



राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक
NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
निवेश ऋण विभाग INVESTMENT CREDIT DEPT.
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Ref.No.NB.ICD. GSS/1584 /Poultry estates-4/2009-10

Circular No. 218 /ICD- 45 /2009

24 December 2009

The Chairman / Managing Director
All Scheduled Commercial Banks /
All Scheduled (Primary) Urban Cooperative Banks
All RRBs/ADFCs/SCBs/SCARDBs
All other institutions eligible for NABARD refinance

Dear Sir

**Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishing "Poultry Estates" and
Mother Units For Rural Backyard Poultry**

As you are aware, poultry industry with an annual output value of nearly Rs.20,000 crore, provides direct and indirect employment to about three million persons. This has been made possible by policies/interventions of Government, proactive role of private sector and entrepreneurs and financial support from banking institutions. However, these efforts have resulted in unequal growth with development being mainly concentrated in few states. A considerable segment in the poultry sector is still unorganised and is spread over as small units in far flung areas. Training and marketing continue to be the weakest links in various poultry development programmes.

2. Keeping this in view, it has been decided by Government of India to launch a Centrally sponsored scheme for poultry development with a total outlay of Rs.150 crore during the XI FYP out of which Rs.28 crore is allocated for the year 2009-10. The scheme has following three components namely, (i) Assistance to State Poultry Farms, (ii) Rural Backyard Poultry and (iii) Poultry Estates.

(i) Assistance to State Poultry Farms : Under this component 100% financial assistance would be provided for strengthening the existing State Poultry Farms. This assistance would be 100% centrally funded for North Eastern States and for other States, the expenditure would be shared between Centre and State on 80:20 basis.

(ii) Rural Backyard Poultry Development : Under this component, mother units with a unit size of 1500 chicks would be established for rearing one day old chicks of low input birds upto 4 weeks, after which the birds would be supplied to beneficiary families. The mother units will get the day old chicks from State Poultry Farms or private hatcheries producing low input birds. The mother units will be eligible for a subsidy amount of Rs.0.20 lakh per unit which would be directly routed by the State Department of Animal Husbandry to the financing bank. The mother units will also be eligible for Interest Free loan of Rs.0.36 lakh per unit which will be routed through the financing banks by NABARD.

(iii) Poultry Estates : This component will be implemented on pilot basis and only two poultry estates in low commercial activity States/region like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttarakhand, some districts of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra and North Eastern States are expected to be established at this stage. While grant for infrastructure development will be provided to States in the ratio of 75:25 (Center to State), for other components 100% grant assistance will be provided through NABARD. The scheme envisages establishment of a maximum of 100 broiler or layer units of 2000 birds each, per poultry estate, which will be eligible for Interest Free Loan @ 50% of total financial outlay (TFO) of the project. Feed manufacturing units that are set up in poultry estates will also be eligible for Interest free loan @ 50% of the outlay.

4. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, is the focal department for operating the scheme. NABARD will be administering the Interest Free Loan and monitoring the progress of the scheme besides providing refinance support to the eligible financing institutions for the term loan extended under the scheme. The extent and interest rate on refinance will be as per instructions issued by NABARD from time to time. The implementation of the scheme shall be monitored by the Central Level Joint Monitoring Committee on a half yearly basis at National level. The State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) will sanction Interest Free Loan for the projects and review the progress on a quarterly basis at the State level.

5. The SLSMCs in each State are expected to meet quickly after their constitution and decide whether proposal concerning each beneficiary is to be placed before the Committee for approval or proposals of a district/cluster are to be firmed up and bunched together for consideration of the Committee or the Committee would ratify the action taken by the financial institution on individual projects.

6. We request you to circulate the operational guidelines among your controlling offices and branches advising them to submit the proposals to the Regional Offices of NABARD so that the scheme is implemented expeditiously. NABARD will release Interest Free Loan subject to availability of funds from GoI. You may take steps for giving wide publicity to the scheme. The Animal Husbandry Department may also be approached for popularising the scheme and mobilising applications from prospective promoters. A copy of the operational guidelines of the scheme is enclosed. English and Hindi versions of the operational guidelines would be placed in the website of NABARD.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours Faithfully

(S C Kaushik)
Chief General Manager

Encl : A copy of the operational guidelines

Endt. No.NB.ICD.GSS/1588 / Poultry estate-4/2009-10 of date
Copy for information forwarded to

1. The Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110001
2. The Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110001
3. The Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110001
4. The Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, Banking Division, Jeevan Deep Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi - 110001
5. The Secretary, Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, Parliament Street, New Delhi - 110001
6. The Joint Secretary (Dairy), Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110001
7. The Joint Secretary (Poultry), Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110001
8. The Advisor (Agriculture), Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi - 110001
9. The Director (Finance), Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110001
10. The Deputy Secretary (Dairy), Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110001
11. Joint Commissioner (Poultry), Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi - 110001
12. The Deputy Advisor (AH), Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, Parliament Street, New Delhi - 110001
13. Lt. Gen. Narayan Chatterjee, AVSM SM, VSM, Adjutant General's Branch, Army Headquarters, DHQ, PO, New Delhi - 110011.
14. The Managing Director, National Dairy Development Board, Anand - 388001
15. The Chief General Manager, Rural Planning & Credit Department, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Mumbai - 400023
16. The Chairman, Indian Banks Association, Blocks 2 and 3, Stadium House, 6th Floor, 81-83, Veer Nariman Road, Mumbai - 400020
17. The Managing Director, National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Ltd. (NASCOB), J.K. Chambers, 5th Floor, Plot No. 76, Sector-17, Vashi, Navi Mumbai
18. The Managing Director, SCARDB Federation, 701, BSEL Tech Park, 7th Floor, 'A' Wing, Opp. Railway Station, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400705

19. The Chief General Manager, All Departments in Head Office, National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development, Mumbai
20. The Secretary to Government, Animal Husbandry Department, All States & Union Territories
21. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies, All States / Union Territories
22. Director, Department of Animal Husbandry, All State Governments / UTs
23. The Chief General Manager / General Manager / Officer-in-Charge, National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development, All Regional Offices & Sub Offices. A copy of the circular may be made available to each of the District Development Managers.
24. The Director, Bankers' Institute for Rural Development, Lucknow
25. The Principal, College of Agricultural Banking, Ganeshkhind Road, Pune - 411016
26. The Principal,
 - a) NABARD Staff College, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
 - b) Regional Training Centre, National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development, Bolpur Lodge, Bolpur - 731204, District Birbhum, West Bengal
 - c) Regional Training Centre, National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development, St. Aloysius College Hostel Complex, Mangalore, Karnataka
 - d) Zonal Training Centre, National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
27. PPS to Chairman, NABARD, HO, Mumbai
28. PS to MD / EDs, NABARD, HO, Mumbai

(A.S. Patil)

General Manager

**OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES ON CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME
FOR ESTABLISHING “POULTRY ESTATES” AND
MOTHER UNITS FOR RURAL BACKYARD POULTRY**

1. Background

1.1 India produces an estimated 53.5 billion eggs per annum, with per capita availability of 42 per annum. It has recorded an average growth rate of 7-8% over the years. Even more astounding was growth in production of poultry/chicken meat from only 0.12 million metric tonnes in 1981 to 2.0 million metric tonnes presently, a phenomenal growth of 15% per year, on an average. The Indian poultry industry with an annual output value of nearly Rs. 20,000 crore provides direct & indirect employment to about three million people catering primarily to domestic market. .

1.2 This has been made possible by policies / interventions of Government, proactive role of private sector and entrepreneurs and large scale funding by the financial institutions. However, these efforts resulted in unequal growth with development being mainly concentrated in few states. A considerable segment in the poultry sector is still unorganized and is spread over in the form of small units in far-flung areas that still needs organized effort to exploit the existing potential. Training and marketing continue to be the weakest links in various poultry development programs. With all these weaknesses, poultry development programmes under the cooperative sector were not able to make a dent.

1.3 Poultry related activities have become highly scientific and to survive marginalization, small farmers have to work in groups. Further, most crucial linkages (both forward and backward) have to be set-up for enabling small farmers to directly participate in marketing operations, as far as possible.

1.4 It is envisaged that the current scheme will enable small and marginal farmers including landless farmers, women and other socio-economically weak segments, educated unemployed youth to take up poultry farming as an income generating activity in organized way.

2. Poultry Estates

Poultry Estates will have establishments of small farmers who will organize and form societies- thus accruing both, benefits of economies of scale and achieve better market opportunities with promotion of quality products, instilling confidence in consumers.

Creation of estates is primarily envisaged on line of other industrial estates where majority of facilities will be made available within an area to facilitate both backward and forward linkages. As far as Poultry Estates are concerned, State Government will provide facilities in terms of land on lease, development of estate area, electricity and water supply, training,

common facilities like feed mixing, storage, etc. Entrepreneurs who will set up either layer or broiler units in these estates will be assisted with interest free loan provided they adopt scientific production methods. State Governments may also be considering providing incentives like tax holidays & waiver from sales tax, etc. Direct participation of farmers in Poultry Estates can lead to sale of wholesome & hygienic product at a better price.

The scheme to establish Poultry Estates is envisaged as a unique attempt not only to have a specific outcome from few estates but also to turn mindset of a large section of private producers, who mostly work on short-term gain policy compromising on either quality of products or cutting down costs, showing little regard to poultry health, bio-security and waste disposal protocols. Success of these estates will enable the way poultry farming should be done and may be we may not need a law or act to impose quality and bio-security norms upon a self-disciplined industry

2.1 Objectives of the Scheme:

The objective of the scheme will be to establish **two** poultry estates, either layer or broiler depending on the demand, to:

- Encourage small & marginal farmers, educated & unemployed youth, women, socially & economically backward section of the society to take up activities of poultry sector in a compact area by providing required infrastructure and related facilities.
- Achieve economies of scale by adopting cluster approach, better resource sharing etc.
- Putting technical-backstopping, training and operation procedures in place in these units to prevent risk of loss from breach of biosecurity and disease.
- Restore consumer confidence in products from these estates and encourage brand-recognition and therefore ensure a steady market. Farmers may exploit opportunity provided by these estates to become exporters of poultry products.
- Eventually, these model poultry estates should have a snowball effect and propel private sector to pay attention to bio-security issues, hygienic, pollution-free production and most important of all, welfare of primary farmer etc.

2.2 Area of Operation

2.2.1 These farming estates may be established in low poultry-intensive areas (non-traditional areas for poultry) or States where commercialization/ intensification of production has not yet taken place but potential exists. The list of eligible areas / states are given in **Annexure I**. As only two estates are approved on pilot basis, States which come forward to provide land, necessary infrastructure and share 25% of the infrastructure cost will be given preference.

2.2.2 Depending on the demand, the estates will be housing either layers or broilers. Both the birds, however are not allowed in a single estate.

2.3. Allotment of Land and Selection of a Facilitator

2.3.1 The first step will be to allot land and other facilities required for undertaking poultry farming in a common place for small farmers. Each estate will be either for layers or for broilers. An estate would be requiring about 50 acres of land. State Governments should take initiative and allot land for establishing an estate taking into account the suitability of the activity to the area, potential to benefit scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and create employment opportunities etc.

2.3.2 A State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) is constituted by the Regional Office of NABARD which will be chaired by the Principal Secretary / Secretary (AH) of the State Government with members from NABARD, financing bank and DAH. Once the State Government comes forward to establish poultry estate, the SLSMC shall decide on the suitability of the land keeping in view factors like distance from water bodies, existing farms, connectivity, migratory birds flying route, etc, and if found suitable, will invite proposals from NGOs, companies, integrators and Government departments for working as a facilitator.

2.3.3 The agencies who are applying have to submit a detailed action plan as to how they want to proceed in the matter.

2.3.4 SLSMC shall scrutinize the proposals and identify a facilitator and recommend to GoI through NABARD.

2.3.5 Once a facilitator for an estate is approved, that agency will be responsible for creation of common infrastructure like supply of electricity and water, internal roads, fencing, footpath/footdip and other bio-security measures like waste disposal system outside the individual units; but within the estates. This expenditure subject to a ceiling of Rs 200 lakh will be given on grant basis and will be shared by Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. The grant assistance will depend on the number of units to be housed in the estate. A minimum of 50 units should be there in each estate and the maximum number of units that can be housed in an estate shall be 100. The facilitator would work under the overall supervision of the SLSMC as per the conditions laid by them. SLSMC has the right to remove any facilitator if they deviate from the guidelines or act against the interest of the beneficiaries

2.4. Selection and Training of Beneficiaries

2.4.1 An advertisement shall be given by the facilitator in the local dailies calling for applications from interested persons. The requisites such as the social and financial status of the candidates shall be given in the advertisement. Preference will be given to women, SC/ST, educated unemployed youth and economically backward section of the society.

2.4.2 A committee comprising representatives of NABARD, district Animal Husbandry Department, DRDA, lead bank and facilitator shall select the candidates from out of the applicants.

2.4.3 The facilitator shall arrange for training of the selected beneficiaries under the guidance of local Animal Husbandry Department.

2.4.4 The selected beneficiaries will be organised into a society, which will be responsible for running the estate under the guidance of the facilitator.

2.4.5 The land shall be given by the State Government to the society / individual beneficiaries on long term lease so that a charge can be created in favour of the financing bank. Modalities of the lease shall be decided by the SLSMC in consultation with the financing bank.

2.5 Creation of Infrastructure for Feed Manufacturing

The input industry of poultry like feed manufacturing units should be connected to the efforts of establishing estates. These units shall be located nearby. Similarly disease investigation labs may have to be in a place, accessible by the beneficiaries. Assistance to eligible activities like feed manufacturing or poultry disease investigation labs should be facilitated.

2.6 Components, which can be supported under the scheme in each estate

I. Common Items of Expenditure:

1. Publicity for launching the scheme: upto Rs.5.50 lakh per state as grant.
2. Creation of common infrastructure like roads, electricity and water supply, bio security measures, etc, within the estate but outside the individual units and also managerial subsidy to the estate: upto Rs.200 lakh per estate as grant.
3. Selection and Training of 100 beneficiaries in two stages: upto Rs.12.50 lakh per estate as grant
4. Planning and Escort services to Beneficiaries: upto Rs.17.00 lakh per estate as grant.
5. Common facilities at Stage II (for processing and storage, etc, after 2 years of functioning): upto Rs.17.00 lakh per estate as grant.

II. Individual Proposals:

6. Interest free loan to 100 beneficiaries (upper limit) in each estate.

S.No	Activity	Interest Free loan	Margin
1	2000 bird layer unit	50% of total financial outlay subject to a ceiling of Rs 3.00 lakh	10% (minimum)
2	2000 bird broiler unit* (all in all out system)	50% of total financial outlay subject to a ceiling of Rs 1.20 lakh	10% (minimum)

* contract farming is suggested in case of the broilers as it is well established and will ensure supply of inputs, technical guidance and marketing. Further the margin money to be provided by the beneficiaries would be less as term loan is provided for construction of sheds and purchase of equipment. Accordingly, the recurring expenditure for 1st operating cycle is not to be included in the total financial outlay for broiler units.

7. Input Services (Feed Manufacturing Unit in the case of layer estates) – upto Rs.25 lakh for each estate as 50% grant.

2.7 Preparation of Projects

I. For Common Facilities:

The facilitator will prepare a detailed project report for creation of infrastructure and submit to the SLSMC, which after scrutiny will sanction the eligible amount subject to the deposit of State Government's share with the concerned Regional Office of NABARD. The amount shall be released by NABARD Regional Office to the facilitator on obtaining confirmation from their Head Office.

The eligible amount for land and infrastructure development shall be released in two instalments, the first instalment will be released immediately after sanction of the project and the second and final instalment on submission of utilisation certificate for the first instalment amount released .

Utilisation of the first instalment shall be verified by the representatives of State Animal Husbandry Department and NABARD and the second instalment shall be released on receipt of a satisfactory report.

II. For Individual Units

The facilitator will coordinate with the local banks for sanction of loans to the selected farmers under the scheme. They shall help the farmers in applying for loan from a bank in the vicinity. The banks will adhere to their own appraisal norms for sanctioning the projects.

Wherever the banks are not very familiar with the appraisal of any project, they can consult concerned NABARD Regional Office for guidance.

The financing bank will sanction the entire loan amount, i.e., the project cost excluding the party's margin. Documentation may be done for the entire loan amount. The bank then shall apply through their controlling offices in the format given in **Annexure II**, to the Regional Office of NABARD for sanction of Interest Free Loan.

The unit cost may vary depending on the local conditions . However, assistance under the scheme is restricted to 2000 bird layer (1:2 system) and broiler units (all in – all out). The SLSMC may consider fortnightly (500 birds) or monthly batches (1000 birds) of broilers depending on the local conditions . However, interest free loan (IFL) is restricted to the ceiling indicated at 2.6(II).

The banks, if they so desire, can disburse the loan before receipt of IFL, in which case they can charge interest on the entire loan amount till they receive the IFL portion. On receipt of IFL, interest shall be charged on their loan component only and no interest shall be charged on the IFL. However, this will not confer any right on the bank / beneficiary for the IFL component which shall be sanctioned / released subject to the project's eligibility and availability of funds from Government of India

3. Mother units for Rural Backyard Poultry

3.1 It is proposed to set up mother units where day old chicks of low input birds are reared upto 4 weeks and supplied to the beneficiaries under Rural Backyard Poultry programme. These mother units will get the day old chicks from State Poultry Farms or private hatcheries producing low input birds.

3.2 The State Governments shall submit proposals to GoI for rural backyard poultry in the proforma prescribed by DAHD&F, GoI and communicated to them vide administrative approval no. 43-23/2009/LDT-P dated 07 August 2009 .

3.3 The details on mother units like number of mother units , State Poultry Farms or private hatcheries to which these mother units are proposed to be linked for supply of day old chicks shall be given by the State Government.

3.4 Unless justified, there should not be more than 10 mother units in each district / cluster.

3.5 After approval by DAHD&F, State Animal Husbandry Department shall identify the beneficiaries for establishment of mother units in consultation with DRDA and local banks. The beneficiaries could be individuals, SHGs, NGOs, who are trained in management of day old chicks and rearing them upto 4 weeks. If necessary, Animal Husbandry Department will arrange for training of the identified beneficiaries.

3.6 The funding pattern for a mother unit with 3 pheriwalas is as follows

Unit cost (unit size 1500 chicks per batch) : Rs 1.36 lakh

(of which Rs.1.00 lakh would be fixed cost and Rs.0.36 lakh for kick starting the operations of the unit).

Subsidy : Rs 0.20 lakh

(to be treated as borrowers margin when bank loan is availed)

Interest Free Loan : Rs 0.36 lakh

Bank Loan : Rs 0.80 lakh

3.7. The District Animal Husbandry Department will sponsor the applications for mother units and release the subsidy amount to the financing banks. The financing banks on receipt of the subsidy will sanction the amount of unit cost excluding the subsidy as bank loan and apply to the concerned Regional Office of NABARD through their controlling office in the proforma (**Annexure II** - similar to poultry estates). In case the unit cost is more than that indicated, banks shall finance the additional cost as their loan or the beneficiaries may bring that amount as margin.

4. Sanction of the project and release of IFL

4.1 NABARD RO will scrutinise the claim proposals and ensure that those which satisfy the terms and conditions laid down in the guidelines only are put up to SLSMC for sanction. The meeting will be convened initially as and when proposals are received and later at quarterly / half-yearly intervals to review the progress of the scheme. The SLSMC in each State are expected to meet quickly after its constitution and decide whether proposal concerning each beneficiary is to be placed before the Committee for approval or proposals of a district/cluster are to be firmed up and bunched together for consideration of the Committee or the Committee would ratify the action taken by the financial institution on individual projects.

4.2 The SLSMC will sanction the Interest Free Loan portion (50% of the outlay subject to the ceiling) for eligible proposals in respect of poultry estates and Rs 36,000 per unit in case of mother units.

4.3 On receipt of the confirmation from HO, the concerned ROs of NABARD will release the sanctioned IFL to the respective banks. The sanction and disbursement of IFL will be for the selected beneficiaries only.

4.4 The banks will release the first instalment within a month of receipt of the IFL component from NABARD. If the bank is not in a position to release the loan due to some reasons, the IFL shall be remitted back to the concerned Regional office of NABARD within a month of its receipt. In case of delay of such refund the bank has to pay interest on such amount @10% per annum from the date of its receipt by the nodal branch.

5. Repayment Period and Recovery of Loan

5.1 Repayment period of loan will depend upon the cash flow and will be up to maximum of 9 years including grace period of 2 years in case of layer units and 6 months to 1 year in case of broiler and mother units. The bank will submit the repayment schedule for the entire loan inclusive of IFL to NABARD and may take all steps to ensure proper follow-up and recover the loan provided to the borrower and return the pro-rata amount to NABARD on a half-yearly basis. For convenience sake, the repayment received during January to June should be passed on by the bank to NABARD on 31st July and like wise those received during July to December should be passed on to NABARD on 31st January next year. The risk, if any, will be shared by Government of India on a pro-rata basis. However, the banks will take effective steps for recovering the entire loan amount.

5.2. Banks shall furnish the status of the accounts on a yearly basis in the format given in **Annexure-III**.

6. Refinance Assistance

NABARD would provide refinance assistance to commercial banks, RRBs, SCBs SCARDBs and other such eligible institutions. Quantum and rate of interest on refinance will be as decided by NABARD from time to time

7. Security Norms

The security norms will be as prescribed by Reserve Bank of India from time to time

8. Rate of Interest

Rate of interest on the loan component shall be as per RBI guidelines and declared policy of the bank in this regard. The bank shall however not charge interest on the IFL component

9. Monitoring

9.1 The Central Level Joint Monitoring Committee will be headed by Joint Secretary (Poultry), Department of AHD&F, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India with representatives of NABARD, financing bank, state government and facilitator. The Committee will monitor the progress of implementation of projects on half yearly basis.

9.2 SLSMC will sanction the projects and also monitor the progress initially on quarterly basis and after creation of infrastructure on a half yearly basis, the progress under the scheme and take necessary steps for smooth functioning of the scheme

10. Role of Various Agencies

10.1 NABARD

- ◆ To administer the revolving fund and conduct SLSMC Meetings.
- ◆ To scrutinise the claims of the banks and release eligible Interest Free Loan amount.
- ◆ To submit returns at periodical intervals on sanction and utilisation of the fund
- ◆ To plan for improvement and expansion of the scheme for future, based on the feedback.

10.2 Facilitator

- ◆ To develop the infrastructure for establishment of poultry estates
- ◆ To identify the beneficiaries for poultry estates.
- ◆ To organise training programmes for them under the guidance of Animal Husbandry Department.
- ◆ To coordinate with banks for sanction of loans to the identified beneficiaries.
- ◆ To mobilize the beneficiaries to form cooperative societies and guide them.
- ◆ To arrange for supply of inputs and marketing of output.

10.3 Banks:

- ◆ To identify the borrowers, receive, sanction the projects for various components identified under the scheme.
- ◆ To recover the loan amount as per repayment schedule and repay the amount recovered pro-rata to NABARD on half-yearly basis.
- ◆ To provide feedback on implementation of the scheme at State and National level.

10.4 State Animal Husbandry Department

- ◆ To identify the borrowers in association with the local banks, provide training and arrange for sanction of loans.
- ◆ To release subsidy for the mother units.
- ◆ To provide technical guidance to the beneficiaries.
- ◆ To monitor the progress of the units and assist the banks in recovery of the loans.
- ◆ To provide feedback on implementation of the scheme

10.5 Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, GoI

- ◆ To convene the meeting of the Joint Monitoring Committee regularly (half yearly basis) and review the implementation with NABARD and financing banks.
- ◆ To plan and expand the scheme in future years as per the feedback received from NABARD and financing banks.

- ◆ To undertake field visits of project on sample basis.
- ◆ To make funds available as and when needed or keeping the amount with NABARD in advance.

11. Publicity

NABARD and the implementing banks, AH departments of State Governments will make efforts for wide publicity at the district and state levels through organisation of workshops and through farmer's clubs, NGOs and rural branches of financing banks. The details of the scheme will also be put on the website of NABARD and DAHD&F.

12. Other Conditions

- A signboard at the site "Assisted by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, GoI through NABARD" will also be exhibited.
- DAHD&F reserves the right to modify, add and delete any terms / conditions without assigning any reason.
- DAHD&F's interpretation of various terms will be final.
- DAHD&F reserves the right to recall any amount given under the scheme without assigning any reason thereof.
- Any other pre and post inspection would be undertaken by DAHD&F representative to find out the physical and financial progress as and when required.
- Other operational instructions issued by DAHD&F / NABARD from time to time will be strictly followed.

Annexure I**States with low commercial activity (Non-traditional States)**

S.No	Name of the State
1	Bihar
2	Chattisgarh
3	Gujarat
4	Jharkhand
5	Madhya Pradesh
6	Maharashtra – Vidharba area
7	All North Eastern States including Sikkim
8	Orissa
9	Uttar Pradesh- some districts
10	Uttaranchal
12.	West Bengal- some districts

ANNEXURE II**SCHEME FOR POULTRY DEVELOPMENT
CONSOLIDATED CLAIM FROM THE CONTROLLING OFFICE OF THE BANK FOR RELEASE OF
INTEREST FREE LOAN PORTION****(To be submitted to the concerned NABARD, Regional Office)**

1. NAME OF THE BANK:

2. MONTH/YEAR OF CLAIM:

3. TOTAL AMOUNT OF CURRENT CLAIM:

4. DETAILS OF CURRENT CLAIM:

(Rs.lakh)

S.No	Particulars	1	2	3	4	5
1	Name & address of Beneficiary (Pl indicate district also)					
2	Category (SC/ST/others)					
3	Gender (M/F)					
4	Constitution (Individual / SHG /Others)					
5	Branch Address (indicate district also)					
6	Loan a/c No.					
7	Date of sanction					
8	Purpose of loan					
9	Unit size					
10	Total financial outlay					
11	Margin					
12	Bank loan					
13	IFL claimed					
14	Repayment prescribed					
15	Rate of interest					
16	Any other information relevant to the project					

1. We undertake having complied with all the instructions contained in NABARD circular No. ----- regarding operational guidelines of the scheme and as amended from time to time while sanctioning above proposals.

2. We request you to release an amount of Rs. _____ (Rupees) as interest free loan portion in respect of the above beneficiaries under the scheme for poultry development

3. We also certify that the IFL in respect of previous claims have been fully utilised.

Place:

Date :

Seal and signature of the Officer
(Controlling office of the financing bank)

(For the use of NABARD RO,)

The above claim is scrutinised. HO is requested to confirm the release of Interest free loan amount of Rs. _____ (Rupees _____ only) to be released to _____ (Name of the Bank).

(Signature)
AGM/DGM
(NABARD, RO)

(For the use of ICD, NABARD HO)

Release of IFL - Confirmation

RETURN FAX MESSAGE

Date

FROM : CGM, ICD, NABARD, HO, MUMBAI

FOR: CGM/GM/OIC, REGIONAL OFFICE NABARD

Central sector scheme for Poultry Development- confirmation

The claim No. _____ is admitted. (Ref. Claim No..... for IFL). Since sufficient funds are available with NABARD, under the scheme, the above proposal of releasing IFL amount of Rs..... (Rupees only) is confirmed for release.

AGM / DGM
ICD, NABARD-HO, MUMBAI
Date

ANNEXURE III

**SCHEME FOR POULTRY DEVELOPMENT
STATUS OF LOAN ACCOUNTS UNDER THE SCHEME AS ON 31 MARCH_____**

Name of the Bank

State :

(Rs.lakh)

S. No	Name of the beneficiary	Branch	Purpose	Outlay	Loan sanctioned	Of col (6) IFL	As on 31 Mar		Of Col.(9) amount remitted to NABARD	Loan O/S as on 31 Mar	Remarks
							Demand	Repayment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

It is hereby certified that the amount at col.9 has been remitted to NABARD towards IFL component out of the recoveries made in the account on pro-rata basis.

Place:

Date :

Seal and signature of the Officer
(Controlling office of the financing bank)