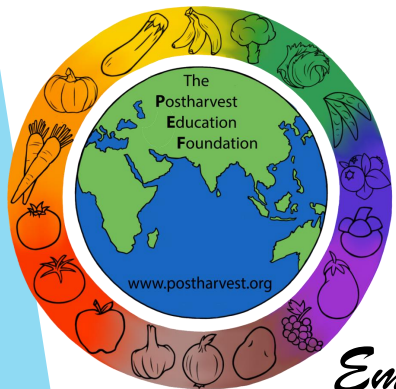


Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 12: Reducing Food Loss/Waste

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Empowering people to reduce food losses...

Sustainable Development Goal 2

The Ceres2030 project

- ▶ Building a global roadmap to end hunger (SDG2)
- ▶ 8 teams of subject matter specialists
- ▶ Team 1: Postharvest Loss Reduction



CERES2030

Ceres 2030 is a partnership between [Cornell IP-CALS](#), the [International Food Policy Research Institute \(IFPRI\)](#), and the [International Institute of Sustainable Development \(IISD\)](#)



Evidence based strategies for reducing hunger



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Approach/methodology

- ▶ AI assisted literature searches, abstracts published on FLW interventions/evidence suitable for smallholder farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia (identified 12,000+ documents)
- ▶ Pre-screening of abstracts by team members to eliminate studies for the wrong crops or countries (reduced to about 2,000 documents)
- ▶ Machine coded full document searches to identify size of study, type of study, key interventions, etc.
- ▶ Screening of full texts by team members to extract reported data on **% postharvest losses and results of interventions compared to traditional practices or technologies** for field tested research studies (approximately 500 documents)



Ceres2030 findings (preliminary)

- ▶ **Many FLW studies have been done**, but most are small (lab scale), preliminary (fishing expeditions to find possible interventions) or provide evidence that has not been field tested
- ▶ **Technology or practice change** must be supported by **training** (education, extension, outreach) and **support** (credit, advice, access to tools, supplies, etc.) to achieve sustainable results
- ▶ **All three of these components** are required for sustainable development and adoption of potential solutions for reducing food losses and ending hunger



SDG 12.3: Sustainable production and consumption

- ▶ Target: To reduce postharvest food loss and waste (FLW) by 50% by 2030.
- ▶ SDG 12 results will feed into the other SDGs
- ▶ My work at PEF has included FLW projects for UN FAO (food loss policy desk studies), SAVE FOOD Initiative (food loss analysis e-course), World Bank Group (FLW literature reviews), WRI (Creating a Sustainable Food Future reports), Champions 12.3, World Wildlife Fund, Feed the Future and many others.

Feed the Future Example: Concept of the PTSC

A Postharvest Training and Services Center (PTSC) is known by many different names

- ▶ extension center
- ▶ innovation platform
- ▶ value addition center
- ▶ demonstration center
- ▶ agri-market service center

The purpose is to create a simple, low cost facility that provides training of trainers, local access to needed tools and supplies, and serve the focal point for a combination of many types of postharvest outreach efforts.



PTSC in Mulindi, Rwanda (ABA Inc)



PTSC design: 5 key components

- ▶ (1) training of postharvest trainers
- ▶ (2) postharvest training and demonstrations for local clientele
- ▶ (3) adaptive research
- ▶ (4) postharvest services and advice
- ▶ (5) retail sales of tools and postharvest supplies.

These five components are brought together in one location to provide users with a complete package of postharvest technologies, training, supplies, services, and support activities.



PTSC launch, WorldVeg Center, Arusha (2012)



PTSC Design Steps

- ▶ Assessing local needs
- ▶ Site selection
- ▶ Budgeting
- ▶ Staffing and labor needs
- ▶ Partners and management plan
- ▶ Procurements
- ▶ M&E Plan



Discussion with farmers, students and resource persons

Currently we have more than 20 PTSCs in operation (Tanzania, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Alabama/USA) and many more under development (4 in Uganda, 6 in Egypt, 1 in Indonesia) or in the planning stages (Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Cameroon, Tanzania).



PTSC Design Tips and Best Practices

- 1) PTSC design should be done in coordination and cooperation with local users, in order to be well suited to their specific needs and national SDG goals.
- 2) Assessing postharvest losses for the key crops in any location will help to identify the options and most cost-effective technologies, tools and supplies.
- 3) Information on local costs and expected benefits should always be provided when training or advice is offered on a specific technology or postharvest practice. Benefits will depend on the market value of the crop, which can vary by the season or time of year, location and quality of the food product.

PTSC design is flexible and can be modified to fit any local needs and budget, as well as the specific postharvest technologies that are cost effective and best suited for any crop, target group and location.



Thank you!

The Postharvest Education Foundation

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More information and resource links are available upon request

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