DAY-NRLM
DAY-NRLM: Goal and Scope

- Addresses the following critical dimensions of rural livelihoods and human development
  - Empowering institutions of the poor
  - Strengthening financial support services
  - Supporting diversification of livelihoods
  - Imparting skills to the rural population
  - Improving quality of human development

- Aims at eliminating poverty of 8 – 10 crore rural households (SECC – single deprivation household) by 2024-25
Implementation Strategy

- Based on a phased expansion approach

- No ‘fixed’ blueprint – each state evolves its own strategy – prepares a state specific poverty reduction strategy

- Coverage of all poor households in a time bound manner

- Promotion of multiple livelihoods for each household– farm, non-farm, skill based and self-employment

- Building their own institutions/federations for long term support

- Based on ground tested best practices in Bihar and the Southern States

- Utilizes social capital of the poor – Community Resource Persons and Para-Professionals
Intensive implementation initiated in 4364 blocks across 582 districts in 29 States and 5 UTs

Over 4.5 crore HHs mobilized into 38.6 lakh SHGs and 2.1 lakh VO

Rs. 3988 crores extended as Community Investment Support by the project

Bank credit of Rs. 140710 crores accessed by SHGs since 2013-14

About 32 lakh mahila kisans covered under MKSP

More than 8 lakh women producers mobilized into Producer Groups/Companies

7,579 enterprises supported under SVEP
DAY-NRLM & NIRD/SIRD : Key Components
DAY-NRLM: Key Components

- Institution Building/Capacity Building
- Financial Inclusion
- Livelihoods
- Social Development
Institution Building/ Capacity Building

- Support to primary level federations – financial & non-financial
- Linkage with departments
- Auditing of groups
- Anchoring community cadre

17436 Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) (30-40 VOs each)

- 2.1 lakh Village Organizations (10-15 SHGs each)

- 38.6 lakh Self Help Groups (10-20 members each)

- Training to SHGs
- Financial and Livelihood Services
- Access to public services and entitlements

- Savings
- Internal Lending
- Accessing Credit from Banks
Institution Building/ Capacity Building

- Rapid expansion in the past 4 years
  - Over 4300 blocks spread over 577 districts across all States and UTs covered under “Intensive” implementation strategy

- Largest institutional platform for social inclusion and women’s economic empowerment
  - About 4.5 crore women mobilized into 38 lakh SHGs.

- Critical mass of social capital generated - About 1.5 lakh community cadre trained and deployed across State Missions.
  - Community cadre provides support in social mobilization (CRPs), financial inclusion (Bank Sakhi and Bank Mitra), Livelihoods (Pashu Sakhi and Krishi Sakhi, SVEP-CRPs), MIS/M&E (eCRPs and Community Monitors) etc.

- Capitalization support of nearly Rs. 4000 crore extended to SHGs and its federations
## Year Wise Trends: Institution Building and Capitalization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HHs mobilized into SHGs (Crore)</th>
<th>Capitalization support provided to SHGs (Rs. Crore)</th>
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<td>2014-15</td>
<td>2.3</td>
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<td>2016-17</td>
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<td>2017-18 (Upto Nov'17)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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Financial Inclusion

• Major push provided to SHG-Bank Linkage programme
  • Traditionally poor performing States such as Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh have shown impressive growth
    - Extent of NPA substantially lower post implementation of DAY-NRLM

• Several steps taken to improve the SHG-Bank Linkage ecosystem
  - MoUs signed with major Public Sector Banks
  - 32000 Bank branch managers sensitized towards SHG lending

• Innovative models of financial delivery initiated in several States
  - About 1400 SHG members acting as Business Correspondents in 7 States
  - About 11000 Bank Sakhi placed in branch branches to facilitate non-cash transactions in major States

• Since inception, about Rs. 2300 crore have been provided to SHGs as Interest Subvention
Bank Mitra (Business Correspondent Model)

- 1400 SHG members positioned as Business Correspondent in 8 States
- About 1.1 lakh SHG members availing banking facilities through this channel
- Over 4.65 lakh transactions amounting to Rs. 150.86 crore done in this financial year.
Year Wise Trends: Bank Credit accessed by SHGs

Bank Credit accessed by SHGs (in Rs. Crore)

Loan Outstanding : Rs. 58352 cr.

NPA as % of loan outstanding

Pre- NRLM: 23.9%
Post- NRLM: 2.3%
Contributing Factors

Demand Side Interventions
- Promotion of good bookkeeping
- Provision of capital support to SHGs
- Financial Literacy and Counselling
- Support for micro-investment plan for repeat finance
- Instituting Community Based Recovery Mechanism (CBRM)

Supply Side Interventions
- Continuous Dialogue with Senior Management and sensitization of local staff of the banking institutions
- MoUs signed with major public sector banks
- Positioning of Bank Sakhis (an SHG member herself) in all bank branches
- Promote alternate banking services etc.
- Advocacy with the central bank / finance ministry
Promotion of Sustainable Livelihoods – Strategy

• Enable every poor household:
  - to cope with vulnerabilities – debt bondage, food insecurity, health shocks and migration
  - to have two or more sustainable farm/non-farm income

• Focus on strengthening existing sources as well as promotion of new sources of income

• Promotion of opportunities in emerging markets – micro-enterprises, self-employment, skill based employment etc.

- Training for Self Employment
- Training for Wage Employment

- Start up Village Entrepreneurship Program
- Aajeevika Gram Express Yojana

- Access to sustainable productivity enhancement services in Agriculture and Livestock
- Value chain development for access to markets
Sustainable farm livelihoods

• Dedicated program for supporting women farmers- Aim is to promote agro-ecological practices to increase farmers’ income and reduce their input costs and risks.

• About 19000 Community resource persons developed and used for scaling-up livelihoods interventions

• Over 32 lakh women farmers trained and supported

• Dedicated interventions for Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) - particular focus on Lac, Tasar, Gum Karaya and Medicinal Herbs
Diversified and sustainable livelihoods for the poor

• Instituted value chain approach across specific commodities in multiple States viz. Maize, Mango, Floriculture, Dairy, Goat etc.

• More than 125 Producer Companies (PC) and 86000 Producers’ Groups (PG) farmers formed across multiple states.

• About 3500 Custom Hiring Centre/ Community Managed Tool Bank set up across multiple States – Small and marginal farmers provided access to farm equipment and services such as soil testing, cold chain management at a nominal rate
Diversified and sustainable livelihoods for the poor

**Start Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme**
- Launched in 2014 to promote rural start-ups in farm/off-farm sectors
- Nearly 7800 enterprises supported under SVEP

**Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY)**
- Launched in April 2017 to provide safe, affordable and community monitored rural transport services to connect remote rural villages
- Proposals from 17 States to operate 711 vehicles approved
- About 153 vehicles already plying in 7 States
Social Development & Convergence - Strategy

Human Development

• Leveraging the institutional platform
  • Behavior Change Communication at the household level
  • Access to Sanitation Services available from the Government
  • Access to Nutrition Services
  • Access to other Public Entitlements and Services

Social Inclusion

• Priority mobilization of high poverty groups such as PwDs, the elderly and the primitive tribal groups into SHGs
Social Development & Convergence

**Solid Waste and Liquid Management**
- Special projects sanctioned to BIH, CG, GUJ, MP, WB and UP

**Convergence**
- 9 States implementing dedicated convergence projects
- 8 States implementing dedicated PRI-CBO Convergence projects

**Food, Nutrition, Health and WASH Initiative**
- Advisory for universalization of Food, Nutrition, Health and WASH to the States has been issued - Interventions are to be anchored by SHG federations
Independent assessment of NRLM

Savings and Debt
• Households in NRLM areas (as compared to non NRLM areas)
  - Save more in formal financial institutions
  - Access higher loans (both in numbers and size) at lower interest.

Assets
• Significant growth in livelihood assets of households in Mission villages

Income
• Average monthly per capita income of households in NRLM areas is significantly higher than non-NRLM areas (22% higher income)
• On an average, each NRLM village had 11 enterprises more than the non-NRLM villages – suggesting livelihood diversification in NRLM villages
3 Important results - IRMA

No. of Enterprises (per village)

- Non-Mission Areas: 14.1
- Mission Areas: 25.2

Per Capita Monthly Income

- Non-Mission Areas: 1167.3
- Mission Areas: 1422.4

No. of Productive Livestock Assets (per capita)

- Non-Mission Areas: 3
- Mission Areas: 5.4
Some Glimpses of State Led Interventions
Bihar

- More than 2.5 lakh SHG members have undertaken improved practice of paddy;
- About 2 lakh members trained on kitchen gardening
- About 2 lakh SHG members undertook vegetable cultivation

About 3500 SHG members mobilized into Aranyak Agri Producer Company - Procured about 15000 MT of maize (cumulative)

Revenues have increased from Rs. 1.28 crore in 2014 to Rs. 18 crore in 2017 (as on date)
Bihar

1660 SHG members involved in beekeeping initiative in the district

5104 SHG members involved in Agarbatti Making

About 1000 SHG members assemble Solar Lamps – intervention focusses on SC & ST SHG Members

Wheatamix plant run by 30 SHG members – covers requirements of about 6700 recipients through 100 Aaganwadis
Chhattisgarh

22184 SHG Households cover under MKSP- Vegetable Cultivation

Organic turmeric cultivation under the partnership with *Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya* (IKGV) with 450 SHG Member households in Bastar district

17 crore bricks produced by about 1900 SHGs - Supplied in PMAY
Madhya Pradesh

MPSRLM has launched seven brands under the *Aajeevika* brand

472 *Aajeevika* Fresh stores have been opened across the State

4688 women engaged in sanitary pad manufacturing. About 3 lakh units manufactured every month

1 Ton of *Aajeevika* Spices sold every year
Jharkhand

1.24 lakh SHG member covered under livestock and small ruminants interventions

More than 3.1 lakh SHG member covered under farm livelihood interventions
Maharashtra

71348 SHG member households covered under goatery, fishery and poultry interventions

133270 SHG member HHs involved in agri cultivation
Odisha: Mango Value Chain

7500 SHG members covered under Mango, Ginger and Cashew value chain interventions. The intervention initiated this year has a turnover of Rs. 9.2 crore. Also, 3000 SHG members have been covered under hill broom value chain development project.
Kerala

Catering

Agri Joint Liability

Flex printing unit

IT Unit

Pottery Unit

Weaving Unit
CRM
CRM : Suggested Sample for Review in each State

- State Mission Management Unit (SMMU)
- 2 District Mission Management Units (DMMUs)
- 2 Block Mission Management Units (BMMUs) - May select blocks which have completed at least three years of intervention
- 2 villages in each block
- 2 – 4 SHGs and 1 VO in each village
- Select frontline staff, CRPs, community leaders, bankers, PRIs etc
CRM: Areas for Review at SMMU

- Stability of tenure of CEO and key officials
- Key professionals: Attrition and vacancies
- HR hygiene factors: Timeliness of payment of salaries and reimbursement of travel cost, performance review
- Conduct of internal reviews and effectiveness
- Overall year-wise physical progress vis-a-vis age of the state Mission and Annual Action Plan—districts, intensive blocks, key results
- Livelihood interventions initiated and plans for scale up - Readiness of the State Mission to take up higher order livelihoods interventions
- Utilization of NRLM and NRLP funds
- Institution of Systems – MIS, FMS and procurement
- Delegation of powers including fund flow arrangements
CRM: Areas for Review at DMMU

- Adequacy of infrastructure, attrition among staff and vacancies, HR issues, functional responsibilities and field visits of staff, internal review mechanism
- Pace of coverage of intensive blocks and extent of saturation
- Issues affecting implementation in intensive blocks
- SHG-bank linkage – problems involved in linkage, credit amount, enhancing CCL, sponsoring applications, placement of bank sakhis and institution of CBRM, adoption of alternate methods for delivery of financial services
- Issues in scaling-up farm and non-farm livelihoods interventions
- Functioning of RSETIs
- Financial management – funds flow arrangement, utilization, IUFRs
CRM : Areas for Review at BMMU

- Adequacy of infrastructure, frontline professional staff and training
- Allocation of clusters among staff, community stay of frontline staff, supervision and monitoring of staff, HR hygiene factors etc
- Progress of Mission in the block – GPs and villages covered, external CRP rounds completed, if any vis-a-vis date of commencement
- SHGs and VOs promoted, delays in MCP training, preparation of MCPs, delays in disbursal of CIF – float of funds at VO level - reasons for shortfalls
CRM : Areas for Review at BMMU

• Social capital – adequacy and quality of CRPs, bookkeepers, MCP trainers etc and their training and use

• Capacity building – infrastructure and resources available, delays in provision of capacity building inputs through SHGs, VOs and social capital

• SHG-bank linkage targets achieved and issues – placement of bank sakhi, institution of CBRM, participation in BLCC, enhancing CCL limits and their utilization, sponsorship of loan application etc

• Issues in implementation of livelihood initiatives
CRM : Areas for Review at Village Level

• Extent of coverage of eligible households
• Adequacy of efforts made to include the SC, the ST, and other vulnerable groups and their coverage
• Quality of efforts made to revive and strengthen pre-NRLM groups
• Adherence of SHGs to Panch Sutras
• Quality of bookkeeping – books, bookkeepers and bookkeeping
• Proportion of SHGs mobilized into VOs
• Adherence of VOs to norms of democratic governance and fund management
• Adequacy of capacity building to SHGs and VOs and frontline staff and CRPs
CRM : Areas for Review at Village Level

- Proportion of SHGs not linked to bank credit and reasons thereof
- Trends in repayment of bank loans and efforts made to promote the same
- Proportion of SHGs that have accessed interest subvention
- Proportion of SHGs not provided MCP training and reasons thereof
- Delays if any in the disbursement of CIF (including float of funds at VO) and trends in recovery of CIF
- Member awareness of financial transactions
- Enrolment under PMJDY, APY, PMSBY, PMJJY etc.
CRM : Areas for Review at Village Level

- Observed/reported pattern of utilization of internal loans/ CIF and bank credit – debt reduction/ consumption/ health/ education and livelihoods
- Proportion of households covered/benefited under Farm and non-farm interventions, RSETI, DDU-GKY, Convergence with NREGS and other schemes
- Sample SHG and VO books of accounts - funds received, equity in fund distribution, funds utilized for livelihoods
- Visit to sample households provided CIF and bank credit
- Member perceptions of benefits from NRLM
Thank You!!