













Strengthening Public-Private Partnership to Reduce Food Losses in the Supply Chain Peru

# 1. Food and Nutritional Security



# Management tools Food and Nutritional Security

(Decreto Supremo N° 102-2012-PCM, create the COMSAN)

Regional and local Goberment

- 1. Asamblea Nacional de Gobiernos Regionales.
- 2. Red de Municipalidades Rurales del Perú REMURPE

# Civil Society

1. MINAGRI

executive power

- 2. MINAM
- 3. MINCETUR
- 4. MIDIS
- 5. MINEDU
- 6. MIMPV
- 7. PRODUCE
- 8. RREE
- 9. MINSA

Multi-Sectoral Commission on Food and Nutritional Security (COMSAN)

- Junta Nacional de Usuarios de los Distritos de Riego.
- 2. CONVEAGRO.
- Asociación Nacional de Empresas Pesqueras Artesanales del Perú -ANEPAP

- 1. Attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI)
- 2. This commission has been approved:
  - National Strategy for Food and Nutrition Security 2013-2021 (ENSAN)
  - National Plan for Food and Nutrition Security 2015-2021 (PNSAN)

## ERÚ Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego

# National Strategy for Food and Nutrition Security 2013-2021 (ENSAN)

(Decreto Supremo N° 021-2013-MINAGRI, approve the ENSAN 2013-2021)

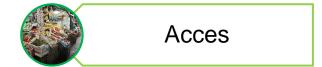


# **General Objetive**

Ensure that the population is able to meet, at all times, its nutritional requirements.

# **Dimensions of ENSAN**











# 2. Implementation of the National Plan for Food and Nutrition Security

### PERÚ Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego

# Implementation of the National Plan for Food and Nutrition Security



Food loss and waste



**Food Education** 



Water safety and sanitation.



**Public Procurement** 







# 3. Food loss and waste

# **Food Loss and Waste**

A diagnosis was made of the current situation and the problem of food losses and waste in our economy, and it shows the need to have incentives that contribute to the best use of food. The topics addressed were the following:

- No clear regulations on food losses and waste management.
- 2. No official database or quality information about food losses and waste.
- 3. Lack of knowledge of the magnitude of post- harvest losses in the food chain.
- 4. Consumers' awareness.
- 5. Methodologies for monitoring and evaluation.
- Marketing and public awareness raising, among others.















# Thank you!