

CSAM: Cassava Ghana



C. Post-harvest				
12 Harvest	Manual harvest, preferably when soil is moist.	1		
	Harvesting equipment is available.	State of the local division of the local div		
	Harvested 10 to 18 months after planting.			
	Harvesting 18 to 24 months- lower starch & higher decay			
	Transported in baskets, headpans or sacks.			
13 Grading, sorting,	No grading besides culling decayed tubers			
inspection	Inspection is not mandatory			
14 Post-harvest	Curing is not usually practiced			
treatments	Very perishable tubers; shelf life 3 days			
	> 3 days - flesh browning & weight loss			
15 Packaging	Either packed in sacks or loaded directly onto trucks.			
	Poor packaging results in bruising and rapid spoilage			
	Packing sound tubers small boxes (<10 kg) increases SL			
16 Cooling	None.			

Buyinza, T. and L. Kitinoja (2018). Commodity Systems Assessment of Cassava in Uganda. PEF White Paper No. 18-01.

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CSAM: Cassava Ghana

		<u> </u>
	16 Cooling	None.
	17 Storage	Postharvest losses can be 100% with poor harvest, handling, transport.
		Often stored in heap cover with wet jute sacks
		Sometimes, stored in pits or moist saw dust.
		Typical storage is 26-35°C and 50-60% RH
		Storage for 2 months at 2-5°C and 90-95% RH.
	18 Transport	Transported in baskets, head pans, or sacks to markets or processors
		Trucks, carts or bicycles transport can be used
		Trucks transport tubers to distant markets
6/1		Tubers are damaged by rough (un)loading
	19 Delay/Waiting	Delays are not typical.
	20 Other operations	There is sufficient labor but workers are untrained do not harvest and
		handle well
The in		
AND		
R		Buyinza, T. and L. Kitinoja (2018). Commodity Systems Assessment
		of Cassava in Uganda. PEF White Paper No. 18-01.

	CSAM: Cassava, Ghana
D. Processing & Marl	keting
21 Agro-processing	Processed products: <i>gari, agbelima</i> , <i>fufu</i> , flour, cassava, starch, ethanol, glucose syrup, tapioca. Producing gari or agbelima is more common - lower capital required Equipment for processing into starch/flour not readily available
22 Marketing intermediaries	Less common to sell directly to consumers or processors Typically various intermediaries between grower and wholesaler, retailer, exporter or processor. Intermediaries finance farmers, control production & price. Large scale processors contract growers directly
23 Market information	Mobile phones provide accurate, reliable market prices Many farmers and marketers don't use these services - unaware, do not have mobile phones, or limited by language

24 Consumer	Local consumers: fresh, unwaxed tubers (no size preference)
demand	Exporters: medium, straight tubers
	Processors: fresh tubers - delays in processing reduces starch
	Jun-Oct (rainy) - oversupply; Dec-May (dry) - limited
25 Exports	Export demand is low.
26 Marketing costs	Either sold at the farm or local markets.
	Cost of transportation paid wholesaler or aggregator.
O Premium Quality GARU Menered Takan	PLANTAIN AND CASSAVA FUE FUE FUE without pounding

ROI: Solar Dryer for Maize, Bhutan

Typical postharvest losses of maize = **63%**

Solar dryer postharvest losses = 25%

minimized fungal decay and protected the crop from pests (Yangden, 2016).

Table: ROI on a solar dryer for maize.

Factors	Current	Solar	
racions	Practice	dryer	
Cost of practice (Nu)		5840	
Initial weight (kg)	400	400	
Marketable maize (%)	37%	75%	
Amount for sale (kg)	150	300	
Value (Nu)/kg	90	90	
Market value (Nu)	13500	27000	
Profit (Nu) (value-cost)	13500	21160	



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Cost Of Maize Crib For Drying In Uganda



Table: Cost of materials.				
Materials	Total			
Timber	1,000,000			
Welded mesh	416,000			
Poles	300,000			
Iron sheets	500,000			
Nails, wire, clips	200,000			
Gutters	98,000			
Cement	250,000			
Sand, Aggregate	230,000			
Labour	2,000,000			
Subtotal	4,994,000			
Overhead costs	499,400			
Total (UGX)	5,493,400			
Total (US\$)	\$2,113			

ROI: Maize Crib For Drying In Uganda

Current Practice:	Table: ROI (in US\$) on a maize crib.			
Drying maize in the sun	Factors	Current Practice	New Practice	
New Practice: Drying and storing maize in crib Benefits of crib: • Excludes rodents • Minimizes fungal decay, • Minimal discolouration, • Higher nutritional value, • Less losses • Higher value (Muyomba, 2013).	Crib Handling (to and from store) Sacks (107 @ \$0.38 each) Tarpaulin Relative costs (\$) Initial amount (kg) Losses (%) Amount for sale (kg) Value(\$)/kg Market value (\$) Profit (value-costs)	Practice 791 41 58 890 30,000 15 25,500 0.23 5,865 \$4,975	Practice 2,113 2,113 30,000 3 29,100 0.31 9,021 \$6,908	
	From (value-costs)	94,97 9	30,308	

Cost of materials to		-	
Materials	Quantity	Cost US\$	
Clean sand	700 kg	17	
Bricks	800	44	
Plastic crates	6	45	THE POINT STAR
Thatch		56	
Spades	2	8	The second secon
Bush knives	2	6	
Small buckets	4	9	
Poles	6	16	and the state of t
Hessian cloth (m)	2.5	14	(日本哲学家) 医金
Basins	2	3	
Nails, binding wire		17	Cost of ZECC
Total		234	(Nantambi, 2016)

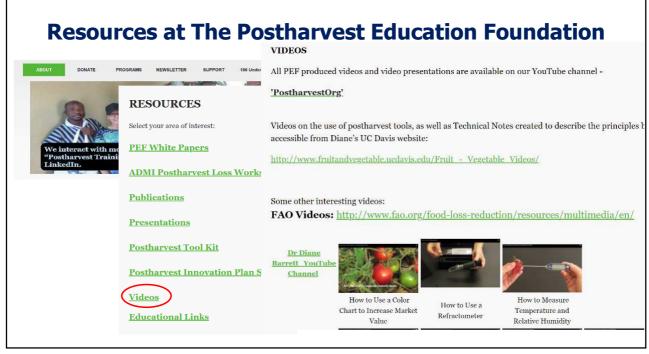
ROI: ZECC for Storing Passion Fruit

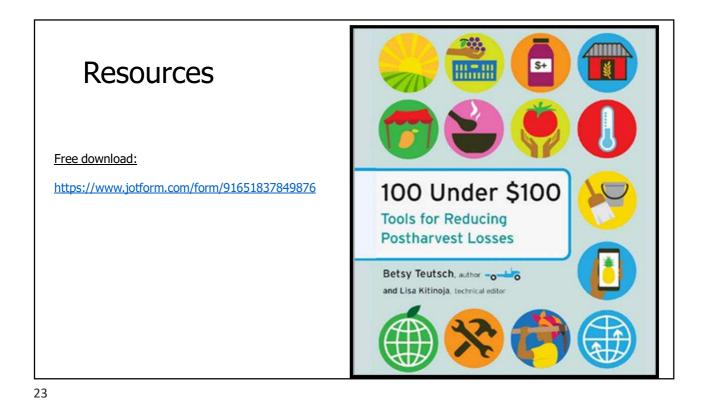


1000 1-	
1000 kg	1000 kg
	\$234
(40%)	3%
600 kg	970 kg
\$500	\$1347
\$500	\$1113
	600 kg \$500

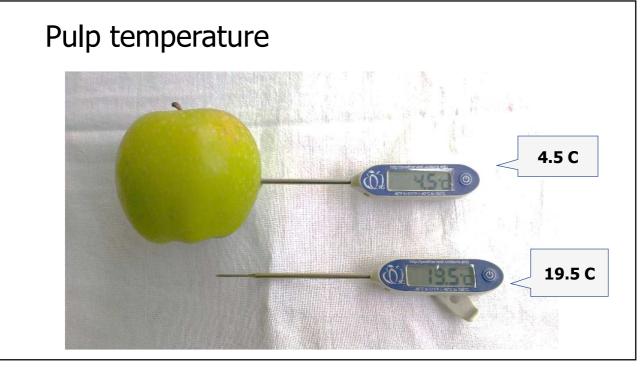
	Country	Number	Country	Number
	Bangladesh	3	Lebanon	1
	Benin	2	Malawi	1
Graduates	Bhutan	7	Malta	1
	Botswana	1	Namibia	1
(2021)	Burkina Faso	5	Nepal	2
	Cambodia	4	Nigeria	7
	Cameroon	3	Pakistan	5
	Chile	1	Peru	1
	Egypt	2	Rwanda	27
	Ethiopia	15	South Africa	1
	Germany	1	Sri Lanka	1
	Ghana	12	Tanzania	25
	India	8	Тодо	2
	Indonesia	1	Uganda	8
	Iran	1	USA	14
	Kenya	13	Zambia	2
	Total	178		

			ca (as of	/	
Country	Number	%	Country	Number	%
Botswana	1	0.6	Nigeria	7	3.9
Burkina Faso	5	2.8	Rwanda	27	15.2
Cameroon	3	1.7	South Africa	1	0.6
Egypt	2	1.1	Tanzania	25	14.0
Ethiopia	15	8.4	Тодо	2	1.1
Kenya	13	7.3	Uganda	8	4.5
Malawi	1	0.6	Zambia	2	1.1
Namibia	1	0.6			
Africa	114	63	Total	178	100









Penetrometers

How to use

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zlUnHLJxECs&t=4s https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y1VyPTA7vU4 (not psi; pears uses 8 mm tip)

Four penetrometers/firmness testers:

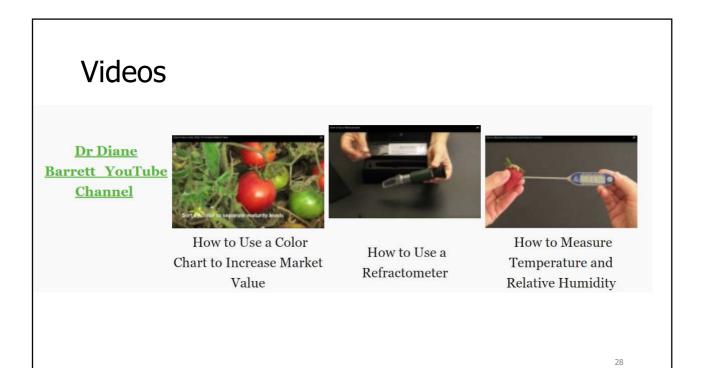
Model	Max (kg)	Fruits
FT444	20	Firm avo
FT327	13	Apple, pear, peach, ripe avo , kiwifruit, <i>tomato</i>
FT011	5	Cantaloupe, honeydew, mango, watermelon, papaya, <i>citrus</i> , plum, other soft fruit
FT02	1	Strawberry, other small fruit



Each crop requires specific tip size

Tip (mm)	inch	Fruits
11	7/16	Watermelon, papaya, apple, stone fruit SA
8	5/16	Melons, mango, kiwifruit, stone fruit, pear, banana, tomato
3		Strawberry











Success Stories

Noel Valentin Mulinda (Rwanda)(2012):

- Started POLYTASK LTD. (www.polytask.net), a Postharvest Consultancy Services in Kigali.
- Trained 60 leaders of "IMPUYAKI COOPERATIVE", Rwanda (representing another 880 member farmers).







Success Stories

Dr. Olubukola Odeyemi (Nigeria) (2013)

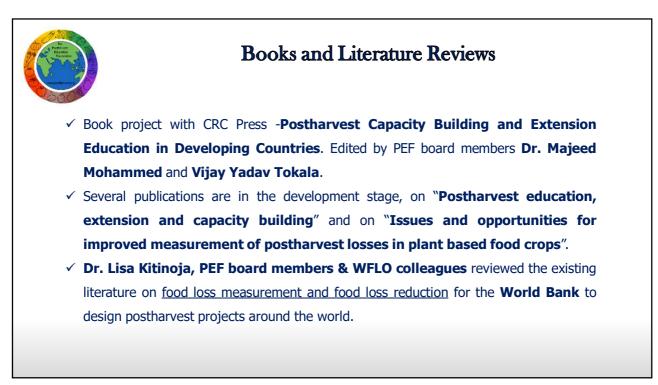
- Trained many in different topics related to production and postharvest handling of vegetables.
- Postharvest consultant and volunteer trainer for her local community
- New board member











The Kader Awards in Postharvest Training



This honor is announced annually on December 10, the anniversary of the passing of

Dr. Adel A. Kader

to the PEF e-learning program graduate who has had the greatest impact in providing postharvest education.



The Kader Award in Postharvest Training includes:
An award certificate signed by the chair of the PEF Board of Directors
A trip to participate in one of our PEF sponsored events
A cash prize of US \$500.

Kader Award Winner - 2018





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Vijay Yadav Tokala (India)-

2012 PEF e-learning graduate:

- ✓ Serving on the board of directors for The Postharvest Education Foundation.
- ✓ As a volunteer has developed and is editing quarterly PEF newsletters, edited a CRC Press book on 'Postharvest Extension and Capacity Building' with Dr. Majeed Mohammed.
- ✓ Assisted Dr. Lisa with journal articles and chapter writing, plus editing and reviewing for PEF White Papers and the e-book "100 under \$100: Tools for Reducing Postharvest Losses.
- ✓ Current President



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