must ensure at least one post on any social media channels of local administration tagging relevant stakeholders. (M/o Rural Development, World Bank, NITI Aayog, PMO, etc.).

13. Budget lines and funding sources:

Proposals for IFC may be funded either from SRLM-AAP annual action plan, MKSP, NRETP, Innovation component and other funded projects of the state. A template for the budget lines has been annexed (annexure-2) that will in preparation of budget that includes both grant as well as credit component. In case of ways and means calculation of the budget, preference has to be given on mobilization of resources through convergences, NRLM fund should be used to bridge the gap between total requirement and mobilization through convergences.

Annexure - 1

(Scope for convergence opportunities in promotion of Integrated Farming Cluster)

Convergence opportunities	Relevant schemes / Institute	Ministries
Training on IFC: Training on various Integrated Farming System Models for SRLM staff, Livelihood CRPs and Mahila Kisans.	AICRP-IFS / AI-NPOF centres of ICAR-IIFSR, SAUs, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK).	Department of Agricultural Research and Extension (DARE), Ministry of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare (MoAC&FW).
Exposure: Exposure on various Integrated Farming System Models developed by ICAR as mentioned in its bulletin.	AICRP-IFS / AI-NPOF centres of ICAR-IIFSR, SAUs, KVK.	
Training on climate resilience: Training on climate resilient agriculture for SRLM staff, Livelihood CRPs and Mahila Kisans.	National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA).	
Exposure: Exposure on various climate resilient agricultural technologies.	NICRA	
Organic certification and market linkages:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>Bharatiya Paramparagat Krishi Padhhati</i> (BPKP), o <i>Jaivik Krishi Protsahan Yojana</i> (JKPY), o <i>Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana</i> (PKVY) o Movement for Organic value Chain Development- Northeastern Region (MoVCD-NER) – For northeast. o All India Network Programme on Organic Farming of ICAR for Technological backstopping 	Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW), under MoAC&FW
Soil testing facility at LSC	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	
Establishment of CHC	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)	
Processing of produces:	Financing facility under Agri-infrastructure Fund	
Promotion of FPO:	Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmers Producers Organization (FPO) through NCDC / SFAC/NABARD.	
Promotion of Beekeeping:	National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)	
Livelihood asset creation/augmentation	MGNREGS	MoRD
Common asset creation	MGNREGS	
Animal / poultry bird vaccination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) National Animal Disease Control Program - Livestock Health & Disease Control (LH & DC)) b) PPR Eradication Programme c) Classical Swine Fever Control Programme. 	DAHD, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Artificial Insemination of livestock	National <i>Gokul</i> Mission	
Promotion of poultry entrepreneurs:	Sub-mission on Rural Poultry Entrepreneurship programme	
Promotion of dairy	National program for dairy development	
Promotion of Fishery	PM <i>Matsya Sampada</i> Mission (PMMSY)	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
NTFP based livelihoods	Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana (PMVDY)	Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)
Gap funding for Tribals SHG women	Programmes / Activities under Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India	
Food processing	PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME)	Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI)

Annexure-2

Budget template for a cluster of about 300 HH				
Budget items	Unit description	No of units	Unit cost (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
1. Project inception:				
	Scoping study			
	Livelihood analysis and planning exercise			
	Project preparation and DPR preparation			
2. Capacity building:				
	Cost on IFC anchor			
	Training of IFC anchor			
	Honorarium for a senior CRP			
	Training of senior CRPs			
	Training of PG / functionaries / office bearers			
	Exposure visits			
3. Institution building:				
	Institution building of producers collectives			
4. Community Investment Support:				
	Establishment of Livelihood Service Centre (LSC)			
	Infra and Working Capital support for the producers collective			
	For credit to individual producers for livelihood promotion			
Total Budget:				
Mobilization through convergence:				
NRLM support component:				

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