

Value Chain Analysis

Cashew Value Chain Analysis

Farmer Name: Gollae Bangari(65 Cashew Plants under MGNREGS)

	Inputs	Pre Production	Production	Post Production	Local value addition	Local market /Shandy	GP/Block market	District/State level market	End Users
Activity	Plants, land, water, Plough, Angle stick, scroll bar, shovel, bamboo basket, sickels, gunny bags etc. The plants (65) are supply under the MGNREGS.	First of all clean the land, if any bushes are appearing cut it. Later leveling the land and clean it. Earlier, if any crop cultivated in the land, the wastage of crops set a fire. Why because insect or germs smash. Later dig the pit in depth of 1 feet and each plant is distance to 3 yards. Why because it is growing the branches are big. After four years, sapling trees are flowering is start.	After completion of four years the trees are flowering later it forms the fruits. The fruits are colour green and later yellow and finally it comes in reddish. The fruit is ready for harvesting. Mostly the harvesting season in March last week to May.	After separation of the nuts put it for dry. Why because it is reduce the germs and insects on the nuts. So that, it appear as a good nut.	They are collecting the nuts from the fruits and grading of it. However the same size of nuts, qualitable things are put separately and it is ready for sell.	The separated nuts are ready for market. The tribes sold out the nuts to middlemen on Rs. 180 per kg.	If the tribes goes to devarapally they get more amount than the village(Rs.20-50 extra)		

Risks involved		<p>Pouring the water to plant is big problem. Why because the water is collect from the river stream with kavadi.</p>	<p>The fields are located in the hill area. It is so much difficult to take water from the river stream and pouring the water to plants In summer time, the fire accidents are happen suddenly it cause to death of plants. Moreover the unexpected rains, cyclones, hailstorms, animals attacking like crops it cause to decrease the crop production.</p>	<p>After harvesting the crop the nuts are attack the insects. So that keeps preserve safely.</p>	<p>The local tribes do not know follow the value addition process.</p>	<p>Middle men exploit the tribal's product with fewer amounts.</p>			
Gender	<p>Purchasing, preparing and maintaining inputs are done by men. If credit needed, the credit thing also taken by men. Men and women both are take decision making to go to field.</p>	<p>Men are involved in digging the pit, clean the bushes. Women and Men are involving in plant the sapling. Men involve collecting the water from the river stream with the kavadi. Women are pouring the water to sapling plant. If any information about the crop men pass to</p>	<p>Both men and women involve in harvesting to collect the fruits. Women are separate the nuts and fruits. Men are climbing the tree and pluck the fruits and women collection of it in the ground.</p> <p>The fruits are collect through the use of the angle stick cut the fruits. Women are collecting the fruits and put it in basket.</p>	<p>Before marketing the product, women are put the nuts in sunlight for dried the nuts. Men are preserving of it.</p>	<p>Most of the processing work done by women.</p>	<p>If more than 20 kg weight, then men bring to home and sell the product and cash given to wife.</p>	-	-	-

		women. Decision making by both of them.							
Input cost									
Labour cost		10persons*Rs.200per day*3 days =Rs. 6000.00	10 persons* Rs. 200 per day* 3 days = Rs. 6000	5persons*Rs. 200per day* 2 days =Rs. 2000					
Other Cost									
Total cost	Total cost per family per season: Rs 6000+6000+2000= 14000								
Total income	Total income per family per season (Cashew): 5 years old tree gives 3 kgs of cashew x 40 trees production out of 65 trees =120 kgs*Rs. 180 per kg= 21600. Every year, the production of cashew is increase. After 20 years the trees give the 25 kgs of cashew.								
Profit/ Loss	=Rs.21600-14000=Rs.7600								
Limitations	No modern Inputs available for this work. Credit is not available for labour charges		Trees are not sufficient and productivity also depends on many factors like proper rain, flowering, and fruits. Some time collection is not possible for bad weather, and bad health conditions		Not trained and no facility to add further value.	NTFPs collector's federations or MACS are not present in all the places.	Tribes can't Purchase in shops.	Community is not efficient to excess international buyers/Markets	They can not excess the NTFP producer because of distance/ knowledge/ Market Structure.
Best practices		Maintaining the trees is properly.	To collect the mature fruits from the tree, it is increase the income.	To segregate and dried nuts in sunlight, it mean ready for marketing.	Same size of nuts and good colour,qualityof item is ready for marketing	Collective selling will help to fetch more price for the products	Directly selling to the buyers and Consumers get more money	Market linkage to sell the products.	To know the end usage of the products and the form in which it is being used.
Gaps	No seed treatment is done. The earlier cashew tree yield we do not know(Plants are supply under the	Farm land is located in hillock area. The river water is not	The tribal's are not aware of pest attack.	The tribal's do not awareness on value addition.		The GCC is not purchasing the product. So that the tribal's approach to	No market linkage to district level.	No information on the form of Products exported. Final usage is not	No information on customer requirement And final usage.

	MGNREGS)	directly come to the farm land. It is the major gap for it.				middlemen and sold their product on less amount. Why because of need to pay the labour charges or family needs.		known.	
Possible interventions	Producers are cultivating the land preparation in time, water pouring; the result is good production of farm.	Training in maintenance of trees. Pouring the water in time, remove the weed. And smash the pathogens of crop.	Training to take precautions in the time collecting cashew. Using more implements like angle stick and bamboo baskets instead of climbing	Processing centre set up with in the village. It gives qualitable product coming. It gives s the more value of the product. To maintain the processing centre properly otherwise the aim is dissolve.	The same sizes of nuts are identified and get more income from the market.	Collective selling of the product in the village level gets the good income to local people. Proper run the procurement centre through the GCC/kovel. Proper retail outlet at shandy Level.	Collective selling Setting up of regional sales deport for NTFP products	Information Gathering. On Required Forms/Buyers/ Price/Rate Learn the export process.	Information on usage and demand/season