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# Pre- and post-harvest losses pose a risk of household food insecurity among small-scale farmers in Nepal

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# Results

Fig 1: Percentage of household food insecurity by farmer type

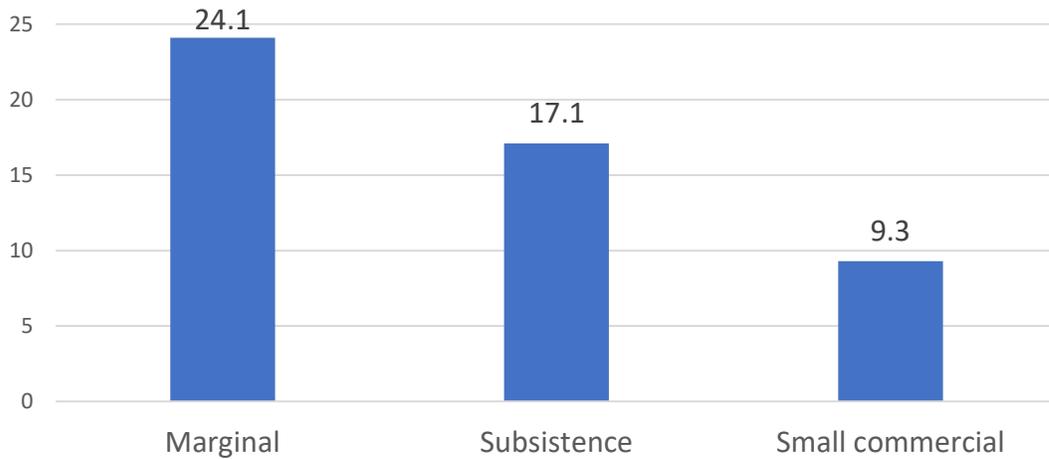
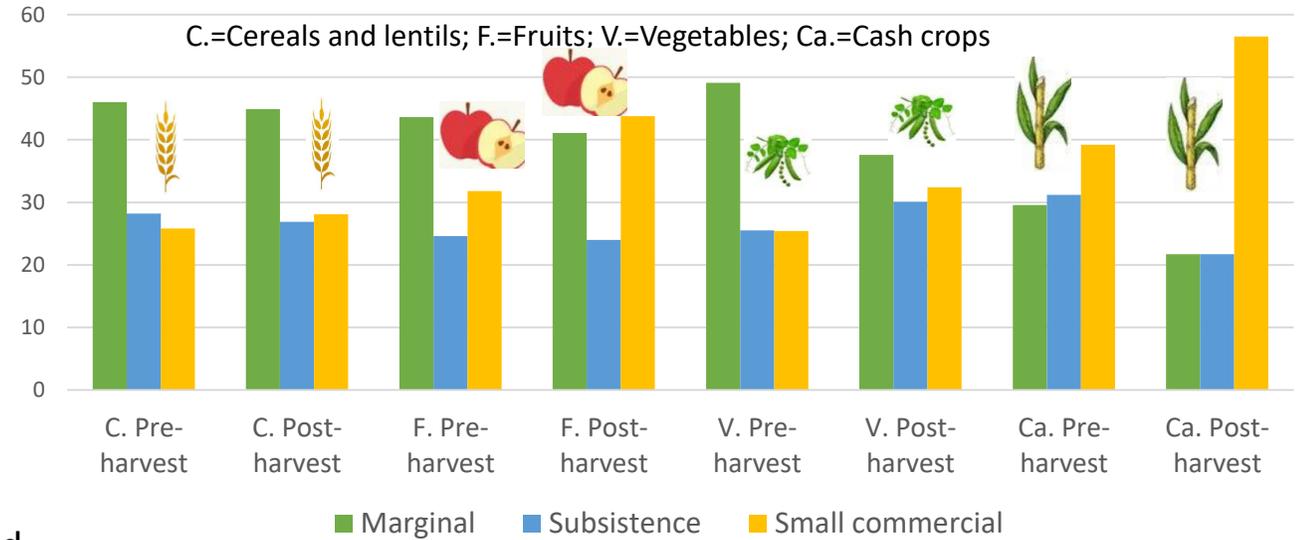


Table 1: Association of harvest loss of cereals/lentils with household food insecurity among different farmer types in Nepal, 2016 (N=3433)

Types of cereal harvest loss (* p<0.05)	Marginal (n=1965)	Subsistence (n=767)	Small commercial (n=701)
	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)
<b>1. Pre-harvest loss</b>			
Preharvest loss (in any season)	2.1 (1.42-3.13)*	1.54 (0.78-3.04)	2.51 (1.02-6.18)*
Preharvest loss during rainy season	1.9 (1.13-3.17)*	1.62 (0.94-2.79)	0.76 (0.45-1.28)
Preharvest loss during dry season	1.74 (1.29-2.35)*	1.31 (0.73-2.34)	2.43 (1.12-5.29)*
<b>2. Post-harvest loss</b>			
Post harvest loss (in any season)	0.95 (0.62-1.47)	1.04 (0.62-1.76)	1.01 (0.57-1.78)
Post harvest loss during rainy season	1.66 (1.05-2.63)*	1.84 (1.08-3.12)*	1.11 (0.54-2.3)
Post harvest loss during dry season	0.73 (0.47-1.15)	1.11 (0.61-2.01)	0.74 (0.41-1.32)

Fig 2: Percentage of farmers experiencing pre and post harvest loss by type



In adjusted regression models, no significant risk of PPHL of cash crops, fruits, and vegetables on food insecurity among any farmer types (table not shown).

## Conclusion:

- Pre- and post-harvest loss of cereals was associated with greater odds of food insecurity
- Further studies are needed given uncertain causality and to establish magnitude of pre and post-harvest loss