United Against Food Loss and Waste; How to Accelerate the Global Movement

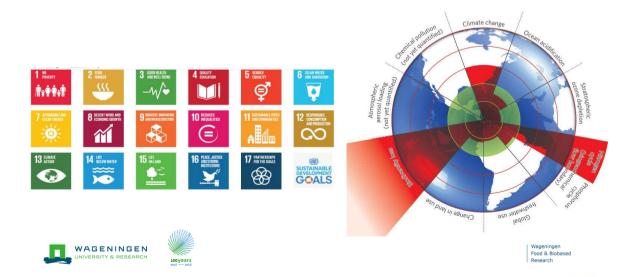
Toine Timmermans Taipei, 14 June 2018



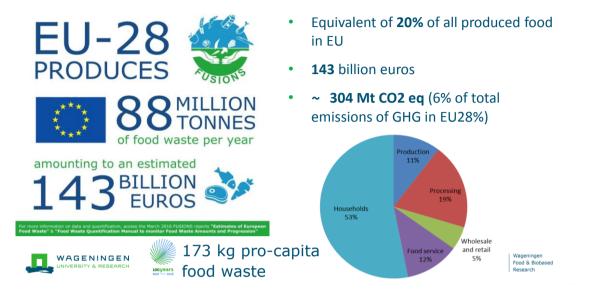


APEC

Drivers for change



Food waste – latest estimate EU-28



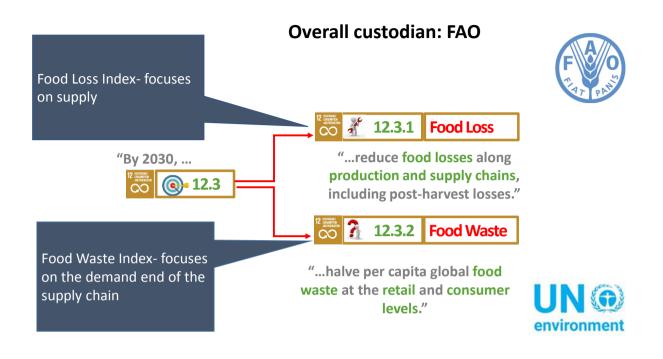
FLW PROTOCOL

A multi-stakeholder effort to develop a global FLW Accounting and Reporting Standard









CGIAR – CCAFS Program Reducing FLW

 Program in the context of Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security (2016 – 2022)
2017/2018 new Public-private Partnerships

Project outcome statement

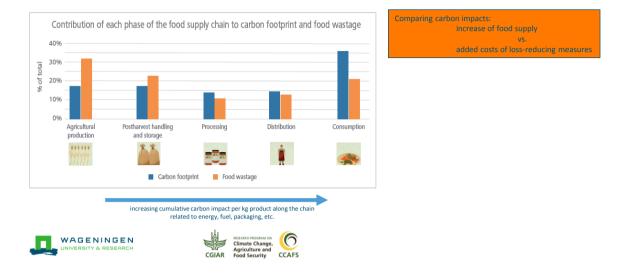
The project will contribute to understanding the link between FLW reduction and emissions mitigation, drivers for reducing FLW relevant to mitigation and promising interventions and their potential impacts on food, nutrition and emissions. The project will achieve this by setting up initiatives in selected value chains and regions with strong consortia that target the reduction of FLW, including business models and finance, stakeholder incentives, and interventions in the enabling environment.



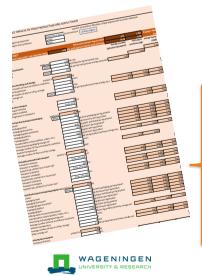




Modelling climate impacts of measures for food loss reduction



Post-harvest measures for post-harvest food loss reductions



Potential measures

- Redesigning roles and processes in supply chains
- Reduce order lead times
- Create information transparency along supply chains
- Increase fresh product quality management

handling practices, temperature control, packaging, storage facilities

- Reduce time between harvest and processing small-scale (pre)processing near location of production
- Processing of surpluses (shelf-stable products) pasteurisation/sterilisation, freezing, drying, fermentation, ...



Dual approach: estimate effects on food security & climate change impacts

Food security	Climate change impact	
Example: shelf life extension Quantitative effect on food losses can be • measured (protocol) • estimated (model)	Climate change impact of measures:	
Example: processing	additional production Climate change impact of processing	
Processed surpluses/losses: Fill in non-seasonal availability	v.s. non-seasonal import or intensified	
WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH GIGAR Security	Also take into consideration GHG emissions from waste	

Case: mobile cassava processing unit

Challenge (Mozambique)

collection transport > 48hrs

 postharvest physiological deterioration -> unpalatable and unmarketable for food/feed (destined for bioethanol)

Cultivation support Raw material Local use Processing Reject raw Total Product yield material yield Local mobile Cassava Factory Collecting Traditional Processing 77% 77% gari Waste water water Purification fibers processing Village 90% 90% Detoxination aari Enzymes Acid Stabilisation processing Mobile 98% 98% Cassava factory flour Drying Central 30% 98% 69% Dried cassava flour Cassava starch cake Factory flour Long distance travel Long distance travel CGIAR Food Security WAGENINGEN

Intended situation with intervention:



Resource Efficient Food and dRink for the Entire Supply cHain (2015 – 2019)

26 partners, 12 countries

Multi stakeholder platforms: the Netherlands, Germany, Spain, Hungary, China



REFRESH is funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union under Grant Agreement no. 641933. The contents of this document are the sole responsibility of REFRESH and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union



A central ambition of the REFRESH project is to develop a 'Framework for Action' model that is based on strategic agreements across all stages of the supply chain (backed by Governments), delivered through collaborative working and supported by evidence-based tools to allow targeted, cost effective interventions.

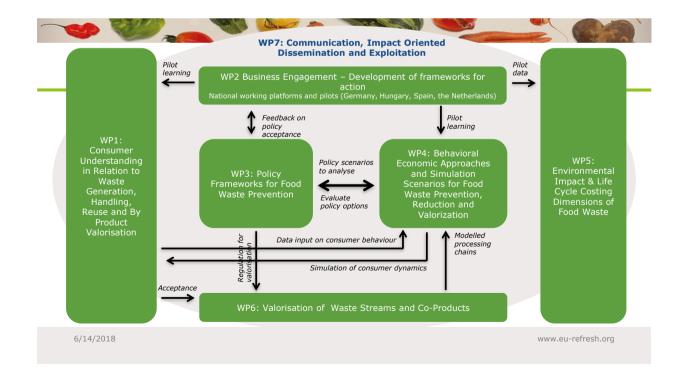


WAGENINGEN

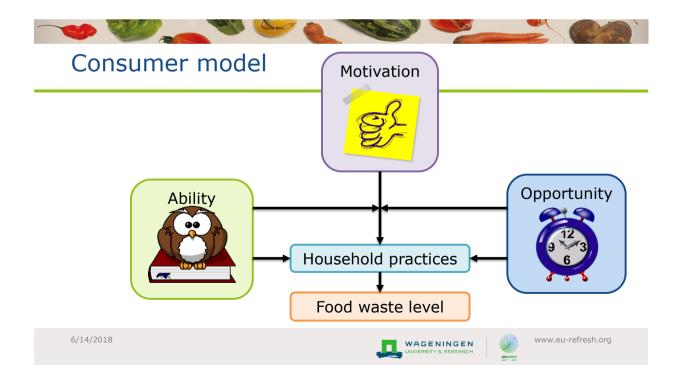


The REFRESH Project consortium









www.eu-refresh.org





- Synthesis workshop: implications of REFRESH results for policy
- Propose an Action Plan for policy change

6/14/2018

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A multi-stakeholder conference was held in Beijing November 2016 to launch **REFRESH in China**. It attracted **100 participants** from Governments, research institutions, NGOs, public (youth)





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The Netherlands, Cooperation with industry

- Cooperation between industry (sector organisations) and government since 2009
- Joint agenda on reduction food waste
- 2014 year against food waste





6/14/2018





Food waste losses on political en business agenda

Rijksoverheid

www.eu-refresh.org

- Awareness
- Lots of individual actions (research, campains, new businessmodels)
- But: no 20% reduction

WAGENINGEN

New phase









WHAT IS THE TASKFORCE?

OUR OBJECTIVES

In a joint effort,

Prevention and reduction of food waste is a crucial part of achieving a circular economy. All partners in the Taskforce Circular Economy in Food will collaborate and accelerate to minimize food waste, both across the food chain and by consumers, and to contribute in a transparent manner to this aim.

50%

reduction

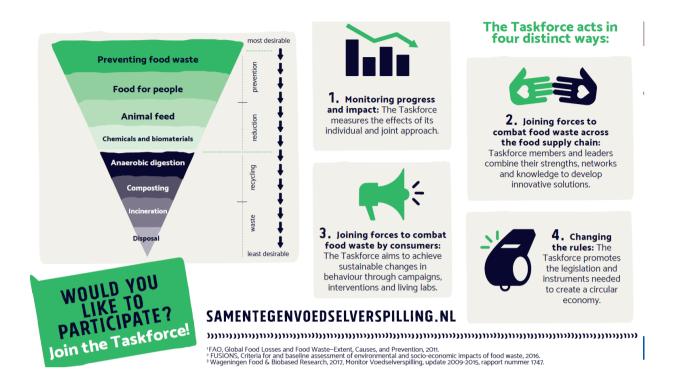


The focus of the Taskforce

The Taskforce focuses on reducing food waste throughout the entire food chain. We will accomplish this by preventing and reducing as much food waste as possible and creating value from side flows according to the "Moerman Food Use Hierarchy".



to cut food waste in half. We will make the Netherlands a leader and a global role model in terms of realizing Sustainable Development Goal 12.3.





Ecosystem for implementation & action





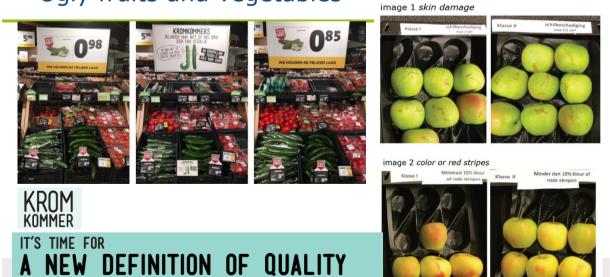
Business pilots on Surplus Food concepts





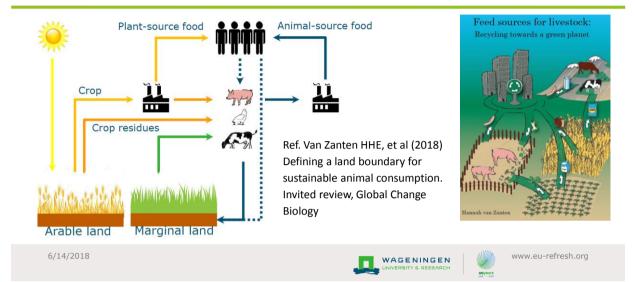
Ugly fruits and vegetables

NEW





Concept of a Circular Narrative





Circular systems & novel products





Use of food stuff for animal feed



Expert panel on the risk management of using treated surplus food in pig feed (www.eu-refresh.org)

6/14/2018

Damage to the ozone layer Carcinogens Non-carcinogenic toxins eg heavy metals Ionizing radiation Photochemical oxidant formation			
Non-carcinogenic toxins eg heavy metals Ionizing radiation			
lonizing radiation			
Photochemical oxidant formation			
Global Warming Potential *			
Freshwater eutrophication			
Marine eutrophication			
Terrestrial eutrophication			
Eco-toxicity			
Fossil fuel depletion *			
Depletion of other non-renewable resources			
Acidification			
Particulate matter emissions			
The Glabal Warming Potential and fossil fuel depletion calculations use the enewable energy were to be used for the processing of the feed, feed would be a set of the set of		octs.	



New Business models





Frameworks for action, some systemic aspects

- Transparency (Target, Measure, Act), Actions & Monitoring progress
- Supply chain collaboration (forecasting, utilisation & circular business models), value chains & responsibility
- **Externalities** & balance in economic, ecologic & social-economic impacts
- Policy coherence (prevention should come first)
- Economic & legal frameworks (food -> feed)
- Commitment for a collective consumer driven action program (building on harmonised consumer insights research)

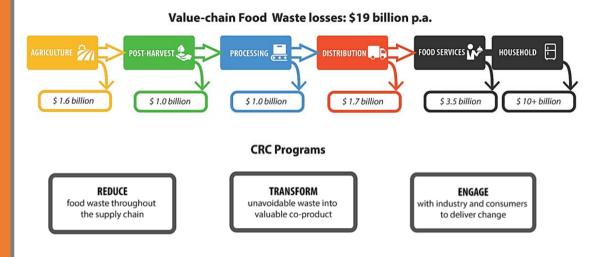
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THE OPPORTUNITY IN AUSTRALIA







Knowledge and Best Practice on Food Waste Prevention



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