Directorate of Agriculture Development and Farmers' Welfare

Vikas Bhavan, Thiruvananthapuram – 695033
e-mail:cru.agridir@kerala.gov.in, Phone: 0471-2304481

No:ADFW/10868/2023-TF2 Date:15-07-2024

CIRCULAR

Sub: Agriculture Department - Annual Plan - Scheme on Organic Farming & Good Agricultural Practices 2024-25 – working instructions issued

Ref:- 1) Letter No. ADFW/4775/2024-TP2 Dated 13/05/2024 Director of Agriculture

2) G.O. (Rt) No. 525/2024/ AGRI Dated 13/06/2024 Thiruvannathapuram

3) G.O (Rt) 102/2023 AGRI Dated 26/10/2023,Thiruvannathapuram

As per the ref.1 cited, the proposal for implementation of the scheme 'Organic Farming and Good Agricultural Practices' during 2024-25 was submitted to Govt. and as per ref.2 cited the Govt. accorded administrative sanction for the same for an amount of Rs. 600.00 lakh under the H/a 2401-00-105-85 Plan.As per ref.3 cited Govt. has launched Jaiva Karshika Mission to promote organic farming in the state in the form of an organizational system.

1. Introduction

Organic products are grown under a system of agriculture without the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides with an environmentally and socially responsible approach. This is a method of farming that works at grass root level preserving the reproductive and regenerative capacity of the soil, good plant nutrition, and sound soil management, produces nutritious food rich in vitality which has resistance to diseases. India is bestowed with lot of potential to produce all varieties of organic products due to its varied agro climatic conditions. In several parts of the country, the inherited tradition of organic farming is an added advantage. This, holds promise for the organic producers to tap the market which is growing steadily in the domestic and export sector.

In order to strengthen organic agriculture sector in the state, Jaiva Karshika Mission has been formed as per GO(MS) No.102/2023/AGRI Dated, Thiruvananthapuram: 26-10-2023. It is a mission in the form of an organizational system to promote organic agriculture in the state by creating awareness about the benefits of organic agriculture products such as safe food, better health and environmental friendliness, along with the "Carbon Neutral Farming" and "Natural Farming" schemes implemented by the central government to combat climate change. Based on the decision of the state government to form a Java Karshika Mission, the Government order and draft guidelines for the operation of the mission were prepared and circulated to all Principal Agricultural officers.

Organic farming is an important sustainable agricultural practice already promoted by developed countries and international organizations. Kerala has great potential in terms of traditional agricultural knowledge, land availability, and rural population. Kerala has also recognized organic certification agencies that cater to the needs of farmers.

Women's self-help groups such as Kudumbasree and SHGs promoted by VFPCK are encouraged to start organic vegetable farming and run successful organic markets. Recognizing the growing demand, private businesses have also stepped into the organic food business.

There are currently several certified organic farmers in the state, mainly targeting the export market. Kerala has also recognized organic certification agencies that cater to the needs of farmers. In Kerala, cultivation of Pokkali, Kaipad, Jeerakasala and Gandhakasala varieties of paddy in Wayanad and home farming systems throughout the state are by default organic.

Kerala's wide variety of crops, especially spices, plantation crops, medicinal plants, etc., is an ideal destination for the promotion of organic farming due to the changing preferences towards organic and eco-friendly products around the world. . There are now several certified organic farmers in the state, who cultivate cash crops. Spices, tea, and coffee mainly targeting the export market.

But some problems are faced by small farmers of the State in the case of organic farming, such as; high cost of organic certification, less sources for good organic manures, adverse climatic changes, high cost of other organic inputs, etc. This proposal is being made to address these problems. Hence, the scheme is proposed with the following objectives;

2. Objectives

The main objectives of the proposed scheme are as follows;

1. To facilitate and assist farmers to get certified as per NPOP standards in a long term basis.

2. To support adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) by providing special assistance for the farmers and clusters.

3. To support promulgation of organic farming principles through SHGs mediated by VFPCK.

4. To develop the setting up of organic manure production units and provide additional support for bio gas plants for making them more farmer friendly.

5. To develop branding for organically produced agricultural commodities.

6. To provide premium price support to certified Organic/GAP Produces

Based on these objectives the following technical programmes are proposed for implementation during 2024-25 as a scheme on ‘Organic Farming and Good Agricultural Practices’.

3. Technical programme

The components proposed for the programme include facilitating and assisting the farmers of the state to get their farm certified as per NPOP standards, extending technical support during the conversion phase, supporting SHGs and Krishikoottams for following the organic farming principles in production, promotion of Good Agricultural Practices & branding, supporting the production of organic manures, additional support to biogas plants and providing technical and extension support for the implementation of the programme. These components and their mode of implementation are described below;

3.1 Promotion of organic farming & GAP cultivation including certification

It is proposed in the scheme to provide technical and financial assistance to farmers and farmer groups for availing certification.

3.1.1 The process of NPOP certification and fees (Rs.150 lakh) 2 nd Year

The list of approved agencies for certification under the Department of Agriculture viz: LACON QUALITY CERTIFICATION & INDOCERT had been already communicated to districts and the agencies have started implementation of first year certification programme based on the districts allotted to them from the Directorate for the purpose.

To provide a focused and well directed development of organic agriculture and quality products, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India launched the National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP) in the year 2000, which was formally notified in October 2001 under the Foreign Trade & Development Act (FTDR Act). This document provides information on standards for organic production, systems criteria & procedures for accreditation of inspection and certification bodies, the national organic logo and the regulations governing its use. A number of other improvements have also been made in the NPOP documents to meet the latest international requirements. It is proposed that these standards would be adopted for implementing this scheme component under the scheme.

The usual procedure for a farm to become a certified organic one is as follows;

i. The first procedure is conversion of the farm. Conversion period is defined as the time gap between the start of organic procedure and certification of crops. Within three years the entire farm including livestock has to be converted as per the defined standards.

ii. The maintenance of organic structure has to be done such that the converted farm and livestock do not switch back to conventional methods.

iii. The seeds used for farming have to be organic and are specified by the certification authority. Upon non availability of organic seeds, untreated material can be used, but the use of genetically modified seeds is prohibited.

iv. The conversion period is minimum three years, but can be extended by the certification program based on the environment and other past factors.

v. It is recommended that diversity is maintained to improve the soil quality, organic matter, microbial activity etc.

vi. Synthesized fertilizers shall not be permitted to be used in the farms. Only biodegradable animal and plant origin materials can be used.

vii. Pesticides and disease control products manufactured from local plants and micro organism are allowed. Thermal and physical weed control methods are allowed. The use of chemicals is prohibited.

viii. Items used for covering the farm can be products made from polyethylene and polypropylene. Poly chloride products are restricted.

ix. Soil erosion has to be prevented, water depletion controlled, cleaning the land by burning organic matter should be minimized and primary forest area should not be cleared.

x. Harvests from wild farms will be certified only if found stable and sustainable. The collection of produce has to be done away from polluted area and contamination.

The accreditation agency issues the Certificate of Registration, Transaction Certificate and Product Certificate to the applicants upon compliance with the National Program for Organic Production (NPOP). If the standards are not met, the applicant is informed about the refusal of certification by outlining proper reasons. The reports are given back to the applicant upon rejection of certification, which can be corrected and submitted back to the certification agency or an appeal can be filed. Organic Certificate for farming is issued only for a period of 3 years, after which it has to be renewed annually.

The organic farming certification agency has a fee structure based on its location or state. The minimum expenditure incurred by a farmer for getting an organic certification is expected to vary from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 40,000. If a group of farmers apply for certification, then expenses may go higher and vary between Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. The time required by the certifying agency in India depends on what type of land is being certified. If it is a farm, then minimum of 24 months is required before organic certification; for orchards it is 36 months; for dairy farms it is 90 days; for food processing centers it is 1 day and unused land it is 12 months.

Pattern of assistance for certification

The following pattern of assistance is proposed for 2 nd year of programme;

Sl no	Category of beneficiary	Type	Estimated cost for certification	Proposed rate of assistance
01	Small & Marginal farmer	a. Second year under conversion- C 2	Rs. 25,000 to 40,000/-	(a).Rs. 25,000 or actual whichever is less for farms of size 0.3 to 1 acre. (b). Rs. 40,000 or actual whichever is less for farms of size 1.00 to 5.00 acres.
		b. Under transition (ie;	Rs. 15,000 to	(a). Rs. 15,000 or actual whichever is less for farms of size 0.3 to 1 acre.

		certification process has been initiated)	Rs. 30,000/-	(b). Rs. 30,000 or actual whichever is less for farms of size 1.00 to 5.00 acres.
		c. Renewal of certification	Rs. 25,000 to 50,000/-	Rs. 25,000 or actual whichever is less for all farmers
02	Farmer groups	FIGs like Krishikoottams, SHGs, Clusters, etc.	Rs. 40,000 to 1.00 lakh	100% assistance
03	Medium & large farmers		Rs. 30,000 to 1.5 lakh	75 % of the actual limited to Rs. 50,000 for all types.

The total amount targeted for meeting the expenses in connection with providing assistance for certification is Rs. 150.00 lakh. The scheme component will be implemented at Krishi Bhavan level with the already registered farmers of first year coming under various category of certification. The total fund set apart apart for this component is **150.00** lakh.

3.1. Revamping of existing clusters and support to existing and new clusters (Krishi Kootams) in selected Krishi Bhavans (Rs.100 lakh)

The production of safe food is essential for protecting consumers from the hazards of life style diseases due to consumption of food with content of hazardous chemicals and is important both in the domestic food business as well as for increasing competitiveness in export markets. It therefore becomes important to address food safety rights from food production at farm level. Implementing Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Organic Cultivation Practices during on-farm production and post-production processes resulting in safe agricultural products is of immense importance for ensuring a safe food supply.

Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and Organic Cultivation Practices are a set of principles, regulations, and technical recommendations applicable to production, processing, and food transport, addressing human health care, environment protection and improvement of worker conditions and their families. The main aim is to deliver to the consumer healthy and safe high-quality food products. It is expected to ensure sustainable yield and protect the environment along with improvement of livelihood.

A total of 1000 vegetable and fruit cultivating clusters have already been selected as part of the scheme during FY 2023-24 and existing and new clusters/ Krishi Koottams in selected LSGIs under Jaiva Karshika Mission are being taken up during 2024-25. It is proposed to provide project based- need based support for existing GAP clusters and existing and new Organic/ GAP clusters/ Krishi Koottams in selected LSGIs during 2024-25 for taking up cluster based activities such as training programs/ procurement of inputs/ undertaking plant protection activities/ nutrient management practices/ value addition practices/ marketing, etc. The recommendation of the BLAKC will be final in providing assistance to clusters/ Krishi Koottams. Adoption of green manuring is mandatory in all

the clusters. This component will be implemented throughout the state for farmers cultivating food crops and varieties suitable for their locality. While considering beneficiaries young Farmers / Women Farmers should be given priority. The end products of this component shall be marketed as KERALAGRO-SURAKSHITHAM (certified by Agricultural Officer/ ADA (Marketing) for GAP products and KERALAGRO JAIVAM(PGS/NPOP Certified) .A total of Rs.100.00 lakh is proposed for the implementation of this component.

They are some codes, standards, regulation followed in Farm Practices. The main aim is to deliver to the consumer healthy and safe high quality food and non food products. It is expected to ensure sustainable yield and protect the environment along with improvement of livelihood.

As per Food & Agricultural Organisation (FAO), good agricultural practices for controlling food safety hazards are grouped into eleven elements and they are presented below with important aspects proposed to be followed;

i. Site history and management – History of the cultivation site would be maintained and steps would be taken avoid the risks of potential contamination of all chemical and biological origin.

ii. Planting material (Propagation material) - A document that guarantees seed quality (free from injurious pests, diseases, virus, etc.) shall be on the farm. A record/ certificate of seed quality shall be kept stating variety purity, variety name, batch number and seed vendor.

iii. Genetically modified organisms (GMO) - The producer shall inform clients about the status of the product with respect to GMOs.

iv. Fertilizers and soil additives (Plant nutrient management and fertilizer use) - The facilities for storage, mixing and loading of fertilizer/ soil additives and for composting of organic material shall be located, constructed and maintained in a manner to minimize the risk of contamination to production sites and water sources.

v. Water (Irrigation/ Fertigation) - The water available for irrigation/ fertigation shall be free from harmful contaminants.

vi. Chemicals (Plant protection products or other agro and non-agrochemicals) - Chemicals shall be purchased only from registered/licensed suppliers and the dosage as recommended by competent authorities shall be applied and excess chemicals shall not be used.

vii. Harvesting and handling produce - Harvested produce shall not be placed directly on the soil, or on the floor of the handling, packing or storage areas.

viii. Traceability and recall - Production sites shall be identified by a name or code and recorded on a site map.

ix. Training - The farmers and workers shall be given sufficient training in the areas of responsibility relevant to GAP and records of training shall be kept.

x. Documents and records - Records of GAP shall be kept for two years or more in

accordance with statutory requirements, if any, or business requirements as specified in the circular / working instructions of the scheme by the Director of Agriculture.

xi. Review of practices - A review to be carried out at least once a year to identify new or emerging risks related to food safety and actions to correct any deficiencies identified and corrective actions taken.

These are the main elements and necessary additions can be taken at field level depending upon the suitability of adoption for effective implementation.

GAP will be implemented at the field level by the Agricultural Officers / AFOs of Krishi Bhavans of the State for fruits and vegetable cultivation. It is proposed that a total of 1000 clusters of commercial vegetable and fruits crops will be taken up including individual farmer/ FIGs like Krishikottams in the production sectors of fruit and vegetables / other farmer groups.

The process of adoption is voluntary Farmer groups / clusters/krishikkoottams will be individually followed up for adopting GAP protocols. The farmer groups are to be identified at the field level by the Krishi Bhavans where the GAP is to be followed. An amount of Rs. 10000/- per cluster is proposed for the adoption of GAP in fruits and vegetables.

The GAP clusters/ krishikoottams formed can be given assistance of Rs.10000/- per cluster for taking up cluster based activities such as training programme / procurement of inputs / undertaking plant protection activities / nutrient management practices / marketing and adoption of green manuring which is mandatory in all the clusters. **The size of each cluster shall be 2 ha comprising of minimum 5 to 10 farmer**s. This component will be implemented throughout the state for farmers cultivating food crops and varieties suitable for their locality. While considering beneficiaries young Farmers / Women Farmers should be given priority. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh is earmarked for this component.

3.1.3 Support to PGS certified produces (Rs.100 lakh)

State is implementing CSS Bharathiya Prakarthik Krishi Padhathi from 2021-22 onwards. SAMETI, Kerala is entrusted with PGS Certification of fields where organic/ natural farming is adopted by farmers under the scheme. It is proposed to select pilot LSGIs where all the organic practices will be taken in a phased manner under Jaiva Karshika Mission. In these selected LSGIs agriculture produce of PGS Certified farms will be procured with a 10% price increase in market as a price incentive based on the market rate as recommended by the concerned Agricultural Officers. The organic produces thus produced in the selected LSGIs will be given PGS Green certification and KERALAGRO- Jaivam branding for marketing as organic premium produces. For the purpose Rs.100 lakh is earmarked.

4. Organic farming of fruits & vegetables by VFPCK (Rs.75.00 lakh)

A project on organic farming of fruits and vegetables through self-help groups and certification is proposed to be implemented through **VFPCK** during 2024-25. An amount of **Rs.75.00** lakh is set apart for utilizing under this component. The project proposes adoption of organic farming through cluster approach, training and capacity building

programme, promotion of carbon neutral Agriculture and marketing support for safe to eat / organic produce. For the purpose Rs.75 lakh is set aside.

5. Organic Manure Production Programme, On farm production of bio inputs and additional support to Biogas plants .

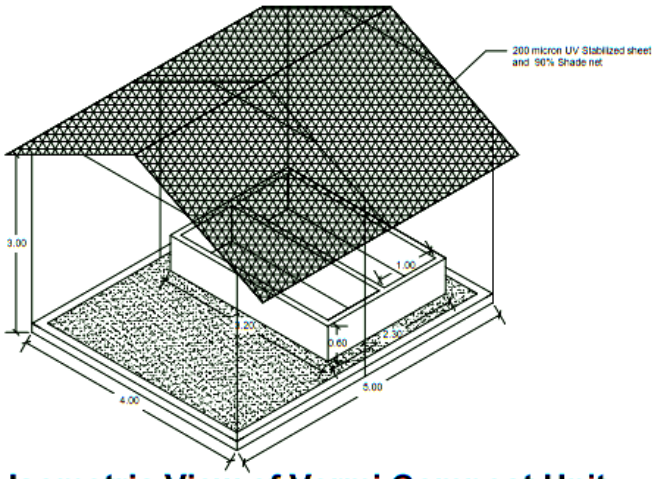
i) Establishment of Vermi Compost Units (Rs.30 lakh)

Organic manures are the natural materials that decay into the soil and enrich the soil by providing microorganisms. The objective of micro-organisms is to convert the nutrients present in the soil and the manure to a form which can easily be absorbed by the plant roots. It is nothing but providing nutrients in natural way. Generally, vermi compost is regarded as very high quality manure since it contains plant growth promoting substances and have the capacity to provide resistance against common diseases of plants. Hence, vermi compost production units are proposed to be supported under the scheme with the following specifications. The following standards for the estimation / valuation are to be followed;

Vermi compost tub is proposed for an outer size of 10.5 ft x 7.5 ft x 2ft height constructed with solid cement blocks of minimum size 30x20x10cm. A partition needs to be provided at the centre of the chamber with same solid cement blocks, either with full or honey comb brick wall to make it two chambers. Vermi compost tub needed to be constructed on a 10cm thick PCC floor in CC 1:2:4 with slight bed slope. The inside and outside walls and floor area of tub to be plastered in CM 1:4. Near to the floor on outside wall of the tub, an ant trap needed to be provided with 4 inch PVC gutter pipes all around fixed in cement mortar. Necessary vermi wash collection system also needed to be provided with a pit.

A shed of size 16.5 ft x 13 ft is to be constructed to house the vermi compost tub with GI pillars of size 50 mm outer diameter. The pillar pipes are to be provided for a height of 10 ft above ground level and can be fixed on a pit of size 30x30x45 cm with CC 1:2:4. Minimum three pillars needed to be provided on one side of the longer side (length wise) of the shed to support GI rectangular pipe rafters of size 50 x 32/25 mm OD provided for gable roofing. The rafters can be provided with a tie of size 40 x 32/25 mm GI rectangular pipe. Purlin of size 40x32/25 mm need to be provided on both at the longer edges and centre of gable roofing. The roof of the shed can be provided with twin layer of 90% shade net bottom layer and 200 micron UV stabilized 5/7 layered poly films top layer for relief from rain and sun shine. The sheets can be fixed to the outer rafters and purlin using aluminum channels and zig zag spring. The basement of the shed can be constructed with solid cement bricks for a height of 20cm and red earth can be filled inside to raise the floor. The extra space of the shed can be used for collecting the vermi compost from the pit. As a local alternative dry palm leaves can also be used to lay above the pit and roof to reduce the further effect of sunshine on compost inside the tub. As optional component, so as to meet any irrigation needs and to keep a cool micro climatic condition above the vermi compost pit a single drip line can be provided above the pit with twin mist nozzles. The total value is estimated as Rs. 60,000/- inclusive of cow dung and earthworms.

The financial assistance shall be provided at a maximum of Rs. 30,000 per unit (50% basis) on a pro-rata basis. The valuation as per these specifications shall be done by the concerned AOs/ AFOs and recommend to concerned block ADAs for effecting payments. 100 such units are planned in the scheme and pro-rata basis can be followed for extending financial assistance. For the purpose **Rs.30 lakh** is earmarked.



Isometric View of Vermi Compost Unit

ii) Project based On farm production of bio inputs (Rs.30.00 lakh)

In order to bring down the farming expenses, it is important to efficiently utilize available resources on local level as well as within the farm. This will help to increase the net return of the farmer. Farmers should be encouraged to produce eco-friendly bio-inputs, which shall also be made available on an affordable price to neighboring farmers of the locality. Several eco-friendly alternatives have been approved by Kerala Agricultural University which needs to be popularized. This will not only reduce the economic burden of the farmers, but also help to achieve ecological resilience.

Enterprising farmers / Farmer groups / FIGs / women / youth may be selected for the programme and given proper training on its production and storage. The standard operating procedure for each production process may be verified by the Agricultural Officer before going into production. The Agriculture Assistants at Krishi Bhavan level, should make periodical inspection to these production centers. An amount of Rs.30 lakh has been set apart as project based assistance to meet the expenses for producing these inputs. The total project outlay of individual projects shall be limited to Rs.1 lakh. These projects will be scrutinized and approved at Block level by the Assistant Director of Agriculture concerned in consultation with Block Level Agricultural Knowledge Centers limiting the assistance to 75% of the project cost.

Krishi Bhavan officials/ FIGs which are already established under BPKP should impart training to farmers regarding the preparation methods of bio inputs and also ensure that every product has been prepared by farmers of their own.

The distribution of the products thus prepared under the guidance of Krishi Bhavan staffs shall be made available to other farmers for which a distribution statement shall be maintained by the production units and submitted to Krishi Bhavan. For the purpose Rs **30.00** lakh. is earmarked.

iii) Additional support to bio-gas units – (Rs.20.00 lakh)- Separate working instructions will be issued from the Biogas Section

GoI is implementing the scheme New National Biogas & Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP) for the construction of biogas plants providing subsidies as follows;

Particulars of CFA	**Biogas plant under NNBOMP**		**Additional Assistance**
	Size		
Biogas plant	**1 m^3**	**2-6 m^3**	
a) SC/ST category	Rs.10000/- per plant	Rs.13000/- per plant	Rs. 9000 / plant
b)General category	Rs.7500/- per plant	Rs.12000/- per plant	Rs. 8000 / plant

The construction cost of biogas plants in the state ranges from Rs.30,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/- per plant. To make the scheme more attractive to the farmers, an amount of Rs.20.00 lakh is proposed to be provided from the State Plan for the construction of biogas plant at the rate of Rs.8000/ - per plant to the general sector and Rs.9000/ - to the SC / ST sector as addl assistance. Amount earmarked for this purpose is **Rs 20** lakh.

4. Support for implementation (95 lakh)

The State Organic Farming Cell and Manpower Support cell at District level will continue to function for effective co-ordination of the programme at State and District levels. An amount of Rs.95.00 lakh is set apart for this as follows;

Designation	**Nos**	**Mode of appointment**	**Remuneration**	**Amount required (Rs in lakh)**
Technology Manager with BSc (Agri.)	15	On contract	Rs 29785/- per month	95.00
Facilitator with VHSE (Agri.) / Diploma in Organic agriculture	16	On contract	Rs 19280/- per month	
Total				**95.00**

*An amount of **Rs. 6.41980 lakh** is sanctioned for utilization as follows including the payment of pending wages of the contract staff during the financial year 2023-24.*

(b). The **Technology Managers** with educational qualification BSc (Agriculture) are to be engaged purely on contract basis at the rate of one each at every district under PAOs and one at the Organic farming cell of the Directorate. Their wage rate shall be a maximum of Rs. 29,785 per month and the tenure of their engagement shall be for a maximum period of 12 months during the tenure of the scheme. Their duties shall be as follows;

i. They shall facilitate in the process of identification of external certifying agencies and prepare the file works needed for their empanelment. They shall assess the standards followed for certification process and report the bottlenecks if any to be taken up with the certification agencies. They shall train the Facilitators in the implementation of scheme components.

ii. They shall maintain the registry of farmers containing their details, crops, status of implementation, product availability, extent of production, market opportunities, marketed produce etc., and kept ready for examination at any point of time.

iv. They shall conduct frequent field visits and conduct meetings of the farmers with the help of the Agricultural Assistants of the locality and report the progress of implementation and help in maintaining the field diary kept at farmers' fields.

v. They shall act as the lesioning officials between the farmers and certification agency and shall conduct regular follow-ups for NPOP & PGS certification programme. They shall assist the farmers in submitting different applications and documents for certification in time.

vi. They shall develop suitable strategies for the marketing of the produce in consultation with the field level Agricultural Officers including registering the farmers in the AIMS portal for obtaining certifications in the GAP programme.

vii. They shall co-ordinate and implement the activities as ordered by their competent officers in line with other CSS on organic farming and GAP initiatives. They shall keep a diary of the works done by them duly certified at monthly intervals for availing eligible wages under the scheme.

(c). **Facilitators** with educational qualification not less than VHSE (Agri.) / Diploma in Organic agriculture can be engaged purely on contract basis with a wage rate of Rs. 19,280 per month for 12 months during the tenure of the scheme. They shall be engaged at the rate of one each at district head quarters and two at Organic Farming Cell of the Directorate. Their duties are described as follows;

i. They shall act in accordance with the directions received from Technology Managers and competent officers of the Department. They shall manage documents connected to the implementation of the scheme. They shall assist the officers in conducting field visits, managing the farmers, observing the adoption of standards and regular follow up with the beneficiaries. They shall facilitate the farmers in acquiring necessary technical and service support from the competent authorities. They shall be in charge of the documentation of the scheme.

ii. They shall geo-tag the farms as and when they are established. They shall facilitate the process of sample collection from the farmers' clusters for pesticide residue analysis and record keeping and regular follow ups to get the results in time and communicate the same to the beneficiaries.

iii. They shall undertake tasks as ordered by competent officers regarding the implementation of other schemes like CSS on organic farming and GAP initiatives. They shall keep a diary of the works done by them duly certified at monthly intervals for availing eligible wages under the scheme.

The total fund set apart for this component Rs **95.00** lakh.

4. Financial requirement of the scheme.

The detailed financial requirement of the scheme is provided below;

Sl. No.	Name of the component	Rate / unit	Number of units	Total amount (Rs. in lakh)
01	**Promotion of organic farming & GAP cultivation in crops including certification**			
a	The process of NPOP certification and fees	Rs .23000/- except Wayanad and palakkad	650 nos of farms	150.00
b	Adoption and implementation of GAP in food crops (Revamping of exsiting GAP clusters)	10000/ Cluster	1000	100.00
c	Support to PGS certified produces	10% incentive	Per Kilogram	100
Sub Total				**350.00**
02	Organic farming of fruits & vegetables by SHGs through VFPCK			75.00
03	**Organic Manure Production Programme, On farm production of bio inputs and additional support to Biogas plants**			
a	Establishment of Vermi Compost Units	30000	100	30.00
b	Project based On farm production of bio inputs	assistance to 75% of the project cost	1.00	30.00
c	Additional support to bio-gas units	Gen . 8000 Sc ST - 9000		20.00
Sub Total				**80.00**
04	Support for implementation			95.00
	Total			**600.00**

The total budget provision for the scheme is Rs.600.00 lakh and the expenditure in this regard shall be debited from the Head of Account 2401-00-105-85 (Plan). The arrears of the wages to the contract staff pertaining to the previous financial year, if not drawn and disbursed from any other sources shall also admissible under this financial provision and the total expenditure in this regard shall not exceed the total funds sanctioned under the component.

5. Project management & duration

The project will be managed by the Additional Director of Agriculture (Marketing) at the Directorate of Agriculture, and project implementation will be completed by 31/03/2025.

General Instructions :

1. All rules, formalities and procedures shall be strictly followed for the implementation of the scheme. The norms of financial propriety shall be adhered to.

2. The expenditure should be met from the provision under the appropriate h/a.

3. The fund release will be based on requirements, and it should not be parked in banks.

4. Store Purchase Rules shall be strictly adhered to for all kinds of purchases.

5. Tender/e-tender and other formalities shall be followed wherever necessary.

6. Post creation and purchase of vehicles are not admissible under the scheme.

7. The Head of Departments shall monitor the implementation of the scheme and ensure that the implementation is as per the existing procedures, rules and regulations.

8. The implementation agencies/ Departments also should prepare an implementation schedule to complete the project in time and send regular progress reports on financial and physical progress on a quarterly basis.

9. The Director should hold meetings to review the progress and send reports to the Government regarding the progress of implementation of the approved scheme.

10. AIMS portal registration and Digital Soil Health Card is mandatory. Geo fencing / Geo tagging is mandatory wherever beneficiaries exist. Plan review will be conducted every month.

Assistance for organic certification (NPOP certification)			
Sl no	**District**	**Physical (nos)**	**Financial (lakh Rs)**
1	Thiruvananthapuram	40	9.20
2	Kollam	45	10.35
3	Pathanamthitta	50	11.50
4	Alappuzha	35	8.05
5	Kottayam	35	8.05
6	Idukki	60	13.80
7	Ernakulam	40	9.20
8	Thrissur	60	13.80
9	Palakkad	60	14.05
10	Malappuram	40	9.20
11	Kozhikode	35	8.05
12	Wayanad	70	16.35
13	Kannur	45	10.35
14	Kasargode	35	8.05
	Total	**650**	**150.00**

Adoption and Implementation of GAP in food crops			
Sl no	District	Target	Target
1	Thiruvananthapuram	82	8.200
2	Kollam	75	7.500
3	Pathanamthitta	60	6.000
4	Alappuzha	61	6.100
5	Kottayam	61	6.100
6	Idukki	65	6.500
7	Ernakulam	65	6.500
8	Thrissur	83	8.300
9	Palakkad	80	8.000
10	Malappuram	85	8.500
11	Kozhikode	63	6.300
12	Wayanad	60	6.000
13	Kannur	80	8.000
14	Kasargode	80	8.000
	Total	**1000**	100.000

Support for the establishment of Vermi compost production units		
Sl no	**District**	**Financial**
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2.100
2	Kollam	2.100
3	Pathanamthitta	2.100
4	Alappuzha	2.100
5	Kottayam	2.400
6	Idukki	2.700
7	Ernakulam	2.100
8	Thrissur	2.100
9	Palakkad	1.800
10	Malappuram	2.100
11	Kozhikode	2.100
12	Wayanad	2.100
13	Kannur	2.100
14	Kasargode	2.100
	Total	**30.000**

Project based on farm production of bio inputs (Rs 30 lakhs)
Maximum outlay per unit – Rs.1.00 lakh.
Assistance limited to 75 % of total outlay.

Sl no	Districts	Financial Target (lakh Rs)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2.16000
2	Kollam	2.16000
3	Pathanamthitta	2.16000
4	Alappuzha	1.35000
5	Kottayam	2.16000
6	Idukki	3.00000
7	Ernakulam	1.35000
8	Thrissur	1.35000
9	Palakkad	1.35000
10	Malappuram	2.16000
11	Kozhikode	2.16000
12	Wayanad	2.16000

13	Kannur	2.16000
14	Kasargode	4.94000
	Total	**30.0000**

Support to PGS certified produce in selected panchayaths (Rs 100 lakhs)		
Sl no	**District**	**Financial Target (lakh Rs)**
1	Thiruvananthapuram	7.10
2	Kollam	7.10
3	Pathanamthitta	7.10
4	Alappuzha	7.10
5	Kottayam	7.10
6	Idukki	7.20
7	Ernakulam	7.20
8	Thrissur	7.20
9	Palakkad	7.20
10	Malappuram	7.20
11	Kozhikode	7.10

12	Wayanad	7.20
13	Kannur	7.10
14	Kasargode	7.10
	Total	**100.00**

Signed by
Adeela Abdulla
Date: 15-07-2024 17:34:17

Dr ADEELA ABDULLA IAS
DIRECTOR
Director of Agriculture

Copy to: 1) All Principal Agricultural Officers
2) Planning section