VALUE CHAIN OF MORINGA

S. SHANMUGASUNDARAM

Botany

- Kingdom Plantae
- Group Angiosperms
- Unknown Eddicots
- Unknown Rosids
- Order Brassicales
- Family Moringaceae
- Genus Moringa
- Species oleifera

Species

M. oleifera M. peregrinaM. stenopetala M. drouhardii

Origin

- Native to soethern foothills of the Himalayas in northwestern India.
- It is called Drumstick tree, horseradish tree, benzoil tree
- Widely cultivated in the tropics and subtropics
- Used in water purification, as a vegetable and widely used as medicine.

Production

- India 1.3 million t from 380 km²
- Andhra (157 km², Karnataka (103 km²) and Tamil Nadu (74 km²).
- Home gardens in India, Thailand, Philippines,
 Malaysia and Indonesia
- It grows wild or cultivated in Central America,
 Caribbean, South America, Africa and Oceania
- In 2010 Hawaii has started its cultivation

Production

- Tree is ready for harvest in 6 to 8 months for leaves. Yield is around 6t/ha.
- Dwarf trees can be harvested 60 days after planting. Cut 60cm to the ground.
- Year 2 pods yield will be 300 per plant; year 3 onwards 400 to 500. Maximum can be 1000 pods per plant. Yield 31t pods/year/ha.
- Moringa seed oil yield can be 250t/ha.

Production

- In one study in Nicaragua
- There were 9 cuttings of leaves per year and for four years the total yield was 174t of leaves. That is about 43t of leaves per year.

NUTRITIONAL CONTENTS

- Drymatter (g) 21-29
- Protein (g) 2.9-5.8
- β-carotene (mg) 5-15
- Ascorbate (mg) 249-400
- Tocopherol(mg) 14-28
- Iron (mg) 5.4-9.2
- Calcium (mg) 458-711

Yang, et.al. 2006

ble 3. Means of nutrient values of 10 *M. oleifera* accessions with three harvests

r 100 g fresh w eight	Matur	e lea	ves	Young shoots		
ry matter, g	22.2	±	1.6	15.1	±	2.7
otein, g	6.9	\pm	0.8	4.28	\pm	0.91
ber, g	1.75	\pm	0.24	1.47	\pm	0.17
ıgar, g	2.93	\pm	0.44	2.2	\pm	0.41
ılcium, mg	454	\pm	63	82	\pm	31
on, mg	6.7	\pm	2.8	2.8	\pm	1.5
Carotene, mg	13.9	\pm	5.2	4.1	\pm	2.2
tamin C, mg	257	\pm	53	244	\pm	54
tamin E, mg	16.7	\pm	3.2	4.3	\pm	1.9
EAC ² , μmol TE	3629	\pm	1257	23.4	\pm	926
tal phenolics, mg	680	±	116	581	±	134

Values were mean \pm SD; n = 90 including 10 accessions, 3 replications and 3 harvests in Jur 2004, and January and April 2005.

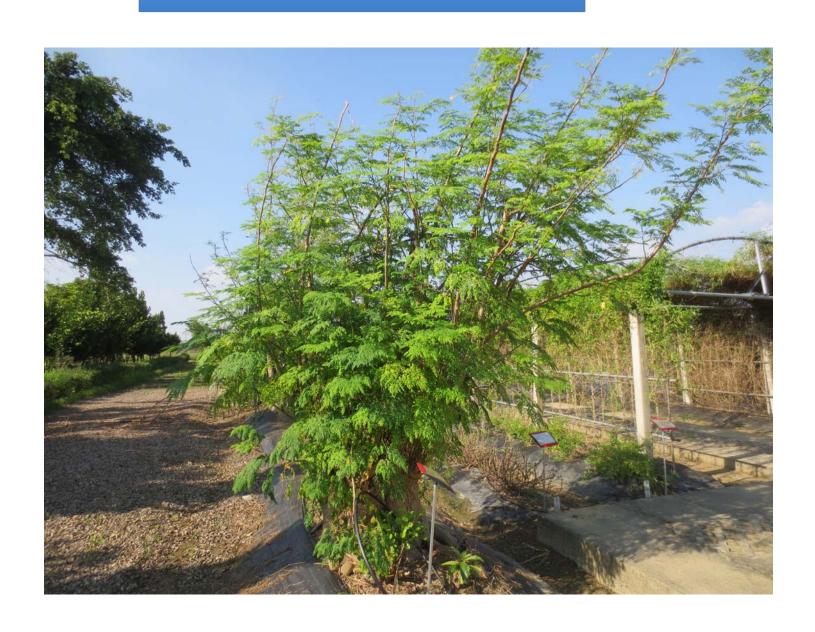
TEAC: Trolox equivalent antioxidant capacity, an antioxidant assay using ABTS radicals; Tl trolox equivalent



YOUNG PLANTS OF MORINGA



Moringa oleifera



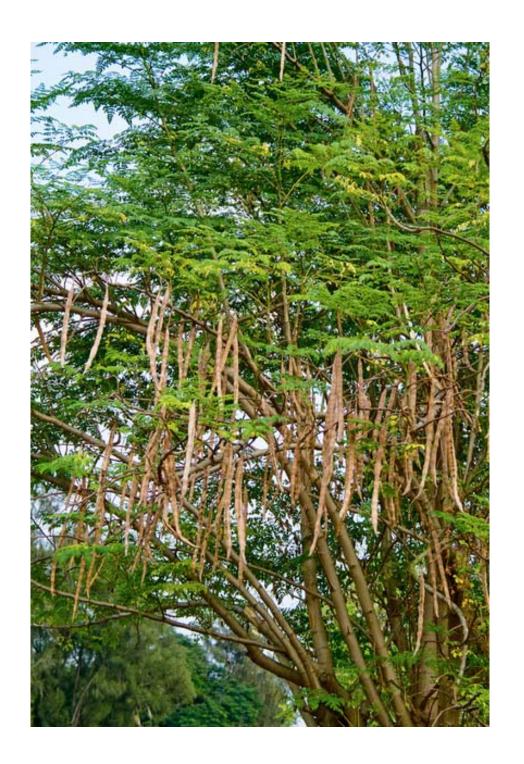
Moringa thouarsii







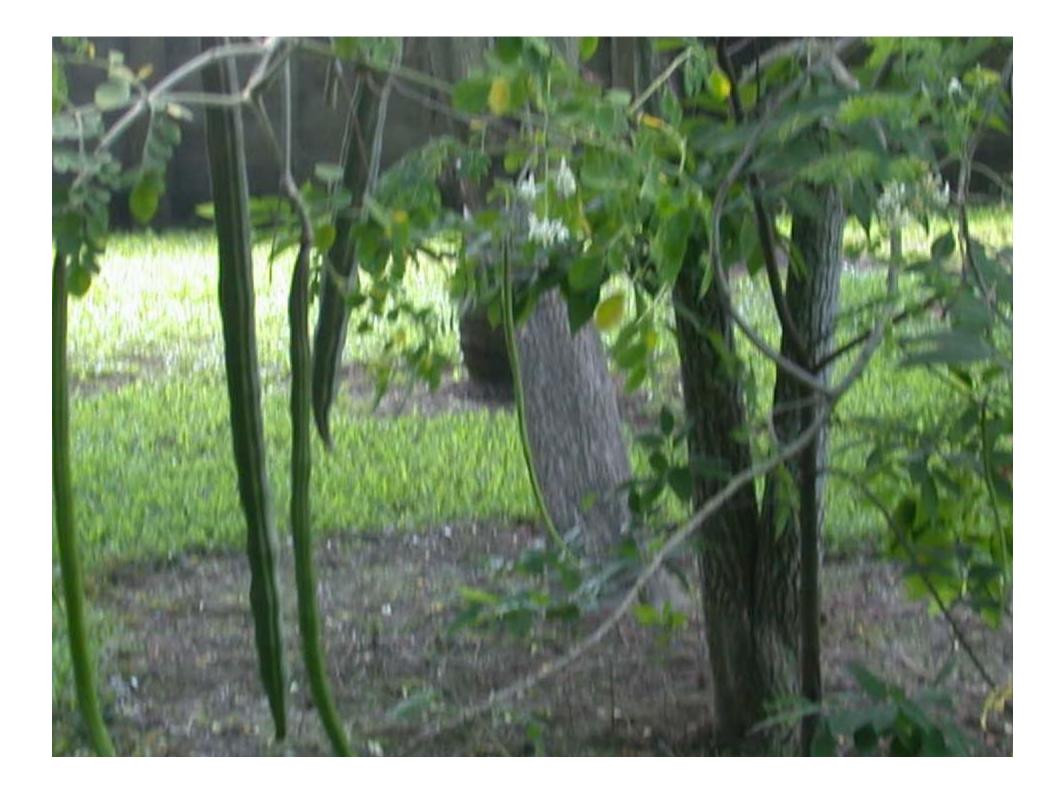






















MORINGA SEEDS

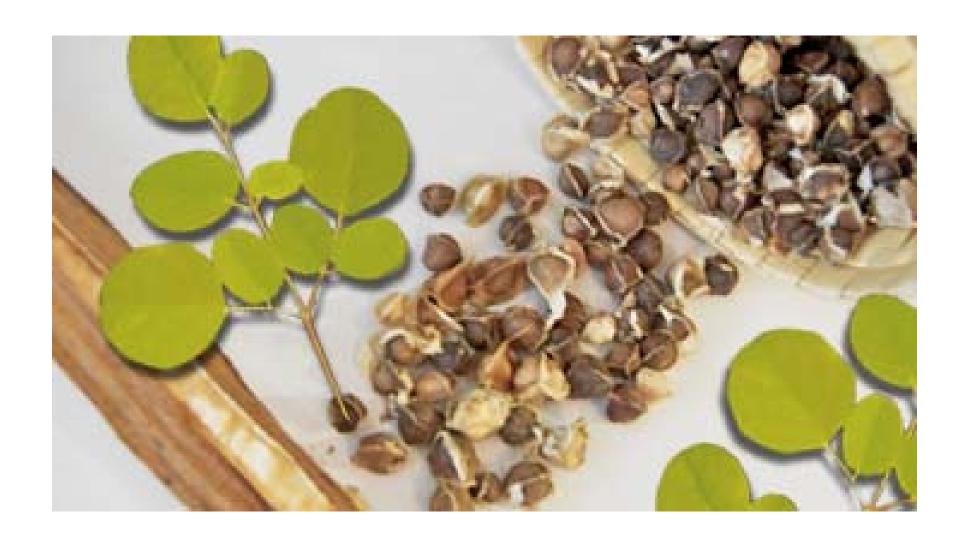


Moringa seeds



Moringa seeds with and without membranous covering

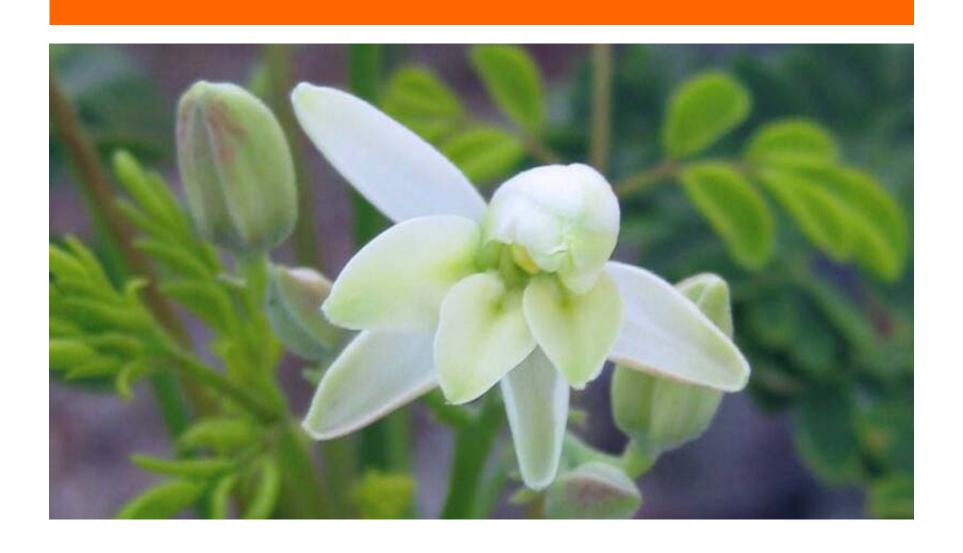




MATURE POD WITH SEEDS



MORINGA FLOWER









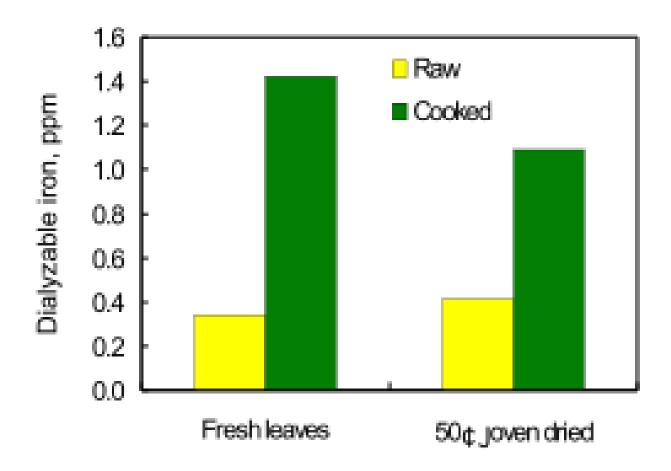




igure 2. Moringa young shoots

RESEARCH ON NUTRIENTS

- SLOW DRYING OF LEAVES OR OTHER PARTS OF THE PLANT RETAINS ALMOST ALL THE NUTRIENTS AND MINERALS.
- DRYING AT 50 DEGREES REDUCES THE VITAMIN C AND BETA CAROTENE LEVELS BY AROUND 50% AND 25% RESPECTIVELY



e 4. In vitro iron bioavailability of Moringa leave

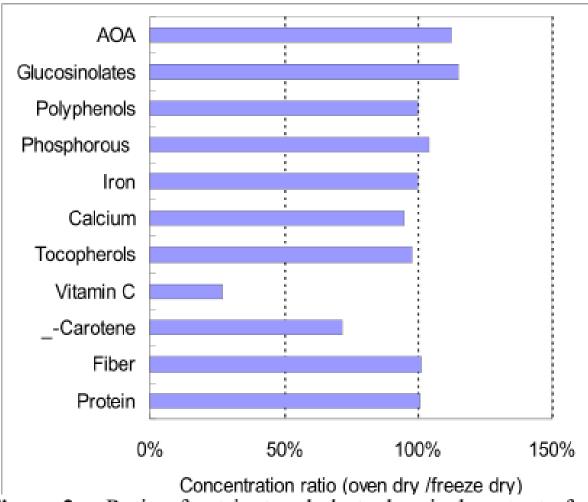
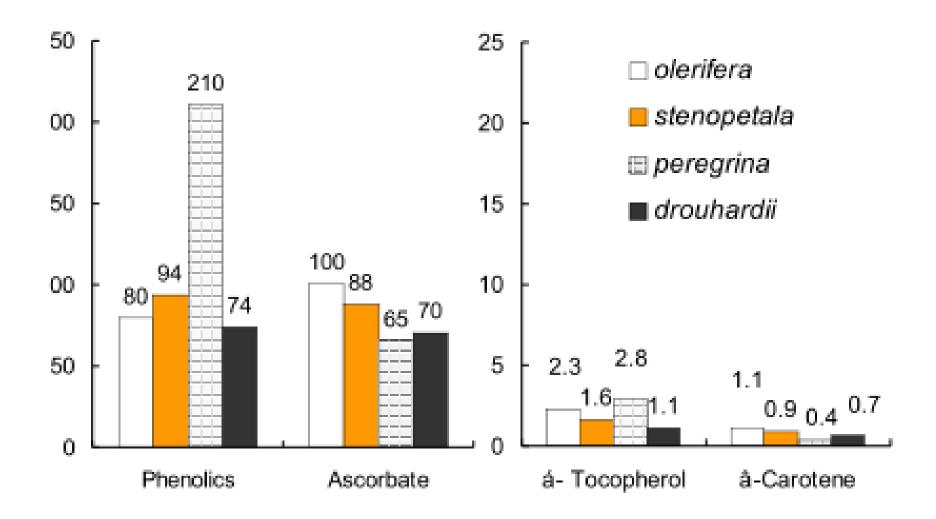


Figure 3. Ratio of nutrient and phytochemical content of oven dried leaves to freeze dried leaves. AOA: antioxidant activity; TG total glucosinolates



21. Antioxidant contents of the four Moringa species

Moringa Soup



Moringa with fish curry





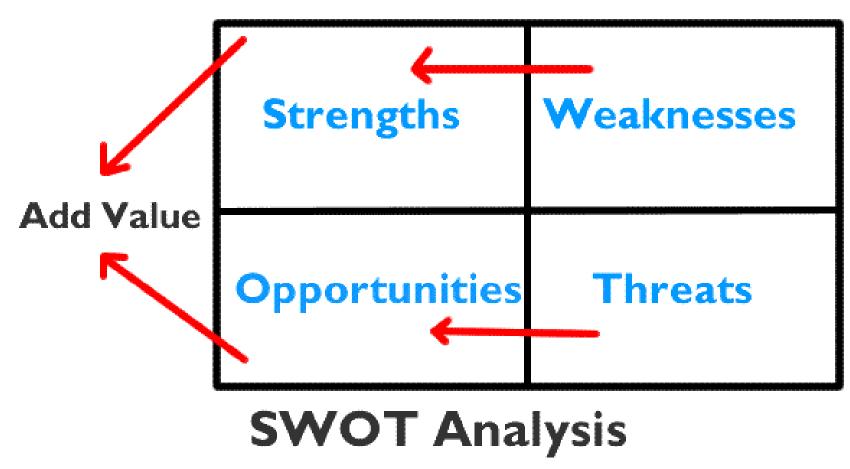








Value Addition



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Strengths	Weaknesses
Advantages Financial reserves, likely returns Accreditations, qualifications, certifications Competitive advantages Capabilities Location and geography Innovative aspects Resources, Assets, People Processes, systems, IT, communications Culture, attitudes, behaviors Management cover, succession Experience, knowledge, data Patents Strong brand names Marketing - reach, distribution, awareness USP's (unique selling points) Price, value, quality	Lack of competitive strength Gaps in capabilities Disadvantages of proposition Weak brand name Financials Cash flow, startup cash-drain High cost structure Our vulnerabilities Timescales, deadlines and pressures Reliability of data, plan predictability Continuity, supply chain robustness Processes and systems, etc Management cover, succession Morale, commitment, leadership

Opportunities

Market developments

Competitors vulnerabilities

Niche target markets

New USP's

New markets, vertical, horizontal

Partnerships, agencies, distribution

Geographical, export, import

Unfulfilled customer need

New technologies

Loosening of regulations

Changing of International trade barriers

Business and product development

Seasonal, weather, fashion influences

Technology development and innovation

Industry, tor lifestyle trends

Threats

Environmental effects

Seasonal, weather effects

Economy - home, abroad

Political effects

Legislative effects

Market demand

New technologies, services, ideas

IT developments

Shifts in consumer tastes

Obstacles

Sustainable financial backing

Insurmountable weaknesses

Competitor intentions

New regulations

Increased trade barriers

Emergence of substitute products

Internal	 Your specialist marketing expertise. A new, innovative product or service. Location of your business. Quality processes and procedures. Any other aspect of your business that adds value to your product or service. 	 ✓ Lack of marketing expertise. ✓ Undifferentiated products or services (i.e. in relation to your competitors). ✓ Location of your business. ✓ Poor quality goods or services. ✓ Damaged reputation.
	Opportunities	Threats
External	 A developing market such as the Internet. Mergers, joint ventures or strategic alliances. Moving into new market segments that offer improved profits. A new international market. 	 A new competitor in your home market. Price wars with competitors. A competitor has a new, innovative product or service. Competitors have superior access to channels of distribution.