



**APPSA 2<sup>nd</sup>**  
**SCIENTIFIC**  
**CONFERENCE**

*2 - 4 April 2025 | Manthabiseng Convention Centre  
Maseru, Kingdom of Lesotho*

# AN ANALYSIS OF POST-HARVEST LOSS LEVELS OF POTATOES, TOMATOES AND PEACHES (HVC): A CASE OF MOHALE'S HOEK, MASERU, LERIBE AND MOKHOTLONG DISTRICTS

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# INTRODUCTION

## Background:

- It is estimated that 699,049 persons are food insecure in Lesotho (LVAC Report, 2024)

Why?

- Fluctuating crop and livestock production and productivity

Why? Climate Change Impact and Poor Agriculture Management Practices

But!

- Post-harvest loss causes and loss levels exacerbate the situation, especially with highly perishable HVC



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# INTRODUCTION CONT...

## Problem

- Globally, Post Harvest Losses amount to \$940 billion (i.e. an equivalent of M16,920 billion) annually. (FAO, 2013)
- The waste resulting from PHL accounts for 10-15 % in developing countries (Nita and Aradhita, 2022)
- The World Bank, (2011) estimated that post-harvest losses in Sub-Saharan Africa are valued at \$4 billion/M72 billion annually, equivalent to feed at least 48 million people.
- Heterogeneity of post-harvest food handling management practices, diseases outbreaks, market access and lack of storage facilities are a threat to food security now in future

## Objectives:

- Identify factors that contribute to post-harvest losses of potato, tomato and peaches
- To compare potato, tomato and peach physical post-harvest loss level
- To compare potatoes, tomatoes and peach economic post-harvest loss level
- To recommend potato, tomato and peach post-harvest reduction strategies



# METHODOLOGY

SPSS used for descriptive, chi-square and One-way ANOVA for mean loss comparison

- Study population of potatoes, tomatoes and peaches farmers was purposively selected from RCs by Extension Staff for a **sampling frame**

Stratified sample frame of 630 farmers – by 4 districts

- Within each strata (i.e. district), a systematic random sampling technique was applied.
- Primary data from a sample of 586 farmers used. Average prices for computing PHL economic loss value from DOM
- Data were collected by the 5 PHL working team. Thanks to Funding from APPSA, DAOs, Extension Staff and survey farmers participation

# SAMPLE SIZE ALLOCATION AND RESPONSE RATE OF COMMODITY PRODUCERS BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	INITIAL SAMPLED	ACHIEVED SAMPLE	RESPONSE (%)
Leribe	68	182	267.6+
Maseru	224	157	70.1
Mohale's Hoek	160	137	85.6
Mokhotlong	178	110	61.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>93.0</b>



# FINDINGS

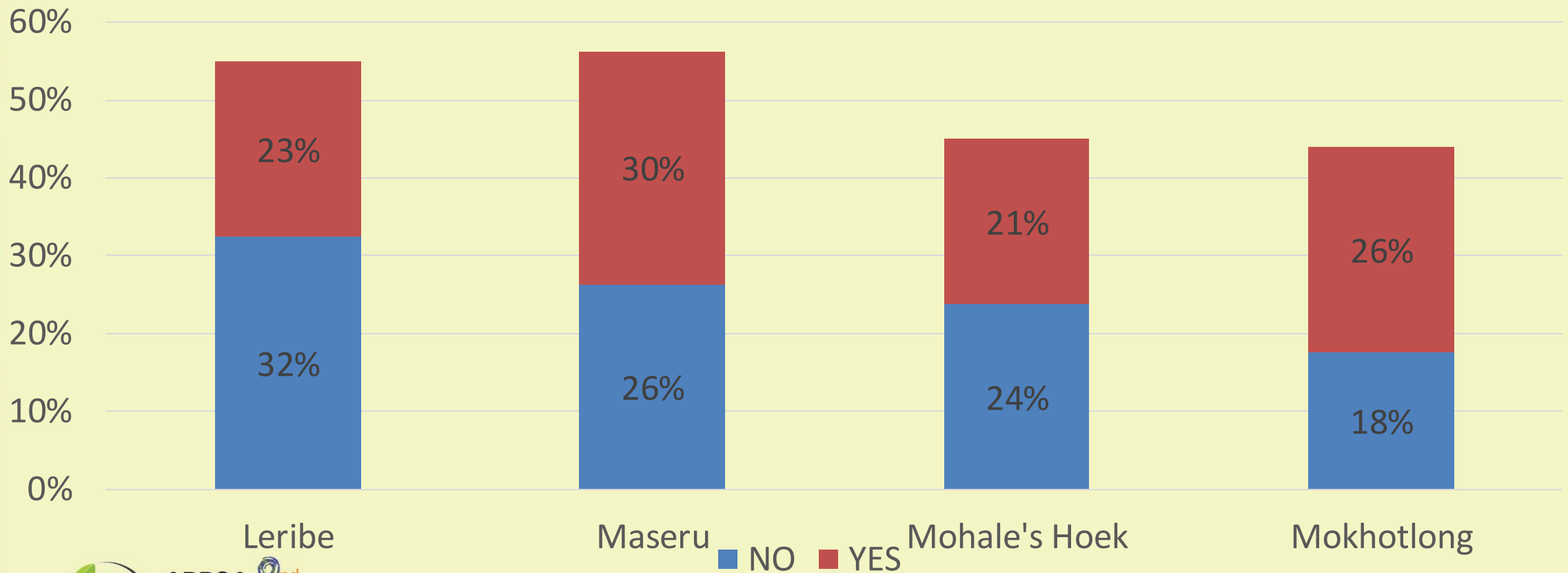


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# TRAINING ON POST-HARVEST LOSSES



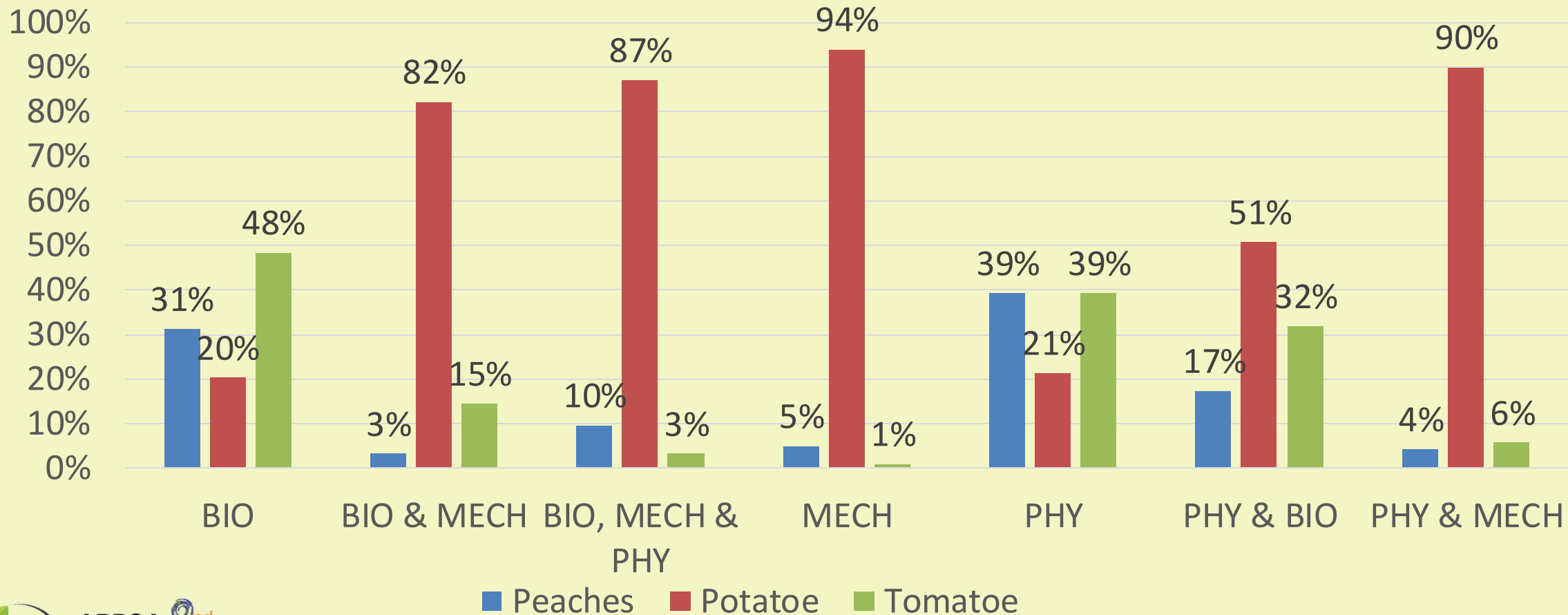


# CAUSES OF LOSS CONT..





# CAUSES OF LOSS DURING HARVESTING



# Physical Mean loss level comparison between

commodities

Test for homogeneity of  
variance

ANOVA

Target Commodity Groups	Mean	Std. Deviation	Leven Statistics	Sig	F	Sig
Potatoes	31.86	18.031	2.496	.083	7.972	.000
Tomatoes	23.76	18.377				
Peaches	30.00	19.567				

Group difference

Commodity groups groups	Mean difference	Sig	95% Confidence interval (LL - UL	
Potatoes- Tomatoes	8.098*	.000	3.29	12.91

# Monetary terms mean loss level comparison between commodities

			Test for homogeneity of variance		ANOVA	
Target Commodity Groups	Mean	Std. Deviation	Welch Statistics	Sig	F	Sig
Potatoes	360.65	204.106	9.28	.0.000	17.221	.000
Tomatoes	391.84	303.031				
Peaches	546.00	356.114				
Group difference						
Commodity groups	Mean difference	Sig	95% Confidence interval (LL - UL			
Potatoes-Peach	185.35*	0.000	81.564 289.127			



# POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Farmers' access to appropriate farming harvesting equipment, especially for potatoes harvesting
- Strengthened pest and diseases control training programmes for farmers
- Enhanced farmers training on post-harvesting techniques eg. Food preservation
- Access to small-scale processing equipment
- Road-Infrastructure development, storage facilities and market information for diversified market access of these HVC, in particular deep rural areas

# SCOPE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

- Analysis of Nutritional Loss Value of these HVC
- Institutional Factors Influencing Farmers' choices of these HVCs
- Development of seed varieties that are more tolerant to biological factors contributing to losses

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