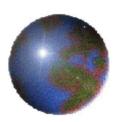
Integrating Agricultural Production, Nutrition and Marketing - Research and Development of the Bean Value Chain in Uganda

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### **Traditional Farming System**

- Multiple crops, small areas
- Limited inputs & credit
- High post-harvest losses
- Strive for food security
- Little marketable surplus

#### Value Chain System

Value Chain Transformations

- Focus on one/few enterprise
- Use external inputs & credit
- Reduced/low P-H losses
- Maintain food security
- Produce for known market

### **Traditional Farming System**

- Little contact/linkages (vertical & horizontal)
- Ltd. knowledge of market req. (quantity & quality)
- No quality differentiation
- Inefficient storage, transport and market infrastructure and logistics
- Low prices

### Value Chain System

Value Chain Transformations

- Continuous contact & linkages with VC actors
- Detailed, direct knowledge of req. of several markets
- Premium prices for quality
- Improved collection and storage (small/large scale), coordinated transportation
- Grading & quality control

#### **Beans** (traditional & improved)

- USAID Collaborative Research Support Program
- 🗇 Uganda & Rwanda
- Train farmers in production, seed multiplication, postharvest management, nutrition, and marketing
- R&D processed products

#### Sweet Potato (Vitamin A)

Agriculture, Nutrition & Marketing

- CGIAR system HarvestPlus program (multiple crops)
- Uganda & Mozambique
- Train farmers in production, vine multiplication, postharvest management, nutrition, and marketing
- R&D processed products

### Sustainable Rural Livelihoods program

Indigenous NGO, NARO, universities (Ugandan, US)

**Program Context of VC Projects** 

- Solution Long-term Collaboration (2004+)
- Train and Support Community Based Trainers
  - Crop Production with low external inputs (current and improved crop varieties, new crops)
  - Nutrition (nutrient dense crops beans, groundnuts, grain amaranth, vegetables, fruits), sanitation and health
  - Institutional Development (collective marketing, advocacy)
- Applied Research agronomy, nutrition and food technology, extension and training
- Agroforestry, Microfinance, and Advocacy

# Sustainable livelihoods approach reflects asset based community development (ABCD)

**Build on & Contribute to SRL** 

- Understand and building on strengths to address prioritized local issues (not 'blueprint' model)
- Asset building to enhance diversity and resilience, reduce vulnerability and risks assoc. with innovation
- R&D responds to identified needs for increased production; secure storage of harvested crops; improved diet/nutrition; increased income through collective marketing

### Bean Value Chain Project Rationale

- Common beans are most important legume crop in Uganda (5th crop overall), and in Rwanda; women manage the crop
- Major source of protein, fiber, complex carbohydrates, and micronutrients; income potential
- Key attributes: taste, texture, appearance, cooking time
- Less than 10% of smallholder farmers' land (< 5 acres) devoted to cultivation of beans; few were marketing
- Limited access to extension, training, inputs, improved agronomic practices, new technologies, credit, market information, links to domestic and regional markets
- Poor harvest and post-harvest practices and on-farm storage facilities (damage, disease, weevils, foreign matter)

### 1. Improve Bean Yields and Quality

Address key production constraints of priority bean varieties (yields < 25% potential)</p>

**Objectives and Activities** 

- Evaluate existing & new production practices
- Strengthen farmers' collective capabilities to locally produce quality seed & grain (food, income)



### 2. Enhance Nutritional Value and Appeal

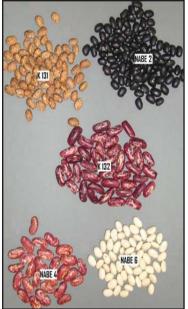
- Address key causes of post-harvest losses
- Evaluate impacts of improved post-harvest management practices & technologies
- Develop bean products with enhanced nutritional and organoleptic properties

**Objectives and Activities** 



### **Objectives and Activities**

- 3. Increase Marketing and Consumption of Beans and Bean Products
  - Identify solutions to smallholder farmers' production and marketing constraints
  - Understand consumer demand and preferences for beans and processed products
  - Increase consumer awareness of benefits
  - Develop value-added products
  - Collaborate with private sector businesses to scale up commercialization



### **Research and Development Design**

- Practical, Participatory Training
  10-12 farmers/group (75% women)
  - Agronomy: field prep., planting, field pest control, timely harvesting, dry on tarpaulins, threshing, sorting, moisture test, germination test, anaerobic storage, and record keeping
  - Nutrition and food preparation
  - Seed production and marketing
- On-Farm Adaptive Field Experiments
   Randomized design, 2 replications
  - 54 plots (3m x 3m) per group (3 varieties x treatments and control)
  - Analysis at NARO & ISU









### **Community-Based Seed Production**

- Sustainable access to quality seed of improved varieties that farmers favor after field testing
- Foster viable local agriculture-based enterprises
- Use Certified Seed, producing Quality Approved Seed for reliable dissemination and income
- Mentoring seed producing groups in marketing (price awareness, negotiation, contract adherence)
- Multiplication gardens & project farmers' fields now are seed source for 300 new farmers
- 500+ additional farmers using improved crop varieties, management practices & technologies

### Storage in Airtight Containers

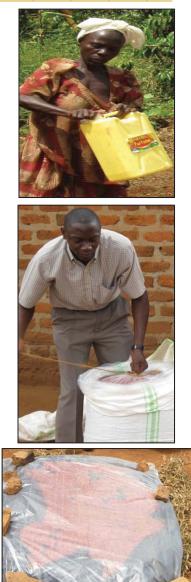
 kills live bruchids, preserves quality and quantity of beans, eliminates need for periodic re-sunning (1x/2 weeks)

**Improved Post-Harvest Practices** 

- Sealed jerrycans (10 & 20 litre) for small quantities, and triple bagging (up to 100 kg) for large quantities.
- Properly stored beans can be kept up to six months.

### Solar Treatment (2 hours)

- kills bruchids, larvae & eggs before storage
- eliminates bi-weekly re-sunning



### Nutritional Characteristics & Processing Effects

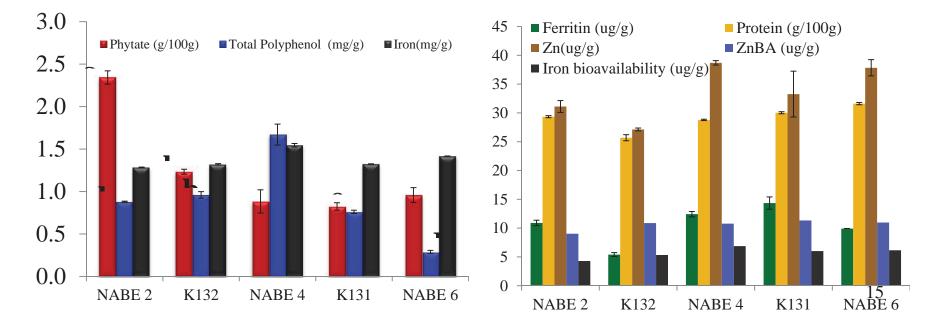
- Screened bean varieties for levels of iron, zinc, protein, phytates and polyphenol and modeled Fe & Zn bio-availability
- Quantifying ferritin content of 22 bean varieties from Uganda and Rwanda. Data will be used for modeling iron bioavailability.
- Determined effects of processing of beans (soaking, malting, roasting, steaming under pressure) on protein digestibility, Fe & Zn extractability
- Assessed effects of thermal processing on the functional properties of common bean flours

## Nutrient Characteristics - signif. diff. in polyphenol, phytate, zinc and protein but not iron content (p=0.05)

Protein content ranged from 25.7-31.6 %, polyphenol, 0.07-0.37 mg/100g; phytate, 0.91-2.17 g/100g; iron, 128.5-154.5  $\mu$ g/g; zinc 27.1-38.7  $\mu$ g/g, iron bioavailability 4.3-6.8  $\mu$ g/g and fraction of absorbed Zinc, 9-11.34  $\mu$ g/g.

Nutritional Analysis

Bioavailability – correlation btw. ferritin & zinc (R<sup>2</sup>=0.65, p=0.04), and btw. ferritin & protein (R<sup>2</sup>=0.64, p=0.04).



#### **Commercialize Nutrient-Enhanced Bean Products**

- Optimized protocol for pre-cooked bean flour and acceptable porridge/sauce with increased protein digestibility and Fe & Zn extractability
- Fast-cooking bean-based composite flour suitable for feeding 2-5 year old children
- Blended flours (beans with Vit. A rich sweet potato) as weaning foods for 6-24 mo. children
- Commercial partners:
  - in Uganda Nutreal Ltd. with Makerere University's
     Food Technology Business Incubation Center
  - in Rwanda Kubumwe Enterprises with Food Science
     & Tech. at Kigali Institute of Science & Technology



### **Recipes for Highly Acceptable Bean Products**

- Participatory recipe development and evaluation at rural 'cook day' event
- Trained farmers in bean preparation, flour development and storage
- Bean recipes adopted for family meals and snacks (also on sale in villages)
- Cold extruded, deep fried snack
   from bean-based composite flour







### **Impact and Implications**

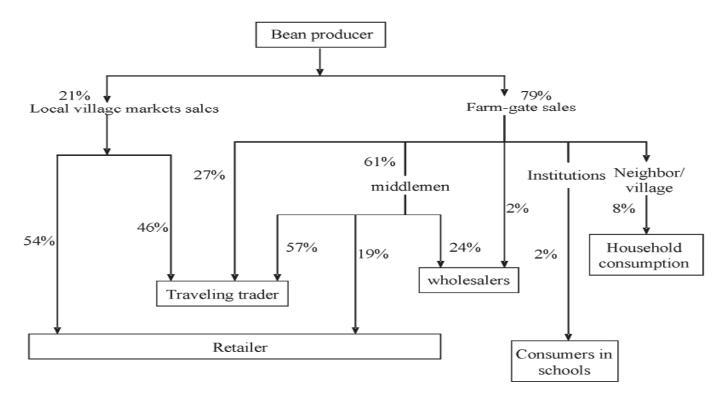
- Dietary diversification at community level using a variety of bean recipes 

   increased opportunities for bean consumption and nutrition/health benefits
- Income for rural women selling bean-based snacks
- Processed bean products in urban supermarkets
- Market for beans farmers (supports value-chain development and scaling up production)
- Improved acceptability and 'image' for beans implies higher consumption and better health

#### Marketing: farmgate (79%) vs. markets (21%)

At farmgate: intermediaries (58%), traveling traders (30%), households (7%), institutions(3%), and wholesalers (2%)

**Bean Marketing Pathways** 







### Strengthen Farmers' Learning & Success

- Conduct exchange visits & field days at research and demonstration sites for other farmers
- Improve farmers' understanding of market price variation (among traders, markets, seasons), enhance negotiation skills, coordination of collective marketing, and obtain higher prices









	EDCO
AGREEM	ENT FORM
This agreement is made on this	day of
between	Of
	(village, sub county, District) ment Concerns (VEDCO) in respect
Ushs(wor	Support Project ( CRSP) at a cost of ds)
	to be paid
Signature:	Signature:
Name:	Name:
On behalf of the farmers group	On behalf of VEDCO

### ■ 2 Ph.D. students trained at ISU

- Abiotic stress tolerance
- Zinc and Iron Bioavailability



- 5 M.S. students trained at Makerere University
  - Quick-cooking bean flour
  - Farmers' market participation
- ☑ 6 B.S. students at KIST and 1 at Makerere
  - Nutrition vis. pre-processing (soaking, germination, fermentation, puffing)

**Research and Capacity Building** 

- Causes and extent of post-harvest losses
- Modified storage atmosphere and pests
- Link research activities backward and forward to rural development support work of gov't & NGOs