

Rural Advisory Services and Post-Harvest Management & Market Facilitation (Markets for the Poor M4P)

Side event during the AFAAS Extension Week 2013
Gaborone, Botswana



Gaborone, 6th of August 2013

6-8 pm

Program and Purposes

Program

Presentation of the genesis of the project and its context

Partners, duration and countries

Project set-up – Main expected outcomes and outputs of the intervention

Preliminary findings from Benin

Exchange on experiences

Purpose of the meeting:

- AFAAS stakeholders are informed about the intervention and possible interest is clarified
- Experiences from the AFAAS community are broadly known
- Possible potential for synergies and collaborations are identified
- Further steps

Results of the Group Reflection about successful integration of PHM in RAS

General Remarks and notes taken during discussions:

"No {efficient} market access without PHM {especially in grains and pulses}" (Emma, AGRA, 7th of august)

The volumes produced by smallholders may affect negatively their effective linkage to markets

How to determine good practices? Criteria for analysis

Where begins post-harvest? At the moment of the harvest where a lot of losses are produced?

Suggestion from the group was also to extend post-harvest management on animal produces

Definition of post-harvest losses; if grains are not more consumable by humans but by animals, constitute this a loss?

Social factors (e. g. trust) influence success of collective models

Methods for scaling up:

Learning alliance approach

Training & demonstration

Policy spaces

Success factors:

Involvement of private sector (buyers)

Incentives (e. g. higher prices for better quality, loans)

Access to affordable technology

Models that work (warehouse-receipt-systems)

Collective marketing

Constraints:

Need of "cash now" from the farmers

RAS have to be linked to other services

Lack of quality standards (as incentives)

Results of a small survey on successful integration of PHM in RAS (22 forms)

Questions

Q1: Do you think **post-harvest management (PHM)** is sufficiently present in agricultural innovation systems (AIS)?

Yes__ No_X_ all forms or partly (5 forms)

Q1a) if Yes: do you have concrete examples for successful integration of **PHM** in Agricultural Innovation Systems (AIS) ? ----list them (place, produce, main actors)

Title	Place	Product/s	Main actors
Unibrain Incubators	Uganda, Kenya	banana	priv. sector, universities, processors
AFSEM	Kigezi, Uganda	irish potato, beans	priv. sector, donor, local govt, farmer org.
development of market access and post-harvest services	Ghana	maize	aggregators, ph-service providers, fin. institutions
Agribusiness Centers (ABC)	Sierra Leone	Rice	Farmer based org, MAFFS
Purchase for Progress (P4P)	Uganda	Maize	SG2000, KIFP
Increasing Productivity of co-operatives	Rwanda	diverse (focus on cereals and pulses)	AGRA and local partners
Agrinet Uganda Ltd (market driven uptake of PHM in market chain)	Uganda (North and East)	Mainly grain	Private sector

Q1b) if No: why do you think **PHM** is not represented in agricultural innovation and advice?

Not important _____

Too difficult for RAS actors _____ 3 inadequate knowledge results

Farmers are not interested _____ 1 buyers buy grain at same price (no incentives)

No need articulated _____

Others	lack of resources / phm needs investments, focus on productivity, ph-techniques are covered by innovation system, but not ph-management, limited private sector participation, not considered by RAS, not considered by decision makers, low incentives for PHM in market chains, lack of documentation of practices
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Q2) Do you think **PHM** should be an important issue in agricultural innovation and advice?

Yes X all forms returned

No ___

Q3) Would you be interested and available to participate actively in an AFAAS working group on **PHM**

Yes X all forms returned

No ___

All participants who returned the form are interested in integrating an AFAAS working Group!

List of participants:

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