



# **FANRPAN Postharvest Management Projects- Supporting Smallholder Farmers to manage Postharvest losses**

**Expert Meeting & Policy Write Shop**

**Strengthening the Engagement of Knowledge Institutes in ARD Policy Processes**

**CTA Headquarters, Wageningen, the Netherlands**

**12- 14 August 2013**

**Bellah Mpofu (PhD)**

# Constraints to Effective PHM.

- Lack of awareness of the relevance of PHM at all institutional levels;
- Quasi absence of PHM in rural advisory services;
- Inability of households to invest in improved postharvest technologies;
- Loss of traditional knowledge on local PHM techniques;
- Use of inappropriate or harmful preservation methodologies;
- Limited access to markets and market information;
- Inappropriate or non-existing regulatory frameworks



# FANRPAN Projects

Project	Lead Partners	Development Partner
Supporting smallholder farmers to better manage climate related risks to crop-production and post-harvest handling	FAO	EU
Post harvest management in Sub-Sahara Africa	Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation	SDC



# 1. Supporting Smallholder Farmers to Better Manage Climate Related Risks to Crop-production and Post-harvest Handling

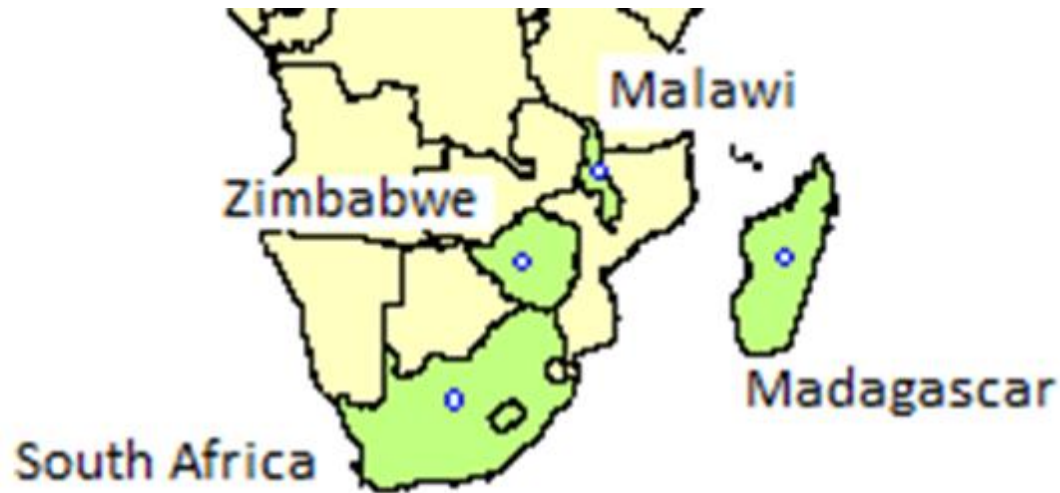
**Overall Objective:** Improving and sustaining household and national food security in southern Africa through better management of climatic risks by smallholder farmers.

## **Specific Objectives:**

1. Develop and promote innovative techniques, methods and approaches to managing risks to crop production and post-harvest handling associated with drought, floods and cyclones.
2. Strengthen regional knowledge and institutional arrangements on risk management for crop production and post harvest handling in climate disaster prone areas.



# Focus Countries



- Project budget: Euros 3million
- Project Duration: 3 years (2013-2016)

# Project Partners

- FAO,
- FANRPAN,
- University of Zimbabwe,
- University of Pretoria,
- Natural Resources Institute(NRI) of the University of Greenwich - UK,
- Soil Fertility Consortium for Southern Africa (SOFECSA), and
- Wageningen University.
- (Students- 8 Undergraduate, 4 Masters, and 4 PhD)



# Main Work Packages

1. Climatic hazards and coping mechanisms on crop production and post harvesting handling in climate disaster prone areas of Southern Africa profiled.
2. Innovative risk management options for crop production and post harvest handling in climate disaster-prone areas developed and evaluated with smallholder farmers.
3. Innovative institutional arrangements for managing risk for crop production and post-harvest handling in climatic disaster-prone areas identified.
4. Information and knowledge on risk management in crop production and post-harvest handling shared with local and regional stakeholders.



# Implementing Partners' Roles

- **FARMERS** - Define disasters and their risks to crop-production and post-harvest handling; Implement field activities
- **FAO** – Overall project management
- **SOFECSA** – Design and implement innovation platforms and multi-locational evaluation of farmer learning approaches.
- **UP and UZ** –Implementation and co-ordination of crop production field work + University student supervision.
- **FANRPAN** – Lead policy research and advocacy
- **WU**- Field implementation of activities related to crop modelling and agro-ecosystem analysis + University student supervision.
- **NRI** – Co- lead PHM activities; co-supervise PhD and MSc students
- **Students** – Conduct research and assist with publications





# 2. Post Harvest Management In Sub-Saharan Africa

- SDC (Global Program Food Security) has identified 3 postharvest projects contributing to increased food security, namely:
  - a) FAO/WFP/IFAD
  - b) FAO – in Ethiopia
  - c) **HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation/FANRPAN with AFAAS/AGRIDEA**
- Common objective of all 3 projects: *“Increase food security of smallholder farmers in SSA through reduced postharvest losses at farm and community level”*
- Focus **on postharvest handling and storage of grains** (cereals and pulses) applying the **value chain approach**.



# Focus Countries



Duration: 2013 – 2018 ( 6 years - 4 years and 2 years)

Budget : CHF 4 million (2.8 million for first phase)

# Project Partners



**FANRPAN**  
Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network



 **agridea**  
ENTWICKLUNG  
DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT UND  
DES LÄNDLICHEN RAUMS

# Outcomes

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



# Implementing Partner Roles



- Overall coordination,
- Implementation of pilot activities in the pilot countries
- Technical backstopping on PHLM
- Linkage of project with the other 2 PHL projects of GPFS



- Policy analysis related to PHM
- Convening local level, national and regional policy dialogue platforms and other policy related processes
- Establish link between initiative and other national and regional processes/frameworks (e.g. CAADP, / NEPAD)



# Implementing Partner Roles



- Innovate on appropriate rural advisory services for PHM
- Capitalise and disseminate successful PHM experiences through national and regional RAS networks
- Capacity building on RAS for PHM
- Link initiative with other African networks in relation to RAS



- Backstop AFAAS
- Provide technical & conceptual advice on development and use of innovative RAS for PHM



# Intervention strategy

## Two levels:

### 1. **Rural households and communities:** a two-pronged strategy is envisaged:

- a) PHM and storage of grains and pulses as a strategic element for ensuring food supply for households and communities
- b) PHM of grains and pulses as a commercial activity for income generation through improved market access (net surplus grain production)

### 2. **At the national, regional and continental (SSA) level:**

- a) Building awareness and capacity of key actors on importance of PHM for increased food security
- b) organizing and promoting learning and sharing
- c) developing innovative rural advisory service approaches and tools for effective dissemination of PHM practices and systems
- d) contributing to advocacy and policy dialogue



# Beneficiaries

## Primary Target group

- 10 000 rural households adopting new PHM practices and systems
- 90 000 additional rural households sensitized on PHM issues
- Special emphasis on rural women.

## Secondary Target group (Change agents for PHM)

- Local farmer organisations and small enterprises (agro-dealers, processors, service providers...)
- Local and national government authorities, civil society organisations
- Policy makers, RAS agents, regional networks and organizations





# Thank You

