



सत्यमेव जयते

NATIONAL MISSION ON EDIBLE OIL-OILSEEDS (NMEO-OS)

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES (2024-25 TO 2030-2031)



Oilseeds Division

**Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Government of India
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi**



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शिवराज सिंह चौहान
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Message

Oilseeds and edible oils are two of the most sensitive essential commodities. India is one of the largest producers of oilseeds in the world and this sector occupies an important position in the agricultural economy. Around 57% of edible oil requirement is met through imports as the domestic production is unable to meet the demand. India contributes about 5-6% of the world oilseeds production. Export of oil meals, oilseeds and minor oils was about 5.44 million tons in the financial year 2023-24 valued at Rs 29,587 crores.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has emphasized the urgency of boosting domestic edible oil production to reduce this dependency. Reducing the import bill and stabilizing the prices of agricultural commodities are major priorities of the government. To achieve this, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare launched the National Mission on Edible Oils – Oilseeds (NMEO-OS) a landmark initiative aimed at boosting domestic oilseed production and achieving *atmanirbharta* (self-reliance) in edible oils. The Mission is being implemented over a seven-year period, from 2024-25 to 2030-31, with a financial outlay of Rs 10,103 crore.

The mission focuses on enhancing the production of key primary oilseed crops such as Rapeseed-Mustard, Groundnut, Soybean, Sunflower, and Sesamum, as well as increasing collection and extraction efficiency from secondary sources like Cottonseed, Rice Bran, and Tree Borne Oils. The mission aims to increase primary oilseed production from 39 million tonnes (2022-23) to 69.7 million tonnes by 2030-31. The Mission also seeks to expand oilseed cultivation by an additional 40 lakh hectares by targeting rice and potato fallow lands, promoting intercropping, and promoting crop diversification. Support will be extended to FPOs, cooperatives, and industry players to establish or upgrade post-harvest units, enhancing recovery from sources such as cottonseed, rice bran, corn oil, and Tree-Borne Oils (TBOs). Furthermore, the Mission will promote awareness of recommended dietary guidelines for edible oils through an Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) campaign.

I am confident that the Operational Guidelines will prove to be useful to the State Governments and Agencies in formulation of Annual Action Plans for implementation and monitoring of NMEO-OS more effectively.


(Shivraj Singh Chouhan)

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FOREWORD

Oilseed crops rank as the second most crucial component of the agricultural economy, following cereals among field crops. The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted global trade and heightened the demand for protectionist policies, aligning with India's national strategy of 'Atmanirbharta' and 'Vocal for Local.' While the 'Yellow Revolution' of the early 1990s enabled India to achieve self-sufficiency in edible oil production, a sharp rise in per capita consumption has led to increasing dependence on imports, with 15.6 million tonnes imported in 2023-24. Enhancing self-sufficiency in edible oils is essential to reducing vulnerability to volatile international markets and ensuring food security.

The National Mission on Edible Oils – Oilseeds (NMEO-OS) is a strategic initiative aimed at minimizing India's dependence on imported edible oils and advancing self-reliance by strengthening domestic oilseed production and improving farmer incomes. The mission addresses a substantial yield gap of approximately 60% in oilseed crops and focuses on key areas to drive sustainable growth in the sector. It prioritizes the production of major oilseeds such as rapeseed-mustard, groundnut, soybeans sesame, sunflower, safflower, niger, linseed, and castor while also making targeted interventions for secondary oilseeds and tree-borne oilseeds (TBOs). Additionally, a 'Sub-Mission on Minor Vegetable Oils' has been incorporated to enhance oil extraction from secondary sources like cottonseed, rice bran, and TBOs through specialized interventions. The initiative will also leverage advanced global technologies, including genome editing, to develop high-quality seeds.

Furthermore, over 600 Value Chain Clusters will be established across the country, covering more than 10 lakh hectares annually. These clusters will be managed by value chain partners such as Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), cooperatives, and public or private entities. Farmers within these clusters will benefit from access to high-quality seeds, training in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), and advisory services on weather and pest management.

I am confident that the operational guidelines will provide a robust framework for the seamless implementation of the Mission, fostering the prosperity of our farmers and contributing to the sustainable economic growth of our nation.

(Devesh Chaturvedi)

New Delhi
April 08, 2025

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Guidelines

“NATIONAL MISSION ON EDIBLE OILS – OILSEEDS (NMEO-OS)”

1. National Mission on Edible Oils – Oilseeds (NMEO-OS)

1.1. Introduction:

Government of India has sanctioned a new mission namely ‘National Mission on Edible Oils- Oilseeds (NMEO-OS)’ as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) under Krishonnati Yojana (KY) of the Department of Agriculture & Farmer’s Welfare (DA&FW) from 2024-25 to 2030-31 subsuming the existing National Food Security Mission - Oilseed (NFSM-OS) with an outlay of ₹ 10103.38 Cr (Central share ₹ 7481.67 Cr). The Mission will support boosting production of oilseed crops with a primary focus on Rapeseed-Mustard, Groundnut and Soybean and making targeted interventions in other oilseed crops including secondary oilseeds and tree-borne oilseeds (TBOs). ‘Sub Mission on Minor Vegetable Oil’ will also form a part of the NMEO-OS Mission to improve oil extraction from secondary sources like cottonseed, rice-bran, and TBOs through targeted interventions.

1.2. Objective:

The National Mission on Edible Oils – Oilseeds (NMEO-OS) is strategically designed to reduce India's reliance on imported edible oils, and drive towards *atmanirbharta* by boosting domestic oilseed production and improving farmer incomes. This will be achieved through addressing the significant yield gap (~60%) in oilseed crops and targeting multiple key areas to ensure sustainable growth in the sector.

The mission aims to:

1. **Harness innovations:** Utilizing already available and early-maturing innovations and technological breakthroughs for addressing the yield gap.
2. **Accelerate dissemination:** Promoting the rapid dissemination of improved seed varieties (released in the last five years) and technologies within crop-specific clusters involving cooperatives, FPOs, and the private sector.
3. **Targeting expansion:** Encouraging the expansion of oilseed cultivation in fallow areas specially in eastern states and promoting intercropping through demonstrations.
4. **Increasing availability of improved seeds:** Addressing deficiencies in the seed production and distribution system to ensure availability and accessibility of quality seeds.
5. **Enhance market access:** Linking oilseed farmers and value chain partners (VCPs) with processors to improve their market access and ensure better returns.
6. **Support extraction and collection of secondary oilseeds:** Bolstering the production of secondary oilseeds and Tree Borne Oils (TBOs) through targeted interventions.

1.3. Key Activities:

To achieve the above objectives, the Mission will undertake following key activities:

- i. Formation of **over 600-value chain clusters covering approximately 10 lakh hectares annually**, involving FPOs, Cooperatives, and private corporations as VCPs.
- ii. Conducting Frontline Demonstration (FLD), Cluster Frontline Demonstration (CFLD) and **Block demonstrations** over an area of 2.8 lakh hectares annually including in fallow areas and to demonstrate intercropping.
- iii. Establishment of **65 additional seed hubs** and **50 specialized storage units**, particularly for Groundnut and Soybean seeds to optimize seed infrastructure.
- iv. **Preparing 5-year seed rolling plan and advance tie-ups with seed-producing agencies** to ensure timely availability of improved seed varieties to farmers.
- v. Support to establish **post-harvest infrastructure** for processing of oilseeds and improving collection and extraction efficiency in secondary oilseeds and TBOs.
- vi. **Targeted interventions in project mode** for addressing issues in secondary sources and TBOs.
- vii. **Monitoring** mission activities **through digital technologies** to track progress.
- viii. Implementation of a **robust Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign** for public education on dietary guidelines and capacity building for stakeholders.

2. Structure of the Mission

A multi-level governance structure, led by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and supported by a National Steering Committee on NMEO-OS (NSC-OS), will oversee the mission's implementation at national level. State/UT and District-level authorities will ensure local implementation through State and District Missions.

2.1. National Level

2.1.1. National Review and Governing Council (NRGC)

2.1.1.1. *A National Review and Governing Council (NRGC)* for NMEO-OS Mission under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare will be constituted by DA&FW and will hold the primary responsibility for overall policy guidance and monitoring in the NMEO-OS Mission. As an apex body overseeing the mission, the NRGC shall provide strategic direction and ensure that the mission's objectives—such as boosting domestic oilseed production, reducing dependence on imports, and enhancing farmer livelihoods—are achieved. Its core function is to monitor the mission's progress, conducting regular reviews of data from the national, state, and district levels to evaluate performance against key targets, including the adoption of technology and sustainability initiatives. Through periodic assessments, the NRGC shall identify challenges and recommend corrective measures to refine strategies. **The NRGC will meet at least once a year.**

2.1.2. National Steering Committee on NMEO-OS (NSC-OS)

2.1.2.1. A multi-stakeholder **National Steering Committee on NMEO-OS (NSC-**

OS) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DA&FW will be constituted by DA&FW to steer the NMEO-OS Mission at the National level. The NSC-OS shall periodically review, appraise, evaluate the progress of the mission and recommend norms and standards for various components within the overall ambit of the Cabinet approval.

2.1.3. **Mission Director (NMEO-OS)**

2.1.3.1. The Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary (Oilseeds) shall be the **Mission Director of NMEO-OS Mission**. Mission Director (NMEO-OS) shall be the Member Secretary of both NRGC and NSC-OS. Mission Director (NMEO-OS) shall be responsible for -

- i. Preparing strategy for implementation of NMEO-OS within the ambit of cabinet approval, NRGC and NSC-OS directions and GoI's policies.
- ii. Preparing targets at National and State levels and accordingly developing National Annual Action Plan and scrutinizing State Annual Action Plans following the guidelines as prescribed from time to time.
- iii. Annual Action Plan shall be placed to the Secretary DAFW for approval where State Mission director shall present the plan and strategy.
- iv. Ensuring efficient fund disbursement, optimal resource allocation, and providing technical support to state officials for adopting new technologies.
- v. Overseeing mission management, including seed distribution, infrastructure development, and support for expanding oilseed cultivation in potential regions.
- vi. Preparing modalities and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for various components and ensuring collaborations between agencies for smooth implementation of the Mission.
- vii. Facilitating convergence of NMEO-OS activities with other programs (such as crop insurance, micro-irrigation, agricultural credit etc.) to align with overall objective of bolstering oilseed cultivation in the country.
- viii. Designing and running a suitable IEC campaign in association with relevant industries, departments and agencies.
- ix. Developing suitable digital portals and applications for efficient monitoring of mission implementation.

2.1.3.2. A **National Executive Committee (NEC)**, consisting of technical experts and concerned officers from the DA&FW, shall be separately constituted to assist the Mission Director (NMEO-OS) in making day-to-day decisions on technical matters related to the scheme's implementation. The NEC shall also estimate and recommend rates of FLD/CFLD and maximum limit of support for seed component for various oilseed crops to the competent authority. This committee shall meet periodically, as needed.

- 2.1.3.3. **Project Management Unit (PMU):** There shall be a PMU constituted in the Oilseed Division at DA&FW. The project management expenditure/admin component of the Krishonnati Yojana (KY) shall be used for meeting the project management expenses (PME).

2.2. State Level

2.2.1. State Oilseeds Mission (SOSM)

- 2.2.1.1. Every State or UT shall have a **State Oilseeds Mission (SOSM)** under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary (or Advisor in UT) to oversee and steer the activities of the Mission in the State. Its primary responsibility shall be to ensure that the mission's objectives are translated into effective outcomes on the ground while coordinating with state agencies, district bodies, and the central government.

- 2.2.1.2. The Agriculture Production Commissioner/ Principal Secretary / Secretary (Agriculture) of the State/UT shall act as the **State Mission Director (NMEO-OS)** in their respective State/UT. Suggested composition of the SOSM shall be as follows:

S. No	Particulars	Committee Member
1	Chief Secretary / Advisor (UT)	Chairman
2	ACS / Agriculture Production Commissioner / Principal Secretary Agriculture / Secretary Agriculture	Member
3	Secretary (Cooperation)	Member
4	Secretary dealing with Food Processing Industries	Member
5	Secretary (Rural Development)	Member
6	Secretary (Finance)	Member
7	Secretary (Food & Public Distribution)	Member
8	Vice Chancellor(s) of CAUs / SAUs of the State/UT concerned*	Member
9	Director, Agriculture of State / UT concerned	Member
10	Director/Project Directors of ICAR Institutes located within the state	Member
11	State In-charge of NABARD	Member
12	Nodal officer – State Level Bankers Committee	
13-14	2 Representatives of Oilseed FPOs/Cooperatives, VCPs,	Member
15-16	2 Industry representatives dealing with oilseeds, vegetable oils, seed production etc. as nominated by Chairman	Member
17	Representatives from DA&FW, GoI	Member
18	State Mission Director (NMEO-OS)	Member Secretary

*In case there is no Central or State Agriculture university (CAU/SAU) in the state/UT, the representative of CAUs / SAUs having a regional center in the state or adjoining state/UT may be considered.

2.2.1.3. States may modify the SOSM composition to align with local needs, provided it remains within the established framework. However, the ex-officio chairman and member secretary must remain unchanged.

2.2.1.4. The SOSM shall have the following responsibilities:

- i. Overall monitoring of the mission implementation in the State / UT within the overall policy guidelines prescribed for the mission to achieve the mission objectives.
- ii. Finalizing State/UT Oilseed Action Plan for oilseed cultivation and production based on APY targets assigned to the state and its monitoring.
- iii. Finalizing prospective and Annual State Action Plan in consonance with the mission's goals and objectives before its submission to the DA&FW.
- iv. Monitoring mission's progress at the State/UT level by tracking key performance indicators (as listed in **Annexure 1**) with regular reports submitted to the DA&FW.
- v. Overseeing the state-level financial resource allocation to develop essential infrastructure and post-harvest processing facilities etc.
- vi. Monitoring the functioning and progress of district missions, value chain partners (VCPs) and technical support agencies (TSAs) and issue instructions and prescribe SOPs for increasing their efficiency.
- vii. Ensuring convergence with other central and state schemes by coordinating with relevant departments (agriculture, irrigation, finance, rural development etc.) to streamline mission implementation and align it with state agricultural policies and development plans.
- viii. Any other matter relevant for efficient implementation of the mission in the State/UT.

2.2.1.5. The Chairman may invite experts to take part in the committee's proceedings as per requirement. The State Mission Director (NMEO-OS) shall be the Member Secretary of SOSM. **The mission shall meet periodically as decided and at least twice in a year.**

2.2.2. State Mission Director (NMEO-OS)

2.2.2.1. The Agriculture Production Commissioner/ Principal Secretary / Secretary (Agriculture) shall be the **State Mission Director of NMEO-OS Mission**. The State Mission Director (NMEO-OS) shall be responsible for -

- i. Preparing State/UT Oilseed Action Plan for oilseed cultivation and production based on APY targets assigned to the state and its monitoring.
- ii. Preparing prospective and Annual State Action Plan in consonance with the Mission's goals and objectives and submitting the same to the SOSM for approval and concurrence.
- iii. Executing the State Action Plan and ensuring proper utilization of funds received from Government of India.

- iv. Ensuring efficient fund disbursement, optimal resource allocation, and providing technical support to district missions/officials for implementing the programs.
- v. Overseeing mission management, including seed distribution, infrastructure development, and support for expanding oilseed cultivation in potential regions.
- vi. Converging other programs (crop insurance, micro-irrigation, agricultural credit) with NMEO-OS activities to align with broader scheme objectives.
- vii. Identifying and recommend suitable seed varieties (as per State's agro-climatic condition) to NSC-OS. States may submit proposals for the inclusion of new varieties as and when required, preferably before the annual Rabi and Kharif Conferences.
- viii. Convening SOSM periodically and ensuring that the district missions and other committee functions properly.
- ix. Organizing workshops, seminars and training programmes for farmers and other stakeholders at the State/UT level in collaboration with SAUs, ICAR institutes and other reputed institutes/agencies.
- x. Organizing at least one annual conference on oilseeds, aimed at raising awareness, sharing progress as prescribed, capacity building, innovations, best practices, and new ideas in the sector.
- xi. Ensuring timely lifting and distribution of seeds by coordinating with District administrations and VCPs to avoid delays.
- xii. Tracking and update seed production and distribution data on the centralized portal SATHI for transparency and accountability.
- xiii. Identifying and empaneling Technical Support Agencies (TSAs) other than the KVKs.
- xiv. Preparing 5-year Seed Rolling Plan and its updation on SATHI portal.
- xv. Undertaking suitable advance tie-ups for seed production after taking requisition from district missions to ensure timely availability of oilseeds to farmers.
- xvi. Overseeing the multiplication of high-quality seed varieties, collaborating with certified seed producers, seed hubs, research institutions, and farmers to ensure sufficient seed production as per the State/UT seed requirement approved in the State Action Plan.
- xvii. Any other responsibilities as assigned by GoI and SOSM from time to time.

2.2.2.2. State Project Management Unit (SPMU): A State level PMU may be set up suitably to provide assistance to the State Mission Director (NMEO-OS) with approval of the NSC-OS. The expenditure thereof shall be met out of project management expenditure/admin component of Krishonnati Yojana (KY), which shall not exceed 2.5% of the overall State /UT allocation for NMEO-OS.

2.3. District Level

2.3.1. District Oilseed Mission (DOSM)

2.3.1.1. Every implementing district will have a District Oilseed Mission (DOSM), headed by the District Collector/CEO of Zila Parishad, which shall i) oversee and manage the overall on-ground execution of the NMEO-OS, ii) facilitate Value Chain Partner (VCP) and Technical Support Agency (TSA) in performing their responsibilities in accordance with scheme guidelines, iii) Facilitate convergence with other schemes, and iv) Ensure proper fund utilization monitoring and audit.

2.3.1.2. The District Head of the Agriculture Department (Deputy/Assistant Director Agriculture/Chief Agriculture Officer / District Agriculture Officer as the case may be) shall be the **District Mission Director for NMEO-OS**. Suggestive composition of the DOSM will be as follows:

S. No	Particulars	Committee Member
1	District Collector/CEO of Zila Parishad	Chairman
2	Representatives from line Departments (Cooperatives, Irrigation, and Horticulture)	Members
3	One representative each of KVK, ICAR institutes and SAU situated in the district	Member
4	Project Director of ATMA	Member
5	Representatives of Lead Bank and NABARD	Member
6	Two representatives of Oilseed FPOs/Cooperatives, Seed Agencies (private & public)*	Member
7	One representative each of Oilseed Value Chain Partner in the district	
8	District Mission Director (NMEO-OS) (District head of Agriculture department)	Member Secretary

*To be nominated by the Chairman (DOSM)

2.3.1.3. States may modify the DOSM composition to align with local needs, provided it remains within the established framework. However, the ex-officio chairman and member secretary must remain unchanged.

2.3.1.4. The Chairman, DOSM may invite experts to participate in the meetings of DOSM as necessary. The mission shall meet periodically as and when required.

2.3.1.5. The DOSM shall have the following responsibilities:

- Preparing district plan of oilseed cultivation based on APY targets assigned to the district by the State/UT.

- ii. Preparing Annual Plan of NMEO-OS for the district following the physical and financial targets assigned to the district by the State/UT.
- iii. Consolidating demands of seeds of VCPs and preparing 3-year rolling plan for submission to the State Mission Director.
- iv. Ensuring distribution of seeds to the eligible and identified farmers including lifting of samples for testing.
- v. Ensuring training of farmers and organizing farmer field schools through Technical Support Agencies (TSA).
- vi. Coordinating and monitoring CFLDs being conducted in the district by KVKs.
- vii. Ensuring convergence of relevant schemes like crop insurance, micro-irrigation, and agricultural credit initiatives, beekeeping etc. with NMEO-OS activities to maximize support to oilseed farmers in clusters.
- viii. Monitoring and evaluating the mission's progress, tracking key performance indicators like oilseed yield improvements, seed distribution, and farmer participation etc., with regular reports submitted to the SOSM.
- ix. Coordinating training programs in collaboration with TSAs and VCPs to build farmer capacity in improved cultivation techniques, modern oilseed varieties, and post-harvest management.
- x. Any other responsibilities as assigned by the GoI and SOSM from time to time.

2.3.2. District Executive Committee (DEC)

2.3.2.1. Every District will have a **District Executive Committee (DEC)** headed by District Collector/CEO of Zila Parishad, which shall:

- i. Manage, approve and oversee the expenditure related to CFLD and Block demonstrations, VCPs and all other expenditure under NMEO-OS at district level.
- ii. Select the Crop Specific Value Chain Partner in the district and formation of clusters
- iii. Conduct day to day monitoring of the implementation of the scheme
- iv. Identify and approve projects for setting up post-harvest infrastructure units for collection, extraction and processing.
- v. Identifying and selecting FPOs, Cooperatives, Public or Private agencies as VCPs within the district following the scheme guidelines, in oilseed-growing areas to enhance productivity and resource access.
- vi. Identifying and coordinating with Technical Support Agencies (TSAs) such as KVKs, SAUs, SAMETIs for conducting farmer trainings and organizing farmer field schools (FFSs).
- vii. Monitor fund utilization along with value chain partner audits and financial reviews. The composition of the committee is given below:

S. No	Particulars	Committee Member
1	District Collector/CEO of Zila Parishad	Chairman
2	District Mission Director (NMEO-OS)	Member
3	Representatives from Finance department at district level	Member
4	Representative of Project Director ATMA	Member

The committee shall meet periodically as and when required.

3. Funding Pattern & Fund Flow

- The NMEO-OS will be implemented in all States/UTs with the funding pattern of **60:40** in case of general States, Delhi & Puducherry and **90:10** in case of North-Eastern States and hill States, and **100%** funding for UTs and Central Agencies.
- However, there are many components which are fully supported by GoI i.e. purchase of breeder seeds, CFLD/FLD etc. Component wise details of fund sharing, and assistance pattern has been provided at **Annexure 2**.
- Since NMEO-OS is a part of the Umbrella Scheme of Krishonnati Yojana (KY), the funding pattern and fund flow will align to the KY and is subject to changes in line with modification of fund flow of KY. State/UT and District shall follow the relevant directions issued in this regard from time to time by GoI.

4. Value Chain Clusters

4.1. Cluster Formation:

4.1.1. The cluster approach under NMEO-OS aims to accelerate the adoption of newly released crop varieties and recommended practices. States must ensure that the total area designated for clusters for each crop aligns with the cluster area targets assigned to the State/UT under the mission, as outlined in **Annexure 3**.

4.1.2. The minimum cluster size should be maintained as follows:

- **Major oilseed crops** (Soybean, Groundnut, Rapeseed-Mustard): 500 ha (250 ha for Northeast and hilly states).
- **Minor oilseed crops** (Sesame, Sunflower, Niger, Safflower): 200 ha (100 ha for Northeast and hilly states).
- **Exclusive clusters for FRA holders:** 100 ha for any major/minor oilseed. However, FRA patta holders can also be part of any other cluster.

4.1.3. Clusters must be entirely within the boundaries of a single district. Overlapping clusters across districts are not permitted. Similarly overlapping of clusters within the district should also not be there. Efforts should be made to keep the

number of clusters to be minimum and **farmers of one geographical area or administrative unit (block/tehsil /taluka) should be in one cluster only.**

4.1.4. The overall area of all the clusters in the district should not be more than the ceiling prescribed by the SOSM.

4.1.5. A suggested list of districts for cluster formation is provided in **Annexure 4**. However, states may propose and establish clusters in other districts with prior approval from SOSM, ensuring state-specific cluster area targets are met.

4.1.6. Each crop cluster should include a minimum of 200 farmers (100 farmers in North-eastern and hilly states). While these farmers do not need to be in a contiguous area, they must reside within the same district. However, the same farmer should not get the assistance under a cluster for more than one year in one crop.

4.1.7. If a district lacks sufficient area for a single crop cluster, a multi-crop cluster can be formed. However:

- i. Multi-crop clusters should ONLY be created when forming a single crop cluster is not feasible.
- ii. The total cluster size must still meet the minimum requirement of 500 ha (250 ha for Northeast and hilly regions).

4.1.8. Areas under intercropping of oilseeds should be included when calculating the total area for a cluster.

4.1.9. Each cluster will be managed by a Value Chain Partner (VCP), which can be a Farmer Producer Organization (FPO), Multistate or State Cooperative, Public/Private Corporation & active APMCs operating in oilseed sector.

4.1.10. The District Executive Committee (DEC) is responsible for identifying and selecting VCPs for these clusters within their respective districts, following the scheme guidelines. Priority should be given to farmers' collectives such as FPOs and Cooperatives. If no eligible FPO or Cooperative is available in a district, other public or private corporations may be appointed as VCPs, adhering to the procedures detailed in subsequent sections.

4.2. Eligibility criteria for VCPs

4.2.1. The DEC shall invite applications from eligible FPOs and Cooperatives and public/private corporations to form crop-specific clusters following the scheme guidelines.

4.2.2. The DEC shall finalize the application based on the eligibility criteria mentioned here by adopting a marking system based on defined parameters (details of the scoring parameters are mentioned in **Annexure 5**).

4.2.3. Oilseed farmers within the clusters shall be given priority under convergence schemes such as Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) and Per Drop More Crop (PDMC). Special emphasis will be placed for support under the National Beekeeping and Honey Mission.

4.2.4. Eligibility criteria For FPOs / Cooperatives: FPOs and Farmers' Cooperatives fulfilling the following criteria shall be eligible:

- i) Should be registered under the Companies Act or Cooperatives Act
- ii) Should have an experience of at least 3 years working in the district where the cluster is formed
- iii) At least 200 farmers (100 for Northeast and Hilly regions) should be registered in the FPO or Cooperative
- iv) Average annual turnover in the past 3 years should be greater than Rs 9 lakhs
- v) Equity of at least Rs 3 lakhs by the farmers in the FPO. Recipients of any Equity Grant by the Government shall be given preference.

4.2.5. FPOs formed under the 10000 FPOs scheme, FPOs set up under NFSM & MIDH, FPOs associated with oilseeds registered with public agencies engaged in edible oil value chain etc shall be given preference subject to fulfilling of eligibility criteria prescribed in 4.2.4. Those FPOs should be given priority that have maximum potential for area and yield expansion under the Mission.

4.3. Eligibility criteria for Public or Private Corporations

- i. Centre or State Public Sector Undertaking working in the seeds, edible oil, fertilizer sector, and Private Corporations registered with The Solvent Extractors Association of India (SEA), The Soybean Processors Association of India (SOPA), Mustard Oil Producers Association of India (MOPA), Indian Vegetable Oil Producers' Association (IVPA), National Seed Association of India (NSAI), Federation of Seed Industry of India (FSII) shall be considered for forming VCPs.
- ii. Public or Private Corporations fulfilling the following criteria shall be selected based on the performance matrix given at **Annexure 5**.
 - Minimum annual turnover of Rs 10 Cr
 - No defaults of taxes in last 3 years
 - Working as a producer of seeds, fertilizers, and edible oil for at least the last 5 years.

4.4. Role of Value Chain Partners (VCPs)

4.4.1. **Registration of Farmers:** VCPs shall identify eligible farmers within the cluster to participate in seed distribution and training programs. These farmers must be registered on the Krishi Mapper Application to ensure streamlined coordination. In cases where the state is already mapping farmers on a different state portal, the

required information must be shared with DA&FW via API integration into the **Krishi Mapper portal**. Additionally, registration on the e-Samriddhi portal of NAFED, e- Samyukti portal of NCCF or similar State portals for procurement will be mandatory to facilitate seamless procurement processes.

4.4.2. **Mandatory Soil Health Testing:** Before seed distribution, VCPs shall ensure that all registered farmers undergo mandatory soil health testing. This step is essential to align seed selection with local soil conditions and enhance productivity.

4.4.3. **Selection and Distribution of Seeds:** DOSM and VCPs shall finalize the type and quantity of seeds to be distributed in the value chain clusters, selecting from the prescribed list for the respective district/state. VCPs will have the autonomy to choose seed varieties from the approved list shared by NSC-OS. VCPs shall estimate the seed requirements of registered farmers and communicate these to the DOSM for inclusion in the State Action Plan. Any additional cost for procuring seeds beyond the financial support provided under the mission shall be borne by the farmers or VCPs.

4.4.4. Seed distribution shall be conducted by State agencies in presence of VCPs. VCPs shall be responsible for organizing the distribution. Seeds shall be distributed using devices such as Point-of-Sale (POS machines) for verification of beneficiaries.

4.4.5. VCPs shall also be responsible for ensuring forward linkages of sale-of-produce either by setting up their own processing units or coordinating with other agencies. Support for setting up of post-harvest infrastructure as prescribed under NMEO-OS should be utilized. Besides VCPs should also take benefit of schemes such as Agriculture Marketing (AMI), Agriculture Infrastructure Funds (AIF) and similar other programs for creating post-harvest infrastructure like storage or processing.

4.4.6. **Farmer Training and Field Schools:**

- VCPs shall coordinate with Technical Support Agencies (TSAs) within the cluster to organize training sessions for farmers, while ensuring that all training activities are documented in the Krishi Mapper App.
- VCPs will also organize Farmer Field Schools (FFS) for unregistered farmers who have farms within the cluster area, ensuring these sessions are likewise recorded in the Krishi Mapper app.

4.4.7. **Dissemination of Advisory Services:** VCPs shall facilitate the dissemination of advisories to farmers through platforms such as WINDS, Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva, VISTAAR, and any other prescribed methods.

4.4.8. **Management and Outreach Assistance:** VCPs shall receive management and outreach assistance equivalent to 1.5% of the total expenses incurred

on seeds and training within the cluster. This amount shall be included in the State Annual Action Plan and debited from the PME/Admin component of KY, adhering to the permissible limits of the state. The assistance shall only be disbursed to VCPs upon the successful sowing of the seeds provided.

4.5. Procedure to be followed in Value Chain Clusters

4.5.1. Advance Procurement and Supply Arrangements:

- The State Mission Director shall consolidate seed requirements for all varieties and make advance procurement and supply arrangements with seed agencies as part of a 3-year advance arrangement, specifying the varieties to be supplied to each VCP in each district.
- For FY 2024-25 and 2025-26, the availability of certified seeds shall be assessed in advance from various seed agencies, as the production of certified seeds on short notice may not be feasible. Assistance for seed procurement shall be determined based on the availability of seeds. VCPs will be linked with seed supply chains in consultation with the DOSM to ensure timely availability to farmers.
- For the following two years, advance procurement tie-ups with seed agencies must be finalized by or before June 2025. These tie-ups shall be based on seed requisitions received from DOSM, ensuring that seed varieties are available in time for the cropping seasons.

4.5.2. Tri-Partite Agreements: Each implementing district shall establish a tri-partite agreement between the designated seed-producing agency, the identified VCP, and the DOSM. State Governments will pre-identify crop-wise seed suppliers for each district based on requisitions submitted by the districts. District missions must ensure availability of the allocated seeds in a timely manner as stipulated in the agreements. To avoid delays, all advance procurement tie-ups with seed suppliers must be completed at least six months prior to the start of the cropping season.

4.5.3. Performance Guarantees and Payment to Seed Suppliers: The seed supplier shall submit a performance guarantee, as determined by the State Government, to the District Executive Committee (DEC). Payments to the seed supplier shall be disbursed in the following stages:

- **First Instalment (50%):** Released upon receipt of a certificate from the VCP confirming the delivery of seeds.
- **Second Instalment (25%):** Released upon receipt of laboratory reports certifying the quality of the seed samples.
- **Final Instalment (25%):** Released after post-harvest evaluation, ensuring satisfaction with the seed quality and performance. The criteria for determining post-harvest satisfaction shall be established by the State Government in consultation with Technical Agencies.

4.5.4. Performance guarantees shall NOT be required for government agencies

such as central and state seed agencies, central and state seed cooperatives, seed hubs and ICAR institutions.

4.5.5. **Seed Quality Assurance:** State officials distributing seeds shall ensure that samples of the supplied seeds are collected in the presence of VCPs and sent to empanelled, accredited laboratories designated by the State Government for quality testing.

4.5.6. **Provision of Free Seed:** Farmers will be provided free seeds for cultivation, limited to a maximum of 1 hectare per farmer.

4.6. Technical Support Agencies (TSAs)

4.6.1. Each VCP will be supported by a Technical Support Agency (TSA) identified by the DOSM to facilitate farmer training and capacity-building activities. Preferably, the KVKs within the district will serve as TSAs, or any other public institution (such as Central Agricultural Universities (CAUs), State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), State Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institutes (SAMETIs), or ICAR institutions) as determined by the DOSM within the overall direction of SOSM. These TSAs will provide assistance to farmers within the value chain cluster through the following activities:

- i) Conduct training of farmers registered in the Value Chain Cluster on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)
- ii) Organize Farmer Field Schools (FFS) to engage and train farmers not registered in the value chain cluster but located in the vicinity.
- iii) Assist in creating and disseminating timely weather, soil, and pest advisories to farmers.
- iv) Leverage forecasting tools and integrated pest management systems such as Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (IMD) and WINDS (DA&FW) to provide data-driven insights.
- v) Use the VISTAAR platform to disseminate customized and contextual advisories and information in the local language for better accessibility and impact.
- vi) Support the verification of seed quality to be distributed within the cluster by sending seed samples to accredited seed testing laboratories. The verification report shall be uploaded on the Krishi Mapper application for transparency and record-keeping.
- vii) Funds for farmer training and farmer field schools (FFS) shall be transferred to the TSA by DEC as per the norms detailed in section 10 of the guidelines.

4.7. Advisory support:

- Farmers registered in the cluster shall receive weather, soil health and pest management advisories utilizing existing systems and digital applications. The VISTAAR/GKMS/NPSS and other available infrastructure shall be utilized for

generating and disseminating advisories.

- TSAs will create SOPs for dissemination of customized advisories to the farmers in the cluster using various communication modes.

4.8. Handholding support to VCPs:

Cluster-Based Business Organizations (CBBOs), major cooperatives, federations of cooperatives, FPOs, private agencies, and oil industry associations established at the state or cluster level under the 10,000 FPO Scheme or other relevant Central or State Government schemes, as identified by the DEC, shall be encouraged to provide handholding support to VCPs in developing the agricultural value chain for respective oilseeds.

4.9. Performance Monitoring of VCPs:

Regular performance audits shall be conducted for all VCPs through a committee constituted by District Collector. This evaluation/ audit will be conducted based on the KPIs prescribed by the Government of India, supplemented by any additional parameters deemed necessary by the SOSM. Non-performing VCPs shall be blacklisted from receiving government grants, subsidies, or support under any other schemes, including NMEO-OS.

5. Seed Related Interventions:

5.1. Breeder Seed Support:

5.1.1. The State Mission Director shall prepare a five-year online seed rolling plan based on the targets provided by GoI. This plan will outline the production requirements for high-quality breeder, foundation, and certified seeds, involving State Seed Corporations, Central Seed Multiplication Agencies, FPOs, Cooperatives, Seed Hubs etc. States should specify in the rolling plan agency multiplying breeder seed, foundation seed & expected certified seeds for use in future seasons, as per the Mission targets. The plan will be reviewed periodically before the Kharif, Rabi and Summer seasons.

5.1.2. Full financial support, covering 100% of the cost as determined by DA&FW, will be provided for the procurement of breeder seed varieties notified within the last five years. These seeds must be sourced exclusively from ICAR institutes, Central Agricultural Universities (CAUs), and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs).

5.1.3. Eligible Seed Multiplication Agencies, including public and private corporations, KVKs, Seed Hubs, FPOs, and cooperatives, can avail of this support. Claims for reimbursement shall be made through the respective State/UT Departments in alignment with the approved Annual Action Plan.

5.1.4. **Advance Agreements for Seed Production:** The SOSM shall establish advance tie-ups and agreements with Central Agencies such as NSC/ NAFED/ KRIBHCO/ IFFCO/ IFFDC/ HIL/ NCCF/ BBSSL/KVSSL/NDDB, etc., State seed-

producing agencies, including cooperatives, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), and public and private seed corporations. These agreements will secure commitments for a minimum period of three years to avoid delays in seed availability. All details of these agreements shall be recorded on the SATHI portal to ensure transparency and streamlined coordination.

5.1.5. The SOSM, through the State Mission Director or an authorized state officer, shall establish enforceable tripartite contracts among the State, the seed producer, and the purchaser. These contracts will ensure the procurement of produced seeds and their appropriate use in the production of foundation and certified seeds.

5.1.6. All breeder seed producers and purchasers must register on the central seed portal, SATHI to upload relevant data, ensuring complete traceability and adherence to quality standards throughout the seed production and procurement process.

5.1.7. The National Steering Committee on NMEO-OS (NSC-OS) will release a notified list of oilseed varieties developed within the last five years for each oilseed crop for every State/UT. Based on this list, the SOSM shall set breeder seed purchase targets aligned with state-specific goals under the mission.

5.1.8. The States should make an effort to ensure notification of the seed varieties developed for the state but not yet notified. For this purpose, they should seek assistance of ICAR / CAUs / SAUs. This will ensure that assistance becomes available to such varieties as well.

5.1.9. The procurement of breeder seeds for specific varieties or hybrids must strictly follow the allocations outlined in the State Annual Action Plan approved by DA&FW. Agencies responsible for lifting breeder seeds must adhere to the proper seed production chain and update all relevant information on the SATHI portal.

5.1.10. To facilitate timely procurement, seed-producing agencies must submit a report immediately after the cut-off date, detailing unclaimed breeder seed stocks. This report should also identify agencies that failed to lift their allocations, along with reasons for any delays.

5.1.11. **Quality Certification and Genetic Verification:** All breeder seeds must be supplied with a quality certificate issued by an accredited laboratory. Breeder seed suppliers are also required to provide the genetic make-up of the seeds, which will be securely held by the State Government. This genetic data will be used to verify the quality and authenticity of certified seeds at later stages. Any quality concerns must be promptly reported to the Head of the Breeder Seed Producing Agency, the Assistant Director General (Seeds) at ICAR, and other relevant authorities.

5.1.12. All stakeholders involved in the seed production and distribution process must comply with Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and directives issued by the Government of India and the respective State Governments to maintain seed quality.

5.1.13. The State/UT Department of Agriculture shall reimburse 100% of the cost of breeder seeds to eligible agencies. This reimbursement will align with the approved targets specified in the State Annual Action Plans and adhere to cost norms prescribed by DA&FW.

5.2. Identification and Distribution of Certified Seed (CS)/Truthfully Labeled (TL) Seeds in the Value Chain Cluster:

5.2.1. TL/Hybrid Seeds can also be supported subject to the following criteria

- i. DSIR-compliant variety of an R&D-based company having a presence in the country for more than 5 years, **and**
- ii. Testing of variety has been done in the last 2 years under the supervision of a public authority displaying high-yield

5.2.2. CS/TL seeds for support under this mission must be selected from the list approved by the DA&FW. VCPs will have the flexibility to choose seed variety for the cluster from the notified list of varieties shared by NSC-OS.

5.2.3. The maximum support for CS/TL seeds shall adhere to the cost limits prescribed by DA&FW for the specific crop and seed type. Agencies supplying TL seeds must ensure that the seed prices remain within the ceiling set by DA&FW. Support shall be limited to the market price, or the cost determined by the DA&FW, GoI, whichever is lower. If the State Government determines that a particular variety of TL seed with a higher cost should be promoted, the additional cost exceeding the permissible limit must be borne by the State Government.

5.3. Seed Hubs

5.3.1. 65 additional Seed hubs shall be established at selected SAUs and ICAR institutes through the State Governments concerned or Indian Institute of Oilseeds Research (IIOR), Hyderabad. These hubs aim to produce an adequate quantity of high-quality seeds of improved varieties and hybrids of oilseeds including breeder seeds. They shall also assist in maintaining a reasonable seed buffer stock with a well-defined rolling plan.

5.3.2. The SAUs and ICAR Institutes shall consult the States for establishment of Seed Hubs in specific locations.

5.3.3. These seed hubs will be producing breeder as well as foundation and certified seeds and any agency can tie-up directly with seed hubs for procuring breeder and certified seeds for getting support under this scheme.

5.4. Specialized Seed Storage Units

5.4.1. Assistance shall also be provided @ **Rs. 1.00 crore per unit** to SAUs / ICAR institutes for constructing 50 controlled seed storage units particularly to optimize the seed infrastructure. These infrastructures should provide support to seed hubs and other seed producing industries for storage of seeds on a prescribed fee.

6. Post-harvest Value Chain Support

- For increasing the efficiency of oilseed collection, oil extraction & recovery, Government/Private industries, FPOs and cooperatives shall be supported under the mission for setting up post-harvest infrastructure including improving the capacity or efficiency of existing infrastructure. VCPs shall be given preference for assistance under this component.
- The DOSM shall invite and review applications for the projects. Assistance for the selected projects (as per the below pattern) shall be disbursed through the State Action Plans.
- Scale of assistance for Post-harvest Value Chain –

Component	Pattern of Assistance
Machinery & Equipment for Oil extraction units (10 tonne capacity) and processing of oilseeds	33% of the project cost upto a maximum of ₹ 9,90,000

Assistance shall not be provided for land and building, nor shall their costs be considered when calculating the project cost.

7. Demonstrations:

Three types of cluster-based interventions are proposed under the mission:

7.1. Frontline Demonstrations (FLDs) by ICAR:

- Frontline Demonstrations (FLDs) on oilseeds under NMEO-Oilseeds shall be conducted by National Agricultural Research System (NARS) under the supervision of ICAR.
- The maximum area under FLD will be one ha per farmers under each crop. The size of FLD plot will be of one ha but not less than 0.4 ha and financial assistance shall be on pro-rata basis.
- All other terms and conditions as prescribed by DA&FW and ICAR from time to time shall be followed.

7.2. Cluster Front Line Demonstrations (CFLDs):

- Cluster Front Line Demonstrations (CFLDs) shall be organized through the KVKs working in the respective districts, in consultation with DOSM.
- KVKs shall prepare CFLD plan in consultation with DOSM preferably near to the concentration of fields identified by VCPs. However this shall not apply in case of CFLD for promotion of oilseed crop in fallow area or for intercropping.
- KVKs shall submit their plan through ATARI and ICAR and will be approved by

DA&FW.

- iv. Funds will be released to the KVKs directly by DA&FW / ICAR however their performance shall be monitored through DOSM, ATARI and ICAR as well as oilseed directorates.
- v. Expenditure for conducting CFLD shall be approved by DEC and utilization certificate shall be submitted through ATARI and ICAR.
- vi. CFLD of each oilseed crop should be organized in cluster approach (at least 10 ha for each cluster).
- vii. All other terms and conditions as prescribed by DA&FW and ICAR from time to time shall be followed.

7.3. Block Demonstrations by States:

- i. Block Demonstrations shall be organized in similar manner as CFLD through the agencies identified by the SOSM including SAUs.
- ii. Block Demonstrations shall be organized in cluster mode with a contiguous area of 20 ha in a village/villages/block except hilly regions/terrains, where the size of the cluster should not be less than 10 ha.
- iii. One demonstration shall be allowed to one farmer with a ceiling of one ha under each crop. The assistance will be on pro-rata basis with the reduction in area as per availability of land with individual farmer.

7.4. Other General Norms for conducting FLD/CFLD/Block Demonstrations:

The following conditions shall be followed for conducting FLDs/CFLDs/Block Demonstrations:

- i. Only 5 years old varieties/ hybrid of various oilseed crops shall be included in the demonstrations.
- ii. Area norms for FLD/CFLD shall be subject to revision as per ICAR guidelines from time-to-time through a general or specific order.
- iii. Critical inputs such as seed, seed treatment, micronutrients, organic/bio agents, organic/bio fertilizers, soil ameliorants, ecofriendly light traps etc., shall be provided to the farmers. Farmers shall apply recommended dose of chemical fertilizers to obtain potential yield.
- iv. All demonstrations shall be integrated, demonstrating the impact of seeds and other technologies together. There shall be no separate demonstration for separate technologies.
- v. Maximum 10% cost of demonstrations shall be utilized for preparation of sign boards/printed material, monitoring, distribution of literature and organization of field day, etc. and 90% expenditure shall be made for providing inputs and technology at farmers' field.
- vi. Soil health testing for all demonstrations shall be done and details shall be updated on the Soil Health portal before the start of demonstrations.
- vii. Krishi Mapper shall be utilized for comprehensive documentation of spatial and non-spatial data related to demonstration plots and crop cultivation. The services

of Self-Help Group (SHGs) or Krishi Sakhi or any other suitably trained ground level worker should be availed for this activity.

- viii. All Demonstrations shall preferably use digital crop estimation surveys using the DGCES mobile application under GCES wherever feasible replacing traditional manual processes.
- ix. Rates for FLD/CFLD/Block Demonstration for various oilseeds crops shall be declared by the DA&FW from time to time.

8. Area Expansion through Targeting Fallow Areas- Oilseeds and Intercropping:

- To enhance the area under cultivation and production of oilseeds, targeted efforts will focus on utilizing rice/potato fallow areas and promoting intercropping practices. The Government of India will provide 100% financial support for conducting demonstrations, either through special CFLDs or block-level demonstrations, in collaboration with KVKs, Cooperatives, and other relevant agencies. These demonstrations will be implemented in areas identified as having high potential by ICAR or other technical agencies.
- Fallow area and intercropping demonstrations will be restricted to states identified by ICAR. An indicative list of these regions is provided in **Annexure 6**. Additional areas may be included following consultation with ICAR and other technical experts.
- The following conditions shall be followed for implementation of the project:
 - i. Ensure implementation of various activities strictly as per the approved norms/ Guidelines of NMEO-Oilseeds.
 - ii. The demonstrations of each oilseed crop shall be organized in cluster approach (at least 10 ha for each cluster).
 - iii. CFLD or Block demonstration norms, terms and conditions (mentioned in section 7) as the case may shall apply for demonstration in TRFA and Intercropping.

9. Sub Mission on Minor Vegetable Oil:

- The sub-mission will support oil production through edible secondary sources, including cottonseed, coconut, and rice bran, as well as TBOs. It shall assist Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), cooperatives, and private industries in enhancing seed collection and oil extraction efficiency.
- For increasing efficiency of collection, transport, oil extraction and oil recovery, Processing Partners shall be supported under the mission. Government/Private industries, FPOs and cooperatives can become the processing partners. It must be ensured that there is no duplicity in support from other existing schemes. However, availing interest subvention may be allowed along with the above-mentioned infrastructure support.
- These partners may also develop other value chain facilities like weighing, soil testing, seed testing, sale of fertilizers, IPM/INM inputs, seed processing and

treatment (not covered under other schemes) and farmer advisory etc.

- The DEC shall invite, review and approve applications for the projects. Assistance for the selected projects shall be disbursed through the State Action Plan.
- **Proposed scale of assistance for the post-harvest value chain as outlined in section 6 of the guidelines.**

9.1. Project Based Assistance for Secondary Sources including Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs)

- Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs), predominantly sourced from forests and have the versatility to thrive in diverse agro-climatic conditions and can be cultivated in the country's vast forest and wasteland. Promotion of TBOs plantation not only holds promise for augmenting the availability of both edible and non-edible oils but also presents a significant opportunity for generating employment, particularly in tribal and rural areas. However, support under this component shall only be made available for edible sources of tree-borne oilseeds. Several TBOs such as Mahua, Simarouba, Kokum, Apricot, Cheura, Olive, Sal, Mango, Dhupa, Phulwara and Avocado etc. have significant potential. Given the substantial forest cover in India and the livelihoods of tribal populations dependent on forest produce collection, enhancing the production efficiency of edible oil from TBOs is paramount.
- Project-specific assistance on 100% funding from GoI shall be provided to the technical agencies related to the Secondary Sources including TBOs to address inefficiencies in collection and extraction, in collaboration with relevant technical agencies, ensuring the optimization of potential of Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs) and other secondary sources. Projects will be approved by DA&FW.
- Illustrative activities shall be target based including:
 - i. Integrated development of nurseries & plantation on the new wasteland as well as existing wasteland/ degraded forest land
 - ii. Maintenance of TBO Plantation till gestation period
 - iii. Standardization of package of practices for intercropping, designing and development of pre-processing and processing tools
 - iv. Value addition and Post-Harvest Techniques of various Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs) and
 - v. Analysis of various other parameters of TBOs for their alternate use, etc.

10. Farmer Field School (FFS)

- Value Chain Partners in coordination with the Technical Support Agency in the cluster organize Farmers Field School (FFS) of various oilseed crops to impart training on latest technologies and good agriculture practices including Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Nutrition Management, etc. to the farmers on farmer facilitator's field so that a large number of farmers can see live demonstration on latest technologies and good agriculture practices including Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Nutrition Management and various other technologies.

- FFS is a season long program to impart training to the farmers on one predetermined/fixed day in a week throughout the season in various aspects of production & protection technologies. Oilseeds cultivating farmers including local field staff from the village will be selected as trainees. FFS training is field oriented discovery based, learning by doing & participatory management. FFS is a "learning field" where farmers conduct experiments & comparison trials. The training curriculum will be based on local needs. FFS will be conducted in the morning and for about 4-5 hours. The total number of sessions in a season will be fourteen (14).
- Agro-Eco-System Analysis (AESAs) is one of the main FFS activities, through which farmers make crop management decision. At the end of FFS, farmers are expected to grow healthy crop by conserving natural pest enemies of crop and become experts in taking right crop management decisions in IPM.
- FFS will be conducted under the supervision of Technical Support Agencies designated for Value Chain Clusters. A separate manual of FFS will be developed by the Department of Agriculture for each of the oilseeds crops so that uniformity can be maintained across the country. Maximum of 1 FFS on 1000 hectare of a crop area will be organized the details of item wise breakup of cost of FFS are given below:

S. No.	Activities	Amount in Rs.
1.	Training material including IPM kit@ 200/- per kit	6000.00
2.	IPM literature & agricultural implements for cultural/mechanical practices @ 150/- per trainee	4500.00
3.	Pheromones/bio-pesticides, emergency spray, other relevant training material including planting of at least 100 neem trees	3000.00
4.	Contingent expenditure, banner during inauguration of FFS	2700.00
5.	Contingent expenditure on POL/hiring of vehicles	3000.00
6.	Refreshment for 14 sessions	9800.00
7.	Farmers' Field Day (one day) Miscellaneous contingent expenditure	2000.00
8	Honorarium for 2 facilitators/trainers @ Rs. 2000/- each for complete season.	4000.00
	Total expenditure for conducting one FFS	35000.00

10.1. Farmers' Training

Value Chain Partners in coordination with Technical Support Agencies will organize farmers trainings for the farmers in the cluster. Support of Rs. 30000/training for a batch of **30** farmers for 2 days will be provided to the Technical Support Agencies to organize the trainings. The breakup of expenditure on farmers' training is as under:

Components	Rate	Amount (Rs.)
Training material/ stationery/ venue cost/ Audio-visual aids etc.	Rs. 3000/- per training (maximum)	3000.00
Dormitory/ Travel/ Transport field visit etc.	Rs.5000/- per training (maximum)	5000.00
2 Meals /Refreshment for farmers	Rs.316.5/day X 30 farmers X 2 days	19000.00
Honorarium to SMS/ Scientist etc.	Rs.500/lecture X 6 Lectures in two days (maximum)	3000.00
TOTAL		30000.00

11. Soil Health Testing

- To enhance soil health and optimize fertilizer use while minimizing environmental impact, it is crucial to assess the fertility and nutrient status of the soil regularly. This evaluation provides valuable insights into the soil's nutrient availability, helping farmers make informed decisions on fertilizer application, thus promoting sustainable agricultural practices.
- Soil testing is an essential tool in this process, enabling the creation of a Soil Health Card for each farmer. The Soil Health Card serves as a personalized guide, offering a comprehensive analysis of the nutrient profile of the soil and providing recommendations for nutrient management. By identifying the exact requirements of the soil, farmers can apply fertilizers in precise, targeted doses, avoiding excess or insufficient usage, which leads to cost savings and improved crop productivity.
- To ensure widespread adoption of soil testing and its benefits, it has been made mandatory for all farmers registered in the clusters. This will be tracked through integration of Soil Health Portal with the National Mission on Edible Oils – Oilseeds (NMEO-OS) portal for seamless data exchange. This integrated approach will create a more efficient and standardized system for soil health management across the country.
- Support for soil testing is provided at a subsidized rate of ₹110 per Soil Health Card or convergence with the Soil Health Card Scheme. This support is a crucial step in making soil testing accessible to farmers, particularly those in rural or underserved areas, who might otherwise face financial barriers to testing. By ensuring that soil testing is both affordable and mandatory, the initiative aims to promote long-term soil health improvement, increase fertilizer use efficiency, and contribute to sustainable agricultural practices that benefit both farmers and the environment.

12. Digital Monitoring of the Mission

- Under this Mission, a comprehensive data tracking and monitoring system will be implemented using Krishi Mapper, a digital platform developed by the DA&FW. This system will ensure the accurate and real-time tracking of all activities related to the mission, enabling better decision-making and more effective implementation at the grassroots level.
- To facilitate seamless data collection and ensure broad participation, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) will play a pivotal role. These groups, particularly Krishi Sakhis (women community leaders), will be engaged to collect and update vital data on the Krishi Mapper platform. Their local presence and knowledge of the farming community make them ideal for this task, enabling efficient data entry and continuous monitoring. Their involvement also supports empowerment and capacity-building within rural communities, enhancing the sustainability of the initiative.
- In addition to SHGs, VCPs are tasked with registering participating farmers in advance. This process will be done through digital platforms such as Krishi Mapper, which will facilitate streamlined data collection, ensuring that all farmers are accurately registered and tracked throughout the program. This digital integration enhances transparency and accountability, making the monitoring process more efficient and effective.
- To ensure the effective implementation of this data collection system, support is provided at a rate of ₹30 per farm per season. This financial assistance is specifically for the hiring of Krishi Sakhis to update and maintain data on Krishi Mapper. This subsidy will help incentivize and compensate SHGs for their work, ensuring their sustained involvement in the scheme. By providing this support, the Mission ensures that the data collection process is robust, consistent, and efficient, leading to more accurate tracking, better monitoring, and timely interventions when needed.

13. Flexi Fund

State Govt. shall include IEC and other such activities under Flexi Fund which are not covered as an intervention under the programme within 10% of total allocation on sharing of expenses between Central and State Government in the ratio of 60:40 (General States, Delhi and Puducherry)/90:10 (NE & Himalayan states) and 100:00 for UTs.

13.1. Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

- Awareness initiatives under NMEO-OS shall focus on two primary target groups: producers (farmers) and consumers. Producer-centric efforts will concentrate on educating farmers about sustainable oilseed cultivation practices, capacity building of stakeholders, adoption of high-yielding varieties, and the benefits of government schemes. Consumer-centric awareness will focus on promoting optimal consumption of edible oils, raising awareness of their nutritional value, and generating demand for healthy indigenous oils.

- To facilitate producer and consumer centric education and engagement, VCPs, TSAs, ICAR, State Agricultural Universities and other institutions will be involved in creating and disseminating relevant content. MANAGE will play a crucial role in providing guidance and assistance to these institutions to ensure alignment with the goals of NMEO-OS. These efforts will include training programs, workshops, demonstrations of new technologies, and distribution of educational materials.
- Besides local governance bodies such as panchayats and municipal corporations, will also be roped in for generating awareness among the general public. Key activities will include community outreach programs, local workshops, and media campaigns to increase awareness and consumer participation.
- States may undertake activities under Flexi-Fund as per the Guidelines for Flexi- Fund within Centrally Sponsored Schemes issued on 6th September 2016 (see **Annexure 7**).

Annexure 1**Key performance metrics to monitor progress of the Mission**

S.no	Parameter	Units
1.	Crop-wise Area under Primary Oilseeds	Million Ha
2.	Crop-wise production of Primary Oilseeds	Million MT
3.	Crop-wise average Yield of Primary Oilseeds	Kg / ha
4.	Crop-wise oil Production from Primary Oilseeds	Million MT
5.	Oil production from edible secondary sources (rice bran, SEOs etc.) and edible TBOs	Million MT
6.	Number of crop wise cluster established	Number
7.	Number of Processing Partners supported	Number
8.	Number of Value Chain clusters established	Number
9.	Number of farmers benefitted from scheme benefits	Number
10.	Number of area covered under the scheme for seed distribution, demonstration, TRFA and inter-cropping	Ha
11.	Number of seed varieties demonstrated	Number

Pattern of Fund Sharing

S.no	Component	Pattern of sharing (GoI: State)	Assistance
1	Purchase of breeder seed	100%	100% cost of seed
2	Seed Distribution in Clusters	60:40 / 90:10 / 100:0	100% cost of seed in value chain clusters
3	CFLD / FLD / Special Demonstrations (TRFA and Intercropping)	100%	Rates for FLD/CFLD/Block Demonstration for various oilseeds crops to be declared by the DA&FW periodically
4	State Level Demonstrations	60:40 / 90:10 / 100:0	
5	Seed hubs and Storage units	100%	Seed hubs: - ₹ 50 lakhs for infrastructure - ₹ 100 lakhs in revolving funds Storage units: - Project specific as per CPWD norms @ Rs. 1.00 crore per unit.
6	Farmer Trainings and Farmer Field Schools	60:40 / 90:10 / 100:0	- ₹ 30,000 per batch of 30 farmers, - 1 FFS per 1000 ha @ ₹ 35,000 per FFS
7	Management and Outreach Assistance for VCPs	60:40 / 90:10 / 100:0	@ 1.5% of Training and Seed distribution cost
7	Post-Harvest Infrastructure Support	60:40 / 90:10 / 100:0	33% of the project cost upto a maximum of ₹ 9,90,000
8	Flexi Fund	60:40 / 90:10 / 100:0	As per the DoE guidelines

Annexure 3
State-wise annual targets for crop clusters

State	Crop	Cluster Area Target (Ha)
Andhra Pradesh	Castor	2000
	Groundnut	15500
	Safflower	250
	Sesamum	6800
	Soybean	400
	Sunflower	4200
Assam	Niger	650
	Rapeseed-Mustard	24000
Bihar	Soybean	2000
	Sunflower	1050
	Rapeseed-Mustard	5000
Chhattisgarh	Groundnut	400
	Niger	3700
	Sesamum	800
	Soybean	6400
Gujarat	Castor	32200
	Groundnut	42500
	Rapeseed-Mustard	15000
	Sesamum	11600
	Soybean	25950
Haryana	Groundnut	4000
	Rapeseed-Mustard	27000
	Sunflower	2900
Jammu and Kashmir	Rapeseed-Mustard	2000
Jharkhand	Groundnut	800
	Linseed	3600
	Niger	250
	Rapeseed-Mustard	46000
Karnataka	Groundnut	21400
	Safflower	7450
	Sesamum	5600
	Soybean	11400
	Sunflower	22900
Madhya Pradesh	Groundnut	19500
	Linseed	6000
	Niger	1300
	Rapeseed-Mustard	40500
	Sesamum	26100

State	Crop	Cluster Area Target (Ha)
	Soybean	81100
Maharashtra	Groundnut	16000
	Niger	650
	Safflower	6800
	Sesamum	1600
	Soybean	62000
	Sunflower	3900
Nagaland	Soybean	1200
Odisha	Niger	3300
Punjab	Sunflower	250
Rajasthan	Castor	12000
	Groundnut	32300
	Rapeseed-Mustard	73500
	Sesamum	31700
	Soybean	23800
Sikkim	Soybean	800
Tamil Nadu	Groundnut	40900
	Sesamum	6000
	Sunflower	1550
Telangana	Groundnut	14500
	Safflower	1200
	Sesamum	6000
	Soybean	10400
	Sunflower	5050
Uttar Pradesh	Groundnut	10000
	Linseed	4400
	Rapeseed-Mustard	59500
	Sesamum	30100
	Soybean	2400
Uttarakhand	Soybean	400
West Bengal	Rapeseed-Mustard	24000
	Sunflower	400

Illustrative list of Crop-wise Districts Identified for Clusters

State	Crop	District
Andhra Pradesh	Castor	Anantapur
	Groundnut	Anantapur, Kurnool, Chittoor, Kadapa, Spsr nellore, Srikakulam, Guntur
	Safflower	Kadapa
	Sesamum	Vizianagaram, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Visakhapatanam, Kadapa
	Soybean	Kurnool
	Sunflower	Kadapa, Anantapur, Kurnool, Prakasam, Chittoor, Spsr nellore, Srikakulam, East godavari
Assam	Niger	Barpeta, Kokrajhar
	Rapeseed-Mustard	Lakhimpur, Barpeta, Kamrup, Kokrajhar, Darrang, Dhubri, Dhemaji, Karbi anglong, Sonitpur, Chirang, Nagaon, Baksa
Bihar	Soybean	Begusarai, Khagaria, Lakhisarai
	Sunflower	Supaul, Madhepura, Khagaria, Purnea, Katihar, Bhagalpur, Banka, Araria, Saran, Gopalganj, Gaya, Jehanbad, Madhepura, Kishanganj
	Rapeseed-Mustard	Begusarai, Purnia, Rohtas, Samastipur, Muzaffarpur
Chhattisgarh	Groundnut	Jashpur
	Niger	Jashpur, Balrampur, Surguja, Bastar, Surajpur, Kondagaon
	Sesamum	Balrampur, Raigarh
	Soybean	Rajnandgaon, Kabirdham, Bemetara, Durg
Gujarat	Castor	Kachchh, Patan, Mahesana, Banas kantha, Surendranagar, Ahmadabad, Vadodara, Sabar kantha, Gandhinagar, Aravalli, Kheda, Morbi, Panch mahals, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Mahisagar, Bharuch
	Groundnut	Rajkot, Junagadh, Devbhumi dwarka, Amreli, Jamnagar, Banas kantha, Bhavnagar, Morbi, Gir somnath, Porbandar, Sabar kantha, Aravalli, Surendranagar, Kachchh, Mahesana, Botad, Gandhinagar, Kheda
	Rapeseed-Mustard	Banas kantha, Kachchh, Patan, Mahesana, Surendranagar, Devbhumi dwarka, Morbi

State	Crop	District
	Sesamum	Kachchh, Surendranagar, Botad, Amreli, Morbi, Bhavnagar, Devbhumi dwarka, Jamnagar, Rajkot
	Soybean	Junagadh, Aravalli, Gir somnath, Dohad, Chhotaudepur, Sabar kantha, Rajkot, Amreli, Vadodara, Surat, Tapi, Bharuch, Panch mahals, Narmada, Mahisagar, Dang
Haryana	Groundnut	Fatehabad, Sirsa
	Rapeseed-Mustard	Bhiwani, Mahendragarh, Hisar, Sirsa, Rewari, Charki dadri, Jhajjar, Mewat, Gurgaon, Fatehabad, Rohtak, Jind
	Sunflower	Kurukshetra, Ambala, Panchkula, Yamunanagar
Jammu and Kashmir	Rapeseed-Mustard	Anantnag
Jharkhand	Groundnut	Gumla, Simdega
	Linseed	West singhbhum, Simdega, Sahebganj, Latehar, Godda
	Niger	Gumla
	Rapeseed-Mustard	Garhwa, Latehar, Palamu, Godda, Dumka, Saraikela kharsawan, Giridih, Ranchi, Deoghar, Jamtara, Gumla, Koderma, Hazaribagh, Sahebganj, Simdega, East singhbhum, Chatra, Khunti, Pakur, West singhbhum, Lohardaga, Bokaro, Ramgarh
Karnataka	Groundnut	Chitradurga, Tumkur, Bellary, Gadag, Chikballapur, Dharwad, Haveri, Belgaum, Kolar, Koppal, Davangere
	Safflower	Bidar, Gulbarga, Dharwad, Gadag, Bijapur, Belgaum, Koppal
	Sesamum	Mandya, Koppal, Hassan, Mysore, Chamarajanagar, Chikmagalur
	Soybean	Bidar, Belgaum, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Haveri, Bagalkot
	Sunflower	Gadag, Koppal, Raichur, Bagalkot, Chamarajanagar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bellary, Haveri, Dharwad, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Mysore, Davangere, Yadgir, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Shimoga
Madhya Pradesh	Groundnut	Shivpuri, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Datia, Niwari, Alirajpur, Neemuch, Barwani, Chhindwara

State	Crop	District
	Linseed	Seoni, Balaghat, Anuppur
	Niger	Dindori, Chhindwara, Anuppur, Mandla
	Rapeseed-Mustard	Bhind, Morena, Shivpuri, Guna, Sheopur, Ashoknagar, Gwalior, Chhatarpur, Rajgarh, Datia, Rewa, Panna, Tikamgarh, Mandsaur, Singrauli, Satna, Neemuch, Vidisha
	Sesamum	Chhatarpur, Sheopur, Panna, Datia, Singrauli, Satna, Tikamgarh, Sidhi, Katni, Bhind, Rewa, Morena, Shahdol, Sagar, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Umaria, Damoh, Niwari, Raisen
	Soybean	Ujjain, Rajgarh, Dewas, Mandsaur, Dhar, Ratlam, Shajapur, Sehore, Vidisha, Guna, Indore, Ashoknagar, Betul, Khandwa, Sagar, Shivpuri, Agar malwa, Neemuch, Harda, Bhopal, Jhabua, Khargone, Alirajpur, Damoh, Raisen, Barwani, Chhindwara, Sheopur, Hoshangabad, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Narsinghpur, Tikamgarh, Dindori, Satna, Anuppur, Seoni, Shahdol, Umaria, Panna
Maharashtra	Groundnut	Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, Nashik, Dhule, Pune, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad
	Niger	Nashik, Ahmednagar
	Safflower	Latur, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Chandrapur, Hingoli, Nanded, Nanded, Gadchiroli, Solapur
	Sesamum	Jalgaon, Latur, Beed, Buldhana
	Soybean	Latur, Buldhana, Nanded, Washim, Beed, Yavatmal, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Hingoli, Amravati, Akola, Jalna, Nagpur, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Nashik, Chandrapur, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur, Nandurbar, Pune, Jalgaon, Dhule, Aurangabad
	Sunflower	Osmanabad, Solapur, Jalgaon, Latur, Ahmednagar, Sangli, Nanded, Pune
Nagaland	Soybean	Mon, Dimapur, Zunheboto
Odisha	Niger	Koraput, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Malkangiri, Kandhamal
Punjab	Sunflower	Patiala
Rajasthan	Castor	Jalore, Barmer, Sirohi, Jodhpur, Pali, Jaisalmer

State	Crop	District
	Groundnut	Bikaner, Jodhpur, Churu, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Sikar, Nagaur, Jalore, Chittorgarh, Sirohi, Tonk, Jhunjhunu, Bhilwara, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Barmer, Sawai madhopur
	Rapeseed-Mustard	Ganganagar, Tonk, Alwar, Bharatpur, Hanumangarh, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Sawai madhopur, Jalore, Jaipur, Churu, Baran, Jhunjhunu, Karauli, Nagaur, Dholpur, Bundi, Kota, Dausa, Bhilwara, Pali, Ajmer, Jhalawar, Sikar, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Chittorgarh, Sirohi, Udaipur, Pratapgarh
	Sesamum	Pali, Sirohi, Jodhpur, Sawai madhopur, Jalore, Karauli, Bikaner, Bhilwara, Nagaur, Ajmer, Dausa, Churu, Tonk, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Dholpur
	Soybean	Jhalawar, Baran, Kota, Pratapgarh, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Bundi, Bhilwara, Sawai madhopur, Rajsamand
Sikkim	Soybean	Namchi, Pakyong
Tamil Nadu	Groundnut	Tiruvannamalai, Namakkal, Villupuram, Salem, Erode, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Vellore, Ariyalur, Tirupathur, Pudukkottai, Cuddalore, Ranipet, Thanjavur, Tiruppur, Tiruchirappalli, Kallakurichi, Chengalpattu, Thiruvallur, Dindigul, Virudhunagar
	Sesamum	Thanjavur, Kallakurichi, Erode, Karur, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Salem
	Sunflower	Virudhunagar, Thoothukudi, Dindigul, Karur, Ariyalur
Telangana	Groundnut	Nagarkurnool, Nalgonda, Wanaparthy, Jogulamba, Mahbubnagar, Vikarabad, Narayanapet
	Safflower	Sangareddy, Rangareddy, Vikarabad
	Sesamum	Jagitial, Nirmal, Nizamabad
	Soybean	Adilabad, Nirmal, Kamareddy, Nizamabad, Sangareddy, Komaram bheem asifabad
	Sunflower	Nizamabad, Siddipet, Kamareddy, Medak, Sangareddy, Bhadradi, Rangareddy, Rajanna, Mahabubabad, Karimnagar, Nirmal, Peddapalli
Uttar Pradesh	Groundnut	Jhansi, Mahoba, Lalitpur, Hardoi, Kheri
	Linseed	Mahoba, Sonbhadra, Mirzapur

State	Crop	District
	Rapeseed-Mustard	Agra, Mathura, Budaun, Aligarh, Sitapur, Kheri, Kanpur dehat, Jalaun, Etawah, Barabanki, Balrampur, Etah, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Shahjahanpur, Kanpur nagar, Unnao, Auraiya, Bareilly, Hardoi, Sambhal, Hathras, Pilibhit, Firozabad, Kasganj, Jhansi, Kushi nagar, Bulandshahr, Kannauj
	Sesamum	Jhansi, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Jalaun, Hardoi, Banda, Unnao, Fatehpur, Sitapur, Lalitpur, Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Sonbhadra, Bareilly, Rae bareli, Kanpur nagar, Budaun, Farrukhabad, Kanpur dehat, Kannauj, Agra, Pilibhit
	Soybean	Lalitpur, Jhansi
Uttarakhand	Soybean	Nainital
West Bengal	Rapeseed-Mustard	Murshidabad, Nadia, Dinajpur dakshin, Dinajpur uttar, Birbhum, Maldah, paraganas north, Coochbehar, Purba bardhaman, Bankura, Medinipur west
	Sunflower	South Paraganas
	Groundnut	Jalpaiguri, Howrah, Hoogly, Paschim, Midnapur, Jhargram, Purba Midnapur
	Sesamum	Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 PGS, South 24 PGS, Howrah, Hoogly, Purba Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Paschim Midnapur & Jhargram

Annexure 5**Scoring matrix for the selection of FPO / Cooperative as VCP.**

S.no	Parameter	Weightage (%)
1	Years of operation	30
2	Number of farmers	30
3	Average revenue	30
4	Market / Industry Linkages	10

***In case of a tie of score**, FPOs formed under the 10000 FPOs scheme, FPOs associated with oilseeds registered with public agencies such as NAFED, NSC-OS etc. shall be given preference.

Scoring matrix for the selection of Public / Private Corporation as VCP.

S.no	Parameter	Weightage (%)
1	Years of operation	25
2	Average Revenue	25
3	Experience in Oilseeds / Edible Oil sector	15
4	Past experience in cluster development	15
5	Capability to address the value chain concerns of the farmer including procurement	20

Annexure 6

Illustrative list of Identified regions for TRFA demonstrations

#.	Crop	States/Regions
1	Castor + Cluster Bean	S. K. Nagar in arid eco-system
2	Groundnut	Rice- and potato- fallows in Gujarat and Western UP; rice fallows in Odisha and Jharkhand; NEH region; intercrops with sugarcane in UP, Odisha and Karnataka, etc.
3	Rapeseed- Mustard	NEH region, part of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Karnataka under conserved moisture and assured irrigated conditions
4	Soybean	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, HP, Jharkhand, UP, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana and Odisha
5	Sesame	Parts of Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Assam, and NEH region
6	Sunflower	Parts of Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, West Bengal, NEH region, Telangana, UP, and Madhya Pradesh
7	Safflower	Parts of Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Assam, and NEH region

Identified Regions for Intercropping demonstrations

#.	Intercropping	Locations
1	castor + cluster bean	S. K. Nagar in arid eco-system
2	cotton + groundnut	Junagarh, under semi-arid ecosystem
3	wheat+ linseed	Sehore under sub humid ecosystem
4	maize + groundnut	Ranchi under sub humid ecosystem
5	rice + soybean	Jabalpur under sub humid ecosystem
6	rice + groundnut	Kalyani under humid ecosystem
7	wheat + mustard	Navsari under coastal ecosystem
8	mustard + black gram	Karjat under coastal ecosystem
9	groundnut + sunflower during kharif and groundnut + pigeon pea during rabi	Medak, Prakasam and Cuddapah districts of Andhra Pradesh
10	pigeon pea+ groundnut	Ranchi district of Jharkhand
11	wheat + mustard and chickpea + mustard	western zone of Haryana
12	pigeon pea + sunflower	Bellary district of Karnataka
13	chickpea+ mustard	Mandla and Morena
14	chickpea + mustard	Ujjain and Ratlam district of Madhya Pradesh
15	chickpea + mustard	Udaipur and Tonk district of Rajasthan
16	pigeon pea + groundnut	north central plateau of Orissa
17	wheat + mustard	Nasik and Dhule districts of Maharashtra
18	black gram + groundnut	Chengalpattu districts of Tamil Nadu

Guidelines for Flexi Fund

F.No. 55(5)/PF-II/2011
Ministry of Finance
Department of Expenditure
Plan Finance-II Division

New Delhi, dated 6th September, 2016

Office Memorandum

Subject: Guidelines for Flexi-Funds within Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Reference is invited to this Department OM of even no. dated 6th January, 2014 on the subject mentioned above. It was stipulated that the Central Ministries should provide 10% of their budget under each CSS as a flexi-fund, except for schemes which emanate from a legislation or where the whole or a substantial proportion of the budgetary allocation is flexible.

2. Based on the recommendations of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers and consultations with stake holders, NITI Aayog has issued instructions for Rationalization of CSS, vide OM No. O-11013/02/2015-CSS & CMC dated 17th August, 2016. As per para 6 of the said OM, flexi-funds available in each CSS has been raised from the current level of 10% to 25% for States, and 30% for UTs, of the overall annual allocation under each scheme.

3. These instructions will be applicable for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, except those which emanate from a legislation (e.g. MGNREGA), or, schemes where the whole or a substantial proportion of the budgetary allocation is flexible (e.g. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna, Border Area Development Program, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission etc.). The provisions of this Department's OM No.55(5)/PF-II/2011 dated 6th January, 2014 *ibid* are substituted as follows:

Objectives

4. The flexi-fund component within the Centrally Sponsored Schemes can be used to achieve the following objectives:

- (i) To provide flexibility to States to meet local needs and requirements within the overall objective of any given Scheme at the sub-head level;
- (ii) To pilot innovation to improve efficiency within the overall objective of any given Scheme at the sub-head level;
- (iii) To undertake mitigation/ restoration activities in case of natural calamities, or to satisfy local requirements in areas affected by internal security disturbances.

Fund Allocation and Approval

5. States may, if they so desire, set aside 25% of any Centrally Sponsored Scheme (including the central and state share for any given scheme in a financial year) as flexi fund to be spent on any sub-scheme or component or innovation that is in line with the overall aim and objectives of the approved Scheme.

6. The States, who want to avail of the flexi-fund facility, should constitute a State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) on the lines of RKVY to sanction projects or activities under the flexi-fund component. However, participation of the concerned Central Ministry would be mandatory in the SLSC before the flexi-fund facility is invoked under any Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

7. It may be noted that the Name, Acronym and the Logo are the core feature of any Centrally Sponsored Scheme, which must be retained for the flexi fund component as well. If the States change any of these core features, the central contribution will cease and the flexi fund component will become a purely state scheme.

Use of flexi-funds

8. The flexi-fund would continue to be part of the parent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It may be operated at the level of the Scheme, Sub-scheme and its Components, but not at the level of the Umbrella Program, *for example*, flexi-funds can be spent on any sub-scheme or component, including creation of a new innovative component, under the primary education scheme, but cannot be used to move primary education funds to the higher education or to any other sector. However, it would be permissible to use flexi-funds to converge different schemes under an umbrella program to improve efficiency and effectiveness of outcomes, *for example*, nutrition mission can be used to converge anganwadi services with maternity benefits, and health care networks can be used to provide a continuum of health care services across the primary, secondary and tertiary levels.

9. It may also be noted that the purpose of flexi-funds is to enable the States to satisfy local needs and undertake innovations in areas covered by the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Flexi-funds should not be used to substitute State's own schemes and project expenditures. It should also not be used for construction/repair of offices/residences for government officials, general publicity, purchase of vehicles/furniture for offices, distribution of consumer durables/non-durables, incentives/rewards for staff and other unproductive expenditures.

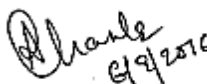
Monitoring, Evaluation & Audit

10. Web-based reporting for the use of flexi-funds may be designed by adding modules to the existing MIS. Outcomes (medium term) and outputs (short term) should be part of the MIS along with pictures/images and good practices to ensure greater transparency and learning across States.

11. Evaluation of flexi-funds may be done through the existing evaluation mechanism, including those set by the Ministries, NITI Aayog, or by independent third parties. Terms and conditions for evaluation may be designed in such a manner that outcomes of the Scheme as a whole, as well as the flexi-funds are well identified and measurable.

12. Flexi-funds within each CSS will be subject to the same audit requirements as the parent Centrally Sponsored Scheme, including audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General.

13. *These guidelines issue with the approval of the Finance Minister and come into force with immediate effect.*


(Arunish Chawla)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

1. Secretaries, All Departments/Ministries, Government of India.
2. Chief Secretaries, All States/Union Territories.



सत्यमेव जयते

Oilseeds Division
Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Government of India
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi