2016 APEC Expert Consultation on Food Loss and Waste at Retail and Consumer Levels

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

"Strengthening Public-Private Partnership to Reduce Food Losses in the Supply Chain" (APEC/PPFS & ATCWG Multi-Year Project M SCE 02 2013A)

Summary and Conclusion

Ching-Cheng Chang
Research Fellow, Academia Sinica
Professor, National Taiwan University

Chinese Taipei July 18~19, 2016

Outline

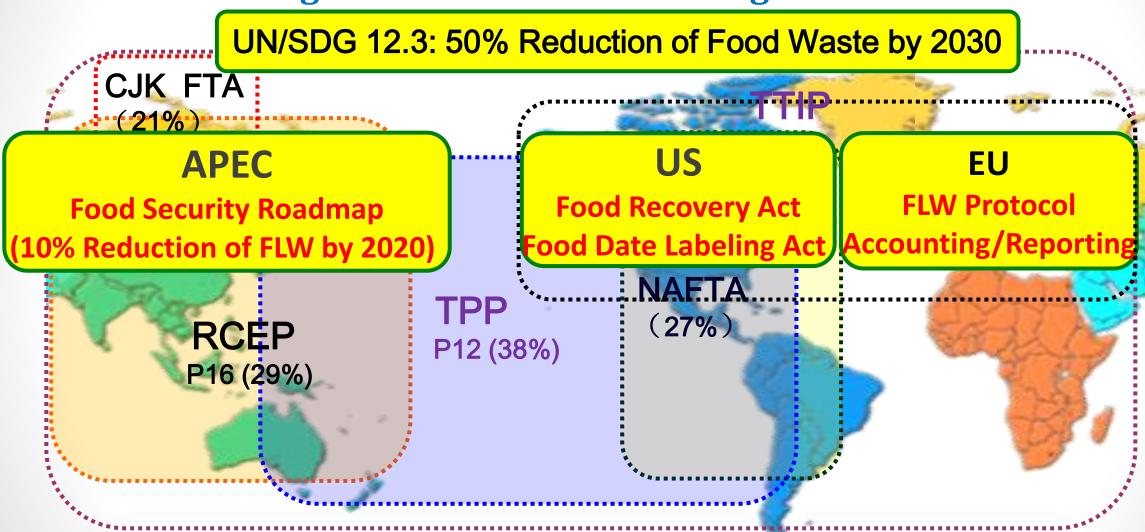
- Summary
- Conclusion

APEC Food Security Roadmap Towards 2020

- -- Reducing Food Losses and Waste
- Develop unified methodologies to estimate food losses and waste.
- 2. Identify major sources of food loss and waste in the distribution channel, and compile regional strategies for specific products in both developing and industrialized economies
- 3. Introducing a plan for striving toward a targeted rate of food loss and waste reduction
- 4. Facilitating the sharing of best practices in the APEC region.
- 5. Strengthening food supply chains and reducing food losses in developing economies through public-private partnerships

Where Are We? How to Get there?

Global and Regional Movement of Reducing FLW



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Databases (WEO), October 2013 .

Awareness raising on

Causes:

- Data collection/consistency/transparency of FLW
- Limited data available
- Definition can be inconsistent
- Diverse priorities for MEs at different levels of development

• Impacts:

- Economic/social/environmental aspects,
- Modeling and scenario design,
- Limitation of policy analysis,
- Little discussion on the cost of the reduction strategies
- Little economic and empirical studies have been done.

- Experience sharing on:
 - **Solutions:** member economies deliver available food loss and waste statistics, as well as existing policies/programs/strategies on reducing food waste e.g., partnership with food banks, consumer campaigns, investment in treatment facilities, and how to incentivize private sectors to become more efficient in supply chain management, harmonization of responsibilities across different agencies/entities at local and economy levels.

- Experience sharing on:
 - Barriers and opportunities for creating partnerships to combat food waste: Gain public funding to investigate food loss and waste and to generate public awareness, private sector buy-in to help consumers, academic/research have a role to play, media to generate public interests

- Collaboration and coordination of APEC-wide initiatives on food loss and waste reduction.
 - Provide support to domestic investment programs and projects implemented by private and public sectors.
 - Provide technical assistance on measuring food loss and waste and ways forward to achieve our target of reducing 10% food loss and waste in 2020.

Recommendation-1 (Motivation)

 Reducing food waste enables member economies to secure economic, social and environmental benefits – food/nutritional security enhancement, financial savings to households, poverty alleviation, or avoided GHG emissions, as well as easing pressure on landfill, water supplies and land use.

Recommendation-2 (Toolkits)

 Innovative IC technologies, mobile APPs and reliable data collecting system can be used to improve food waste management in the retail and hospitality industries, as well as to educate consumers and advocate supply chain players to change their behavior, especially households, school children, chefs, and procurement mangers of supermarkets.

Recommendation - 3

- The 2016 APEC Expert Consultation on Food Loss and Waste at Retail and Consumer Levels identified common problems, localized solutions, and a poor understanding of existing levels of food waste generation across the APEC with many MEs lacking adequate and consistent data on the amounts of food waste generated.
- There is an urgent need for coherent quantification methodologies in harmony with the UN FAO's Food Loss & Waste (FLW) Initiatives (FAO, 2014), that in turn enables the development of effective food waste reduction strategies.

THANK YOU!!