

Linking actions on climate change with food loss and waste reduction

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About WRAP

WRAP is a global environmental action NGO transforming our product and food systems to create Circular Living- delivering more with much less resources.

We catalyse action from policy makers, businesses, NGOs and citizens to make it happen.

We work in around 30 countries around the world



The need for food system transformation



Changing diets

The UN estimate that the world's population will reach 9.8 billion by 2050. Global middle class grew from 1.8 billion in 2009 to 3.5 billion in 2017 and projected to reach 5.3 billion by 2030.



GHG emissions

The world's food system is responsible for a third of global anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.



Water demand

Around 70 percent of global freshwater resources are used for agriculture. In low-income countries, water use in agriculture accounts for 90 percent of all water withdrawals. Source: World Bank.



Food insecurity

According to Action Against Hunger, as many as 733 million people still go hungry.

Food loss and waste - climate consequences



Global scale

According to FAO, one-third of food produced for human consumption is lost or wasted globally, which amounts to over 1.3 billion tons per year



GHG emissions

Food loss and waste account for 8-10% of annual global greenhouse gas emissions – nearly five times the total emissions from the aviation sector. Source: UNFCCC.



Methane

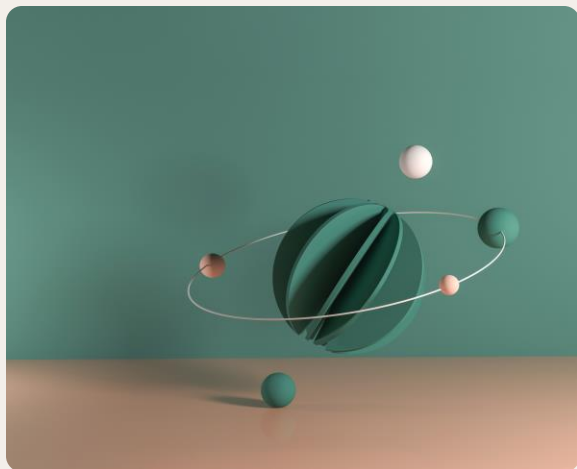
Methane 28 times more potent GHG than carbon dioxide. And organic waste produces 20% of anthropogenic methane emissions. Food waste a major contributor. Source: GMH



Biodiversity

Agriculture alone is an identified threat to 24,000 of the 28,000 (86%) species at risk of extinction. The global rate of species extinction today is higher than the average rate over the past 10 million years. Source: UNEP.

Tackling food loss and waste and reducing methane



Systems approach

Recognising the various drivers that influence the food system and the portfolio of interventions that are required. Driving prevention and Circular Solutions is a priority.



Scope 3 GHG emissions

Consideration of the emissions generated at each stage of the value chain. Enabling a consistent approach to measurement and reporting is vital.



Farm to fork

Application of a holistic approach to ensure the mitigation of food loss and waste at one stage of the value does not have consequences up or down stream.

How might we drive change through partnership?



Target

Set a goal that aligns with SDG Target 12.3 to halve food loss and waste by 2030.



Measure

Measure food loss and waste to understand how much, where and why it is occurring. Monitor progress and report.



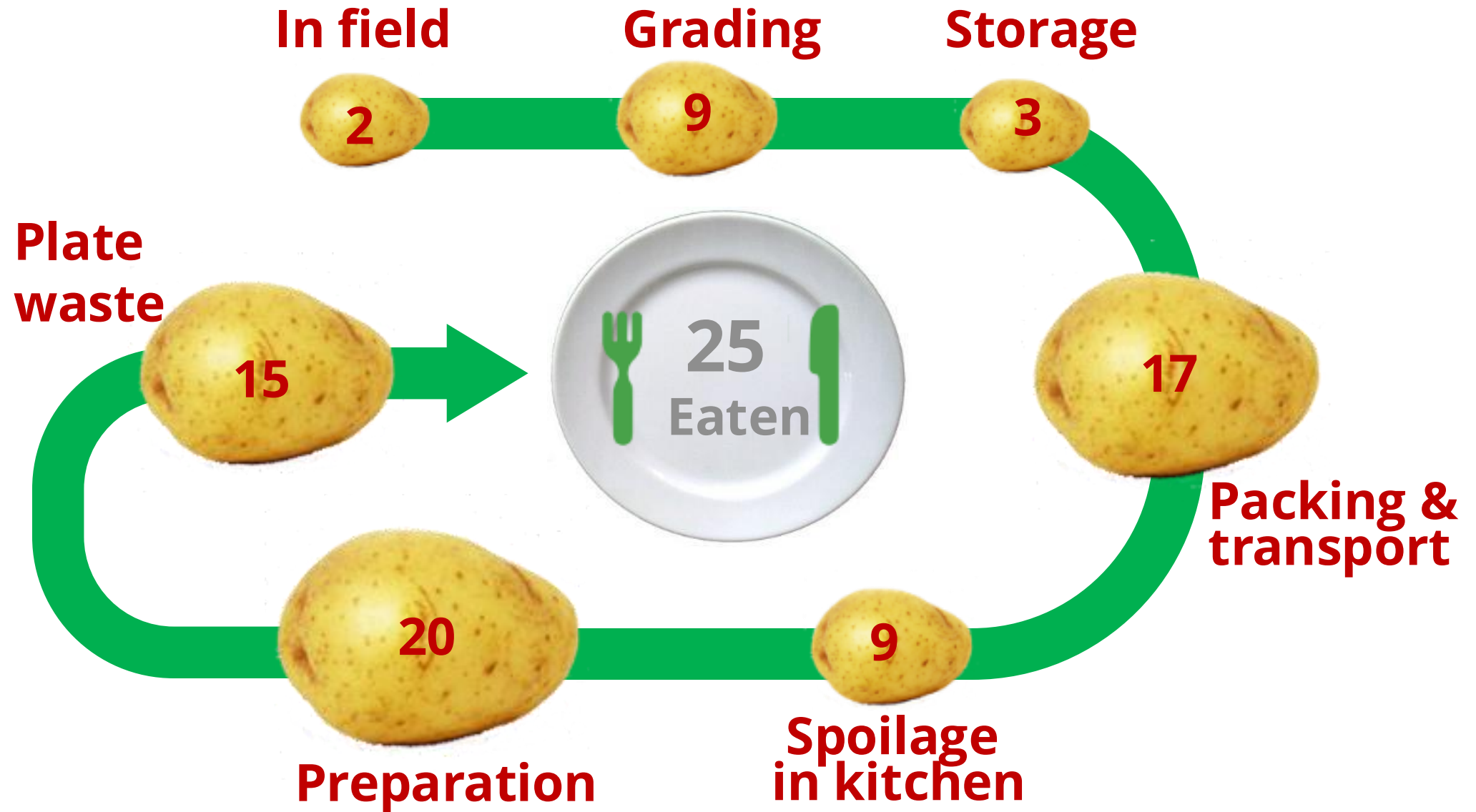
Act

Start implementing practices, programmes and policies to reduce food loss and waste.



Most of UK food sales are covered by the membership of the UK Food Pact - Courtauld Commitment 2030

The story of 100 potatoes



Enabling action



Cumulative attributed impact of this approach in UK



Food waste to 2010-2022

Cumulative reduction across the supply chain was **4.6 million tonnes**



Food recovery

Between 2018-2021

Total surplus food received by food recovery organisations rose from **56,000 tonnes** to **107,000 tonnes**, a 90.7% increase.



GHG

Between 2010-2022

5.4 million tonnes total reduction.

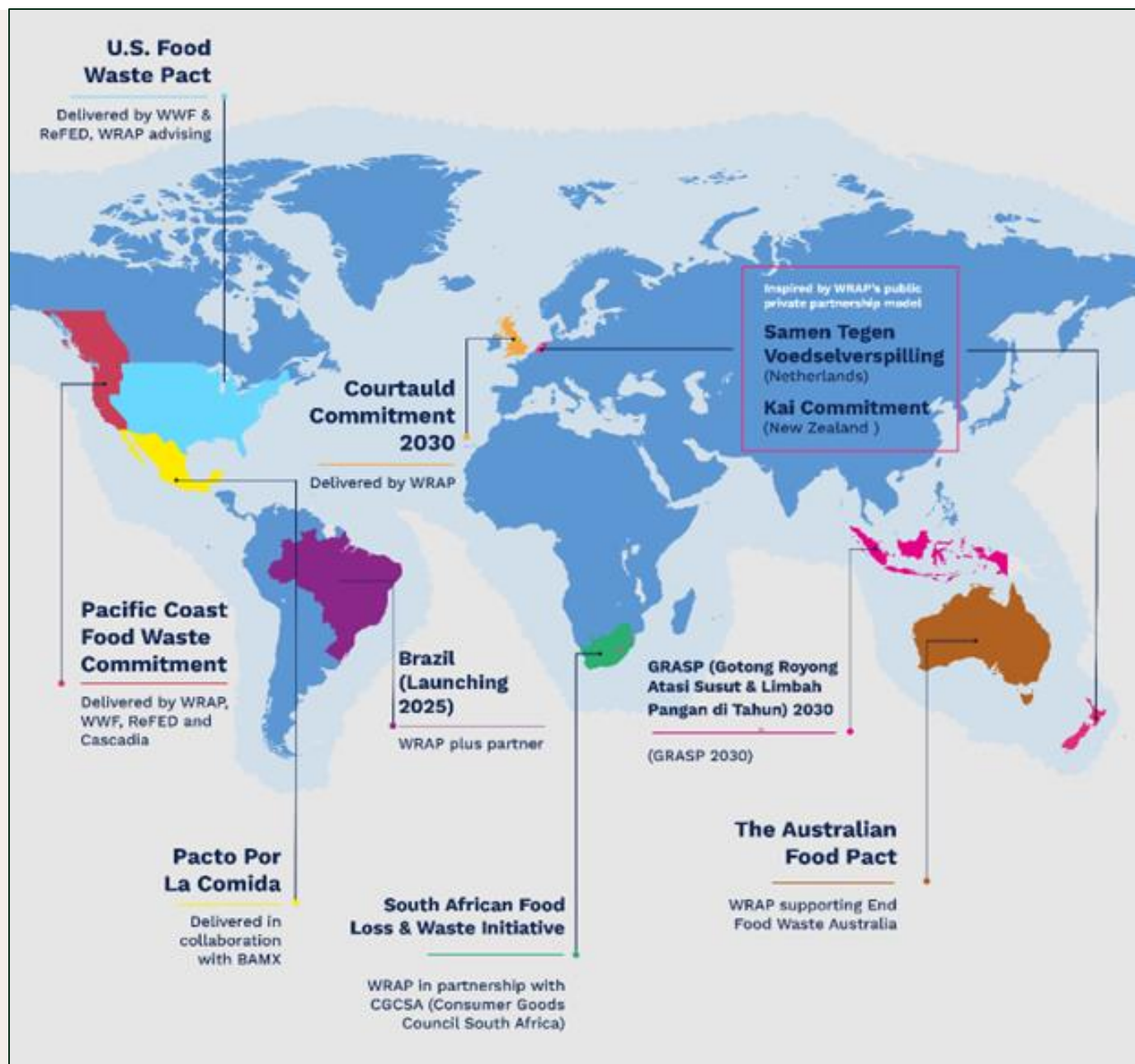


Cost benefit

2010-2022

For every **\$1 spent** on the Programme **\$4.80** of benefit has been delivered.

Global Food Pact Network



Closing remarks

Reducing food waste reduces
GHG emissions

Methane emissions reduction
is a particular benefit

Including this in National
Determined Commitments
(NDCs), will prioritise food
waste reduction

