

**F. No. 32/18/2020-SPV Division  
Government of India  
Ministry of New & Renewable Energy**

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**Block No. 14, CGO Complex  
Lodhi Road, New Delhi**

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**Office Memorandum**

**Subject: Draft Policy Framework for developing and promoting Decentralized Renewable Energy (DRE) Livelihood Applications – for comments of stakeholders.**

To promote DRE livelihood applications in rural areas of the country a policy framework is proposed to be brought by the Ministry to provide a conducive environment for development and large-scale adoption of these applications.

2. Draft policy framework prepared by Ministry is hereby circulated for comments of all the stakeholders concerned. Comments/ suggestions may kindly be provided by **23.03.2021** positively.



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To

**All Concerned Stakeholders**

## **Policy Framework for developing and promoting Decentralised Renewable Energy Livelihood Applications**

### **I. Background**

In recent years, a wave of innovators and entrepreneurs has come up with a variety of decentralised renewable energy (DRE) livelihood applications, which are not only energy-efficient but also economically viable. These include a myriad of solutions such as solar dryer, solar or biomass powered cold storage/chiller, solar charkha, etc. Modular design of such DRE livelihood applications ensures scalability without large investments. Besides, Energy efficiency of such solutions is also important, as it in turn, determines their economic viability by reducing the size of the generation and storage (if required) asset.

### **II. Need for Renewable Energy Based Livelihoods**

DRE-powered livelihood solutions have the potential to reduce and eventually eliminate the reliance of livelihoods on diesel and can supplement the grid supply. There are successful pilots and business models of DRE livelihood applications in agriculture, agro-processing, dairy, poultry, fisheries, tailoring, etc., which have been tested at the field level by various agencies and have the potential to be replicated in larger quantities. However, this is still only a small fraction of the overall spectrum of livelihood activities throughout the India.

Against this background, there is a need to:

- a. Scale-up the currently available DRE livelihood applications
- b. Support development of new DRE livelihood applications

Various Ministries such as Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Textile, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare, Ministry of Food Processing and Ministry of Health, are implementing various schemes that support livelihoods directly or indirectly. Integration of DRE livelihood applications with these schemes will promote the use of such applications. Promotion of DRE livelihoods applications becomes even more relevant because of their potential to create sustainable jobs.

### **III. Scope and Objectives of the Framework**

DRE livelihood applications can be defined as applications powered by renewable energy - solar, wind, micro-hydro, biomass & their combinations, which are used for earning livelihoods directly such as solar dryer, solar mills, solar or biomass powered cold storage/chiller, solar charkha and looms, small-scale biomass briquette/pellet-making machines, etc. The scope may also include DRE applications operating in hybrid mode with grid as long as the system is capable of running standalone in the off-grid mode as well. Livelihood applications powered by mini/micro-grids would also form part of the scope of this policy, provided such livelihood appliances are energy efficient. The applications with end-use in education and healthcare

centers are also eligible under this framework, as these provide livelihoods to teachers/instructors and healthcare workers.

The objective of this framework is to develop an enabling market ecosystem to ensure widespread adoption of DRE for sustainable livelihood creation in the country. To promote DRE livelihood applications, the policy would focus on the following objectives:

- Enable a market-oriented ecosystem to attract private sector for development and deployment of DRE based livelihood applications
- Unlock easy access to end user finance to increase adoption of DRE based livelihood solutions by linking DRE to existing financing schemes or through new innovative financial instruments.
- Leverage quality control standards and a strong monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure long-term performance sustainability of DRE based livelihood solutions and to assess their impact on different populations including marginalized groups and women.
- Promote skill development for strengthening the service infrastructure at the local level
- Encourage innovation and R&D to develop efficient and cost-effective DRE livelihood applications
- Collaborate with other ministries to include DRE based livelihoods applications in their programmes
- Support creation of livelihood opportunities in technology innovation value chain of DRE applications
- Support and incentivize adoption of DRE livelihood technologies among women and other marginalized sections such as Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes

#### IV. **Interventions to promote DRE livelihood applications**

The following steps are to be taken up under this policy for promotion of DRE livelihood applications:

**A. Assessment of Demand:** Assessing the possibilities or potential of deployment of DRE livelihood applications across various sectors of the economy and across different regions with the support of sectoral ministries/ State Nodal Agencies & State Rural Livelihood Missions/other state departments / civil society organisations/ private sector. This demand assessment activity will help in mapping needs of beneficiaries with appropriate fit to DRE livelihood applications. MNRE will develop a list of DRE livelihood applications in consultation with stakeholders, which will be updated regularly. The purpose of the list is to indicate to various stakeholders including other ministries, their institutions, state departments, financiers, among others, about the commercially available DRE based livelihood solutions. An indicative non-exhaustive list of DRE livelihood applications with potential for scale-up are placed at **Annexure-I**.

**B. Research & Development and Standardization:** Innovation, research and development of DRE technologies to offer tailor made solutions is important for wide- spread adoption. Collective efforts by key actors are required to identify, develop and promote appropriate DRE

livelihood applications through multi-disciplinary research and innovation. Therefore, institutions of MNRE as well as other Ministries and State level institutions may help in development of new devices and applications. In addition, private sector, technology incubation centres, bilateral and multilateral agencies and NGOs may participate in the research and development activities. MNRE in collaboration with other stakeholder institutions may announce design/innovation challenges to spur innovation towards highly energy-efficient and DRE compatible livelihood solutions. The Ministry may support technology transfer for innovators through existing government programs that provide necessary technical and/or financial support. Innovators could be from different backgrounds needing varied support for technology validation. Support available under other government programs such as Start Up India, National Innovation Foundation, Atal Innovation Mission and incubation programs at IITs may also be leveraged to extend support to innovators. Grassroot organisations such as NGOs, CSOs, FPOs, SHG federations, KVKs etc.) may provide their service in testing of innovative solutions on ground. Post development of innovative technologies, standards and testing protocol will be defined. To promote innovation in the sector while also ensuring that only good quality products are scaled-up, MNRE may also specify guidelines and standards for some of the system components. These components could include solar panels, cables, isolators, etc. Further, applicability of the standards would be clarified by MNRE and such standards may be voluntary in the initial phases to not limit innovation and mandatory as the market for the product matures.

A technical sub-Committee will be constituted by MNRE to assess requirement, development and maturity of DRE based livelihood applications.

**C. Pilot and Up-scaling of DRE livelihood applications:** Piloting and field demonstration of new DRE livelihood applications is vital to ascertain the success of any technology innovation on ground. Pilots can be taken up in various sectors such as across textile, animal husbandry, agriculture, carpentry, pottery, cottage industry, black-smithy, food industry etc. In line with the Guidelines issued by MNRE for innovative solar pumps, other programmes may also announce opportunities to run pilot projects under the existing or new schemes. An Evidence-based approach in line with established researches & successful business models may be taken up for upscaling existing technologies. An inter-ministerial Committee will be constituted to assess and decide sectoral interventions under various Central Government/ State Government programmes. A list of such programmes and guidelines will be available on MNRE website.

Through collaborations, MNRE may also facilitate incubation and pilot support for DRE based livelihood enterprises. The support could include technical assistance to the entrepreneurs to commercialise their solutions. Pilots for reaching more women customers and marginalised communities would be encouraged.

MNRE would encourage robust after-sales service for long-term sustainability of the installations through appropriate incentives. Continuous monitoring and evaluation would remain a focus while encouraging standardised remote monitoring for high-value DRE-livelihood applications.

In collaboration with relevant partners, MNRE will develop a monitoring platform to track the long-term performance of the supported installations. Enterprises availing support will be encouraged to submit periodic reports of the deployments and product performance. Field-level performance testing of DRE technologies, provision of door-step support services, besides standardisation of system components will help build user and lenders' confidence for widespread adoption of appropriate DRE technologies and associated service delivery models.

**D. Access to Finance:** Since DRE powered solutions are capital intensive in nature, financing for the end-users and enterprises would be critical to enable the adoption of solutions and scale-up of the sector.

In partnership with financial institutions, a financing facility offering first loss default guarantee with partial risk coverage to facilitate access to credit for entrepreneurs and end-users would be worked out. With this facility in place, financial institutions may explore development of collateral-free financial products to help meet short-term financing requirements of enterprises as well as stipulate minimum tenure for various values of loan to end-users to ensure repayments are aligned with additional income of the end-users. The facility would encourage financing to women end-users, self-help groups and collectives.

Acquisition of assets is particularly challenging for micro businesses, marginalized communities and women. Therefore, enterprises with opex based financial models such as pay-as-you-go and rental models may also be supported for credit facilitation.

To further enable end-user financing, the ministry may pursue towards:

- Recognition for DRE-based livelihood solutions under the existing provisions of priority sector lending
- Preference to DRE-enabled variants of technologies under existing interventions such as Rural Innovation Development Fund
- Inclusion of DRE-powered livelihood solutions in the list of products that could be supported under MUDRA, PMEGP

In collaboration with relevant partners, MNRE will commission development of rapid assessment tools, which could be used by bankers and financiers to assess the economic viability of DRE livelihood solutions for various end-users. Such tools, partnerships and training in association with institutions such as NABARD will be used to sensitise financiers about DRE technologies for livelihoods and equip loan officers in their assessment.

**E. Skill Development & Capacity Building:** DRE livelihood applications have the potential of creating new local job opportunities in operations & maintenance and installation/fabrication. Trained human resources will be required across the country for these activities. The availability of trained workforce will further help in increasing the credibility of products for consumers and financiers.

Skill India, SuryaMitra, Biogas Mitra and Varun Mitra initiatives have not only created technology and allied service specific training modules but also trained a pool of youth across geography. MNRE will facilitate in developing and implementing skills and training programs

for DRE livelihood applications with Skill Council for Green Jobs, IITs promoting development and technology, National Institute for Rural Development and other organizations of stakeholder Ministries/ Departments. In addition, MNRE may work with the governing bodies of other sector skill councils to integrate training curriculum and modules for DRE technologies across sectors such as agriculture and allied activities, textiles, food processing, etc.

MNRE will pursue integration of such training modules curriculum of relevant courses at Industrial Training Institutes and Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes. Online modules for training would be also encouraged to ensure wider reach.

In addition to this, existing community level institutional platforms, such as SHG federation, FPOs, KVKs etc will be mobilized to build capacity of potential users/buyers to boost adoption of DRE technologies. Linkages will be established in existing government schemes like MUDRA to support micro-entrepreneurship in the value chain for DRE applications for livelihoods. To such end, technical training will be complemented with entrepreneurial training modules. A targeted emphasis would be placed on creating skilling and entrepreneurship opportunities for youth from SC/ST communities and women in non-traditional job roles.

**F. Public Information and Awareness:** Awareness about the appropriate DRE technologies and related services amongst the relevant stakeholders is required for taking necessary decisions. Further, given that these are new forms of technologies for many consumers, awareness campaigns will help in increasing credibility and adoption of these products by end-users and financiers. In collaboration with relevant partners, MNRE will make available a digital catalogue/portal of DRE-powered livelihood solutions to be updated regularly, which could be used by various stakeholders for awareness creation. This catalogue will include detailed information on the solution, installation, usage and best practices to increase income.

Central and State Government Ministries/Departments under their existing programmes may take up public awareness campaigns to push adoption of DRE livelihood applications.

Besides, MNRE would partner with livelihood focused civil society organisations (CSOs) and relevant ministries to integrate the discussion on DRE-powered solutions for livelihoods at national and local livelihood summits, town halls and support demonstration of such technologies at trade fairs and exhibitions. MNRE would also collaborate with other ministries who organise exhibitions (e.g. Ministries of Rural Development, Agriculture and Textiles) to support demonstration of products DRE-livelihood solutions.

MNRE will encourage proactive information exchange with SNAs for dissemination of information and cross-fertilisation of the ideas across states. Association of Renewable Energy Agencies (AREAS) may also organize and participate in knowledge exchange programmes. Targeted consumer campaigns may be encouraged through mobile van demonstrations or good will ambassadors.

**G. Programmes of Various Ministries/ Departments:** It is pertinent to identify and exploit opportunities for DRE livelihood applications under schemes of various Ministries and

Department of Central/State Government. This will result in augmented benefits to the entrepreneurs and beneficiaries. An indicative list of programmes of various Ministries/ Departments is given at **Annexure-II**.

MNRE may coordinate with other Central Ministries and Departments to extend support to DRE-livelihood applications within their existing schemes and programmes pertaining to technology adoption and upgradation among farmers, micro-entrepreneurs, SHGs, FPOs, etc. MNRE would also coordinate with the Ministries for its representation in the technical committees and working groups of their existing relevant programmes to integrate DRE-livelihoods into their implementation and act as a platform for knowledge exchange and feedback on the implementation.

To meet the above mentioned objectives, an inter-ministerial Steering Committee on DRE based livelihoods will be constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, MNRE with members from the following Ministries/Departments:

- i. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare
- ii. Ministry of Rural Development
- iii. Ministry of Power
- iv. Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
- v. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- vi. Ministry of Tribal Affairs
- vii. Ministry of Women and Child Development
- viii. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- ix. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
- x. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
- xi. Ministry of Textiles
- xii. Ministry of Food Processing Industries
- xiii. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
- xiv. Ministry of Human Resource Development

The Committee will have following broad terms of reference:

- i. Identify opportunities for convergence of programmes for supporting livelihoods through DRE based applications.
- ii. Identify gaps in energy access to livelihood applications.
- iii. Assess and decide sectoral interventions under various Central Government/ State Government programmes.
- iv. Explore the possibility of development of new applications for various livelihood activities.
- v. Institutionalize framework of cooperation among Ministries/ Departments for augmenting benefit to entrepreneurs and consumers.
- vi. Assess availability of trained manpower for the various DRE based livelihood applications.

- vii. Assess access to finance to-entrepreneurs and consumers.
- viii. Recommend any addition or amendment in policy framework for supporting DRE based livelihood solutions.
- ix. Assess and endorse recommendations of technical and skill sub-committees.

The Committee will meet at least once ~~each quarter~~ every six months.

MNRE would encourage SNAs to collaborate with state level agencies (like State Development Agencies, State Rural Livelihood Missions, State Level Bankers Committee, etc.) for technology deployment, end user finance and market linkages.

To ensure that the policy reaches more women and bridges gender gaps, MNRE will work closely with representatives from the Ministry of Women and Child Development to integrate gender responsive budgeting in programmes and provisions under this policy; allocation and collection of resources; implementation and execution; monitoring, review, audit and impact assessment. MNRE may work with Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) to generate gender disaggregated data on the need gap in energy access for livelihoods in India, by adding a few selective questions to the existing NSSO surveys of unincorporated microenterprises and farm-sector surveys.

## **V. Implementation Agencies and Implementation Cell**

Schemes of different Ministries/Departments are being implemented by various central / state agencies. The State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) for Renewable Energy having expertise for the RE sector will coordinate with these implementing agencies to provide technical support for DRE livelihood applications. SNAs may form a State Implementation Cell for DRE based livelihood applications bringing the State Departments engaged in implementation of such applications on the common platform. Broad terms of reference of the State Implementation Cell may be:

- i. Identify schemes/ programmes to support livelihoods in the State that can be supported through renewable energy technologies.
- ii. Identify focus areas for introduction of such applications in the State.
- iii. Oversee and monitor implementation of RE based livelihood applications.
- iv. Mobilise financial and human resources for effective implementation of RE based livelihood applications in the State.
- v. Prepare short term and long term plans for promotion of DRE based livelihood solutions.
- vi. Make recommendations to Central technical and skill sub-committee on various aspects of implementation of policy in the State.

vii. SNAs may invite and vet proposals from local NGOs / CSOs for deployment of DRE-livelihoods solutions.

The digital catalogue created for public awareness may be extended in the form of an online portal to provide project details, applications and registrations.

## Indicative List of DRE products

	S. No	Machinery	Product Type	Motor	Capacity
Cold Storage, rooms and Refrigeration	1	Solar Cold storages	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	AC compressor	4MT - 15 MT
	2	Bulk milk Chillers	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	AC compressor	500 litres - 1000 litres
	3	Cold rooms	Biomass powered (DRE)	Very small (mainly thermal adsorption)	10MT - 15 MT
	4	Solar Refrigerator/ Deep Freezer	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	DC - 0.5 HP	100 litre - 20000 litre
	5	Walk-in cold rooms	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	2-5 Ton Cooling AC / DC	3MT- 8MT
Solar Dryers	1	Conduction Dryer	Solar Powered	NA	10 -100 (Kg/batch)

	2	Phase Change Material based Dryer	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/ Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	PMDC	20-25 (Kg/batch)
	3	Solar Tunnel Dryer	Solar Powered	NA	20-2000 (Kg/batch)
	4	Solar Cabinet Dryers	Solar Powered	NA	10 - 35 (Kg/batch)
Rice milling and processing	1	Mini rice mills	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/ Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	DC 2 HP	100 - 150 kg/hour
	2	Rice huller	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/ Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	DC 0.5 HP	50-100 kg/hour
	3	Rice polisher	Energy Efficient / Can be DRE Powered/ Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	1.5 HP	50 -100 kg/hour
Horticulture produce processing	1	Multi-purpose food processor	Energy Efficient / Can be DRE Powered	AC/DC 0.5 HP - 2 HP	100-200 (kg/hour)
	2	Three roller mini	Energy Efficient / Can	AC/DC 0.5HP - 1 HP	100-200 (kg/hour)

		sugarcane crusher	be DRE Powered		
Fodder grow station	1	Fodder grow station	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered / Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	NA	25-30 Kg per day
Irrigation	1	Solar submersible pump	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/ Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	AC/DC 1 HP - 10 HP	40,000 - 2,00,000 (Litre/Day)
	2	Solar Surface pump	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/ Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	AC/DC 0.3HP - 5 HP	20,000 - 3,00,000 (Litre/Day)
	3	Seed and Harvest Dryers	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/ Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	Blowers 1 HP- 3 HP	10-100 kg/batch
Textile (Silk)	1	Silk Reeling	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/ Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	BLDC 20 W - 30 W	150 - 350 gms/day
	2	Silk Reeling Charkha	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/	AC - ¼ HP DC - 90 W	1000 gms/day

			Hybrid(Wind +Solar)		
	3	Silk spinning & twisting	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/ Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	BLDC 20-30 W	250- 350 gms
	4	Silk weaving looms	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered	BLDC 150 W	2 m/hour
Textile (Cotton)	1	Solar/hybrid Charkha	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/ Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	BLDC 60 W	1.25 kg / 5 hours
	2	Solar looms	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/ Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	BLDC 150 W - 250 W	2metre/ hour
	3	Solar Sewing Machines	Can be DRE powered	PMDC 60W - 80 W	Up to 2500 stitches per minute
Fish and aquaculture	1	In-boat freezer / Freezers in market yards	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/ Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	DC compressor	100- 300 litres
	2	Air to water generator(AWG) on boat	Energy Efficient / Solar Powered/	DC / AC	30-500 litres

			Hybrid(Wind +Solar)		
3	Ice plants	Energy Efficient / solar-powered /Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	AC compressors		1 ton/day –50 tons/day
4	Processing plants	Energy Efficient / solar-powered /Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	Machines		3 MT- 5 MT
5	Aerators	Energy Efficient / solar-powered /Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	AC /DC motors		0.5 HP – 3 HP
6	Dryers	Energy Efficient / solar-powered /Hybrid(Wind +Solar)	Blowers 1 HP – 3 HP		10-100 kg/batch

## Indicative List of Schemes of Various Ministries and Departments

Name of the scheme	Implementation Agency	Target beneficiaries	Nature of Support
Schemes across ministries with an existing RE solar component			
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM)	MNRE/SNAs	Farmers	Subsidy support on upfront cost and increased access to bank loans
Off-grid and Decentralised Solar PV Applications Programme – Phase III	MNRE	Rural areas	Upfront cost subsidy and after sale services
Scale up of Access to Clean Energy Scheme	State Renewable Energy Development Agencies (SNAs) and State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs)	Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha	Technology awareness and availability; after sale services, establishing the value chain and market linkages
Solar Energy Scheme for power looms	Ministry of Textiles	Power loom units having up to 8 looms. Units should have shade free rooftop/ areas.	Capital subsidy on upfront cost

Solar Charkha Mission	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	Women and self-help groups	Subsidy on upfront cost, interest subvention
Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises			
Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGFTMSE)	SIDBI & MSME	Micro and small enterprises	Partial collateral risk coverage for loans
Prime Minister Employment Generation Scheme (PMEGP)	KVIC	Micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector, including Cottage, Khadi and Village Industry units	Margin money assistance to individual borrowers and groups for new self-employment ventures
Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana	SIDBI	Income generating small businesses and micro-enterprises	Collateral free small size loans for first-time entrepreneurs
Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for Technology Upgradation (CLCSS)	NABARD, SIDBI	MSEs - Sole Proprietorship, Partnership, Co-operative societies, Private and Public Limited companies in the small-scale industries sector.  Priority shall be given to women entrepreneurs.	Direct capital subsidy on high upfront cost
Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (SCLCSS)	MSME	For MSEs owned Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Direct capital subsidy on high upfront cost, especially to

			marginalised communities
Aspire - A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship	MSME	Incubation programmes in PPP mode	Capital support grant
Ministry of Textiles			
Pradhan Mantri credit scheme for power loom weavers	Ministry of Textiles	Under PMMY- existing individual power loom units (or) new individual / group enterprises involved in weaving activity.  <i>Stand-Up India</i> - Only new power loom units established by SC/ST or Woman Entrepreneur	Margin money assistance and interest subvention
National Handloom Development Programme	NABARD	Handloom weavers, both within and outside the cooperative fold including SHGs, NGOs, etc.	Addressing existing loan NPAs, interest subsidy, credit guarantee, margin money assistance.
Ministry of Food Processing Industries			
Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro Processing Cluster (SAMPADA)	MoFPI	Farmers and food processing industries	Multiple schemes under the package focus on creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management

			from farm gate to retail outlet.
Ministry of Agriculture			
Sub-mission on Agricultural mechanisation	Ministry of agriculture, FMTTIs, ICAR, State Agricultural Universities	Small and marginal farmers, SHGs, FPOs and entrepreneurs	Testing and training on agricultural and post-harvest management implements; financial support for farm mechanisation; establish custom farm machinery hiring hubs
Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation Scheme	NABARD, Dept. of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	All eligible entrepreneurs i.e. Farmers, Individual entrepreneurs, NGOs, Companies, Cooperatives, Groups of the organised and unorganised sector which includes SHGs and Joint Liability Groups (JLGs).	Capital subsidy on upfront cost
Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	NABARD, Dept. of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	Farmers, individual entrepreneurs, NGOs, companies of organised and unorganised sectors, SHGs	Capital subsidy on upfront cost
Ministry of Tribal Affairs			
Institutional support for the development of marketing for forest produces	TRIFED, State Tribal Development Cooperatives	MFP Collectors	Processing and value addition of minor forest produces

	Corporation, MFP Federations etc.		
Mechanism for development of Value Chain for MFP	Agencies designated by state governments	MFP gatherers and entrepreneurs	Establishing value chains in MFP with capital subsidy support
Tribal Sub-Scheme	Department of Tribal Affairs	Tribal communities in Scheduled Tribe area	Community assets for supporting tribal livelihood activities