





Waste Not Want Not – Toward Zero Hunger: Food Banks as a Green Solution to Hunger



Taiwan People's Food Bank Association was founded in 2011 with mission of achieving "No Waste, No Hunger" in Taiwan. Instead of spending money on purchasing food for beneficiary groups, we encourage public to reduce waste at source by donating their surplus food, thus our donors across Taiwan. Oursources including supermarkets, food manufacturers/importers, traditional markets, farmers, and individuals etc. as long as they are willing to make donation. After processing and sorting of donated food, we then distribute the food to those most in need; mainly more than 170 small to medium sized not-for-profit organizations spread in Taiwan island-wide.









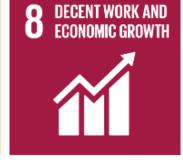
































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標, 向國際社會承諾至2030年將消除貧困和饑餓並貫現可持續發展。





Waste Not Want Not:

Purpose



Documents the global impact of local food banking operations Lays out how food banking is addressing hunger needs, food loss and waste, and climate change mitigation Framed specifically in the context of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and Target 12.3





The opportunity

Food banks represent a "triple-win" in the communities where they operate—reducing food wastage and protecting the environment, providing food assistance to hungry people, and strengthening civil society through support of local humanitarian agencies.

FIGURE 13 **FOOD BANKS:** THE GREEN HUNGER INTERVENTION 2 ZERO HUNGER







FIGURE 1

FOOD BANKS' COLLECTIVE IMPACT

SDG 2

SDG Target 12.3



Number of hungry people served by food banks





Food redirected to the hungry by food banks and saved from landfills



GFN: 811 FA: 200 FEBA: 388

Number of food banks served*



Amount of greenhouse gases prevented

**Not inclusive of food banks that are independents or not affiliated with GFN, FA, or FEBA Source: GFN, FEBA, and Feeding America The food bank model is uniquely positioned to address both the paradox of global food insecurity and food loss and waste.

<u>Waste Not,</u> Want Not





Waste Not, Want Not shows how food banks across the globe mitigate an estimated 10.54 billion kg of CO2-eq annually – equivalent to nearly 2.2 million passenger vehicles, according to the study, which focuses on the contributions of local food bank organizations in achieving the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.





Annual Environmental impact of food banks

10.54b kilograms of greenhouse gases prevented by recycling nutritious food that would otherwise go to waste

=equivalent of generating
electricity for 1.8 million homes
=equivalent of the exhaust from
2.2 million passenger vehicles



Social and environmental impacts

SDG 2: Zero Hunger SDG Target 2.1: "...access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round."

The world's three major food banking organizations The collective networks of GFN, FEBA, and Feeding America serve:

62.5 million people 57 countries

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption SDG Target 12.3: "cutting in half per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reducing food losses along production and supply chains (including postharvest losses) by 2030."

2.68 million tons of safe, nutritious food is redirected from landfills which represents what could have been:

2.96 cubic yards of landfill waste









Social impact of food banks

- Transform lives and communities
- Strengthen institutions of civil society
- Mobilize local and national resources to address food insecurity in communities
- Serve as a "safety net of the safety net,"
 providing food assistance to vulnerable people
 who are not adequately reached by
 government food assistance programs or filling
 in gaps where no programs exist
- Mitigate household food poverty and the commensurate high cost of hunger to individuals, communities, and society overall

Environmental impact of food banks





While hunger relief is at the heart of what food banks do, food banks also affect the environmental impact of food waste Food banks reduce food waste in the present, redirecting wholesome surpluses to feed hungry people The removal from landfill of wholesome surplus food represents an effective step toward mitigating environmental degradation related to excess food production

FIGURE 6

HOW MUCH FOOD IS WASTED EVERY YEAR?



of food produced in the world for human consumption is either lost or wasted This amounts to approximately

\$1 trillion
worth of waste

Fruits and **vegetables** have the highest wastage rates





Average annual waste per consumer



EUROPE & US 95-115 kg

6-11 kg

Food banks globally redistribute nearly **2.68 million metric tons of edible surplus food** to hungry people













If 25% of the food currently lost or wasted globally could be saved, it would be enough to feed 870 million hungry people in the world



- The food currently wasted in Latin America could feed 300 million people.
- The food currently wasted in Europe could feed 200 million people.
- The food currently wasted in Africa could feed 300 million people.





The food banking model has huge potential

With its tremendous collective impact on reducing hunger, food waste, and greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to a changing climate, food banking can play a vital role in creating a more environmentally sustainable, just, and equitable society.





Agenda for global action: governments

Establish, support, and expand social safety supports that build food security

Quantify food loss and waste—support food recycling and redistribution

Establish public policies to encourage surplus food donation – liability, tax, and food labeling laws

Partner with food banks in expanding the informal social safety net infrastructure and access

Encourage official development assistance funding to include support food banking expansion

Measure food insecurity using the Food Insecurity Experience Scale





Agenda for global action: businesses

Measure and manage food loss and waste Develop and implement a global donation policy Standardize date coding Increase support and resources for local food banks





- Agenda for global action: International agencies and multilateral institutions
 - Gather better data Food waste data by country and commodity
 - Utilize food banks for logistics and storage to support in-kind emergency relief





Waste Not, Want Not – Toward Zero Hunger: Food Banks – A Green Solution to Hunger

Food banks are a "green" hunger intervention, providing food assistance to the hungry, building up civil society, supporting sustainable food systems and protecting the environment through community-based, multi-sector collaborations. With its tremendous collective impact on reducing hunger, food waste and greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to a changing climate, food banking can play a vital role in creating a more environmentally sustainable, just, and equitable society.





Take Action

▶Food banking is a proven solution for nourishing communities through dedicated and unified action. Join us in creating a global network of food banks that empowers the world to defeat hunger.