

National Livestock Mission key activities

3.2.4 Sub-Mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension

3.2.4.1

The extension machinery at field level for livestock activities is not adequately strengthened. As a result, farmers are not able to adopt the technologies developed by research institutions. The adoption of new technologies and practices requires linkages between stakeholders. The sub-mission will provide a platform to develop, adopt or adapt the technologies including frontline field demonstrations in collaboration with farmers, researchers and extension workers, etc. wherever it is not possible to achieve this through existing arrangements.

4.2 State Level

4.2.1 State Level Executive Committee:

4.2.1.1

Respective State Governments/UTs are required to notify the State Level Executive Committee (SLEC) under Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, having representatives from other concerned Departments of State Government, the State Agricultural Universities (SAU), Institute under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Dairy cooperatives, Farmers' / Animal Rearers' / Poultry Associations, etc., will oversee implementation of the Mission in respective States. Central Government will nominate its representative who will be a member in the SLEC. At operational level, State Governments shall constitute and notify a State Livestock Mission (SLM) which would be an empowered body for implementing the Mission programmes at State and district levels. Principal Secretary / Secretary, Animal Husbandry will be the State Mission Director. He will also function as the Member Secretary of SLEC. The Directorate of Animal Husbandry will service the SLEC and the SLM. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) existing in the State will be fully involved in implementation of the Mission.

4.2.1.2

State and sub-state level structures will be evolved keeping in view the need for getting adequate returns for livestock farmers and eliminating middlemen to the extent possible.

4.2.1.3 State Livestock Mission will have the following functions:

1. Prepare Strategic, Perspective, and Annual Action Plan in consonance with Mission's goals and objectives and in close co-ordination with Technical Support Groups, SAUs and ICAR institutes; and oversee its implementation;
2. Organize base-line survey and feasibility studies in different parts (District, sub-District, or a cluster of Districts) to determine status of fodder / livestock production, potential and demand, and tailor assistance accordingly.
3. Receive funds from National Mission Authority, State Government and other sources, pool financial resources for carrying on mission's activities, maintain proper accounts thereof and submit utilization certificate to National Mission Authority.
4. Release funds to implementing organizations and oversee, monitor & review implementation of the programmes.
5. Assist and oversee Mission's programmes being implemented through Farmers' Societies, NGOs, growers associations, cooperatives, self help groups, Farmers' Producer Organisations (FPOs), and other similar entities;
6. Organize Workshops, Seminars and training programmes for sensitization of all interest groups / associations at State / District / Sub-district level to provisions of NLM, as also for technology transfer and skill development, with the help of SAUs, ICAR Institutes, ATMAs / KVKs, Civil Society Organisations, and other institutions having technical expertise.

7. Furnish monthly progress reports to DADF and also upload same by 5th of each month, on the website of the Department / Mission.
8. Operationalise Information Communication Technology (ICT) enabled Management Information System (MIS) up to grass root level and, if need be, develop and host its own web site.
9. Supervision and monitoring of the implementing agencies.

4.3 District Level

4.3.1 At District level, District Livestock Mission Committee (DLMC) will be responsible for carrying forward the objectives of the Mission for project formulation, implementation and monitoring. Accordingly, State Government/ UT are required to issue necessary notification for constitution of DLMC which will be headed by the District Collector, having as members the Chief Executive officer (CEO) of Zila Parishad or Zila Panchayat / Chief Development Officer / District Development Officer / PD of District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), representatives from concerned line Departments, Dairy Cooperatives, Farmers' / Animal Rearers' / Poultry Associations, Marketing Boards, local Banks, Self Help Groups and other Non-Governmental organizations. District Planning Committee and PRIs will be involved in implementing the programme depending on their expertise and available infrastructure. District Animal Husbandry Officer / Veterinary Officer will be Member Secretary of DLMC.

4.4 Technical Support Group (TSG)

4.4.1 The Mission will have a strong technical component and domain experts will be central to management of the Mission. Technical Support Group (TSG) will provide inputs to the Mission Directorate, and similarly in States at State / District level. TSGs will have flexible norms for recruiting professionals, on contract. Service providers could also be engaged for providing technical services in accordance with terms of reference laid for the purpose and approved by EC. TSG would comprise of personnel at different levels, who will provide technical services and their honorarium will be fixed on the basis of their qualifications, experience, and last pay drawn, if retired from Government. Fresh graduates having knowledge in Livestock / Poultry production, Feed and Fodder development, Computer professionals, MBA graduates, young professionals could also be a part of TSG.

4.4.2 TSG will have the following role and functions:

1. Assisting the Mission Directorate in implementation of the mission, including providing technical assistance in appraising the projects
2. Visit the project areas frequently to provide guidance in organizational and technical matters
3. Compile materials for conduct of regional workshops in respect of the project components. They will also prepare Annual Calendar for capacity building, promotional events, workshops / seminars on different aspects of livestock development in consultation with State Livestock Missions (SLMs).
4. Supervision & Evaluation of Mission.
5. Conduct studies on different aspects of livestock management.
6. Document and disseminate case studies of success stories.
7. Assist States in capacity building programmes.
8. Undertake publicity / information campaign to promote Mission's objective.
9. Provide monthly feed-back reports to Mission Director.
10. Manage the website of the Mission

5.2 Approval of Proposals

5.2.1 Approval of Proposals: The Mission Director will appraise the proposals with the assistance of the Technical Support Group. The proposals within the guidelines / norms may be approved by Mission Director upto the level specified in the financial powers. The proposals which go beyond the approved guidelines, special cases, innovative projects or for which cost norms are not fixed etc. will be appraised by the Mission Director and will be submitted to the Executive Committee for approval.

5.3.3: Flexi-funds:

The introduction of a flexi – fund component within the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) has been made to achieve the following objectives:

- (i) To provide flexibility to States to meet local needs and requirements within the overall objective of each programme or scheme;
- (ii) To pilot innovations and improved efficiency within the overall objective of the scheme and its expected outcomes;
- (iii) To undertake mitigation / restoration activities in case of natural calamities in the sector covered by the CSS .

Flexi- funds will be a part of the CSS (10%) and the name of NLM will precede the word ‘flexi- funds’ in the communication to States. There will be no separate budget and account head for this purpose.

The flexi-funds of a CSS for NLM, however, shall not be diverted to fund activities / schemes in any other sector. But it would be permissible to converge flexi-funds of different schemes to improve efficiency and effectiveness of outcomes.

The purpose of providing flexi-funds is to enable States to undertake new innovative schemes in the particular area covered by the CSS. Flexi-funds shall not be used to substitute State’s own non-plan or Plan schemes/expenditure. It shall also not be used for construction/repairs of offices residences for Government officials, general publicity, and purchase of vehicles /furniture for offices, distribution of consumer durables / non durables, incentives/rewards for staff and other unproductive expenditure.

Schemes taken up with Flexi-funds shall invariably carry the name of concerned CSS. States wishing to use flexi funds as part of the normal 90% component are free to do so.

7.1.2 COMPONENT (II) - (Modernisation and Development of Breeding Infrastructure)

7.1.2.4 So far as infusion of technology is concerned, there is a gulf of difference between commercial breeding farms in the private sector and the breeding farms in the public sector particularly in case of poultry and pigs. In order to bridge this gap, 4-6 farms for each species will be selected for developing into state-of-the-art farms (model farms) with infusion of high-end technology and automation with focus on biosecurity and maintenance of disease free stock.

7.1.3.3 During the XII Plan, propagation of Artificial Insemination in small ruminants will be given special focus by establishment of semen banks/collection centres. In addition, organizing camps for mass deworming / vaccination, supply of area specific mineral mixtures, etc., will also be funded under the programme.

7.1.6 COMPONENT (VI) - (Development of Minor Livestock Species)

7.1.6.1 The XI Plan schemes of the Department did not cover development of equines and yaks. It is proposed to keep a window open for consideration of proposals for development of these species. Proposals for this activity will be received through the State Governments, and non-government organizations (NGOs) will be eligible to submit proposals. It will be the responsibility of the State Government to verify the credentials of the NGO before forwarding their proposal.

7.1.8 COMPONENT (VIII) - (Establishment of Rural Slaughter Houses)

7.1.8.1 Establishment / Modernization of Large slaughter houses by commercial business interest as well as municipal corporations are being supported by Ministry of Food Processing Industries. However, there is a

tendency to concentrate such large slaughter houses in the peri-urban areas which has its own complications. The department's effort to initiate rural slaughter houses with support of a mix of credit-cum-subsidy has not met with success. Therefore, it is proposed to implement a programme of Rural Slaughter Houses (establishment/ modernization/ expansion) through Panchayati Raj Institutions. Therefore, this component will support slaughter houses in rural areas, with grant-in-aid under the scheme. The funding pattern for this component will be 75% Central Share and 25% State share subject to a limit of central share of Rs1.50 crore.

7.2 SUB-MISSION ON PIG DEVELOPMENT IN THE NER

7.2.1 COMPONENT (I) - (Strengthening of State Pig Breeding Farms)

7.2.1.1 There are 60 Pig Breeding Farms in the North Eastern States in the Government sector. During a review made in the Department 2011-12, it was learnt that not only these farms are poor in infrastructure in terms of pig sheds and related facilities, their rearing capacity is also quite low and the breeding stock old and deteriorated. Therefore, it is proposed to make a thorough assessment of the pig breeding infrastructure in the Government sector and strengthen their infrastructure so as to enable each one of them to rear a minimum strength of 100 breeding sows. These farms will act as multiplication centres and receive their breeding stocks from large farms running a scientific breeding programme, e.g., University Pig Farms, and National Research Centre for Pigs, etc. These farms will also conduct training for Pig farmers so that scientific pig management practices can be inculcated into progressive farmers.

7.2.3 COMPONENT (III) - (Support to Breeding Programmes)

7.2.3.1 As has been the experience in the past, import of germplasm with high potential is no guarantee to higher performance unless a proper breeding programme is implemented. Therefore, the sub-mission will support breeding programmes to be implemented by selected organizations both in Government and Semi-government sector that will provide breeding materials for the multiplication herds either in the Government sector or private entrepreneurs supported under NMPS. Performance of the animals in such breeding programmes will be analysed scientifically for constant improvement in performance and a proper animal identification and performance recording system will be followed. The operational cost of running the breeding programmes will be supported under the sub-mission. The idea is to create an institutional structure with three tiers where the farmer produces piglets and sells the same, the State Breeding Farms produce and supply the breeding stock for the farmers and specialized breeding farms with scientific programmes produce and supply breeding material for the multiplication farms. Once this structure is firmly established, this will create room for further specialized pig breeding operations in the country in which participation of private sector may be expected.

7.3.8 Component (VIII) - Training and Human Resource Development

7.3.8.1 This component provides for capacity building of all stakeholders in fodder and feed development. This will include:

1. Training to trainers
2. Training to farmers
3. Training to researchers / academicians / officials

7.3.9 Component (IX) - Institutional strengthening and support

7.3.9.1 Apart from meeting administrative support, this component aims at the following interventions:-

1. To establish Public Private Partnership for efficient marketing,

2. To establish linkages with DoAC, MoEF, NDDB, SFCI, AHD and Private Agencies, etc,
3. Organising workshops, conferences of the stakeholders, including farmers,
4. Preparing and disseminating material for generating awareness amongst the farmers and other stakeholders,
5. Organising trainings other than those provided under the specific components,
6. Monitoring, evaluation of the scheme, and undertaking impact studies,
7. Providing funds for innovations, and software / database development.

Annexure-A-I(C)

Proportion of Subsidy for various areas and various categories of beneficiaries

(i) NORMAL AREAS:

Category	Back ended subsidy	Credit	Beneficiary Share / Margin Money
BPL / SC / ST	33.33%	56.67%	10%
APL	25%	65%	10%

(ii) NORTH EAST REGION / HILL AREAS / LWE AFFECTED DISTRICTS

Category	Back ended subsidy	Credit	Beneficiary Share / Margin Money
BPL / SC / ST	50%	40%	10%
APL	35%	55%	10%

(iii) DIFFICULT AREAS

Category	Back ended Subsidy	Credit	Beneficiary Share
BPL / SC / ST	60%	30%	10%
APL	45%	45%	10%

Annexure-A-I(B)

Sub-mission: Livestock Development

Indicative subsidy ceilings under the component of 'Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation' (EDEG) Sub-component - Poultry Venture Capital Fund (PVCF)-EDEG		
S.N.	Component	Ceiling of Subsidy
i	Breeding Farms for Low Input Technology Birds of species other than fowl like turkey, ducks, Japanese quails, emu etc.	At 25% level subsidy- subsidy ceiling Rs. 7.50 lakh Varies depending on the species and unit size.
ii	Central Grower Units (CGU) – upto 16000 layer chicks per batch.	At 25% level subsidy- subsidy ceiling Rs. 10 lakh for a unit of 16000 layer chicks per batch (three batches a year) - Varies with size.
iii	Hybrid Layer (chicken) Units – upto 20000 layers	At 25% level subsidy- subsidy ceiling Rs. 2 lakh for 2000 layer unit - Varies with the size.
iv	Hybrid Broiler (chicken) Units – upto 20000 birds. Can be weekly, fortnightly, monthly, all-in all-out batches. Bird strength at any point of time should not exceed 20000 birds	At 25% level subsidy- subsidy ceiling Rs. 0.56 lakh for a batch of 1000 broilers - Varies with unit size
v	Rearing other species of Poultry (Other than commercial layer and broiler chicken)	At 25% level subsidy- subsidy ceiling Rs. 5 lakh Varies with the species and unit size
vi	Feed Mixing units (FMU) - 1.0 ton per hour Disease Investigation Lab (DIL)	At 25% level subsidy- subsidy ceiling Rs. 4 lakh
vii	Transport Vehicles – open cage	At 25% level subsidy- subsidy ceiling Rs. 2 lakh
viii	Transport Vehicles – Refrigerated	At 25% level subsidy- subsidy ceiling Rs. 3.75 lakh
ix	Retail outlets – Dressing units	At 25% level subsidy- subsidy ceiling Rs. 2.50 lakh
x	Retail outlets – marketing units	At 25% level subsidy- subsidy ceiling Rs. 3.75 lakh
xi	Mobile marketing units	At 25% level subsidy- subsidy ceiling Rs. 2.5 lakh
xii	Cold storage for poultry products	At 25% level subsidy- subsidy ceiling Rs. 5 lakh
xiii	Egg / Broiler Carts	At 25% level subsidy- subsidy ceiling Rs. 3750/-
xiv	Large Processing Units 2000-4000 birds per hour	At 25% level subsidy- subsidy ceiling Rs. 125 lakh
xv	Emu Processing units	At 25% level subsidy- subsidy ceiling Rs. 250 lakh
xvi	Feather Processing Units/ litter management	Varies with unit size. The subsidy ceiling is Rs. 125 lakh.
xvii	Technology upgradation/ innovations including waste disposal/ incinerators, mini-hatchers, egg vending machines etc.	Varies with the component. The subsidy ceiling is Rs. 125 lakh. For new/ innovative projects EC may decide the subsidy/ value cap depending upon the scope and importance of the project.

Components that can be financed under the National Livestock Mission, brief guidelines, and pattern of assistance are given below: Sub-Mission on Livestock Development

S.N.	Components	Pattern of Assistance
1	Entrepreneurship Development & Employment Generation [Central Sector (CS)] (Unit costs under different components given below)	100% (Back-ended subsidy part only) Subsidy 25%, credit 65% for APL; and subsidy 33.33%, credit 56.67 for BPL / SC / ST in normal areas Subsidy 35%, credit 55% for APL; and subsidy 50%, credit 40 for BPL / SC / ST in NER / Hill areas / LWE affected areas Subsidy 45%, credit 45% for APL; and subsidy 60%, credit 30 for BPL / SC / ST in difficult areas Beneficiary Share 10% across all categories
2	Infrastructure Development [Government of India (GOI) farms under CS, other farms under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)]	GOI farms - 100% State farms - 75%
3	Productivity Enhancement [CSS]	
a	Rural Backyard Poultry Development	75%
b	Interventions in the breeding tract of high fecundity breeds	100%
c	Research studies and linkages with professional bodies	100%
d	Propagation of Artificial Insemination	100%
e	Biotechnology centres for fecundity breeds	100%
f	Training and orientation of functionaries	100%
g	Ram / Buck / Boar shows	100%
h	Community led breed improvement programmes	100%
i	Cluster based mass de-worming / health cover programmes	100%
j	Innovative projects	100%
4	Risk Management [CSS] [Premium rates for one year policy in Normal Areas - 3.0% , in NER / Hill areas / LWE affected areas - 3.5%, and in difficult areas - 4.0 % Premium rates for three year policy in Normal Areas - 7.5% , in NER / Hill areas / LWE affected areas - 9.0%, and in difficult areas - 10.5 %]	Central share 25%, State share 25% and Beneficiary share 50% for APL, and Central share 40%, State share 30%, and Beneficiary share 30% for BPL / SC / ST in Normal Areas Central share 35%, State share 25% and Beneficiary share 40% for APL, and Central share 50%, State share 30%, and Beneficiary share 20% for BPL / SC / ST in NER / Hill areas / LWE affected areas Central share 45%, State share 25% and Beneficiary share 30% for APL, and Central share 60%, State share 30%, and Beneficiary share 10% for BPL / SC / ST in Difficult Areas
5	Conservation of Breeds [CSS]	100%
6	Development of Minor Livestock Species [CSS]	100%
7	Utilisation of Fallen Animals [CSS]	75%
8	Rural Slaughterhouses [CSS]	75%