

Deliverable 8

A TEEBAgriFood policy mainstreaming strategy at the Indian Federal Level

The consultant reviewed national policies which are relevant for the scope of work of the TEEB AgriFood project in India.

This document presents brief background of each policy, objective, method of implementation. Information on each of the policy is based on the content provided in the websites of relevant departments.

The table of contents shows the policies covered in the document and also includes some major events organized at the Central level which can be useful avenues for mainstreaming. In addition, the document also presents a mainstreaming strategy which is highlighted at the end of each policy. It highlights the areas of action which could be useful during the process of project implementation and dissemination. In the end of the document, there is an appendix which gives links to relevant departments and more details on each policy.

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1.Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) - 2015

One of the major schemes to promote organic farming in India is "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna (PKVY)" . This scheme¹ comes under National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). The scheme aims at development of sustainable models of organic farming through a mix of traditional wisdom and modern science to ensure long term soil fertility, resource conservation and climate change adaptation and mitigation. It aims at empowering farmers through institutional development. It promotes a cluster approach not only in farm practice management, input production, quality assurance but also in value addition and direct marketing.

Participatory Guarantee System under PGS-India programme is the key approach for quality assurances under the scheme. Farmers are given the option to adopt any form of organic farming in compliance of PGS-India standards. While adopting a system the farmers have to ensure that the system adopted is compatible to the area and crop and provides adequate measures to manage nutrients, pests and diseases. Farmers have the flexibility to use appropriate package of practice(s) best suited to their situations. Key features of the scheme:

- A cluster based approach 6.18 lakh ha
- All kinds of chemical free farming system are promoted
- Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification of the organic products
- Rs 50,000 per ha for 3 years
- State wise brand, market linking- fruits, vegetables, cereals, pulses.

Objective

1. To promote natural resource based integrated and climate resilient sustainable farming systems that ensure maintenance and increase of soil fertility, natural resource conservation, on-farm nutrient recycling and minimize dependence of farmers on external inputs.
2. To reduce cost of agriculture to farmers through sustainable integrated organic farming systems thereby enhancing farmer's net income per unit of land.
3. To sustainably produce chemical free and nutritious food for human consumption.
4. To protect environment from hazardous inorganic chemicals by adoption of eco-friendly low-cost traditional techniques and farmer friendly technologies.
5. To empower farmers through their own institutional development in the form of clusters and group with capacity to manage production, processing, value addition and certification management.
6. To make farmers entrepreneurs through direct market linkages with local and national markets.

¹ It is included as a sub-component of Soil Health Management (SHM)

Implementation

1. For organic conversion and on-farm and off-farm inputs -

- Financial assistance to farmers is provided as incentive for eco-system service and for procurement/ management of organic inputs. Necessary funds are released directly to the farmer beneficiaries as Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in their bank accounts.
- On-farm inputs can be like composting, green manuring etc. and Off-farm inputs like organic seeds, manures, vermicompost, biofertilizers, biopesticides, neem formulations, waste decomposer, botanical and physical and biological plant protection agents etc. are included.
- States can issue necessary guidelines and suggest inputs as recommendatory measures. Farmers can choose inputs out of the recommendations as per their choice. In any case farmers are not forced to buy the recommended inputs by the implementation Department and professional support agencies..

2. For marketing, common packaging, branding, space rent, transport –

- Financial assistance is given for direct marketing by the groups and clusters including procuring common packing material, printing of packing material, brochures, leaflets, preparation of labels, holograms, transportation expenses to local markets, hiring spaces on rent for specific organic markets and branding of organic products.
- PGS India Green logo is used for area under conversion and PGS India Organic logo is to be used for completely converted organic area. Regional Council/ service providers in consultation with the State Governments will design the label and branding for the clusters. The labelling is to include name of cluster, district and unique product packing used for branding organic produce.
- If required for marketing, States can adopt any mode of certification as required by the buyer within the allocated budget.

3. For Value addition infrastructure creation through Farmer Producer Organizations:

- Clusters can develop their own post-harvest, value addition and processing facilities. The scheme supports:
 - Creation of collection and aggregation/postharvest process centre (one between every 5-10 groups)
 - Creation of storage facility, transportation, infrastructure, cold storage, processing unit for drying, grinding, milling, packaging etc.

4. Brand building, trade fairs, exhibitions, local publicity, organic fairs/ melas, local marketing initiatives, participation in national trade fairs-

- States in consultation with service providers are to draw a comprehensive marketing strategy and plan at state level for brand building of state specific organic products.
- State Governments can also hire spaces in high end markets during weekends for promotion of PGS certified organic produce and can organize state level exhibitions,

trade fairs and seminars/ conferences for facilitating direct market linkages with retail chains.

- Funds under this component are to be provided on specific proposal on case-by-case basis by Department Of Agriculture Cooperation And Farmers Welfare.

Mainstreaming Strategy

- ⇒ All aspects of this scheme are very relevant for organic farming scenario analysis exercise the TEEB AgriFood project both in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- ⇒ Scenarios in the selected districts of TEEB should keep in mind the clusters selected under the PKVY scheme. Results from scenario analysis can then have a direct impact on upscaling in these clusters.
- ⇒ List of clusters under PKVY in UP and Uttar Pradesh should be accessed by getting in touch with the nodal officers in each state.
- ⇒ Marketing strategy and plan at state level for brand building of state specific organic products, can benefit from the communication strategy deliverable of the TEEB Project.

2. Bhartiya Prakritik Krishi Padhati (BPKP) -2021

This is a sub scheme of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) . It was launched in 2020-21 The scheme emphasizes on exclusion of synthetic chemical inputs and promotes on-farm biomass recycling with emphasis on biomass mulching; use of cow dung-urine formulations; plant-based preparations and time to time working of soil for aeration. Under BPKP, financial assistance of Rs 12200/ha for 3 years is provided for cluster formation, capacity building and continuous handholding by trained personnel, certification and residue analysis.

As of now, an area of 4.9 lakh ha is covered in 8 states and Rs. 4980.99 lakh has been released.

BPKP is similar as PKVY , but with greater focus on handholding & capacity building. The key features are summarized below:

Component details	PKVY	BPKP
Cluster formation and Capacity building	3000	3000
Development of Manpower	4500	4500
PGS Certification & Residue analysis	2700	2700
Incentive to farmers DBT	31000	2000
Post-harvest management	8800	States choice

	50,000/ ha/ 3 years	12,200/ ha- without PHM 21,000/ ha – with PHM
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Method of Implementation

- Selection of areas: dry, rain fed tribal areas
- Preferred areas- Social mobilisation through Self Help Groups and Farmer Producer Organizations
- Commodity based clusters

By 2021 state wise breakup (BPKP)

1. A. P= 1,00,000 lakh ha²
 2. Kerala= 84,000 ha
 3. Chhattisgarh= 85,000 ha
 4. Jharkhand= 34,000 ha
 5. H. P= 12,000 Ha
- Total= 2.84 lakh

Future Strategies³-

- 10000 Farmers Producer Companies-100 organic Farmer Producer Organizations in PKVY areas-focus on value addition
- One District / one product (ODOP)- Millets, Fruits, vegetables etc.
- Creation Infrastructure Fund-1lakh crore - Post harvest infrastructure creation by entrepreneurs, state organisations etc.
- Linking with Commodity specific value linked clusters/ FPOS, Urban chemical free farming- Terrace farming etc. for increased income to farmers.

Mainstreaming Strategy:

⇒ Although Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand are not included in the current phase of BPKP, results from these two states can be relevant for scaling up organic farming in 2.84 lakh hectares planned under this project.

3. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) - 2015

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) was formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rainfed areas focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency, soil health management and synergizing resource conservation. NMSA derives its mandate from Sustainable Agriculture Mission which is one of the eight Missions outlined under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).

² Andhra Pradesh- 2 lakh ha earlier under PKVY

³ Based on presentation given by MoAFW at NITI Aayog Consultation on Organic Farming, held in September 2020.

The strategies and programme of actions (POA) was approved by Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change (PMCCC) in 2010. The aim of NMSA is to promote sustainable agriculture through a series of adaptation measures focusing on ten key dimensions encompassing Indian agriculture namely; 'Improved crop seeds, livestock and fish cultures', 'Water Use Efficiency', 'Pest Management', 'Improved Farm Practices', 'Nutrient Management', 'Agricultural insurance', 'Credit support', 'Markets', 'Access to Information' and 'Livelihood diversification'.

The key subcomponents of this mission are as follows, all of the below are relevant for TEEB:

a) Rainfed Area Development (RAD) - Rainfed Area Development (RAD) adopts an area-based approach for development and conservation of natural resources along with farming systems.

b) Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF): This was launched in 2016-17 to encourage tree plantation on farm land. The scheme is being implemented in the States which have liberalized transit regulations for selected tree species. The implementation of the sub-mission is expected to result in additional income opportunities for farmers, increase in tree cover, higher carbon sequestration and compliment the national initiatives on climate change adaptation and mitigation and as well as enrich soil organic matter

c) National Bamboo Mission (NBM)- To boost domestic cultivation of quality and appropriate species for supply, the restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM) was approved for implementation across the country.

d) Soil Health Management- Soil Health Management (SHM) is a sub scheme under NMSA. It aims at promoting location as well as crop specific sustainable soil health management including residue management, organic farming practices by way of creating and linking soil fertility maps with macro-micro nutrient management, appropriate land use based on land capability, judicious application of fertilizers and minimizing the soil erosion/degradation.

It is important to note that BPKP and PMKY mentioned as number 1 and number are parts of this subschema of NMSA.

Under the scheme, assistance is provided for various improved package of practices based on land use and soil characteristics, generated through geographical information system (GIS) based thematic maps and database on land and soil characteristics through extensive field level scientific surveys.

This component is to be implemented by State Govt., National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute (CFQC&TI) and Soil and Land Use Survey of India (SLUSI).

e) Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modelling and Networking (CCSAMMN)- The objective of this component is to provide creation and bidirectional flow of information (land/farmers to research/scientific establishments and vice versa) for dissemination of climate change related information and knowledge by way of piloting climate change adaptation/mitigation research/model projects in the domain of climate smart sustainable management practices and integrated farming system suitable to local agro-climatic conditions.

Objective

- To make agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific Integrated/Composite Farming Systems.
- To conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures.
- To adopt comprehensive soil health management practices based on soil fertility maps, soil test-based application of macro & micro nutrients, judicious use of fertilizers etc
- To optimize utilization of water resources through efficient water management to expand coverage for achieving ‘more crop per drop.
- To develop capacity of farmers & stakeholders, in conjunction with other on-going Missions e.g., National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology, National Food Security Mission, National Initiative for Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) etc., in the domain of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.
- To pilot models in select blocks for improving productivity of rainfed farming by mainstreaming rainfed technologies refined through NICRA and by leveraging resources from other schemes/Missions like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), RKVY etc.
- To establish an effective, inter and intra Departmental/Ministerial co-ordination for accomplishing key deliverables of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture under the aegis of NAPCC.

Methods of Implementation

- Promoting integrated farming system covering crops, livestock & fishery, plantation and pasture based composite farming for enhancing livelihood opportunities, ensuring food security and minimizing risks from crop failure through supplementary/ residual production systems.
- Popularizing resource conservation technologies (both on-farm and off-farm) and introducing practices that will support mitigation efforts in times of extreme climatic events or disasters like prolonged dry spells, floods.

- Promoting effective management of available water resources and enhancing water use efficiency through application of technologies coupled with demand and supply side management solutions.
- Encouraging improved agronomic practices for higher farm productivity, improved soil treatment, increased water holding capacity, judicious use of chemicals/ energy and enhanced soil carbon storage.
- Creating database on soil resources through land use survey, soil profile study and soil analysis on GIS platform to facilitate adoption of location and soil-specific crop management practices & optimize fertilizer use.
- Promoting location and crop specific integrated nutrient management practices for improving soil health, enhancing crop productivity and maintaining quality of land and water resources.
- Involving knowledge institutions and professionals in developing climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies for specific agro climatic situations and promoting them through appropriate farming systems.
- Programmatic interventions as per land capability and conducive to climatic parameters in select blocks as pilots for ensuring integrated development through dissemination and adoption of rainfed technologies with greater reach in disadvantaged areas & location specific planning by way of coordination, convergence and leveraging investments from other Schemes/Missions like MGNREGS, IWMP, RKVY, National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Mission for Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAE&T) etc. A consortium approach may be evolved with various stake holders including knowledge partners like State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Centres, professional organisations etc. by the State Government to provide single window service/ knowledge provider system for the benefit of farming community.
- Strong technical monitoring and feedback systems on climate change mitigation and adaptation issues to the National Advisory council for regular updates on technical feasibility of various components and their effectiveness in bringing about the climate resilience. The experts of central institutes and state agricultural universities would be part of such technical monitoring/feedback.

Mainstreaming Strategy:

⇒ NMSA connects different areas of the scope of work of the TEEB AgriFood project in India, this includes, integrated farming system, support mitigation efforts,

improved soil treatment, increased water holding capacity, and soil analysis on GIS platform to facilitate adoption of location and soil-specific crop management practices & optimize fertilizer use, climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies for specific agro climatic situations

- ⇒ An important aspect of NMSA is that it encourages a consortium approach for involvement of various stake holders including knowledge partners like State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Centres, professional organisations etc. by the State Government to provide single window service/ knowledge provider system for the benefit of farming community. It will be important to connect with the nodal department at the centre (the name of this department can be found out from the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare).
- ⇒ Sub mission on Agroforestry, can particularly targeted for mainstreaming results from agroforestry workstream of TEEB.
- ⇒ Modelling of scenarios is an integral component of the Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modelling and Networking (CCSAMMN). Therefore, it will be very important to connect with the nodal department to communicate results and get feedback.

4. National Project on Organic Farming - 2004

National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) is being implemented by National Centre of Organic Farming at Ghaziabad and its six Regional Centres at Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Hisar, Imphal, Jabalpur and Nagpur. For realisation of targets under NPOF, National Centre of Organic Farming and Regional Centre for Organic Farming RCOFs are performing specific roles in promotion of organic farming.

Objective

1. Promotion of organic farming in the country through technical capacity building of all the stakeholders including human resource development, transfer of technology, promotion and production of quality organic and biological inputs, awareness creation and publicity through print and electronic media.
2. Statutory quality control of biofertilizers and organic fertilizers under the Fertilizer (Control) Order (FCO), 1985, including revision of standards and testing protocols keeping in view the advances in research and technology and bringing remaining organic inputs under quality control regime.
3. Capacity building for soil health assessment, organic input resource management, technology development through support to research and market development.
4. Capacity Building for low-cost certification system known as “Participatory Guarantee System”.

As per the website of this project, the following are the achievements of AI-NPOF

- Developed Package of Practises (PoPs) for organic production of 51 cropping systems suitable to 12 States.
- 28 cropping systems/crops in 3 states through PoPs developed
- 7 Integrated Organic Farming System models established in 6 States. About 80% of inputs can be generated within the farm thus reducing the cost significantly.
- These PoP have been uploaded in DAC website for use through PKVY and MOVCD-NEH schemes.
- 74 Certified Farm Advisors on Organic Farming from 18 States trained.

Some relevant research initiatives on BPKP-Natural Farming (from kharif 2020)

1. Geo-tagged survey from natural farming farmers field (16 States)
2. Detailed characterization of inputs (Jeevamrit, Ghanjeevamrit, Beejamrit, Agniastra, Neemaster, Brahmaster) at selected locations (Narendrapur, Coimbatore, Udaipur, Ludhiana and Calicut)
3. Evaluation of Natural Farming Practices in different agro-ecology" (19 locations in 15 States)
4. Addition of natural farming inputs in the existing long-term experiment on comparative evaluation of different production systems (20 locations in 16 States)
5. Validation of natural farming practices in farmers' field under SCSP/STC sub plans (7 locations in 7 States)

Mainstreaming Strategy:

- ⇒ Package of Practises for organic, geotagging of organic farming, evaluation of natural farming and capacity building are all relevant for TEEB.
- ⇒ The learnings from TEEB will be very relevant for this project. Nodal person from NCOF must be involved in all stages of the project work.

5. Farmers (Empowerment And Protection) Agreement On Price Assurance And Farm Services Act, 2020

This act created a lot of farmers protests in 2020. The act was made to provide a national framework on farming agreements that protects and empowers farmers to engage with agri-business firms, processors, wholesalers, exporters or large retailers for farm services and sale of future farming produce at a mutually agreed remunerative price framework in a fair and transparent manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The new legislation is to empower farmers for engaging with processors, wholesalers, aggregators, wholesalers, large retailers, exporters etc., on a level playing field. Price assurance to farmers even before sowing of crops. In case of higher market price, farmers will be entitled to this price over and above the minimum price. It will transfer the risk of market unpredictability from the farmer to the sponsor. Due to prior price determination, farmers will be shielded from the rise and fall of market prices. It is expected to enable the farmer to access modern technology, better seed and other inputs.

There were some doubts about the benefit of act to farmers which created controversy such as under the act farmers will be under contract farming, farmers will be under pressure and will not be able to determine prices. There was also confusion that in case of dispute, big companies will be at an advantage⁴

Method of Implementation

- The farmer will have full power in the contract to fix a sale price of his choice for the produce. They will receive payment within maximum 3 days.
- 10000 Farmer Producer organizations are being formed throughout the country. These FPOs will bring together small farmers and work to ensure remunerative pricing for farm produce
- After signing contract, farmer will not have seek out traders. The purchasing consumer will pick up the produce directly from the farm
- In case of dispute, there will be no need to go to court repeatedly. There will be local dispute redressal mechanism.

Two acts passed along with this act

1. The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020⁵
2. Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2020 ⁶

Mainstreaming Strategy:

⇒ As these acts/ bills became the subject of great controversy, it will be useful to understand th implications of the results form the TEEB Project for the provisions of this act.

6.Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- 2015

Out of about 141 m. Ha of net area sown in the country, about 65 million hectares (or 45%) is presently covered under irrigation More than half of cultivated area rainfed which makes cultivation a high risk, less productive profession. In view of this, the overreaching vision of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) will be to ensure access to irrigation to all agricultural farms in the country. The national slogan 'per drop more crop' resonates with this scheme. Key takeaways from the scheme are as follows:

⁴ <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1656929>

⁵ http://164.100.47.4/BillsTexts/LSBillTexts/Asintroduced/113_2020_LS_Eng.pdf

⁶ <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1657657>

Objective

- Achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level (preparation of district level and, if required, sub district level water use plans).
- Enhance the physical access of water on the farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation (Har Khet ko pani).
- Integration of water source, distribution and its efficient use, to make best use of water through appropriate technologies and practices.
- Improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage and increase availability both in duration and extent.
- Enhance the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies (More crop per drop).
- Enhance recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation practices.
- Ensure the integrated development of rainfed areas using the watershed approach towards soil and water conservation, regeneration of ground water, arresting runoff, providing livelihood options and other natural resource management activities.
- Promote extension activities relating to water harvesting, water management and crop alignment for farmers and grass root level field functionaries.
- Explore the feasibility of reusing treated municipal waste water for peri urban agriculture.
- Attract greater private investments in irrigation.

Methods of Implementation

- Creation of new water sources; repair, restoration and renovation of defunct water sources; construction of water harvesting structures, secondary & micro storage, groundwater development, enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level like Jal Mandir (Gujarat); Khatri, Kuhl (H.P.); Zabo (Nagaland); Eri, Ooranis (T.N.); Dongs (Assam); Katas, Bandhas (Odisha and M.P.) etc.
- Developing/augmenting distribution network where irrigation sources (both assured and protective) are available or created.
- Promotion of scientific moisture conservation and run off control measures to improve ground water recharge so as to create opportunities for farmer to access recharged water through shallow tube/dug wells.
- Promoting efficient water conveyance and field application devices within the farm viz, underground piping system, Drip & Sprinklers, pivots, rain-guns and other application devices etc.
- Encouraging community irrigation through registered user groups/farmer producers' organisations/NGOs.
- Farmer oriented activities like capacity building, training and exposure visits, demonstrations, farm schools, skill development in efficient water and crop management practices (crop alignment) including large scale awareness on 3 more crop per drop of

water through mass media campaign, exhibitions, field days, and extension activities through short animation films etc.

Mainstreaming Strategy:

⇒ The water saving implications of organic farming and agroforestry can be mainstreamed through this scheme.

7. Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Policy- 2010

Under the **Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS)** Policy, a fixed rate of subsidy (in Rs. per Kg basis) is announced on nutrients namely Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P), Potash (K) and Sulphur (S) by the Government on annual basis.

The per Kg subsidy rates on the nutrient N, P, K, S is converted into per Tonne subsidy on the various P&K fertilizers covered under NBS Policy. Any variant of the fertilizers covered under the subsidy scheme with micronutrients namely Boron and Zinc, is eligible for a separate per tonne subsidy to encourage their application along with primary nutrients.

8. Urea Policy (Pricing and Administration)- 2003

The following policies regarding subsidy payment to urea units are in place since 2003: The key objective of the scheme is to maximize indigenous urea production, promote energy efficiency in urea production and rationalizing subsidy burden on the government.

- i. New Pricing Scheme (NPS) - I for the period from 01.04.2003 to 31.03.2004.
- ii. NPS – II for the period from 01.04.2004 to 31.09.2006.
- iii. NPS – III for the period from 01.10.2006 to 01.04.2014.
- iv. Modified NPS – III for the period from 02.04.2014 to 31.05.2015

The current policies by which subsidy is being paid to urea units are as under:

- v. NPS-III and Modified NPS – III regarding compensation of fixed cost and variable cost e.g., the cost of bag, water charges & electricity charges.
- vi. New Urea Policy – 2015 for the period 01.06.2015 to 31.03.2019 (Applicable for 25 gas-urea-units)

Mainstreaming Strategy (for number 6 and 7):

⇒ The use of chemical fertilizers are discouraged under the project. The policies mentioned in number 6 and 7 above are the key policies which provide subsidies on chemical fertilizers to calculate the reduction in subsidy and fiscal burden of government with organic, it will be useful to examine this policy.

9.National Food Security Mission- 2007

The 'National Food Security Mission' (NFSM), is a centrally sponsored scheme which was launched in 2007, to increase the annual production of rice and wheat. The mission seeks to generate additional production of the target crops through use of a well-orchestrated package of interventions that blend technology promotion with responsive administration for timely delivery of agricultural inputs and services to bridge the yield gap in selected districts. Increasing production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion using rice fallows and intercropping of pulses with other crops and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the country, restoring soil fertility and crop productivity at the individual farm level, as well as creation of employment opportunities and enhancing farm level economy (i.e., farm profits) to restore confidence amongst the farmers are the main objectives of NFSM.

The following projects are components of this mission :

- a) Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP) Programme
- b) Maize component of Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM)
- c) Dual purpose coarse cereals of Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP)
- d) Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)
- e) Jute Technology Mission (JTM)

Methods of Implementation

- i. Focus on low productivity areas and high potential districts including cultivation of food grain crops in rain fed areas.
- ii. Implementation of cropping system centric interventions in mission mode through active engagement of all the stakeholders at various levels.
- iii. Agro-climatic zone wise planning and cluster approach for crop productivity enhancement.
- iv. Focus on pulse production through utilization of rice fallow, rice bunds and intercropping of pulses with coarse cereals, oilseeds and commercial crops (sugarcane, cotton, jute).
- v. Promotion and extension of improved technologies i.e., seed, integrated nutrient management (INM) including micronutrients, soil amendments, integrated pest management (IPM), input use efficiency and resource conservation technologies along with capacity building of the farmers/extension functionaries

Mainstreaming strategy:

- ⇒ The emphasis of the mission is on food security through productivity enhancement. This is very relevant for the TEEB AgriFood project as the findings of TEEB are to likely suggest need to shift away from yield only metrics
- ⇒ The emphasis on rice , wheat, pulses is also relevant. Wheat and pulses are important crops in the selected districts for TEEB. Any results for these crops can be mainstreamed through the nodal department implementing this policy.

10. National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm - 2015

AS per the background given in the policy, the diverse agro-ecological conditions in the country are favourable for growing 9 annual oilseed crops, which include 7 edible oilseeds (groundnut, rapeseed & mustard, soybean, sunflower, sesame, safflower and Niger) and two non-edible oilseeds (castor and linseed). Oilseed's cultivation is undertaken across the country in about 27 million hectares mainly on marginal lands, of which 72% is confined to rainfed farming.

Methods of Implementation

- ⇒ The strategy to implement the proposed mission will include increasing Seed Replacement Ratio (SRR) with focus on Varietal Replacement; increasing irrigation coverage under oilseeds from 26% to 36%.
- ⇒ Diversification of area from low yielding cereals crops to oilseeds crops; inter-cropping of oilseeds with cereals/ pulses/ sugarcane.
- ⇒ Use of fallow land after paddy /potato cultivation; expansion of cultivation of Oil Palm in watersheds and wastelands.
- ⇒ Increasing availability of quality planting materials of Oil Palm & TBOs (Tree borne Oil seeds)
- ⇒ Enhancing procurement of oilseeds and collection & processing of TBOs

Mainstreaming strategy:

- ⇒ There was discussion of including oil seeds in the analysis of Uttar Pradesh. If the final focus of the project includes oil seeds, connections with this policy must be established.

11. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region - 2015

Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region (MOVCD-NER) is a Central Sector Scheme, a sub-mission under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), for implementation in the north east India states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. The scheme aims to

development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification, to the creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building initiative.

Objective

- To develop crop commodity specific organic value chain and address gaps in organic crop production, wild crop harvesting, organic livestock management and processing handling and marketing of organic agricultural products through:
 - Developing crop specific organic production clusters with necessary infrastructural, technical and financial support
 - By facilitating partnerships between farmers and organic businesses: Local enterprises and/or Farmer Producer Companies based on back-to-back long-term trade relations with clients in domestic and export markets.
 - By providing enabling environment for project initiatives and development programs with necessary support for organic value chain development and create market access.
- To empower producers with program ownership by organizing them into farmer groups , farmer producer organizations/ companies.
- To replace conventional farming/subsistence farming system into local resource based, self-sustainable, high value commercial organic enterprise.
- To develop commodity specific commercial organic value chain under integrated and concentrated approach with end-to-end facilities for production, processing, storage and marketing.
- To development of organic parks/zones with facilities for collection, aggregation, value addition, processing, storage and market-linkages for specific commodities requiring capital intensive technology.
- To develop North East Region products as brands/labels through brand building and facilitating stronger marketing access under the ownership of growers“ organizations/ companies.
- To create state specific lead agency (Organic Commodity Board or Organic Mission) for coordinating, monitoring, supporting and financing the development and operationalization of entire value chain.

Mission Strategy

- To mobilize commodity clusters and facilitate capacity building, handholding and infrastructure creation for on-farm input production, training on package of practices and facilitating certification services to farmers.

- To facilitate creation and linking of enterprises (local enterprises/farmer producer companies) that can create and operate collection, aggregation and post-harvest processes, trade organic products and provide necessary services to farmers and to work towards increasing their market.
- To set up lead agencies at central and state to partner with value chain supporting agencies, service providers and institute business development consultancies.
- To provide access to information, know-how and finance and enabling the enterprises to offer efficient services, support them in building required management capacities, and stimulating market growth.

Mainstreaming strategy

- ⇒ Although Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand are not included in states covered under MOVCD- NER, results from these two states can be relevant for scaling up organic farming for scaling up this project.
- ⇒ Joint Secretary Integrated Nutrient Management, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers welfare is closely monitoring the implementation of this policy. It will be beneficial to involve her the dissemination meetings of TEEB.

12. National Agroforestry Policy- 2014

India became the first country to have a National Agroforestry Policy in 2014. The goals of National Agroforestry Policy are Setting up a National Agroforestry Mission or an Agroforestry Board to implement the national policy by bringing coordination, convergence and synergy among various elements of agroforestry scattered in various existing, missions, programmes, schemes and agencies pertaining to agriculture, environment, forestry, and rural development sectors of the government. The policy aims to address the increasing demand of timber, food, fuel, fodder, fertilizer, fibre, and other agroforestry products; conserving natural resources and forest; protecting the environment & providing environmental security; and increasing the forest / tree cover. While doing this, it aims at Improving the productivity; employment, income and livelihood opportunities of rural households, especially of the smallholder farmers through agroforestry.

Objective

- Encourage and expand tree plantation in complementarity and integrated manner with crops and livestock to improve productivity, employment, income and livelihoods of rural households, especially the small holder farmers.
- Protect and stabilize ecosystems, and promote resilient cropping and farming systems to minimize the risk during extreme climatic events.
- Meet the raw material requirements of wood-based industries and reduce import of wood and wood products to save foreign exchange.

- Supplement the availability of Agroforestry Products (AFPs), such as the fuel-wood, fodder, non-timber forest produces and small timber of the rural and tribal populations, thereby reducing the pressure on existing forests.
- Complement achieving the target of increasing forest/tree cover to promote ecological stability, especially in the vulnerable regions.
- Develop capacity and strengthen research in agroforestry and create a massive people's movement for achieving these objectives and to minimize pressure on existing forests.

Methods of Implementation

- Mainstreaming agroforestry in agriculture policies and strategies.
- A dedicated corpus be created to leverage resources available under various schemes/programmes/missions in undertaking focused and synchronized interventions for agroforestry sector particularly in meeting the gaps and up-scaling the efforts in a coordinated manner.
- States have to identify about 20 commonly grown trees species which can be grown on farmlands for the economic and ecological benefits of the farming community. These species have to be notified for exemption from any state regulatory regime, especially on growing, harvesting and transit.
- Public private partnership (PPP) to be encouraged for road side/canal side/barren community land/other non-forest waste lands for promotion of agroforestry to provide opportunities of economic returns and contributing ecological services.
- Providing quality and certified planting material, at local level through promotion of nurseries, involving government/private sector.
- Data collection with source of agroforestry produce at National level by recognized statistical organizations (viz. CSO, NSSO) to be done to have legality data of source of agroforestry produce to facilitate hassle free harvesting/transport/traceability of source/chain of custody.
- Cost-effective extension models may be devised involving farmer's groups, NGOs, public/private agencies, Farmer Producer Companies, etc. to disseminate knowledge/information of this sector.

Mainstreaming Strategy

- Under the policy, agroforestry research is encouraged, both in government and private sector, so as to meet the local needs for fuel, fodder and timber as well as improving the soil health. It also promotes on developing market driven models suitable to different ecological conditions to encourage Farmers for adopting agroforestry as a viable enterprise.
- Under the policy, the states have to identify 20 commonly grown trees species. For Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, some of these commonly grown species suitable for the

agroecology of the state can be included in the analysis. The results communicated to the nodal officer managing agroforestry at the centre.

- Private and public partnership is encouraged for promoting agroforestry products. Natural Capital Coalition and Centre for Responsible business should be kept in loop.
- CSO (Central Statistical Office) should also be invited for the meetings and any data challenges or data needs on agroforestry communicated.
- Other organizations/ stakeholders that need to be involved in the agroforestry work stream, National Bureau for Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), National Research Centre for Agroforestry (NRCAF), Agroforestry Mission / Board in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) in the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).

13.Mission For Integrated Development Of Horticulture (MIDH)- 2014

Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo.

MIDH will have the following sub-schemes and area of operation:

S. No	Sub Scheme	Full Form	Target group/ area of operation
1	NHM	National Horticulture Mission	All states & UTs except states in NE and Himalayan Region.
2	HMNEH	Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan	All states in NE and Himalayan Region.
3	NBM		All states & UTs
4	NHB	National Horticulture Board (NHB)	All states & UTs focusing on commercial horticulture
5	CDB	Coconut Development Board	All States and UTs where coconut is grown.
6	CIH	Central Institute for Horticulture	NE states, focusing on HRD and capacity building.

Objective

- Promote holistic growth of horticulture sector, including bamboo and coconut through area based regionally differentiated strategies, which includes research, technology promotion, extension, post-harvest management, processing and marketing, in consonance with comparative advantage of each State/region and its diverse agroclimatic features.
- Encourage aggregation of farmers into farmer groups to bring economy of scale and scope.
- Enhance horticulture production, augment farmers income and strengthen nutritional security.
- Improve productivity by way of quality germplasm, planting material and water use efficiency through micro irrigation.
- Support skill development and create employment generation opportunities for rural youth in horticulture and post-harvest management, especially in the cold chain sector.

Mainstreaming Strategy

- ⇒ The sub schemes under this mission with relevance for Himalayan region should be considered in the agroforestry work of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- ⇒ Capacity bundling and research and development are important components of this mission, which could be entry points for UNEP TEEB.

14. National Livestock Mission - 2015

National Livestock Mission launched 2015 was formulated for development of livestock sector with the objectives to enhance the level of nutrition and standard of living of livestock keepers and farmers especially small holders through sustainable, safe and equitable livestock development. It broadly covers all the activities required to ensure quantitative and qualitative improvement in livestock production systems and capacity building of all stakeholders. The major outcomes of the mission is to reduce the gap in demand and availability of feed and fodder, conservation and improvement of indigenous breeds, higher productivity and production in a sustainable and environment friendly manner among others.

It has four Sub-Missions are as under:

- Sub-Mission on Livestock Development: -
- Sub-Mission on Pig Development in North-Eastern Region:
- Sub-Mission on Fodder and Feed Development:
- Sub-Mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension

15. Rashtriya Gokul Mission- 2014

Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) was launched in 2014 for development and conservation of indigenous breeds through selective breeding in the breeding tract and genetic upgradation of nondescript bovine population. The scheme comprises of two components namely National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB) and National Mission on Bovine Productivity (NMBP). The key objective of this scheme is development and conservation of indigenous breeds.

Mainstreaming Strategy (number 13 and 14):

- ⇒ This policy will be relevant if the project has findings regarding the benefits of indigenous livestock for organic farming and agroforestry.

16. PGS (Participatory Guarantee System of India)

PGS-India (Participatory Guarantee System of India) is a quality assurance initiative of Government of India. The PGS-India programme is operated under the overall direction and guidance of the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India with Secretary, Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare as the apex decision making and appellate authority.

PGS-India standards have been defined in tune with National Standards for Organic Production (NSOP) prescribed under National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) to maintain uniformity in organic production process and quality of organic products in the country.

As per IFOAM (2008)⁷ definition "Participatory Guarantee Systems are locally focused quality assurance systems. They certify producers based on active participation of stakeholders and are built on a foundation of trust, social networks and knowledge exchange". In the case of organic agriculture, PGS is a process in which people in similar situations (in this case producers) assess, inspect and verify the production practices of each other and collectively declare the entire holding of the group as organic.

PGS India system is based on participatory approach, a shared vision, transparency and trust. In addition, it gives PGS movement a national recognition and institutional structure⁸.

Mainstreaming Strategy:

⇒ This scheme should be evaluated carefully for any discussion in the project on standards for organic and agroforestry products.

17. National Biodiversity Action Plan

India became a Party to the CBD in 1993, and prepared its first NBAP (National Biodiversity Action Plan) titled "National Policy and Macro Level Action Strategy on Biodiversity" in 1999, (referred to as Strategy, 1999 hereafter) to give effect to its commitments under the CBD. The Strategy, 1999 was prepared after extensive consultations with stakeholders at all levels. The Strategy, 1999 was revised and updated into NBAP, 2008.

Mainstreaming Strategy:

⇒ The strategy is particularly important in the context of valuation of goods and services provided by biodiversity, which is an important component of the TEEB AgriFood project. The strategy mentions the following about valuation of ecosystem services.

⁷ The International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements <https://www.ifoam.bio/our-work/how/standards-certification/participatory-guarantee-systems>

⁸ For details: https://pgsindia-ncof.gov.in/pdf_file/Revised_PGS_India_Guidlines.pdf

- Develop a system of natural resource accounting reflecting the ecological as well as economic values of biodiversity, with special attention to techniques of green accounting in national accounts and estimation of positive and negative externalities for use of various types of natural resources in the production processes as well as in household and government consumption.
 - Develop suitable valuation models for adoption at national, state and local levels.
 - Support projects and pilot studies aimed at validating methods of valuation of bioresources.
 - Identify key factors and indicators to assess effectiveness of valuation methods and models, taking into consideration the UN guidelines on monitoring and evaluation of socio-economic projects.
 - Assess the utility of traditional and innovative fiscal instruments for promoting conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity.
 - Develop systems for partial ploughing back of the revenues generated in protected areas, zoological parks, botanical gardens, aquaria, etc., for improving their management.
 - Mobilize additional resources based on project formulation for biodiversity conservation.
 -
- ⇒ India has also published a guide for ‘Implementation of India’s National Biodiversity Action Plan’. It will be useful to synergize project results with this document.

18. Biological Diversity Act

“Biological diversity” is defined in the act as variability among living organisms from all sources and the ecological complexes of which they are part and includes diversity within species or between species and of eco-systems. The National Biodiversity Authority(NBA) was established under this act. Functions and Powers of the National Biodiversity Authority. Key roles of NBA

- (a) advise the Central Government on matters relating to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of biological resources;
- (b) advise the State Governments in the selection of areas of biodiversity importance to be notified under sub-section (1) of section 37 as heritage sites and measures for the management of such heritage sites;
- (c) perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

19. National Water Policy

National Water Policy is formulated by the Ministry of Water Resources of the Government of India to govern the planning and development of water resources and their optimum utilization. The first National Water Policy was adopted in September, 1987. It was reviewed and updated in 2002 and later in 2012.

The objective of the National Water Policy is to take cognizance of the existing situation, to propose a framework for creation of a system of laws and institutions and for a plan of action with a unified national perspective.

The basic principles of the policy, relevant for TEEB AgriFood project are as follows:

- Planning, development and management of water resources need to be governed by common integrated perspective considering local, regional, State and national context, having an environmentally sound basis, keeping in view the human, social and economic needs.
- Principle of equity and social justice to inform use and allocation of water.
- Good governance through transparent informed decision making
- Water needs to be managed as a common pool community resource held, by the state, under public trust doctrine to achieve food security, support livelihood, and ensure equitable and sustainable development for all.
- Water is essential for sustenance of eco-system, and therefore, minimum ecological to be given due consideration.
- All the elements of the water cycle, i.e., evapo-transpiration, precipitation, runoff, river, lakes, soil moisture, and ground water, sea, etc., are interdependent and the basic hydrological unit is the river basin, which should be considered as the basic hydrological unit for planning.
- Given the limits on enhancing the availability of utilizable water resources and increased variability in supplies due to climate change, meeting the future needs to depend more on demand management, and hence, this needs to be given priority, especially through
 - evolving an agricultural system which economizes on water use and maximizes value from water, and
 - bringing in maximum efficiency in use of water and avoiding wastages.
- Water quality and quantity are interlinked and need to be managed in an integrated manner, consistent with broader environmental management approaches inter-alia including the use of economic incentives and penalties to reduce pollution and wastage.
- The impact of climate change on water resources availability to be factored into water management related decisions. Water using activities need to be regulated keeping in mind the local geo climatic and hydrological situation.

20. National Water Mission

The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) of the Government of India has identified the approach to be adopted to meet the challenges of impact of climate change through National Missions namely

- (a) National Solar Mission
- (b) National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
- (c) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
- (d) National Water Mission.

The Union Cabinet approved (on 6th April, 2011) the comprehensive Mission Document for National Water Mission (NWM).

Goals of National Water Mission

- (a) Comprehensive water data base in public domain and assessment of the impact of climate change on water resource
- (b) Promotion of citizen and state actions for water conservation, augmentation and preservation-
- (c) Focused attention to vulnerable areas including over-exploited areas-
- (d) Increasing water use efficiency by 20%
- (e) Promotion of basin level integrated water resources management.

Components of NWM

1. National Water Mission Directorate
2. Preparation of State Specific Action Plans (SSAP)
3. Human Resource Development and Capacity Building
4. Setting up of National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency (NBWUE)
5. Baseline studies
6. Preparation of Detailed Project Reports for demonstrative/benchmarking projects

Mainstreaming Strategy

- ⇒ Given that water use efficiency will be an important component of the project in UP and Uttarakhand, it will be useful to assess the implications of the project for the National Water Mission and National Water Policy. The nodal official at the Ministry of Water should be roped in for dissemination.

21. Policy on Promotion of City Compost

The Policy on Promotion of City Compost is dealt by the Department of Fertilizers. It deals with policy on promotion of city compost, framing/reviewing of guidelines, granting permission to fertilizer marketing companies and city compost manufacturer companies for marketing development assistance for scaling up production and consumption of city compost by the farmers. The policy on promotion of city compost includes i.e., new innovative fertilizers viz. Nano-fertilizers, Bio-fertilizers, Liquid Fertilizers, Growth Stimulant, Organic Fertilizers etc. are also looked into by this wing.

Methods of Implementation

- Market development assistance for scaling up production and consumption of the product.
- Marketing and promotion of city compost
- Companies will also adopt villages for promoting the use of compost.
- Government Departments and Public Sector undertakings will also use City Compost to the extent possible for their horticulture and related use.
- Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to educate farmers on the benefits of city compost. The Agricultural Extension Machineries including KVKS of ICAR will also make special efforts in this regard. Agriculture Universities and KVKS will also take up field demonstration activities to the extent possible using City compost to make it popular amongst the farmers. Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare will assign targets to the KVKS in this regard.
- Ministry of Urban Development will take steps to increase setting up of compost plants across all States.
- An appropriate BIS standard/ Eco-Mark will also be developed in consultation with BIS for enabling better market acceptance. It shall be branded appropriately in a way that reflects clearly that particular initiative is part of Swachh Bharat Mission.
- A joint mechanism will be set up by Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Urban Development and Department of Agriculture to monitor and facilitate availability of adequate quantity of City Compost at terms mutually agreeable between compost manufacturers and Fertilizer Marketing companies. They will also be authorised to resolve any co-ordination related issue that may arise.

Mainstreaming Strategy

- ⇒ The method of implementation has several points relevant for TEEB projects. City compost and its relevance can be of particular relevance in the urban districts selected for the project.

Events Organized by Central Government

1. Capacity building events on organic farming under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

Under flagship scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) implemented by National Skill Development Corporation, there are courses which provide certificate courses like agriculture extension executive, agriculture extension service provider, animal health worker, micro irrigation technician, organic farming etc. These courses can be a useful source of disseminating TEEB results.

Official website- <https://pmkvyofficial.org/>

2. Pusa Krishi Vigyan Mela

Pusa Krishi Vigyan Mela is organized at the ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute. This year it was held in New Delhi from 25th to 27th February, 2021.

The three-day Mela displayed various crops, protected cultivation of vegetables and flowers, exhibition and sale of farm equipment developed by ICAR-IARI and other Institutes and private companies, sale of seeds and plants of improved varieties, free testing of soil and water samples, etc.

Official Website- <https://icar.org.in/content/india-farmers%E2%80%99-centric-country-and-farmers-are-crucial-prosperity-country-shri-narendra-0>

3. Krishi Unnati Mela

This event is organised in March at Indian Agricultural Research Institute Pusa, New Delhi.

Highlights of the last event:

- More than 800 stalls
- Display of latest Agri & allied sector technologies
- Live demonstrations on micro- irrigation, waste water utilization, animal husbandry (pashudhan) and fisheries etc.
- Seminars and conferences

Pavilions:

- Doubling Farmers income by 2022
- Jaivik Maha Kumbh- (Organic farming)
- Pavilion for inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides supplying agencies)
- Horticulture/ Dairy, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries

More details- <https://www.icar.org.in/content/press-release-krishi-unnati-mela>

4. Thirty days Certificate Course on Organic Farming

Under the national Centre for Organic Farming, skill development of youth involved in agriculture from areas of organic farming is undertaken. This is done to create job opportunities in organic sector particularly in the area of organic production, on-farm resource management, input production and quality control, PGS certification and marketing of organic produce.

More details - <https://ncof.dacnet.nic.in/30dayscertificatecourseonOrganicFarming>

5. Events of Krishi Vigyan Kendra

Krishi Vigyan Kendra's (Farm Science Centres) across the country have several events from time to time that cover different aspects of farmers livelihoods, organic farming as well as sustainable agriculture. If the target group for mainstreaming is farmers, these events can be a useful source of dissemination. Both GB Pant University of Agriculture and Technology and ICAR-IIFSR have several Krishi Vigyan Kendra's under their administration. These connections can be leveraged for dissemination and mainstreaming.

S. No	Event Name	Official Website
1.	Sankalp se Sidhi	https://kvk.icar.gov.in/search_new.aspx
2.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi	https://kvk.icar.gov.in/PM_Kisan.aspx
3.	World Soil Day	https://kvk.icar.gov.in/world_soil_day.aspx
4.	Krishi Unnati Mela	https://kvk.icar.gov.in/krishi_unnati_mela.aspx

ANNEX: List of Central Government Policies

Name of Policy/Scheme (In English)	Name of Policy/Scheme (In Hindi)	Government Website (Reference)	Year of Start	Name of the implementing ministry
1. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना	https://pgsindia-ncof.gov.in/PKVY/index.aspx#	2015	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
2. Bhartiya Prakritik Krishi Padhati (BPKP) (Sub scheme under PKVY)	भारतीय प्राकृतिक कृषि पधाती	https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1737751	2020-2021	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
3. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	सतत कृषि के लिए राष्ट्रीय मिशन	https://nmsa.dac.gov.in/pdfdoc/NMSA_Guidelines_English.pdf	2014-2015	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
4. National Project on Organic Farming	जैविक खेती पर राष्ट्रीय परियोजना	https://pgsindia-ncof.gov.in/AboutUs.aspx	2004	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
5. Farmers (Empowerment And Protection) Agreement On Price Assurance And Farm Services Act	किसान (सशक्तिकरण और संरक्षण) समझौता मूल्य आश्वासन और कृषि सेवा अधिनियम	https://agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/files/Farmin_g%20Agreement%20Final%20Act%20_4.pdf	2020	Ministry of Law and Justice

6. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Pmksy)	प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना	https://agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/files/Guidelines_PMKSY.pdf	2015	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
7. Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Policy	फास्फेटिक और पोटैसिक नीति	https://fert.nic.in/fertilizer-policy/phosphatic-and-potassic-pk-policy	2010	Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers
8. Urea Policy (Pricing and Administration)	यूरिया नीति (मूल्य निर्धारण और प्रशासन)	https://fert.nic.in/index.php/fertilizer-policy/urea-policypricing-and-administration	2015	Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers
9. National Food Security Mission	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन	https://www.nfsm.gov.in/file:///C:/Users/ACER/Downloads/Publication_NFSM_18062018_Respect_Book_2012_14.pdf https://www.nfsm.gov.in/Guidelines/XIIPlan/NFSMXII.pdf	2007	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
10. National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)	तिलहन और पाम ऑयल पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन	https://nmoop.gov.in/Guidelines/NMOOP20114.pdf	2014-2015	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

11. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCD-NER)	1 पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के लिए मिशन ऑर्गेनिक वैल्यू चेन डेवलपमेंट	https://asfac.assam.gov.in/sites/default/files/swf_utility_folder/departments/asfac_medhassu_in_oid_6/portlet/level_2/9_3.pdf		Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
12. National Agroforestry Policy	राष्ट्रीय कृषि वानिकी नीति	https://agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/files/National%20Agroforestry%20Policy%202014.pdf	2014	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
13. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture	बागवानी मिशन	https://agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/files/midh_Guidelines.pdf	2014	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
14. National Livestock Mission (NLM)	राष्ट्रीय पशु मिशन	https://dahd.nic.in/national_livestock_mission	2014-2015	Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
15. Rashtriya Gokul Mission	राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन	https://dahd.nic.in/sites/default/files/rgm.pdf	2014	Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
16. Participatory Guarantee Scheme	-	https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1593103		Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
17. National Biodiversity Action Plan	राष्ट्रीय जैविक विविधता कार्य योजना	http://nbaindia.org/uploaded/pdf/IndiaNationalBiodiversityActionPlan2019.pdf	Addendum 2014 to NBAP 2008	Ministry of environment forest and climate change

		https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/in/in-nbsap-v3-en.pdf		
18. Biological Diversity Act	जैविक विविधता अधिनियम	https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/2046/1/200318.pdf	2002	Ministry of environment forest and climate change
19. National Water Policy	राष्ट्रीय जल नीति	http://jalshakti-dowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/NWP2012Eng6495132651_1.pdf	2012	Ministry of Jal Shakti
20. National Water Mission	राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन	http://nwm.gov.in/sites/default/files/nwm16606419934.pdf	2011	Ministry of Jal Shakti
21. Policy on Promotion of City Compost	शहरी खाद को बढ़ावा देने की नीति	https://fert.nic.in/sites/default/files/2020-08/Amendment%20in%20guidelines%20dates%2010.10.2016%20under%20the%20policy%20on%20promotion%20of%20City%20Compost%20reg. 0.pdf	2016	Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers

For details of central schemes, programmes and mission promoting agriculture development and farmers welfare, please refer to this link- https://agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/files/Handbook_Schemes_Prog_Eng.pdf