

## Call for Proposal (CFP)

### Framework for supporting Public Private Partnership for Integrated Agriculture Development (PPP-IAD) under RKVY-RAFTAAR for FY 2020-21

*A Scheme for facilitating large scale integrated projects, led by private sector players in the agriculture and allied sectors, with a view to aggregating farmers, providing additional income to farmers and integrating the agricultural supply chain, with financial assistance through RKVY-RAFTAAR under the direct supervision of State Governments, supported by National Level Agencies.*

#### **1. Background and Rationale:**

The agricultural produce landscape in India is undergoing significant and rapid change. This is primarily led by changing consumer demand preferences, as rising incomes rearrange the contents of the house hold food basket in both urban and rural India. Concern for food safety, traceability and assured year-round availability of quality agri produce at reasonable prices are demands which have emerged at the top of the supply chain. Organized retail is doubling its share every three years or so and is likely to play an increasingly important role in influencing the nature of agricultural markets in the coming decade.

Traditional production and supply arrangements are unlikely to prove adequate in meeting the challenges posed by these two major developments.

Agriculture GDP is heavily weighted in favour of high value produce like horticulture, animal husbandry, dairy, poultry and fish products. Recent evidence suggests that this segment is increasingly favoured by small and marginal producers as it is labour intensive, offers quicker returns and can engage a higher proportion of women (especially dairy activities). Thus there appears to be immense potential to leverage high returns from non-cereal sub sectors, especially for small producers. This fits well with the vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister for doubling of farmer's income by 2022.

However, several hurdles need to be overcome to reach these highly desirable goals. For one, 85% of operational land holdings in the country are now marginal or small and unless there is urgent intervention in aggregating producers through farmer's institutions, we are unlikely to achieve scale in production and leverage it to the advantage of all stakeholders, especially primary producers. The fragmented agricultural marketing value chain and the large number of intermediaries is another major constraint, leading to wastage, low returns to producers and volatility in availability and prices at the consumer end. Estimates of the wastage of perishable such as fruits and vegetables range from 18-40% but they are undeniably too high and penalize both producers and consumers. The example of AMUL in milk demonstrates the benefits of value chain integration in agricultural produce. Yet, an efficient supply

chain for cereals, perishables and other high value agricultural produce is unlikely to materialize unless there is parallel investment in aggregating farmers and farm produce at the bottom end, and strong and direct linkages are created between producers and market players, both for retailing raw produce and processed food.

Finally, the growing demand for quality agricultural products creates an opportunity to reduce risk in agriculture through the integration of producers on the one hand and retailers and processors on the other. While production and price risks are the most obvious areas of attention, the potential to create partnerships between farmer's groups and market players also opens up better links with input suppliers, financial institutions and research bodies. This convergence can lead to better targeting of government expenditures on agricultural subsidies and achieve better outcomes for public policy. Overall, a collaborative effort between the government, farmers and corporates in agriculture is likely to raise the rate of agricultural GDP growth, thereby directly impacting rural poverty.

In the above scenario, RKVY-RAFTAAR is likely to be a major window of funding during the remaining period of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) (2017-18 to 2020-21) to support integrated agriculture and allied sector projects. However, there were challenges of limitation of technical, administrative and financial capacity at the state level to absorb the growing level of funding support under RKVY. Project monitoring and assessing project outcomes were also areas requiring strengthening. PPPIAD was conceived of as an alternative mode of implementation under RKVY during 12th plan period, using the technical and managerial capabilities of the private sector in combination with public funding, to achieve integrated and sustainable outcomes, as also to achieve value chain integration and additional private investment in agriculture and is proposed to be implemented under RKVY-RAFTAAR during 2017-18 to 2020-21.

***Kindly refer RKVY guidelines, Cost norms pattern& PPP-IAD framework which are available on Website [www.rkvy.nic.in](http://www.rkvy.nic.in)***

## **2. Main features of PPP-IAD:**

- Corporates to propose integrated agricultural development projects across the spectrum of agriculture and allied sectors, taking responsibility for delivering all the interventions through a single window. Each project to target at least 500 and above number of farmers, spread over the project life.
- Complete flexibility in design, but ensuring an integrated value chain approach, covering all aspects from production to marketing. Projects can span one year.
- Average investment per farmer during project must be quantified, though an average of Rs. 1.00 lakh per farmer will be a desirable benchmark. Government support will be restricted to 50% of the overall per farmer investment proposed, with a ceiling of Rs. 50,000 per farmer through the project cycle. The remaining investment will be arranged by the corporate

through institutional financing and its own and farmer contributions. All subsidies will be directly routed to farmers or reimbursed to project leaders after verification of asset distribution to farmers.

- Key interventions which must feature in each project are: a) mobilizing farmers into producer groups and registering them in an appropriate legal form or creating informal groups as may be appropriate to the area and Project (joint stock or producer companies, cooperatives, self-help group federations etc.); b) technology infusion; c) value addition; d) marketing solutions; e) project management.
- Financial assistance will be provided by State Governments directly to corporates through the RKVY-RAFTAAR window after the project has been approved by SLSC, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50,000 per farmer or 50% of the proposed investment per farmer, whichever is lower. Subsidy to farmer for availing mechanization/grading/shade nets etc. could be considered separately as it is a large investment.
- Projects can also be proposed by corporates to State Governments through Small Farmers Agri-business Consortium (SFAC). This institution has been designated as a National Level Agency for this purpose by Dept. of Agriculture and Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India. SFAC will act as a facilitator to link the project promoter to the concerned State Government. The role of SFAC will be to examine the proposal from a technical viewpoint and thereafter propose it for funding to the concerned State. SFAC will be restricted to being a support agency to facilitate the process of technical appraisal, coordination and facilitation; it will not be involved in implementation directly or handling funds.
- An independent monitoring agency (like NABARD or other a suitably qualified consultancy firm with no conflict of interest with the particular project it is to monitor) will be appointed by the State Government to closely track the performance of the project and report to all relevant stakeholders in the State and Central government.

### **3. Coverage and Scope**

PPP-IAD launched during the 12th Plan is being continued under RKVY-RAFTAAR for the remaining period of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) 2017-18 to 2020-21, whereby State can take up value addition linked production projects that may take care from production to marketing of any agriculture & allied sector activities that specify end to end processes.

## 4. Objectives

*Main objectives of scheme are:*

Augmenting the current government efforts in agricultural development by leveraging the capabilities of the private sector by:

- Addressing all concerns related to production and post-harvest management in agriculture/horticulture and agriculture allied sectors.
- Enhancing production and productivity, improve nutritional security and income support to farmers.
- Promote, developing and disseminating technologies for enhancing production and productivity.
- Assisting states in addressing the entire value chain, right from the stage of pre-production to the consumers table through appropriate interventions
- Creating employment generation opportunities for skilled and unskilled persons, especially unemployed youth.
- Improving value addition and ensuring farmer's profitability increases.
- Making farming a viable business proposition.
- Improving the delivery and monitoring mechanism under RKVY-RAFTAAR funded projects.

## 5. Strategy

*To achieve the above objectives, the scheme will adopt the following strategies:*

- Companies to submit a Detailed Project Report (DPR), to States directly or SFAC for consideration of SLSC.
- Organize growers into Farmers Association/Groups in every project.
- Identify/select aggregators and enable tie-up with farmers/associations/groups.
- Coordinate with ICAR/SAUs/Private Sector to provide improved varieties of seeds/seedlings and to introduce innovative technologies as required.
- Addressing issues in the credit supply chain with support from NABARD.
- Measures for production and productivity enhancement by adopting improved cultivars, production technologies using precision farming techniques, protected cultivation, micro irrigation etc.
- Primary processing, sorting, grading, washing, packaging and value addition clusters.
- Logistics from farm to market including:
  - Post-Harvest Management, Storage and Transport infrastructure.

- Aggregators for suitable tie ups in the supply-chain.
- Support to these groups to develop warehouses, cold chains, Controlled Atmosphere (CA).

## **6. Procedure for Approval and Implementation**

### **Strategy and Roadmap**

Companies/Private Partners will identify the regions they wish to take up in 2020-21 and develop the project for integrated agriculture development. The strategy & road map formulated by companies/Partners should invariably contain information on geography & climate, potential of agriculture development, availability of land, SWOT analysis, and strategy for development and plan of action proposed to be taken to achieve goals in the identified region. The document should focus on adoption of cluster approach for production and linking with available infrastructure, or to be created, for post-harvest management, processing, marketing and export. Growers/farmers would also be entitled for assistance under existing schemes of DAC/other departments of Government of India so that these schemes can ensure appropriate synergy and convergence for maximum benefit in the field. Each DPR will also provide a Results Framework Document (RFD), giving clearly verifiable indicators for tracking the progress of the project during its life cycle.

### **Implementing Agencies**

1. Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC).
2. State Government (Agriculture Department)/State level agencies.
3. Private sector partner.

Proposals can be either submitted directly to States or to SFAC at the national level. In either case, the NLA or State Government will examine the project proposal from the viewpoint of suitability to priorities and objectives of the State and the general framework of RKVY-RAFTAAR. If found suitable, the proposal will be forwarded to the SLSC chaired by Chief Secretary for consideration. Based on the approval of the SLSC, the project will be rolled out after an agreement has been signed between the State Government and Project Promoter.

All fund releases will be made directly by the State Government to the concerned private sector Project Promoter, based on satisfactory progress reports. Funding will be in the form of reimbursement of expenditures incurred by the Project Promoter on various approved budget heads, after these have **been duly** verified by the independent monitoring agency.

A baseline survey to determine the entry level situation and end-of-project survey will also be conducted by the independent monitoring agency to assess the impact of the project intervention. It will further furnish monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports to DAC&FW and the State and operationalize Information Communication

Technology (ICT) enabled Management Information System (MIS) up to grass root level and if need be develop and host its own website.

## **7. Scheme Components and Pattern of Assistance:**

The Scheme will cover all project components in all agriculture and allied sector areas (**Annexure A & B**). All farmer related services (i.e. not inputs or hardware) and other interventions leading to productivity enhancement will be supported fully. There will be a 50% limit on items (like farm machinery and irrigation infrastructure) which are to be provided on subsidy to farmers. However, there will be flexibility as far as the community based projects are concerned. For instance, 100 per cent subsidy can be obtained by FPOs for developing warehousing infrastructure under Rural Godown Scheme.

The scheme will be demand and need based in each segment. Technology will play important role indifferent interventions. The interventions envisaged for achieving desired goals would be varied and regionally differentiated with focus on potential vegetable crops to be developed in clusters by deploying modern and hi-tech interventions and duly ensuring backward and forward linkages.

The release of funds would be done in a phased manner as per the approved project proposal. Amount pertaining each phase would be released during the beginning of each phase. For availing funds of the subsequent phase, the company would have to submit a detailed utilization certificate from the company auditor and interim project report of that phase.

### **Focus area:**

State government will prioritise the projects in which initial investment is being done by the companies to set up the permanent infrastructure for value chain development and may extend financial support on prevailing cost norms. State government will also support the backward integration once the value chain is set up by the corporate players, government will provide financial assistance to the farmers / FPOs on prevailing cost norms for on-farm capital intensive infrastructure & assets, such as mechanisation, Custom Hiring Centres, Shed Net / Poly-houses, post-harvest management & primary processing units. State government has identified following potential areas of investment for private sector -

1. Creating Infrastructure (CFC) as Admissible Under Kisan Sampada Yojana
2. Setting Up Infrastructure for Direct Procurement.
3. Setting up of Model Private Markets
4. Setting up of Warehouses and Cleaning & Grading Facility at APMCs
5. Warehouses (dry / wet) along Samruddhi Highway
6. Railway siding facilities for bulk transport of perishables
7. Perishable Cargo Center at JNPT

8. Pack Houses / Terminal Markets / Dry Ports at Bhiwandi, Nashik and Nagpur
9. ADB Funded AIDIP Project – VGF for Major Infrastructures.
10. Application of Drone Technology / Drone services in agriculture.

Above list is not exhaustive and any other project proposed by the corporates will be considered on its merit however, research & development project will not be supported under PPP-IAD.

### **State Government's Financial Support in PPP-IAD projects:**

- a. State Government financial support shall be strictly limited for building permanent infrastructure and Assets in value chain for corporates on prevailing cost norms.
- b. If corporates want to provide any kind of input [Seed, Fertilizer & Chemicals (including bio-fertilizer & bio-pesticides), Organic inputs, PGRs etc.] government assistance will not be admissible for the same.
- c. All human resource development activities such as trainings, workshops, capacity building, FFS, Field days etc. are to be done from the cost of companies in PPP-IAD projects.
- d. Soil analysis, water analysis and all other cultivation aspects will not be supported except the critical and capital intensive on-farm permanent infrastructure / assets for the farmers.
- e. All the Companies which have already established processing units and wish to strengthen their backward and forward integration through PPP-IAD shall have to enter into legal contract farming agreement with the farmers at least for 5 years as per MAPMC Act, 1963.
- f. In order to ensure the buyback arrangement, the companies proposing new processing units under PPP-IAD shall have to enter in legal contract farming agreement with the farmers at least for 5 years as per MAPMC Act, 1963.

### **8. Dispute Redress Mechanism**

*A standing mechanism to review projects sanctioned under PPPIAD and resolve disputes will be activated at the State level with the following composition:*

- (a) Agriculture Production Commissioner or Principal Secretary, Agriculture – Chair
- (b) Representative of Private Sector Implementing Partner – Member
- (c) Representative of independent monitoring agency – Member
- (d) Commissioner/Director, Agriculture – Member Secretary

This DRM will be the forum to resolve any disputes which arise during the implementation of PPP-IAD projects. If this committee is unable to resolve an issue, it

will be referred to the SLSC chaired by Chief Secretary, in which all members of the DRM will be invited to participate. The decision of the SLSC in any matter will be final.

**Disclaimer: PPP-IAD guidelines are subject to revision from time to time as per the policy directions from GOI and GoM.**

### **9. Who can apply?**

- **Technology companies:** Agriculture input and other companies with promising/innovative technologies which can lead to increase in productivity and make value chain of particular crop or group of crop efficient and increase net income of farmers. However such companies need to either procure end product of project (commodity) or they can form consortium with other end used company who will buy the end product.
- **End user Companies:** Companies who are processors, exporters or retailers and ready to procure end product of project.
- **Farmer Producer Companies/Organizations (FPCs/FPOs):** FPCs/FPOs can participate in PPP-IAD. Apart from activities of production they themselves or along with another end user company they should procure the end product of project.

**Thus PPP partners should invariably procure the end product (farm produce) in the project so as to complete the value chain (end to end solution).**

However preference would be given to partners who will invest in erection of new infrastructure, to promote the agribusiness in the state, along with activities related to agriculture extension for increasing productivity.

#### • **Company criteria-**

- Experience - For Companies - 5 Years (Agri. and allied sectors)  
For FPCs/FPOs - 2 Years (Agri. and allied sectors)
- Spread over - India and Maharashtra (FPO/FPC-Specific region)
- Turnover - For Companies - More than Rs. 5 Crore per annum  
For FPCs/FPOs - 5 times of the capital investment  
Proposed in the project.
- Company should farmer centric and project should pave the way forward to double the farmer's income in project area.

#### **10. Steps for PPP IAD Project Implementation:**

- Submission of proposal by private partners
- Screening of projects
- Presentation of screened projects
- Short listing of projects
- Submission of projects to State level Project Scrutiny Committee
- Approval of RKVY State Level Sanctioning Committee
- Issuance of Govt. Resolution
- Signing of MoU
- Issuance of operational guidelines
- Rolling out project

**11. Last Date For Submission of Project: 10/03/2020 up to 4.00 p.m.**

#### **12. Where to Submit Project-**

Director (Processing & Planning) Commissionerate of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Sakhar Sankul, Shivajinagar, Pune-411005. by Company/Private Partners officially on letter head.

#### **13. Submission of Proposal:**

Five hard copies and soft copies of detail project report in given format (Annexure C) along with abstract (Annexure-D) and Result Framework Document (RFD) are to be mailed to **E-mail ID – ppiadcell@gmail.com**

**Annexure-A**

**Illustrative List of Projects that can be funded under RKVY-RAFTAAR  
(Infrastructure & Assets)**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Description of infrastructure</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Horticulture</b>	Nurseries
		Tissue Culture Labs/Units
		Creation of water resources (Community tanks/Farm ponds/on farm water resources with plastic/RCC lining/water storage structures)
		Creation of value resources and protected cultivation (Green House/ Poly House/Shade Net House infrastructures)
		Sanitary and phyto-sanitary infrastructure
		INM/IPM infrastructure such as Disease Forecasting Units, Plant Health Clinics, Leaf/Tissue Analysis labs, Bio-control laboratories
		Certification of Gap (Good Agricultural Practices) including infrastructure
		Vermi-compost units
		Controlled atmosphere storage, staging cold room
		Cold storage/pre cooling/refrigerated van, cold chain infrastructure
		Ripening/Curing chamber
		Evaporative/low energy cool chamber (8 MT)
		Primary/minimal processing units
		Terminal/wholesale/Rural market
		Functional infrastructure for collection, sorting, grading, packing etc.
		Preservation Units (low cost), Warehouse
		Low cost Onion/Garlic storage, Pusa zero energy cool chamber
		Horticulture mechanization (Tractor & Power tillers not allowed)
Marketing infrastructure for horticulture produce		

S.N.	Sector	Description of infrastructure
		Pack house, Reefer Vans
		Infrastructure related to Horticulture produce processing as per Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) guidelines.
2	Natural Resources Management	Soil & Water conservation activities (Terracing, Gully Control Measures, Spill Ways, Check Dams, Spurs, Diversion Drains, Protection Walls etc.)
		Reclamation of problem Soils (Acid/Alkali/Saline/Ravine/Water logged)
3.	Pest Management & Pesticide quality control	Labs for production of bio-control agents
		State Pesticide Residue Testing Labs
		State Pesticide Testing Labs
		Bio-Pesticide Testing Labs
		Seed Treatment drums & chemicals
4.	Soil Nutrient Management	Setting up of new soil testing laboratories.
		Strengthening of existing soil test laboratories with micro-nutrient testing facilities.
	Fertilizers	Setting up of new fertilizer Quality control Laboratories (FQCLs). Strengthening of existing FQCLs.
	Bio-Fertilizers/ Organic Farming	Setting up of State of art liquid/carrier based Bio fertilizer/Bio pesticide units;
		Setting up of Bio-fertilizers & Organic Fertilizer Quality Control labs(BOQCL)
		Strengthening of BOQCL.
		Setting up of mechanized Fruit/Vegetable market waste/Agro waste compost production unit. Setting up of Input production unit.
		Promotion of Organic Inputs on farmer's field (Manure, Vermi-compost, Bio-fertilizers, Liquid/Solid, Waste Compost, Herbal extracts etc).
	Integrated Manure Management	Liquid Bio-fertilizer consortia (Nitrogen fixing/phosphateSolubilizing/potassium mobilizing bio- fertilizer).
		Liquid Bio-pesticides ( <i>Tricghoderma viridae</i> , <i>Pseudomonas</i> ,

S.N.	Sector	Description of infrastructure
		<i>Fluorescence, Matarhizium, Beaviourie bassiana, Pacelomyces, Verticillium).</i>
		Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM).
		Vermi-compost
5.	Animal Husbandry	Semen collection and Artificial Insemination(AI) Units/Production Centre
		Breeding farms
		Dispensaries/Hospitals for treatment of Animals
		Vaccine Production Unit
		Diagnosis Labs, including Mobile Units
		Animal Ambulance
		Cold Chain for storing and transportation of frozen Semen
		Tractor fitted with Fodder Block Machine
		Carcass rendering Plant to collect the fallen animals for processing/utilization in scientific manner.
		Modernization of animal slaughter houses* and markets for livestock /livestock products
		Establish/Strengthening of Cold Chain Infrastructure for storage of Veterinary Biological.
		Establishment/Strengthening of Check post/Quarantine camps for restriction of animal movement, strengthening of animal disease reporting system.
	Dairy	Milk Collection Centres and Infrastructure :
		Purchase of milking machines ( single/double bucket)
		Setting up of milk chilling/bulk milk cooling centres (BMC) along with automatic milk collection units (AMC)

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Description of infrastructure</b>
		Setting up/modernization/strengthening of milk processing units
		Strengthening /expansion of cold storage facility for milk and milk Product
		Purchase of insulated/refrigerated transport vehicles
		Setting up of milk parlour/milk booth
		Strengthening of lab facility in milk chilling/milk processing unit
		Establishment of cattle feed storage godown
		Establishment/strengthening of cattle feed plant
		Establishment of cattle shed for milch animals
		Setting /strengthening of ETP at milk chilling/milk processing unit
	Fisheries	Fish Ponds/Reservoirs
		Fish seed Hatcheries
		Marketing infrastructure
		Mobile Transport/Refrigerated vans
		Cold Storage & Ice Plants
<b>6.</b>	Marketing and Post-Harvest	Fruits & Vegetable Markets/Distribution Centres
		Market Infrastructural Facilities, including Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC)
		Construction of Specialized Storage Facilities like Onion Storage Godowns
		Electronic Trading including Spot and Futures Markets and E-auctioning
		Farmers Service Centres
		Food Grain Procurement Centres

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Description of infrastructure</b>
		E-Kisan Bhawans / Internet Kiosks
		Grading including grading line
		Quality Control
		Packing
<b>7.</b>	<b>Seeds</b>	Seed Testing Labs
		Seed Processing Facilities
		Seed Storage Godowns including Dehumidified Refrigerated Seed Storage Godowns
		Seed Certification Agencies and Certification Infrastructure
		Seed Multiplication Farms
<b>8.</b>	<b>Agriculture Mechanization</b>	Custom Hiring Centres for Agricultural Equipment
		Agriculture Machines Testing Centres
		Establishment of Hi-tech hubs for Custom Hiring.
		Establishment of Post-Harvest Technology Units for Primary Processing and Value Addition.
		Use of Solar Energy in Agriculture i.e. Solar pump sets, Solar dryers, solar energy in green house etc.
		Development of Modern Farms of agricultural mechanization at Govt./SAUs level for demonstration
		Training, Demonstration, Distribution of agricultural machinery and establishment of custom hiring centres for Straw Management.
<b>9.</b>	<b>Agricultural Extension</b>	Kisan Call Centres
		ATMA Infrastructure at State, District and Block level as per following details: 1. State Level: Support for creating essential infrastructure at State

S.N.	Sector	Description of infrastructure
		<p>Agriculture Management Extension Training Institutes (SAMETIs).</p> <p>2. District level: Support for creating separate building for District ATMA to operate extension related activities within the district Effectively.</p> <p>3. Block level: Support for creating essential infrastructure for the Block ATMA cell for convening regular meetings of BTT, BFA and offices for BTMs/ATMs.</p>
		<p>Knowledge / Technology Resource Centres</p> <p>Community Radio Station (CRS)</p> <p>SAMETI Infrastructure</p> <p>Skill Development in Agriculture:  Organization of National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliance Skill Development courses developed by Agriculture Skill Council of India (ASCI), of minimum 200 hrs duration for fresh entrant, Reskilling courses and assessment of candidates through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) process prescribed by Ministry of Skill Development &amp; Entrepreneurship (MSDE) / ASCI for the farmers, farm women, Rural youth. These courses are to be organized by institutes of DAC &amp; FW, DAHD &amp; F, ICAR institutes, SAUs, KVKs and SAMETIs and institutes under State Agriculture &amp; allied Departments. Funding for organization of Skill Development workshops, bringing out of short films/ media publicity for promotion of skill development, carrying out of skill gap analysis study, impact analysis study and handholding support etc.</p>
<b>10.</b>	Credit & Cooperation	<p>Use of Aerial Vehicle (UAV/DRONE) for assessment of cropped area, crop losses, crop health monitoring etc.</p> <p>Set up and maintenance of Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs)/ Automatic Rain Guage Stations (ARGs) for Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS).</p>
<b>11.</b>	Agriculture	Research Infrastructure

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Description of infrastructure</b>
	Research	Strengthening of KrishiVigyan Kendras (KVKs)
<b>12.</b>	Minor / Micro Irrigation	Shallow Wells & Dug Wells
		Tube Wells ( <i>except in dark/grey /critical zone identified by CentralGround Water Board</i> )
		Percolation & Minor Irrigation Tanks
		Farm Ponds
		Field channel
		Piped Water Conveyance System
<b>13.</b>	Fodder & Feed	Infrastructure for sapling / slice of Fodder yielding plants / grasses.
		Strengthening & Development of Infrastructure of State/ Milk Federation/SAUs/ Veterinary University Farms for fodder seeds & fodder production, training & demonstration
		Infrastructure for Fodder Demonstrations for Livestock based farming system approach. Establishment of Silage making units
		Fodder Blocks making unit with Fortified Maize Stovers/ paddy straw
		Bailing machines for harvested crops / plant residues
		Hand driven chaff cutters
		Power/diesel/solar driven chaff cutters
		Strengthening & Development of Infrastructure of State / Milk Federation/ SAUs/ Veterinary University Farms for fodder seeds &fodder production, training & demonstration
		Infrastructure for Azolla production
		Setting up of Fodder Banks/ depots and silos
		Rejuvenation for Forage production from Wasteland/ Gauchar/ Rangeland/ grassland / non-arable land / Rivers basin, drainage line,

S.N.	Sector	Description of infrastructure
		degraded mining land, watershed catchments area / canal embankments /Forest fringe involving NGOs/ private players/Sheep /Goat Societies
		Infrastructure for hydroponic fodder as commercial activity
		By –Pass Protein Production Unit
		Setting up of high capacity Fodder Block Making & enrichment units, tractor mountable Fodder Block Making units/ Hey Bailing Machine/ Straw Reaper/ Forage Harvester Reaper.
		Infrastructure for area specific mineral mixture plants/units
		Feed making and processing units
		Feed pelleting units
		Infrastructure for establishment modernization of Feed testing laboratory
		Modernization of feed making and processing units

## **Annexure-B**

### **Activities relating to Production stream which may be supported from Flexi funds of RKVY-RAFTAAR**

The components / activities which would be eligible for project based assistance under RKVY-RAFTAAR are elaborated below. This is an illustrative list and the States may choose other components/activities, but ensure that they are reflected adequately in the SAP and the DAP.

a) ***Integrated development of major food crops such as wheat, paddy, coarse cereals, minor millets, pulses, oilseeds:*** Assistance can be provided for making available certified/HYV seeds to farmers; production of breeder seed; purchase of breeder seed from institutions such as ICAR, public sector seed corporations, production of foundation seed; production and distribution of certified seed; seed treatment; Farmers Field Schools at demonstration sites; training of farmers etc. Similar support would be provided for development of other crops such as sugarcane, cotton or any other crop/variety that may be of importance to the state.

b) ***Integrated development of fodder crops including perennial grasses, fodder , trees and shrubs:*** Assistance can be provided for making available certified/HYV fodder seeds to livestock rearers, production & purchase of breeder fodder seed from institutions such as ICAR and SAUs, public & private sector seed corporations, production of foundation fodder seed; production of certified foundation seed. Assistance can also be provided for forage production from Wasteland/Gauchar/Rangeland/grassland/non-arable land/Rivers basin, drainage line, degraded mining land, watershed catchments area/canal embankments/Forest fringe. Fodder demonstration for Livestock based farming system approach. Assistance extended to crops residue producers and crop residue collection, storage transportation for fodder to animals. Diversification of Agricultural crops to fodder crops Inter cropping of Fodder Crops in horticulture grove.

c) ***Agriculture mechanization:*** Assistance can be provided to individual beneficiaries for farm mechanization efforts especially for improved and gender friendly tools, implements and machinery. However, assistance for large equipment e.g. tractor, combine harvester, sugarcane harvester, cotton picker etc. for which individual ownership may not be economically viable, assistance should only be limited for establishing custom hiring centers under RKVY (Infrastructure & Assets) stream.

d) ***Activities related to enhancement of soil health:*** Assistance can be provided to the farmers for distributing soil health cards; micro nutrient demonstration; training of farmers for promotion of organic farming including printing of publicity/utility literature; amelioration of soils affected with conditions such as alkalinity and acidity.

e) ***Development of rainfed farming systems in and outside watershed areas:*** Assistance for promoting integrated farming system (agriculture, horticulture,

livestock, fisheries etc.) generating livelihoods for farmers Below the Poverty Line (BPL).

f) **Integrated Pest Management schemes:** This would include training of farmers through Farm Field Schools etc. on pest management practices; printing of literature/ other awareness programmes.

g) **Promoting Extension Services:** This would include new initiatives/support ongoing initiatives for skill development, training & extension activities under Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE) initiatives – both in terms of more coverage and enhanced outreach, preferably those of small & marginal farmers through-

(i) Skill Development for imparting skill based training of rural youths of more than 200 hours duration.

(ii) Complement and supplementing ongoing Training & Extension activities of SAME, especially under ATMA.

(iii) The support would help revamp the existing State agricultural extension systems.

h) **Animal husbandry and fisheries development activities:** Assistance will be available for improvement in fodder production, genetic up-gradation of cattle and buffaloes, enhancement of milk production, enlarging raw material base for leather industry, poultry development, development of small ruminants and enhanced fish production, Improvement in livestock health (Sub-component- Foot and Mouth Disease Control programme, Vaccination and surveillance against PPR, Brucellosis and other economically important disease of livestock and poultry, Training of Vets and Para-vets, Awareness and Animal Health Camps, Surveillance under Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) and one Health approach for zoonotic disease).

i) **Study tours of farmers:** Study tours of farmers within the country especially to research institutions. Model farms etc.

j) **Organic and bio-fertilizers:** Support for decentralized production at the village level and their marketing, etc. This will include vermicomposting and introduction of superior technologies for better production.

k) **Sericulture:** Sericulture up to the stage of cocoon production along with extension system for cocoon and silk yarn production and marketing.

**Activities relating to enhancement of horticultural production:** Assistance will be available for nursery development and other horticulture activities, pollination support through bee keeping and establishment of new garden (Area expansion) for fruits, vegetables, flower, mushroom, spices, aromatic plants and plantation crops etc.

**The above list is not exhaustive. Therefore, schemes that are important for agriculture and allied sector development, but cannot be categorized under (a) to (k) can also be proposed under this stream.**

**Annexure-C**  
**Detailed Project Report**  
**FORMAT**

**i. Context/Background:** This section should provide a general description of the scheme/project being posed for appraisal.

**ii. Problems to be addressed:** This section should describe the problem to be addressed through the project/scheme at the local/regional/national level. Evidence regarding the nature and magnitude of the problems should be presented, supported by baseline data/survey/reports etc.

**iii. Aims and Objectives:** This section should indicate the development objectives proposed to be achieved, ranked in order of importance. The outputs/deliverables expected for each development objective should be spelt out clearly.

**iv. Strategy:** This section should present an analysis of alternative strategies available to achieve the development objectives. Reasons for selecting the proposed strategy should be brought out. Basis for prioritization of locations should be indicated (wherever relevant). This section should also provide a description of the ongoing initiatives, and the manner in which duplication can be avoided and synergy created with the proposed project.

**v. Target Beneficiaries:** There should be a clear identification of target beneficiaries. Stakeholder analysis should be undertaken, including consultation with stakeholders at the time of scheme/project formulation. Impact of the project on weaker sections of society, positive or negative, should be assessed and remedial steps suggested in case of any adverse impact.

**vi. Management:** Responsibilities of different agencies for project management of scheme implementation should be elaborated. The organization structure at various levels, human resource requirements, as well as monitoring arrangements should be clearly spelt out.

**vii. Finance:** This section should focus on the cost estimates, budget for the scheme/project, means of financing and phasing of expenditure. Options for cost sharing and cost recovery (user charges) should be explored. Issues relating to project sustainability, including stakeholder commitment, operation-maintenance of assets after project completion and other related issues should also be addressed in this section.

**viii. Time Frame:** This section should indicate the proposed zero date for commencement and also provide a PERT/CPM chart, wherever relevant.

**ix. Cost Benefit Analysis:** Financial and economic cost-benefit analysis of the project should be undertaken wherever such returns are quantifiable. Such an analysis should generally be possible for infrastructure projects, but may not always be feasible for public goods and social sector projects.

**x. Risk Analysis:** This section should focus on identification and assessment of risks in implementation and how these are proposed to be mitigated. Risk analysis could include legal/contractual risks, environmental risks, revenue risks, project management risks, regulatory risks, etc.

**xi. Outcomes:** Criteria to assess success and whether or not the development objectives have been achieved should be spelt out in measurable terms. Base-line data should be available against which success of the project will be assessed at the end of the project (impact assessment). Success criterion for scheme deliverables/outcomes should also be specified in measurable terms to assess achievement against proximate goals.

**xii. Evaluation:** Evaluation arrangements for the project, whether concurrent, mid-term or post-project should be clearly spelt out. It may be noted that continuation of schemes from one period to another will not be permissible without a third-party evaluation.

Last but not the least, a self-contained **Executive Summary (Annexure-D)** should be placed at the beginning of the document.

**Annexure-D**

**RKVY**

**Abstract of Project**

1. Name of the project :
2. Type of the Project : Production Growth / Infrastructure & Assets
3. Core objectives :
  - 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.
4. Administrative Department :
5. Implementing Agency :
6. Name of the sector :
7. Name of the sub-sector :
8. Classification of the project :
9. Duration of Project/ Year :
10. Name & no. of Districts covered :
11. District wise page No. and serial :  
No of the projects in C-DAP
12. Area to be covered (Ha.) :
13. No of farmers would be impacted :
14. Total Cost of the project : **(Rs. in Lakh)**
15. Component wise applicable cost norms of ongoing Scheme of GoI/GoM :

**(Rs. in Lakh)**

S. N.	Components	Total Cost	Applicable ongoing scheme of GoI/GoM		Cost Sharing pattern		
			Name	Cost norm for subsidy	RKVY	Beneficiary	Implementing Agency.
<b>Grand Total</b>							
<b>% Share</b>		100%	--	--			

**a. FPOs and beneficiaries under RKVY**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Scheme</b>	<b>No. of Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs) assisted under RKVY</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries through FPOs under RKVY</b>

**b. Women beneficiaries under RKVY**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Scheme</b>	<b>No. of Women beneficiaries and no. of projects</b>	
		<b>No. of women beneficiaries</b>	<b>No. of projects with women beneficiaries</b>

**c. SC & ST beneficiaries under RKVY**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Scheme</b>	<b>No. of SC/ST beneficiaries and no. of projects</b>	
		<b>No. of SC/ST beneficiaries</b>	<b>No. of projects with SC/ST beneficiaries</b>

**d. Participating Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) under RKVY**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Name of the Scheme</b>	<b>No. of PRIs</b>						<b>No. of villages covered under RKVY</b>
		<b>District Panchayat</b>		<b>Intermediate Panchayat</b>		<b>Village Panchayat</b>		
		<b>Involved in Planning (Nos.)</b>	<b>Involved in Implementation of projects</b>	<b>Involved in Planning (Nos.)</b>	<b>Involved in Implementation of projects</b>	<b>Involved in Planning (Nos.)</b>	<b>Involved in Implementation of projects</b>	

**e. Number of employment generated through RKVY scheme (Number)**

Number of direct employment generated								Number of indirect employment generated	Total Number of direct+ indirect employment generated
Regular				Part- Time/Casual					
Male		Female		Male		Female			
SC/ST	General	SC/ST	General	SC/ST	General	SC/ST	General		

**f. Employment Opportunity proposed and actually generated under RKVY**

Sl. No.	Employment opportunities (Man-days)			
	Proposed	Generated	Reasons for Variation	Total Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)

**16.1 Project components & cost Breakup as per DPR :**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sr. No.	Components	Total Cost		Physical & Financial Targets for RKVY Cost					
		Rs.	% with Project Cost.	I <sup>st</sup> yr.		II <sup>nd</sup> yr.		III <sup>rd</sup> yr.	
				Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
<b>Grand Total</b>									

**16.2 Quantification of physical & financial target for the project submitted under RKVY during**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sr. No.	Component /sub component	Unit (Nos/Ha /qtl./kg./ lit/Rs./ others specify)	Pattern of Assistance (per unit full cost/per unit subsidy)	Assistance for Govt./ NGO/individual	Name of Scheme of which Subsidy norms adopted under the project (CSS/State)	Physical Target	Financial allocation
1							
2							
3							
<b>Total</b>							

**17. Component wise Beneficiary & Out puts :**

S. N.	Components	No. of Beneficiary	Outputs
1			
2			
<b>Grand Total</b>			

**18. Impact & Outcomes**

S.N.	Possible benefits	Quantity	Valuation
Direct	No. of Beneficiary Farmers ( <b>Category wise</b> ) (as per Sr. No. 13)		--
	Contribution in Production Growth (In Rs. Lakh)		
	Incremental increase in farmer's income due to a. Increase in productivity b. Reduction in cost of production c. Improvement in quality of produce		
	Any other		
Indirect	Any other		

**19. Cost Analysis (Rs. in Lakh) :**

**I. Cost Details**

- a. Total Investment :
- b. Expenditure on Assets creation :
- c. Recurring Expenses :
- d. Non Recurring Expenses :

**II. Ratio Analysis**

- a. Internal Rate of Return (IRR) :
- b. Break Even Point (BEP) :
- c. Investment per Beneficiary:
- d. Investment/unit production

**20. If Project cost is more than Rs. 25 Crore -**

- a. Details of Comments of GoI :
- b. Gist of third party technical and financial Evaluation :

**21.A. Comments of ICAR in case of Research Project :**

B. No duplication of Project :

**22. Authority wise Monitoring Mechanism :**

- a. Regular checking authority :
  - b. Annual quality & work progress certificate issuing authority :
- to release next years grant as per DPR.

**23. Financial sustainability of the project in future :**

**24. Land Availability for the Project with Sanction :**

**25. Permission of the concern Department :**

(e.g. Pollution Control Board, MSEB, Gram Panchayat etc.)

**26. Approval of concern Ministry :**

**27. Any other information :**

**(A detailed note containing the executive summary of the proposed project should be submitted along with above abstract & power point presentation. Refer RKVY - RAFTAAR guidelines 2017-18 to 2019-20.)**

**Project Co-ordinator Details-**

1. Co-ordinator Name :2.

2. Co-ordinator Mobile :

3. Co-ordinator Designation:

4. Co-ordinator Email:

## **Annexure-E**

### **ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES THAT SHOULD NOT BE FUNDED UNDER RKVY-RAFTAAR**

1. Creation/topping up of any kind of revolving fund / corpus fund;
2. Expenditure towards maintenance of assets or any such recurring expenses;
3. Expenses towards Salary, Transport, Travelling Allowances (TA), Daily Allowances (DA) of permanent /semi-permanent employees. However, expenses towards hiring of manpower on outsourcing/contractual basis can be met within 2% allocation earmarked for administrative expenses with approval of SLSC.
4. Expenses towards POL (Petrol, Oil, Lubricants);
5. Financing State's share and/or topping up subsidy level in respect with other Central/State Schemes;
6. Foreign Visits/Tours including study tours of farmers abroad;
7. Purchase of vehicles;
8. Financing any kind of debt waiver, interest subvention, payment of insurance premium, compensation to farmers and calamity relief expenditure; additional bonus over & above Minimum Support Price (MSP);
9. Creating/Strengthening assets in Private Sector/NGO's beyond what is permissible under any schemes/programmes of Govt. of India.