



World Food
Programme

WFP Zero Food Loss Initiative

Success and Scale across Africa

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

November 2018



326,500 smallholder families* have sustained, improved food availability, farming income, and health & nutrition



Cowpeas after **90 days** in traditional storage bag – klesh / PP



Cowpeas after **90 days** in improved, hermetic storage silo

Simple, scalable technologies combined with effective training puts control into the hands of women



Key to aflatoxin reduction is pairing **drying tarpaulins** with hermetic storage

MIT's independent impact assessment shows WFP's post-harvest activities are a 'game-changer'

Participating farmers' improvement was statistically significant for the following variables:

- Food availability
- Family income
- Household health/nutrition
- Daughters' and sons' school
- Women's workload
- Women's socio economic status

MIT | CITE | Comprehensive Initiative on Technology Evaluation



SUMMARY REPORT: SCALING ADOPTION OF HERMETIC POST-HARVEST STORAGE TECHNOLOGIES IN UGANDA

Zero Food Loss Initiative is one small step for farmers...one giant leap across the SDGs



WFP's Zero Food Loss Mission is to reach all of Africa's estimated 200 million smallholder families by 2030

Demand Catalyst – 100% farmer awareness

- Training of 'power users' to drive word of mouth (at least 60% women)
- Preparations for Pan-African campaigns

Supply Target – 25% adoption of improved post-harvest practices & equipment

- Profitable private sector supply chains
- Local mass manufacture of plastic & metal silos – *not artisans*
- *Last kilometer distribution essential*



Zero Food Loss Panel – how to impact at scale?

- Matthew Hollingworth – WFP Sudan Country Director
- Dr. Matthias Huss - Senior Researcher, University of Zurich / ETH Zurich
- Davinah Nabirye – Communications & Knowledge Management, WFP Post-Harvest Knowledge & Ops Centre
- Allan Mortensen – Managing Director Food Security, Vestergaard Frandsen





The effect of improved on-farm storage on household food insecurity and local market prices – Results from a Field Experiment in Tanzania

Matthias Huss and Michael Brander

November 29, 2018

Presentation at the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), Rome

Key Results of the Study

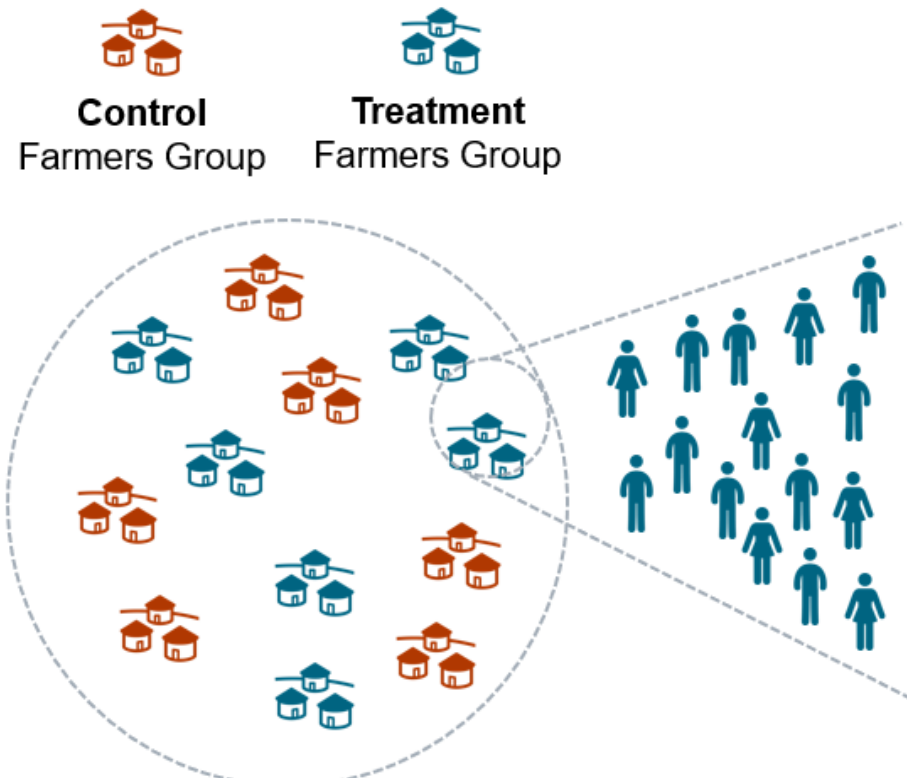
During the observation period, improved on-farm storage led to

- **a 40% reduction** in the number of **food insecure households in the lean season** («hungry season»),
- **a higher reduction** of food insecurity in households of participating **women in the lean season: 46%**,
- **a 19% reduction** in the number of **households that are food insecure at one point in a year**, and
- **a small seasonal price premium** in farmers groups with improved on-farm storage.

Further:

- No conclusive evidence on smoothed price volatilities at the community level, so far.

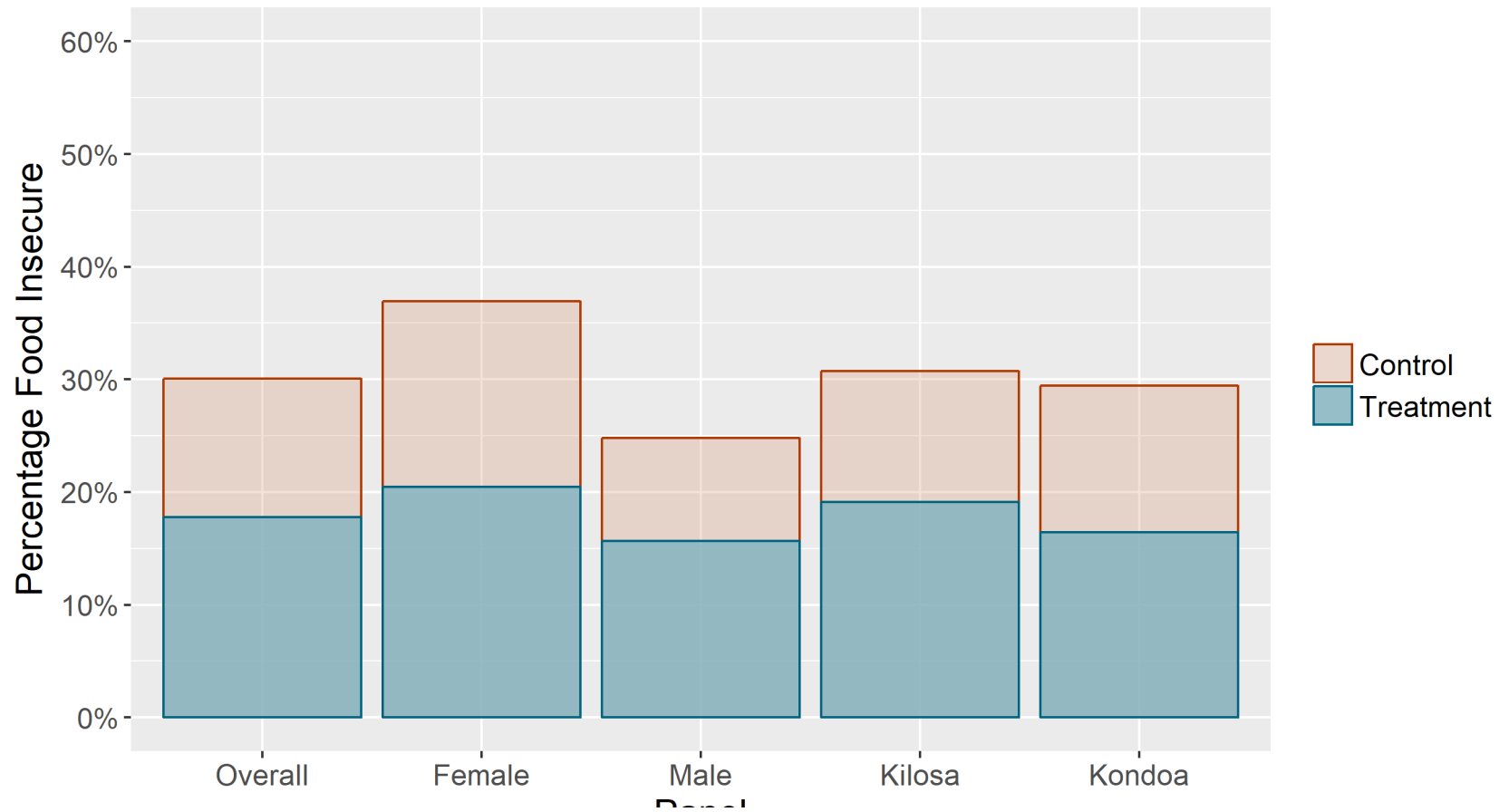
Approach: Random Allocation of Treatment to Farmers Groups (RCT)



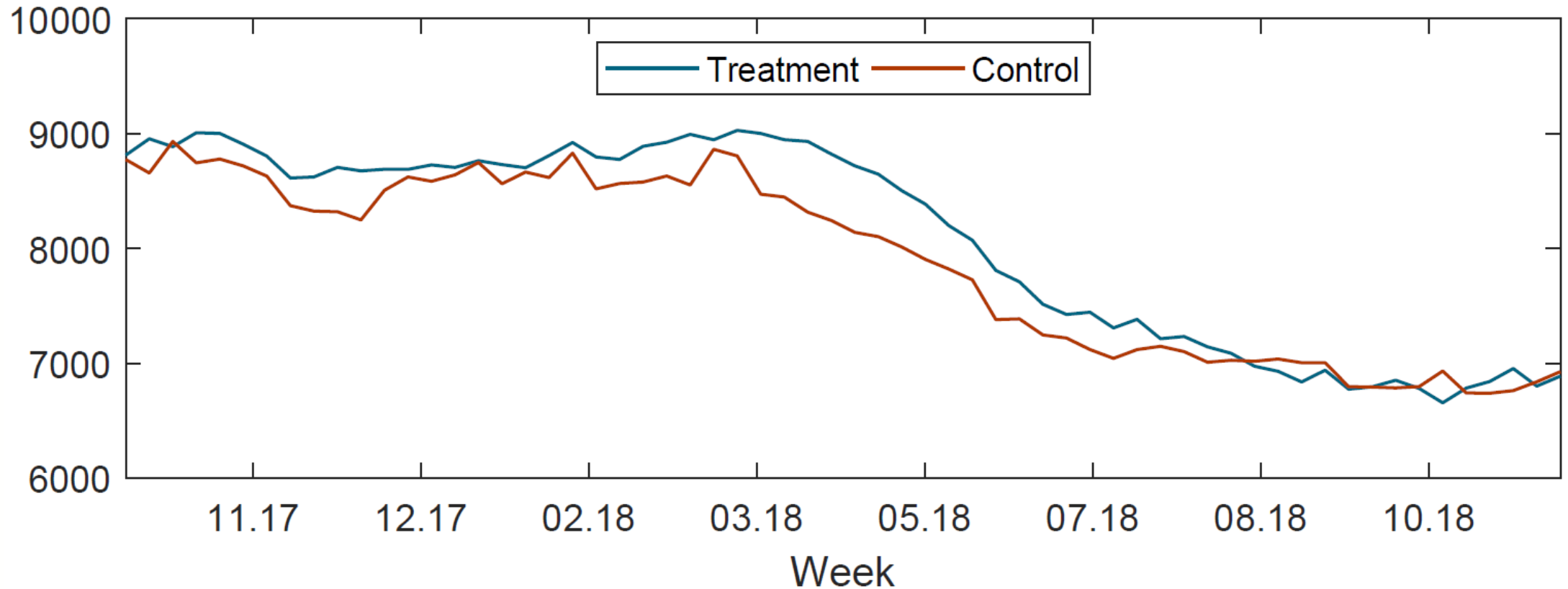
Farmers in **Treatment** Farmers Groups received:

- 5 hermetic storage bags, and
- Training in post-harvest loss management

Effect of improved on-farm storage on food insecurity – Lean Season



Effect on Local Market Prices – Full Sample



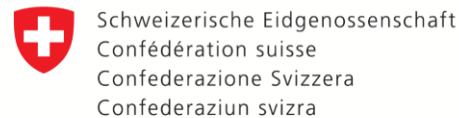
About Us

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WFP Global Post-Harvest Knowledge & Operations Centre



Contact:

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- <http://www.fao.org/food-loss-reduction/en/>
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