

# Addressing Post-Harvest Losses (PHL) in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)

The food lost to PHL each year is enough to feed the total number of undernourished people

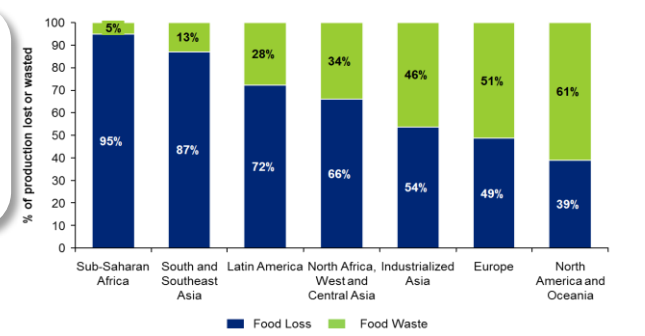
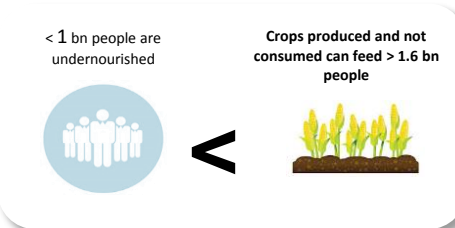
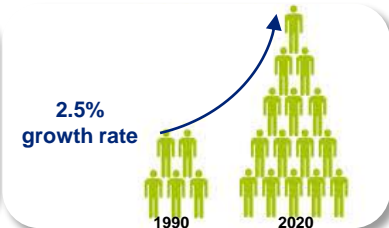
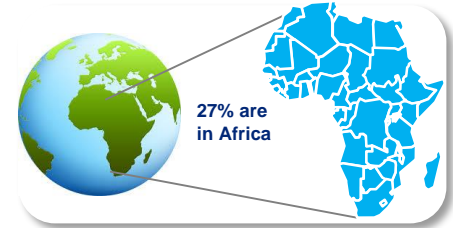
> 870 million people suffer from chronic undernourishment globally<sup>1</sup>

The challenge is made worse by a growing African population<sup>2</sup>

The amount of food lost is more than enough to feed the number of undernourished people<sup>4</sup>

## Current PHL Situation

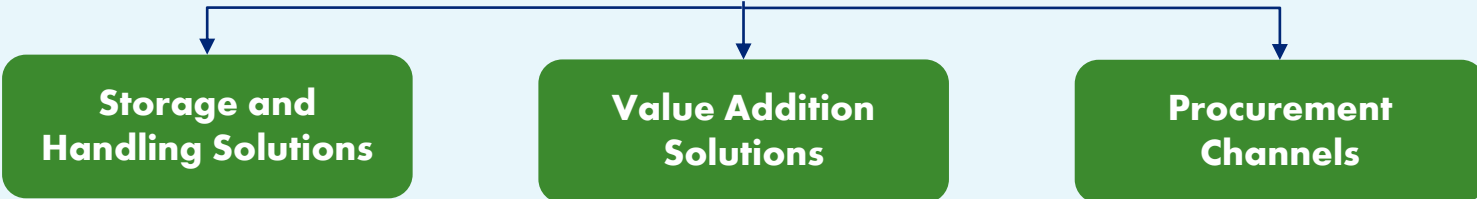
Approximately 95% of food losses occur before products reach the consumer (PHL)<sup>3</sup>



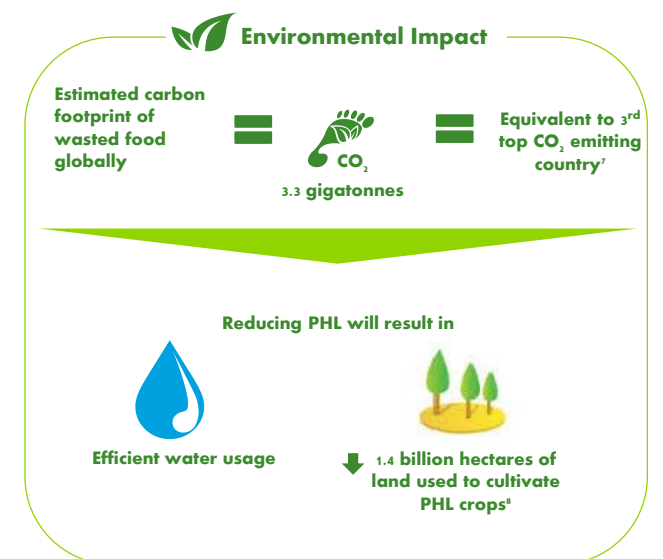
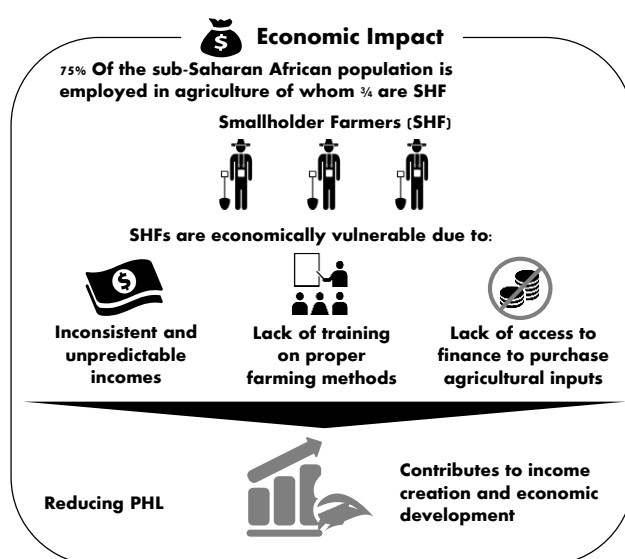
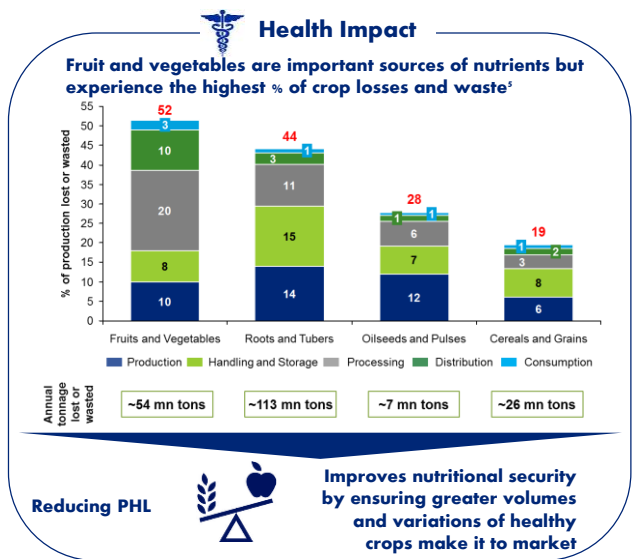
## Undernourishment

## Solutions exist that can be implemented to reduce PHL

Over 60 solutions were identified and grouped into three categories



## PHL reduction is linked to impact in the 3 distinct ways



## But which of these solutions have the greatest impact and most effectively reduce PHL?

PHL Interventions should be prioritized by highest ROI

Prioritized PHL interventions that maximize ROI

**Return on Investment (ROI) =**  
Tons Wasted ROI  
( i.e. tons of PHL reduced per dollar spent)

OR

**Impact ROI**  
(impact on triple bottom line: economic, social & environmental per dollar spent)

## These solutions should be implemented in combination, not in isolation, to achieve maximum impact

**Model A: Horticulture PHL Reduction Model**  
Contracted Fruit and Vegetables

**Model B: Staple Crop PHL Reduction Model**  
Processed Food Crops

**Model C: Grain PHL Reduction Model**  
Improving Grain Availability

Sustainable PHL reduction can be achieved through collaboration by stakeholders across the agricultural value chain implementing market driven solutions

