Experiences from Rwanda and Burkina Faso

Building Horticultural Postharvest Capacity and Entrepreneurship

Gurbinder Singh Gill, Agribusiness Associates Inc

RAB







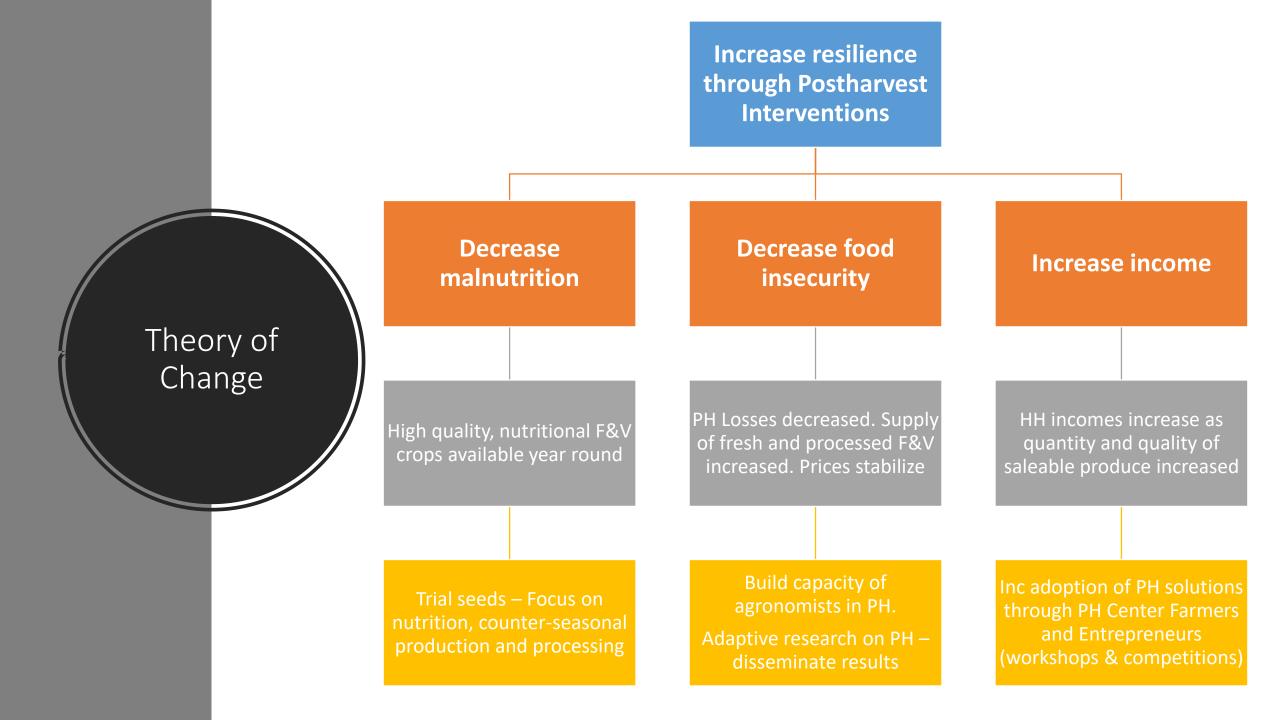








NAEB



Approach

- 1) Gain understanding of postharvest losses, constraints and opportunities in a given chain - modified Commodity Systems Assessment Methodology (CSAM), Value Chain Analysis and Environmental Lifecycle Assessment
- Create and embed the Postharvest Center with a local institution home of research, field trials, training, demonstrations and retail shop
- 3) Stimulate entrepreneurship in the value chain business development workshop, hands on mentoring, Innovation Competition, Learning Conference





Partner Selection





CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES



Expanding Opportunities Worldwide





Focus Crops

- Exports/high value crops
 - Green chili
- Domestic/regional markets
 - Tomato
- Local/domestic markets
 - Orange fleshed sweet potato
 - Green Bananas/Plantain

Findings from CSAM

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Quality Loss - Relative Perishability

1: Low; 3: Medium; 5: Highly Perishable

Crop (Price Rang – RWF/kg)	ge Farm	Collection Point	Wholesale market	Retail market	
Tomatoes (100 – 500)	3	3	5	5	
Green Chilies (200 – 700)	3	-	3 (packhouse)	-	
Green Bananas (250 – 320)	3	-	3	3	
Orange Fleshed Sweet Potatoes (150 – 300)	3	-	1	-	

Quantity Loss - % sorted out

Crop (Price Range – RWF/kg	g) Farm	Collection Point	Wholesale market	Retail market	
Tomatoes (100 – 500)	21%	11.5%	10%	13.6%	
Green Chilies (200 – 700)	No sorting out		3% (packhouse)	-	
Green Bananas (250 – 320)	No sorting out	No sorting out	No sorting out	No sorting out	
Orange Fleshed Sweet Potatoes (150 – 300)	10%	-	-	5%	

Main causes of Postharvest loss





Over maturity or mixed maturity









Rough and unsanitary handling













Rough transportation

Lack of Temperature management







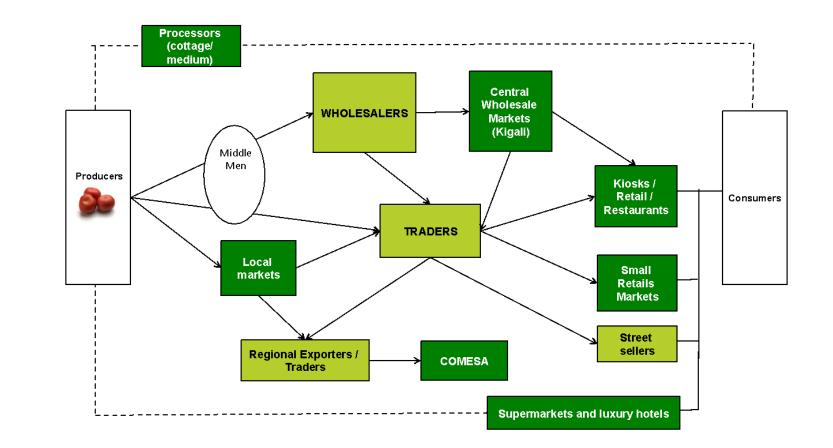


Lack of Processing Options

Findings from Value Chain Analysis

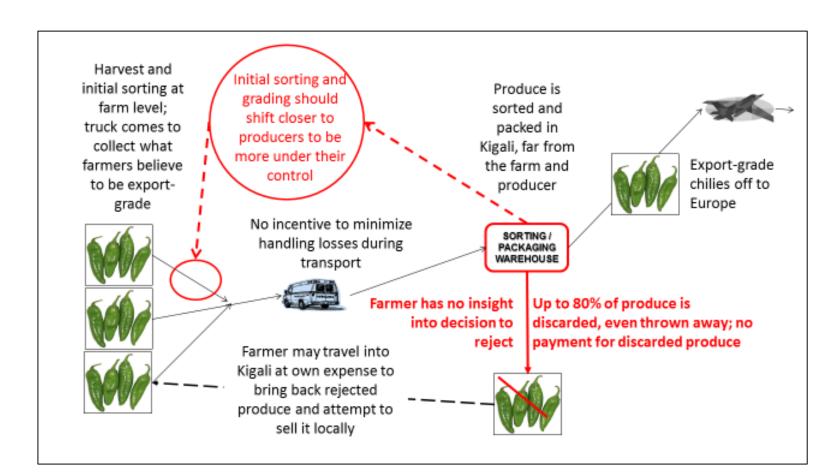
Key Findings – Tomatoes (Rwanda)

- Tomato sales and distribution is a very fragmented system
- The market rewards bigger players
- Aspirations of forward integration by producers must be balanced against the reality of producers
- Preferred markets for smaller farmers mean wholesalers or larger traders
- Price fluctuations based on demand and supply imbalances are the key challenge for all players in the chain



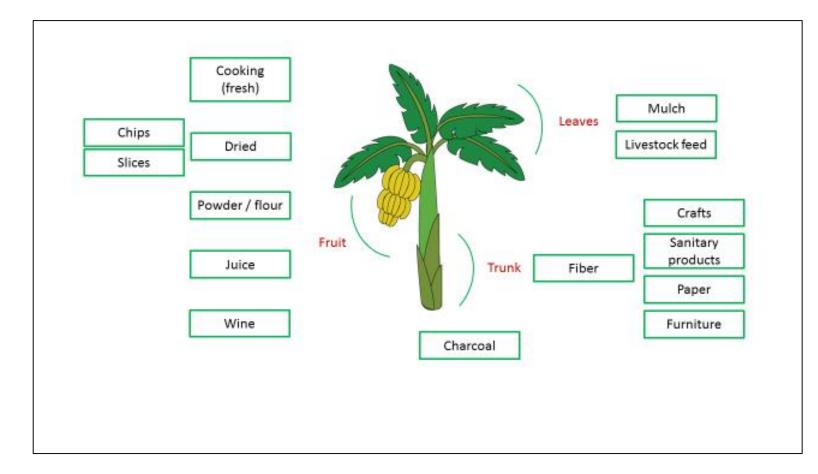
Key Findings – Green Chilies

- Chilies are a high-value fresh export crop that is currently in its infancy as an industry in Rwanda.
- The main challenge of the current chili fresh export sector is that there exists only one buyer / exporter (a classic monopsony) with a non-transparent purchase and post-harvest sorting system.
- A key need for the industry to evolve is to attract other investors into fresh chili exports.



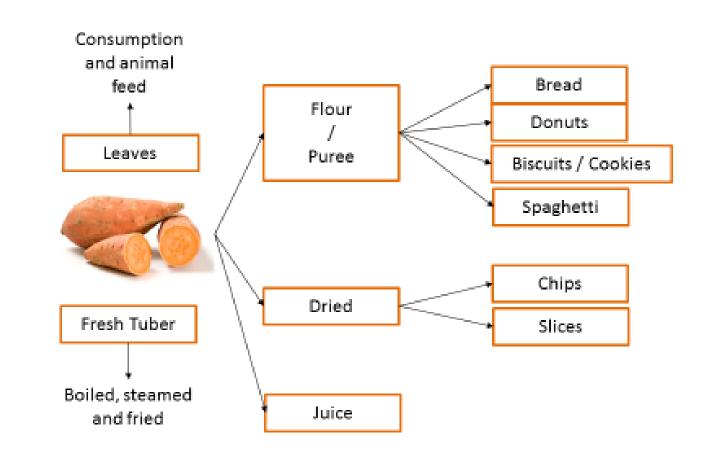
Key Findings – Green Bananas

- Key challenges in the banana segment include disease ('Kirabiranya' disease or Xanthomonas wilt), perishability and cost of transport.
- Almost all green bananas are damaged by the time they reach retail markets
- Post-harvest loss in general was less of an issue for this crop than for the others, as all qualities are saleable (except the inedible), but price lowered for poor quality
- Improve processing options



Key Findings -OFSP

- Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) is a relatively new crop for Rwanda with two decades of significant support from the NGO community.
- The crop is primarily grown as a livelihoods / food security crop with a strong nutritional component.
- The main challenges for OFSP include uncertain market demand and uncertain supply issues for processors, both of which are linked: due to the lack of a local fresh market, farmers may be reluctant to engage in OFSP production, while processors cannot engage in processing without assured supply.



Findings from Lifecycle Assessment

Post-harvest losses impacts and resource use (Rwanda – Tomatoes)

Category	Units	Post-harvest loss impacts per tonne	Loss impacts total Rwanda Tomato Production
Greenhouse gas emissions	kg CO2 eq.	161	3,000,000
Water volume	m^3 H2O	86	13,000,000
Water equivalents	M^3 H2O eq.	7,073	1,080,000,000

Solutions – Capacity Building of Farmers and all other handlers

- Maturity indices Demonstrated here \rightarrow
- PH handling
- Hygiene
- Use of improved containers
- Sorting/grading
- Use of shade
- Safe chemical use and postharvest internals
- Curing and storage methods
- Farming as a business



Low Investment Solutions

- Zero energy cool chamber
- Improved transportation tricycles, bicyle trailers, covered cargo bicycles
- Shade
- Picking bags or aprons for harvesting (green chilies) – Demonstrated here →



Medium to High Investment Solutions

- Small scale processing
 - Tomatoes solar drying, sauce making, juices, powder
 - Green bananas solar drying, green banana flour
 - Green chilies solar drying, sauce making, chili oils, paste, dried powders
 - OFSP baking breads and cakes, biscuits
- Cooling technology such as coolbot Photo from construction phase installed in Agrishow Complex, Mulindi









Stimulate Entrepreneurship

- Business Development Training
- Mentoring

SAII

- Innovation Competition
- Learning Conference



Thank you!

Please connect:

Gurbinder Singh Gill Agribusiness Associates

gsgill@agribusinessassociates.com

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