

Identifying Innovations to Reduce Food Loss and Waste, Enhance Food Safety, and Promote Access to Nutrient-Dense Foods

November 30th, 2022

Shibani Ghosh, *Tufts University* / Patrick Webb, *Tufts University*

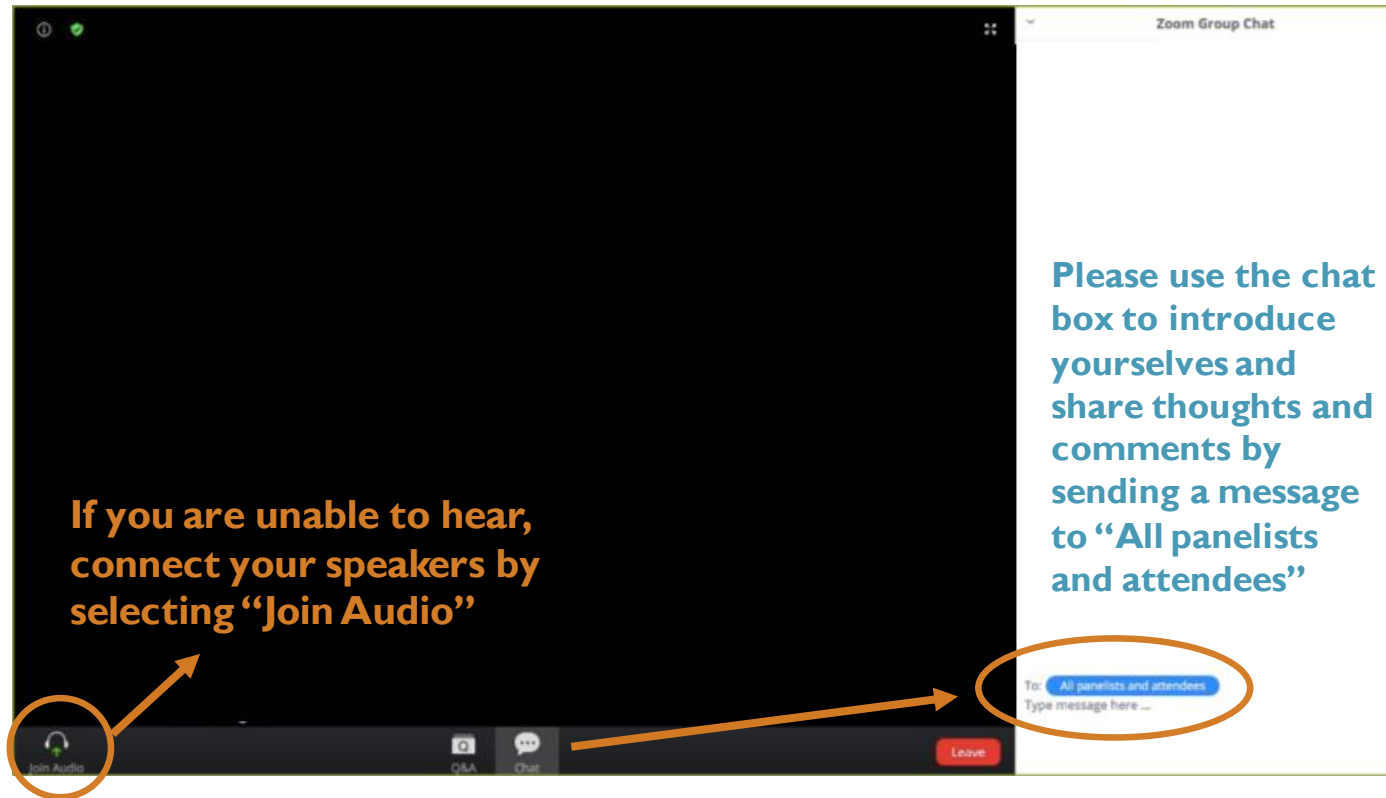
On behalf of the Food Systems for Nutrition Innovation Lab



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WELCOME TO THE ZOOM WEBINAR





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Q&A AND CHAT

The screenshot displays a Zoom meeting interface. On the left, a large orange text overlay reads: "Submit your questions for the panelists in the Q&A box". An orange arrow points from the "Q&A" icon in the bottom toolbar to the Q&A window. The Q&A window is titled "Q&A" and contains a "Welcome" message with a yellow heart icon, followed by the text "Feel free to ask the host and panelists questions". Below this is a text input field labeled "Type your question here...". On the right, a "Zoom Group Chat" window is open. It shows a list of recipients: "All panelists" (checked), "All panelists and attendees", and "All panelists" (selected). Below the list is a text input field labeled "Type message here...". A blue arrow points from the "All panelists" selection to the chat window, and a blue circle highlights the recipient list.

Submit your questions for the panelists in the Q&A box

If you're having any technical difficulties, please send a message to "All panelists" via the chat box and we will do our best to help resolve your issue



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The Food Systems for Nutrition Innovation Lab Presents:

Identifying Innovations to Reduce Food Loss and Waste, Enhance Food Safety and Promote Access to Nutrient Dense Foods Across the Food System

Zoom Webinar | Wednesday, November 30th, 2022 | 1:00-2:00 PM (ET)

Photo Credit: Pexels



PATRICK WEBB

*Director
Food Systems for Nutrition
Innovation Lab, Tufts University*



SHIBANI GHOSH

*Associate Director
Food Systems for Nutrition Innovation Lab,
Tufts University*



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Gerald J. and Dorothy R.
Friedman School of
Nutrition Science and Policy



“Innovation needs to come in bundles:
in technology but critically also in agency,
finance, institutions, and the very innovation

“Successful innovation processes enable the bundles of
regulatory, and socio-cultural innovations must be tailored to different
these are context specific food systems. context-
dependent and mutually reinforcing socio-

“Innovation is multi-faceted, and various are essential for the much-
needed transition of our global food systems.” Lawrence Haddad (GAIN) 2022

about partnerships and technologies and knowledge must
travel hand-in-hand with facilitative
policies and institutions.”

Jo Swinnen (IFPRI) 2022

Claudia Sadoff (CGIAR) 2022



“Science- and evidence-based innovations [be they] technological, financial, policy, legislative, social and institutional – are needed across agrifood systems.

These solutions often come as packages; for example, **scaling up a new technology may require conducive policy and legal frameworks, targeted financing, closing of the digital divide, social acceptance, and sound governance and institutions.**”





Nepal's National Pathways for Food Systems Transformation (2021)

- Recognize the role of private sectors in food production/value addition and engage/involve them.
- Develop framework for the private sector engagement in producing healthy foods, popularizing healthy dietary pattern.
- Value chain development of local crops /commodities based on green technologies/regenerative agriculture practices in partnership with private sector.

Towards Sustainable Food Systems in Bangladesh (2021)



- Private investment in inputs, processing, storage, packaging, transportation and marketing of agri-food products and services will be promoted, with special attention given to hard-to-reach areas.
- There is substantial food and nutritional loss along the agri-food value chain arising from harvest and postharvest losses due to inadequate infrastructure and lack of updated technologies. Investment in reliable storage is beyond the capacity of individual smallholder farmers and calls for public-private sector collaboration.



Building Healthier, Sustainable and Equitable Food Systems for a Better Malawi (2021)

- Current food systems are not sustainable and not meeting the food and nutrition security, environmental sustainability, social economic and territorial balance requirements in Malawi.
- Government and private sector should invest more in market linkages and infrastructure (e.g., cold chain) to facilitate processing, storage, local trade and consumption of nutrient-rich foods, especially perishable fruits and vegetables.
- Introduce a holistic approach to food waste management through measurement, separation, recycle, re-use.

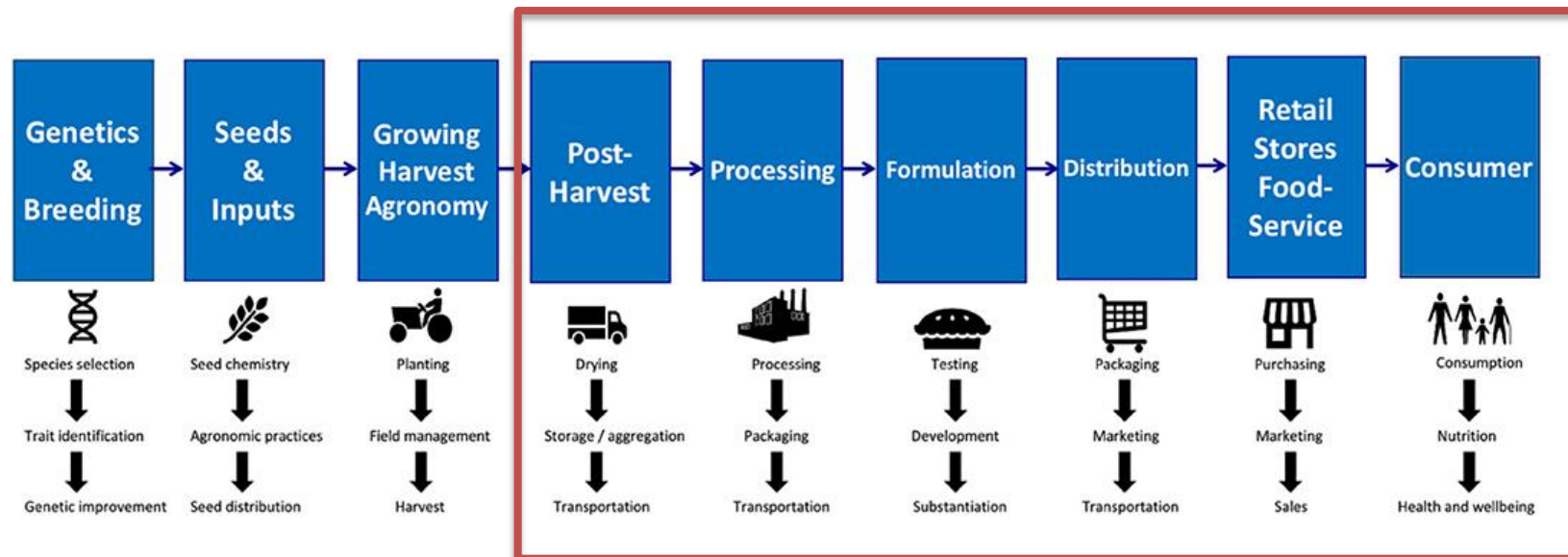


Mozambique's Food Systems Transformation Pathway (2021)

- The private sector is a crucial element for the sustainability of food systems given its expected active role in operationalizing the different activities linked to food systems, starting from primary production to food distribution and sale.
- Research promotion, focusing on marketing aspects and on improvements to the overall business environment.
- Integrated planning for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) as well as trainings for SMEs in business technical and managerial aspects.

Innovations along food value chains to support healthy diets

- Identifying and scaling technologies/innovations (in Bangladesh, Nepal, Mozambique and Malawi).
- Enhancing food safety, cutting food loss and waste.
- Guiding policy innovations to improve food environments (regulation, standards, principles).

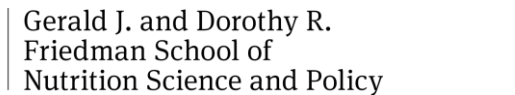




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COLLABORATORS



INNOVATION LAB FOR FOOD SYSTEMS FOR NUTRITION (2022-2025) – GOALS

- i) **R4D to generate evidence** on potentially scalable nutrition-sensitive food system technologies and practices, (incl. assessing existing but under-used, ready-to-use, pipeline-ready innovations)
- ii) **Capacity Development** in partner countries *and in the U.S.* to generate new knowledge and support teaching and training around such knowledge
- iii) **Stakeholder engagement** across public and private sectors, business and academics, to catalyze scaling and uptake of nutrition sensitive innovations.



SCOPING EXERCISE

Step 1: Census generation

Review literature, conduct searches, knowledge and existing networks

Step 2:
Prioritization-
utilize the
adapted USAID
Agricultural
Scalability tool
to prioritize
innovations

Step 3
Internal
feedback and
consensus
generation to
finalize
prioritized list

Step 4
Identification of
evidence based 'on the
shelf' innovations for
FSN-IL geographies
Development of R4D
strategy to support
FSNIL R4D actions

- a) Better understand HICD needs in focus geographies
- b) Outline the stakeholder landscape and type of engagement that will be critical for the success in focus geographies.



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GUIDE TO THE AGRICULTURAL
SCALABILITY ASSESSMENT TOOL

FOR ASSESSING AND IMPROVING THE SCALING
POTENTIAL OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGIES

JUNE 7, 2018

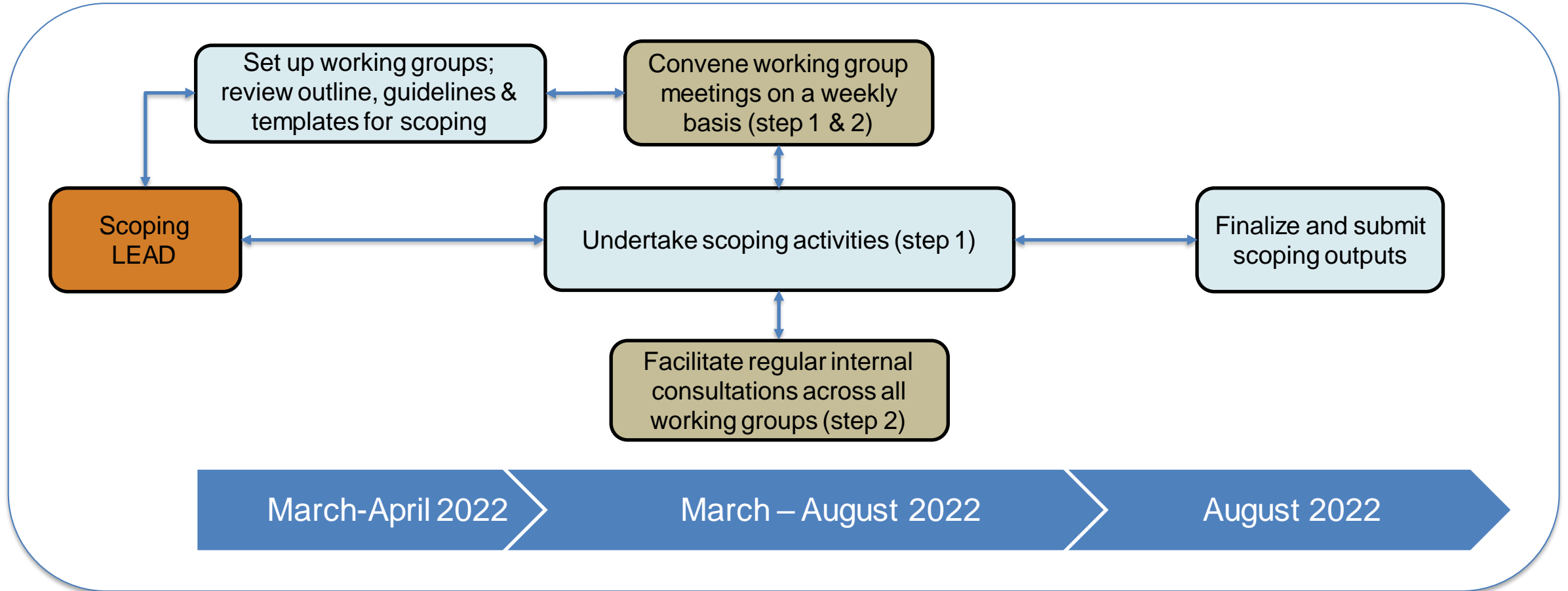
This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Dr. Richard Kohl and Colm Foy of Management Systems International, A Tetra Tech Company, for the E3 Analytics and Evaluation Project.

SCOPING LEAD BY THEMATIC AREA

| Thematic Area | Scoping LEAD |
|--|---|
| Theme 1: Agriculture Production, harvest post-harvest losses (on farm) | Purdue University |
| Theme 2: Post farm-gate processing, packaging & storage | University of Colorado |
| Theme 3: Marketing and Distribution- Infrastructure, transport & markets | Action for Enterprise (AFE) |
| Theme 4: Food Environment, consumer choice, retail promotion | Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) |
| Theme 5: Nutrition Metrics | Harvard University |

Approximately 10 members per thematic group ~ 50-60 experts from across 20 institutions participated

Process & Timeline





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Theme 1: Agriculture Production, Harvest, and Post-Harvest Losses

Scoping Exercise Report

Food Systems for Nutrition Innovation Lab

August 14th, 2022

Prepared by Purdue University Lead Team consisting of Gerald Shively, Paul Ebner, Peter Hirst, Jacob Ricker-Gilbert, and Gary Burniske, with assistance of FSN-IL Theme 1 consortium partners, including Quintin Gray (1890 Foundation), John Phillips (the American Indian Higher Education Consortium), Tom van Mourik (Helen Keller International), Kumar Shalander (ICRISAT), Felicia Wu (Michigan State University), Charlotte Block (NCBA/CLUSA), Erin Coughlan de Perez (Tufts University) and Texas A&M University's Borlaug Institute



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Theme 2: Post-Farmgate Food Processing, Food Packaging and Food Storage

Scoping Exercise Report

Food Systems for Nutrition Innovation Lab

August 15th, 2022

Prepared by the University of Colorado Lead Team consisting of Douglas Taren, Yevhenia Varyvoda and Julie Long with assistance from the FSN-IL Theme 2 consortium partners Kathleen Merrigan, Suzanne Palmieri (Arizona State University), Christina Pedersen, David Morgan, Oliver Camp (GAIN), Gerald Shively, Jacob Ricker-Gilbert, Gary Burniske, Haley Oliver (Purdue University), Conrad Boni, Eunice Boni, Lucy Asare-Buah, Desmond Mortley, John Onuh, Robert Zabawa, Clarissa Harris (Tuskegee University)



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Theme 3: Infrastructure, Transport and Markets

Scoping Exercise Report

Food Systems for Nutrition Innovation Lab

August 17th, 2022

LEAD: AFE – Action for Enterprise

PARTNER CONTRIBUTORS:

Arizona State University
Helen Keller International (HKI)
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)



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Theme 4 - Food Environment, Consumer Choice, and Retail Promotion

Scoping Exercise Report

Food Systems for Nutrition Innovation Lab

August 15th, 2022

LEAD: GAIN – Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition

PARTNER CONTRIBUTORS:

California State University, San Bernardino
Helen Keller International (HKI)
World Vegetable Center
Tufts University

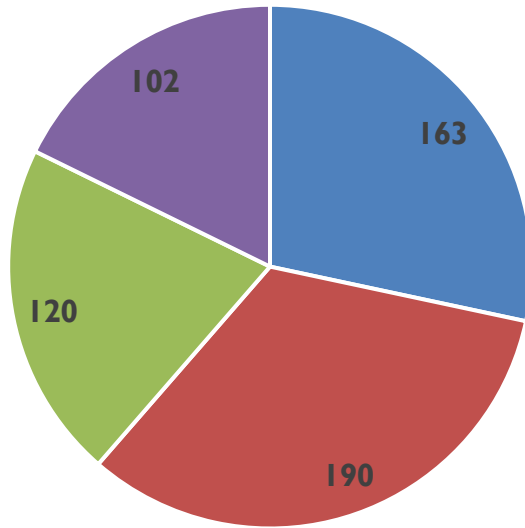


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INNOVATION CENSUS - FINDINGS

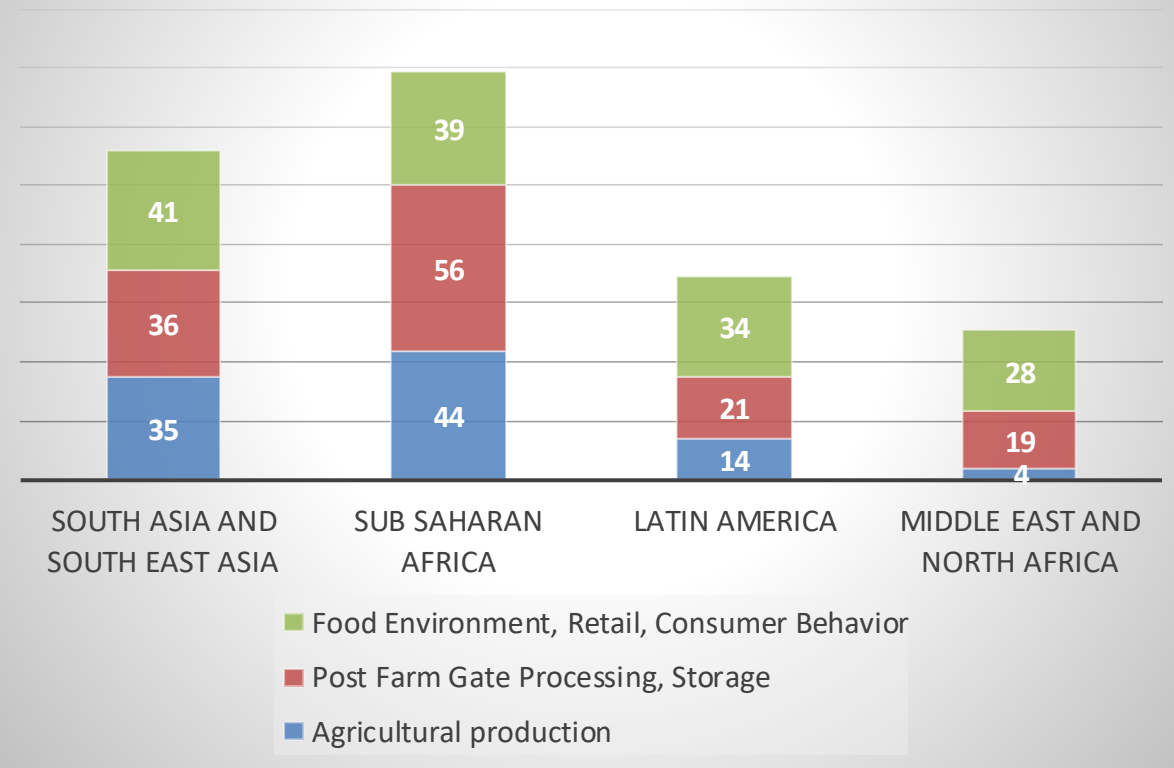
A total of 276 innovations focusing on nutrient dense foods, food loss and waste and food safety



■ South Asia and South East Asia ■ Sub Saharan Africa
■ Latin America ■ Middle East and North Africa

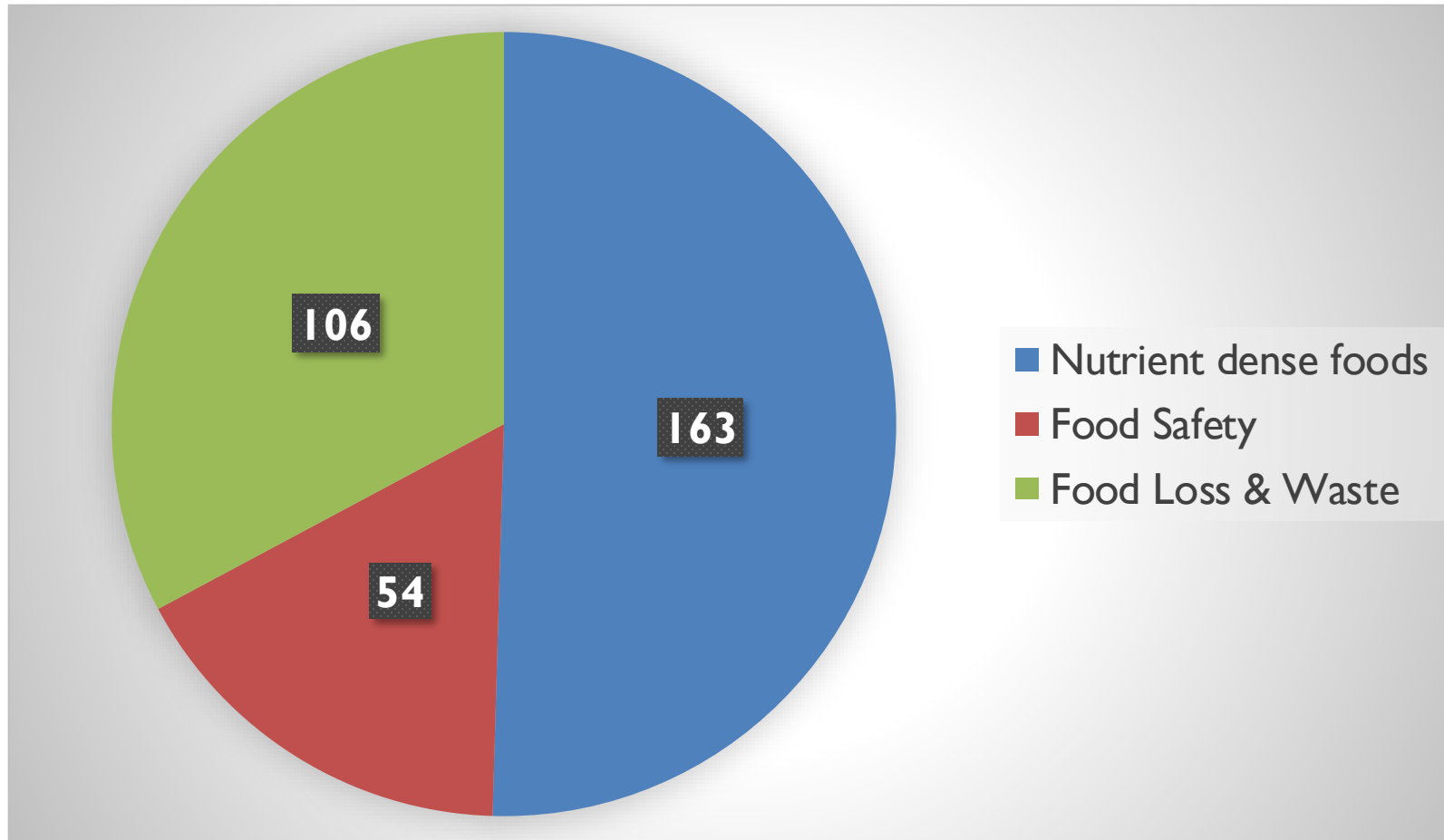
76 Innovations are from the Global Innovation Exchange Database

Geographic Distribution of Innovations by themes



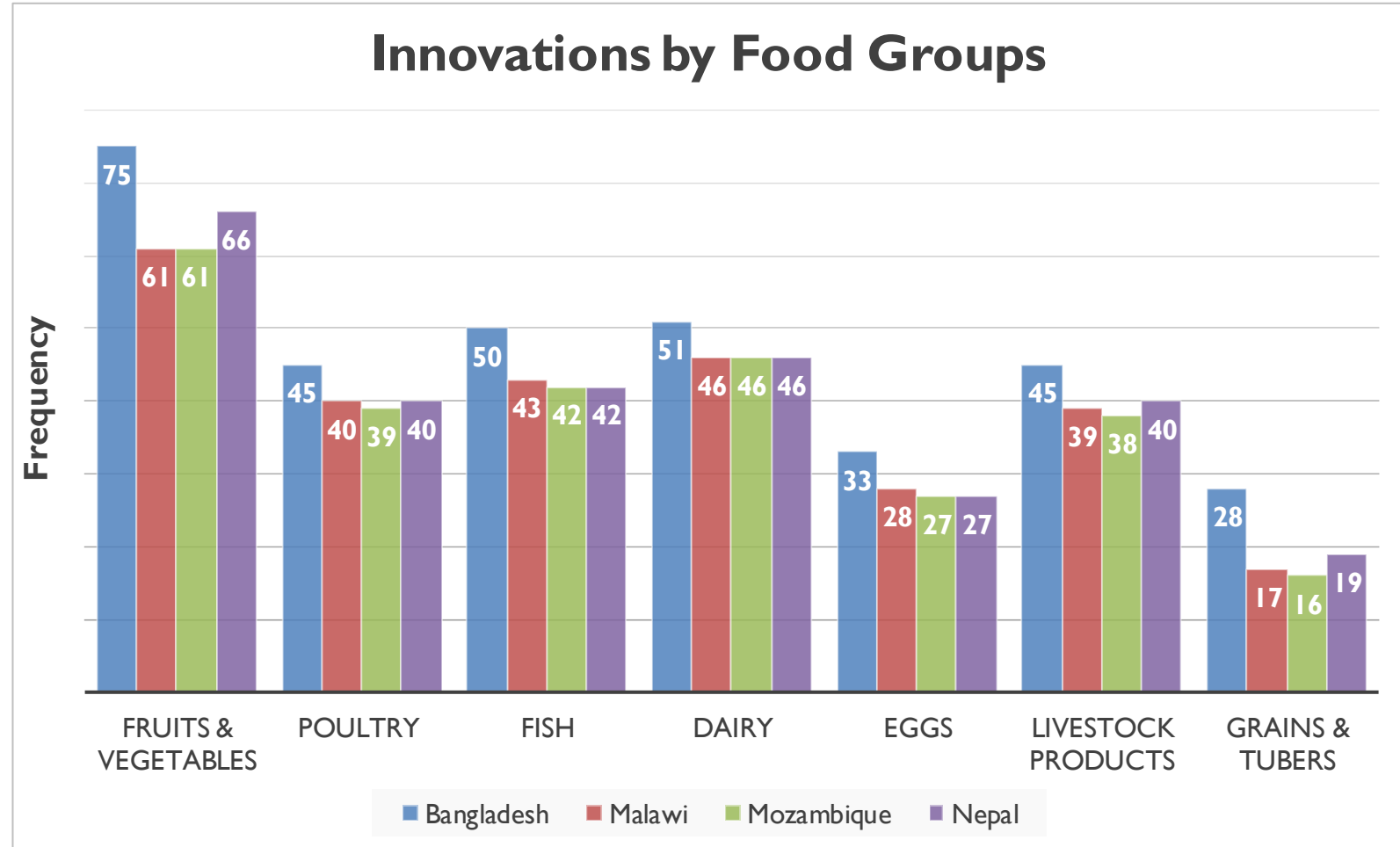
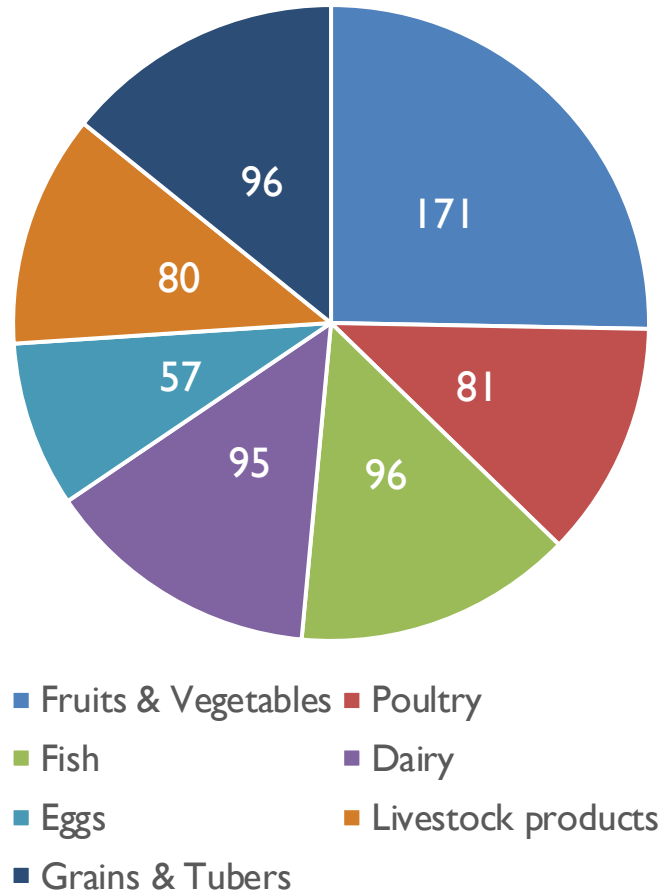


INNOVATIONS BY PRIORITY AREAS



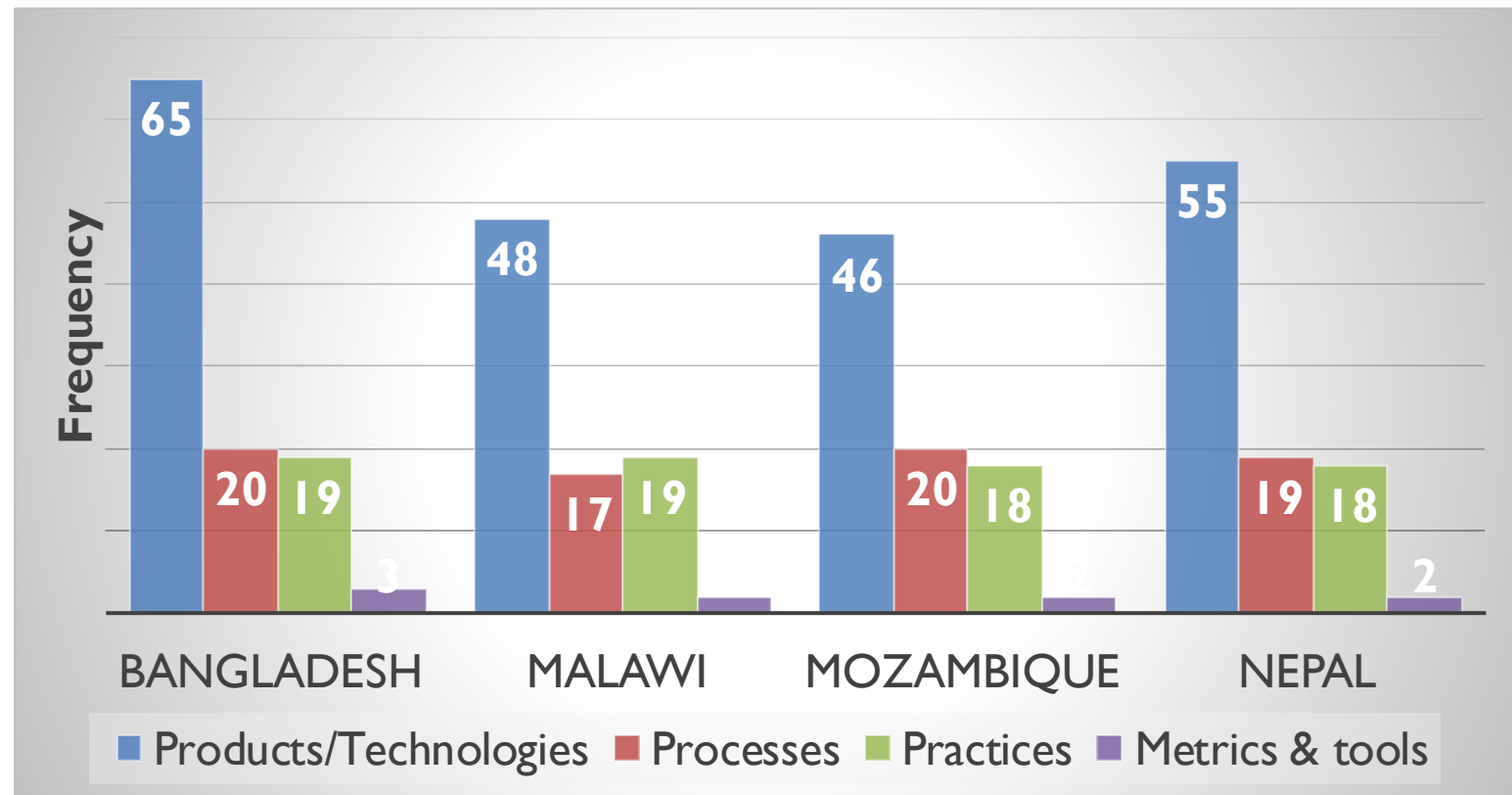
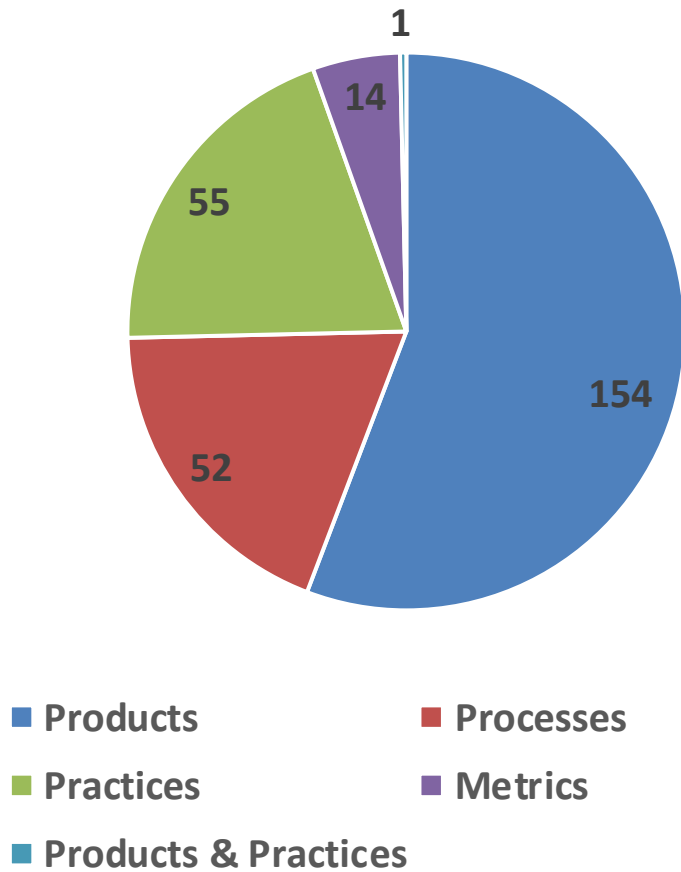


INNOVATION BY FOOD GROUPS



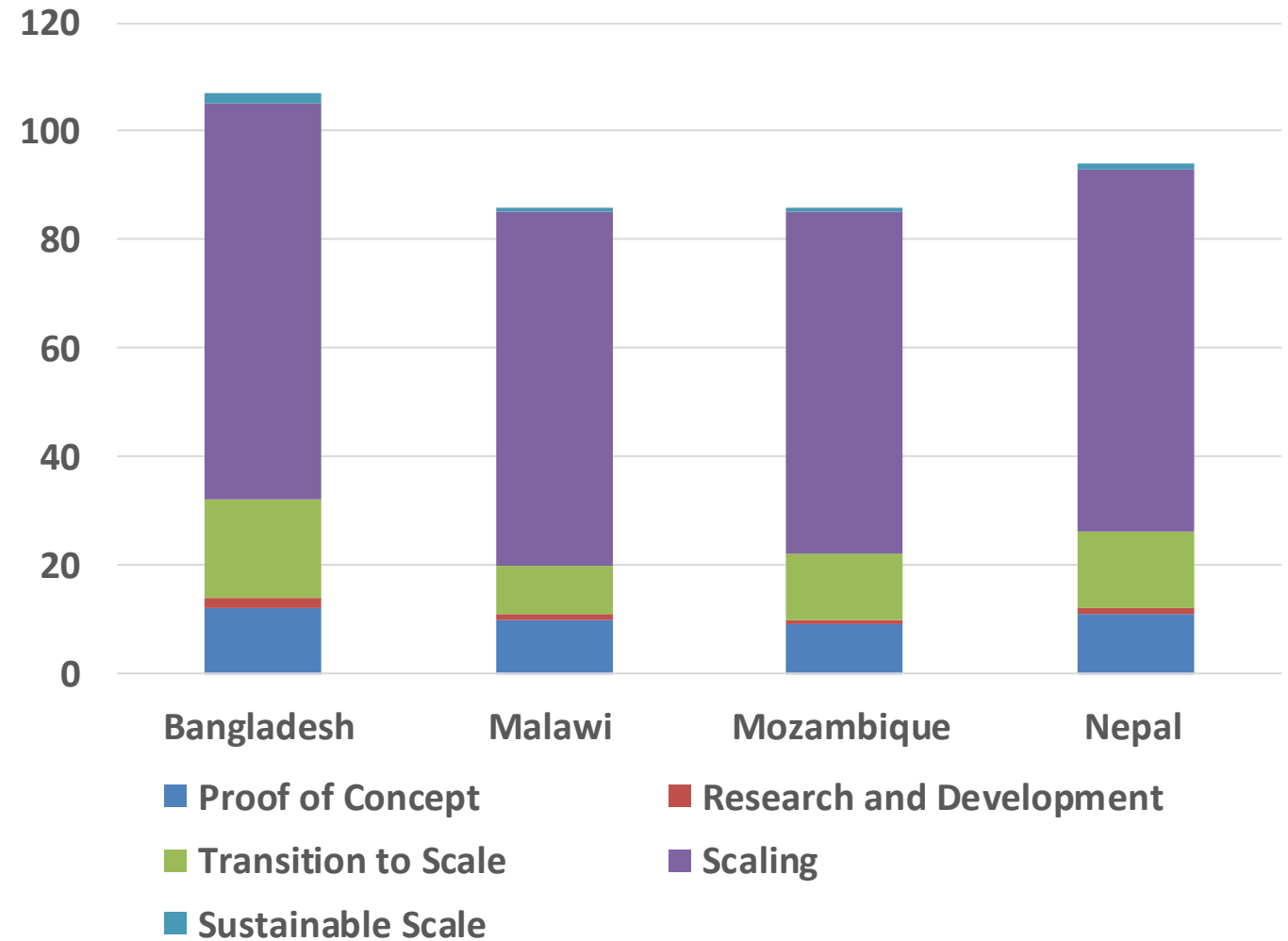
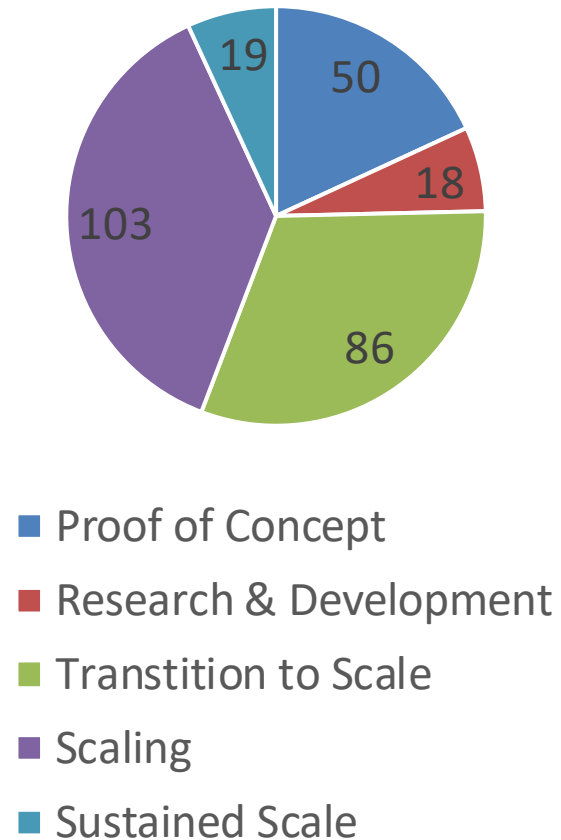


INNOVATION TYPES



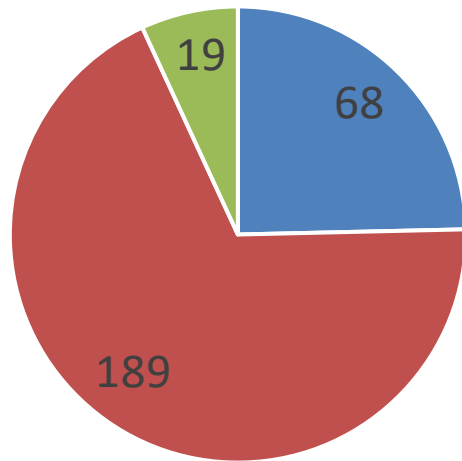


INNOVATIONS BY STAGE





INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT STAGE

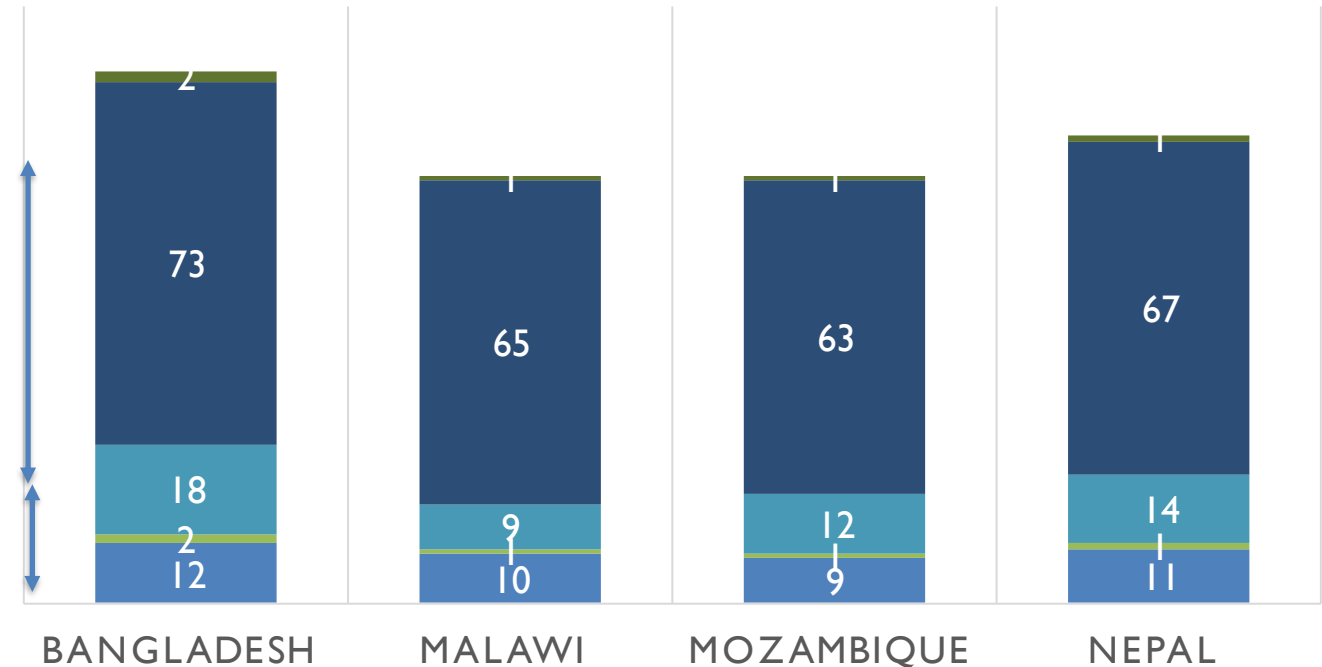


- Upstream (Ideation, proof of concept, R&D)
- Downstream (transition to scale, scaling)
- Sustained Scale

Downstream
(Transition to
Scale, Scaling and
sustainable scale)

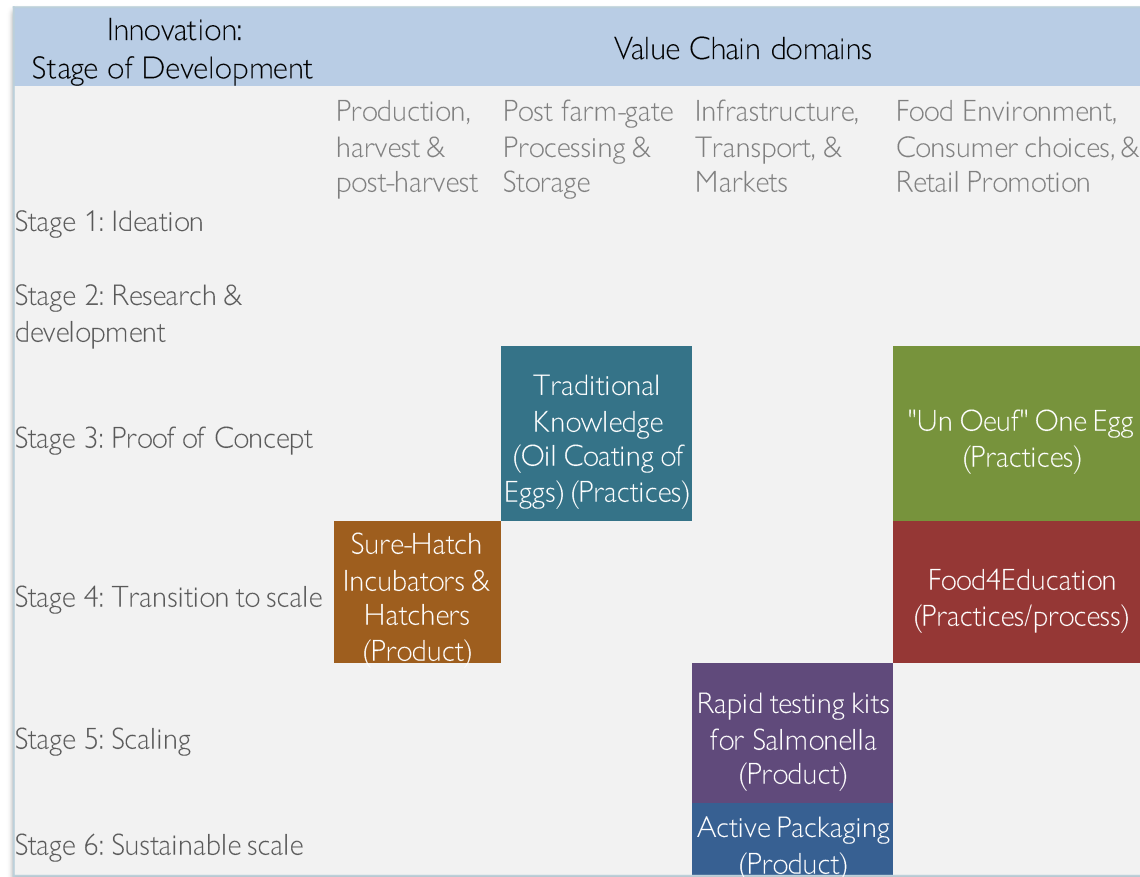
Upstream (Proof
of concept, R&D)

- Proof of Concept
- Transition to Scale
- Sustainable Scale
- Research and Development
- Scaling



BUNDLING INNOVATIONS TO IMPROVE EGG CONSUMPTION

Innovations (Products, Processes, & Practices) to improve egg consumption



Bundling of Innovations

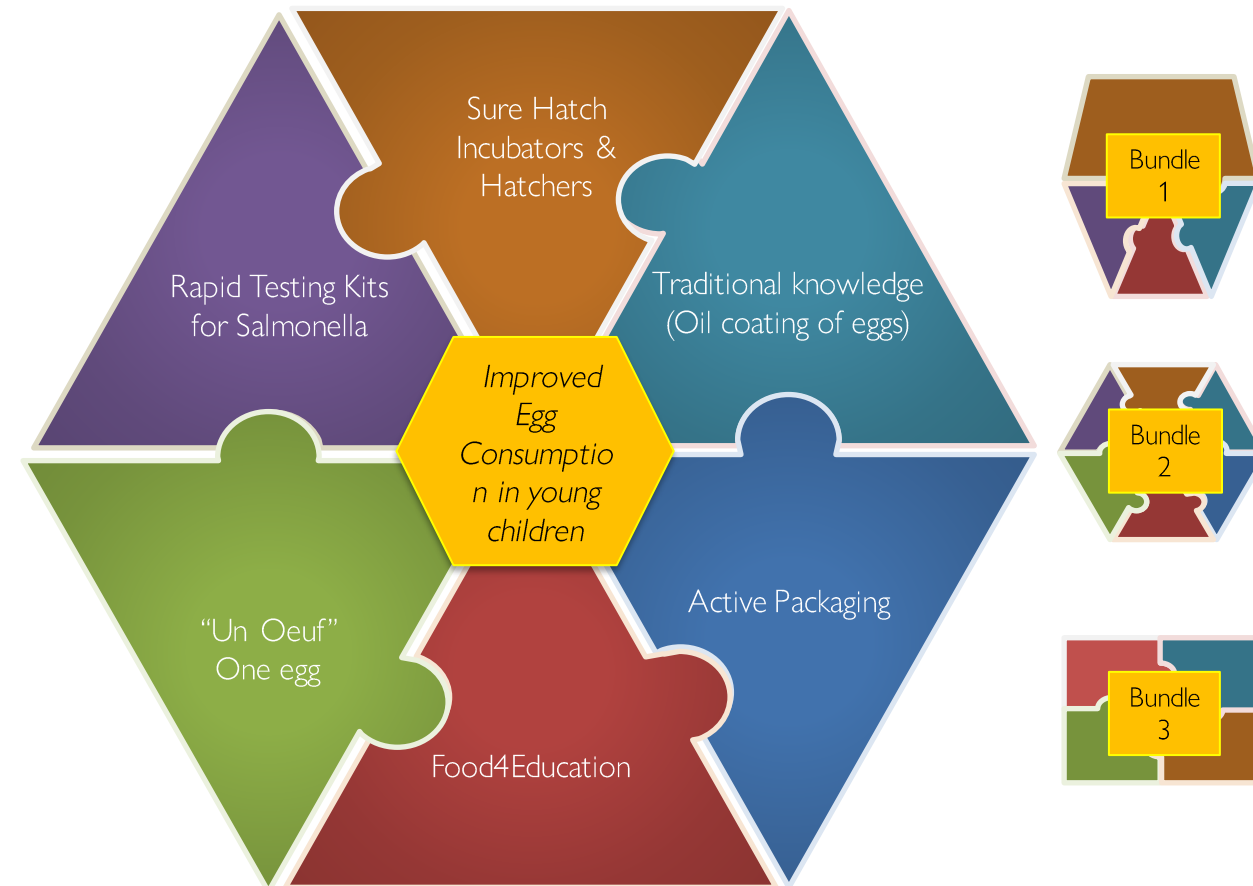


Figure adapted from: C.B. Barrett et. al., Socio-Technical Innovation Bundles for Agri-Food Systems Transformation, Sustainable Development Goals Series

BUNDLING INNOVATIONS REDUCE POST HARVEST LOSS OF GRAINS AND FOOD SAFETY RISKS

Innovations (Products, Processes, & Practices) on Reducing Post-Harvest Loss of Grains

| Innovation: Stage of Development | Value Chain domains | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| | Production, harvest & post-harvest | Post farm-gate Processing & Storage | Infrastructure, Transport, & Markets | Food Environment, Consumer choices, & Retail Promotion |
| Stage 1: Ideation | | | | |
| Stage 2: Research & development | | | | |
| Stage 3: Proof of Concept | | Netting Bags | | |
| Stage 4: Transition to scale | Post-harvest drying: BAU-STR Dryer | Low-cost moisture content measurement (Grain Mate)* Drying Bead* Technology; Saving Grains | | |
| Stage 5: Scaling | Post-harvest storage Hermetic/PICS bags | | Dry Cards*; Blockchain; Point of sale system for grains | Innovative multi-media campaigns to spread knowledge about healthy, sustainable diets and food waste |
| Stage 6: Sustainable scale | | | | |

* Implemented in one of the four FTF FSN-IL Focus countries (Bangladesh, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal)



Figure adapted from: C.B. Barrett et. al., Socio-Technical Innovation Bundles for Agri-Food Systems Transformation, Sustainable Development Goals Series'

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Innovations in LMICs focused primarily on products/technologies, less so around processes, practices and behaviors around uptake of products.
- Research and thinking need to delve further into concepts of bundling of innovations in order to support at scale (e.g., socio-technical bundling, context specific bundling)
- Rigorous empirical evidence on effectiveness, cost-effectiveness of innovations whether products, processes or practices/behaviors supporting reduction in loss and waste, food safety and nutrient density is needed
- Engaging both public and private sector will be critical in achieving transformation. Private sector, key contributors towards increasing accessibility availability of a healthy diet, are inherently driven by profit.
- Scaling up innovations requires a conducive policy environment while ensuring regulatory oversight, an efficient market system, transportation and infrastructure as well as consumer behavioral strategies to ensure nutrient dense perishable foods are available and accessible to all while accounting for food safety and food loss and waste.

NEXT STEPS

- Using census and prioritization findings to identify innovations with potential for application and/or for future research
- Fine tuning the focus of the RFA: e.g., which innovations/bundles to push towards scaling research, cost effectiveness research versus those that are more upstream
- List of innovations and reports from four exercises released for review and feedback
- Finalizing theme 5 scoping exercise
- External stakeholder perspectives on scoping findings
- Release of first RFA focused on research for development (Anticipated date Dec 8, 2022)



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Q&A



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