

ENVIROMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

for

**NATIONAL RURAL ECONOMIC
TRANSFORMATION PROJECT
(NRETP)**

*Implemented through the Additional Financing of National
Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP)*

DRAFT

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Environmental Management Framework (EMF)

Background: About National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP)

The project development objective of the proposed NRLP is to establish efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor that enable them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial and selected public services.

The project has the following four components:

- i. Institution building and human capacity development
- ii. State Livelihood Support
- iii. Innovation and Partnership Support
- iv. Project Management

The project is currently being implemented across 13 states, 161 districts and 584 blocks. In each of the 13 states, an autonomous State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) under the Rural Development Department has been established and district and block level teams consisting of qualified professionals in the rural development sector have been established. The project has been restructured twice, once in 2013 and for the second time in 2016.

National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP)

The National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) to be implemented through an additional Financing of US\$250 million IBRD Loan has been requested by the Ministry of Rural Development through the Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India. The proposed project targets increased technical assistance and investment support towards scaling up of the economic transformative initiatives that were introduced in the second restructuring of January 2016. The current request also proposes specific and focused technical assistance to the *Mission Antyodaya* program that has been recently launched by the Ministry of Rural Development and intends to further accelerate economic transformation in selected areas, building on the NRLP outcomes.

In the past 3 years, the NRLP has financed interventions towards increasing productivity in agriculture and livestock and diversifying and enhancing the incomes of rural poor households. Altogether, more than 2 million households are currently part of these interventions. Additionally, through pilots (under the dedicated funds) the development of producer organizations and value chain interventions in agriculture, food and livestock sector were introduced across 7 states. Building on these experiences, the NRETP would focus on strengthening and developing women led producer organizations to increase access to markets and value addition for high value farm and non-farm commodities such as commercial agriculture and livestock products, fisheries, etc. Technical assistance, skills building and investment support will be provided to enable such farmer owned and farmer led organizations to improve market access, processing, quality enhancements and market information to improve investment decisions. Coordination with government departments such as agriculture, food processing, small & medium enterprise, science & technology and with technical agencies such as Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), Central Food Technology Research Institute (CFTRI), Fragrance & Flavor Development Centre (FFDC); Techno Serve etc. will be

facilitated. The NRETP will finance the costs of scaling-up and expanding the scope of the ongoing project interventions, promote value chain interventions and enterprises.

Environmental Implications of the NRETP

The Environment Management Framework (EMF) document developed for NRLP has detailed the legal and regulatory requirements, identified the key potential issues and mitigation measures and also identified the potential green opportunities that can be promoted under the project¹. The overview of the implementation of EMF is attached as annexure 1.

As the NRETP proposes to scale up the interventions in agriculture and livestock clusters and promote value addition interventions and enterprises, the EMF document is updated in-order to provide the activity specific ‘safeguard measures’ and ‘environmental best practices, that will be implemented during the additional finance period.

The methodology followed for updating the EMF document is desk review of relevant documents and a short field visits to understand the current status of implementation of environmental safeguards the best practices. The key observations are as follows:

- Some of the environmental best practices are integrated into the Package of Practices (PoP) and are being promoted through CRPs. However the PoP developed by the technical partners need to be revised to include some additional best practices
- The tracking of the environmental best practices through MIS is not happening across all the states. The best practice documentation is also poor.
- There is a need for additional capacity building initiatives for the CRPs especially on the safeguards which also can be supported through IEC materials. This should be done with the support of technical partners.

Safeguard Measures and Environmental Best Practices for the Additional Finance Interventions

The interventions for productivity enhancement of agriculture, livestock, the value chain interventions and promotion of enterprises may have negative impacts on the surrounding environment if the appropriate safeguard measures are not integrated. The EMF proposes the following measures:

1. Safeguard measures: Legal and regulatory requirements
2. Mitigation Measures and Environmental Best Practices: In addition to the safeguard measures, EMF also suggests mitigation measures and best environmental practices in managing the livelihoods.

The table below presents the safeguard measures and best practices for the activities that are proposed to be scaled up/supported under the NRETP:

¹ URL of NRLP EMF: http://aajeevika.gov.in/sites/default/files/nrlp_repository/nrlp-ea-emf-final-main-report.pdf

Table 1: Environmental Safeguard Measures and Best Practices

Activity	States	Safeguard Measures (Legal and Regulatory Requirements)	Mitigation Measures and Environmental Best Practices
<i>Non Timber Forest Produce</i>			
Lac culture	Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permissions from Forest Department in case of cultivation in/near Forest Areas (if the host trees are under custody of Forest Department) • Permission from the Chief Wildlife Warden if the culture is in/near a wild life sanctuary • Permission for the transit from the forest area (if required) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of superior, pest free and healthy brood of lac insects in recommended quantity. Over inoculation may damage host trees. • Post harvest management (pruning) of host plants is important to keep the host trees healthy • In case of pest infestation, only non chemical pest management methods are to be followed (eg: fumigation of inoculum sticks or dipping in water) • Avoiding continuous cultivation for several years on the same tree. The trees are to be rotated every year.
Tamarind collection	Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permissions from Forest Department in case of collection in Forest Areas (if the trees are under custody of Forest Department) • Permission from the Chief Wildlife Warden if the trees are in a wild life sanctuary • Permission for the transit from the forest area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For seed and pod collection, pods should be allowed to ripen on the tree until the outer shell is dry and can be separated from the pulp easily • Pods should be harvested by shaking the branches or climbing the tree or using sickles. They should not be beaten down with sticks as this injures the twigs, leaves and branches. • All the pods/seeds should not be harvested, at least 25% should be left for natural regeneration
NTFP Collection – Hill broom	Madhya Pradesh, Odisha (Hill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permissions from Forest Department in case if the collection is from Forest Areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hill broom sticks should be collected at right stage (after maturity) and the methods of collection should not be destructive in nature

	broom), Assam (hill broom)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permission from the Chief Wildlife Warden if the collection area is within a wild life sanctuary • Permission for the transit from the forest area (if applicable) 	<p>(eg: uprooting the entire plant)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 25% should be left for natural regeneration
<i>Agriculture, Horticulture</i>			
Chilli cultivation Potato Cultivation Ginger Cultivation Maize cultivation Mango cultivation Cashew Cultivation Agri- horticulture	Jharkhand Odisha Assam, Chattisgarh Odisha Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A license is required by the PGs/POs/PCs for the sale, stock or exhibition of sale or distribution of any insecticide. • Registration is required for the PGs/POs/PCs for selling/supplying fertilizer at any place • Selling, bartering or otherwise supplying any seed of any notified kind or variety, requires that – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Such seed is identifiable as to its kind or variety; b) Such seed conforms to the minimum limits of germination and purity specified c) The container of such seed bears in the prescribed manner, the mark or label containing the correct particulars. • The pesticide, formulated products that fall in WHO classes IA and IB, or formulations of products in Class II are not allowed. • Digging of irrigation tubewell needs permission from the relevant authority (ground water authority/board etc.). • Digging of tubewell in an area identified as an ‘over-exploited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use varieties that are suitable to the local climate (as suggested by the State Agriculture Department) • Avoid using the pesticides restricted for use under the project i.e. WHO class Ia, Ib and II (refer to the EMF document for the list) • Follow the soil test based recommendations for nutrient management. Use organic manures and bio-fertilisers to the extent possible. • Adopt the drip irrigation and water conservations practices like mulching • In case of horticulture, leguminous intercrops are to be promoted preferably fodder or other shade tolerant crops. • The crop specific Integrated Pest Management and Integrated Nutrient Management practices can be referred at Follow the IPM/INM packages - http://www.farmer.gov.in/IPMPackageofPractices.aspx The use of chemicals (or the chemical control methods) that are recommended in the IPM/INM package should strictly be avoided.

		<p>groundwater basin' will not be supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging of irrigation tubewell within a distance of 250 meters from the nearest tubewell will not be supported. 	
<i>Livestock, Fisheries</i>			
Dairy	Madhya Pradesh, Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing of livestock in forest areas needs permission from the Forest Department • Grazing of livestock that are not vaccinated is not allowed in forest areas. • Promotion of breeds should be done in compliance with the respective state breeding policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of breeds suitable to local climatic conditions and up gradation with the improved breeds suitable or acclimatized to local climate should be done under technical guidance. • Fodder cultivation, growing fodder trees is mandatory. Stall feeding to be promoted to the extent possible. • In case of use of grazing lands/commons, regulated grazing will be followed • Rotational grazing to be followed and pasture land development initiatives to be taken up in convergence with NREGS. • The sheds should have sufficient space and well ventilated with feed troughs and drinking water. • Wastes should be composted as pit, or heap covered with leaves and lined with bricks to avoid leaching or evaporation losses
Milk Collection and Chilling Centers	Madhya Pradesh, Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consent from state pollution board for establishment of milk chilling units (green category) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste water after cleaning the equipment should not be released into the gutters leading to agriculture fields, or to the open area nearby. Drying ponds (with cement lining) can be constructed where water can be evaporated and residue can be collected and disposed of safely. • The workers involved in cleaning the

			<p>equipment will use the safety gear like masks, gloves and head caps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The option of solar energy to be explored as main source or as back-up
Goatary	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing of livestock in forest areas needs permission from the Forest Department. Obtain permission for grazing in forest areas where applicable. • Grazing of livestock that are not vaccinated is not allowed in forest areas. • Promotion of any native or improved breeds should be in compliance with the respective state breeding policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of breeds suitable to local climatic conditions and up gradation with the improved breeds suitable or acclimatized to local climate should be done under technical guidance. • Growing fodder trees, regulated grazing and stall feeding (partly or completely) to reduce pressure on grazing lands. • Chaffing/cutting and feeding the fodder reduces wastage and contributes to less methane emissions • Rotational grazing to be followed and pasture land development initiatives to be taken up in convergence with NREGS. • The sheds must have sufficient space and well ventilated and offer protection from heat, rain etc. • Wastes should be composted as pit, or heap covered with leaves and lined with bricks to avoid leaching or evaporation losses
Fishery	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing in the Government declared prohibited/closed season will not be supported. • Fishing using nets with mesh size smaller than the permissible size will not be supported • Fishing using destructive fishing practices (use of poison, explosives, etc.) will not be supported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and water testing should be done prior to stocking the fingerlings and corrective measures to be taken. • Follow the recommended dosage for fertilizer application. To the extent possible combine organic and synthetic chemicals or apply alternatively. Use of exclusive organic manures where feasible. • Recommended stocking density should be

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture of invasive species (Tilapia, African Catfish) will not be supported. 	<p>followed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poly culture of the 2-3 species in recommended ratios will ensure optimum space utilization and production.
Non-farm enterprises	All states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consents from State Pollution Board is to be obtained for the milling and food processing units • License under Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) need to be obtained for food processing enterprises • In cases where there is construction of facilities is involved (eg: drying platforms sheds etc) necessary permission should be taken for clearing of trees, disposal of waste etc. All raw materials are to be procured from authentic sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of only permitted raw materials, additives, colours etc. • Use energy efficient equipment for processing (such as steam boilers, solar energy for milling etc.) • Use of water efficient methods/equipment and re-use of waste water or safe disposal whichever is appropriate • Take safety precautions like fire proof measures • Workers to use safety gear while working or operating the machinery (gloves, masks, eye protection head covers etc) • The processing environment should be kept clean and personal hygiene is must among the workers. • Explore the alternate uses for the wastes (such as composting); in cases where they cannot be put to alternate use dispose the wastes as per the prescribed • Decent working conditions with basic facilities like drinking water, toilets and rest area to be provided for workers • Engaging the children below 14 yrs of age will be avoided • Equal opportunity will be given to women members and differently abled • Fair and equal wages for men and women

EMF Implementation Plan

The approach of EMF will be to streamline the ‘safeguard measures’ and ‘best practices’ into the Package of Practices (PoP). The state actions plans will include a section on EMF with an action plan based on the previous as well as updated EMF. The template is attached as annexure 2. The SRLMs will issue circulars/guidelines on the necessity of complying with safeguard measures and following best practices. At national, state and district levels, the ‘livelihood managers’ (PMs, SPMs, DPMs) will anchor the responsibility of the EMF implementation. At the cluster and federation levels the Community Resource Persons (CRPs) will play the key role in promoting the safeguard measures and best practices. The implementation will be supported through capacity building (trainings and demonstrations) and tracked through internal monitoring (MIS reporting) and external monitoring (environmental audit). The details are discussed below:

Capacity Building Plan

Dedicated capacity building programs will be organized on the safeguard measures and environmental best practices (or) sessions will be integrated into the training programs reaching out to all the farmers in the RGs/PCs/POs and federations through the Community Resource Persons. Two such programs will be organized during the project period – one main training during the year 1 of the project and refresher training during the second year. The technical partners will handle the responsibility of the capacity building programs with guidance and support from NMMU and SRLMs.

The training methodology will include exposure visits, class room sessions with videos, lectures from experts and best practitioners. Minimum duration of the main training is 1 day and for half day for refresher training.

Information Education and Communication (IEC) will be developed on each activity/commodity (eg: posters, films) and distributed to the PGs/PCs/POs, federation etc.

An initial orientation to all state livelihood anchor persons and technical partners at nation level will be done.

Monitoring Plan

Internal monitoring:

The implementation of the safeguard measures and best practices will be reported by the states through the project MIS. The impact of EMF implementation will be measured through a ‘sustainability index’ that is developed for different activities as given in the table below:

Table 2: Sustainability Index

Activity	Safeguard Measures and Best practices	Score	Minimum score for sustainability ²
Agriculture	Deep Summer Ploughing	2	7
	No use of pesticides and Non-Chemical methods of Pest Control - minimum 5	2	
	Soil Test based fertilizer/nutrient application	1	
	Use of Organic Manures only	3	
	System of Crop Intensification (or) Drip Irrigation (or) Mulching	2	
	Total	10	
Dairy	Keeping the locally Suitable breed as suggested in State Breeding Policy	2	7
	Fodder cultivation/fodder tree cultivation/azolla	2	
	Chaffing (cutting) the fodder before feeding	1	
	Stall feeding (at least partial)	1	
	Clean, spacious and ventilated sheds with feed and water troughs	1	
	Composting of the manure	2	
	Regular vaccinations	1	
	Total	10	
Goatary	Keeping the locally Suitable breed as suggested in State Breeding Policy	2	7
	Fodder cultivation/fodder tree cultivation	1	
	Stall feeding	1	
	Chaffing (cutting) the fodder before feeding	1	
	Clean, spacious and ventilated sheds with feed and water troughs	2	
	Composting of the manure	2	
	Regular vaccinations	1	
Total	10		
Fisheries	Culture of locally suitable species, poly culture (no banned species like cat fish)	2	7
	Observing government regulations like ban season in natural water bodies	1	
	Application of nutrients based on soil and water testing	2	
	Application of organic manures only	2	

² In cases where certain measures are not applicable the points are counted as the measures followed (or) the observed measures and best practices should weigh 70% of the applicable measures and practices

	Permissions from Panchayat/Department as applicable or lease agreement	2	
	Integrated fish farming practices	1	
	Total	10	7
Non Timber Forest Produce	Permission from the Forest Department for collection/cultivation as required	2	
	Collection of produce only after the maturity	2	
	Sustainable method of collection - non destructive collection leaving 25% of produce for regeneration	2	
	Permission for transit	2	
	Actions, measures for regeneration of the selected species	2	
	Total	10	7
Non Farm Enterprises and value addition Eg: milling, drying, processing and packaging	Permission/consent from Pollution Control Board if applicable	1	
	Use of renewable energy	1	
	Water use efficiency	1	
	Use of energy efficient machinery, tools etc.	1	
	Good working conditions - space, ventilation, basic amenities	2	
	Hygeine in processing/value addition, packaging etc.	2	
	Proper waste management or safe disposal	2	
	Total	10	7

The practices under sustainability index will be compiled through the MIS at cluster level and will be consolidated at state level. The minimum score qualifying the ‘sustainability index’ should be 7 points. The CRPs will be trained in promoting the sustainable practices and will play a key role in monitoring and collecting the data.

External Monitoring:

An external audit will be conducted by hiring an external agency in the year 3 of the project period. The external audit will include visits to all 13 states. The methodology will include desk review (MIS data and internal reports) and field visits. The external audit will:

- Understand the implementation of capacity building programs and impacts
- Verify the MIS information in the field
- Will build the sustainability index state wise for all the activities
- Capture the impacts (economic, environmental and social) of the environmental best practices

The key sustainability indicators for external monitoring are:

Commodity	Sustainability indicators
Lac culture	Percentage of area under sustainable lac culture
NTFP	Percentage of beneficiaries doing NTFP collection following sustainable methods
Agriculture, Horticulture	Percentage of area under Non chemical pest management methods Percentage of area under micro irrigation methods Percentage of area under use of organic manures
Dairy	Percentage of farmers growing fodder Percentage of farmers implementing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stall feeding • clean sheds • composting the manure
Fishery	Percentage of farmers following the recommended fertilizers and organic manures Percentage of farmers following poly culture and recommended stocking density Percentage of farmers following integrated farming
Goatary	Percentage of farmers opting for locally suitable breeds (recommended in state breeding policy) Percentage of farmers growing fodder/fodder trees Percentage of farmers implementing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stall feeding • clean sheds • composting the manure
Non-farm enterprises and value addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of the enterprises that have obtained the required permissions, licenses etc. • Percentage of enterprises using renewable energy/following energy efficiency and water efficiency • Percentage of enterprises following safe disposal of wastes • Percentage of enterprises following hygienic practices • Equal opportunities for women and differently abled, fair and equal wages

By the time of the external audit (year 5) the minimum area/percentage of activities under sustainable practices in each state should be a minimum of 50% and 50% across the project area. The SRLMs will be encouraged to meet the criteria detailed in the index and internal monitoring will be done through MIS tracking.

Budget

A dedicated budget of Rupees three hundred and seventy five lakhs only is allotted for implementation of EMF.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Orientation to the technical partners and state anchor persons on EMF Trainings to the CRPs on the safeguard measures and best practices Trainings to the PCs, federations etc. Main training and refresher training	Part of overall capacity building costs
IEC materials	3,25,00,000 (Rs. 25 lakhs per state for 13 states)
External audit	Rs. 50,00,000
Total	3,75,00,000

EMF Rollout Plan: Key action points with timeline

Key Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Orientation to the State Anchor Persons and Technical Partners					
Circulars by all SRLMs on EMF compliance requirements					
Trainings to the CRPs on the safeguard measures and best practices Development of IEC materials					
Trainings to the PGs/POs/PCs, federations etc.					
Capturing the safeguard measures and environmental best practices					
External Audit					

Annexure 1: Overview of Implementation of EMF under NRLP

EMF Component	Objective of Component	Objective, Suggested Procedure/Methods in EMF	Outcomes and Performance during Project Period	Proposed activities to be conducted under NRETP
Components				
Environment Action Plan (EAP)	Each SRLM to develop an EAP as part of State Perspective and Implementation Plans (SPIPs) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs).	The EAP will be developed by each SMMU through a participatory process that will include secondary research, field data collection, consultations with key stakeholders (including NGOs, line departments, and community institutions), consultation on the draft EAP, finalization of the draft EAP and its integration into the SPIP. The plan for the implementation in the first year will include field testing of the process of development and implementation of the Federation EMPs in at least 5 existing federations per state.	Environmental Action Plan was developed for 1 NRLP state, Bihar. For the remaining states EMF aspects like green opportunities are discussed as part of SPIP and AAPs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a short action plan as part of state action plan/proposal (min 5 pages) on the key EMF actions to be completed by the project end. The template for the action plan is attached as annexure 2.
Green Opportunities	Identify strategically important 'Green Opportunities' as part of first year EAP	During the first year of the project, NMMU and SMMU are to collaborate with proponents of Green Opportunities, and integrate strategic ones into the SPIPs or the national program. During this period, when the states are preparing their SPIPs, they should be	The Mission has been promoting non-pesticide agri-practices as part of its farm livelihoods livelihoods. Some of the green opportunities promoted as part of the livelihood interventions are listed below:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying the existing green opportunities and providing training/orientation to the CRPs and community institutions on environment guidelines. Capture the details on the existing green opportunities

		<p>supported and guided to look for potential to Green Opportunities not only from the bouquet presented in the EMF but from other sources as well.</p> <p>Having chosen the Green Opportunities, capacity building should be carried out in preparation of the launch of a pilot (in case the Green Opportunity has not been tried before) or scale-up or introduction in a new area.</p>	<p>Bihar – ZBNF, Organic kitchen gardens, renewable energy – improved cook stoves, solar household lighting, SCI etc.</p> <p>Rajasthan – Sustainable agriculture, renewable energy (Solar Household lighting)</p> <p>Uttar Pradesh – Vermicompost, Kitchen Garden, Solar Lighting</p> <p>Odisha – Kitchen Garden, Cycle mounted solar pumps for irrigation etc.</p>	<p>in the project through MIS</p>
<p>Environment Management Plan (EMP) at SHG primary federation level. This will be prepared by VO with facilitation of Green Community Resource Persons (CRPs)</p>	<p>The EMPs will identify environmental actions required at individual household level, SHG level, primary federation level including community norms on use of the natural resources and environmental management. The EMP will also include action plan for awareness building, monitoring and sources of support eg: NREGS.</p>	<p>The EMP will be prepared by the VO by Green CRPs with facilitation by the PFTs. It will be prepared prior to the micro-credit plan preparation process in the affiliate SHGs and will be updated annually. The executive committee of the VO will include an Environmental Management Committee which will oversee the EMP preparation and implementation.</p>	<p>EMPs are not developed at SHG level. However certain environment management practices are streamlined into the livelihood activities. Eg: Non-chemical methods into Agriculture, fodder cultivation into livestock</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training the CRPs and federations on best environmental practices in different livelihoods
Code of Practice	To develop and	The producer collectives	The CoPs for the Producer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuing circulars to producer

for Producer Collectives (PCs)	implement a list of regulatory requirements and selected good practices by the PCs.	supported through the NRLP will be facilitated (by the DMMU Environment Management Coordinator) to develop and implement a Code of Practice (CoP) for environmental management. The CoP will be based on the EMF but will incorporate locally relevant and activity specific codes. The CoP will be evolved through a participatory process	Collectives are not developed, however certain best practices are promoted through capacity building (demonstrations, exposure visits etc.)	collectives on negative list of activities (based on regulatory requirement list given in the EMF)
Procedures				
Institutional Arrangements	The effective implementation of the EMF will require relevant institutional arrangements at the national, state, district and sub-district levels. The roles and responsibilities of the key staff at the national, state, district and sub-district levels and key individuals/entities in the SHG federations and producer collectives are provided in the EMF.	The National Environment Coordinator supported by State and District Environment Coordinators are the key persons responsible for EMF implementation who are supported by Project Facilitation Team (PFT) at block levels. From the Community Institutions, the Community Resource Persons (CRPs) provide the key support by developing and monitoring EMPs etc.	A National Coordinator was hired at NMMU during the initial year which was discontinued later. The responsibilities at state and district levels in some SRLMs are handled by the Livelihood coordinator (eg: promotion of green opportunities).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state and district livelihood teams to anchor the EMF implementation with the support of CRPs.
Training and Capacity Building	To strengthen the capacity for environmental management of NRLP	The plan for the training and capacity building programs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of livelihood 	No specific trainings on EMF are conducted; however trainings and demonstrations on green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting a main training and a refresher training on the environmental best practices in the livelihood

	<p>institutional structures at the national and states levels, and especially, in the G-CRPs and community institutions such as SHGs, SHG federations and producer collectives</p>	<p>professionals in state, district and block teams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of community members. <p>The details on content and methodologies etc are provided in the EMF document</p>	<p>opportunities are conducted at state level as part of livelihood promotion.</p>	<p>activities supported through special funds.</p>
<p>Monitoring and Audit</p>	<p>The focus of monitoring is three fold: (a) the implementation of the EMF, (b) the adoption of environmental management in livelihood activities, (c) the environmental status.</p>	<p>Monitoring is planned at 3 levels: community monitoring, internal monitoring and external audit. An external audit of the environmental performance of the NRLP will include a cumulative impact assessment and be undertaken annually during the project period – in years 2, 3, 4 and 5. An external agency will be hired by the NMMU for the purpose.</p>	<p>The monitoring and audit have not taken place. However there are specific studies by the states on capturing the impact of green opportunities like SRI, CMSA methods, Renewable Energy interventions etc. A thematic review as done by the World Bank Environment unit covering 4 NRLP states.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting the green opportunities through MIS. • Conducting an external audit.

Annexure 2: EMF Template for State Action Plans/Proposals

The Key Livelihood Activities to be promoted/scaled up	Key safeguard measures, mitigations and best practices that will be integrated into the Package of Practices, Guidelines etc.	Plan for Capacity Building (number and frequency of trainings, IEC materials etc).	Monitoring Plan (through MIS, progress reports etc.)	Budget allocated