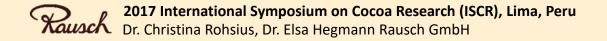
Participatory approaches conducted in Ecuador, Trinidad and Costa Rica using simple and cost effective methods to enhance the cocoa bean quality substantially



Dr. Christina Rohsius, Dr. Elsa Hegmann Rausch GmbH, Germany



Background

German Fine and Flavour Cocoa Chocolates Producer from **"Tree to Door"**

"Direct Trade":

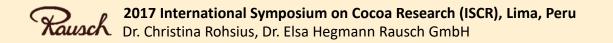
- It stands for **direct partnerships** with cocoa farmers (cocoa producer, cooperative or cocoa board)
- Its primary focus is cocoa quality and efficient production management. Including also a combination of ecologic, economic and social aspects
- It includes regular visits, on farm workshops and trainings aiming to achieve the needs of both sides of the partnership: cost effective, profitable production at high cocoa quality levels with satisfying prizes

Introduction

Capacity building, implementation...

Definition of Participatory Research:

Participatory research is a form of applied research, where the researcher becomes a facilitator in helping those being studied to also become actively engaged in the quest for information and ideas to guide future efforts (adapted from Whyte, 1991).



Participants and Locations

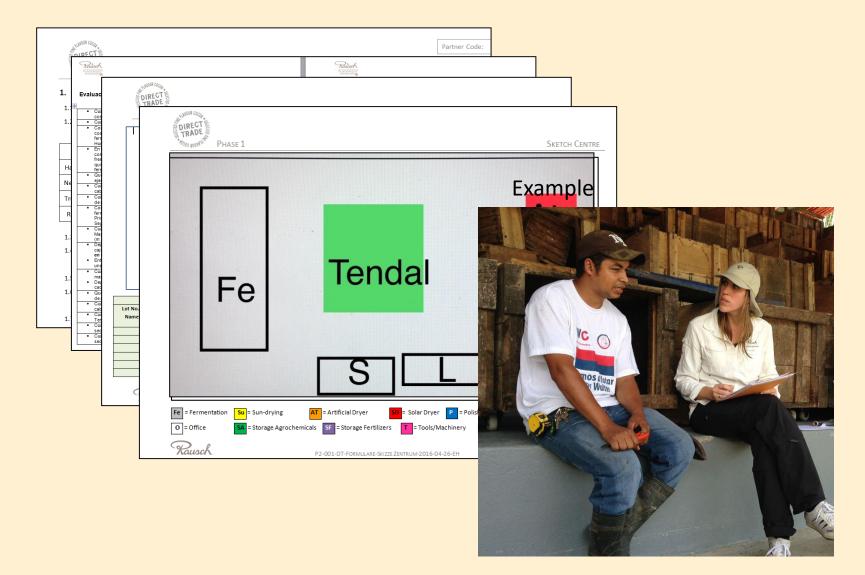
	Costa Rica	Trinidad	Ecuador
Plantation	40 ha	Ca. 400 ha	Average 4 ha
Form	Family owned	Family owned	Association with 12 Cooperatives (~770 small scale farmers)
Fermentation stations	1	1	12
Fermentation boxes	24	4	At least 8 per fermentation station





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Methods: Different Questionaires and Evaluations



Ecuador: Quantity and Capacity Calculation

	E-sheet for	J. 1	e						-			
Evaluación de la post cosecha 2015						Status	Status Marquesinas		Dimensión	Duration	Capacida	
									AxLxP[m]	Rítmo	por M /	Γ
		Res	umen:				Total existente					
							Del que utilizable					Γ
1.	I. Cantidad Producción de cacao seco: 1200 qt / a (= 54 t /a) 103 qt semanal max. (=4,65 t/s)					En mal estado					Г	
						•		• • •	Costos ud.	Costos total	Γ	
п.	Resumen:	Capacidad actual	unidad	Demanda	Costos para la renovacion	Demanda	Establecer	3	5 m x 20 m	5.000 \$	15.000 \$	Γ
	Resumen.	qt / sem.	existente ³	adicional	[US\$]							
	F: ferm. Cajas	90 qt	45	6 cajas (3qt)	1.300							
	M: marquesinas		-	2 M	10.000	Secado: Tenda	l – Status: situación	actual				
T	T: tendal	60 qt	1	1		Status	Status Tendal Cantidad Dimensión		Dimensión	Duratión	Capa	
1	AT: secadora artificia	•	1	Cambio a Diesel	8.000				AxLxP[m]	Rítmo	por T/	Г
	<u>B: Bodega</u> Costos Total	150 qt	1	-	19.300		T 1	1	12 m x 20 m	72 h	20 qt	t
					171000	_	T 2	1	6 m x 20 m	72 h	15 qt	Γ
						Total existente	2			35 qt	Γ	
III.	Las dimensiones y e	el estado					Del que utilizable	2	Ī	72 h	I	Γ
	Area de post cosech	a'					En mal estado					Г
	ac post costen					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•					≁

Secado: Marquesinas – Status: situación actual

Results of the evaluation of 12 fermentary centers

- clearly showed a discrepancy between quantities of cocoa coming in and • capacity per processing unit
- First approaches to tackle this problem came up during the workshop ۲
- Leading us to jointly conduct fermentations in order to understand why • quality losses occur and where quality definitions need to be specified...

Capacidad actual

Capacidad

Semanal

Cap. semanal

150 qt

semanal 28 qt 21 qt

50 qt

50 at

Tools to evaluate quality status



Evaluation documents Thermometer Cut-Test: Knife / Guillotine Aroma Test: Roasting oven or Microwave, Milling Maschine (coffe milling maschine)

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Ecuador: Conditions during the Fermentation process Quality losses:



Field material 0-10%

Percentage of defects delivered from farmers differ from 0-10%

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Ecuador: Conditions during the Fermentation process Quality losses:





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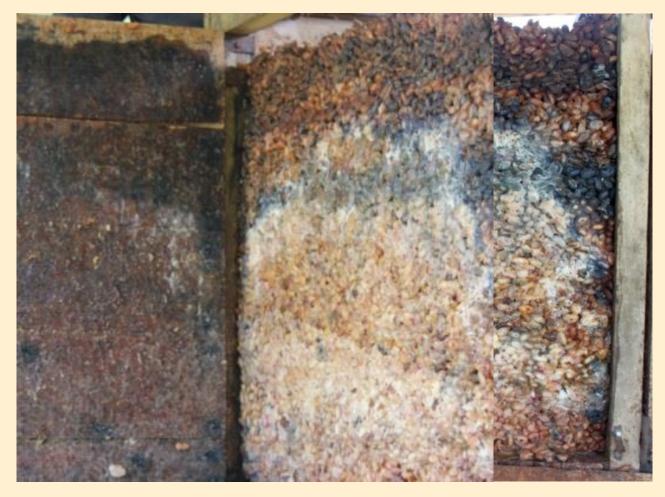
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Quality losses: Field material: 0-10% 1. Day: ~5-10%

1. Day of Fermentation: edges show dry seeds: no acetic acid + air = danger of mold! Amount of seeds affected: ~10%

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Quality losses: Field material: 0-10% 1. Day: ~5-10% 3. Day: ~5-10%

3. Day before 1. Mixing: dry seeds are severly affected from mould: no acetic acid + air = mold! Amount of seeds affected: ~10%

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Quality losses: Field material: 0-10% 1. Day: ~5-10% 3. Day: ~5-10% 4.-6. Day: ~5-10%

4.-6. Day of Fermentation: dry seeds are severly affected from mould: no acetic acid + air = mold! Amount of seeds affected: ~10%

Provide a state of the state o



Quality losses: Field material: 0-10% 1. Day: ~5-10% 3. Day: ~5-10% 4-6. Day: ~5-10% **Drying: ~10%**

Drying of mouldy seeds infect surrounding seeds. Thus multiplying the damage. Bad weather or shipping conditions facilitate another growth phase of these already mould infected seeds.

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Ecuador: What did we do?

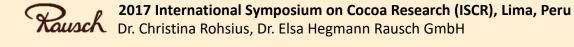


Material was grouped into dried material from edges and inner material



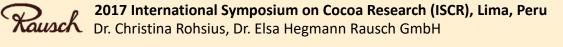






Ecuador: Fermentation experiment





Ecuador: What was found to be a short term solution?







Mould was avoided nearly 100%! It was obvious: where air came in, mould grew and gave a different smell



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Ecuador: Workshop endet with a summary and introduction of first short-term solutions







Perdida:

Campesino: 5-10% Fermentation: 10-20% Secador: 10% Total: 40%

Causa:

Falta de Limpieza Manejo y construción Manejo y construción



Cuide las escinas: toda la area necesita ser cubierto



Con algunas tablas pequenas en las escinas de las cajones y algunas hojas de banana en los borden se puede arreglar por lo menos 10% de perdida!

Estes 10-20% semillas mal fermentadas cambian el aroma en una manera que impiden la compra de algunas productores de chocolate – tienen un sabor desagradable



Results Trinidad: Fermentation



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Sitaution after

Results Costa Rica: Drying speed





Findings

	aspect	new approches	costs		
	time between opening of the	Reorganisation of			
	fruits and fill in to the boxes	purchase/collection of seeds	none		
		purchasement of sufficient			
		plastic boxes	10 US/ box		
Trinidad	overfermentation and mould	reorganisation of fermentation	2-3 days managment		
	due to long drying	and drying procedure	work		
		greater capacity of drying			
		beds, new solar dryer	a lot		
	Capacity of boxes or drying	reorganisation of e.g. buying	2-3 days managment		
	beds	dates / start of fermentation	work, implemantation		
Ecuador		new fermentation boxes / new drying beds			
		Insulation + avoidance of air-	minor costs (if farmer		
	Fermentation quality	influx through banana leaves	provide 3-4 leaves)		
		new fermentation boxes	a lot		
			Work effort:		
	Washing	washing after Fermentation	10 min per box		
Costa Rica		less fast and less hot drying	none to minor, if drying		
		procedure	regime is well adapted		
		facilitation of airflux through	none to minor, if drying		
	Drying	opening the drying process	regime is well adapted		

Sumary and Conclusion

- Quality of cocoa was improved with relatively small effort
- Only tailor made, on spot and easy to establish solutions are more likely to be implemented
 Knowledge and Knowledge transfer / implementation are one part, but:
- Cultural differences and personnell / organisational situations also play mayor roles
- Communication and understanding of the needs (from each side) is crucial!!

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Quality - Toolbox

	Plantation management						Fermentation							Quality Deficit
Soil conditions	Agrochemical application	Variety/mix of variety	Vield (timing, sorting)	Deseased Material	Time lag: opening up to start of fermentation in box	contact to animals / left overs of animals	underfermentation	overfermentation	Fermentation	Drying	Grading	Storage	Shipping	Quality- Deficit
		x					x		x					slaty
							x		x	x				violets
					x		x	x	x	x		x	x	mouldy beans
										х		x	х	insect infested
								x		x				overfermented
											x			doubles
			х											germinated
		x									x			different bean sizes

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- Family Zeuner, Edward Perez and Cateo

Trinidad: Drying speed



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