

### Building Back Better: Addressing Food Loss and Waste

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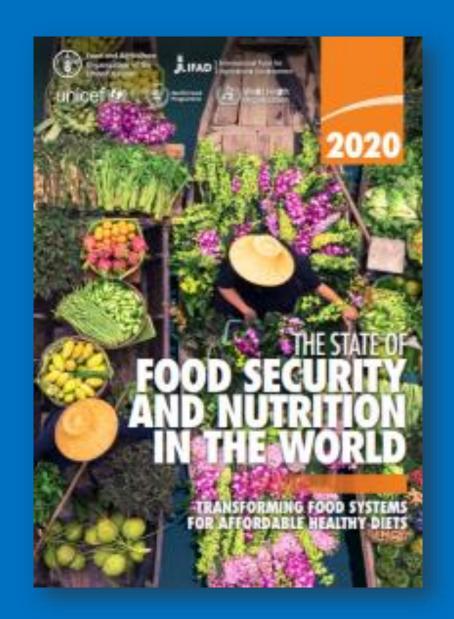


# FAO COVID-19 RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLAN AND THE NENA AGENDA

FAO Response and Recovery Plan	Regional priorities for the Near East and North Africa
1. Global Humanitarian Response Plan	<ul> <li>Humanitarian Response Plan for the NENA Region</li> </ul>
2. Data for decision making	<ul> <li>Data, analysis and policy support</li> </ul>
3. Poverty Reduction, Economic Inclusion and Social Protection	<ul> <li>Social protection and safety nets, targeting farmers and rural poor</li> <li>Promoting rural youth employment and women's economic empowerment</li> </ul>
4. Trade and Food Safety Standards	<ul> <li>Enhancing trade resilience and food safety standards</li> </ul>
5. Boosting Smallholders Resilience for Recovery	
6. Preventing the next Zoonotic Pandemic	<ul> <li>Adopting a One Health approach to plant/animal pests and diseases and preventing future zeonotic pandemics</li> </ul>
7. Food Systems Transformation	<ul> <li>Developing competitive and inclusive value chains and agribusiness</li> <li>Building sustainable production systems (water, climate change)</li> <li>Promoting healthier diets during and after the pandemic</li> </ul>

## THE NEED FOR A FOOD SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION

- 690 million people are hungry; COVID-19 to add 83-132 million undernourished people (SOFI 2020)
- 300% increase in global food production since mid-1960s
- 14% of food produced is lost (Food Loss Index)
- Multiple co-benefits to tackling food loss and waste: SDGs
   2, 13, 14, 15, 8
- Challenge: need better data on how much and where food is lost/wasted



#### **FOOD LOSS AND WASTE**

- Food loss: decrease in quantity and quality of food resulting from decisions and actions by food suppliers in the chain
- Food waste: decrease in quantity or quality of food resulting from decisions and actions by retailers, food services and consumers
- Critical loss points

- **Training**: identify maturity indices, improve timing of harvest, protect crops from weather shocks, pests, insects and diseases.
- Food Loss Assessments help to focus data collection and identify relevant questions for impact estimations

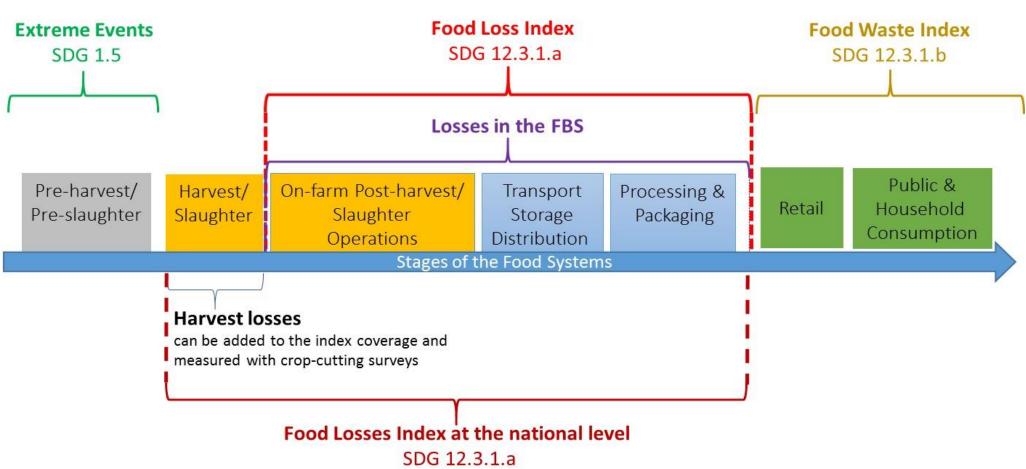


#### **TOOLS AND METHODOLOGIES**

- Food Loss Index: estimates from post-harvest and up to (not including) retails at the highest possible disaggregated levels
  - → Guidelines for data collection for different food groups
- Food Loss & Waste Database —across the stages of the food supply chain, regions, commodity groups
- FAO Case Study Methodology for Food Loss Analysis in Food Supply Chains (FLA Methodology)
- Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste (Save Food) 30 country case studies on critical loss points for crops, milk, fish

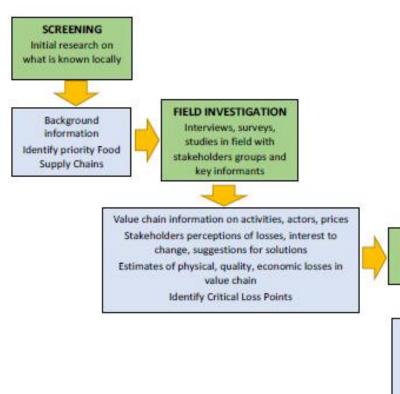






# THE FAO CASE STUDY METHODOLOGY FOR FOOD ANALYSIS





LOAD TRACKING Loss assessment at Critical Loss Points

Specific data on Quantity and Quality Losses for specific Critical Loss Points in priority Food Supply Chain

### SYNTHESIS Analysis of causes of losses and solutions

Analysis of information Identification of interventions; cost benefit; social, food security, environmental implications

National stakeholder workshop to review results

Concept of investment project to implement proposed interventions

# FOOD LOSSES AND WASTE (FL&W) REDUCTION AND VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT FOR FOOD SECURITY IN EGYPT AND TUNISIA

- Value-chain specific understanding needed
  - → Decision-making behavior
- Need for incentives for farmers and firms to address FLW
- Farmers face trade-offs between cost of reducing losses, and productivity
- Consumers: cost of food waste vs. time to prepare meals

- Agri-food enterprises in the time of COVID-19:
  - → Adapt their business models
  - → Respond to changing demands
  - Seize opportunities in e-commerce and digitalization
  - → Become more sustainable



### THANK YOU!

For more information:

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