



European Food Banks Federation



EU Platform on Food Losses and Food Waste
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*Implementing the Platform's
recommendations for action in food
waste prevention:
food redistribution*

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An acceleration towards food waste prevention



NUTRIRE IL PIANETA
ENERGIA PER LA VITA
NOURRIR LA PLANETE
ENERGIE POUR LA VIE
FEEDING THE PLANET
ENERGY FOR LIFE



2015

2016

2017

2019

2020

1986 – 2021: What has changed



- The world’s first Food Bank was created in **1967**
- Followed by Europe’s first Food Bank in Paris in **1984** and the second Food Bank in Brussels in **1986**
- The European Food Banks Federation was established in **1986**

1988
1st semester

2016

2020



No. of Food Banks	63	273	335
Tonnes of food redistributed	11,000	535,043	860,000
No. of charities	2,450	37,258	48,126
No. of beneficiaries	N.A.	6.1 million	12.8 million

2016 – 2021: What has been achieved



The general environment over the past 5 years has changed considerably, both in terms of **legislative framework** and **awareness attitude** from all the actors of the food supply chain, public administrations, civil society organisations, and consumers.

From 2016 to 2020, the **quantity of food recovered** and redistributed from FEBA members in 29 European countries has **increased of almost 60%**.

Quantity and quality through innovation for a social purpose.



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Key learnings: challenges & opportunities



A **better legislative framework at EU and national level** in the different MSs has promoted the recovery and redistribution of edible surplus food, preventing the generation of food waste.



Innovation, collaboration and adaptation to change from the actors involved in this processes have turned out to be key ingredients of success



The achievements of the FLW Platform at European level, especially thanks to the EU guidelines on food donation and the 'Key Recommendations for Action' favoured certain achievements, that could be stronger and more impactful with **national legislative frameworks that support food donation and the redistribution of surplus food.**

Key learnings: challenges & opportunities



Challenges



- Growing demand for food
- Increase in the number of people in need
- Unstable food donations
- Disruption in the logistics and transports processes
- Lack of PPE, lack of volunteers
- Unexpected costs and drop in financial resources
- Legislative obstacles in some MSs
- Lack of coordination at national level between all actors involved of the food supply chain, public administrations, and civil society organisations

Responses



- Digitalisation of traditional activities
- Introduction of new and innovative operating models to manage the warehouses and the food delivery
- Advocacy and communication campaigns

Future outlook



To continue supporting FEBA members as well as other actors of civil society organisations, the **'Key Recommendations for Action'** should be further disseminated at national level to raise awareness among the actors involved.



1. Raising awareness building on expertise and competence



2. Sharing successful evidence-based practices



3. Support those who are already doing food redistribution

Thank you!

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