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**Elements for national strategies on FLW**  
**International Workshop on Food Loss and Waste Prevention**  
**South East and East Asia**  
**UNU, Toyko, October 18<sup>th</sup> 2019**

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# New UN Environment Assembly Resolution on Food Loss and Waste

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Urges governments & stakeholders to:

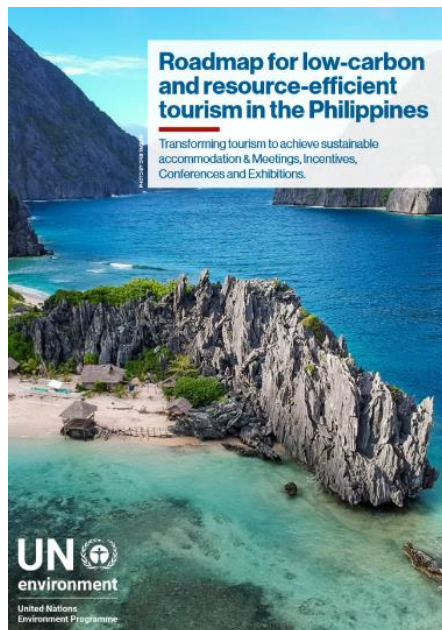
- Set national strategies to reduce FLW in line with SDG 12.3.
- Establish mechanisms for measurement
- Take action through policy, education & awareness-raising
- Promote dialogue & cooperation between private and public sectors across the value chain
- Promote research, best practice sharing and industry engagement around sustainable cooling and cold chain solutions



# Snapshot of UNEP action on Food Loss & Waste

**UNEP mandate: 2 UNEA Resolutions & custodian of food waste indicator for SDG Target 12.3**

- Think Eat Save awareness campaign launched 2013
- Food waste prevention guidance for Countries & Companies published 2014, with FAO
- Founding member of high level coalition Champions 12.3, delivering SDG 12.3.
- Developing Food Waste Index



- Supporting public private partnership to halve food waste in South Africa
- Delivering regional capacity building workshops on FLW (Tokyo, October 2019)
- 10x20x30 Initiative with ten of the world's largest retailers to halve food waste in their supply chains by 2030, with WRI
- Founding partner of Cool Coalition
- Roadmaps for tourism sector/hotels to address food waste & plastics together



# Only 11 countries have Food Loss in their NDCs

## None mention Food Waste

Countries with food loss and waste in their NDCs as of early 2019

### **Belize**

Reduce postharvest losses and improve crop and livestock husbandry practices.

### **Ghana**

Promote innovations in postharvest storage and food processing and forest products in 43 (out of 216) administrative districts.

### **Honduras**

Improve storage, processing, and preservation systems of agricultural production.

### **Chad**

Develop storage and conservation units to limit high postharvest losses as a cross-cutting priority to adapt to climate change.

### **Côte d'Ivoire**

Develop efficient mechanization of agriculture and improvement of packaging, harvesting, and conservation infrastructure. Develop storage and conservation units to limit high postharvest losses.

### **Egypt**

Establish logistics centers for grain trade and storage to help achieve food security.

### **Ethiopia**

Improve traditional methods that prevent deterioration of food and feed in storage facilities in order to ensure a secure food supply in case of extreme weather events.

### **Bhutan**

Promote climate-resilient agriculture and achieve food and nutrition security through establishing, among other things, cold-storage facilities at the subnational level.

### **Burkina Faso**

Improve food processing and preservation methods.

### **Maldives**

Establish food storage facilities and distribution centers to increase accessibility and reduce the risk of food shortages during extreme events.

### **Uganda**

Expand postharvest handling and storage facilities and access to markets.

*Sources: Nationally determined contribution of each of the above countries (2016, 2017), accessed via Climate Watch (2019).*

## How to deliver SDG Target 12.3

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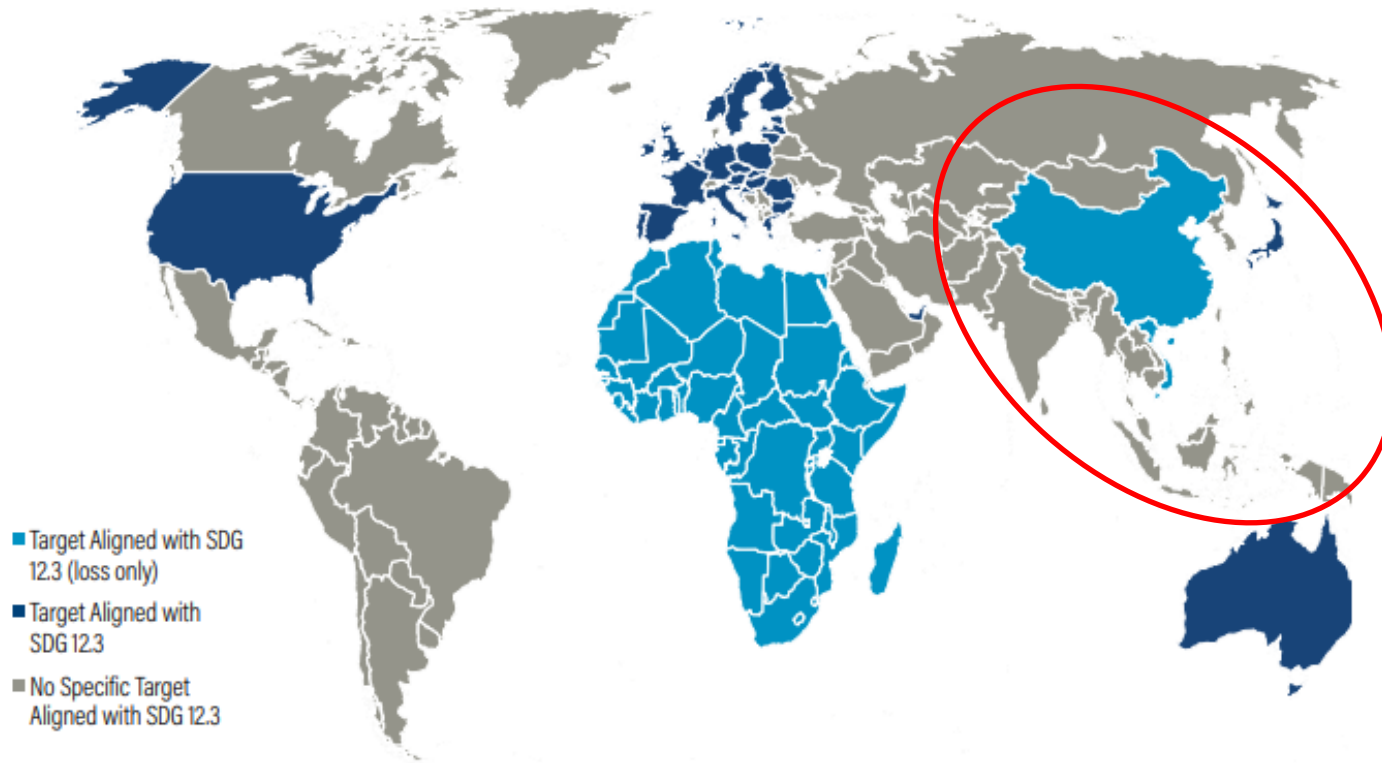
***By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.***

- 1) Adopt a target consistent with SDG Target 12.3
- 2) Measure and publicly report on food loss and waste
- 3) Take action: develop a national strategy on food loss and waste, adopt policies, incentives, investment and practices to deliver reductions



# Few Food Loss and Waste Targets in Asia

Figure 5.2 | National and Regional Governments with Specific Food Loss and Waste Reduction Targets Aligned with SDG 12.3 (as of early 2019)



Source: WRI analysis.

WRI-UNEP Report 2019 'Reducing Food Loss and Waste: Setting a Global Action Agenda' targets consistent with SDG 12.3 in Australia, the European Union, Japan, Norway, the United Arab Emirates, and the United States. African Union, China and Vietnam have food loss targets.

# Develop and implement national strategies for reducing food loss and waste

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A national strategy for reducing food loss and waste is a plan of action for achieving an overall prevention and reduction of food loss and waste within national borders.

This plan includes a suite of programmes, policies, practices, incentives, and/or other related measures to influence the actions of farmers, companies, consumers, and political bodies in order to achieve the reduction target.



# Develop and implement national strategies for reducing food loss and waste

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National governments are the entities that committed to the SDGs, so national governments need strategies for achieving the various targets.

A national strategy has the power to align public policies along with private sector actions, farmer practices, and consumer behavior toward a common target—governments cannot achieve the SDGs on their own.

Needs to be politically supported, backed by financial resources, and monitored for follow through.



# Using the Target – Measure – Act approach at national level

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- Adopt SDG 12.3
- Measure baseline and progress across time
- Act

## Sample of actions:

- Voluntary Agreement on SDG 12.3 in Retail and Manufacturing sectors
- Require food companies to report on food loss and waste
- Simplify and increase public understanding of date labels
- Simplify and improve understanding of food donation policy
- Provide incentives for food donation and/or require retail-food bank partnerships
- Foster sustainable cooling and cold chains
- Develop markets for by-products & cosmetically imperfect produce
- Promote entrepreneurship and social innovation to resell or reuse surplus (i.e. ugly fruit juices, sharing apps)
- Consumer awareness-raising (including schools)

# Voluntary Agreement on Food Loss and Waste

“A collaboratively agreed, self-determined ‘pact’ to take action on *[food waste generated at relevant stages of the food system]*.”

Building  
partnerships,  
driving change

A voluntary approach  
to cutting **food waste**

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[http://www.wrap.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/A\\_voluntary\\_approach\\_to\\_cutting\\_food\\_waste.pdf](http://www.wrap.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/A_voluntary_approach_to_cutting_food_waste.pdf)

# Types of Reduction FLW polices in APEC

Type	Economy
Education Campaigns (Consumer Education Campaigns & Education Campaign on FLW at School)	(1)Canada; (2)Chile; (3)Malaysia; (4)Mexico; (5)New Zealand; (6)Philippines; (7)Singapore; (8)Chinese Taipei; (9)USA; (10)Thailand
Standardized Date Labeling	(1)Canada; (2)USA
Pre-harvest technical support	(1)Canada; (2)Chile; (3)Philippines
Harvesting technical aid	(1)Chile; (2)Philippines; (3)Vietnam
Postharvest Facility Support	(1)Chile; (2)Philippines; (3)China; (4)Chinese Taipei
Improved Handling and Transportation System	(1)Canada; (2)Chile; (3)Indonesia; (4)Mexico

# Types of Reduction FLW polices in APEC

Type	Economy
Cold Chain Management	(1)Chile; (2)Philippines; (3)Singapore; (4)Chinese Taipei
Economy-wide legislation on FLW reduction	(1)Chile; (2)Japan; (3)Russia; (4)USA; (5)Vietnam
Capacity building for FLW (conference/ workshop/ training course)	(1)Canada; (2)Chile; (3)Malaysia; (4)Peru; (5)Philippines; (6)Russia; (7)Singapore; (8)Thailand; (9)Vietnam
Financial/ Tax incentives	(1)Canada; (2)Singapore; (3)Vietnam
Food Donation Support	(1)Canada; (2)Chile; (3)Hong Kong; (4)China; (5)Singapore; (6)USA
Animal Feed	(1)Canada; (2)Singapore; (3)Chinese Taipei; (4)Vietnam

# Types of Reduction FLW policies in APEC

Type	Economy
Food Waste Recycling for Energy and Digester (composting)	(1)Canada; (2)Chile; (3)China; (4)Hong Kong; (5)Singapore; (6)Thailand
Produce Specifications (Imperfect produce)	(1)Canada
Waste Tracking & Analytics	(1)Canada; (2)Singapore; (3)USA
Packaging Adjustments & Spoilage Prevention Packaging	(1)Chinese Taipei; (2)USA
Smaller Plates & Trayless Dining	(1)New Zealand; (2)USA
Improved Inventory Management	(1)USA

# Awareness campaign inspiration

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A six month food waste campaign in West London:

- Featuring radio, bus stop and local online advertising, social media, website, local cooking clubs and 50 community talks/events
  - Cost of investment in prevention activities: £168,500
  - Achieved 15% reduction in food waste in six months
  - Households who had seen some of the food waste interventions and claimed to be doing something different reduced their food waste by 35%
  - Avoided disposal costs: £1.3 million
  - Purchase value to households of avoided food waste £14.2 million
  - 21,000 tons of GHG, equivalent to taking 9,000 passenger cars off the road
- Benefit-cost ratio:**
- 8:1 for local government
  - 84:1 for households in West London



Source: WRAP



# Develop a National Strategy for your Country

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- Has your country adopted SDG 12.3?
- What food loss and waste data is available in your country?
- Act
  - What policies, measures, activities already exist in your country to reduce food loss and waste?
  - Is food loss and waste in your country's NDC?
  - What policies, measures and activities would you include in your national strategy?
  - Who would convene a national strategy in your country (Ministry or Agriculture, Environment or other agency)?

# Thank you

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