

資源不浪費 · 台灣無飢餓

NO WASTE, NO HUNGER

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2019.07.26



台灣全民食物銀行協會

Taiwan People's Food Bank Association



The Global
FoodBanking
Network®

CERTIFIED MEMBER

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



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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. Our sources 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.



20

標，向國際社會承諾至2030年將消除貧困和饑餓並實現可持續發展。

糧農組織(FAO)被指定為21個可持續發展目標指標的“託管人”。<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6919c.pdf>

目

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



The impact

FIGURE 1

FOOD BANKS' COLLECTIVE IMPACT

SDG 2



SDG Target 12.3



**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.

Waste Not, 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



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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 post-harvest 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

- ▶ Food banks operating in 57 countries around the world found that the food bank networks of The Global FoodBanking Network (GFN), the European Food Banks Federation (FEBA) and Feeding America serve 62.5 million people and prevent approximately 2.68 million metric tons of safe, edible surplus food being wasted, according to Waste Not, Want Not – Toward Zero Hunger: Food Banks – A Green Solution to Hunger.

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



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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

AFRICA & ASIA
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.

Sources: FAO and GFN

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.*