

CAMELIA BUCATARIU

INTERNATIONAL POLICY DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANT RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE & AGRO-INDUSTRIES DIVISION (AGS), FAO

RECOVERY AND REDISTRIBUTION OF SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

NO MORE FOOD TO WASTE - GLOBAL ACTION TO STOP FOOD LOSS AND FOOD WASTE
THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS, 16 - 19 JUNE 2015



O GLOBAL SETTING

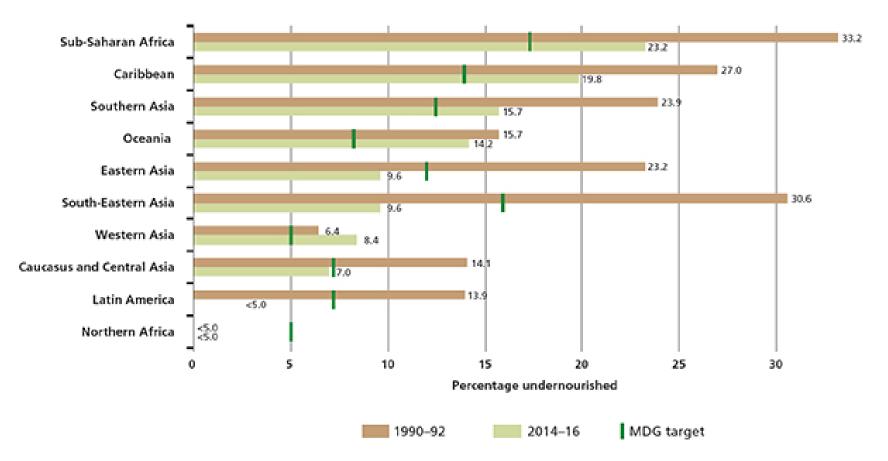
- FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY
- SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES UTILIZATION
- ZERO HUNGER CHALLENGE
- COMMITTEE OF WORLD FOOD SECURITY
- SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS, POST 2015

RECOVERY AND REDISTRIBUTION OF SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

- TERMINOLOGY
- FIGURES AND FACTS



INTRODUCTION

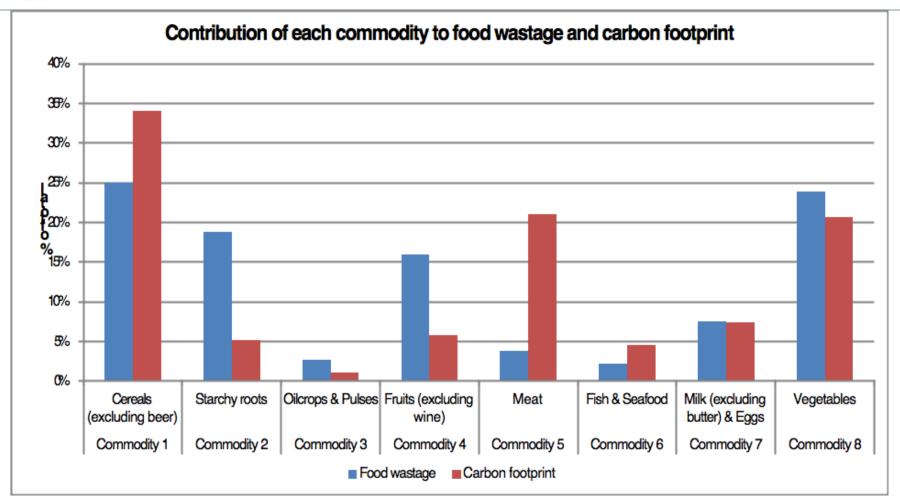


NOTE: DATA FOR 2014–16 REFER TO PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES **SOURCE:** FAO. 2015. THE STATE OF FOOD INSECURITY IN THE WORLD 2015





INTRODUCTION



SOURCE: FAO. 2013. FOOD LOSSES AND WASTE FOOTPRINT: IMPACT ON NATURAL RESOURCES





2012 Rio+20 a vision to unite all

ZERO
HUNGER
CHALLENGE

Less than 2 years

Less to adequate food all year round

Less than 2 years

Less to adequate food all year round

Less than 2 years

Less to adequate food all year round

Less than 2 years

Less to adequate food all year round

Less to adequate food all year round

Less than are sustainable in smallholder productivity and income

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OFLW co-chairs: FAO, UNEP, UNIDO

Oclose collaboration: IFAD, WFP

Ointerconnectedness of worlds' food system and impacts on poverty, hunger, malnutrition, natural resources and climate

- O Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
 Goal No. 12.3 Sustainable Consumption and Production
- O United Nations Summit to adopt the post-2015 development agenda 25 Sep 2015 27 Sep 2015, New York, USA





CFS Committee on World Food World Food Panel of Experts

FLW CAUSES

- **O consequences** of how food systems function → technical, cultural, economic → require an integrated & interrelated perspective → feasible and sustainable solutions → prioritize actions
- \bigcirc macro-level \rightarrow meso-level \rightarrow micro-level

FLW SYSTEMIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- O States and international organizations: integrate system perspective in food security and nutrition
- Reduction of FLW → improve agricultural and food systems efficiency and sustainability → improved food security and nutrition
- O Four parallel and inclusive supportive tracks:
 - 1. Improve data collection and knowledge sharing on FLW
 - **2.** Develop effective strategies to reduce FLW, at the appropriate levels
 - **3.** Take effective steps to reduce FLW
 - 4. Improve coordination of policies and strategies in order to reduce FLW



Assessment methodology

levels
causes
impacts

Evidence-based

policies
strategies
programmes
investments

Awareness/capacity
development
Global
Community of
Practice (CoP)

Coordination and collaboration with public and private sector, academia, civil society, IFAD, WFP, UNEP, UNIDO

FAO multi-disciplinary working group (HQ & Sub/Regional/ National/Liaison Offices)

Beneficiaries: the global agricultural and food system stakeholders

Primary production Post-harvest handling Processing Distribution Sales Consumption

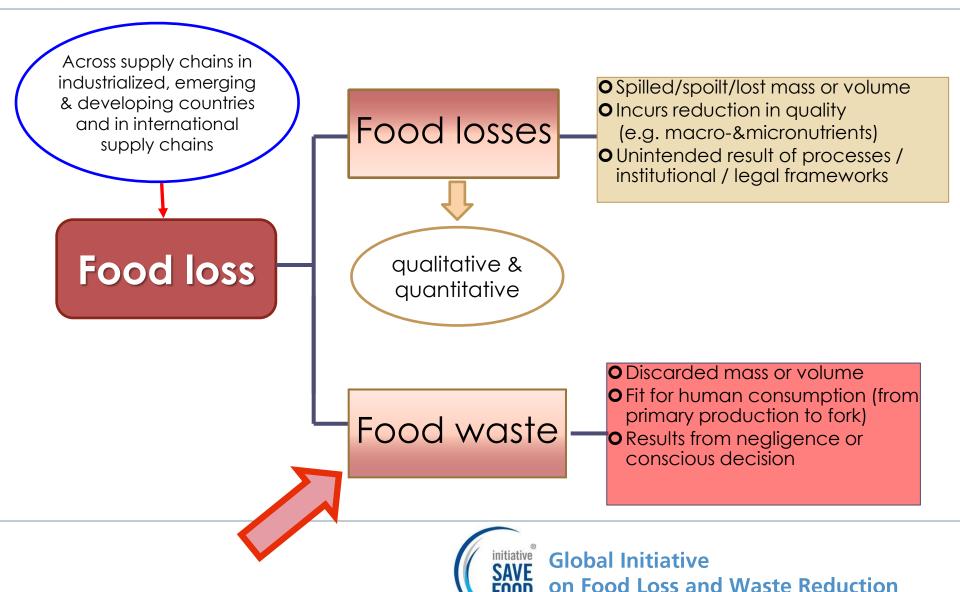
By-products and waste management optimization











Recovery and Redistribution of safe and nutritious food for human consumption Voluntary Definitional Framework, 2015

Recovery of safe and nutritious food for human consumption receive, with or without payment, food (processed, semi-processed or raw) which would otherwise be discarded or wasted from the agricultural, livestock and fisheries supply chains of the food system.

Redistribution of safe and nutritious food for human consumption store or process and then distribute the received food pursuant to appropriate safety, quality and regulatory frameworks directly or through intermediaries, with or without payment, to those having access to it for food intake.

Current implementation models

- high variety of stakeholders
- gleaning networks, food banks (warehouse, direct service, virtual, mixed form), social supermarkets / community shops, food pantries, soup kitchens, community/charitable programmes, shelters, mixed form of social protection programmes that provides food, directly or indirectly, among other services

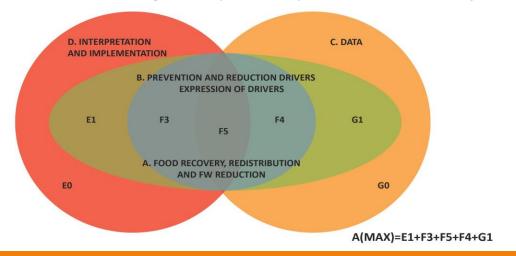
Opportunity: identify policy critical points for intervention in the food supply chains, public – private and civil society partnerships, addressing the social gaps

SOURCE: HTTP://WWW.FAO.ORG/SAVE-FOOD



KNOWLEDGE BASE DEVELOPMENT

Paper (forthcoming) on Recovery and redistribution of safe and nutrition food for human consumption and food waste prevention and reduction. FAO. 2015. Knowledge and Information for Sustainable Food Systems



- O Survey sourced data: 44 countries in 2013 and 2014
 - ✓ FEBA and food banks in GFN

FIGURE 1. RECOVERY AND REDISTRIBUTION OF SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND FOOD WASTE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION – CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK (VERSION 1.0). SOURCE: AUTHOR





Paper (forthcoming) on Recovery and redistribution of safe and nutrition food for human consumption and food waste prevention and reduction. FAO. 2015. Knowledge and Information for Sustainable Food Systems

Relevant identified areas:

- number of people assisted (societal dimension)
- institutional/policy/regulatory frameworks
- multiple options for operational implementation
- challenges: public-private-civil society partnerships; implementation capacity to address an increasing social demand; tools for monitoring and evaluation, including food *safety*, *quality* and human *nutrition*; monitoring and evaluation, accountability.



JOIN SAVE FOOD

www.fao.org/save-food

