

HARVESTING AND POST-HARVEST TECHNOLOGY IN LAO PDR

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Gate victory

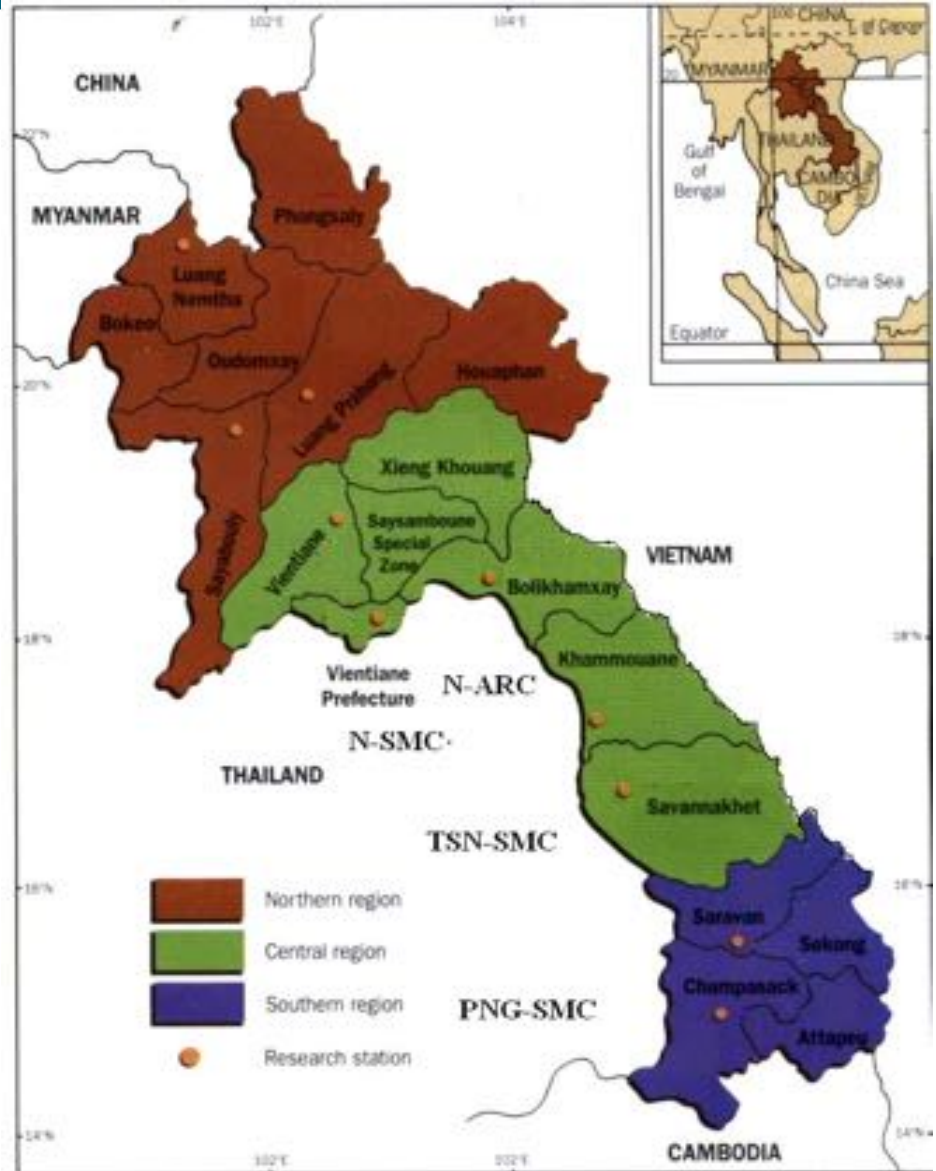


ThatLuang temple in 15th century



GENERAL INFORMATION

- LAOS is a country of **236.800 Km²** areas
- Divided in to 3 parts:
 - **Northern part:** most of this part is mountainous & Temperature is lower than other parts.
 - Middle part:** consist of large flat plain spread out along the Mekong River.
 - Southern part :** The most Southern part of the country where it is existence of the plateau areas at medium to high altitude.



GENERAL INFORMATION

- **The population of the Lao is : -
6.2 millions people.**
- **Agricultural population :
4.058.000 people**
- **50,6 % of population are female
and 49,4 % are male.**



OVERVIEW OF RICE PRODUCTION

- ▣ Total rice production areas are 794,000 ha.
- ▣ Total rice production are 2,568,000 tones/year.
- ▣ **Annual production fluctuates year by year due to drought & flood.**
- ▣ Country is also confronting the pressure of population growth , stopping & sale areas.
- ▣ Every season we loose more than 30% of products.
- ▣ To fulfill this difficult task with limited land, a normal measure is to cultivate double or triple crops



CONSTRAINTS OF POST HARVEST LOSSES

- 2/3 of farmers are poor . No budget
- Poor of drying floor & storage
- Lack of technology and knowledge on PHT
- Low of land preparation
- Low of quality seeds & varieties
- Poor of transportation, loading
- Lack of extension



GOVERNMENT POLICY

- ▣ Lao is predominantly a rural and agriculture-based country. The main crop grown is rice.

However to achieve food security, the main development emphasis of the government is on agriculture and more focused on rice.

- ▣ At same time, Other crops production contributed and important role for improved incomes.
- ▣ **Target :** By the year 2020 Laos must be produced 4,7 mill.tones of consumption rices.

To achieved of the targets are necessaries :

- 1. good quality of seed**
- 2. Reduce post harvest losses**



OVERVIEW OF GRAIN PHT

- Over 2/3 of the Lao population living in the rural areas & depend mainly on agriculture.
- Country is also confronting the pressure of population growth which drives government's major policy toward increasing agricultural production.
- To fulfill this difficult task with limited land, a normal measure is to cultivate double or triple crops, of which harvest time usually falls in rainy seasons.
- Hence, all post harvest losses such as germinated or yellowed grains , low germination percentage, low head rice recovery, intoxicated grains ect. Every season we loose more than 30% of products.
- So, drying has been identified as the first step in reducing quantitative post harvest losses ,as well as preserving the grains quality.



FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE SECTOR

- According to the low economical conditions in Laos such as : shortage of facilities and technologies ect., therefore new experiences & training on post harvest technology are necessities to know.
- To meet the government policy emphasis on PHT
 - + Training and transfer appropriate post harvest technology to producers, to farmers and relationship.
 - + And we hope better threshing, drying , sorting and milling techniques will reduce grain losses and can enhance the farmers income through improved milling yields.



HARVESTING TIME



FIELD DRYING



DRYING TIME



HITTING(THRESHING)



SMALL DRYING FLOOR BEHIND THE HOUSE



TRADITIONAL CLEANING



WINNOWER TESTING



PRACTICE ON WINNOWER





TEST SALE AT SHOP



DRYER



DRYER 1T



DRYER 7-T/BIN



SEPARATOR



RICE MILL



RICE MILL & STORAGE



PACKAGING



COLD STORAGE



STORAGE



CONCLUSION

- Good quality of seeds + Good management = Good productivity

Thank you

