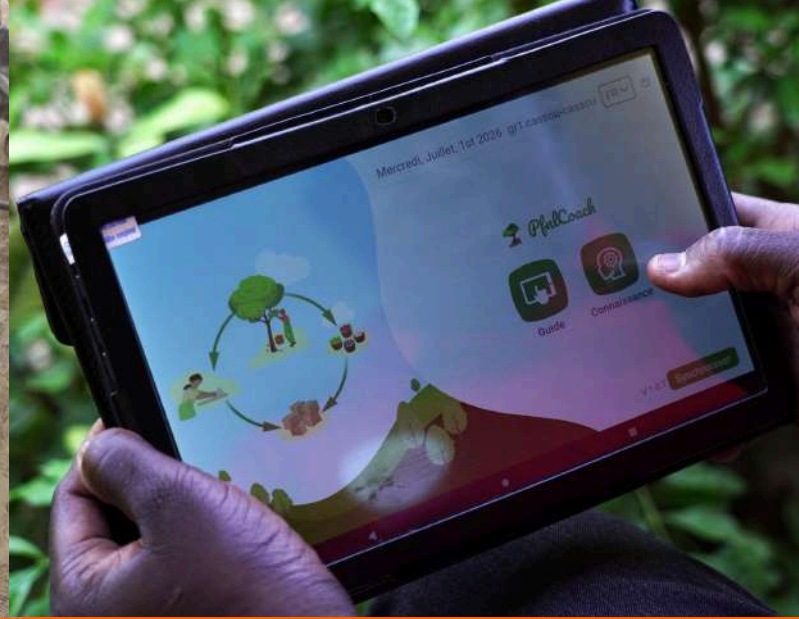




NTFPCoach evaluation

Pilot evaluation of the NTFPCoach, that supports cooperatives growing, processing and selling of Non-Timber Forest Products

AUXFIN



NTFPCoach evaluation

This document describes the evaluation of the NTFPCoach (PFNLCoach in French), an eCoach developed by AUXFIN Burkina Faso to support cooperatives growing, processing and selling of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs).

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This report has been produced by AUXFIN Burkina Faso and AUXFIN International:

Evariste Ouedraogo	Senior Focal point, AUXFIN Burkina Faso
Afouelou Aboulaye	Data and MEL specialist, AUXFIN Burkina Faso
Andre Jellema	Agricultural program manager, AUXFIN International
Jori Langwerden	MEL specialist, AUXFIN International
Berydaughter Ouoba	MEL specialist, AUXFIN Burkina Faso

For questions about this publication, please contact one of the authors, through their contact details provided on www.auxfin.com.

The NTFPCoach has been introduced in Burkina Faso as part of the HACA project, funded by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Burkina Faso, and in collaboration with TreeAid. The HACA project (Holistic Approach to Community Activation) aims to develop cohesive communities in the rural areas of Burkina Faso, by bridging the last mile efficiently through digital means and empower groups with information, financial services and market connections to overcome their challenges. Further scaling through complementary projects is foreseen.



Kingdom of the Netherlands

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Executive summary

The Non-Timber Forest Product Coach (NTFPCoach or PFNLCoach in French) is an Android-based **digital training application**. The app utilizes short videos in local languages to teach step-by-step local best practices for growing, harvesting, processing, storing, and commercializing NTFPs. The videos are available **offline** and available in three languages, including two **local languages**.

To evaluate the application, a pilot was conducted focussing on the **African Locust Bean Tree** and the production of soumbala, a highly nutritious traditional West African seasoning rich in protein and minerals. Though soumbala is a local product, the quality is often poor. The NTFPCoach consists of **61 videos** that teach the best practices for the full process of harvesting, quality seed selection and soumbala production, with a lot of emphasis on clean processing and hygiene.

The **pilot evaluation** was conducted during the second half of 2025 to assess the application's usability, knowledge absorption, and practical impact in the field. The eCoach was initially rolled out to approximately 342 pilot G50 groups, and evaluated via digital surveys. To measure the impact of the app on the final product, 20 groups were selected and provided with seeds to process using the app's information, and the quantity and quality was measured by an external evaluator.

In conclusion the NTFPCoach has been **well received by the G50 network**. Overall the app has been **appreciated** by nearly all users (98%) and the **videos were well understood**. The content was indicated as useful and **contained new information** for 96% of the users. Even when users had prior experience with the processing, they appreciated learning simplified and much more hygienic techniques. The app generated information sharing, where half of the users had already shared their learnings with others (57%).

Both the experienced and inexperienced groups demonstrated they could make **above average quality soumbala** using the best practices demonstrated in the NTFPCoach. These results showed that **without prior knowledge or experience**, the NTFPCoach can be used to perform the best practices and achieve good results. Though in practice, **seed availability shows to be a common bottleneck** for processing more NTFPs. Also, some users indicated that the availability of more local languages would be an improvement for them.

Currently the NTFPCoach is further updated including a process to make a drink based on African Locust Bean seed and different seasonings based on soumbala. In 2026, videos on the best practices processing of Shea nuts into Shea butter will be added. The app will **continue to be scaled up** to other G50 groups in the network.

Introduction

This document describes the evaluation of the **NTFPCoach** (PFNLCoach in French), an eCoach developed by AUXFIN Burkina Faso to support cooperatives to grow, process, store and commercialize **Non-Timber Forest Products** (NTFPs).

AUXFIN has the mission to realise “**Financial and Social inclusion for all**”. To realise this, AUXFIN organises groups of maximum 50 smallholder farmers and other vulnerable people around a tablet connected to the UMVA platform. This is called the G50 approach. The platform provides digital financial, market and information services to these G50 groups. The G50 groups are encouraged by a Key Activator to start working on their self-development by saving, investing, and selling while implementing local best practices enabled by the digital services provided. To communicate information AUXFIN has developed the concept of the eCoach, an app explaining local knowledge and best practices step by step using short videos in local languages. The NTFPCoach, or Non-Timber Forest Product Coach, is one of these eCoaches.

Each **eCoach** and its information content is evaluated for its attractiveness and usability for the end user and to what extent the information in the eCoach gets absorbed by the end user and used in practice.

This document describes the result of such an evaluation for the NTFPCoach: a pilot conducted for the NTFP soumbala (product of African locust bean tree):

- It starts by providing a short description of the eCoach
- Followed by a description of the pilot evaluation
- The results in terms of appreciation and usage
- The results on whether farmers learned something new from the eCoach
- And the results of the pilot test case
- A conclusion and outlook.

Screenshots from the NTFFPCoach showcasing the importance of hygiene and the hygiene rules in the process of processing néré fruits



The NTFPCoach application

In Burkina Faso and the rest of Sahel the exploitation and sale of Non-Timber Forest Products provide significant income and food to vulnerable people in the rural and urban areas. A wide range of NTFPs can be eaten and many are very healthy providing vitamins and minerals. Often these products are available in the lean period just before harvest when food stores in the villages are low. In certain localities NTFPs are stored as strategic food and nutritional security reserves.

The **NTFPCoach** is an Android application to be used on AUXFIN tablets to support the beneficiaries to commercialize the production of NTFP and to grow, process, store, and market it well.

The NTFPCoach will consist of **4 modules**: Guide, Knowledge, Stock and Services. At this moment only the Knowledge module and Guide are available.

- The module *Guide* explains how the app works
- The module *Knowledge* provides all best practices
- The module *Stock* will enable groups stock management
- The module *Services* will inform the group where to get specific products



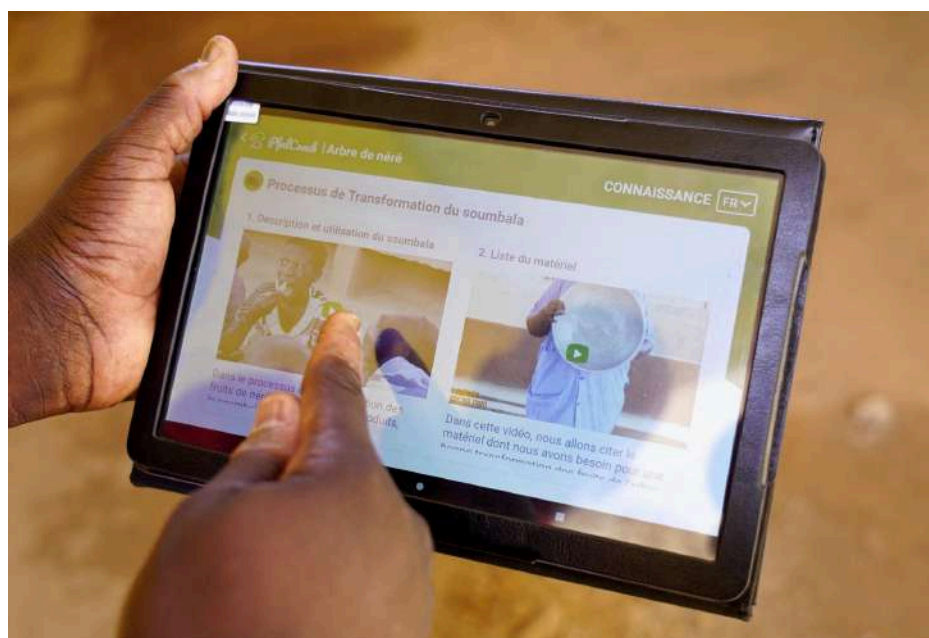
Landing page of the NTFPCoach (PFNLCoach in French)

In Burkina Faso 376 different varieties of trees are used to harvest NTFPs. To embrace this diversity the eCoach is organized by tree. For each tree the knowledge section provides information in video format: how to grow, how to harvest, how to process, how to store, how to commercialize all NTFPs of a certain species.

Currently the NTFPCoach is focussing on **African locust bean**. The African locust bean, or *Parkia biglobosa* is used to produce soubala and its derivatives: mustard, seasoning cubes, biscuits and juice. **Soubala**, the fermented African locust bean, is a staple product in traditional west African cuisine and an important seasoning flavour. It is rich in protein, minerals and is easy to sell at the local market to make some money. Although soubala is a traditional product, the soubala created is often of **poor quality**.

To realize good quality soubala it is needed to start from a quality seed source, to respect the hygiene rules and use the proper washing and safety techniques. The **best practices are explained in the NTFPCoach**. The videos are created in collaboration with TreeAid and are approved by the ministry of environment in Burkina Faso.

61 videos are available and used for the evaluation. The videos describe the full process of harvesting, quality seed selection and soubala production, with a lot of emphasis on clean processing and hygiene. Appendix 1: *Video content NTFPCoach* provides the video titles and screenshots from these movies are shown throughout the report.



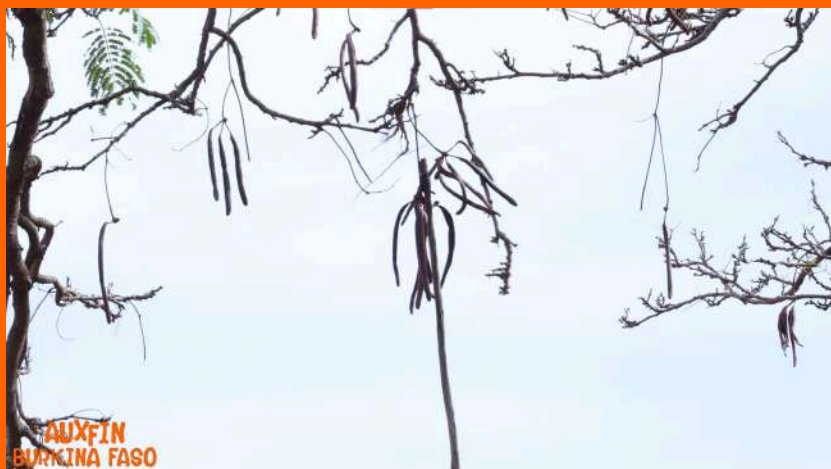
Watching of videos in the NTFPCoach

The risks of soumbala making

The traditional process used by local producers for soumbala production was based on the know-how of elderly women who transfer their empirical knowledge from generation to generation within the family. However, today, with the growing demand of soumbala often non-experienced young women in the urban areas are starting soumbala production by themselves as a means of generating income to get out of poverty. (Cheyns and Bricas, 2003). The results of investigations showed that the hygienic status, quality and safety of soumbala are very doubtful based on various practices of producers-sellers. The majority of processors are illiterate (68.80%) and exert their activity in poor hygienic conditions. These producers have limited knowledge of GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice) and Plan Hygiene (PH) and produced soumbala of doubtful quality and safety. They collect *P. biglobosa* seeds from trees or buy at the market and process the seeds in their homes. The physical conditions and infrastructure in the sites of soumbala production are generally in non-adequate hygienic conditions. Their artisanal processing of soumbala, using rudimentary equipment and spontaneous fermentation, led to a final product with varying quality from one ethnic group to another and one region to another (Millogo, 2008). Practices such as use of ash and/or sand for seed dehulling, spreading of millet flour onto cotyledons and covering with fresh leaves for spontaneous fermentation in simple equipment such as plastic bags or panniers are some of the main points of lack of GMP and hygiene affecting the quality of condiment. Additionally, hand-moulding, use of an open area for sun drying and the lack of wrapper even though some sellers affirm to use plastic sachets for sale as well as unsuitable sale conditions, increase the non-compliant hygienic status of soumbala. Of course, the equipment and preparations of fermented condiments still lack safety and quality controls while packaging and presentations are traditional. The various practices in many of the steps are critical points with high risk and source for microbial contamination during production and sale of soumbala.

(text adapted from Dabire et al., 2019)

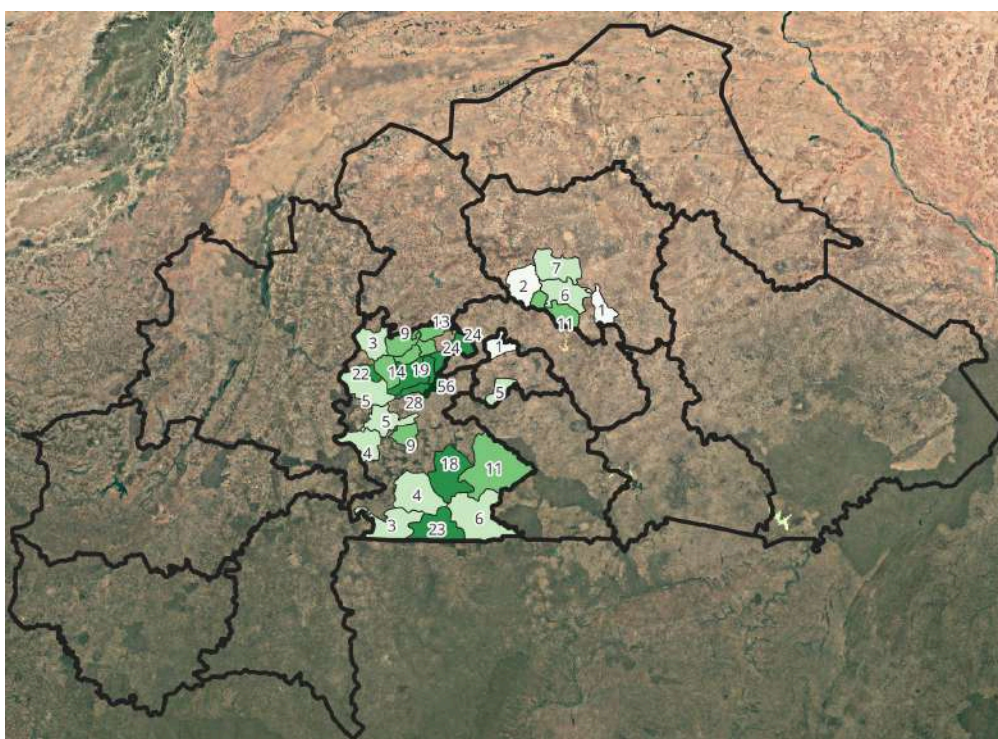
Screenshots from the NTFPCoach showcasing best practices for harvesting and shelling pods from the Locust bean tree



Evaluation method

NTFPCoach with the 61 videos on how to process African locust bean products has been evaluated as a **pilot** 2025-Q3 and 2025-Q4.

In the months of May and June the eCoach has been introduced to about **342 pilot groups**. These groups originated from the first cohort of G50 groups in the HACA project and indicated they had an interest in the NTFPCoach. The experience of the whole test group has been assessed using a **questionnaire** with AUXFINs surveying tool Fatou.



Locations of the 342 pilot groups

From these pilot groups, **20 voluntary groups** have been selected to monitor their results closely and **assess the quality of the final soumbala product**. The sample consisted of 10 inexperienced groups and 10 experienced soumbala processing groups. The groups were selected in Centre North around Kaya and Korsimoro and in Centre Ouest around Kyon, Léo, Saponé and Cassou. These groups have been provided with seeds to follow the best practice as recommended in the eCoach to process seeds from the African Locust Bean into Soumbala. Each of the groups was provided with 25 kg of seeds and after processing both the quantity and the quality has been assessed by an external evaluator using 9 different criteria.

After the evaluation in 2025-Q3 and 2025-Q4 the NTFPCoach was further scaled to the rest of the network of about 1200 groups.



Processing of soumbala by participants of the quality assessment study

Screenshots from the NTFPCoach showcasing best practices for drying the pulp of the *nééré*, separation of the *nééré* pulp from the seed and packaging and labeling of *nééré* pulp powder



Results:

1. App usage and appreciation

App usage

The app has been used well by the groups, in total **9,630 videos** have been watched in the period from May until the end of 2025 (see Figure 1.1).

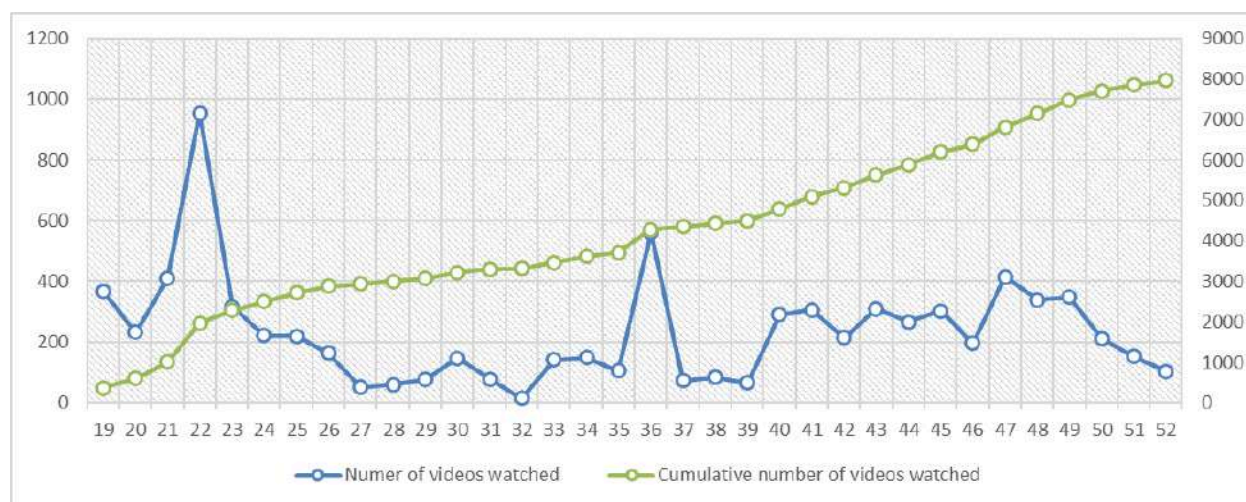


Figure 1.1.: Number of videos watched and cumulative number of videos watched per week

The total number of **views per video** varies between 17 and 930. In all cases, the first video of a chapter is watched much more often than the rest. This can be explained by the practice of Key Activators to use this first video to give a demonstration.

All videos in the chapters on **harvesting, drying and storing and buying African Locust Beans** have been viewed well. The processing of the seeds into soumbala has been viewed less. The largest numbers of views are found in the videos on the making of soumbala-based seasoning powders, using soumbala, chilies and spices. It is not exactly known why the making of seasoning powders has been watched a lot, as it is the last chapter. Possibly this is a new process for many groups and created curiosity as such.

Most videos are watched on Tuesday, Friday and Monday (Figure 1.2). It is interesting the number of videos watched on Mondays is high, because this day is usually the planning day for the Key Activator which means that Key Activator is not present. This shows that the application is also well used by the group or individuals from the group without the presence of the Key Activator.

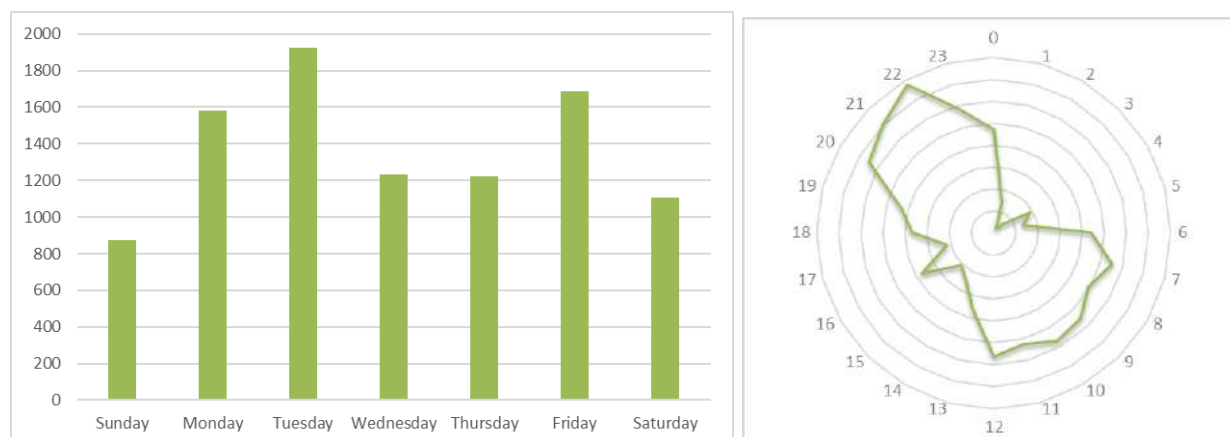


Figure 1.2: Number of videos watched per day of the week and per hour of the day

The NTFPCoach for African locust bean consists of 61 videos. This list of videos is long and will take considerable time to finish. A distinction in their **progress through the videos** has been observed between groups. During the time of evaluation, 46% reported having watched everything, another 45% stated that they started but were unable to finish, and 9% reported not having watched anything at all. This disparity in responses is explained by the fact that the questionnaire was administered to all groups without distinction as to whether they had received the NTFPCoach for long or just received the eCoach.

Did you use the NTFPCoach until the end of the Soumbala module?

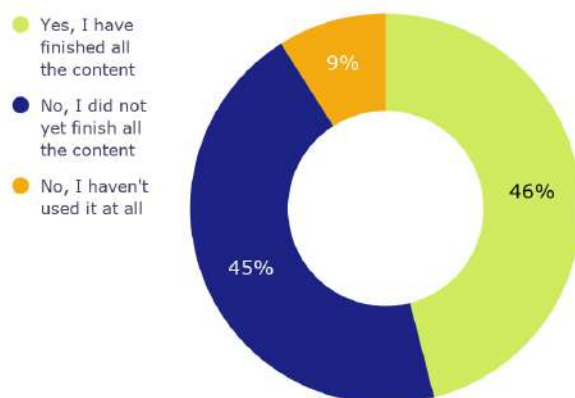


Figure 1.3: Progress through videos, according to the questionnaire's respondents

About half of the respondents reported to have **watched all videos (46%)**, it is likely these are groups that have a particular interest in processing NTFPs.

Another half has **started but not finished (45%)**, it is likely these are mostly groups that are not involved in processing NTFPs, and don't consider the content relevant to them. This highlights the need for significant awareness campaigns to inform them that the videos on soumbala are not just for those who process it, but rather an application for everyone, enabling them to increase their income-generating activities. It's also possible these groups are interested but they haven't been able to finish at the time of evaluation. At that time (dry season 2025/2026) it was not the time for the processing of African Locust Beans as they are not available. This processing takes place in June/July.

A small part of respondents did not watch the soumbala videos at all (9%), and these turned out to be groups that have not yet received the NTFPCoach application. This underscores the importance of completing the rollout of this application to all groups.

User appreciation

The NTFPCoach is appreciated by nearly all users, **98% of users are satisfied with the application**, being either very satisfied (66%) or fairly satisfied (32%). A few users indicated to be only somewhat satisfied (1%) or not at all satisfied (1%) (see Figure 1.4). This means overall the eCoach is well received, however it will be interesting to better understand the 2% who are not satisfied. During our field visits we did not encounter people that were dissatisfied.

Overall, how would you rate your satisfaction with the NTFPCoach?

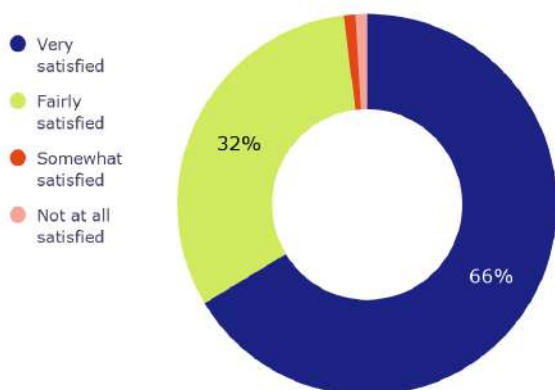


Figure 1.4 (left): User appreciation of the NTFPCoach

What did you appreciate most about the NTFPCoach?

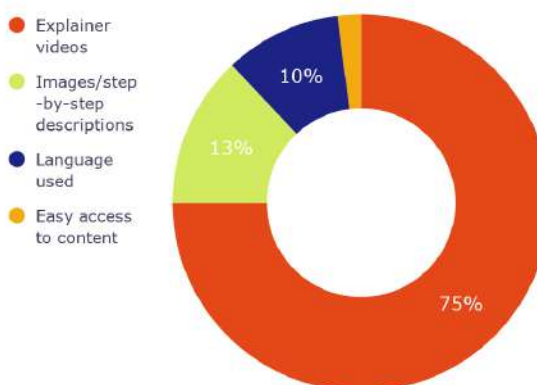


Figure 1.5 (right): Most appreciated aspects of the NTFPCoach indicated by users

The **videos are especially appreciated** by users. When asked what users appreciated mostly about the NTFPCoach, 75% of respondents indicated it was the explanatory videos. A smaller group appreciated mostly the images and step-by-step descriptions (13%) or the languages used (10%), and for a few it was the access to content (2%). (see Figure 1.5)

"With your videos, we have nothing to say; the explanations are so clear and detailed that we have nothing to add. Thank you."

Quote from a female producer in Korsimoro

These results confirm the quality of the app's content. It is also these detailed explanations that are important for behavioral change, thus suggesting the basis to trigger the behavioral change process for the users is present. The lesson we can also draw from these results is that what matters most to the users are the explanations that allow them to learn and better produce their product, regardless of the format structure of the eCoach. AUXFIN therefore has a vested interest in maximizing the quality of its videos in terms of explaining the content.

Difficulty and language

In general the NTFPCoach is considered **easy to understand** by users. 58% of those who watched the videos stated that it was very easy, 41% said it was quite easy, while only 1% said it was difficult. This confirms the simplicity of the eCoaches designed and deployed by AUXFIN. (see Figure 1.6)

The 1% who stated that it is difficult are from the Sissili area, suggesting that they have somewhat limited access to the video content due to language barriers. This assumes those particular users don't speak French and that the content isn't in their local language Nuni. Though, when asked how those who don't understand French can follow and practice what is said in the videos, one group member responded with the statement below, which indicates that even when a language is not fully understood a lot of the best practices can be understood from the images

"The gestures shown in the videos were clear and easy to understand; they didn't need an intermediary to translate from French to Lele."

Quote from a producer in Kyon

For many of the high production areas for NTFPs the two provided local languages, Moree and Dyula, are well understood.

Was the NTFPCoach's content easy to understand?

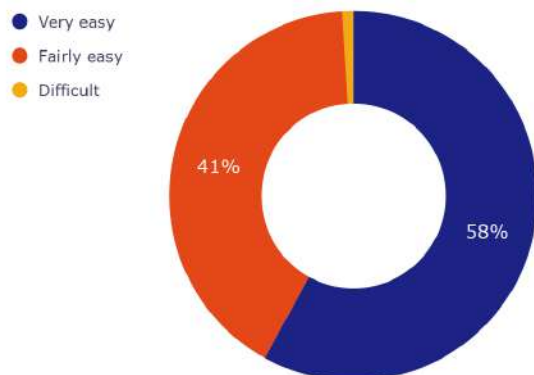


Figure 1.6 (left): Difficulty of the NTFPCoach according to its users

What aspect of the NTFPCoach do you think should be improved?

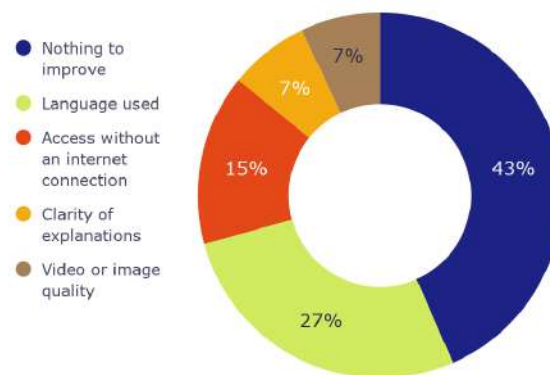


Figure 1.7 (right): Feedback from users on how the NTFPCoach can be improved

User feedback on what can be improved, showed that nearly **half of the users did not think anything was needed to improve (43%)** (see Figure 1.7).

This is followed by a quarter of users who mentioned **the language used would improve the app (27%)**. This corroborates the previous point that the improvements they mentioned concern language.

A smaller group of users stated that access without an **internet connection** would be better (15%), however this is already the case for all our applications, including NTFPCoach. Internet is only required for installation, logging in and feedback collection, apart from that the app functions offline and videos can be watched offline. It suggests the steps that require internet connection still cause challenges, or that more awareness needs to be raised at the G50 group level to inform them that all the Coach videos can be viewed offline.

In addition, respondents mentioned the **clarity of the videos and images** needs to be improved (7%). This is somewhat contradicting earlier statements about the quality of the videos.

Screenshots from the NTFPCoach showcasing best practices for storage of African locust bean seeds and quantification and recording of seeds to be processed



2. Learning of new knowledge & skills

Learning new knowledge

Nearly all users stated they learned a **new method different from their previous methods (96%)** from the NTFPCoach. A few users stated the method used was no different from the one they were using (4%). (see Figure 2.1). This suggests that the content of the videos has the potential to innovate and improve the soubala production.

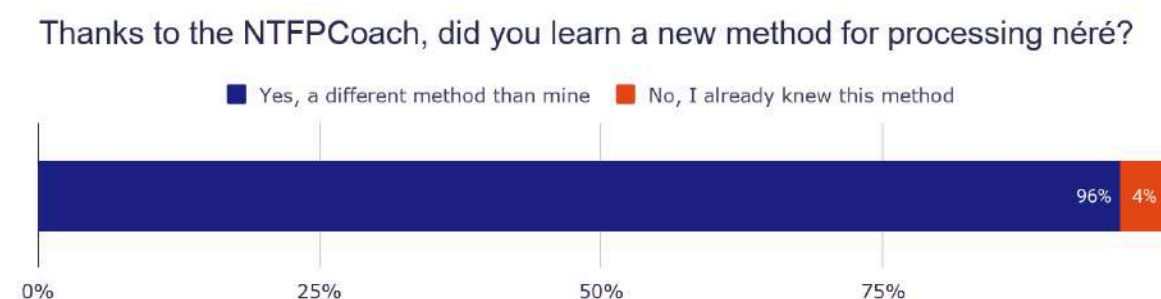


Figure 2.1: Percentage of users that indicated to have learned something new from the NTFPCoach

A large part of the app users indicated they knew how to make soubala before using the NTFPCoach (71%), compared to a small group who did not (29%). This implies that in the intervention area, many members of the various G50 groups know how to make soubala using traditional methods, but could for example be specialized in processing other NTFP products, horticulture or other agricultural practices. This result confirms the observations made during visits, that the majority of members knew how to make it, but using traditional methods. They stated that they learned **simplified and much more hygienic techniques** from NTFPCoach compared to what they did traditionally.

"The stone removal method used in the NTFPCoach content really impressed me. This method, which involves removing small stones before crushing, is very interesting. It allowed us to obtain a large quantity of product at the end of the process, unlike our previous method of removing stones after crushing. This made the manufacturing process longer, resulting in a small quantity of product."

Quote from a female producer in Kaya

In your opinion, can the eCoach help others better process non-timber forest products like African Locust Bean tree?

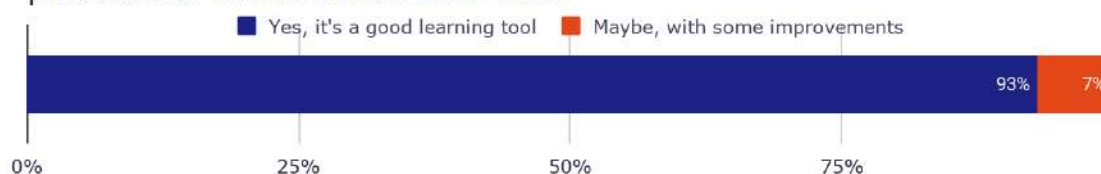


Figure 2.2: Value of NTFPCoach to help others with NTFP processing, according to users

Nearly all users value the NTFPCoach as **a good learning tool (93%)**, while a small group of users indicate it is a good learning tool with some improvements (7%) (see Figure 2.2). This suggests that overall, the tool is appreciated by users. These minor improvements mentioned in the survey likely relate to the languages, as was observed during interactions with users during field visits.

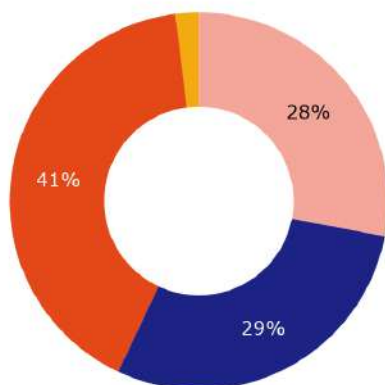
"This tool made available to us has really helped us, and it is truly a good tool, but it could be perfect if the videos were in the Nuni and Lélé languages."

Quote from a producer in Léo

Sharing of knowledge

Have you shared what you learned with others?

- Yes, with my family or a close friend
- Yes, with several people in my community
- No, not yet
- No, I don't plan to



After using the NTFPCoach do you feel capable of training other people to produce

- Yes, absolutely
- Yes, but I still need a little help
- No, I don't feel ready

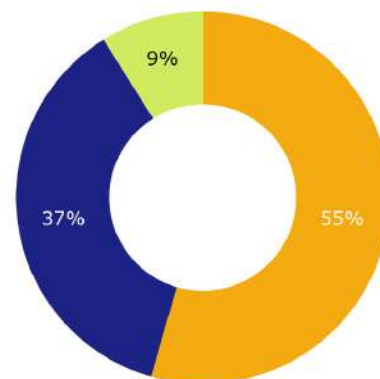


Figure 2.3: Capability to train others after using the NTFPCoach, according to users

Figure 2.4: Percentages of users who had trained others with what they learned

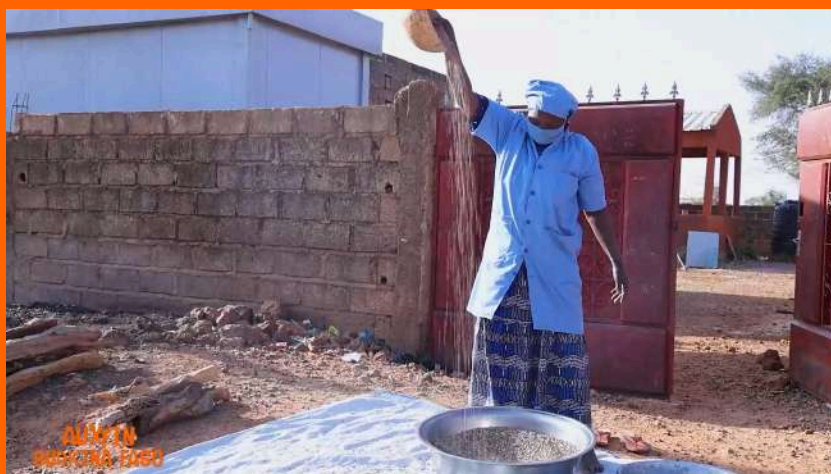
The majority of NTFPCoach users indicated they are **able to train or help others** to improve their soumbala production after seeing the videos (**92%** (55% + 37%)) (see Figure 2.3). This show of confidence supports the evidence that people feel they understood instruction videos well.

More than half of the users had **already shared their learnings with others (57%)**. Some of them only in their close circle (28%) and others in the wider community (29%). The rest had not yet shared the knowledge (41%) or did not intend to share (2%). (see Figure 2.4).

"All members of our group watched and repeated the videos on making soumbala, even those who hadn't actively participated in making it. We continue to watch them because it taught us a lot of things we didn't know,"

Quote from a producer in Korsimoro

Screenshots from the NTFPCoach showcasing a few of the best practices for processing seeds into soumbala: winnowing, washing and de-stoning of dehulled seeds and hygiene in fermentation and control of fermentation



3. Putting the theory into practice

Change in practices by pilot groups

Change in practices in pilot group survey response revealed that a large part of respondents changed something in their soumbala making process: **half of respondents stated that they had adopted a new, cleaner, and simpler method (52%)**, others declared that they had partially modified their methods (35%) or indicated they continued their old production methods (13%) (see Figure 3.1). These results show that behavioral change based on video instructions is possible, even though some continue to apply their old methods. It also shows that behavioral change is a process, others may adapt later if they value the improvement based on testimonies of their peers.

Since the introduction of the NTFFCoach has your method of making Soumbala changed?

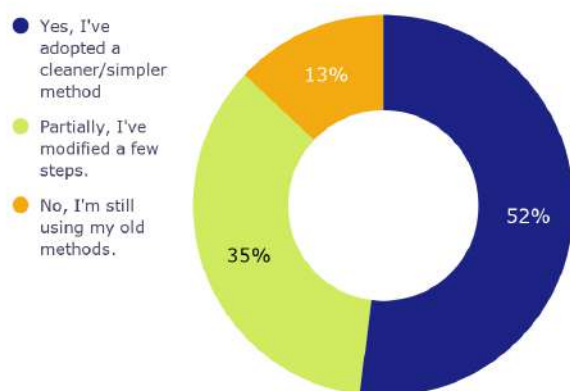


Figure 3.1: Percentage of respondents that changed their soumbala making method

Seed availability

Seed availability is a potential bottleneck for using the information of the NTFPCoach and starting to process NTFP, and was therefore investigated. For the majority of respondents, **seeds are available, but only during certain periods (61%)**, for 16% seeds are available year round and for 23% seeds are rarely available (see Figure 3.2). The observation is that the shortage period is there in almost all regions.

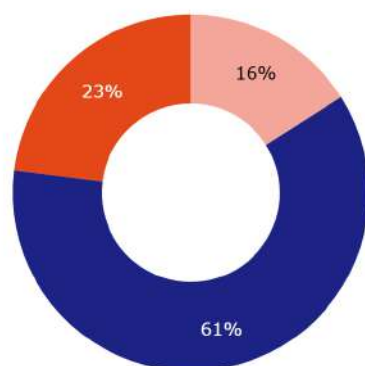
"There are times of scarcity right now; during these times, soumbala seeds become very expensive and are sometimes unavailable"

Nearly all respondents are **interested in buying seeds to process NTFPs in the future(90%)**, though for the majority of them it will depend on the price (62%). A few indicated to prefer to get seeds for free or harvests this themselves (4%) or doesn't know yet (4%). (see Figure 3.3)

This data shows **a high interest in processing NTFP, and confirms seed availability is a common bottleneck**. It also demonstrates that there is a potential role for AUXFIN to play connecting sellers to the various G50 groups. AUXFIN could explore how to position itself as an intermediary to bring néré seeds from regions where they are abundant year-round to regions experiencing shortages.

Are néré seeds available in your area?

- Yes, in large quantities year-round
- Yes, but only during certain periods
- No, they are rare



Would you be willing to buy the seeds or other raw materials for processing NTFPs in the future?

- Yes, but it depends on the price
- Yes, definitely
- No, I prefer to get them for free or harvest them myself
- I don't know yet

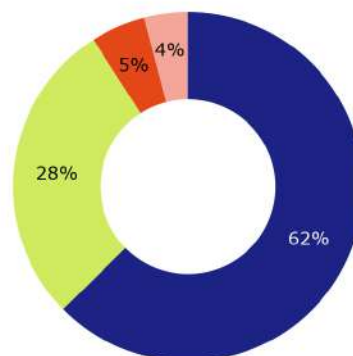


Figure 3.2 (left): Availability of seeds, according to survey respondents

Figure 3.3 (right): Interest in purchasing seeds or other raw materials for processing NTFPs

Effect on Soumbala quality and quantity

To evaluate the applicability of the NTFCoach 20 voluntary G50 groups were selected to use the recommended best practices to process seeds from the African Locust Bean into soumbala, and their quantity and the quality were assessed by an external evaluator. These results showcase the effect of use of the NTFCoach and following its best practices on the final product (see Figure 3.4).

The results show that scoring of the evaluators of all the **NTFCoach users produced soumbala that was above the average quality** in Burkina Faso.

The results in terms of quantity and quality are similar for experienced and inexperienced processors. This shows that even **without prior knowledge or experience, the NTFCoach can be used to perform the best practices and achieve good results.**

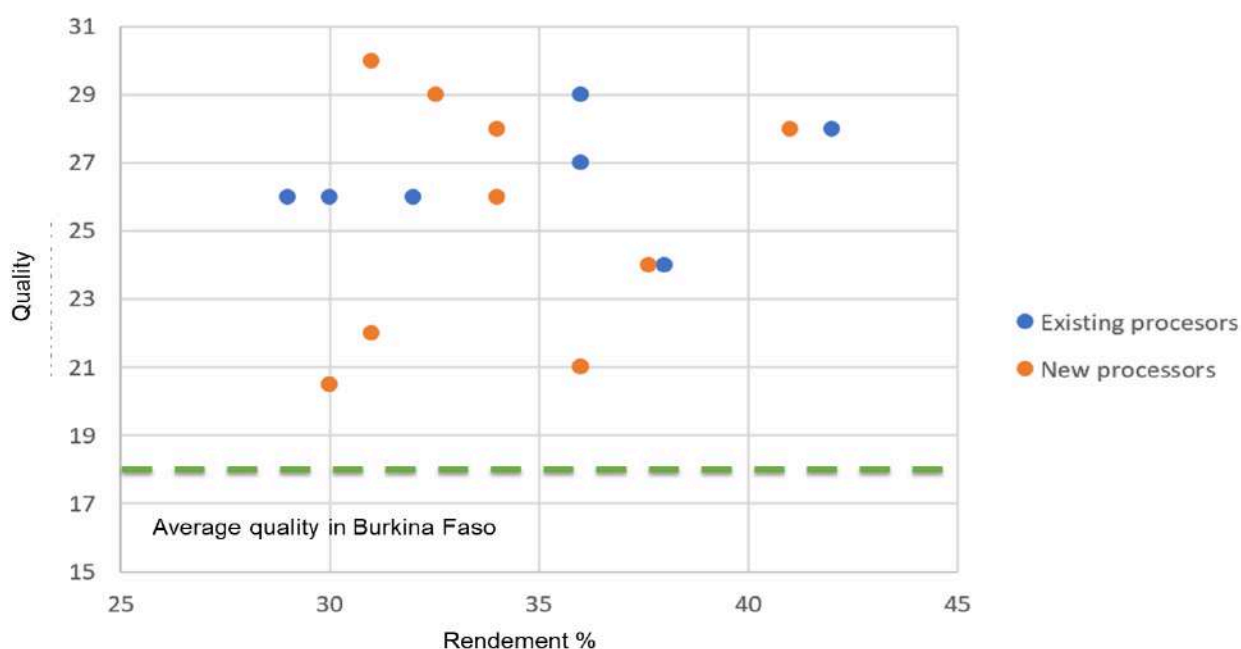


Figure 3.4: Results of the quantity and quality measurement of 20 groups that processed seeds into soumbala. The y-axis indicates the level of quantity and the x-axis the production in percentages, both determined by an external evaluator. Ten groups consisted of processors that already had experience with this process (blue) and the other ten groups were new to this process (orange). The green dashed line shows the average.

Screenshots from the NTFPCoach showcasing best practices for producing and packaging dried soumbala balls and mixed spice soumbala based chili spice powder



Conclusion & Next steps

In conclusion, the NTFPCoach has been **well received** by the G50 network. The app has been tested among 342 pilot groups and has currently reached 1200 groups. Not all groups have used the NTFPCoach as intensively, the more NTFP oriented pilot groups and especially the 20 soumbala processing test groups have watched all videos, other groups have started to watch the videos but did not complete, probably due to a lack of time to complete and possibly they also lost interest because a large share of these groups are non-NTFP processing groups.

Overall the app has been appreciated and the videos well understood. The content was indicated as useful and new. Both the experienced and inexperienced groups demonstrated they could make above-average quality soumbala using the best practices demonstrated in the NTFPCoach.

Currently the NTFPCoach is **further updated** including a process to make a drink based on African Locust Bean seed and different seasonings based on soumbala. In 2026 videos on the best practices processing of Shea nuts into Shea butter will be added. The app will continue to be **scaled up** to other G50 groups in the network.

Screenshots from the NTFPCoach showcasing best practices for quantifying and recording processed soumbala and a practical case showing the transformation of expense and profit

Date	Détail	Entrée	Sortie	Solde
15/01/24	Rapport			
19/01/24	Mise en stock	3 caisses de 500g		
22/01/24	Vente	1 caisses de 500g		
27/01/24	Vente		3 caisses de 500g	
29/01/24	Mise en stock	3 caisses de 500g		
05/02/24	Vente		1 caisses de 500g	
07/02/24	Vente		0 caisses	

Type de dépenses	Montants
80 kg de graines de néré	74 000 fcfa
Bois	10 000 fcfa
Eau	2 500 fcfa
Main d'oeuvre	2 500 fcfa
Confection étiquette	1 000 fcfa
Amballages	2 500 fcfa
Amortissement matériels	2 000 fcfa
Savons et omo	400 fcfa
Total: 95 000 fcfa	



Appendix 1: Video content NTFPCoach

1	Harvesting the pods
2	Transport and drying of the pods
3	Storage of the pods
4	Shelling the pods
5	Drying the pulp of the néré
6	Separation of the pulp of the néré from the seed
7	Storing néré Pulp Powder in a Bucket
8	Packaging and labeling of néré pulp powder
9	Storage of néré pulp powder in cartons
10	Processing of néré seeds after separation of the pulp
11	Good control practices when purchasing seeds
12	Good practices for transporting African locust bean seeds
13	Correspondences of measuring instruments
14	Reception and drying of African locust bean seeds
15	Recording and Storage of African locust bean Seeds
16	Quantification and recording of African locust bean seeds to be processed
17	Importance of hygiene rules in the process of processing néré fruits
18	Hygiene rules and environmental protection
19	Management of wastewater and dirt from the processing of seeds
20	Description and use of soumbala
21	List of equipment

22	Winnowing
23	Manual sorting
24	Stone removal of African locust bean seeds
25	1st Shelling
26	Drying and crushing of hulled seeds
27	Winnowing or sieving of hulled seeds
28	Weighing and recording of hulled seeds
29	Washing and de-stoning of dehulled seeds
30	First cooking
31	Draining the cooked seeds and second hulling
32	Washing the shelled seeds
33	Sorting almonds
34	Crushing almonds
35	The second cooking
36	Draining the cooked almonds
37	Fermentation
38	Hygiene and Control of Fermentation
39	Making the artisanal dryer
40	Pre-drying fresh soumbala
41	Forms of soumbala
42	Balling up the pre-dried soumbala
43	Drying the soumbala into a ball
44	Grinding the pre-dried soumbala
45	Balling of soumbala dough

46	Drying of soumbala dough
47	Drying soumbala balls
48	Packaging soumbala
49	Details of important information on a product label
50	Labeling soumbala
51	Balance and scale calibration
52	Quantifying and recording processed soumbala
53	Steaming soumbala
54	Good practice for storing soumbala (on a shelf)
55	Good practice for transporting soumbala
56	Sale of soumbala
57	Practical case: Transformation-expense-profit
58	Roasting of dried granulated soumbala
59	Grinding of dried soumbala
60	Soumbala based chili powder
61	Packaging and labeling of soumbala based chili powder