



TIME'S OF FOOD FOR FOOD WASTE!

SETTING THE EU ACTION AGENDA TOWARDS 2030

CONFERENCEBRUSSELS | 12-12-2019

EU2019FI

Health and Food Safety

FOOD LOSS AND WASTE: THE BUSINESS CASE FOR PEOPLE, BUSINESS AND THE PLANET

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FOOD LOSS & WASTE: SCALE OF THE CHALLENGE



1/3 of all food is lost or wasted each year.



Food loss and waste costs the global economy \$940 BILLION each year.



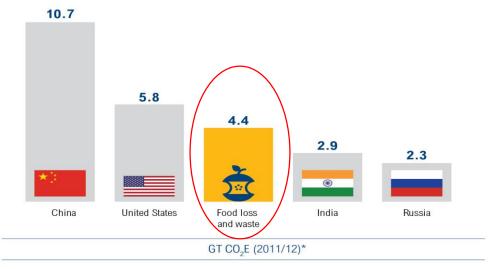
8% of annual global greenhouse emissions are due to food loss and waste.

Source: FAO (2011 and 2015)



FOOD LOSS & WASTE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

If Food Loss and Waste Were its own Country, it Would Be the Third-Largest Greenhouse Gas Emitter



^{*} Figures reflect all six anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, including those from land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF). Country data is for 2012 while the food loss and waste data is for 2011 (the most recent data available). To avoid double counting, the food loss and waste emissions figure should not be added to the country figures.

Source: CAIT. 2015; FAO. 2015. Food wastage footprint & climate change. Rome: FAO.

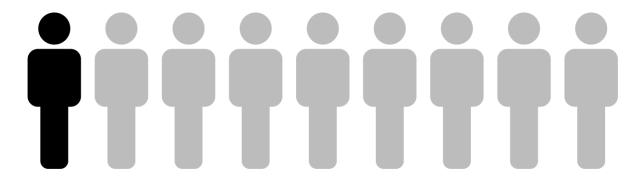






FOOD LOSS & WASTE AND FOOD SECURITY

1 in 9 people worldwide is undernourished

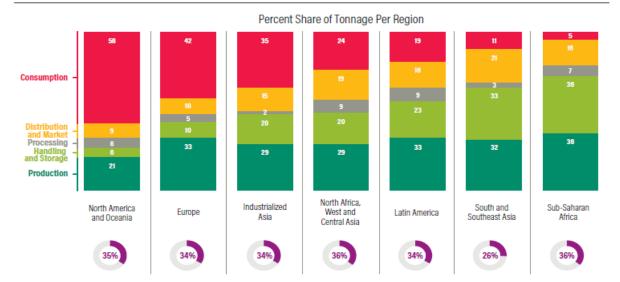


Source: FAO et al. 2018



DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD LOSS & WASTE BY REGION AND STAGE IN THE FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN (2007)

Figure 1.8 | Distribution of Food Loss and Waste by Region and Stage in the Food Supply Chain, 2007



Share of Total Food Available That Is Lost or Wasted (kilograms)

Wotes: Values displayed are of food loss and waste as a percent of food supply, defined here as the sum of the "Food" and "Processing" columns of the FAO Food Balance Sheet. Numbers may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

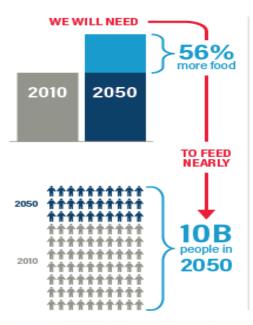
Source: WRI analysis based on FAO (2011).





CREATING A SUSTAINABLE FOOD FUTURE BY 2050

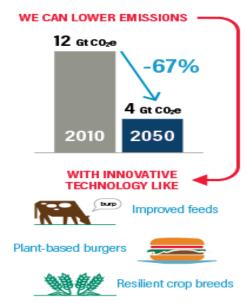
How do we feed 10 billion people...



...without using more land...



...while lowering emissions?

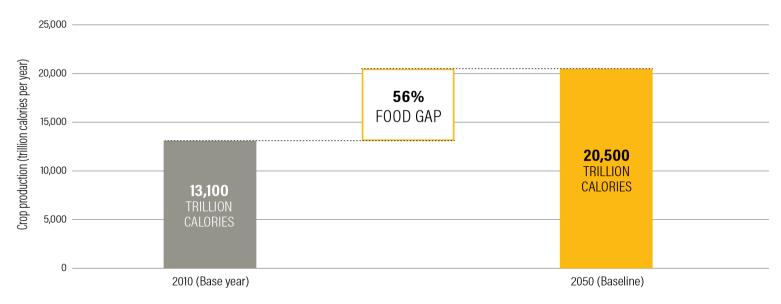




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WORLD NEEDS TO CLOSE A FOOD GAP OF 56 PERCENT BY 2050



Note: Includes all crops intended for direct human consumption, animal feed, industrial uses, seeds, and biofuels. *Source:* WRI analysis based on FAO (2017a); UNDESA (2017); and Alexandratos and Bruinsma (2012).



WORLD NEEDS TO CLOSE A LAND GAP OF 593 MILLION HECTARES TO AVOID FURTHER AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION

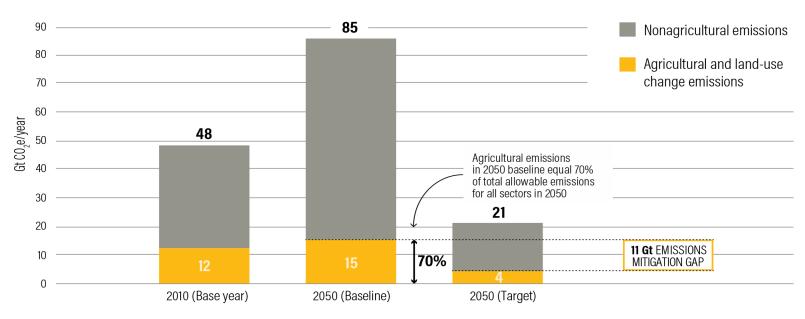


Note: "Cropland" increase includes aquaculture ponds.

Source: GlobAgri-WRR model.



AGRICULTURE EMISSIONS LIKELY TO BE 70 PERCENT OF TOTAL ALLOWABLE EMISSIONS FOR ALL SECTORS BY 2050



Sources: GlobAgri-WRR model, WRI analysis based on IEA (2012); EIA (2012); Houghton (2008); OECD (2012); and UNEP (2013).



THE MENU FOR A SUSTAINABLE FOOD FUTURE

Course 1: Reduce Growth in Demand

- · Reduce food loss and waste
- · Shift to healthier and more sustainable diets
- Avoid competition from bioenergy for food crops and land
- · Achieve replacement-level fertility rates

Course 2: Increase food production without expanding agricultural land

- Increase livestock and pasture productivity
- Improve crop breeding to boost yields
- Improve soil and water management
- Plant existing cropland more frequently
- Adapt to climate change

Course 3: Protect and restore natural ecosystems

- Link productivity gains with protection of natural ecosystems
- Limit inevitable cropland expansion to lands with low environmental opportunity costs
- Reforest abandoned, unproductive, and liberated agricultural lands
- Conserve and restore peatlands

Course 4: Increase fish supply

- Improve wild fisheries management
- Improve productivity and environmental performance of aquaculture

Course 5: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural production

- Reduce enteric fermentation through new technologies
- Improved manure management
- Reduce emissions from manure left on pasture
- Increase nitrogen use efficiency of fertilizers
- Adopt emissions-reducing rice management and varieties
- Increase agricultural energy efficiency and shift to nonfossil energy sources
- Focus on realistic options to sequester carbon in soils









Figure I.1 | A Menu of Solutions Would Close the Food Gap between 2010 and 2050 without Expanding Cultivated Area

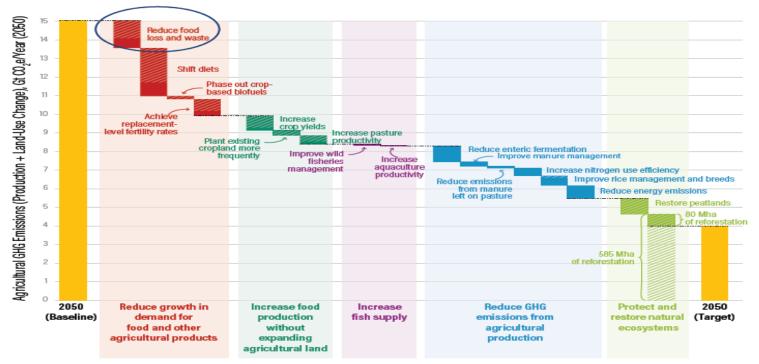


Note: Includes all crops intended for direct human consumption, animal feed, industrial uses, seeds, and biofuels. Source: Searchinger et al. (2018).





Figure I.2 | Reducing Food Loss and Waste Can Play an Important Role in Eliminating the Projected 15 Gt of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Agriculture and Land-Use in 2050 (CO, equivalent)



Note: Solid areas represent agricultural production emissions. Hatched areas represent emissions from land-use change. Source: Searchinger et al. (2018).



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By 2030

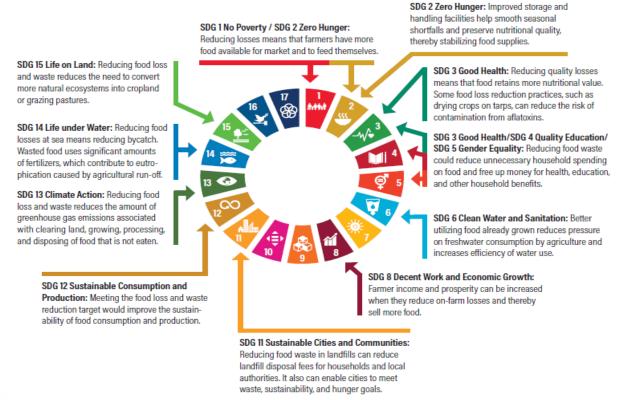
halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels

&

reduce food losses along production and supply chains (including post-harvest losses)



Figure 2.2 | Reducing Food Loss and Waste Can Help Achieve Multiple SDGs (Not Exhaustive)





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Dave Lewis CEO Tesco Chair, Champions 12.3



Hans Hoogeveen Netherlands Ambassador to UN Organisations for Food and Agriculture



Yolanda Kakabadse former President President and CEO WWF International World Resources Institute



Laura TuckVice President of Sustainable
Development, *World Bank*



Sunny Verghese CEO and Co-Founder Olam International



Josefa Leonel Correa Sacko Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture African Union



Oyun Sanjaasuren former Minister of Environment Mongolia



Shenggen Fan Director General IFPRI



Commissioner for

Health and Food

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Peter Freedman
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Feike Sijbesma CEO Royal DSM



Louise Fresco President, Executive Board Wageningen University & Research



Sam Kass
Former White House Chef,
Founder, TROVE
Venture Partner,
Acre Venture Partners



Denis Machuel
CEOPete
PreSodexo GroupWorld Busin



Peter Bakker President World Business Council for Sustainable Development



Tristram Stuart Co-Founder Feedback



Michael La Cour Managing Director IKEA Food Services



Alan Jope CEO Unilever



Kevin FayExecutive Director Global
Food Cold Chain Council



Achim Steiner Administrator UNDP



Rajiv Shah President Rockefeller Foundation



Gilbert F. Houngbo President International Fund for Agricultural Development



Esben Lunde Larsen Former Minister Ministry of Environment and Food, Denmark



Marcus Gover Chief Executive WRAP



Selina Juul Founder Stop Wasting Food



Lindiwe Majele Sibanda Co-Chair Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture



Steven Cahillane CEO Kellogg Company



Nguyen Xuan Cuong Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Vietnam



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Figure 4.1 A Strategy for Tackling Food Loss and Waste

SDG Target 12.3: "By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses"



Targets set ambition, ambition motivates action



MEASURE

"What gets measured, gets managed"



What ultimately matters is action

PRODUCTION

HANDLING AND STORAGE PROCESSING AND PACKAGING DISTRIBUTION AND MARKET

CONSUMPTION



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COMPANIES



2019-2021 MILESTONE

>95% of the world's 50 largest food companies have set specific FLW reduction targets aligned with Target 12.3. Among those setting targets, all are working with their suppliers to set their own targets.

2019 HIGHLIGHTS

66% have set such targets

PROGRESS AGAINST 2021 MILESTONE



CALL TO ACTION

More companies need to encourage and support their suppliers in setting FLW reduction targets





PROGRESS ON TARGETS: COMPANIES



34 of world's largest **50** food companies have set a target













COMPANIES



2019-2021 MILESTONE

40% of the world's 50 largest food companies have quantified base year FLW and have started measuring and reporting on FLW. Among those measuring and reporting, 50% are engaged with their suppliers to quantify the latter's FLW.

2019 HIGHLIGHTS

44% now measure and 30% now report

PROGRESS AGAINST 2021 MILESTONE



CALL TO ACTION

Increase number of largest companies and their suppliers that publicly report their FLW inventories







PROGRESS ON MEASURE: COMPANIES (not exhaustive)

























































COMPANIES



2019-2021 MILESTONE

20% of world's 50 largest food companies have active FLW reduction programs. Among those taking action, 50% are engaged with their suppliers to reduce the latter's FLW. The first global company halves FLW in its own operations and its supply chain.

2019 HIGHLIGHTS

34% have such programs. Of them, 6 of largest companies are working with supply chain

No evidence yet of one global company halving its own FLW

PROGRESS AGAINST 2021 MILESTONE



CALL TO ACTION

More companies need to engage their suppliers to reduce FLW at every stage of the supply chain









reduction in food waste across fleet from 2018-19





reduction in total food waste since 2016



13%



in total unrecovered food waste between 2016-17





reduction in milk losses during transportation from farms to factories from 2017-2018





average waste reduction in stores participating in Food is Precious initiative





reduction in food waste across Tesco Central Europe between 2016/17-2018/19





in total food waste since 2015





reduction in manufacturing food waste between 2016 and 2017





reduction in in-store food waste between 2017-2018





reduction in in-store food waste in Canada between 2015-2017









There is business benefit: 99% of sites had a positive return on their investment



Source: Hanson, C. and P. Mitchell. 2017. The Business Case for Reducing Food Loss and Waste. Washington, DC: Champions 12.3







GOVERNMENTS



2019-2021 MILESTONE

Countries with >95% of the global population have set specific FLW reduction targets aligned with Target 12.3.

2019 HIGHLIGHTS

Countries representing more than 50% have set such targets

PROGRESS AGSAINST 2021 MILESTONE



CALL TO ACTION

Countries with large populations (e.g., India, Brazil) adopt domestic targets aligned with SDG 12.3

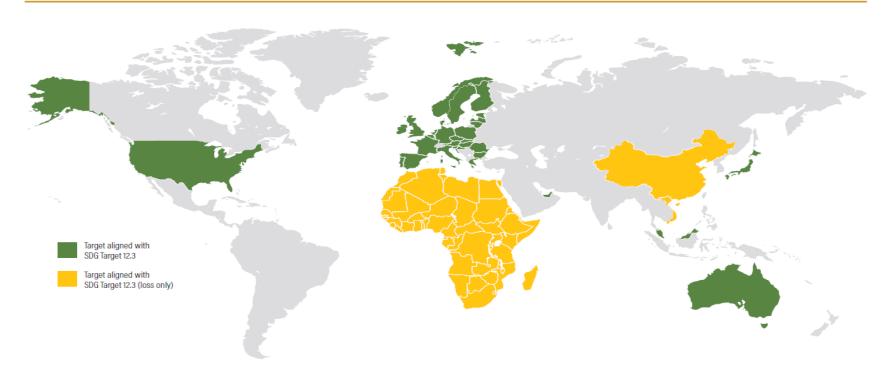






FIGURE 3. National and Regional Governments with Food Loss and/or Waste Reduction Targets Aligned with SDG Target 12.3 (as of September 2019)





Source: SDG Target 12.3 on Food Loss and Waste: 2019 Progress Report







GOVERNMENTS



2019-2021 MILESTONE

Countries with 40% of the global population have quantified base year FLW and have started reporting on FLW

2019 HIGHLIGHTS

Countries with **12%** of global population now do

PROGRESS AGAINST 2021 MILESTONE



CALL TO ACTION

Many more countries need to quantify their base-year FLW, monitor over time, and report

Release of Food Loss Index later in 2019 should help

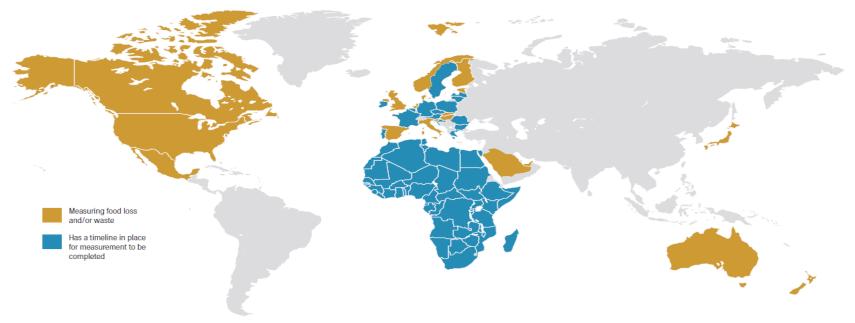






PROGRESS ON MEASURE: COUNTRIES





Source: SDG Target 12.3 on Food Loss and Waste: 2019 Progress Report







GOVERNMENTS



2019–2021 MILESTONE

Countries with **40%** of the global population are actively working at scale to reduce FLW (e.g., PPPs, policies, programs)

First country halves its rate of FLW.

2019 HIGHLIGHTS

Countries with **15%** of the global population now do

PROGRESS AGAINST 2021 MILESTONE



CALL TO ACTION

More governments need to, for example:

- Develop national FLW reduction strategies
- Develop PPPs on FLW
- Ensure legislation supports efforts to reduce FLW
- Increase investment in post-harvest loss reduction
- Support social norm shifts









BUSINESS CASE FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CITIZENS

- Reducing food loss an waste in a country can yield a high return on investment
 - Reduced food costs
 - Reduced waste management and disposal costs
- For example, UK programme on food waste (2007-2012). For every £1 invested by government agencies in the program, more than £250 was saved by the government and its citizens
- We need more examples Netherlands, Denmark etc.





10 SCALING INTERVENTIONS



- 1. Develop national strategies for reducing food loss and waste
- 2. Create national public-private partnerships



- 3. Launch a "10x20x30" supply chain initiative
- 4. Invigorate efforts to strengthen value chains and reduce smallholder losses
- 5. Launch a "decade of storage solutions"







10 SCALING INTERVENTIONS



- 6. Shift consumer social norms
- 7. Go after greenhouse gas emissions reductions
- $((\bullet))$
- 8. Scale up financing
- 9. Overcome the data deficit
- 10. Advance the research agenda







Thank you





