

GRPG – 1st Meeting Agenda

1. Participants Introduction (all participants)
2. Importance of Grapes and raisin developing groups (Akbari)
3. History of Growers activity in Grape and raisin production (participants)
4. Problems analysis and participants recommended solutions (group work, participants)
5. Group formation structure (ANHDO Team and participants)
6. Stakeholder's Analysis
7. Date and place of next session

- ✓ History of Growers activity in Grape and raisin production (participants).
- ✓ Grape and raisin production method.
- ✓ Marketing method.
- ✓ Problems analysis and participants recommended solutions (group work, participants).
- ✓ Group formation structure (ANHDO Team and participants).

1. Information about usual grape varieties
2. Grape production (Quantity)
3. Packaging method
4. Sales Market (internal external)
5. Diseases and pests
6. Governmental and non-Governmental institutions cooperation to increase product quality and marketing.
7. Product sales price

Grape history in Kapisa province:

past	now
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Types of Grapes: Kishmishi, Hussaini, Qandahari2. Grape production average was 4.5 Sear3. Packaging in wooden Crates4. Price/7 Kg was equal to 7 Kg of wheat5. Sales market was Kabul6. Powdery mildew, Scald Diseases7. Co-operatives, lend facility	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Kishmishi, Hussaini, monaqa, Taifi, Shundul Khani2. Now grape production average is 2.5 Sear3. Now packaging in plastic bags and carton4. Now Price/7 Kg is equal to 7 Kg of wheat5. Now Local trader and local market6. Now Powdery mildew, Scald and water lack7. Now there are some cooperation from INGOs

Grape and raisin growers group of Kabul province, Qarabagh district, Qalai Qazi payan village:

History of Growing grapes and raisin in Qarabagh district is usual from previous years. Grapes were grown by mounds system.

1. In the past most Kishmishi grapes which was produced by traditional systems, used in local markets and most of them was exported to India, Russia and other European countries. They used bags and wooden Crates for local market and cartons for exportation to Russia and other European countries.
2. Pests and Disease were Powdery mildew and scald. Growers were usually using sulfur powder as solutions.
3. Neither government nor organizations helped as in diseases portion.
4. Because of less Diseases and pests, yield was high, there was less usage of chemicals and sales prices were much higher than now.
5. If INGOs give good quality medicines to farmers or grapes grow on trellis system, yield will increase.

Grape and raisin history of Parwan province, Bagram district:

Grape were traditional from previous years in the country and there types are follow:

Kishmishi, Gholadani, Hussaini, Abjosh...

Grape quality in past	Grape quality in present
In past grapes had good quality and growers productions was very good. Growers gained good yield and solve their problems from that money. They were using good powder and fertilizers. For example: 7 Kg raisin was equal to 35 Kg wheat and 7 Kg raisin was equal to 7 Kg good rice. In past grapes were packaged in wooden crates which was transported to Pakistan and India without any problem. All farmers were satisfy from their hard work.	Yield of grapes in present is not good than previous years. Although various fertilizers and other materials are imported to the country but their quality is too low And the result is not good. In past grape and raisin were highly exported to Pakistan and India but now there is no attention to such issue. The grape packages are low quality cartons. Now growers are investing in other agricultural products.

Bagram 1st group:

In Bagram grapes are being grown from hundreds of years ago.

Grape growing system was mound and furrow.

Types of traditional grapes in Bagram are usually use as Kishmishi and for fresh use grapes are: Hussaini, Monaqa, Gholadani, and Qandahari Sorkh, Kate Khaldar, Haiti and Abjosh yield was better and higher than present time. Now Taifi and Shundul Khani added as traditional grapes. Types of packaging was in 14 kg of wooden crates.

Usually grapes were exported to Pakistan and India by national trader.

Pests and diseases were prevented by good quality medicines such as powdery mildew, scald.

Governmental and non-governmental institutions cooperation's were better than now because that time government were supported by Russians and governments employees conducting in better way to increase grapes quality.

Agricultural cooperatives were being supported and governmental cooperation had done through cooperatives although there is no same support.

In past 7 Kg grape was equal to 14 Kg wheat but now 14Kg grape is equal to 7 Kg wheat.

According to this comparison grape price was better than now.

Grape circumstance in Bagram and their activities history:

Past	Present
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Types of usual grapes: Hussaini, Kishmishi, Kandahari, Gholadani, Monaka, Abjosh, Khalili, Angoor Kata Khaldaar, Sahibi, Laal, Haiti 2- Kishmishi grapes production was more than 10000 tons 3- Packaging was in wooden crates (14 kg) which were mud plaster. Harvesting was at 8 o'clock earlier morning 4- Foreign sales market was India and Pakistan 5- Prevention from pests and diseases was conducting through governmental employees by good quality medicines such as Sulfur and lime sulfur 6- There were cooperative's and lends of agricultural developing bank supported by government. 7- In past grape sales price was better than other fruits and agricultural crops 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Types of usual grapes: Shudulkhani, Taifi, Feroznaqshi, Red Hussaini, Laal e Herat, Sancharak Black Grape 2. Grapes production is less than 10000 tons 3. Grape is packaging in plastic bags without mud plaster and harvesting is from morning till evening during tough sun light 4. Sales market is local if we get access to foreign market there are some prohibitions 5. Climate condition increases diseases and medicines are in low quality 6. Now the 10th article of country's constitution approved open market policy which effects our sales. 7. Grapes sales price is lower than all other fruits and cereals.

Bagram:

Problems and their solutions

Problems	Solutions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Orchard Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No weed control Trees pruning is not professional and appropriate Traditional system of Furrow and Mound Flood and extra irrigation Chemical fertilizer usage at unspecific time Chemical medicine usage without guidance of plant protection staff Harvesting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting by hands Harvesting in immature stage Birds eating Harvesting in wheel borrow and cart Putting grape on ground With metal tools grapes and raisins are mixing and splitting Post-Harvest services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raisins are being stored in plastic bags at hot weather there are no technical trainings for harvesting being not aware of new technologies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> plow through appropriate method at appropriate from 4th April till 5th may <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting weeds like grass, thrones. Pruning through appropriate method by shears in dormancy period. Do Pruning with standard tools for safety of vines. Orchard establishment through trellised system with concrete pillars. Use new species of grapes. Water management. Application of DAP fertilizer during dormancy and usage of urea fertilizers when grapes are at the size lentil. Use the guidance of plant protection employees. Use shears for harvesting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put adequate grapes in plastic baskets. Don't press grape's cluster. Put grapes on mat, mud plastered ground, piece of cloth, net. Grapes should be round by hands. Package grapes in wooden crates and cartons. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put raisins in sacks and store them in a cool and dry place. Dry raisin well. Split stalks from raisins. Use technical trainings of professionals.

Growers group of Kabul province, Qarabagh district, village of Qala e Qazi Payaan

Problems and their Solutions	
1. Orchard management	1. Vines should change from traditional system to trellised system.

<p>2. Harvesting</p> <p>3. Post-harvest services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vines are not pruned by technical method. • Chemical fertilizer and medicines with good quality in appropriate time must be prepared for growers. • Appropriate time of chemical spraying should be clear for the growers in their area. • Awareness and guidance of farmers in diagnosis of pests and diseases should be uplift by professional people. <p>2. Maturity index, method, tools, specific time and storage of product in appropriate place.</p> <p>3. Correct place, transportation, preparation of correct place which should be clean and neat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drying of green raisins in appropriate kishmishkhana and also marketing for fresh and dried fruits.
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Problems analysis and their solutions for grape production in Bagram District:

Problems	Solutions
<p>Orchard management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Good quality medicines are not available 2. Agricultural chemical fertilizers are not available 3. Control of weeds 4. Good organized pruning 5. Prevention from pests and diseases 6. Spraying chemicals in specific time 7. Applying irrigation is not in correct time 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For better production we should use good quality medicines. 2. Sulfur and those chemical fertilizers which imports from foreign countries should be considered by agricultural authorities. 3. Pruning should done by professional and skillful people. 4. Those weeds which prohibit vineyard growth should be controlled. 5. Use required medicines on specific time and pay attention to irrigation.

Kapisa problems analysis and their solutions:

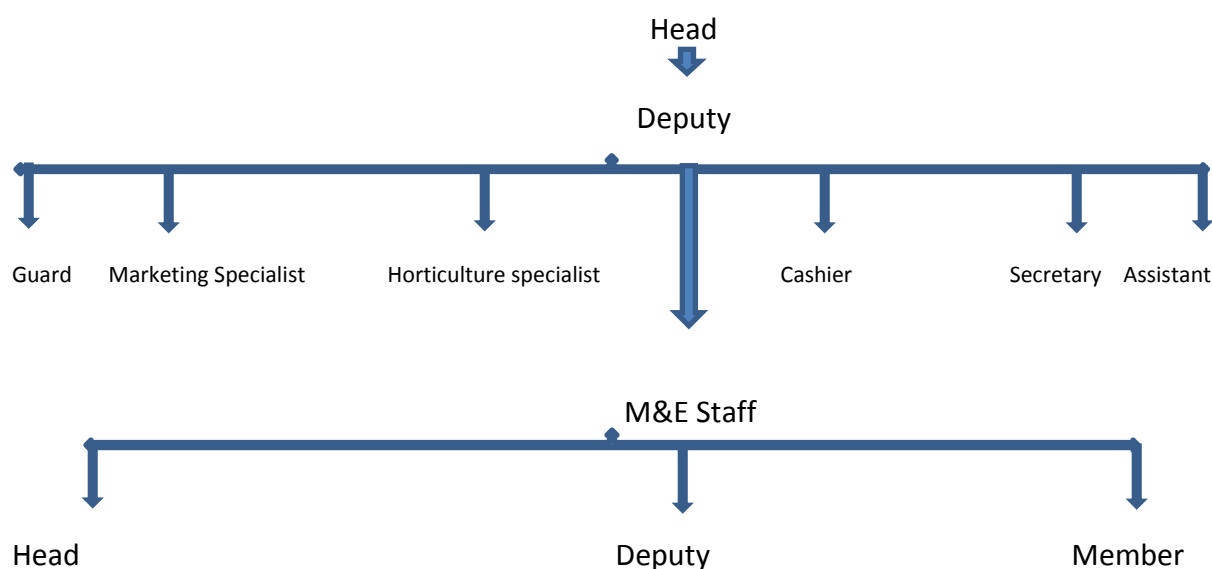
Problems	Solutions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Orchard management <p>Plowing of orchard, on time irrigation, diseases, low quality medicines, lack of</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Applying organized irrigation methods <p>- Plow orchard and introduce trellised system</p>

<p>orchard management tools, agricultural practices.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Low technical knowledge of farmer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting method. Post-harvest services and unawareness of farmer about: Sort, Grading, Packaging, Storage, Transportation and marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlling of diseases on time Application of good quality medicines Rising technical awareness of farmers about harvest and post-harvest practices. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Holding trainings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangement of scientific tours for exchanging experience Holding technical trainings about sorting, grading, packaging..... Marketing.
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2nd Group:

- Establishment of group formation structure should be officially registered.
- Management staff which assigned should get temporary privileges to lead their tasks.
- Establishment of an office which contain office facilities and hiring an official secretary with extra privileges.
- Directorate board structure of three provinces (Kabul, Parwan, and Kapisa) should be apart.

Grape and raisin producers' composition of official institution



GRPG – 2nd Meeting Agenda

1. Review of previous session (ANHDO team)
2. Stakeholders analysis and their role in development of orchard sector (Grape and raisin) (Participants)
3. Grape and raisin developing groups mandate (participants)
4. Grape and raisin promotion groups action plan for 2015 (participants)
5. Group structure (ANHDO team and participants)
6. Date and place of next session

Matters to be discussed in the session

04/08/2015 GRPG

1. Stakeholder analysis and their role in development of grape and raisin sector
2. Grape and raisin developing groups mandate
3. Grape and raisin developing groups action plan for 2015
4. Group structure

Grapes harvesting and Preparing high quality raisins

(Qarabagh)

1. Marketing with cooperation of ANHDO and Mercy Corp NGOs
2. Preparing and procurement of grape harvesting tools
3. Preparing and usage of Alkaline Medicines for drying raisin
4. Creating linkage among producers, consumers and government
5. Good quality production according to market demand
6. Grower's training and building their technical skills
7. Using of efficient and continued technology
8. Preparing advertising materials for grape producers awareness
9. Preparing and compiling statute of groups
10. Scientific tour for internal and external members of group

Grape and raisin group of kapisa

1. Establishment of standard orchards
2. High quality fruits and high yield production
3. Pruning, fertilizer usage, lime sulfur, weeds control
4. On time irrigation
5. Fruits harvesting by appropriate method
6. Grape drying on mats or net
7. Marketing for production sales
8. Standardize fresh and dried fruits

Grape and raisin group of Bagram district

1. Establishment of modern grape orchards and usage of new certified varieties
2. Products harvesting by technical methods and harvesting tools like: harvesting shears, standard baskets, nets... etc.
3. Standard production in national and international levels
4. Finding national and international markets and linking growers to market

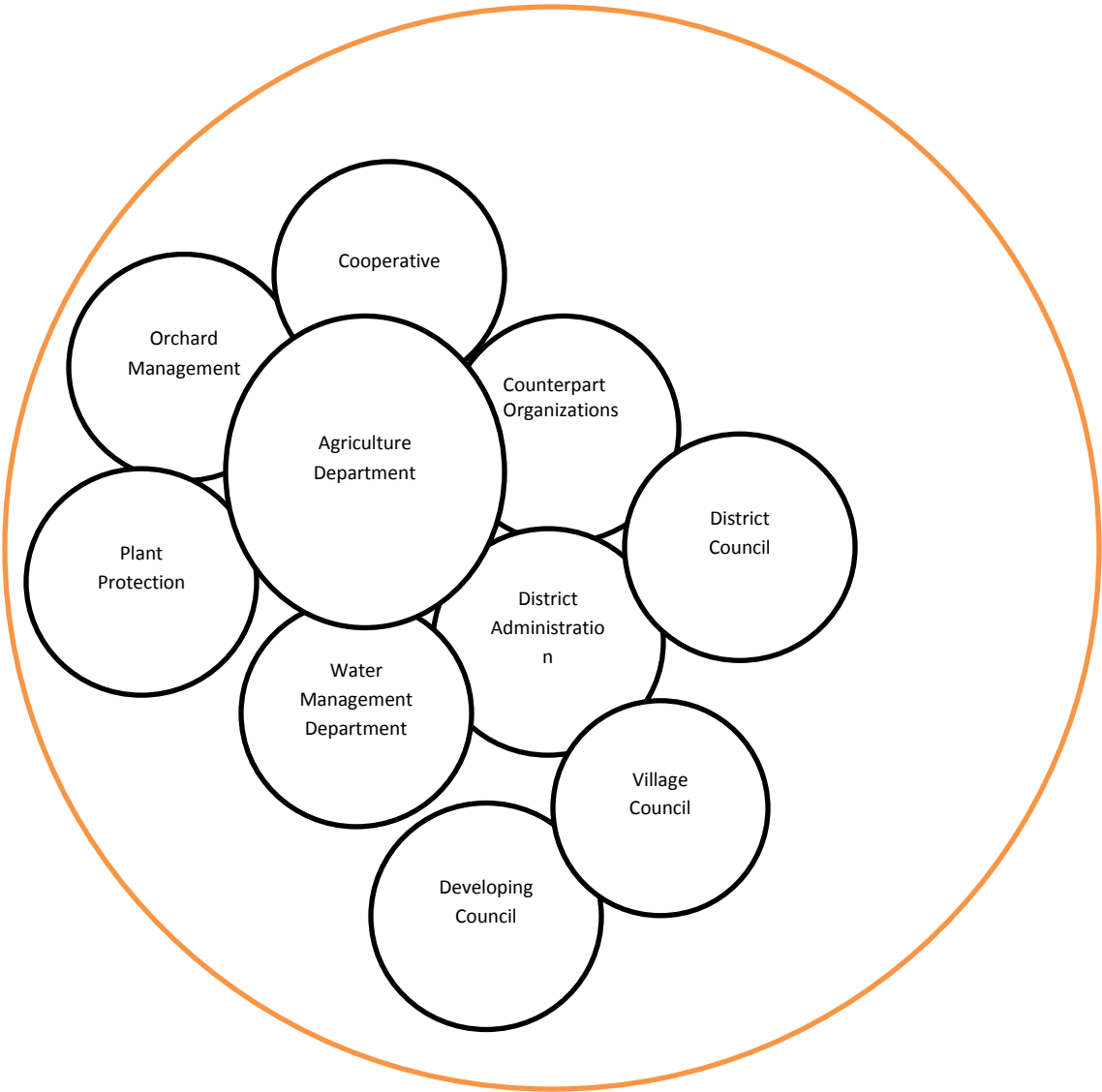
Bagram district group



Grape and Raisin group of Kapisa



Qarabagh group



Grapes and Raisins Promotion Group (GRPG) Mandate

1. Organizing, Extension and good quality grapes development for obtaining market.
2. Problem analysis and growers demand in village level.
3. Building technical skills and changing orchard systems (vine yards)
4. Standard Orchard establishment
5. Growing early bearing vines from good Varieties.
6. Using technical advices of agricultural employees and experts.
7. Performing activities and on time agricultural practices.
8. Using good quality material and tools of vineyard management.
9. Changing orchard system (New and modern)
10. Uplifting awareness of grape groups members.