

APEC Workshop on “Reducing Food Loss and Waste along the Food Value Chain in APEC during and post COVID-19 Pandemic”



FLW Recommendations to APEC Food Security Roadmap Towards 2030 [Roadmap 2030]

Dr. Tony S.-H. Hsu
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The Food Loss and Waste (FLW) Challenge

An Efficient APEC Food System

→ A Sustainable APEC Food System

Overview of APEC MYP “Strengthening Public-Private Partnership to Reduce Food Losses in the Supply Chain”, Chinese Taipei

3 Pillars Approach



- ✓ 2014 on FAO methodology
- ✓ 2015 on refinement baseline
- ✓ 2016 on macro-level driver
- ✓ 2017 on industry-level



- ✓ 2013~4 on cereal, V&F crops
- ✓ 2015 on fishery and livestock
- ✓ 2016 on retail/consumer waste
- ✓ 2017 on policies and PPP



- ✓ 2013 on cereal crops
- ✓ 2014 on fruit and vegetables
- ✓ 2015 on fishery and livestock
- ✓ 2016 on retail/consumer waste
- ✓ 2017 on policies (no-regret solutions)

1. HLPD on Reducing FLW, 2018

- **APEC High Level Policy Dialogue (HLPD)** on “Enhancing Public and Private Partnership to Reduce Food Losses and Waste for **a Sustainable APEC Food System**”, June 14-15, 2018, Taipei.
- The objectives of the HLPD were to (I) acknowledge the goal of APEC to reduce food losses and waste (FLW) in the supply chain in order to achieve food security and a sustainable food system, (II) recognize the activities conducted under APEC MYP FLW and other APEC projects to reduce FLW, (III) review the key findings of these projects and activities, and (IV) encourage APEC member economies to adopt a set of recommendations, derived from these activities and findings, to achieve this goal.
- **APEC-FLOWS**: <http://apec-flows.ntu.edu.tw/>

2. Reducing FLW: No-regret options

- According to IPCC AR5 Report, Global food loss and waste (FLW) generate annually about **8%** of total anthropogenic GHG emissions.
- This means that the contribution of food wastage emissions to global warming is almost equivalent (87%) to global road transport emissions.
- Tackling the issue of food loss and waste (FLW) can generate a **“triple win.”** Wasting less food means we can feed more hungry people. Reductions can save money for farmers, food processors, foodservice operators, retailers, and households; while micro, small and midsize enterprises (MSMEs) can realize business benefits in the process. Moreover, reduction can alleviate pressure on climate, as well as on water and land. (Source: Reducing Food Loss and Waste: Setting a Global Action Agenda, 2019)

3. FLW on Roadmap 2030 (Draft)

Food Loss and Waste (FLW)

“Reducing food loss and waste provides benefits in several areas; it improves food security and availability, reduces greenhouse gas emissions and mitigates climate change. **In 2019, the 5th APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security** acknowledged that “... reducing food loss and waste can also be **an adaptive and mitigation option to reduce the food security risks of new climate scenarios ...**” Reductions can also save money for farmers, food processors, foodservice operators, retailers, and households, while small and midsize enterprises can realize business benefits in the process.”

Challenge: **Food Security**  **Climate Change**

The Vision and Goal

(FLW Target on Roadmap 2020, 2030)

Target → Measure → Action

“Compared to what?”

- Winston Churchill, when once asked,
“How’s your wife?”

1. The Vision and Goal of “APEC Food Security Roadmap Towards 2020” (SOM3, Beijing, China, 20-21 August 2014):

APEC economies will strive to reduce food loss and waste by 10%* compared with the 2011-2012 levels by 2020 in the **Asia-Pacific economies aim to advance beyond the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 2015 hunger goals.”**
(Para. 7)

*** It is an average level for all economies. Specific indicator can be developed based on each economy’s situation.** (Not for aggregation, comparison, or ranking. Only for self-improvement. No “one **size** fits all” solution)



- There is a highly diverse nature of APEC economies. The edible and inedible part of foods depend on culture and norm of each MEs.
- No “one size (indicator) fits all” solution.
- We encourage MEs define the scope of FLW by themselves and quantify FLW for self-improvement.



Tuna eyeballs - Japan



What Does the 10% FLW Reduction Goal Mean?

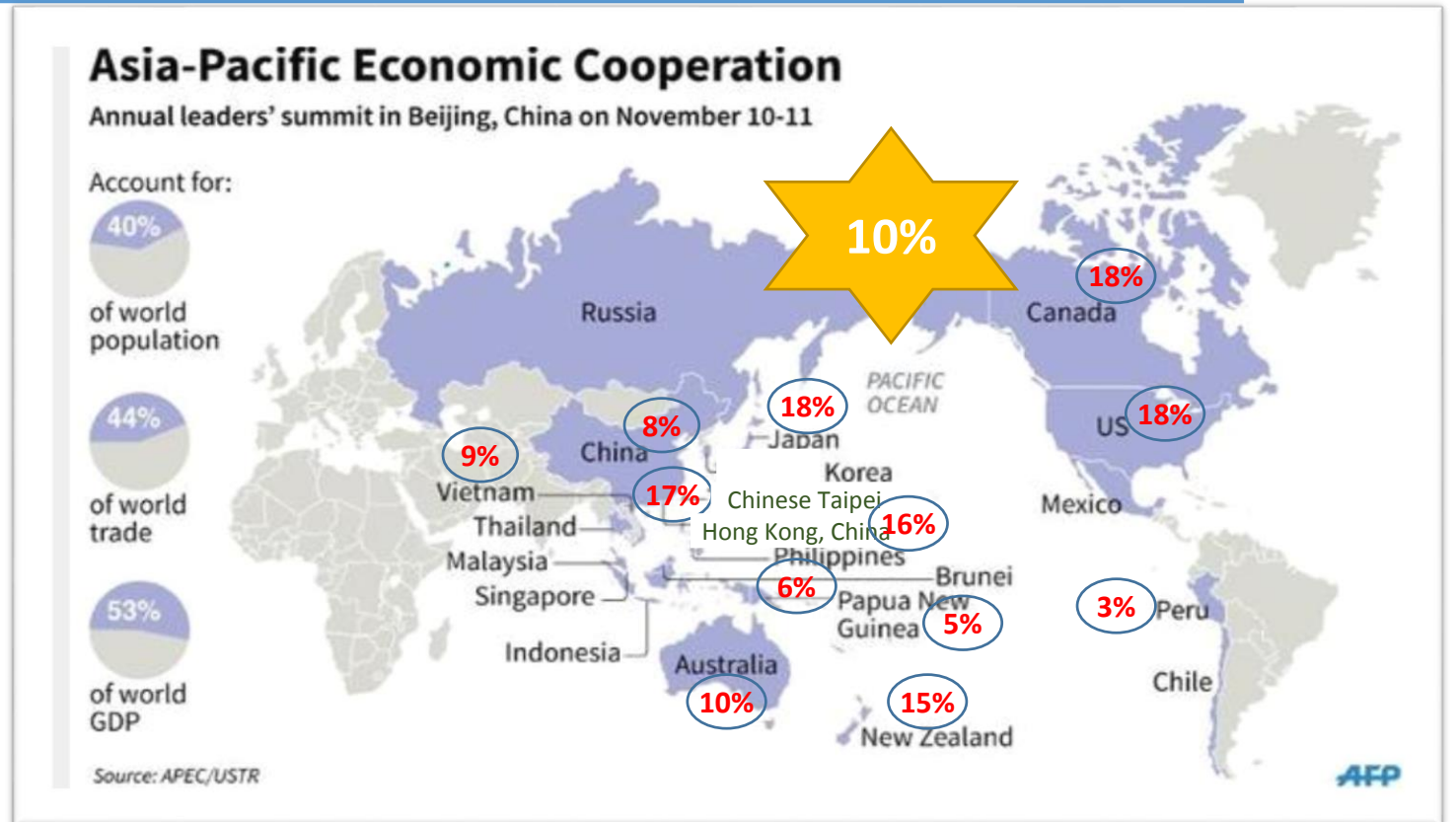
10%

“APEC economies will strive to reduce food loss and waste by 10% compared with the 2011-2012 levels by 2020 in the Asia-Pacific economies”

“It is an average for all economies. Specific indicator can be developed based on each economy’s situation.”

X Ranking

X Aggregation



2. UN SDGs Target 12.3

- UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Target 12.3 calls on governments, the private sector and individuals to, **“By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.”**

3. FLW Target on Roadmap 2030 (Draft)

- ***Sustainability***

“Provide capacity building and best practice sharing **workshops** to support member economies' individual and collective efforts **to adopt and align with** the UN Sustainable Development Goals 12.3 “by 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses,” **with specific indicators based on each economy’s respective situation and as measured by the UN/FAO Food Waste Index (FWI) and a Food Loss Index (FLI).”**

Three Important Documents

(All were Endorsed in the PPFS 2014 Plenary meeting, **August 15, 2014**, Beijing, China)

1. APEC Food Security Roadmap Towards 2020

- Endorsed in the PPFS 2014 Plenary meeting, **August 15, 2014**, Beijing, China (2014/SOM3/027anx1.1)
 - The Challenges
 - The Vision and Goal (**10% FLW Reduction**)
 - The Missions
 - The Strategies: 5 Strategies, one of them is “Reducing Food Loss and Waste”
 - Plan of Activities Towards 2020
 - WG on Sustainable Development of the Agricultural and Fishery Sectors
 - WG on Facilitation of Investment and Infrastructure Development
 - **WG on Enhancing Trade and Markets (including Reducing FLW)**
 - Appendix. Detailed Activities and Goals 2020

2. APEC Action Plan for Reducing Food Loss and Waste

- Endorsed in the PPFS 2014 Plenary meeting, **August 15, 2014**, Beijing, China (2014/SOM3/027anx3)
- Fifteen Paragraphs
 - Background (3 Para.)
 - Goal (2 Para.)
 - Objectives (4 Para.)
 - **Key actions** (6 Para.)
 - Develop, support, and implement complementary multi-year projects on reducing food loss within all 21 APEC economies, such as: “**Strengthening Public-Private Partnership to Reduce Food Losses in the Supply Chain**”, “Survey on Innovative Technology and Best Practices to Reduce Food Loss” and “Supply Chain Connectivity: reducing post-harvest losses by improving transport supply chains through practical low cost and low tech but efficient measures”.

3. APEC FOOD SECURITY BUSINESS PLAN (2014-2020)

- U.S. PROPOSAL, OPERATIONAL BUSINESS PLAN, 2014-2020
- Endorsed in the PPFS 2014 Plenary meeting, **August 15, 2014**, Beijing, China (2014/SOM3/027anx2)
- FIVE Goals where **GOAL #4: REDUCE FOOD LOSS AND WASTE** has two objectives:
 - OBJECTIVE 1: Reduce food loss
 - KEY ISSUES / ACTIONS:
 - OBJECTIVE 2: Reduce food waste
 - KEY ISSUES / ACTIONS: