



Assessment regarding the Consequences of Covid 19 Crisis on Agricultural Value Chain Systems in India: A study of Paddy and Barbatti (Cow Pea) in Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (JTELP) Area

By

Mr. T Navin

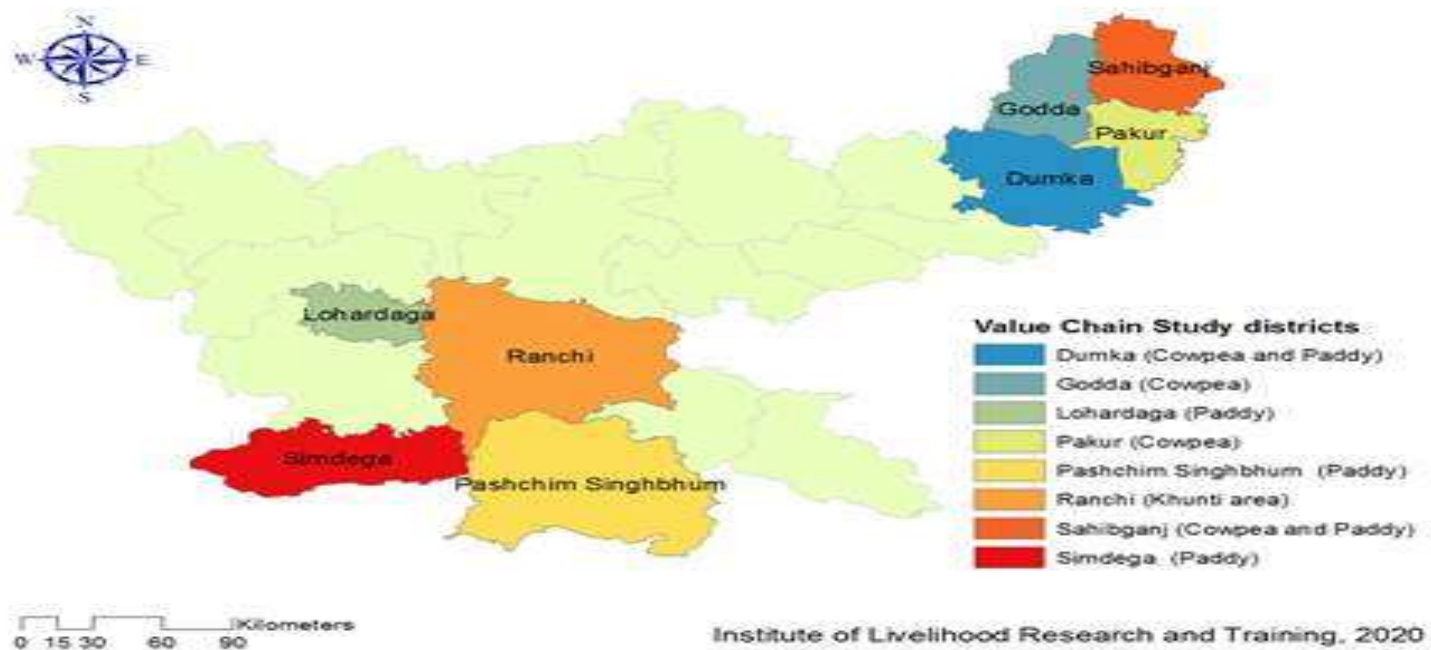
Mr. Shashank Singh

Institute for Livelihood Research and Training (ILRT)



INTRODUCTION

- Commodities: Paddy and Cow Pea value Chains
- Project Area: Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment Livelihood Project (JTELP) area – Eastern part of India with predominant indigenous population

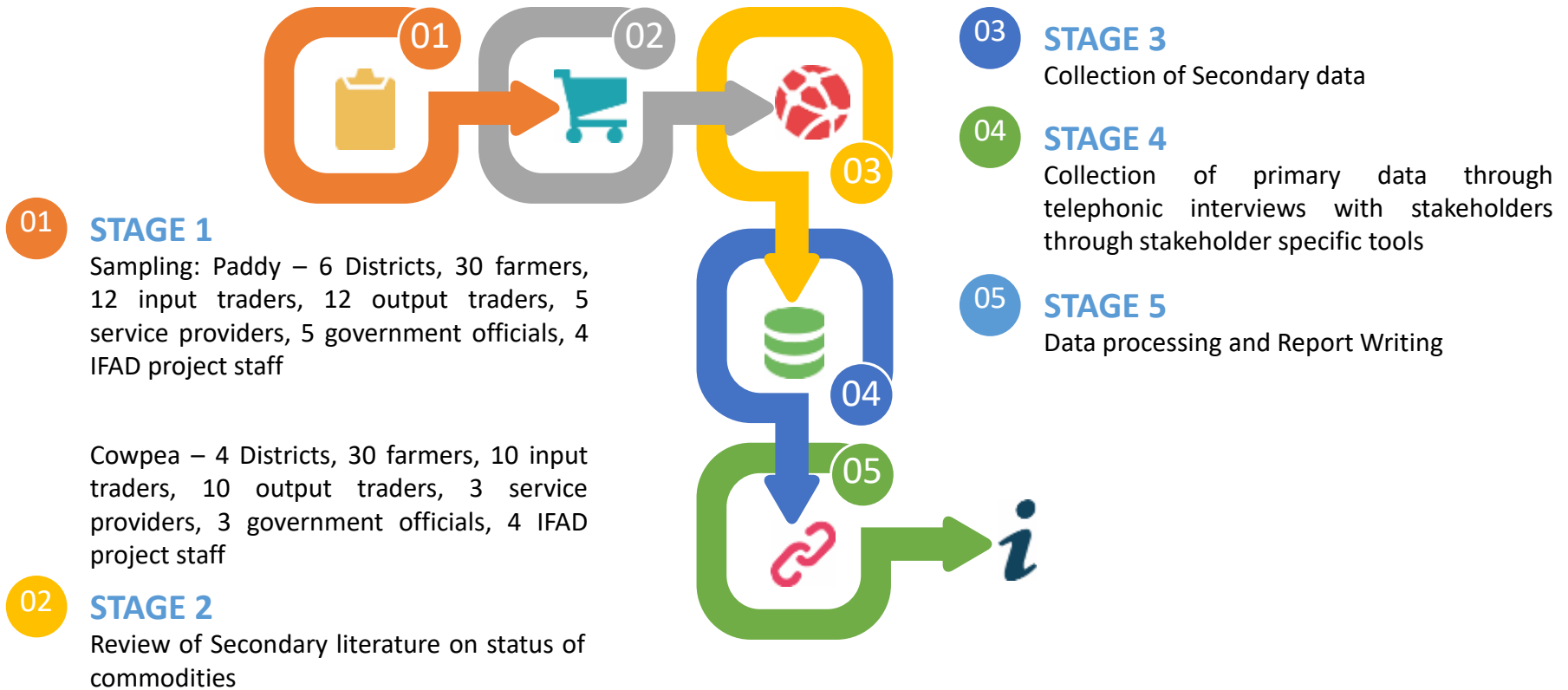


INTRODUCTION



Assessment of the impact of COVID on value chain performance, producers and value chain players and make recommendations to deal with implications

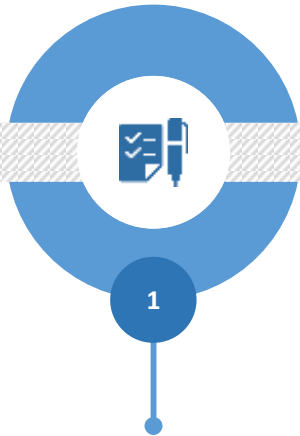
Methodology



FINDINGS: MAIN IMPACTS ON VC OPERATIONS & CONSEQUENCES

MAIN IMPACTS REPORTED AT VARIOUS LEVELS

Producers



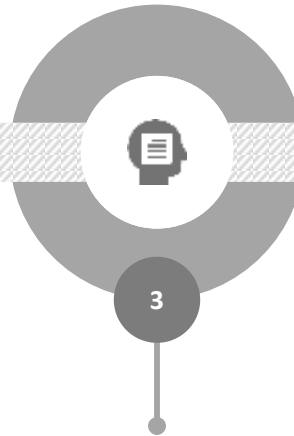
Lockdown led to closure of transportation and market affected rabi and seasonal vegetables, Stoppage of mining and other operations lead to loss of wage days, Stoppage of extension services

Input traders



Closure of market, Disruptions in supply of inputs due to manufacturing operations, Reduction in quantity of sales of inputs

Output traders



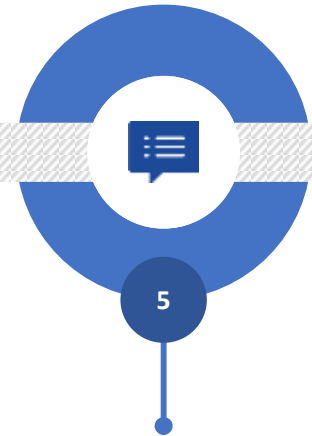
Higher duration retention of stocks by farmers, Lowering of sales to farmers, Unsold stocks, Disruptions in movement of produce

Processors



Stoppage of processing activities such as rice mills

Extension

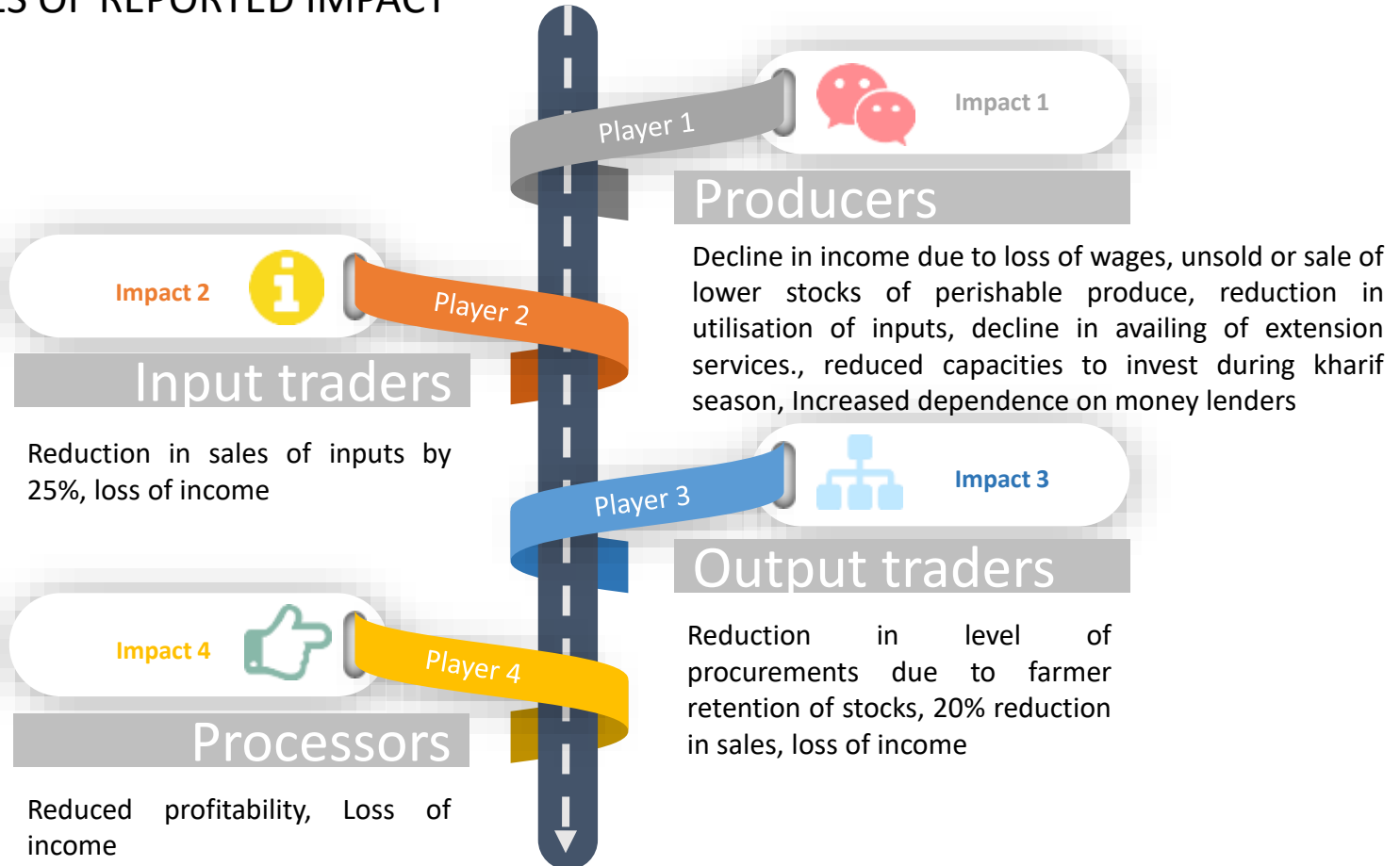


Activities came to a halt – reduction in services related to agri-extension advisory services



FINDINGS: MAIN IMPACTS ON VC OPERATIONS & CONSEQUENCES

CONSEQUENCES OF REPORTED IMPACT

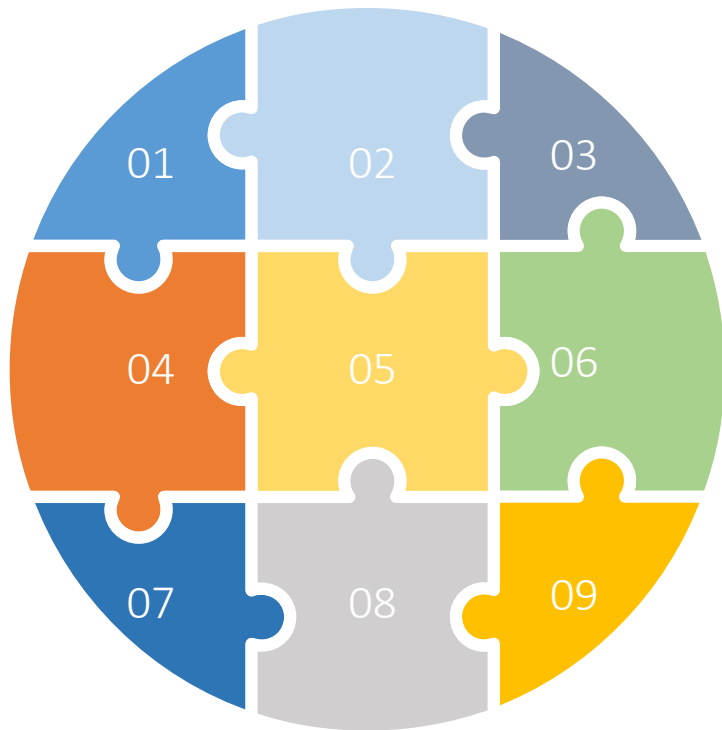


CONCLUSIONS


- Vulnerability of particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs) cultivating cowpea increased more in comparison to paddy farmers – growing indebtedness and increased dependence on moneylenders
- Mitigation / Adaptation strategies included retention of stocks (paddy) and consumption of stocks (as food) in cowpea – investments for production season (kharif season) reduced due to cautious spending
- Losses were common more due to decline in other sources of income (daily wage work, reduced vegetable sales) which directly affected investments on the paddy and cowpea crop in kharif production season




RECOMMENDATIONS



-  01 | Increase in supply of subsidised inputs to farmers
-  02 | Increase in flow of credit to farmers through Banks, MFIs, SHGs
-  03 | Offer credit to community collectives at low interest rates in the context of Covid situation and its impact on farmers
-  04 | Increase in release of grain stocks to farmers and linkage with Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana
-  05 | Trainings, Extension education and Good agricultural practices (GAP) to be increased
-  07 | Investment in micro-irrigation to be increased
-  09 | Promote and Strengthen farmer producer organisations (FPOs) to reduce vulnerability

 06 | Trainings, Extension education and Good agricultural practices (GAP) to be increased

 08 | Buyback by Government at Minimum Support Price (MSP) to be increased



RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations on adaptation measures to improve chain resilience, long term (primarily by state and IFAD)

