

Contract Farming: Challenges and Opportunities







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Outline

- Problems in existing agricultural marketing system
- Contract farming benefits and challenges
- Conditions for success of contract farming
- •An illustration of private sector model of contract farming
- Way forward









Current popular food supply chain in India



- Unorganized, fragmented and inefficient
- High transaction costs and high losses; leading to rise in prices
- Low processing and poor food safety concerns



Contract framing: what attract smallholders?

- Assure prices and procurement
- Higher profit
 - o Access to better technology and lower transaction costs
- More gains to smallholders than the large farmers
- Farmers receive higher prices

5-20% higher in vegetables (SAFAL case study in India)
25% higher in broiler (Venkateshwara Hatcheries case study)
4% higher in milk (Nestle case study in India)

Risk is shared

• As high as 88% risk is shifted by producers to the firm



Problems in Contract Farming: supply side

- Low marketable surplus and heterogenous product
- Breach of contract
 OProducer or the firm
- Low bargaining power of smallholders
 OLow volume
- Asset specialization
 - **ORestricts change in production portfolio**
- Dependency on the firm in the long-run





Conditions for success: demand side

- Retailing
- Export
- Processing
- Branding
- Niche commodities

- Labor availability

 Need for farm mechanization

 Skill development

 Skill to operate as agriprofessional
 Skills to operate new tools
 Skill to value addition

 New initiatives

 Start up and skill development
- Financing



Why private sector prefers from wholesale markets

- Scale: low marketable surplus
- High transaction cost of the firm
- High risk in the event of crop failure
- Need regular supply
- Need homogeneous product







Components of APMC Reform and their status

- Private markets
- Direct marketing
- Contract farming
- E-trading
- Farmer markets
- Single point levy
- Unified licence
- Exemption market fee





Indicators for potential for agri-business

- 1. APMC reform
- 2. Market density
- 3. Land lease policy
- 4. Labor reform (including wages)
- 5. Financial institution
- 6. Power and tariff
- 7. Agri-infrastructure
- 8. Road network
- 9. Potential for HVCs

10. Crime rate

Agribusiness

OInput/service providers **OContract** farming oAgro-processing **O**Packaging **OLogistics** oExporter/importer **ORetail chain** oe-retailing



Potential agribusiness index: ranking of states





Agri-business opportunities



Low processing

- 2% in India compared to 83% Malaysia, 78% Philippines, 70% Brazil and 30% Thailand
- Huge waste (???)
- Food processing fund

 USD 300 million with NABARD
- Mega food parks

 42 approved with USD 2.38 billion
 134 cold chains (87 completed)
- Start up and MUDRA Bank



Waste and processing of fruits & vegetables



- Global fruits & vegetable waste is about 150 mt
- Vegetable waste is about 90 mt
 - It is more that 1.25 times of total vegetable production in Africa
- Global fruit waste is about 60 mt
 - Equal to more than 60% of Europe's fruit production
- More the processing, less is the waste
 - Least waste is in Oceania, where processing is 41% of fruit production



Private sector driven model to link farmers with markets - Branded as Veggi Kart and Veggi Lite under e-Kuteer





- Aggregation and cleaning
- Sorting, weighing and packaging
- Market segmentation
- Retailing through *Veggi kart*
- Urban slums: *Veggy Lite*
- Value chain for nutrition!



Way forward

Aggregate farmers for scale and homogeneity
 Farmer Producer Organizations

• Cooperative
• Self-help groups
• Cluster farming



- Form commodity boards
- Federate FPOs with commodity boards
- Incentives to farmers organizations









