POST-HARVEST MANAGEMENT

RAS tools and approaches for promoting PHM among smallholder

VODOUHE D. Simplice

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Context

- Most PHM actions developed in the past are donor funded
- Inventory has been done and show a variety of PHM technologies
- Most PHM activities are reduced with the end of projects
- Public extension organisations do not intergrate PHM as major components of their activites
- Different RAS approaches exist for innovations dissemination

About the program PHM

- Outcome 1: Improved handling and storage options within the grains and pulses value chains are benefitting smallholder farmers in pilot countries: Benin and Mozambique
- Outcome 2: Good practice options for reducing postharvest losses are compiled, disseminated and scaled up.
- Outcome 3: Appropriate regulatory frameworks on reducing postharvest losses in food supply chains are introduced and implemented at national and regional levels and financing is secured.

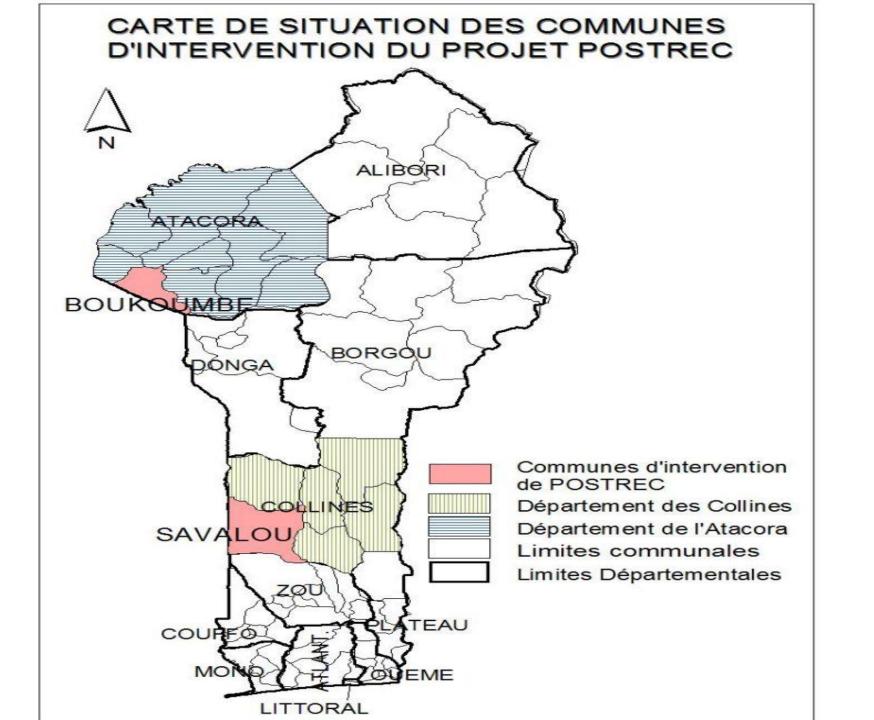
Implementing partners

Helvetas Intercooperation

• FANRPAN (Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis)

AFAAS

AGRIDEA



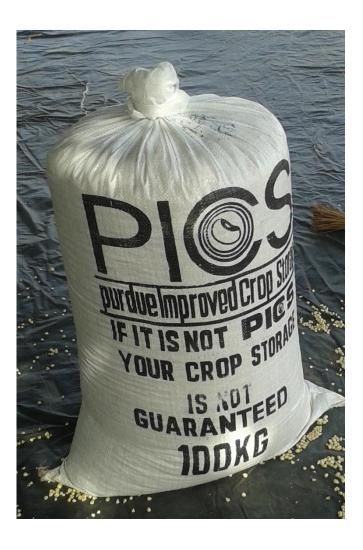
Some storage facilities

- Greniers traditionnels and improved Greniers
- Simple bags
- PICS Bags
- Metal silos
- Warehouses for the warrantage

• The following slides show some facilities













PHM tools and technologies developped and used

Technical flyers

- 09 technical flyers developed
 - Maize harvest,
 - Sorting and drying of maize
 - Storage and conservation of maize
 - Good practices of cowpea harvest
 - Storage and conservation of maize in épis
 - Storage and conservation of maize en grenier de terre
 - Sorting and drying of maize
 - Storage and conservation of
 - Management of stocks

Une fiche technique



Fiche technique 1 : Bonnes pratiques de récolte du mais



INTRODUCTION

Les modes de récolte sont presque les mêmes d'une région à une autre. La récolte s'effectue en épis avec ou sans spathes). Dans les zones septentrionale et centrale où les conditions climatiques offrent des possibilités de séchage au champ et surtout sur pied, la récolte s'effectue en épis <u>géspathés</u> (figure 1). Au sud, le mode de récolte peut être différente car celle-ci s'effectue dans des conditions climatiques spécifiques en grande saison (épis non secs). La récolte s'effectue en épis non <u>géspathés</u> (spadice) et le séchage se poursuit dans les graniers appropriés ou cribs.



Figure 1 : Champ de mais prêt à être récolté



PREPARATION DE LA RECOLT

Avant de commencer la récolte, il est nécessaire de prendre certaines dispositions pratiques aussi bien à l'intérieur de la maison qu'au champ. Parmi les plus importants on peut citer

- Planifier toutes les activités liées à la récoîte et avoir une idée de comment les grains seront stockés (spathes, épis <u>despathés</u> ou grains) des la maturité du mais (figure 1).
- Mobiliser et nettoyer les récipients (figure 2) ou sacs qui doivent servir pour la récolte
- Vider et nettoyer les greniers ou toutes autres structures devant accueillir les produits de récolte
- S'assurer que la main-d'œuvre est disponible et que les dispositions pratiques (rémunération et nouvriture) pour leur prise en charge sont prises.
- Nettoyer les alentours des structures de stockage ou de pré-stockage des produits de récolte.
- Décager et nettouer les aires de séchage en attendant la récolte.

Pratiques recommandées

Récolter le mais dès la matunté complète au moment où les grains sont vitreux

Posters

08 posters developed

- Solar drying of maize
- Solar drying of cowpea
- Storage in warehouse
- Storage in improved traditional grenier en terre,
- Maize storage in ordinary bags
- Sorting and 'ginning, of maize
- Sorting and conservation of maize en épis
- Good practices of pré-stockage of maize

A poster on the storage of maize



Training Manuals and video

Training Manuals

- Two training manuals are developed:
 - PHM management of maize
 - PHM management of cowpea

Videos

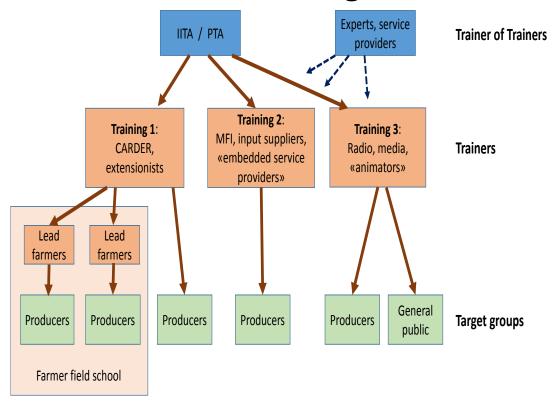
- Translation of the video on the storage of cowpea seed into seven local languages
- Production of four PHM videos on maize
 - Harvest
 - Drying, sorting,
 - Storage and conservation
 - Stock management in warehouse

Experience and insights so far

Use of technical flyers

- Cascades training
 - Level 1: 60 trained : CARDER agents, journalists, ONGs, etc.
 - Level 2: 100 tranees : OP and their keaders
 - Level 3: 800 trainees
- Expression of training demands by OP and others after the training session
- training of teainers is less expensive
- More people are reached

Mechanism for training of trainers



Experience and insights so far

Use of posters

- The posters are given to:
 - ONGs et CARDER to train farmers (about 500 producers trained)

Formation des producteurs avec poster



Experience and insights so far

Week of action

- Two week of action
 - Fares and itinerary fares are organized, DVDs factsheets, metal silos and posters
 - Training with posters,
 - Videos are shown
 - Radio broadcast all over the week
- More than 1.000 people directly reached
- Many people took and applied for having the factsheets, posters and the video

Présentation des DVDs par le Coordonnateur de AFAAS-Bénin



Business model building (Jerry presentation)

- Negotiation meetings
- attendance to the meeting
 - input suppliers
 - Institutions of Micro finance, (MFs),
 - NGO, farmers and their organizations,
 - craft men (artisans),
 - extension agents,
 - researchers
- These models are in building process
- Some exemples are below:

Some results so far

- Early to talk about results but
- 10 radio broadcasts on PHM and about 500.000 people reached
- 16 TV emissions on national channels
- Many feedbacks from farmers and local autorities due to the different actions: increase by 60 % of the sale of PICS bags by Sahel enterprise, and more sales of PICs Bags in savalou
- 7 non project villages ask for the PHM training
- Journalists from the different villages used the PHM materials to broadcast

Conclusion

- The combination of approaches have been useful for reaching farmers and to create awareness about PHM
- Radios broadcasts, TV emissions, video projections, fares were crucial in reaching farmers
- The policy dialogues at national level and local levels are important in pushing for the inclusion of PHM into the National agricultural policy
- The contribution RAS on the behaviourial change with respect to PHM is perceptible although there is still a long way to go

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