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No:ADFW/900/2024-TA1 Date:04-11-2024

CIRCULAR

Sub:- Agricultural Department – Central Sector Scheme - National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) – Rainfed Area Development (RAD) Programme 2024-25- Working instructions- issued – reg.

Ref:- 1)Minutes of the 31st State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) meeting of RKVY held on 30.05.2024

2) Letter F. No. 1-13/2024-RKVY/1-3 dated 18.07.2024 from GoI

3) G.O(Rt) No . 839/2024/AGRI dated 09/09/2024 from GoK

As per the reference cited 1st, Government of India have conveyed the approval for Annual Action Plan of Rainfed Area Development (RAD) component of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY). during 2024-25 for an amount of Rs. 500.090 lakh in the funding pattern of 60:40 between the Central and State Governments.

As per reference 2nd cited, Government of India have released the first installment of Rs.74.00 lakh and vide reference 3rd cited, corresponding State share of Rs.52.66667 lakh has been released by State Government for implementation of RAD component of NMSA in the funding pattern 60:40 during 2024-25. The details of first installment fund release is as detailed below.

Sl. no.	Category	Central share (Rs. in lakh)	State share (Rs. in lakh)	Total (Rs. in lakh)
1	General	62	41.33333	103.33333
2	SCP	7	4.66667	11.66667
3	TSP	7	4.66667	11.66667
	Total	**74**	**52.66667**	**126.66667**

The working instruction towards the implementation of the programme during 2024-25 is issued herewith for compliance. General provisions of RKVY Guidelines shall be applicable for the component.

1) Background:

a) Sustaining agricultural productivity depends on quality and availability of natural

resources like soil and water. Agricultural growth can be sustained by promoting conservation and sustainable use of these scarce natural resources through appropriate location specific measures. Indian agriculture remains predominantly rainfed covering about 50% of the country's net sown area. Thus, conservation of natural resources in conjunction with development of rainfed agriculture holds the key to meet burgeoning demands for food grain in the country. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been launched for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in climatically vulnerable rainfed areas focusing on integrated farming, rain water management its use efficiency, soil health management and augmneting resource conservation.

b) To mainstream development of rainfed areas in a sustainable manner, Rainfed Area Development (RAD) Scheme was made operational from 2014-15 in the country as a component of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Rainfed Area Development (RAD) aims at promoting sustainable agriculture production through adaptation of agricultural climatic zone wise Integrated Farming System (IFS) models developed by Indian Council of Agriculture research (ICAR). RAD aims at promoting location specific improved agronomic practices through soil health management, enhanced rain water use efficiency, judicious use of chemicals, crop diversification and progressive adoption of crop-livestock-tree farming systems in an integrated approach.

c) RAD will adopt an area based approach for development and conservation of natural resources along with farming systems. This component has been formulated in a 'watershed plus framework' to explore potential utilization of natural resources base/assets available/created through watershed development and soil conservation activities/interventions under MGNREGS, PMKSY-WDC, RKVY, etc. This component will introduce appropriate farming systems by integrating multiple components of agriculture such as crops, horticulture, livestock and fishery with agro based income generating secondary agriculture activities and value addition.

A cluster based approach of 20 ha. (contiguous or non contiguous in difficult terrain with a close proximity in a village/adjoining villages) would be developed to derive noticeable impact of convergence and encourage local participation and for future replication of the model in larger areas. Supplementary support from this component will be admissible for gap-filling resource conservation activities under converging programmes.

Farming Systems recommended by ICAR and successful findings of NICRA flag ship project shall also be considered in development of integrated project plan. Since

millets can grow under adverse climatic conditions on marginal poor soils with little inputs and are resistant or tolerant to drought, pests and diseases, they can also be part of broader farming strategy to adopt to increasingly harsh growing conditions brought by climate change, while also reducing over-reliance on more commonly grown crops with high input use thus fostering more diverse diets and promoting food security and nutrition. Besides millets, pulses and oilseeds are also climate resilient and to further boost the vegetable oil production in the country, farming systems that are envisaged to promote are mainly based on PMO (Pulses, Millets and Oilseeds)

2) Objectives:

a) To undertake location specific and landscape-based approach to dry-land areas to ensure natural resources conservation and sustainable use, strengthening of agriculture production systems and livelihood development through integration/convergence of schemes in an area based approach.
b) To make agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific Integrated/Composite Farming Systems;
c) To conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures;
d) To develop capacity of farmers and stakeholders in conjunction with other on-going Missions such as National Food and Nutrition Security Mission, National Initiative for Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) etc., in the domain of climate change adaptation measures;
e) To improve the productivity of rainfed farming by mainstreaming rainfed technologies refined under All India Coordinated Research Project on Dry land Agriculture (AICRPDA-NICRA) and by leveraging resources/provisions made under other Schemes/Missions like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), PMKSY-WDC, NFNSM, RKVY, Krishionati Yojana, SMAE, National Mission on Natural Farming etc.

3) The salient features of Rainfed Area Development are;

1) RAD promotes enhancing soil productivity through crop diversification and crop rotation increasing soil cover (mulching) periods which is important to enhance organic matter of the soil.
2) Expanding protective irrigation from rain water source through efficient water management techniques that is required to secure rainfed crops in times of short interval droughts.
3) Encouraging indigenous seeds with better adaptability while ensuring its quality,

diversity and timely availability for climate resilience.
4) Location specific agronomic innovations while enhancing farmers' knowledge and management skills towards developing regenerative integrated farming systems. Appropriate small farm mechanization (small machines and implements for women) for ensuring timely operations and reducing drudgery of woman labour.
5) Development and strengthening of FPOs to deal with multiple and diverse commodities in small quantities and varied quality.
6) Strengthening support systems for Extensive Livestock Systems (health care, breeding, drinking water, fodder in commons, etc.)
7) Promote fisheries in rainfed water bodies through institutionalized support systems.
8) Integrated value chain support systems to realize growth potential in pulses, millets and oilseeds based farming production systems including infrastructure and processing facilities – focus on local markets.
9) Risk minimization, resilience building and enhancing private investment.

4) Strategy:

To achieve the objectives, RAD will have following multi-pronged strategy:

4.1 Promoting integrated farming system covering crops, livestock and tree plantation (horticulture and/or agroforestry) based composite farming for enhancing livelihood opportunities, ensuring food security and minimizing risks from crop failure through supplementary/ residual production systems;

4.2 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 etc.

4.3 Promoting effective management of available rain water resources and enhancing water use efficiency through application of technologies coupled with demand and supply side management solutions;

4.4 Interventions on Agriculture Extension shall be emphasized upon for capacity building, awareness generation, information support, pulling resources together through convergence etc. Capacity building for improved agronomic practices through extension programs for higher farm productivity, improved soil treatment, increased water holding capacity, judicious use of chemicals/energy, enhanced soil carbon storage etc. is the key to the success of the program.

4.5 Millets perform exceptionally well in rainfed areas due to its hardiness and

capacity to withstand climatic aberration. Cultivation of millets shall be preferred in RAD thus contributing to Government's strategy to promote millets. Cluster approach in a village or an area of not less than 20 ha. to be adopted to utilize the potential of available/created common resources. At least 25% area of the cluster shall be taken up for Millets cultivation.

4.6 RAD system increases carbon storage potential due to multiple plant species and enhances green coverage in agricultural lands. Carbon sequestration potential in RAD system is generally greater than that of single cropped based system. RAD thus contributes to increasing the scope for emerging carbon market.

4.7 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. Recommendations of ICAR's Contingency Plans and technologies developed under NICRA project on climate resilient farming shall also be integrated in the project plan.

4.8 Programmatic interventions as per land capability and conducive to climatic parameters 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, PMKSY, RKVY, National Food and Nutrition Security Mission(NFNSM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE) etc. A consortium approach would be evolved with various stake holders including knowledge partners like State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutes, other professional/academic organizations like DST, DBT etc. to provide single window service/knowledge provider system for the benefit of farming community.

4.9 Efforts should be made to make optimum utilization of field cadre of SRLM, NF program, BTM/ATM under ATMA. State Govt. may select field NGO/Young Professionals to supports programs implemented through Women SHGs/ FPOs.

4.10 Strong technical monitoring and feedback systems on climate change mitigation and adaptation issues 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. The capacity building of the implementing agencies would be steered by MANAGE.

The programme is intended to be taken up in the three agriculturally predominant districts of Kerala viz., Kannur, Wayanad and Thrissur. These districts are among the distress districts of Kerala affected by severe drought and heavy runoff. RAD will be implemented with the active participation of Department of Agriculture, Department of Soil Survey & Soil Conservation and Department of Animal Husbandry. The programme will be implemented on a cluster approach as shown below.

Sl. no.	District	Block	Panchayat	Name of cluster	Area (ha)
1	Thrissur	Chalakudy	Chalakudy	Chalakudy	20
2			Kadukutty	Kadukutty	20
3			Kodassery	Kodassery	20
4			Meloor	Meloor	20
5			Pariyaram	Pariyaram	20
6			Koratty	Koratty	20
7			Vettilappara	Vettilappara	20
8		Kodakara	Alagappanagar	Alagappanagar	20
9			Kodakara	Kodakara	20
10			Mattathur	Mattathur	20
11			Nemmanikkara	Nemmanikkara	20
12			Pudukkad	Pudukkad	20
13			Thrikkur	Thrikkur	20
14			Varandarappilly	Varandarappilly	20
15		Mala	Aloor	Aloor	20
16			Annamanada	Annamanada	20
17			Kuzhur	Kuzhur	20
18			Mala	Mala	20
19		Mathilakam	Edathiruthy	Edathiruthy	20
20			Eriyad	Eriyad	20
21			Kaippamangalam	Kaippamangalam	20
22			Mathilakam	Mathilakam	20
23			Perinjanam	Perinjanam	20
24			Sreenarayanapuram	SN Puram	20
25			Edavilangu	Edavilangu	20
26			Padiyoor	Padiyoor	20
27			Poomangalam	Poomangalam	20

28		Vellangalloor	Puthenchira	Puthenchira	20
29			Vellangalloor	Vellangalloor	20
30			Velookkara	Velookkara	20
31	Wayanad	Kalpetta	Pozhuthana	Pozhuthana	40
32			Vithiri	Vithiri	40
33			Meppady	Meppady	40
34			Muttil	Mutti	40
35			Moopainad	Moopainad	45
36			Thariode	Thariode-1	25
37				Thariode-2	25
38			Kalpetta	Kalpetta -1	40
39				Kalpetta- 2	44
40			Kottathara	Kottathara-1	40
41				Kottathara -2	40
42			Padinharathara	Padinharathara	25
43				Kuppadithara	20
44			Vengappally	Vengappally	30
45				Thekkumthara	35
46		Sulthan Bathery	Noolpuzha	Noolpuzha	40
47			Meenangady	Meenangady	45
48			Mananthavady	Mananthavady	20
49				Payyampally	25
50			Ambalavayal	Ambalavayal -1	47
51				Ambalavayal-2	40
52			Nenmeni	Nenmeni	45
53				Cheeral	45
54			S.Bathery	Chethalayam &Kuppadi	95
55				Thelampatta	50
56		Mananthavady	Thavinjal	Valad	50
57			Thondernadu	Thondernadu	40
58			Thirunelli	Thirunelli-1	250
59				Thirunelli-2	250
60			Vellamunda	Vellamunda-1	47
61				Vellamunda-2	40
62			Edavaka	Edavaka	44
63			Pulpally	Pulpally	30

64		Panamaram	Panamaram	Panamaram-1	100
65				Panamaram-2	70
66			Poothadi	Irulam	200
67				Poothadi	400
68			Mullenkolly	Kolavally-Perikkalloor(NIKRA Village)	50
69				Padichira	50
70			Kaniyambetta	Palliyara	20
71				Karani	20
72	Kannur	Thaliparamb	Chaparapadav	Thaliparamb - Chaparapadav cluster	120
73			Naduvil	Thaliparamb Naduvil cluster	100
74		Payyannur	Payyannur	Payyannur cherupuzha cluster	120
75		Peravur	Kottiyur	Peravur - Kottiyur cluster	100
76		Iritty	Ayyamkunnu	Iritty - Ayyamkunnu cluster	100
77			Keezhor - chavassery	Iritty Keezhor - chavassery cluster	120
78		Irikkur	Sreekandapuram, Erauvassery	Irikkur Sreekandapuram, Irikkur Erauvassery	120
79			Ulikkal, Padiyur	Irikkur ulikkal,Irikkur Padiyur	120

(**Approved Action Plan and Cluster-wise details are annexed as Annexure I & II respectively)**

5 Interventions:

5.1 RAD aims at promoting Integrated Farming System (IFS) with emphasis on multi-cropping, rotational cropping, inter-cropping, mixed-cropping practices with allied activities like horticulture, livestock, fishery, plantation, apiculture, etc. to enable farmers not only in maximizing the farm returns for sustaining livelihood, but also to mitigate the impacts of drought, flood or other extreme weather events which

are occurring frequently due to climate change; **(Details annexed as Appendix-I)**

5.2 Depending on the type and extent of natural resources/assets/commodities already developed or supported, location-specific crops, fruits, feed & fodder, livestock, fisheries, apiculture, mushroom, medicinal & aromatic plantation and related income generating activities would be supported. Activities like construction of ponds, land treatment, wells, supply of pumps, micro irrigation/other water saving devices, seed and sapling support etc. would be converged/supplemented to promote value addition through a sustainable farming system;

5.3 Adoption of a cluster approach in a village or in an area of not less than 20 Ha. (contiguous or non- contiguous in difficult terrain with close proximity, in a village/adjoining villages and at least 25% area to be covered for Millets cultivation) may be preferred for injecting investments to utilize the potential of available/created common resources;

5.4 Support will be given to those who wish to add other compatible farming component(s) to their existing crops/ system. It should have the potential to introduce/merge at least one or more major components/activities apart from cropping system of the farming systems to qualify for the support. Support for only cropping system will not be allowed under this component unless it is diversified from the regular practice to a farming system suitable to that particular ecological conditions through effective on farm rain water management and soil health care. Farmers would have the option to choose one or the other combination of farming systems suitable to the specific eco- system supported through local KVKs, SAUs, ICAR institutes, ICRISAT, ATMA etc., for maximizing agricultural productivity from the existing natural resource assets;

5.5 Support to each farming family under RAD component will be restricted to financial assistance of Rs.30,000/-. The amount of assistance shall be uniform for all farmers irrespective of the size of their land holding. Credit support, if required, may be arranged to meet the balance.

5.6 Monitoring and capacity building of the beneficiaries through Community Resource Persons (CRPs) under SRLM, Self Help Groups, Champion Farmers under NF program etc. shall be taken up. Provision of Rs.10,000/- per cluster has been made for such field level support.

5.7 Farmland development would be taken up through location specific interventions like resource conservation, rainwater harvesting, land development in watershed areas, last mile connectivity etc. Farmers' Producer Companies/Organizations,

Registered Farmers' Societies, Farmers' Cooperatives would also be eligible for developing a cluster.

5.8 Converging the upgraded utilities developed through watershed development programs (WDC- PMKSY)/ NREGA in terms of water harvesting and micro water storages through effective application and distribution systems like improved conveyance, field channels, pressurized irrigation, water lifting devices etc. to enhance the potential of farming systems.

5.9 Suitable linkage for agro-processing and Marketing may be established for the cluster. Possibilities of building post-harvest and market linkage under PPP model may be explored.

6. Convergence:

Convergence of relevant developmental programs in project areas like watershed development programs (WDC- PMKSY)/MGNREGA/ other schemes of Ministry of Rural Development in terms of soil and water conservation and micro water storages can be made use to enhance the potential of farming systems. Areas/Commodities being developed under National Food and Nutrition Security Mission (NFNSM), National Mission on Edible Oil-Oilseeds (NMEO-OS), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Mission on Natural Farming, Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE) etc. can be supplemented with other interventions under RKVY to make it an Integrated Farming System facilitating additional livelihood opportunities to farmers. Interventions on Agriculture Extension shall be appropriately made use for capacity building, awareness generation, information support, farm mechanization, availability of seeds/planting materials etc.

6.1 Support to RAD through MNREGA:

6.1.1 Under MNREGA mandatory expenditure of at least 60% on the works to be taken up is for agriculture and allied activities. The scheme provides for various plantation models such as block plantation, canal side plantation, sericulture, horticulture plantation, boundary plantation, farm forestry, wasteland plantation, shelter belt trees plantation, coastline plantation, development of silvipasture grassland etc. There are many line Departments such as the Forest Department, Agriculture Department, Horticulture Department, Soil Conservation Department, Tribal Development, Watershed Department etc. that are working as implementing agency under MNREGS in the States. Every asset/land based intervention is geo-tagged in three stages, stage 1- before, Stage 2- during and Stage 3 -after completion of work under MNREGA and these assets would be utilized under RAD for

promoting sustainable farming systems.

6.1.2. Since MNREGA provides sufficient opportunities for agriculture and allied activities, convergence of RAD with MNREGA to augment the impact of the scheme must be ensured. Further, as MNREGA has robust monitoring system, monitoring of works at the micro level shall be carried out by Panchayat institutions through existing mechanism of MNREGA.

6.2 Support to RAD through PMKSY-WDC:

6.2.1 The objectives of Watershed Development Program includes; a) Securing production and farmers' income against climate variability and its risks of drought spells through diversification of crop systems & animal husbandry, and varied livelihood portfolios; efficient water harvesting and retention of rainwater in soil profile; and entitling all project members to ground and surface water resources for life saving irrigation on equitable basis. b) Improving intensity and productivity of various crops, livestock, fisheries and biomass production systems through optimal, integrated, sustainable and efficient use of natural resources in project areas. c) Recognizing the stake of non- land holding project members, and promoting alternate livelihood opportunities. d) Building an ecosystem of enterprises for facilitating efficient scales of operations, access to credit, and market linkages; knowledge sharing; and resource convergence led by vibrant member managed farmers' institutions.

6.2.2. Convergence of RAD with PMKSY-WDC (Department of Land Resource) shall compliment the much needed resources for promoting Integrated Farming System. Watershed Development Projects of MoRD are to improve productive potential of rainfed / degraded land through integrated watershed management. It strengthens community based local institutions for promotion of livelihoods. At macro - level, the vision of WDC-PMKSY projects is to accelerate the economic growth rate of agriculture in the less endowed rainfed areas of the country. Moreover, this is to be achieved by adopting harmony with ecological principles of development for ensuring sustained transformation of economy and ecology. The guiding principles are better Economy, Ecology and Equity in the rainfed regions of the country. At watershed level, the development plan is guided by the need to achieve higher incomes for farmers, expanded livelihood options for landless, equity in distribution of benefits, community ownership and management, and ecologically sustainable action plan.

6.2.3 Similarly, RAD aims at promoting location specific improved agronomic practices through soil health management, enhanced water use efficiency, crop diversification, progressive adoption of crop-livestock farming systems and

integrated approaches like crop-sericulture, agro-forestry, fish farming, etc. Priority should be given to the areas covered under Watershed projects for RAD implementation.

6.3. Support to RAD through National Food and Nutrition Security Mission (NFNSM):

NFNSM supports increase in production of food crops including PMO through production and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified Districts of the country, restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level and enhancing farm level economy (i.e. farm profits) and post-harvest value addition at farm gate for better price realization to farmers through efficient market linkage. NFNSM promotes intensive package of practices (crop production & protection technologies) on compact blocks in cluster approach. This ensures inclusion of all the farmers in the block irrespective of their size of holding or the social status of the farmers. Accordingly, latest crop production & protection technologies including quality seeds, nutrients, plant protection measures, resource conservation technologies, exposure visit of farmers are promoted in compact blocks in cluster approach. New extension models involving non- governmental organizations are also adopted for reaching out to the farmers in remote and inaccessible areas. RAD should be closely supported under NFNSM through various interventions including extension activities for promotion of PMO based farming systems.

6.4 Support to RAD through National Mission on Natural Farming:

6.4.1 Natural Farming if done effectively enhances restoration of soil fertility and environmental health, and mitigating and/or reducing greenhouse gas emissions thus aiding to move towards chemical free agriculture. Natural Farming builds on natural or ecological processes that exist in or around farms. Under this, soil is always supposed to be covered with organic mulch, which creates humus and encourages the growth of friendly microorganisms. Farm made bio-cultures named ‘Jeevamrit, Beejamrit etc.’ are added to the soil instead of any fertilizers to improve microflora of soil.

6.4.2 Extension program is an important component of National Mission on Natural Farming. Under the Mission, natural farming practitioners shall be identified in consultation with local Gram Panchayat who are successful natural farmer with their entire land holding under natural farming since last 2-3 years. Such practicing natural farmers are identified as “Champion Farmers”. Selected champion farmer shall have adequate land for demonstration of natural farming practices, have necessary facility for monthly trainings on field (like preparation of Bijamrit,

Jivamritetc) and have organizational capacity and good communication skills. In addition, one rural youth belonging to a family of natural farmer (other than Champion farmer) is identified as "Community Resource Person (CRP) in consultation with Gram panchayat. Champion Farmer (CF) and Community Resource Persons (CRPs) lead the natural farming cluster right from Farmer Field School to registration of farmers, regular meetings, motivating the farmers to join natural farming movement and support participating farmers in implementation of best natural farming practices, problem solutions, farm management, certification, collective marketing of their produce etc.

6.4.3 RAD also emphasizes on the principles of natural farming. This requires adequate awareness and capacity building efforts for farmers. RAD shall be supported by Natural Farming programs especially on the capacity building of the farming community through Champion Farmers. Priority should be given to areas taken under Natural Farming while identifying clusters for RAD program in order to achieve close convergence.

6.5 Support to RAD through Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE):

The Scheme ATMA (Agriculture Technology Management Agency) supports State Extension Programmes for bringing Extension Reforms across the country and it has now been included as a Centrally Sponsored component of the Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE). Innovative and restructured institutional arrangements have been made for technology dissemination amongst the farmers on a pilot tested Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) model at district level. Under the Scheme, fund is provided with an objective to support efforts of revitalization of their extension system and making available the latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices to farmers in different thematic areas to increase agricultural production through various extension activities.

7 Rainfed Area Development – NRAA as Knowledge Partner

7.1 National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare serves as a knowledge and technology platform for promoting the growth of agriculture and welfare of farmers in rainfed regions of the country. In this capacity, NRAA is actively engaged with various Ministries and Departments at the union level, and with the State Governments as well. The focus of such engagements is always promotion of rainfed agriculture by enabling knowledge-based interventions and efficient coordination with various agencies, and convergence of different services. The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) amongst a bouquet of its several prorammes targeting growth of the country's

agricultural sector including the rainfed area, has specifically designed 'Rainfed Area Development' (RAD) to enhance greater resilience to the production systems, and promote egalitarian agricultural growth. NRAA with its specific mandate dedicated to the accelerated growth of the country's rainfed agriculture can be a useful partner in this regard.

7.2 In this context, National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) is notified as a 'Knowledge and Partner' to the DA&FW in carrying out its flagship programme. Some of the specific mandates of NRAA vis-a-vis this partnership are as follows:

i) Provide technology and knowledge support including identification of project clusters and priority areas

ii) Formulate guidelines and operational manuals for promoting integrated farming and livelihood systems (IFLS)

iii) Serve as a supervising agency and towards this, undertake field visits and coordinate with state and field implementation agencies

iv) Design and help in adopting a system of 'Monitoring and Information System (MIS)

v) Undertake capacity building, training and skill development activities for the states and its implementing agencies

vi) Anchor the process of convergence with IWMP and such other initiatives (projects, programmes, schemes etc.) that will enhance inter-initiative convergence and yield synergistic outcome

vii) Provide any other support as is felt necessary from time to time on issues, that emerge as a result of consultation between concerned Division(s) of the DA&FW and NRAA.

8 Monitoring and Evaluation:

8.1 The scheme will be implemented on a cluster basis through the Krishibhavans of **Thrissur, Kannur and Wayanad districts**. The Agricultural Officers of the concerned Krishibhavans will be the implementing Officers at Panchayat level. The Assistant Director of Agriculture will monitor the scheme at Block level. At district level, Principal Agricultural Officer will co-ordinate the activities of RAD-NMSA. Deputy Director of Agriculture (WM) of District HQ should assist Principal Agricultural Officer in the implementation and monitoring of the programme. At the Directorate level, the programme will be monitored by the Additional Director of Agriculture (CP).

8 . 2 **Geo- Tagging of land based interventions:** A robust Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism using modern technology shall be emphasized upon.

Monitoring and Evaluation(M&E) mechanism to keep a tab on project areas/ physical assets created, name of beneficiaries, assistance provided etc. under RAD would be developed. All land based interventions shall be Geo-tagged through Apps based monitoring system. Monitoring of works shall be carried out through existing mechanism of MNREGA/schemes of Ministry of Rural Development also.

9 Reporting System:

Principal Agricultural Officers concerned will ensure submission of Quarterly Progress Reports which should reach by the 5th of the month following each quarter in the proforma I&2 **(Annexure - III&IIIA)** to the Directorate of Agriculture for onward submission to the RFS division, Government of India. Annual Progress Report (APR) and Utilization certificate in Form GFR-12C should be submitted immediately after the end of the year in the format prescribed by Government of India. The beneficiary details with Aadhar number should be entered separately in the register maintained at Krishibhavan.

10 Documentation:

The implementing officers should ensure that all the activities implemented under the scheme is documented and submitted along with monthly progress report.

11 Financial Outlay:

The funds will be released to districts through the PFMS system. The expenditure for implementation of approved components of RAD-NMSA can be met from the budget provision available during the current year. **Submission of UC and Progress report for the utilization of 1st installment of fund released is a pre-requisite for getting the balance funds for the scheme during the current year.**

RADNMSA 2024-25 - First Installment Fund allotment to Districts

	General	SCPSC	TSP	Total
PAO, Thrissur	38.36780	4.21110	4.21110	**46.79000**
PAO, Wayanad	27.09998	2.97439	2.97439	**33.04875**
PAO, Kannur	38.39889	4.21451	4.21451	**46.82792**
Total	**103.86667**	**11.40000**	**11.40000**	**126.66667**

Dr ADEELA ABDULLA IAS

DIRECTOR

To: The Principal Agricultural Officers –Thrissur, Kannur & Wayanad

Copy to:
1) TA to Director of Agriculture
2) CAs to all Additional Director of Agriculture
3) All JDAs at HQ / SFO/Deputy Director of Agriculture, Planning section
4) IT Cell, Directorate of AD&FW for department website
5) Stock File/Spare

Appendix-I

Rain-fed Area Development (RAD) Cost Norms

Sl. No.	Item	Practices	Proposed Cost Norms
1	Integrated System Farming	Crops (Millets Crops / Oilseed/ Pulses/Vegetables/fodder) + Trees (Horticulture/ Agro Forestry)+ Livestock {Milch cows/ Buffaloes /small ruminants (10 animals (Sheep or Goat or Pigs) / 50 birds (Duck/ Poultry) }	Rs. 30,000/- (thirty thousand) will be provided to each farming family for taking up Integrated Farming System as given at S. No. 1 and at leasttwo activities given at S. No. 2 to 5 shall be includeddepending on the need of farm house hold, resource available and convergence mechanism identified.The assistance of Rs.30,000/- shall be uniform for all farmers irrespective of the size of their land holding.
2	Fishery (Fingerlings) Units	Fisheries in ponds or Rice field	
3	Apiculture (Bee Keeping)	Oneunitperfarm plantation/Millets/ Crops. under	
4	Silage making for increased availability of green fodder round the year	Construction of Silo Pit either below ground or above ground with provision of Chaff Cutter and Weighing Balance	
5	Vermicompost Units/organic input Production unit, green manuring	Construction of Vermicompost units, organic input production units and green manuring.	
6	Capacity Building	Monitoring and capacity building of the beneficiaries through Community Resource Persons (CRPs) under SRLM, Self Help Groups, Champion Farmers under NF program etc.	Rs.10,000/- per cluster
7	Admin Cost	As per RKVY norms	

(RAD should be complimented by schemes such as WDC-PMKSY,

MGNREGA,NFNSM, other components of RKVY, National Mission on Edible Oil-Oilseeds (NMEO-OS), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Mission on Natural Farming, Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension(SMAE) etc. through convergence.)

Annexure -I - Approved AAP

RAINFED AREA DEVELOPMENT- NATIONAL MISSION FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE (RAD-NMSA)						
Implementing Agency :	**Agriculture Development and Farmers Welfare Department**					
Total Area Proposed for Development :	**1670**					
Total No. of Clusters :	**79**			**Total No. of Beneficiaries :**		**1619**
Farming System	**Area proposed (ha)/Nos.**	**Number of beneficiaries**	**Estimated cost (Rs. In Lakhs)**	**Assistance Sought from RAD**	**GoI Share (60%)**	**State Share (40%)**
Integrated Farming System (ha)	1670 ha	1619	971.40	485.70	291.42	194.28
Fishery (fingerlings) Units	322 Nos.	353				
Apiculture Unit	1378 Nos.	1409				
Silage Unit	98 Nos.	5				
Vermicompost Unit/ Organic input production unit, green manuring	1457 Nos.	1488				
Capacity Building	79 Nos.	600	7.90	7.90	4.74	3.16
Administrative Cost	0	0	7.49	7.49	4.49	3.00
Grand Total			**986.79**	**501.090**	**300.654**	**200.436**

Annexure - II - District - wise, Cluster wise Details

District - Thrissur

Details of Cluster/Village				
Sl.No	**Name of Cluster**	**Total Area Under Cluster**	**Proposed area under RAD**	**Nos. of Beneficiaries**
1	Chalakudy	20	20	20
2	Kadukutty	20	20	20
3	Kodassery	20	20	25
4	Meloor	20	20	25
5	Pariyaram	20	20	25
6	Koratty	20	20	25
7	Vettilappara	20	20	20
8	Alagappanagar	20	20	20
9	Kodakara	20	20	20
10	Mattathur	20	20	20
11	Nemmanikkara	20	20	20
12	Pudukkad	20	20	20
13	Thrikkur	20	20	20
14	Varandarappilly	20	20	20
15	Aloor	20	20	20
16	Annamanada	20	20	20
17	Kuzhur	20	20	15
18	Mala	20	20	20
19	Edathiruthy	20	20	20
20	Eriyad	20	20	20
21	Kaippamangalam	20	20	20
22	Mathilakam	20	20	20
23	Perinjanam	20	20	20
24	SN Puram	20	20	15
25	Edavilangu	20	20	15
26	Padiyoor	20	20	15
27	Poomangalam	20	20	15
28	Puthenchira	20	20	25
29	Vellangalloor	20	20	25

30	Velookkara	20	20	15
	Total	**600**	**600**	**600**

District- Wayanad

	Name of Cluster	Total Area under RAD in Cluster(ha)	Proposed Area under RAD in Cluster(ha)	No. of beneficiaries
1	Pozhuthana	40	20	13
2	Vithiri	40	20	12
3	Meppady	40	20	10
4	Noolpuzha	40	20	10
5	Mutti	40	20	10
6	Moopainad	45	20	10
7	Meenangady	45	20	10
8	Valad	50	20	10
9	Thondernadu	40	20	10
10	Edavaka	44	20	10
11	Pulpally	30	20	10
12	Kalpetta -1	40	20	10
13	Kalpetta- 2	44	20	10
14	Vengappally	30	20	10
15	Thekkumthara	35	20	10
16	Padinharathara	25	20	10
	Kuppadithara	20	20	10
17	Kottathara-1	40	20	10
18	Kottathara -2	40	20	10
19	Thariode-1	25	20	10
20	Thariode-2	25	20	10
21	Ambalavayal -1	47	20	10
22	Ambalavayal-2	40	30	10
23	Nenmeni	45	20	10
24	Cheeral	45	20	10
25	Chethalayam &Kuppadi	95	20	10
26	Thelampatta	50	20	10
27	Thirunelli-1	250	20	10
28	Thirunelli-2	250	20	10

29	Mananthavady	20	20	10
30	Payyampally	25	20	10
31	Vellamunda-1	47	20	10
32	Vellamunda-2	40	20	10
33	Panamaram-1	100	20	10
34	Panamaram-2	70	20	10
35	Irulam	200	20	10
36	Poothadi	400	20	10
37	Kolavally-Perikkalloor (NICRA Village)	50	20	10
38	Padichira	50	20	10
39	Palliyara	20	20	10
40	Karani	20	20	10
	41	**2642**	**830**	**415**

District - Kannur

sl no	**Details of Cluster/ Village /krishibhavanâ_x0080__x0093_**	**Total Area under Cluster ha**	**Proposed Area under RAD in cluster ha**	**Nos. of Beneficiaries**
1	Thaliparamb -Chaparapadav cluster	120	30	75
	Village s-Thimiri, Vellad, kooveri			
2	THaliparamb Naduvil cluster. Naduvil V.ellad villages	100	30	75
3	Payyannur cherupuzha cluster	120	30	70
	Pulingome ,Thirumeni Vayakara villages			
4	Peravur - Kottiyur cluster	100	30	71
5	Iritty - Ayyamkunnu cluster Villages Ayyankunnu, Karikkottakari	100	30	81
6	Iritty Keezhor -chavassery cluster. villages. Keezhoor. , Chavassery	120	30	81
7	Irikkur Sreekandapuram	120	30	71
	Irikkur Erauvassery			
8	IRIKKUR ulikkal	120	30	80
	Irikkur Padiyur			
	Total	**900**	**240**	**604**

Annexure - III Reporting Formats

Rainfed Area Development (RAD) Progress Reporting Format									
Sl. No.	Activity	Unit (ha/nos)	Physical		Financial				Incurred Cost per unit (Rs.)
			Approved Target	Achievement	Total cost	Achievement			
						Central Share	State Share	Total	
1	Integrated Farming System (ha)								
2	Fishery (Fingerlings) Units								
3	Apiculture Unit								
4	Silage Unit								
5	Vermicompost Units/ Organic input production unit, Green Manuring								
6	Capacity Building								
7	Admin Cost								
	Total								

Annexure III A

Progress reporting format for TSP and SCSP component under RAD

Physical achievement

Cluster/District	Physical Target						Physical Achievement					
	SC		ST		General		SC		ST		General	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

Financial Target

Cluster/District	Financial Target						Financial Achievement					
	SC		ST		General		SC		ST		General	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

Average enhancement of farmer's income:

Average enhancement in cropping intensity:

Signed by

Adeela Abdulla

Date: 04-11-2024 11:18:30