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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Cassava contributes to the food security status of its producing and consuming households. It contributes to the economic development of processing communities and well-being of numerous disadvantaged individuals in the world. It is suggested that a necessary condition for the implementation of this strategy is the existence of a growing demand for cassava. Cassava is a major raw material cum ingredient in the production of alcoholic beverages. It is also a major source of carbohydrates for most Africans. Cassava can be used in the production of biofuel, animal feed, Garri, Fufu, Starch, Wheat flour, Cassava flour, Commercial caramel, Chips, Ethanol and Glucose syrup, Bread, for medicinal use and so on. It can be consumed by both human and livestock in different forms.

Oluwemimo farm enterprise is involved in both organic commercial cassava farming and non – organic commercial cassava farming in the global market. We have put plans in place that will help us launch a standard and world-class cassava processing plant within the first three years of officially running Oluwemimo farm enterprise. We are in the commercial cassava farming business because we want to leverage on the vast opportunities available in the commercial farming industry to contribute to the growth of the economy in national food production, raw materials production for industries, to export agriculture produce worldwide and to make profit.

Specifically, the project will Increase the productivity of cassava and Develop and expand post-harvest processing, market outlets for cassava products, increase availability of a range of marketable cassava products, create local employment opportunities reducing exodus of young people to urban areas, improve rural and urban food security and livelihood, and foster healthy production environments. Oluwemimo farm enterprise aims to provide healthy carbohydrate and starch sources to our customers at affordable prices, ensure customers satisfaction and to earn customers' loyalty through timely delivery of quality fresh farm produce.

SPONSORSHIP

This project is sponsored by Psaltry International and FarmCrowdy, farm sponsors who anticipate that about 300,000 farm families will benefit from this program.

MANAGEMENT

Management will comprise of the farm manager who is highly skilled in various innovative techniques of cassava production and is knowledgeable in general farm management and record keeping. Another personnel is the farm processor who is highly skilled and experienced in handling machines and have a robust and adequate knowledge in cassava processing. Lastly, the farm assistant who has innate skill in cassava production and has knowledge based on his experiences.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance extended through the UPLB-IPB enabled the member of cooperatives to set up demonstration farms which allowed them to compare the efficiency of various farm technologies and practices. To enable the cooperatives to establish direct relations with a financial institution for their credit requirements, relationship was established with united coconut planters bank (UCPC).

To enhance the products desirability and quality, technical assistance was sought from BFAR, who assisted through training of good manufacturing process with standard sanitation and operating procedures. BFAR also assisted in establishing link with marketing institutions on where the cooperative could sell their products at a more competitive price

MARKET AND SALES

Cassava has become so valuable and indispensable that there is hardly a tribe in the country that does not have a local food made from cassava. Apart from the popular garri that is consumed all over the country, cassava is also processed into food items such as chips, flour, starch, glucose syrup and commercial caramel. There is also ethanol and animal feeds.

COMPETITION ANALYSIS

Local garri producers in the markets, semovita production, wheat producers but greater chance exist for me are accepted by people because of the quality and packaging my product will be cheaper than those product even though they will be of the same quantity. To the other garri producers, my garri will be bet of the better accepted because of the quality and packaging. Also the retailers of packaged garri will have to come and buy from my company at a cheaper rate. .

TARIFF AND IMPORT RESTRICTION

Cassava is considered as a non-traded commodity as imports and exports represent less than 1 % of the production. Equipments used for this project has no import restriction however food importation has restrictions.

MARKET POTENTIAL

There is a strong demand as cassava is widely used in Nigeria and can be used to make different forms of things for consumption or industrial use, for humans or animals. Cassava be processed into several secondary products of industrial market value. These products include chips, pellets, flour, adhesives, alcohol, and starch, which are vital raw materials in the livestock, feed, alcohol/ethanol, textile, confectionery, wood, food and soft drinks industries. They are also tradable in the international market.

PROFITABILITY

Cassava is very much adaptive to climate change as it can resist high temperature, drought. Cassava grows well on all types of soil with an exception of heavy or saturated soil. Though it gives preference to light, well drained and deep soil rich in organic nutrients. Cassava is tolerant to high temperature as it thrives well on tropics and sub-tropical regions. It tolerates long dry seasons (6 to 7 months) as well as reduced rainfall.

Cassava is very good at weed control because once the plant is around 6-7 weeks, it already forms canopy with its leaves, therefore, considerably reducing weed emergency. Thus reducing cost of weeding and herbicide application. Also due to its hardy nature, cassava does not require irrigation facility as it can adapt and tolerate adverse weather conditions. Large Market or Buyer-base. Many industries in Nigeria use cassava as a major raw material so you don't have any trouble selling your products. Low input of time and resources.

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

Here the study carries out a thorough feasibility analysis of the proposed cassava project. Technical aspects which influence the success of cassava production such as botany, climate, soils, diseases, varietal selection and planting orientation are analyzed. The analysis shows that although these factors are critical to the success of cassava production they as such do not severely constrain the success of the project. Secondly, a marketing analysis is presented.

This analysis attempts to assess the impact of critical marketing aspects on the success of the project. Lack of consumer taste and preferences is identified as one of the major constraints on the adoption of cassava. The main appraisal analysis presented is the financial and economic analyses. A budget for cassava production is presented in analyzing the cost-benefit for cassava production. The test parameters used are net profit, return per naira variable cost and gross margins.

These budgets are used to build up cash flows for the stock feed factories and whole project or Government perspective. In the analysis it is demonstrated that cassava production and stock feed processing are very viable enterprises. Similarly the economic analysis shows that the project is very viable. However, the Government perspective of the analysis indicates that the project is not very viable mainly because of high expenditures on study tours, travel and subsistence, field days and trucks.

In addition a SWOT analysis is presented in order to provide a qualitative summary of the results of interviews with various stakeholders and guide on strategic options. It highlights problems and opportunities which is crucial in strategic policy formulation. From this analysis the issue of consumer taste and preferences for cassava remains nagging. Nevertheless, the proposed project's benefits which are likely to counter that problem include improvement of standard of living, employment creation, enhanced nutrition and food security, revenue generation, soil conservation, higher overall crop production and increased export earnings.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT AND REGULATION

Several governments in Nigeria has always given priority to agricultural development since it employs over 70% of its population directly or indirectly. The aggregate benefit economically goes a long way to add meaningfully to the annual G.D.P. of the country give the fact that a lot of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) spring up from this through processing of products and other integration.

The project has the same objective as the government as it promotes foreign exchange, enhances the economic development due to the food security aim it projects, provides employment opportunities, supply raw materials for industrial use, stable price and exchange rate, soil conservation, high standard of living, provision of adequate food for the people and the reduction of import of goods. Due to these shared interests, government intervenes in funding the agriculture sector.

PROJECT TIMELINE

The project will be completed within April 2020 to October 2020 as that is the period or season of planting cassava in Nigeria.

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND REVENUE

BUDGET FOR CASSAVA PRODUCTION BUSINESS PLAN

| S/N | ITEM | QTY | NAIRA | QTY | COST |
|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|------|
|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|------|

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---------|------------|--------|
| 1. | Renting of land | 10,000 | 1 | 20,000 |
| 2. | Cutlass | 1000 | 2 | 2,000 |
| 3. | Cassava stem | 300 | 60 bundles | 18,000 |
| 4. | Hand weeder | 500 | 2 | 1000 |
| 5. | Land clearing | 20,000 | | |
| 6. | Packing and burning | 10,000 | | |
| 7. | Weeding | 10,000 | Two times | 20,000 |
| 8. | Organic manure | 25,000 | | |
| 9. | Grinding of cassava | 70,000 | | |
| 10. | Big bowl | 1500 | 5 | 7,500 |
| 11. | Palm oil | 88,000 | | |
| 12. | Transportation | 20,000 | | |
| 13. | Harvesting cost | 20,000 | | |
| 14. | File | 1000 | 2 | 2,000 |
| 15. | Frying pan | 15,000 | | |
| 16. | Frying | 80,000 | | |
| 17. | Others | 20,000 | | |
| 18. | Total | 438,500 | | |

FUNDING MECHANISM

Although FGN would have the financial capacity to implement a project of the size of the CPPMP without assistance from outside, Development Partners already active in the sub-sector would be approached for co-funding. State and Local Governments would have to contribute to the project. Experience shows that almost all the Local Governments and most NEPAD sector as FGN's sole responsibility. Contributions from State and Local Governments should be made a condition for their participation in the project. It is hoped that the recent external debt relief being granted to the Nigerian Government will free funds for allocation to projects such as this aimed at poverty reduction.

CONCLUSION

Considering this feasibility report and all the factors relating to cassava production, its viability for the resulting analysis, that the project is economically viable and socially desirable