

**Postharvest & Trade Center (PHTC) Initiative Evaluation  
in Sikasso & Ségou Regions**

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**W.C.D: “WORLD COLLABORATION AND DEVELOPMENT  
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## Glossary and abbreviations

AGRA: Grant Narrative Final Report

AV: Village Association

BNDA: National Bank for Agriculture Development

CPr & C: Postharvest center & commercialization

Kg: Kilogram

SAA: SASAKAWA AFRICA ASSOCIATION

## **I. Introduction**

**Sasakawa Africa Association (SAA)** committed itself to fight poverty as much as it can in places with different strategies around the World. In fact, to be an answer in communities development needs, **(SAA)** comes out with new ideas to help local communities to build strongly their life by changing their minds, their behavior in appropriate ways, and helps them to manage or promote their life and support their productions and potentialities.

The global objective of this study, ordered by Sasakawa Global 2000 (SG 2000)-Mali established PHTC in Sikasso and Segou Regions in Mali, is to find out if there is a good understanding of local strategies adopted to fight extreme poverty. The main purpose of this study is also to see how local communities involved manage currently to reduce post-harvest losses, and how beneficiaries' producers improve grain quality for better markets.

## **II. Evaluation mission objectives overview**

### ***2.1. Evaluation global objectives***

The overall objective of this study was to evaluate and to determine the impact of:

- Introduced post-harvest technologies,
- Awareness programs and training.

### ***2.2. Specifics Objectives:***

The specific objectives of this assessment remained the same as in the terms of reference. T2 activities were studied taking according to verifiable objectives indicators. The literature review was focus on basics documents, on the best practices, on the lessons learned and the identified challenge.

The socio-economic data's and information recorded from the ground on the beneficiary communities such as on the training introduced technologies, the differences between pre-established objectives and the results actually achieved were studied with training centers data's. Somewhere, information and constraints on introduced equipment, training and other opportunities have been studied over the whole in terms of value chain success, failure, or potential obstacles.

### **III. Evaluation Methodology:**

#### **3.1. Sampling unit:**

##### **3.1.1. The Choice made for the percentage to consider for the study:**

\*- The research unit was discussed with SAA team, according to the study main objective, for the all program. It is about 11 platforms for 110 villages or 100%.

Let us considerate  $N=110$  villages-----11 platforms,  
In a percentage, it will be:  $N = 100\%$ -----11 platforms,

\*-The study percentage chosen by SAA team was 30% of the global stamp who is 11 platform or 110 villages.

Let us considerate R, the real stamp who is suppose to be cover by the study:  $R= 30\%$ ;  
Let us assume that X is equal to the number of platforms to find out corresponding to 30% of the global stamp:

##### **3.1.2. The platform number to determine:**

\*-It is going to be:

100%-----11 platforms

30%-----X

$X = 30\% * 11 / 100\% = 3.3$  platforms.

\*-Because there is no half platform, the number of platform to be considerate became 04.  
So, R the real stamp unit considerate is 04 Platforms.

##### **3.1.3. Sampling choice conclusions:**

The global study was based on the eleven (11) platforms: (10 pilot villages in Sikasso and 01 in Segou), so the information collected was extended to hundred and ten (110) villages for the program.

In the same frame, the field research work was focused on a simple and unique sample unit determined after discussions with SAA coaching staff. The results obtained from this sample unit were projected through statistical calculations to the all intervention "Model CPr & C" program areas. The total amount of these results, were interpreted before making analyzes.

#### **3.2. Villages focus targeted by the sample:**

##### **3.2.1. Choice based on quantity and quality criteria:**

- Number of eligible producers,
- Number of farmers / producers using introduced technologies,
- Number of farmers / producers beneficiaries of agricultural credits,
- Number and type of equipment introduced,
- Amount of loans given to agro dealers,
- Quantity of products sold collectively,
- Number of Mastery introduced technologies,

**3.2.2. Choice based on functioning criteria:**

- High performance,
- Efficient,
- Inefficient.

**3.2.3. List of focus selected villages / Basic unit:**

Table 01: List of platforms or focus Villages

N°	Commune	Village Name
01	KOUMANTOU	NIAMALA
02	ZANGASSO	KOLONTO
03	ZEGOUA	FANIDIAMA
04	LOBOUGOULA	LOBOUGOULA

**3.2.4. The investigation Coverage Rate for the intervention areas:**

Let us assume:

11 ----- 100%

4 ----- X

We have  $X = 4 \times 100\% / 11 = 36,37\%$

And the coverage rate define is  $T = 37\%$

**3.3. The study group Targeted:**

The target groups which have been investigated are:

- Farmers / producers beneficiaries (men / women / youth);
- Producers / private services providers;
- Trainers;
- Beneficiaries training (men / women / youth);
- Community leaders (village chiefs and councils, associations responsible);
- Technical Services (agriculture, livestock, forestry);
- Municipal elected.
- And any others people who was free to take part of some meeting
- Etc

**3.4. Data collection / Field research and Gathering Information:**

The data's collection was made according to the work plan and time table conceived with SAA team. The all duty was organized around learning objectives broken down into research questions axes.

### **3.4.1. Areas visited:**

The study follows the Technical proposal guide line:

- Municipality of Zangasso, village Kolonto;
- Municipality of Zégoua, village Fanidiama;
- Agriculture Regional Direction in Sikasso;
- Municipality of Lobougoula, village Lobougoula;
- Municipality of Koumantou, village Niamala.

### **3.4.2. Used methods:**

The methods used to collect data's include:

- Interview guide or checklist,
- Individual or groups Interview,
- Focus group Interview,
- Observations.

### **3.5. Document review (desk review).**

The desk review consisted on an exploitation of the available documentation. The documents that were subject of the study include:

- AGRA Grant Final Narrative Report,
- Center Profiles,
- Indicators of PH & T elements,
- BS-D4 needs Survey,
- Mali-MELS- AGRA-MA IPTT,
- Proposal- Mali.

### **3.6. Tools of the study:**

To refine the study results, and to better carry out an efficient operational and participatory research approach; global participative diagnostics data collection tools were used to analyze the information. This is among others:

- The Play Grid (document review);
- The Checklist (interviews, focus groups and observations);
- The seven helps (who, when, what, how, where, if, which);
- The Observations sheets;
- The SCPO (Success-Chess-Potential-Opportunity / Obstacles);
- The Economic Profile diagram;
- The analysis grid;
- The Seasonal Calendar;
- The Venn diagram;
- The Summary table (quantification, prioritization, decision);
- Etc.



## IV. Assessment Results:

### 4.1. *State of the general view / findings from ground research:*

The information collection and their analyze in SAA intervention areas in Sikasso and Segou regions, about Post-harvest and marketing activities, allowed to manage an inventory in **different segments of the value chain and to compare introduced techniques or technologies** impacts.

Indeed, from different observations, it appears that SAA is at the origin of "Model CPr & C" initiative and platform. SAA support Post-harvest loss reduction and marketing activities. The study is a part of the observations made in relation to post-harvest jobs losses in production areas.

The initiative indictment is involved in a series of activities which include:

- Platform design, and the initiative formalization ideas;
- Initiative promotion near target communities (village councils, AV officials involved in the program, community leaders, etc.) to get more benefit with their accession;
- Beneficiaries villages' choice divided into the following focus satellite villages established and shared criteria;
- Platform implementation with the required village's number or 10 focus villages and 9 satellite villages (See Annex: list of platforms);
- Platform office implementation where all villages were represented (02 persons per village) and their positions: President, Secretary and Treasurer in each focus village (volunteer work, availability, movement, etc.);
- Operators selection and training in introduced machines monitoring (03 people per center);
- Officers training in platform management;
- Stores construction and existing stores recycling;
- Introduced technologies and post harvest works techniques mastering (threshing, winnowing, storage, transport, marketing etc.) in each village in the platform (see table below);
- Private actor training in the introduced technologies;
- Mediation between the platforms and the local banks and micro finance institutions for credit access;
- Collaboration with agricultural services;
- Counseling support team establishment;
- The program initiative monitoring and evaluation.

#### 4.1.1. Equipment nature:

**Table N 02: List of introduced equipments in the survived centers.**

Introduced Equipments	Introduced Equipment quantities				
	Kolonto	Fanidiama	Lobougoula	Niamala	Total
Machine multi harvester seeds	1	1	1	1	4
Sheller peanut	3	4	3	3	13
rice huller	1	1	1	1	4
Tarpaulin	7	10	10	10	37
Palette	-	25	10	25	60
Generator	2	1	1	1	5
Bags sewing machines bags	1	1	1	1	4
Cooking pot / steamer with rice)	1	1	2	2	6
Millet	1	1	-	-	2
Switches 250 kg	1	1	1	1	4

#### 4.1.2. Observations:

**Table N0 3: Assessment of technologies introduced.**

N°	Nature of Equipment	Constated failure	Mastery by farmers / Use	overall Likes
01	Multi-grain thresher (Machine multi harvester seeds)	very fragile building materials / low resistance	good	Qualified machine very fragile, inefficient and limited use only for maize
02	Groundnut sheller	Any	good	Number of insufficient machines and inadequate use in the platform
03	Rice huller (rice husk)	Any	good	Not used everywhere because, rice is not produced in these areas
04	Tarpaulin	Any	good	Using highly appreciated across platforms
05	Generator	Any	good	Nothing
06	Bags sewing machine (bags sewing machines)	Any	Nothing	Nothing
07	scale for 250 kg	Any	good	Equipment in good condition
08	Rice steamer (cooking pot / Steam rice)	Not used	Nothing	Nothing

#### **4.1.3. Identified constraints:**

- The long distance between focus and satellites villages:

Even if the operators are making profit by sharing the same machine and taking it where ever it is needed, the long distance to do between focus and satellites appear as a real constraint. Everybody have to use the same machine. This collective need between focus and satellite villages forces operators to be frequently on the move from village to village searching for potential customers. This situation allow a big waste of time, and it is really not easy for operators to carry the machine when there are travelling from one place to an over, especially on small and bad street between platforms villages.

- Individual operating schedules work slowdown:

According to agricultural activities time table set up, which is practically the same for the all platform member. Everyone is busy to do almost the same activity. Or the machine number is not enough to give satisfaction to everybody at the same time. Because for that, some people need to wait while others are working. That is why; no one can have his own program without having care about others people around.

#### **4.1.4. Weakness observed on the program about communication strategy:**

Producers' from every platform affirm that they have not been associated to the supply choice, especially equipments which were delivered.

#### **4.1.5. Analysis:**

If various operating equipments procurement choice allowed by SASAKAWA under the T2 to farmers was highly appreciated at the moment, where equipments were given to them, it is important to notify that some beneficiaries have different opinion about it nowadays. Sadly, most of them think that they could do better if they had to make their own choice. Some of them argue that materials that were given to platform members were partly in poor quality. In the other hand, it appears that SAA staff used to work closely with the same people who are complaining before making the purchase order. To be clear, since the multi harvester doesn't match, with the expressed aspirations in terms of durability and stronger the original supply which was already delivered is totally disapproved.

#### **4.2. Impacts on Agricultural Production:**

Maize, millet, sorghum and groundnuts are the main crops that attract the producers' attention in different platforms. Traditionally people use to work with their hand without using any machine. They did not have enough knowledge to conserve theirs products. SAA brought an additive value to the all communities. People learn a lot about manipulation systems, and how to reduce post – harvest lost. Rural agriculture conservation techniques et crops manipulation got better management. The concepts of reducing post harvest lost perform with these great ideas to make more profit by doing activities in simples' ways. People are fully involved to translate into easy gains and higher yields. Actually, it is easy to see a good amelioration in the system.

**4.2.1. Findings:**

Before the AGRA project activities outbreak, post-harvest losses were confused for many generations. Dry cereal, (maize, groundnuts, beans, etc.) could encrypt up to 20%.



**Table N 04: Observations on post-harvest losses Reduction.**

<b>Crops</b>	<b>Findings on the activity Progress</b>	<b>Relevance Technologies</b>	<b>Effect / player or synergistic triggered Sustainability</b>	<b>constraints observed</b>
Sheller	The quantity of produced maize grow up with and get better quality	Material handling equipment introduction such as corn , tarpaulins, actually helped to reduce losses.	Physical work time was reduced and many people are interested in acquiring the same types of materials.	The initial stress is caused by the material high cost and their insufficient number for harvesters' lost reduction works.
Rice	The rice is not grown uniformly in all platforms.	In places the activity is declared irrelevant and does not match with the real needs; therefore the equipment acquired has not been used in for example Kolonto or Lobougoula	Post- harvest activities for rice have no interest for farmers and should not be considered sustainable in areas where rice is not produced or is poorly produced. The only one exception is coming from Niamala.	The physical environment does not match the cultivation of rice in some platforms but rice culture needs to be supported in some specific zones.
Groundnut	The amount and quality of peanut are over a substantial improvement.	The inserted material corresponds to the real needs of the peasant producers.	For groundnut production, the interest developed around the post- harvest activities is large general in the all platform. People are really happy to that.	The huller number is growing up in every platform.
Millet	IT will be more benefit to get new type of machine able to work fluently in millet treatment	According to farmers, when they use the machine to treat millet the result is very low. Over wise the harvester use is totally inefficient for millet treatment because it has low performance	Producers have just abandoned the use of harvester for millet treatment	The machine seems very adapted.

#### 4.2.2. Technology adoption relative to Crops:

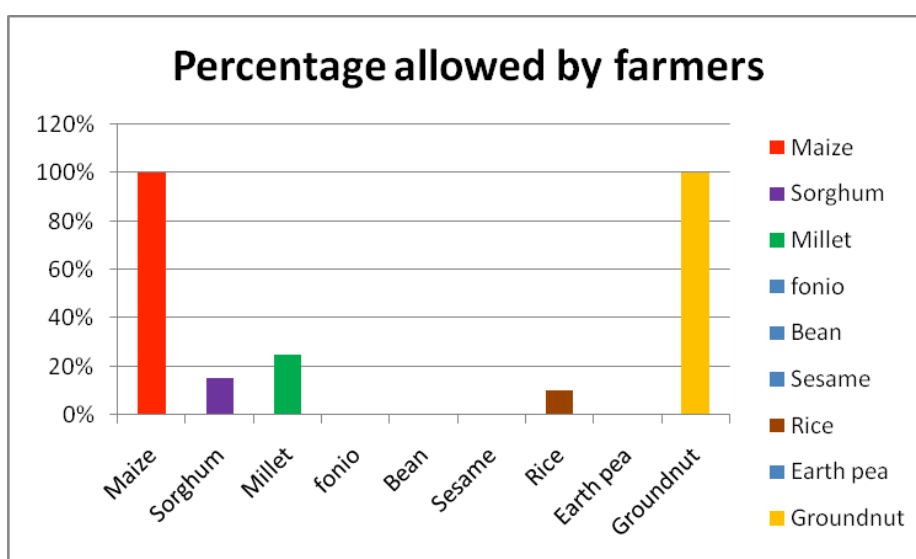
Farmers have the following appreciations which have been formulated in terms of percentage: material ownership, introduced techniques and all readable in the grid analysis shows below:

**Table N0 5:** Technology adoption degree.

Crops	Percentage allowed by farmers
Maize	100%
Sorghum	15%
Millet	25 %
Fonio	0%
Bean	0%
Sesame	0%
Rice	10%
Earth pea	0%
Groundnut	100%

Maize and Groundnut provided strongly interests and support and obtain a full participation for maximum people from the platforms. Indeed, the work related to maize and groundnuts post- harvest reduced losses results is more than 15% to 20% for each production according to farmer’s estimation. But, Rice work concerns very few areas.

**Figure 01:** Adoption Rates of post-harvest activities related to crops by farmers.



### 4.2.3. Variations between estimated losses before and after equipment and technologies introduction.

The different types of losses observed in the platforms having materials and techniques introduction were:

- Loss on hype,
- Losses related to transport,
- Loss from insects and other small animals,
- Losses related to storage,
- Losses related to mismanagement.

**Figure 02:** Farmers general point of view about losses before introduced technologies

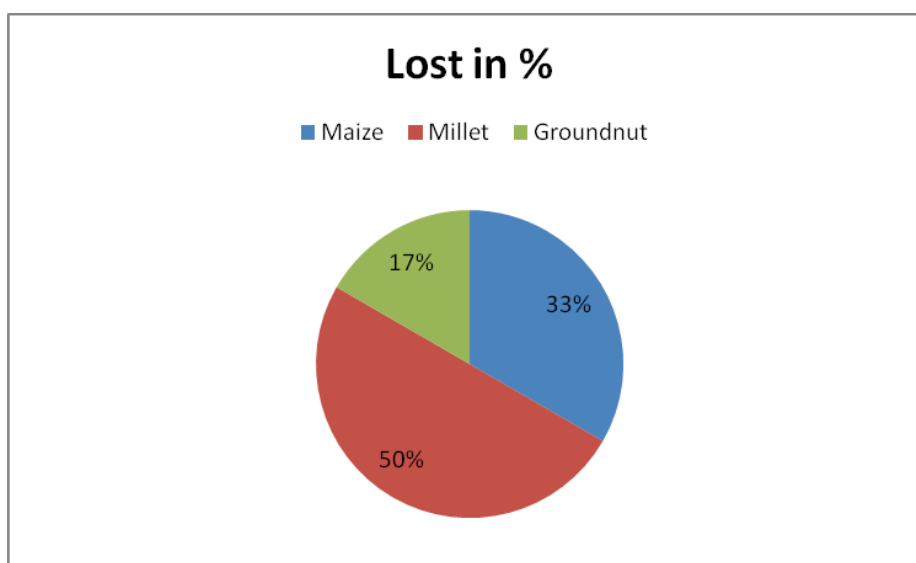




### Estimated lost according to farmer

Agricultural products	Quantity estimated	Lost in %
Maize	100 kg	10
Millet	100 kg	15
Groundnut	100kg	5

**Figure 03:** Estimated lost according to farmer in percentage before the program



Nb: Before the program intervention, los was very high. Millet had the biggest part in the total lost estimated, follow by maize and Groundnut.

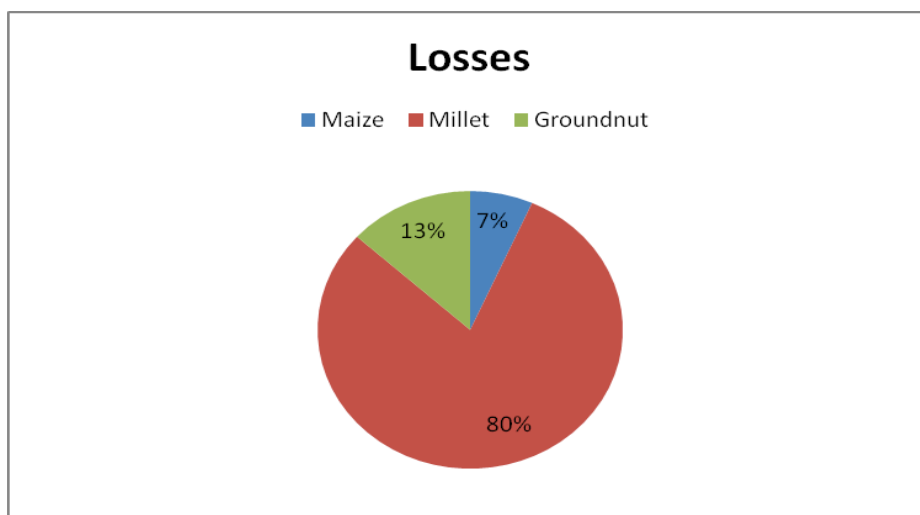
#### **4.2.4. Improving agricultural products visual quality.**

According to the achieved study research, producers in every single platform attest that, there is general satisfaction about agricultural products with introduced technologies. People keep good records and assume that there is a real change: “small loss and big profit”.

**Table N0 7: Farmers' estimation of losses after introduced technologies.**

Agricultural products	Quantity estimated	Losses
Maize	100 kg	0.5
Millet	100 kg	6
Groundnut	100kg	1

**Figure 04: Losses after introduced technologies:**



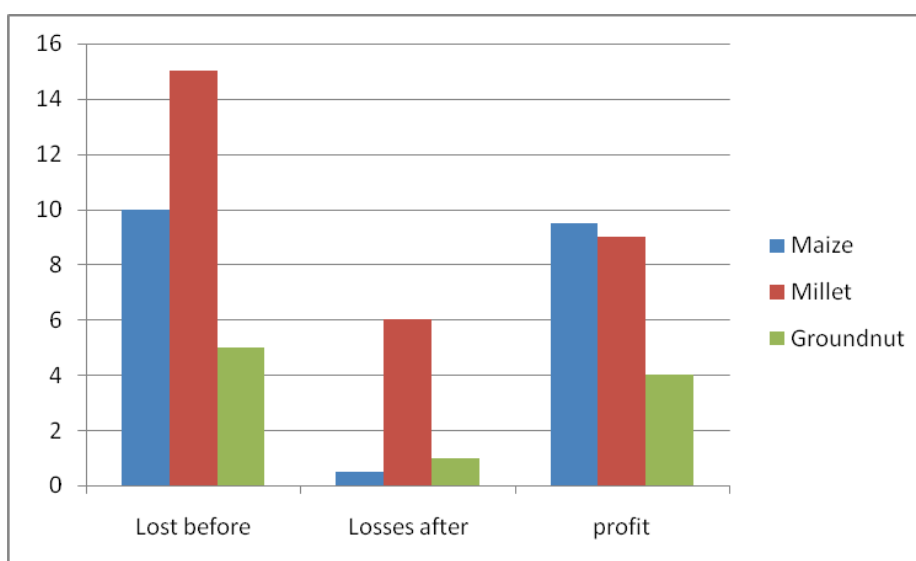
**Nb :** After introduced technics and technologies, lost was lowers and came to 0.5% from 10 % for maize, from 10% to 6 % for millet, and from 5 % to 1 % for groundnut.

**-Estimated difference about lost observed by Farmers:**

Agricultural products	Quantity estimated	Lost in % before	Losses in % After	Gains in %
Maize	100 kg	10	0.5	9.5
Millet	100 kg	15	6	9
Groundnut	100kg	5	1	4

Nb : The increase goes up to 9.5 % for Maize, 9% for millet and 4% for groundnut.

**Figure 05: -Estimated Increase observed by Farmers**



Nb: The current profit is higher and losses are getting down.

**4.3. *Transportation and storage activities:***

**4.3.1. *Pile driving conditions:***

Tarpaulin use	Observations	Constraints
Tarpaulin use has reduced substantially the losses during threshing.	Threshing conditions have improved.	The small number doesn't cover the all need. New equipment has to be search.

**4.3.2. *Storage conditions:***

Bag confection	Observations	Constraints
Conservation bags are ideal and totally used by farmers producers.	Storage conditions were improved and have been ameliorated.	There is a little number of warehouses at the platform.

#### **4.3.3. Transportation Conditions.**

The cart pulled by a donkey, like animal traction remains the general mean of transportation. According to many points of view, it is not easy to carry in one time large quantity. That is a real waste of energy. The physical effort developed could be valued differently. Every village needs more operators. By increasing the machines number, people will get more opportunity for doing business. The transportation cost is not mentioned in purchase cost specially the managerial time.

#### **4.3.4. Conservation technique.**

With warehouse construction or renovation, crops are sheltered from the weather (rain, flood waters, winds and bushfires) rodents or even predatory insects.

#### **4.3.5. Platform operating system.**

The negative view about the centers creation is that they were created on a given number: (09) satellite villages, and not based on the fact of existing distance between villages, on the interest in post-harvest activities or on the profits to be created.

Some people consider that the introduced machines were not good enough for the jobs. Some think that the all interest and the benefit that go with it, beyond only to those who are involved in the platform management.

#### **4.4. Access to credit and credit appreciation;**

<b>Elements</b>	<b>Appreciations</b>
Micro finance Institution.	Bank (BNDA) and (Kafo Djiguissèmè Microfinance institution) are covering the whole program intervention areas.
Credit access.	There are no major constraints for the credit acquisition.
Loans Nature / Type.	All loans granted are allocated to agricultural sectors.
Applied interest and rates.	Interest rates remain high but are accepted by farmer's producers. It goes from 8% to 12, up to 20%
loan repayment Conditions.	There is no objection to those conditions :a clear administrative status, a clear documentation personals documents to submit, and a good sponsor
Credit mobilization.	It is easy to raise money from the platform by caring foods. The mobilization is still very strong in the target areas.
Level of beneficiary satisfaction.	Farmers are very satisfied about SAA in every platform. People like the program ideas and are willing to success in every given opportunity to get better life.
Volume or tonnage for sale.	Farmers are collecting collectively some very important stock in. every platforms.

**4.5. Training / Technical support.**

Data show that trainings were discontinuous and quite limited: 03 operators for hulling, and 02 for management. Unfortunately, the program did not take care recycling series. Somewhere, those who have received the training had not spread their knowledge to other members of the platforms. They think that they should wait for any order coming from SSA. Trainers should explain clearly to trainees what their part about knowledge transfer. In another part to be able to explain better training purpose, more tools, as flyers, notices need to be considerate.

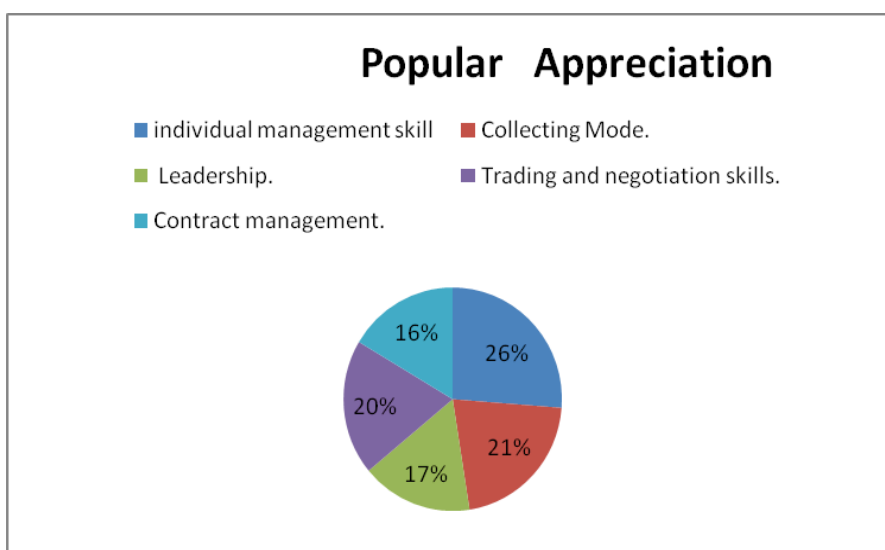
**4.6. Organizations management ability or their marketing ability.**

Table No 09: Management Organizations ability.

Skills	Popular Appreciation
individual management skill	80%
Collecting Mode.	65%
Leadership.	50%
Trading and negotiation skills.	60%
Contract management.	50%

The individual management model is the strongest compared to collective collecting fashion around the platforms. Similarly, leadership, negotiation skills and forms of exposure management remain average across all intervention areas (see figure).

**Figure 06: organizational Assessment and management capacity.**



## **V. Analyze.**

The results above information analyze on SAA intervention in Sikasso and Segou regions compare Post-harvest reduction and marketing activities which permitted to identified weaknesses and strengths, improvement activities well done areas and to draw graphs and information's processing charts with recommendations on learned lessons.

### **5.1. Strengths / advantages.**

- The good relationship or membership inside target communities formatted by the program,
- The large availability and abundant agricultural enterprises number in target areas, conducted on this initiative to reduce lost and make more profit with crops such as maize, sorghum, millet, rice, groundnut, beans, etc.
- The post-harvest losses gradual reduction estimated approximately below 15% for some speculation (maize, sorghum, millet, rice, groundnut, beans etc) related to people, animals and other pests lost in the segment for the value chain, especially during shelling, threshing, winnowing, storage, transport, marketing, etc.
- Adopted strategies rates linked to the management strategies introduced for each focus center or satellite villages,
- Post-harvest lost reduces technologies introduced in beneficiary villages through technical and equipment are real success, (see Table N0 7),
- Machine operators had good training for each center and committees establishment,
- Demonstrations were made with the machines in the beneficiary villages,
- All platforms have ability to estimate production by speculation,
- The big enthusiasm around introduced equipments at the center,
- Constructed stores and warehouses in every platform,
- Agricultural products quality improving and estimated at over 5% per spot (100% for groundnut),
- Commercial system establishment for collective sale benefit at the village level,
- Agricultural products collective sale strong mobilization, for example over 300 tons in Fanidiana,
- Improvement of the sales price on the market 10 to 30 CFA francs,

- Platforms participation to cereal scholarships,
- Existing business plans which can be valued for future warehouses and new supply acquisition,
- Good partnership between villages and microfinance institutions (CAFO Jiginè) or Banks (BNDA) to facilitate loans acquisition,
- The multiplier effect led to private or individual machines in beneficiary platforms villages for individual service to make money,
- New opportunities offer to local mechanics intervention for machines repairing,
- Good collaboration with agriculture and its local services, through the regional staff management,
- Good storage control and techniques for grain processing by the centers,
- The opening BNDA credit line for cereals (Ex: case of Niamala).

## 5.2. Weaknesses / Areas for Improvement

- The machines frequent breakdowns, with many expensive repairs in terms of financial losses,
- Introduced machines were reported as being not resistant (eg In Lobougoula the rice huller has never worked as well as the generator and the corn harvester which worked only for one year),
- Farmers in the centers were not associated for the machines selection,
- The very low response to farmers due to lack of money and because they to make any requests asking for machines service,
- The over-fed machines for serving the demands of focus villages and satellite towns at the same times,
- The lack of working fund due to very low amount for collective revenue and the high machine repair costs,
- The Weakness in the technical mastery of specifics introduced machines (capacity, working time, maintenance time etc.) by the beneficiaries,
- The phase shift introduced for some machines unresponsive to the producers needs, for example the case of Niamala for husking corn,
- The unknown procurement price (no purchase or invoice receipt slip) for the platform members;

- The internal revenue generated did not allow the renewal or to replace the machine in most of the center except Niamala which has purchased a new machine by itself,
- The objective of the center was not perceived by some members because it appears an ambiguity about its purpose,
- Hitch "focus town" and "satellite villages" remain informal because undocumented and does not give a clear agenda as to the purpose,
- The number of platform villages up to 10 villages does not seem to be in line for the number and capacity of introduced machine or technologies,
- The low participation of women in part due to the lack of machine for speculation concerning them (rice, peanut, etc.)
- The absence of collective marketing in the stock market for Lobougoula because of the market prices, despite the pooling of over 400 tons productions.

### **5.3. Results, effects and impacts of the CPr & C initiative.**

- The creation of platforms composed by 11 focus villages and 110 satellite villages around post-harvest and marketing activities;
- The reduction of post-harvest losses and the gain about agricultural products quality improvement;
- The emergence of a new dynamic community organization form;
- The duties and work time reduction for women and youth in post-harvest activities;
- The machines proliferation in some platform villages;
- The importance of agricultural products marketing commodity with large exchange possibilities;
- Collective sale, bourses, consulting service has emerged as a new market with private operators.

### **5.4. Success / successes:**

- The model "CPr & C" or platform has been appreciated by various actors met. Unanimously farmers attest that the initiative is benefic. It opens a new way an



adequate support for locals communities who are fighting to make profit by reducing post-harvest lost and who are working to get new activities in rural areas;

- The perfect control of techniques and technologies through the post-harvest centers activities training (threshing, winnowing, transportation and storage ...) is highly appreciated by farmers,
- The working time for shelling is greatly reduced for maize and groundnuts;
- The agricultural products as maize, millet, and groundnut are better monitored: treatment, transportation and storage;
- The centers capacity for agricultural products collection and marketing grew up;
- The center was a springboard for access and participation in commodity exchanges;

#### **5.5. Potential**

- The various quantity of agricultural products availability like (maize, sorghum, rice, millet, peanuts, beans, etc.);
- The strong mobilization around the post- harvest activities;
- The high demand for technical training and crop transformation technologies show farmers good will to pursuit they participation to continue the program activities,

#### **5.6. Difficulties / constraints.**

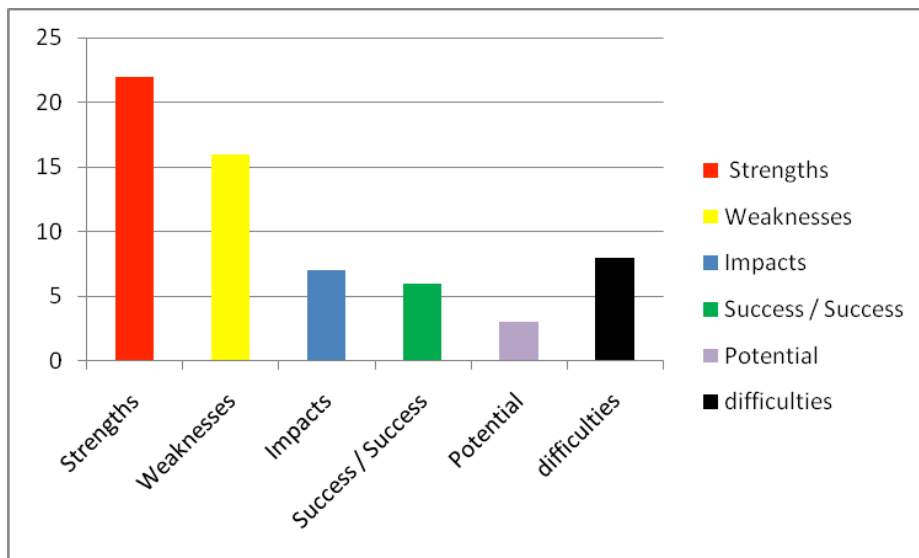
- The poor quality of introduced machines and the mismatch between them and the platforms needs;
- The frequent harvester breakdowns;
- Inadequate number of storage warehouses for some platforms;
- The satellite village's distances of the platform which need to carry their produce in central village and to sell at the same price?
- The lack of operating capital or working capital for the platform;
- Low revenue collectively generated at some centers.

**Table 08: Analysis Template.**

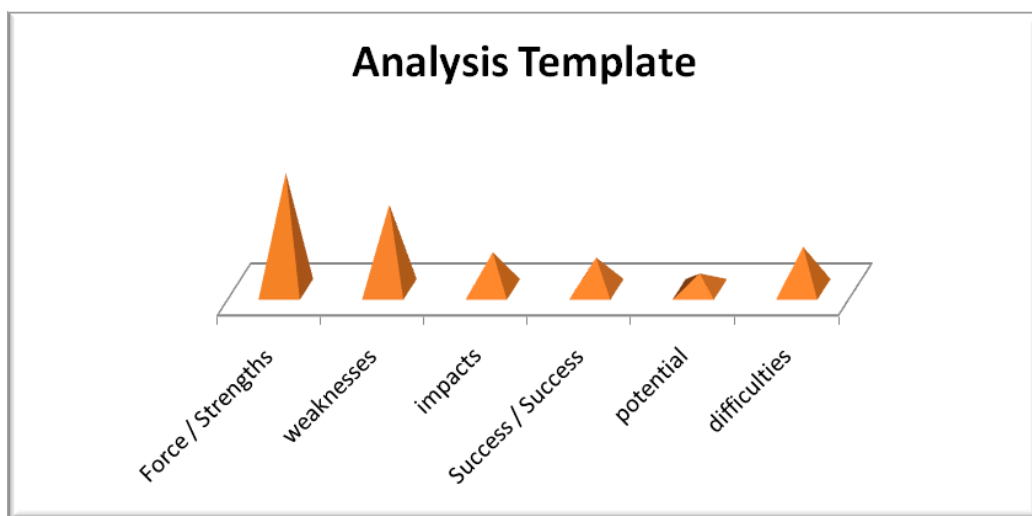
Criteria	References
Strengths	22
Weaknesses	16
Impacts	07
Success / Success	06
Potential	03
Difficulties	08

Given the activities, assets are considered to be very consistent. However, many weaknesses remain. And given the existing potential, the observed impacts pave the way for some success (see figure).

**Figure 07: Analysis Template.**



**Figure 08: Same View as in figure 07**



## **VI. Suggestions / Recommendations**

- 1- Make fluent analysis with platform members about technical requirements and post harvest technologies before they are introduced and involved producers' farmers or platforms for the identification, selection and purchase of equipment to be introduced;
- 2- Identify and train local mechanics on the introduced equipment maintenance and repairing;
- 3- Increase the devices introduced number for the center to obtain an appropriate threshold;
- 4- Train operators on mastering technical features of the introduced equipment (capacity, working time, maintenance time etc.);
- 5- Communicate equipment introduced price (purchase or invoice receipt slip),
- 6- To hold each center documents on the financial position (cash journal, income statement, annual report, etc.);
- 7- Define a clear and shared vision of platforms on Post- harvest activities and marketing (hitch focal village satellite villages);
- 8- Prepare the documents required to ensure platforms administrative and institutional management (internal regulations, business plan, etc.);
- 9- Increasing women's participation through the introduction focused equipment on speculation that concern them (rice, peanut, etc.);
- 10- Create a framework for consultation between the platforms around access to credit and marketing of agricultural products;
- 11- Strengthen the institutional anchoring of the model "CPr & C" agriculture within the service, a good level of capitalization of innovative initiatives.

## VII. Conclusions:

Taking a view from the achieved results, effects and impacts produced for beneficiary communities, **the "CPr & C" model initiative should be continued and strengthened, see extended to other villages in the target municipalities.**

To do that, there is a urgent need to take account certain aspects who can help to built better the initiative:

- Platform members need to follow more closely the program lessons coming from SAA team to Keep up different coming types, or new technologies, as primary done by SAA. Multiplier effects reach a lot of people who are in the platform but are not involved for unknown raisons in target areas;

- Platform management system need more training especially communication strategies and administrative staff monitoring, to allow more participation and transparency in equipments acquisition process, on technologies transfers systems, and on money rising and monitoring system;

- Platforms functioning need to open new perspectives, operation and management need to be more formal and transparent with clear administration status: legal and administrative documents have to be issued not only for the platform itself, but also for the user's members who are the key workers;

- Communities need more demonstration to reinforce their participation in platforms commodity exchanges;

- However, the effect of durability and reproducibility has been largely achieved. Farmers are very pleased with the innovation brought by the program and want to see the initiative to remain at their level and to be reproducing somewhere else.

## **VIII. Annexes**

**Bamako : 09/20/2016**

**Working Session's Members**

<b>Last/first Names</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Contact phone</b>
Fonemory Camara	Coord - T1	76 49 10 44
Nouhoum Sangaré	Coord - T3	76 45 72 46
Bokar Hisoko	TC - T2	76 49 71 26
Oumar fatogoma Traoré	PO -T2	73 39 21 76
Mamadou O Maïga	PO -T5	69 65 18 22
Boubacar Sendinen	T1 - Po	66 62 75 45
Aoga Antoine	RPO - T2	95 33 71 32
Kefling Sissoko	RPO - T3	76 30 84 26
Youuoussa Bengaly	Consultant	78 45 03 09
Abdoulaye Diarra	English- Teacher	76 12 88 30
Mamadou Simpara	Consultant	66 73 81 72

**Kolonto – 10 /06 /2016**

**Villages :**

1. Kolonto	Focus- Village
2. Garry	Satellite- Village
3. Kouguè	--/--
4. Tiarakassedougou	--/--
5. Djitamana	--/--
6. Sanakaba	--/--
7. Badiagara2	--/--
8. Montiona	--/--
9. Finkoloni	--/--
10. Tièssou	--/--

#### Attendant Sheet

1. Madou	Koné	President- Platform
2. Daouda	Koné	Member- Platform
3. Arouna	Coulibaly	Secretary- Platform
4. Siaka	Koné	Member- Platform
5. Alou	Bengaly	Photographer
6. Kassim	Sarré	Secretary- Union
7. Amadou Gna	Coulibaly	Advisor
8. Drissa	Coulibaly	President
9. Ali	Koné	Chief of the Village
10. Lassina	Koné	Driver- Platform

**Fanidiama : 10/ 07/ 2016**

#### VILLAGES:

1. Finidiama	Focus- Village
2. Bari N'golodougou	Satellite Village
3. Komo	---//---
4. Kapago	---//--
5. Zampedougou	---//--
6. Koredougou	---//--
7. Zamgolodougou	---//--
8. Katèla	---//--
9. Zeguwa	---//--
10. Kalèbèna	---//--

#### Attendant Sheet

1. Issouf	Ouattara	President of the Platform
2. Seriba	Ouattara	Secretary 74 64 43 66
3. Zoumana	Ouattara	Member
4. Diakalia	Z Ouattara	Member
5. Fatogoma	Dembele	Secretary Cooperative
6. Diakalia	M Ouattara	General Director
7. Diakalia	Ouattara	President of the youth
8. Dramane	Gnadôh Ouattara	Member
9. Bazoumana	Ouattara	Secretary Assistant
10. Amadou	Ouattara	Agriculturist
11. Zekou	Berthé	Chief – ZPA Fanidiama
12. Issouf	Koné	Member

**Lobougoula: 10/ 08 /2016**



**Attendant sheet**

1. Issa Nama Coulibaly	President of platform
2. Lacine Diabate	Member
3. Abdoulaye Coulibaly	Vice president : 66 19 42 47
4. Adama Coulibaly	Administrative Secretary : 66 19 42 41
5. Bema Coulibaly	Member : 66 19 74 31
6. Danaya Berthé	Operator : 66 19 45 36
7. Setou Koné	

**VILLAGES:**

1. Lobougoula	Focus -Village
2. N'Golakasso	Satellite -Village
3. Ntessoni	---/--
4. Karbasso	---/--
5. N'gorona	---/--
6. Bagnambougou	---/--
7. Kadioroni	----/--
8. N'goloniéna	---/--
9. N'pelasso	---/--
10. Konzansso	----/--

**Niamala: 10 / 08 / 2016****Attendant sheet**

1. Bakary	Togola	President - APCAM
2. Zan	Koné	Mayor - Koumatou
3. Arouna	Koné	Mais Coperative Responsible - Niamala
4. Seibou	Koné	Participant
5. Seriky	Togola	---//--
6. Abou	Togola	----//--
7. Tereba	Mariko	---//--
8. Aminata	Koné	Project - Danayasso

**VILLAGES:**

1. Niamala		Focus- Village
2. N'tila	Mara	Satellite – Village
3. Bereba		---//--
4. Kondji		---//--
5. Chobougou		---//--
6. Tebezana		---//--
7. Tiefala		---//--
8. Cinkun kogo		---//--
9. Ntiousala		---//--