



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



SAVE FOOD – Regional Initiative on Food
Loss and Waste Reduction

Food Loss and Waste Reduction in Europe and Central Asia

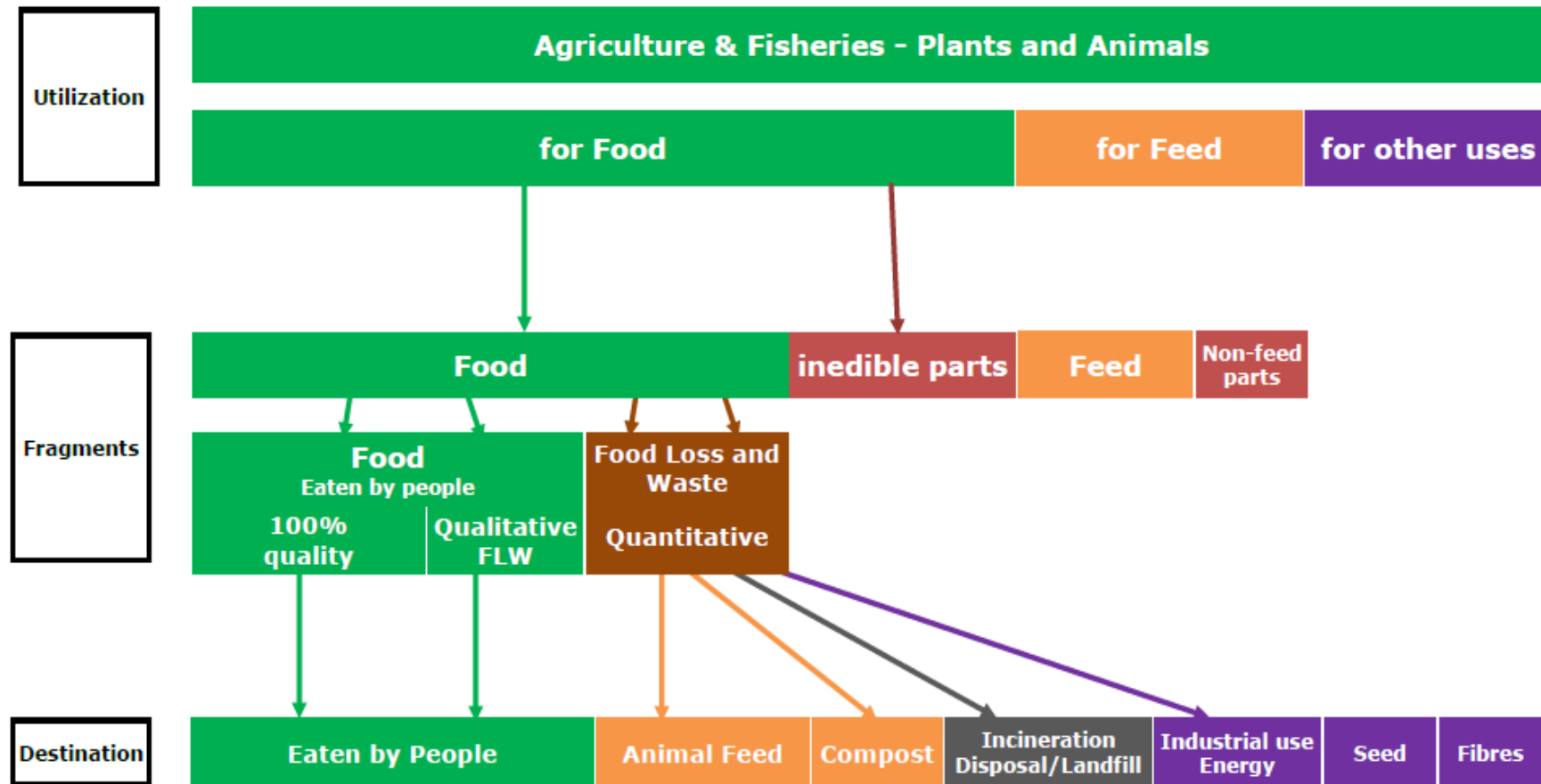
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Budapest - Hungary

Definitional framework of food loss and waste





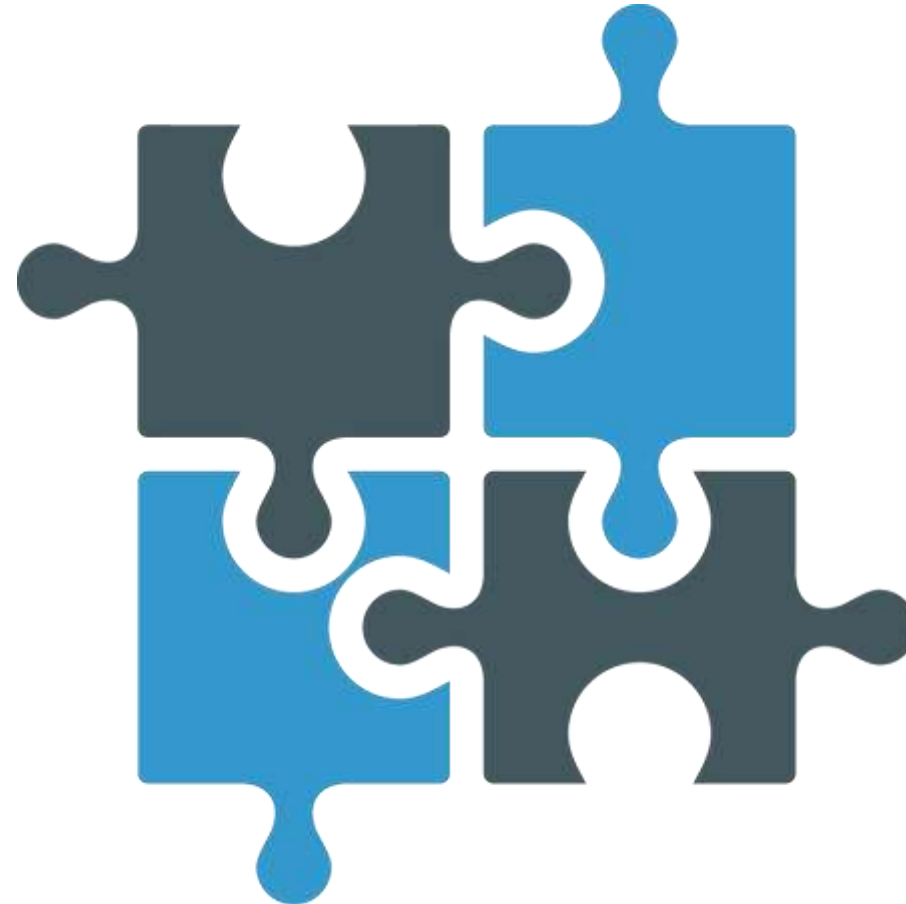
SAVE FOOD Initiative: Overview

Policy, strategy, and programme development

Research, Value chain analysis
Policy and regulation analysis
FLW Strategy and Action Plans
development and implementation

Technical assistance

Capacity building: training,
workshops, guidelines,
recommendations for action
Support of interventions



Partnerships

Community of Practice
Facilitation of collaboration and
exchange of knowledge and
experience among CoP members
and other actors

Awareness

Informational and educational
campaigns
Outreach activities
Dissemination of information,
promotion of good practices



FLW Reduction in Europe and Central Asia: Programme overview and approach to implementation

Work areas

- 1) Develop national strategies and actions plans
- 2) Strengthen national capacities for FLW measurement and reporting systems
- 3) Promote and enhance food recovery and redistribution networks
- 4) Knowledge management and capacity development
- 5) Raise awareness and behaviour change
- 6) Collaborations and partnerships development





SAVE FOOD Initiative: Multi-disciplinary approach

Due to the magnitude and complexity of the problem, a holistic multi-disciplinary response is required to address it, involving all actors and stakeholders affected by FLW.

Impact of FLW on the environment and climate change

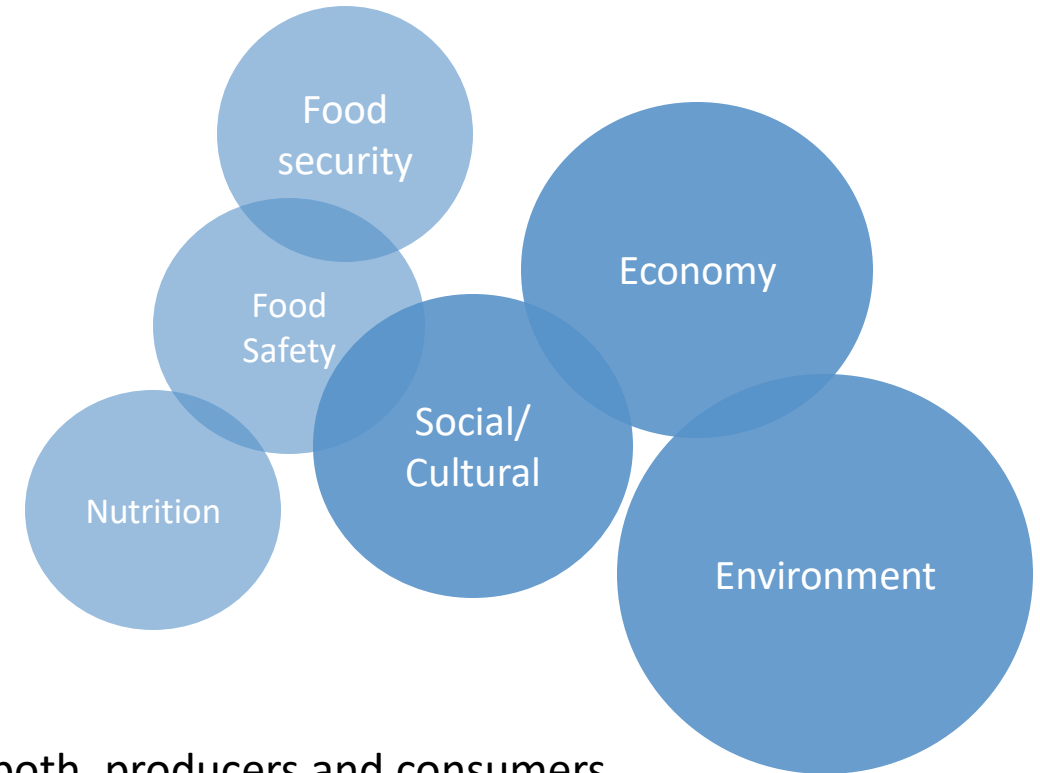
- Use of natural resources – land and water
- Impact on biodiversity
- CO₂ emissions by the value chain

Impact of FLW on food security, nutrition, food quality and safety

- Access to food (smallholder food producer)
- Higher prices (food insecure consumer)
- Qualitative food losses -> reduced nutritional value
- Unsafe products

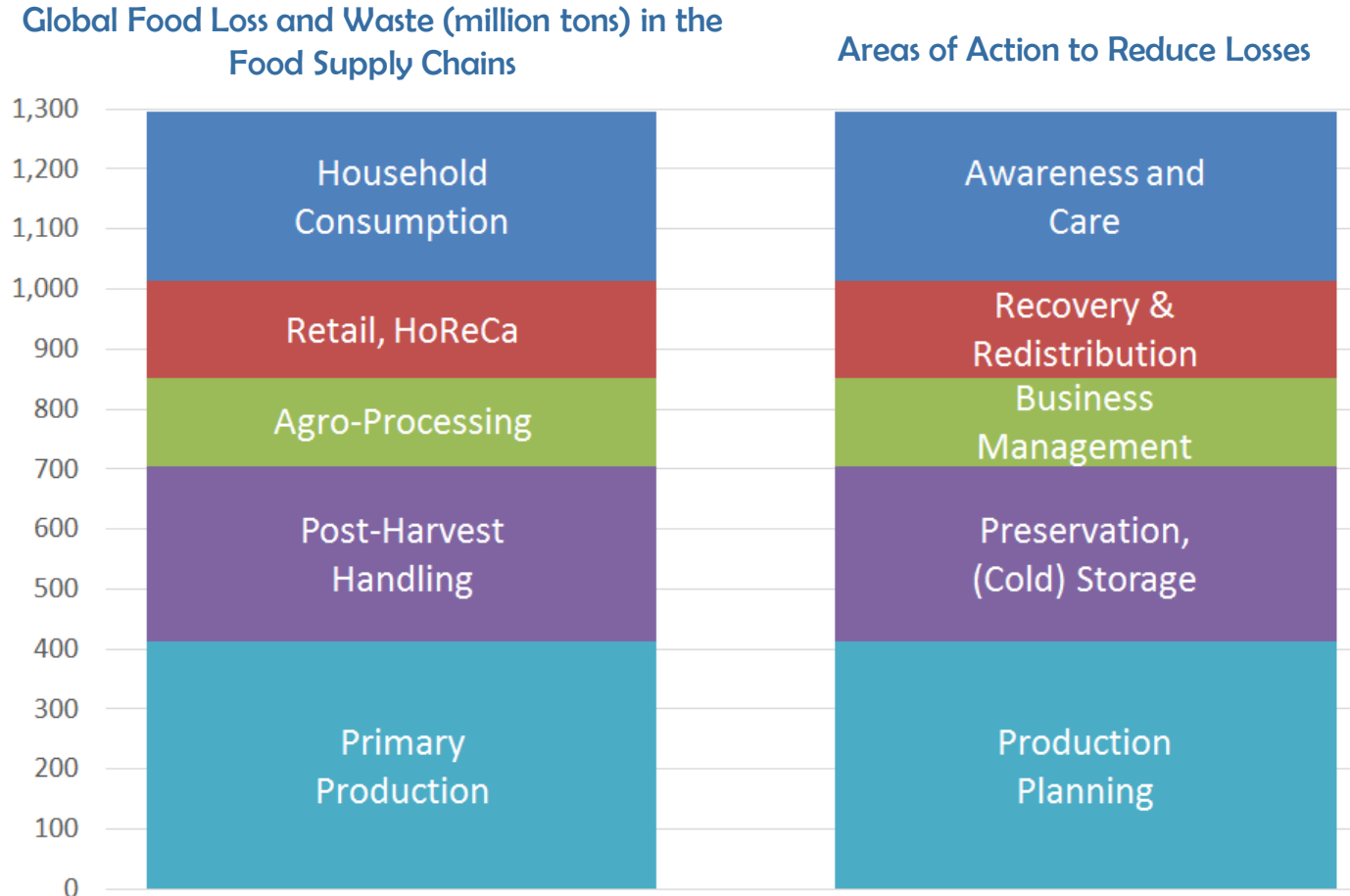
Economic impact of FLW

- Income distribution in value chain
- Improvement in the efficiency of supply chains benefits both, producers and consumers



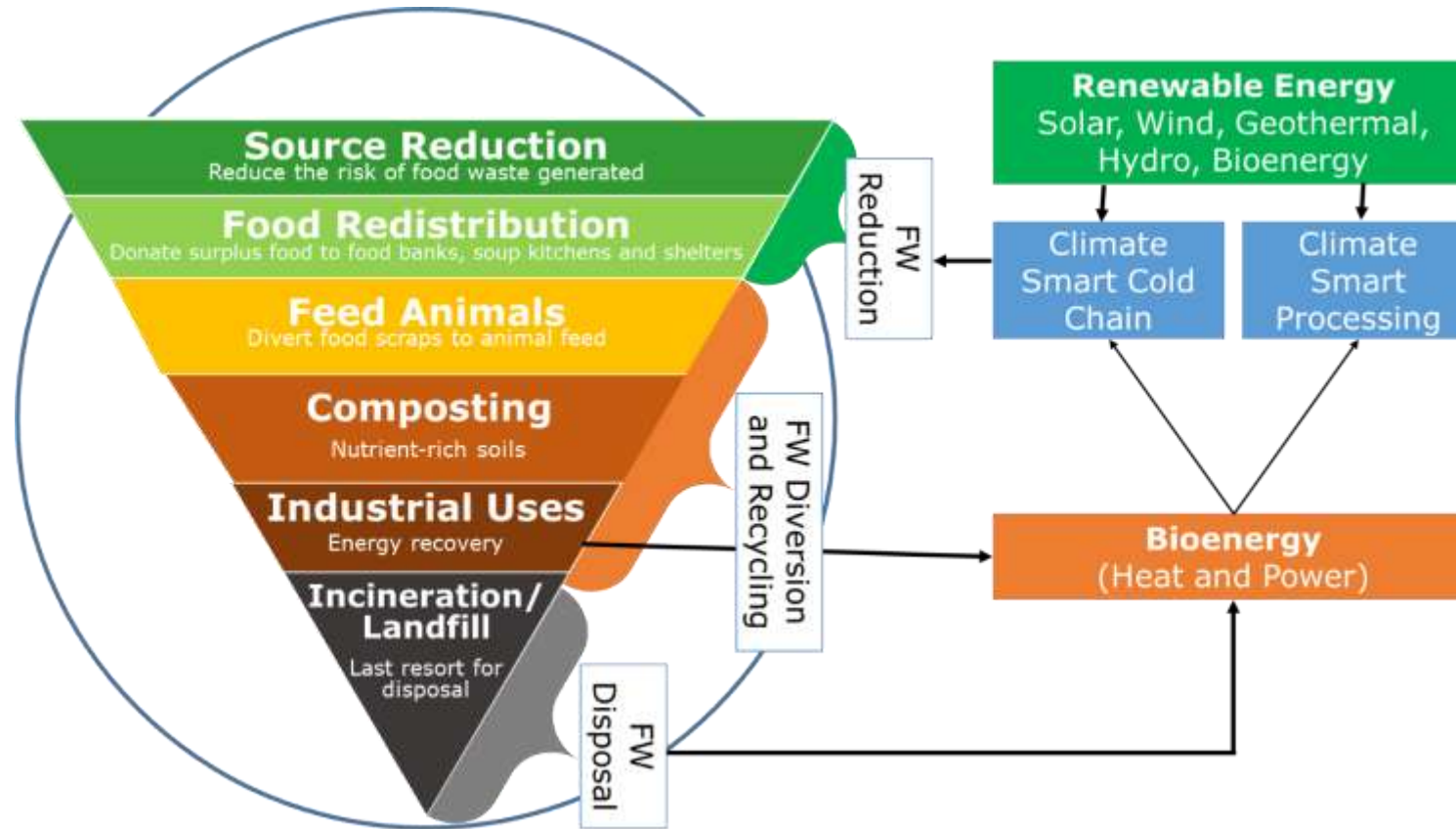


Solutions to Food Loss and Waste



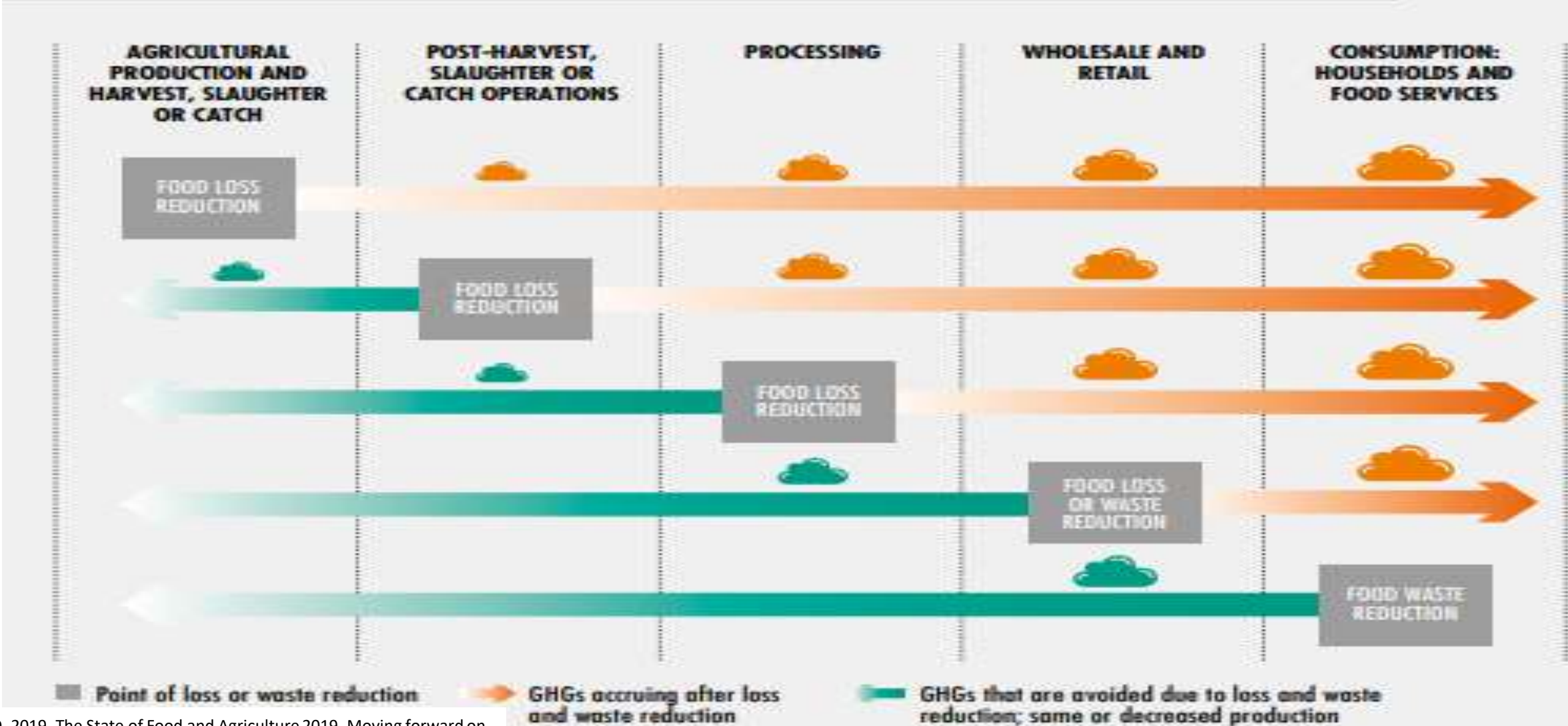


Food Loss and Waste Management Hierarchy





CARBON IMPACT OF FOOD LOSS AND WASTE REDUCTION ALONG THE FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN

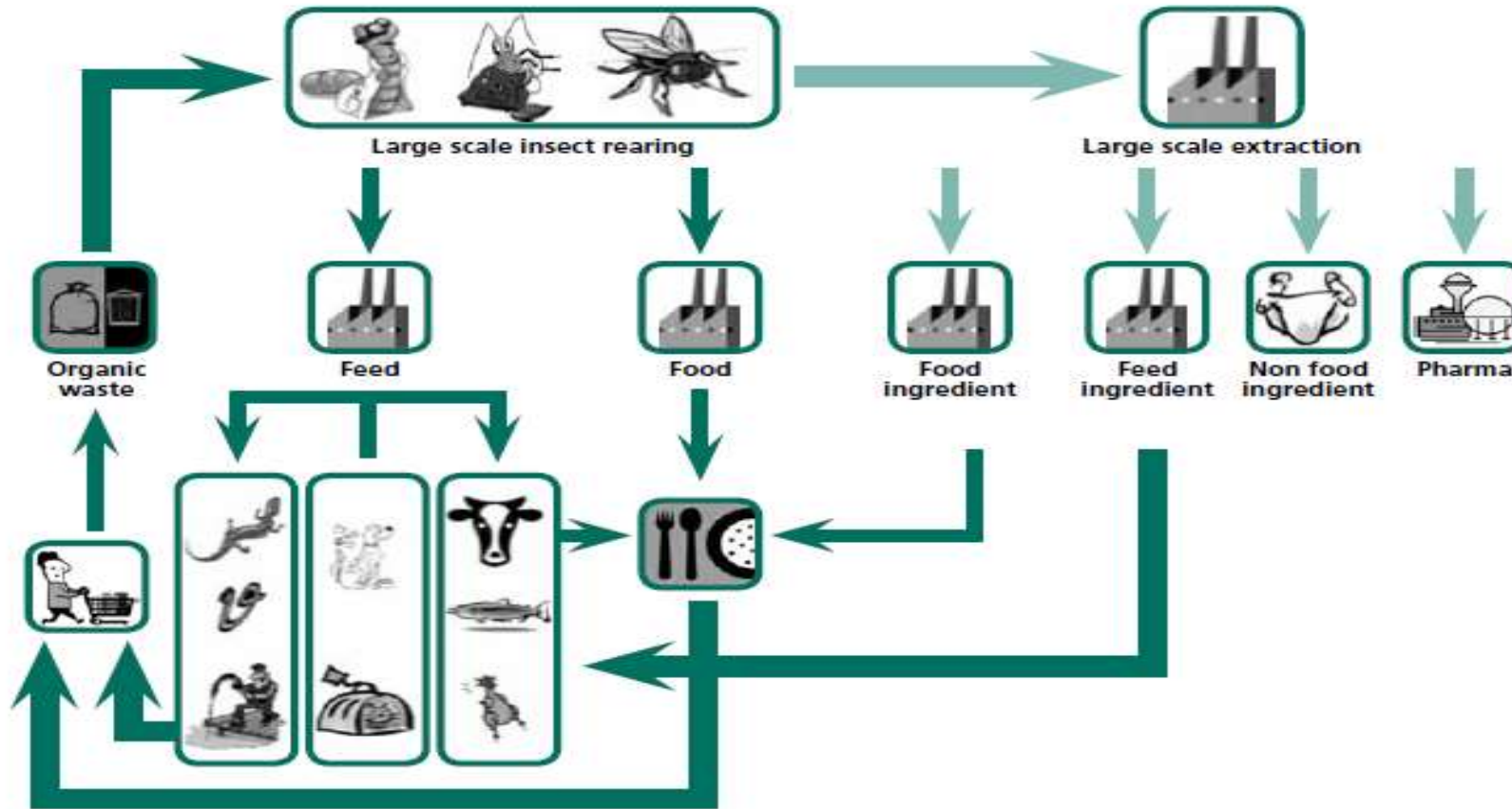


- EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool for value chains | EX-ACT VC supports policy makers in identifying **off-farm sources of GHG emissions and farm-to-retail socio-economic benefits** when designing projects and policies for low carbon value chains.

The screenshot displays the EX-ACT tool interface. At the top, a menu bar contains buttons for 'Start', 'Description', 'Land Use Change', 'Crop production', 'Grassland Livestock', and 'Management Degradation'. Below this, a section titled '2.1. Deforestation' includes an 'AEZ map' button and instructions for three zones: 'Zone 1 = Please specify the climate', 'Zone 2 = Please specify the climate', and 'Zone 3 ='. A data table follows, detailing deforestation parameters.

Type of vegetation that will be deforested	HWP# (tDM/ha)	Fire Use? (y/n)	Final use after deforestation	Forested area (ha)	
				Start	Without
Select the vegetation	0	NO	Select Use after deforestation	0	0
Select the vegetation	0	NO	Select Use after deforestation	0	0
Select the vegetation	0	NO	Select Use after deforestation	0	0

FIGURE 9.3
Insects as the missing link: ecology designs a circular economy



Source: M. Peters, personal communication, 2012.



Re-use of rest products: source of energy





SAVE FOOD Initiative: Recent developments

- National strategic approach to FLW reduction for Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, North Macedonia, Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Bosnia-Herzegovina
- FLW assessment in key value chains in North Macedonia (6-months field study, using FAO case study methodology), Georgia, Azerbaijan
- FLW assessment at retail, HoReCa and consumer levels in Georgia and Ukraine
- Guidelines for Agribusiness (retailers and their suppliers) to reduce food waste - in collaboration with EBRD and FAO Investment Centre
- Practical guide for the establishment of recovery and redistribution of surplus food
- Guide for food waste prevention and reduction at household level
- Series of regional Impact Webinars on food loss and waste prevention and reduction along food value chains
- Do Good Save Food children education programmes, to bring about behaviour change at households



Role and importance of national legislation in FLW reduction

- **Analyse existing national legislation and policies related to FLW prevention and management**
 - ❖ Determine: legal basis for food disposal and secondary use of FLW, gaps in legislation, if the current framework favours or prevents innovative action in the management of FLW
 - ❖ Identify what model is to be applied at the national level and where, in legislation and policies, adjustments are needed
- **Create an enabling policy and regulatory environment**
 - ❖ Integrate the issue of FLW and their management in the relevant policy documents and programmes
 - ❖ Provide legislative changes if necessary
 - ❖ And/or draft and approve a new law on the prevention and reduction of FLW
- **Objective:** promote private investments, support innovation and technological development, avoid unfair trade practices and regulate the marketplace, incentivizes good practices and discourage practices that increase the levels of FLW, etc.



European Union: from exchange of information to transfer of knowledge for REU

- **Technical collaboration** started in 2011, with the publication of FAO global study on food losses and waste
- **2011 – 2015:** information exchanges took place through several meetings with European Commission Officials from different Directorates, private sector associations representatives and civil society. FAO-Save Food participated in the **EU-FUSIONS** project
 - ❖ FAO LOB liaised and participated in the exchanges
- **The FLW team ensures coordination with the other Departments, for instance:**
 - ❖ Food safety and quality – for date labelling at Codex Alimentarius level and for the EU Platform on FLW
 - ❖ Statistics – for SDG 12.3.1 Indicator (the Food Loss Index)
 - ✓ FMM/GLO/131/MUL – includes FLI calculations for Moldova and Ukraine
- **Main institutional dialogue partner:** Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety, DG-SANTE
 - Now leading the work on FW: Directorate D - Food sustainability, international relations, Unit D1- Farm to Fork Strategy
- **2017:** Letter of Intent on *Food Losses and Waste, Food Safety and Anti-Microbial Resistance: Policy Dialogue and Information Exchange*. Signed by the Director-General of FAO and the EU Commissioner for Health and Food Safety



Food Waste – Social and Behavioral Science approach

Most of the *food waste* is the result of certain behaviour – therefore, there is a need for behavioural change, all along the food supply and consumption chain.

Project Objectives:

1. Defining the desired change as a series of target behaviours (change in socio-economic behaviour that is required by FSC actors and consumers)
2. Localizing and assessing food waste levels and causes along FSC
3. Diagnosing and prioritizing barriers to change in terms of what is impeding target behaviours



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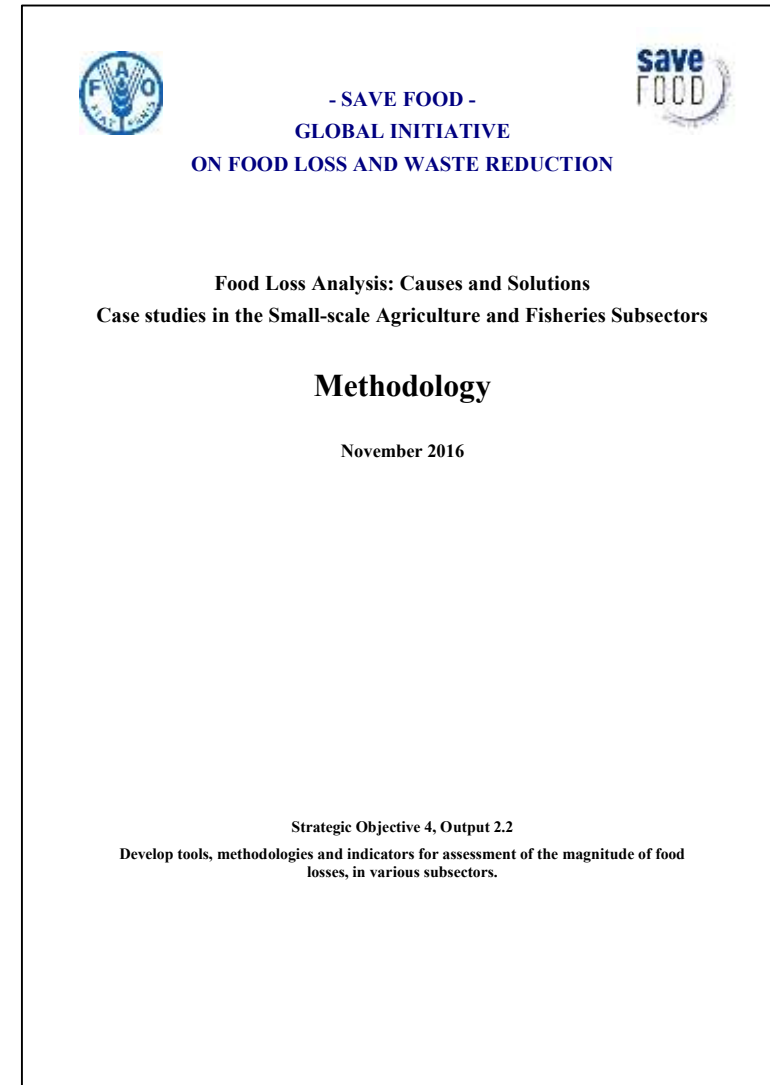
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Methodology of FLW Analysis – multidisciplinary approach

Social and behavioural dimension of causal
analysis of constraints in value chains

**The example of the Methodology “Food
Loss Analysis: Causes and Solutions. Case
studies in the Small-scale Agriculture and
Fisheries Subsector”**





Resources

The State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) 2019 Moving forward on food loss and waste reduction;

<http://www.fao.org/publications/sofa/2019/en/>

Voluntary Code of Conduct for Food Loss and Waste Reduction, Conference, FAO; <http://www.fao.org/3/nf393en/nf393en.pdf>

2018: Overviews of food systems and agro-industry, value chains, and food loss and waste in the countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia;

<http://www.fao.org/3/i9788en/i9788EN.pdf>

Food recovery and redistribution a practical guide for favourable policies and legal frameworks in Europe and Central Asia;

http://www.fao.org/uploads/media/Food_recovery_and_redistribution_guide.pdf

E-learning Course on the SDG Sub-indicator 12.3.1.a – Food Loss Index

<https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=605>

E-Learning Course on the Case Study Methodology

<http://www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/course/FLA>

Save Food – Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction;

<http://www.fao.org/save-food/en/>



<http://www.fao.org/3/CA1475EN/ca1475en.pdf>



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Thank you!

**Please visit our website:
www.fao.org/save-food**

**join the Community of Practice:
<https://dgroups.org/fao/savefood/>**