

IMPACT OF ORGANIC FARMING

1. Overview of the Project

In the Farm livelihood sector of Kudumbashree, collective farming is one of the important areas with over 2.6 lakh women taking up agricultural activities. These women are aggregated into small farming groups called Joint Liability Group (Borrowed from the NABARD Concept) and are supported by Kudumbashree by means of training, financial assistance, convergence opportunities etc facilitated by district missions and also exposure to a vast arena of livelihood ventures for income enhancement. For a sustainable financial growth and quality of life the support extended apart from the above include, linkage loans from Nationalized bank at practically a zero percentage interest with no collateral security as well as continuous and un interrupted service of the Community Recourse Persons called Master Farmers throughout the year for all activities required for the dynamic agricultural sector. Around 4300 experienced women farmers have been roped in from each Panchayat after screening and trained as Master Farmers.

The Structured system of support for the sector involved assets like FFC, which is a hub for tools as well as dissemination of Knowledge and training. Input needs are met by the chain of established Bio pharmacies in convergence with the line departments and also other verticals of Kudumbashree Organizational Structure. Over the years numbers of farmers and area have been steadily increasing by utilizing the fallow land available which has been contributing significantly to the agrarian economy and ecosystem.

This Annul report contains the major agricultural activities held in the financial year 2020-21

Collective Farming Data (2020-21)

| District | Total No of JLGs registered in districts | Total No of JLG engaged in cultivation in 2020-21 | Total Area Under cultivation (2020-21) |
|--------------------|---|--|--|
| Thiruvananthapuram | 5260 | 4250 | 1838.6 |
| Kollam | 3498 | 2868 | 746.94 |

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Pathanamthitta | 3472 | 3469 | 1757.629 |
| Alappuzha | 5696 | 4251 | 1631.5 |
| Kottayam | 3711 | 3188 | 2098.227 |
| Idukki | 7246 | 7232 | 2735 |
| Ernakulam | 5752 | 5752 | 2455.242 |
| Thrissur | 6214 | 5766 | 2670.69 |
| Palakkad | 3263 | 3263 | 1505.46 |
| Malappuram | 4413 | 3968 | 3105.06 |
| Kozhikode | 5100 | 4848 | 952.1 |
| Wayanad | 6712 | 5616 | 1816.6 |
| Kannur | 6111 | 5420 | 3181 |
| Kasargod | 5989 | 5108 | 2752.29 |
| Total | 72437 | 64999 | 29246.338 |

Area Incentive and Interest subsidy

Interest Subsidy: JLGs was supported by the interest subsidy programme that offered 5% subsidy on interest on short term loans, which would in effect bring down the cost of the loan to 2% interest. The incentive for prompt repayment was another 2%, which meant that a group could be in a position to take an interest free loan for collective farming. Taking these loans has made it easier for the JLGs to avail of Kisan Credit cards. Each of the group which has applied for bank loan is eligible for an interest subsidy of 5% to be provided by the Kudumbashree mission. The 5% interest subsidy amount, after the scrutiny would be provided in the bank account of the group.

Area Incentives: Area incentives are given to the bank linked JLGs considering the crops, area and pattern (traditional/organic) of cultivation. Within two weeks of starting cultivation, each of the JLG can apply for the area incentive in the prescribed format. JLG is entitled to receive incentive only in one season in a year.

| No | Districts | Expenditure status 2020-21 | | Total |
|----|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Area Incentive | Interest Subsidy | |
| 1 | Thiruvananthapuram | 206225 | 0 | 206225 |
| 2 | Kollam | 3576730 | 2597492 | 6174222 |
| 3 | Pathanamthitta | 4200675 | 6424016 | 10624691 |
| 4 | Alappuzha | 3052689 | 1953571 | 5006260 |
| 5 | Kottayam | 8500000 | 1484100 | 9984100 |
| 6 | Idukki | 60754 | 16075532 | 16136286 |
| 7 | Ernakulam | 0 | 14226000 | 14226000 |
| 8 | Thrissur | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Palakkad | 7400000 | 1000000 | 8400000 |
| 10 | Malappuram | 10048021 | 2579445 | 12627466 |
| 11 | Kozhikode | 20,05,463 | 1,15,33,600 | 0 |
| 12 | Wayanad | 6,884,732 | 5463112 | 12,347,844 |
| 13 | Kannur | 0 | 14820747 | 14820747 |
| 14 | Kasaragod | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 43929826 | 66624015 | 110553841 |

2. Sub Component: Impact of Organic Farming

Organic farming is an agricultural system which originated early in the 20th century in reaction to rapidly changing farming practices. Certified organic agriculture accounts for 70 million hectares globally, with over half of that total in Australia. Organic farming continues to be developed by various organizations today. It is defined by the use of fertilizers of organic origin such as compost manure, green manure, and bone meal and places emphasis on techniques such as crop rotation and companion planting. Biological pest control, mixed cropping and the fostering of insect predators are encouraged. Organic standards are designed to allow the use of naturally occurring substances while prohibiting or strictly limiting synthetic substances. For instance, naturally occurring pesticides such as pyrethrin and rotenone are

permitted, while synthetic fertilizers and pesticides are generally prohibited. Synthetic substances that are allowed include, for example, copper sulfate, elemental sulfur and Ivermectin. Genetically modified organisms, nanomaterials, human sewage sludge, plant growth regulators, hormones, and antibiotic use in livestock husbandry are prohibited. Organic farming advocates claim advantages in sustainability, openness, self-sufficiency, autonomy/independence, health, food security, and food safety.

Organic agricultural methods are internationally regulated and legally enforced by many nations, based in large part on the standards set by the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM), an international umbrella organization for organic farming organizations established in 1972. Organic agriculture can be defined as "an integrated farming system that strives for sustainability, the enhancement of soil fertility and biological diversity while, with rare exceptions, prohibiting synthetic pesticides, antibiotics, synthetic fertilizers, genetically modified organisms, and growth hormones". Since 1990, the market for organic food and other products has grown rapidly, reaching \$63 billion worldwide in 2012. This demand has driven a similar increase in organically managed farmland that grew from 2001 to 2011 at a compounding rate of 8.9% per annum.

"Organic agriculture is a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems and people. It relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects. Organic agriculture combines tradition, innovation and science to benefit the shared environment and promote fair relationships and a good quality of life for all involved..."

— International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements

Organic farming methods combine scientific knowledge of ecology and some modern technology with traditional farming practices based on naturally

occurring biological processes. Organic farming methods are studied in the field of agroecology. While conventional agriculture uses synthetic pesticides and water-soluble synthetically purified fertilizers, organic farmers are restricted by regulations to using natural pesticides and fertilizers. An example of a natural pesticide is pyrethrin, which is found naturally in the Chrysanthemum flower. The principal methods of organic farming include crop rotation, green manures and compost, biological pest control, and mechanical cultivation. These measures use the natural environment to enhance agricultural productivity: legumes are planted to fix nitrogen into the soil, natural insect predators are encouraged, crops are rotated to confuse pests and renew soil, and natural materials such as potassium bicarbonate[39] and mulches are used to control disease and weeds. Genetically modified seeds and animals are excluded.

While organic is fundamentally different from conventional because of the use of carbon-based fertilizers compared with highly soluble synthetic based fertilizers and biological pest control instead of synthetic pesticides, organic farming and large-scale conventional farming are not entirely mutually exclusive. Many of the methods developed for organic agriculture have been borrowed by more conventional agriculture. For example, Integrated Pest Management is a multifaceted strategy that uses various organic methods of pest control whenever possible, but in conventional farming could include synthetic pesticides only as a last resort.

Crop diversity

Organic farming encourages Crop diversity. The science of agroecology has revealed the benefits of polyculture (multiple crops in the same space), which is often employed in organic farming. Planting a variety of vegetable crops supports a wider range of beneficial insects, soil microorganisms, and other factors that add up to overall farm health. Crop diversity helps environments thrive and protects species from going extinct.

Soil management

Organic farming relies more heavily on the natural breakdown of organic matter than the average conventional farm, using techniques like green manure and composting, to replace nutrients taken from the soil by previous crops. This biological process, driven by microorganisms such as mycorrhiza and earthworms, releases nutrients available to plants throughout the growing season. Farmers use a variety of methods to improve soil fertility, including crop rotation, cover cropping, reduced tillage, and application of compost. By reducing fuel-intensive tillage, less soil organic matter is lost to the atmosphere. This has an added benefit of carbon sequestration, which reduces greenhouse gases and helps reverse climate change. Reducing tillage may also improve soil structure and reduce the potential for soil erosion.

Plants need a large number of nutrients in various quantities to flourish. Supplying enough nitrogen and particularly synchronization, so that plants get enough nitrogen at the time when they need it most, is a challenge for organic farmers. Crop rotation and green manure ("cover crops") help to provide nitrogen through legumes (more precisely, the family Fabaceae), which fix nitrogen from the atmosphere through symbiosis with rhizobial bacteria. Intercropping, which is sometimes used for insect and disease control, can also increase soil nutrients, but the competition between the legume and the crop can be problematic and wider spacing between crop rows is required. Crop residues can be ploughed back into the soil, and different plants leave different amounts of nitrogen, potentially aiding synchronization. Organic farmers also use animal manure, certain processed fertilizers such as seed meal and various mineral powders such as rock phosphate and green sand, a naturally occurring form of potash that provides potassium. In some cases pH may need to be amended. Natural pH amendments include lime and sulfur, but in the U.S. some compounds such as iron sulfate, aluminum sulfate, magnesium sulfate, and soluble boron products are allowed in organic farming.

Weed management

Organic weed management promotes weed suppression, rather than weed elimination, by enhancing crop competition and phytotoxic effects on weeds. Organic farmers integrate cultural, biological, mechanical, physical and chemical tactics to manage weeds without synthetic herbicides.

Organic standards require rotation of annual crops, meaning that a single crop cannot be grown in the same location without a different, intervening crop. Organic crop rotations frequently include weed-suppressive cover crops and crops with dissimilar life cycles to discourage weeds associated with a particular crop. Research is ongoing to develop organic methods to promote the growth of natural microorganisms that suppress the growth or germination of common weeds.

Other cultural practices used to enhance crop competitiveness and reduce weed pressure include selection of competitive crop varieties, high-density planting, tight row spacing, and late planting into warm soil to encourage rapid crop germination.

Mechanical and physical weed control practices used on organic farms can be broadly grouped as:

Tillage - Turning the soil between crops to incorporate crop residues and soil amendments; remove existing weed growth and prepare a seedbed for planting; turning soil after seeding to kill weeds, including cultivation of row crops;

Mowing and cutting - Removing top growth of weeds;

Flame weeding and thermal weeding - Using heat to kill weeds; and

Mulching - Blocking weed emergence with organic materials, plastic films, or landscape fabric. Some critics, citing work published in 1997 by David Pimentel of Cornell University, which described an epidemic of soil erosion worldwide, have raised concerns that tillage contribute to the erosion

epidemic. The FAO and other organizations have advocated a 'no-till' approach to both conventional and organic farming, and point out in particular that crop rotation techniques used in organic farming are excellent no-till approaches. A study published in 2005 by Pimentel and colleagues confirmed that 'Crop rotations and cover cropping (green manure) typical of organic agriculture reduce soil erosion, pest problems, and pesticide use.'

Some naturally sourced chemicals are allowed for herbicidal use. These include certain formulations of acetic acid (concentrated vinegar), corn gluten meal, and essential oils. A few selective bioherbicides based on fungal pathogens have also been developed. At this time, however, organic herbicides and bioherbicides play a minor role in the organic weed control toolbox.

Weeds can be controlled by grazing. For example, geese have been used successfully to weed a range of organic crops including cotton, strawberries, tobacco, and corn, reviving the practice of keeping cotton patch geese, common in the southern U.S. before the 1950s. Similarly, some rice farmers introduce ducks and fish to wet paddy fields to eat both weeds and insects.

Kudumbashree has ventured into the realm of organic cultivation with a mission of bringing 10,000 Ha under organic farming in 201 clusters in all districts. JLGs are groups of women farmers comprising of 4 to 10 members undertaking farm livelihood activities. These groups are the foundation of all agricultural movements in Kudumbashree aiming at social and economic empowerment through sustainable agricultural development. In the cluster approach, around 100 JLGs form one cluster and two Cluster Level Coordinators (CLC) will monitor the organic farming activities of a cluster, The CLCs provide necessary training, and documentation for certification processes of JLGs. 402 CLCs have already been selected and deployed out in the field to coordinate the initial preparatory works.

Participatory Guarantee System certification would be sought for organic farming. National Centre of Organic Farming(NCOF) approved Regional

Council (RC) will give necessary support, guidance and training for the smooth conduct of this program and also facilitate the certification process. From the already established Bio pharmacies, one from each block (total 152) would be strengthened to support the input needed for organic farming activities.

CLC (Cluster Level Co-ordinators)

CLCs are those who provide necessary training, and documentation for certification processes of JLGs in a cluster. CLCs are selected from the experienced master farmers/JEVA/NHG members who are capable of doing the documentation works. 2 CLCs are in charge of a cluster CLCs will be given training in association with the Regional Councils.

Regional Councils (RC)

Regional councils being authorized agency under PGS India Programme. RC will provide capacity building trainings to the local groups, and Participatory Guarantee System registration, certificate generation and supervision on functioning of groups.

| No | Districts | No of JLGs involved in Organic Farming as on March 31st 2019 | Area under Organic Farming as on March 31st 2019 (Ha) | Number of Clusters | Total No of farmers | Area under cultivation (Ha) (From 31/03/2019 - till Now)) | Total Number of LGs formed in the districts | No of LGs registered by RC (User id and Password created) | No of LGs applied for organic certification (Activated in PGS portal) | No of LGs got certification |
|----|--------------------|--|---|--------------------|---------------------|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Thiruvananthapuram | 497 | 146 | 12 | 1794 | 285.5 | 325 | 64 | 35 | 0 |
| 2 | Kollam | 657 | 145.49 | 18 | 2318 | 302.74 | 153 | 496 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Pathanamthitta | 107 | 27.5 | 9 | 5279 | 299.31 | 1036 | 418 | 199 | 0 |
| 4 | Alappuzha | 678 | 202 | 15 | 8226 | 163.38 | 1428 | 69 | 37 | 0 |
| 5 | Kottayam | 1041 | 420.96 | 30 | 6344 | 443.78 | 453 | 435 | 106 | 0 |
| 6 | Idukki | 1538 | 935.5 | 16 | 1058 | 454 | 0 | 165 | 48 | 0 |
| 7 | Ernakulam | 655 | 164.4 | 16 | 4711 | 279 | 912 | 375 | 130 | 0 |
| 8 | Thrissur | 1014 | 355.36 | 19 | 8360 | 1094.88 | 1672 | 574 | 494 | 0 |
| 9 | Palakkad | 417 | 202.4 | 19 | 3177 | 424.77 | 654 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Malappuram | 508 | 94 | 17 | 2724 | 187 | 252 | 118 | 22 | 0 |
| 11 | Kozhikode | 1301 | 361.51 | 26 | 8673 | 565.7 | 1391 | 527 | 260 | 0 |
| 12 | Wayanad | 1252 | 325.66 | 9 | 6078 | 1440.92 | 960 | 300 | 88 | 0 |
| 13 | Kannur | 811 | 294.2 | 14 | 4340 | 294.2 | 401 | 265 | 116 | 0 |
| 14 | Kasaragod | 4608 | 707 | 20 | 9414 | 640 | 619 | 261 | 201 | 0 |
| | Total | 15084 | 4381.99 | 240 | 72496 | 6875.18 | 10256 | 4100 | 1736 | 0 |

Kudumbashree has ventured into the realm of organic cultivation with a mission of bringing 10,000 Ha under organic farming in 201 clusters in all districts. Launched during the year 2018-19, mission expects an involvement of around one lakh Kudumbashree women farmers in 20000 Joint Liability Groups by 2021. Participatory Guarantee System certification would be is sought for organic farming. National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF) approved Regional Council (RC) gives the necessary support, guidance and training for the smooth conduct of this program and also facilitate the certification process. In 201 clusters 402 CLCs have already been selected and deployed out in the field. Currently 11465 local groups have formed by 75243 women farmers and 5771.4 Hectares are under organic cultivation.2962 local groups are activated in PGS portal.

Plant

| ORGANIC FARMING | |
|---|--|
| This project self on demand propagation us as well as quality saplings to Launched year 2018-19, expects an of around farmers. farmers' response to a great continue this According to AAP, it is | Area under organic cultivation (Ha) |
| | 428.33 |
| | 302.32 |
| | 326.8 |
| | 122.33 |
| | 502.216 |
| | 392 |
| | 446 |
| | 834.656 |
| | 440.18 |
| | 172.6 |
| | 308.8 |
| | 313 |
| | 294.2 |
| | 888 |
| | 5771.432 |

Nursery

visions the sustenance of material for supply of seedlings and all. during the mission involvement 920 women Women positive this project is inspiration to project. 2020-21 decided to

strengthening of existing plant nursery units by providing Revolving Fund of Rs.50000 in every district. Adding new units by giving high end training and establishing the existing units are giving equal importance. This year major focus of this project is grading, branding, upholding and promoting JAIVIKA units. Promotional activities should be done through Kudumbashree websites, CDS offices, District Mission Offices, official leaflets and notices, advertisements etc. Standardized price boards will be displayed in every JAIVIKA nurseries. And also, arrangements will be done in every Naattuchanthas for enhancing the sales of units. Introduction of mobile app will help further to monitor this scheme properly. So far 497 units (920 beneficiaries) have been established under this programme in different districts in the common brand name 'Jaivika'.

| <u>Agri-therapy</u> | PLANT NURSERIES | |
|--|---|---|
| Agri-therapy envisages | f Jaivika nurseries functioning till March 31,2021 | programme |
| physical of the BUDS and vegetable | 25 | mental and development individuals |
| In this project 2 cents of used for the students. | 32 | BRC through cultivation. |
| can be either premises adjoining the JLG training cover the inputs) to | 20 | a minimum of land would be cultivation by These lands the school itself or lands used by groups. A session (to supply of school would rate of |
| | 35 | |
| | 30 | |
| | 32 | |
| | 36 | |
| | 138 | |
| | 27 | |
| | 32 | |
| | 19 | |
| | 25 | |
| | 25 | |
| | 21 | |
| be done at the | 497 | |

5000/school. A master farmer would be assigned the duty of managing the plot, she would visit the plot each week and guide the students. 270 BUDS/ BRCs were covered under this program.

Agrihearpy

| District | No. of schools started harvesting |
|-----------------|--|
| Tvm | 36 |
| Kollam | 22 |
| Pta | 7 |
| Alappuzha | 18 |
| Kottayam | 2 |
| Idukki | 2 |
| Ernakulam | 35 |
| Thrissur | 11 |
| Palakkad | 26 |
| Malappuram | 39 |
| Kozhikode | 32 |
| Wayanad | 11 |
| Kannur | 17 |
| Kasargod | 12 |
| Total | 270 |

Medium Value added units

This is a bank loan linked scheme. Project cost may exceed 5 lakhs. Upto Rs.4,50,000 bank loan can be availed. Then, subsidy amount of 40% or 2 lakhs whichever is less can be sanctioned to the unit after 4 months. 229 medium scale value addition units have been established in various crops like coconut, banana, jack fruit, passion fruit, fruits and vegetables. 1145 women entrepreneurs were part of these units

| Medium Scale Value Addition Units | |
|--|--|
| District | Total No of Value addition units established till March 31,2021 |

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Thiruvananthapuram | 49 |
| Kollam | 74 |
| Pathanamthitta | 49 |
| Alappuzha | 88 |
| Kottayam | 144 |
| Idukki | 55 |
| Ernakulam | 68 |
| Thrissur | 162 |
| Palakkad | 52 |
| Malappuram | 66 |
| Kozhikode | 24 |
| Wayanad | 68 |
| Kannur | 51 |
| Kasargod | 272 |
| Total | 1222 |

Tribal JLG and JEVA

To scale up and strengthen the activities in the poorest sections of the community, Kudumbashree established tribal JLGs and tribal JEVA team. Districts where ST population is considerably higher was selected for implementation. New tribal JLGs would be formed which practice on tradition agriculture. And also JEVA members would be trained. 2194 Tribal JLG and 34 JEVA have been formed across Kerala which practice on tradition agriculture. In order to support these JLGs financially revolving funds was given @ 10,000/JLG. 2678.93 acres were cultivated by the tribal JLGs during 2020-21.

| TRIBAL JLGs AND TRIBAL JEVA | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| District | No. of tribal JLGs formed till March 2021 | Total area of cultivation (in acre) |
| | | |

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Thiruvananthapuram | 149 | 52 |
| Kollam | 90 | 71 |
| Pathanamthitta | 41 | 11.6 |
| Alappuzha | 28 | 12.5 |
| Kottayam | 87 | 117.41 |
| Idukki | 65 | 9.5 |
| Ernakulam | 51 | 35.5 |
| Thrissur | 15 | 8.25 |
| Palakkad | 41 | 21.7 |
| Malappuram | 10 | 32.1 |
| Kozhikode | 35 | 18 |
| Wayanad | 1105 | 1657.5 |
| Kannur | 251 | 290 |
| Kasargod | 226 | 341.87 |
| Total | 2194 | 2678.93 |

Medicinal Plant Cultivation

The explosion of Ayurvedic /Herbal FMCG products in India (Patanjali, Himalaya, Dabur, etc.), underlines the fact that alternative medicines being sought for many lifestyle disorders and India's exports of raw herbs and herbal products have increased the demand of medicinal plants multi-fold in the past 10 years. Medicinal plants used in Ayurvedic industry are about 400 species and the medicinal plant related trade in India is about 1000 crores /year. Demand for ayurvedic products are increasing at the rate of 30% every year. But only 10% of items are obtained from cultivated sources and the main collection is from the wild. This prompted this project.

Launched in six districts on pilot basis, this project ensures promising income to JLGs if markets linkages are strong. Currently 280.1 Ha of land are under cultivation in six districts by 878 JLGs.

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| District | Total area under cultivation in ha till March |
|-----------------|--|

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| | 31 (Ha) |
| Trivandrum | 23.16 |
| Ernakulam | 126.5 |
| Thrissur | 43.6 |
| Malappuram | 13.5 |
| Kozhikode | 12.5 |
| Wayanad | 75 |
| Kannur | 9 |
| Total | 280.1 |

Paddy Collectives

This program will be a support to the women farmers of Kudumbashree in paddy production, processing and marketing area. 73 collectives now exist under various districts.. Paddy collective fund can be transferred to these existing collectives for enhancing their activities and can be given to the new ones also. Value addition of paddy, its branding, marketing etc are also included in this program. During 2020-21, 2 lakhs Paddy Collectives Fund was provided to each collective without interest. PCF can be given to the newly formed collectives as well as already established ones. Now, 73 collectives was formed so far involving 6312 JLG members and 1842 tonnes of paddy was procured and processed and 913 tonnes of rice was sold by them.

Intensive Banana Cultivation:

Targeting the 2020 Onam season, banana was cultivated in 9015 acres (10660 JLGs cultivated) of land and to market the produce during festive season Rs.10,000 was provided as revolving fund to district JEVA team. 410 Temporary VA units were established across the state by supporting them with revolving fund for procurement and marketing activity.

| |
|-------------------------------------|
| Intensive Banana Cultivation |
|-------------------------------------|

| District | No. of JLGs involved | Total area of cultivation (in acre) |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Thiruvananthapuram | 915 | 1500 |
| Kollam | 248.2 | 499 |
| Pathanamthitta | 810 | 978 |
| Kottayam | 283 | 321 |
| Idukki | 898.4 | 862 |
| Ernakulam | 92 | 189 |
| Thrissur | 925 | 736 |
| Palakkad | 537.672 | 1109 |
| Malappuram | 404.4 | 457 |
| Kozhikode | 1072 | 757 |
| Wayanad | 631 | 838 |
| Kannur | 846 | 665 |
| Kasargod | 891 | 822 |
| Total | 9014.97 | 10660 |

Agri-business ventures:

Agri-business ventures were specifically targeted for technically and sustainably durable business entities in the livelihood sector in addition to existing value addition units and other farm enterprises which are generally considered as micro enterprises. 1222 ABV units with 2499 beneficiaries were functioned in the state during 2020-21. This program was designed for both group and individual beneficiaries.

| Agri Business Venture Units | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| District | Total No of ABV units established till March 31,2021 |
| Thiruvananthapuram | 49 |
| Kollam | 74 |

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Pathanamthitta | 49 |
| Alappuzha | 88 |
| Kottayam | 144 |
| Idukki | 55 |
| Ernakulam | 68 |
| Thrissur | 162 |
| Palakkad | 52 |
| Malappuram | 66 |
| Kozhikode | 24 |
| Wayanad | 68 |
| Kannur | 51 |
| Kasargod | 272 |
| Total | 1222 |

Submitted By

Das Vincent. C

State Programme Manager

DDU-GKY