

**Expert Consultation on Reducing Food Loss &
Waste (FLW) for Addressing Interlinked Challenges
of Food Security and Climate Change in APEC
Member Economies**

25-26 July, Chinese Taipei

Great Sky View Hotel

Economy Report

PAPUA NEW GUINEA



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Introduction

- Reducing Food Loss and Waste (FLW) is an important action to addressing climate change as a mitigating measure.
- Reducing FLW aids in reducing the size of land required for food production therefore, freeing land that can be used for other purposes.
- Overall, It is also an important action to ensuring food security in the economy.

Current Projects on Food Loss and Waste Reduction

- **Currently , PNG has no Policy / Projects / Programs specifically on Food Loss and Waste.**
- In 2008 there was a survey done by a government Agency, the Fresh Produce Development Agency on FLW in one of the main vegetable market areas in Port Moresby (Capital city) where there were found out that nearly half of what is produced is lost between farm gate and the market.
- The government of PNG funding through its Public Investment Programme (PIP), has initiated development grant for post-harvest research to the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) for farmers training on Post- Harvest handling in order to reduce food loss. The training starts next year and will be for 5 years. Training to be coordinated by the Post-harvest R&D Programme of the NARI.

Current Policies (in operation)

Policies guiding the development in Agriculture Sector

- **Medium Term Development Plan III (2018-2022)**
- **National Nutrition Policy (2026-2026)**
- **National Food Security Policy 2018-2029 (Before the NEC for endorsement)**
- **E- Agriculture Strategy 2018-2023**
- **National Agriculture Sector Plan (2019- 2029) (first draft –end of Sept 2019)**

Major Challenges

- Landscape- Rugged Terrain and isolated islands of PNG
- Isolated / Remoteness of farming villages
- Lack of funding for Awareness and campaigns on FLW
- Currently, no system in place to measure FLW
- Lack of data on Food loss and Waste

Support needed to enhance institutional, financial and technical capacities to address FLW:

1. Capacity Building
2. Cold Chain facilities
3. Education awareness/campaigns on FLW
4. Funding to collect and establish data on the FLW
5. Manpower (experience, skills, knowledge)
6. Infrastructure development (frequent landslides as a result of CC) affects flow of produce to the market.
7. High freights (hinders farmers' produce to reach lucrative markets)
8. More post- harvest handling trainings
9. *The need for a legislation (bill) to encourage work on reducing FLW.*

Way Forward

Papua New Guinea would like recommend more sharing of knowledge, skills, technologies and best practices among the APEC economies on FLW on reducing FLW along the food chain.



A scenic view of a village with traditional thatched-roof huts on stilts, surrounded by lush greenery and misty mountains in the background. The huts have dark, steeply pitched roofs made of dried palm fronds or similar natural materials. The walls are constructed from vertical bamboo or wooden poles. The village is nestled in a valley, with dense tropical forest covering the surrounding hills. In the foreground, there are large, heart-shaped green leaves, possibly from a taro plant, and a rustic fence made of vertical wooden stakes. The background features rolling mountains partially shrouded in mist or low clouds, creating a serene and atmospheric setting.

Thank you