

An Uncertain Time

- Climate change
- Ongoing effects of COVID 19
- Russian invasion of Ukraine
- Resulting in:
 - Changing weather patterns
 - Energy price rises
 - Food price rises and shortages
 - Fertilizer price spikes
 - Shocks and disruption to food supply chains

OVERALL STRATEGY





ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

- Roadmap to 2030 has milestones for each 3-year period.
- Second milestone period was from 2018 to end 2021. This report gives traffic light assessment carried out against those 2021 milestones
- Some signs of growing momentum, particularly under the heading of 'action'
- Businesses still making more progress than governments
- Still many challenges to overcome and progress needed if world is to achieve SDG 12.3

CHAMPIONS 12.3

SDG TARGET 12.3 ON FOOD LOSS AND WASTE: 2022 PROGRESS REPORT

An annual undate on hehalf of Champions 12



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Highlight

- At the near-halfway point of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), global progress by governments and companies on ashieving SDG 12.3 is slower than needed when compared to the Champions 12.3 Road Map.
- In regard to setting targets that align with SDG 12.3, both countries and companies are lagging behind where they should be. However, this may be because leaders assume that the SDGs serve as an implicit target and therefore do not need to restate a specific target for food loss and waste.
- Companies are outperforming national governments when it comes to measurement and reporting of food loss and waste, but significant data gaps still east. Developments from the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the European Commission may improve country-level reporting in coming years.
- Companies are also taking action to address food loss and waste at a greater rate than countries, although some large countries have begun to take more prominent action.
- As for companies, more of them need to work with their suppliers to address food loss and waste through the entire supply chain.
 Retailers are currently leading other companies in this regard.
- With eight years to go until 2030, more countries and companies need to follow the examples of global leaders and begin systematically addressing food loss and waste.

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATIO

SOB larger 123 on Food Loss and Villaster. 2022 Progress Repol is the sevent in an annual series of publications providing an assessment of the world's progress toward achieving Sustainable Development Goal larger 122, 305 (123 aims to "by 2030, habe per copilia global tool waste 1 the retail and consumer levels and reduce tool losses along production and supply chains, including post harvest tooses." Prepared on behall of Champions 123, this publication seeks to inform decision-makers in government, business, academia, and child society about recent advances and with emmining appear need to be addressed if the world is to achieve the target. The 2016–2021 Progress Reports can be bound at https://www. champions.122.01

This progress report contains text from the previous editions

AUTHOR

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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.

2021 HIGHLIGHTS

80% have set such targets

Only 1 in 4 are working with their suppliers to set their own targets

PROGRESS AGAINST 2021 MILESTONE





CALL TO ACTION

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

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.

2021 HIGHLIGHTS

38% now measure and report on FLW

10 of the 19 are working with suppliers to measure

PROGRESS AGAINST 2021 MILESTONE





CALL TO ACTION

We need more of largest companies and their suppliers to **publicly report** their FLW inventories

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.

2021 HIGHLIGHTS

58% have such programs.

Of them, 1/3 of largest companies are working with supply chain

Target of first company having halved 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

GOVERNMENTS



2019–2021 MILESTONE

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

2021 HIGHLIGHTS

Countries representing more than **50%** have set such targets

PROGRESS AGAINST 2021 MILESTONE



CALL TO ACTION

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

GOVERNMENTS



2019–2021 MILESTONE

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

2021 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

EU reporting in 2022, the Food Loss Index and Food Waste Index should help

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.

2021 HIGHLIGHTS

Countries with **35%** of the global population are now actively working at scale to reduce FLW

This goal has not yet been achieved by any country that is publicly reporting FLW.

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

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON WHAT IS NEEDED NEXT

COMPANIES

- Continue to grow engagement with supply chains
- More public reporting of data
- More engagement with consumers and farmers

GOVERNMENTS

- More measurement
- More bold strategies and programs

Production

- More inclusion in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and food security strategies
- More public private partnerships with businesses and others in the food system

OVERALL

Greater recognition of link between FLW and both greenhouse gas emissions and food security

KEY ACTIVITIES ONGOING

- 10x20x30
- Consumer guide
 - Launched
 - Now needs to be used and further developed (EPA, CGF and others)
- 10x20kx30
 - New initiative, aim to provide further update by COP27
 - Olam leading the way and is the first of the 10
- Cold chain initiative (Copenhagen initiative)
 - Rabobank, World Bank, FAO, UNEP, GFCCC, WRI and others
- Commitments to action (pledge)
 - Aim to secure commitments new surge of momentum
- COP27
 - Food Pavilion, Panda Pavilion, EU Pavilion?

CHAMPIONS 12.3 – CONSUMER GUIDE



QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

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