

# OVERVIEW OF GLOBAL PROGRESS ON SDG 12.3

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# 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



TARGET



MEASURE



ACT



PRODUCTION

HANDLING  
AND STORAGE

PROCESSING  
AND PACKAGING

DISTRIBUTION  
AND MARKET

CONSUMPTION

- 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



## COMPANIES

### 2019–2021 MILESTONE

>95% of the world's 50 largest food companies have set specific FLW reduction targets aligned with Target 12.3.

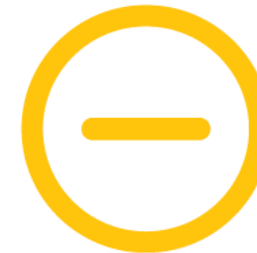
\* Among those setting targets, **ALL** are working with their suppliers to set their own targets.

### 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



TARGET

# COMPANIES



MEASURE

## 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



ACT

### 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



TARGET

### 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



MEASURE

### 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)

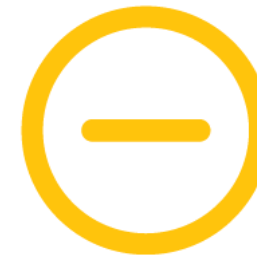
\* **First** country halves its rate of FLW.

## 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
- 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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