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The World Bank and Food Loss/Waste

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THE WORLD BANK

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+ What is the World Bank?

- We are not a bank in the ordinary sense but a unique partnership with member countries which brings knowledge and financing to reduce poverty and support development.
- The World Bank (IBRD) provides a combination of financial resources, knowledge, technical services, and strategic and policy advice to developing countries.
- The World Bank Group has set two [goals](#) for the world to achieve by 2030:
 - **End extreme poverty**
 - **Promote shared prosperity**



+ The World Bank Group

■ **Financial Products and Services:** Zero to low-interest loans/credits, and grants to developing countries to support a wide array of investments in:

- education,
- health,
- public administration,
- infrastructure,
- urban development,
- water and sanitation,
- financial and private sector development,
- social development
- agriculture, &
- environmental and natural resource management.

Gov. /CS

■ **Innovative Knowledge Sharing:** Support to developing countries through policy advice, research and analysis, and technical assistance.

P.S

The World Bank Group comprises five institutions managed by their member countries.



+ The World Bank Group

- WBG raises most of its funds in the world's financial markets. This practice has allowed investments for more than \$500 billion to alleviate poverty and promote economic development since 1946.



- The WB is owned by the [189 member countries](#), which are represented in the Board of [Executive Directors](#).



+ Why does FLW matter to the WB?



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



TARGET 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



Why does FLW matter to the WB?



- It is forecasted that by 2050 world population will reach 9.7 BILLION (about 70% of the world population will be living in urban areas, increasing the demand for food and urban services).

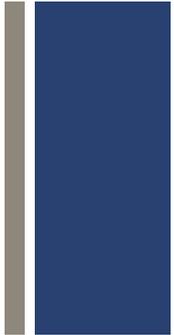


+ Why does FLW matter to the WB?

- More than **1 BILLION** people still live in deep poverty, while inequality is rising in many developing nations**.
- **1/3 OF ALL FOOD** is lost or wasted each year*.
- About **800 MILLION** people in the world suffer from chronic undernourishment (hunger) and 1 in 4 suffer malnourishment. (both magnify the effect of disease vectors)*.
- Out of these **11 MILLION** people undernourished in developed countries*.
- Feeding the world's 800 million hungry is one of the most urgent development challenges, yet we produce enough food to feed **10 BILLION people***.



+ Why does FLW matter to the WB?

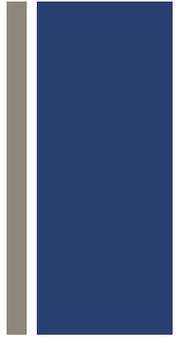


- **8%** of **ANNUAL GLOBAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS** are due to food loss and waste*.
- **45 TRILLION** gallons of water are lost through FLW ($\frac{1}{4}$ of all water used in Agriculture) a sector that accounts for 70% of water use.
- Over **97% OF FOOD WASTE** generated ends up in landfills and final disposal sites***.
- Food loss and waste costs the global economy **\$940 BILLION** each year*.



* FAO 2015, World Bank**, US-EPA ***

+ Why does FLW matter to the WB?



- Food waste at the consumer level in industrialized countries is almost as high as the total net food production in Sub-Saharan Africa (**230 MILLION TONS**).
- The food currently **lost or wasted** in Latin America could feed **300 MILLION** people.
- The food currently **wasted** in Europe could feed **200 MILLION** people.
- The food currently **lost** in Africa could feed **300 MILLION** people.
- If just one-fourth of the food **wasted** could be saved, it would be enough to feed the **800 MILLION+** hungry people in the world.



+ What has the WB done?

Food Loss prevention through:

- Investments in Climate-Smart Agriculture:

- **Vietnam:** Synergies between greater efficiency and sustainable use of agricultural inputs;
- **Sudan:** Heat tolerant wheat project;
- **Bangladesh:** Modern food storage and strengthen distribution system;
- **Niger:** expand the use of drought-tolerant seeds and conservation agriculture techniques.

- Investments within in Agr. Projects:

- **Tanzania and India:** evaporative coolers;
- **Nigeria:** hermetically sealed plastic storage bags for crops;
- **Kenya:** small metal silos for crop storage.



+ What has the WB done?

- **\$4.4 billion in private sector investments** across the **food supply chain** supporting access to finance, key inputs (seeds), equipment, and access to markets through infrastructure and food-processing facilities;
- Investments for **improving road networks and supply chain logistics** including, cold chain storage across Asia, Africa and Latin America;
- Support to the **Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)**;
- **Incorporating investments to address FW** through Solid Waste Management projects (Mexico);
- **South-South** Technical exchanges;
- **Technical Studies on FLW** (Argentina & Mexico).



+ Technical Study on FLW in Mexico

- Quantify the magnitude, composition of food loss and waste in Mexico through a scientific methodology to measure the key environmental, social and economic impacts and identify the main causes and potential solutions to this challenge.

Quantitative:
FL & FW
volumes

Environmental:
waste water and
gas emissions
for a food group

Economic and
Social: measure
the costs of FL
& FW



- The total FLW in Mexico (for a group of 79 products representative of the Mexican diet) is more than **20.4 MILLION tons/year or 35% of total production.**
- GHG emissions generated by FLW in Mexico, is equivalent to the annual emissions from **14,7 MILLION CARS.**
- Economic costs associated to food loss/waste in Mexico = **US\$36 BILLION/YEAR**

+ What has the WB done?

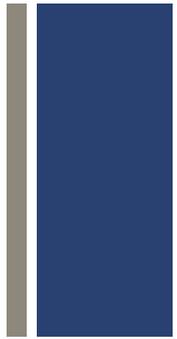


The International Workshop on FL&W (Nov, 2016) brought experts from government, civil society, the private sector, cutting-edge food bank operators, and non-governmental organizations came together to discuss the key challenges and opportunities to address the growing problem of food loss and waste.

First time the Bank organizes an international event to address this topic.



+ Lessons/Areas of Opportunity for the FLW Agenda?



- Need a **more integrated and articulated action**, by more entities (including the WBG), across more regions;
- There is a need to standardize and increase the levels of **measuring, monitoring and quantifying** FLW;
- Need to increase **investments** to address FLW throughout the food cycle.



+ Lessons/Areas of Opportunity for the FLW Agenda?

■ Need to Promote innovative approaches to improve:

- Packaging & Labeling,
- IT-enabled tracking, Transportation & Storage;
- Logistics Software;
- Behavioral changes throughout the FLW chain.
- Recycling solutions including centralized/community composting;



+ Lessons/Areas of Opportunity for the FLW Agenda?

- Need to carry out more **capacity building** (farm, transport, consumer, employee level).
- **Policy adjustments** are needed to scale federal food donation tax incentives, standardize safe handling regulations, and boost recycling infrastructure;
- Efforts need to be tailored to the specific city, state, country needs.



+ Lessons/Areas of Opportunity for the FLW Agenda?

Prevention

Stopping waste from occurring in the first place

Recovery

Redistributing food to people

Recycling

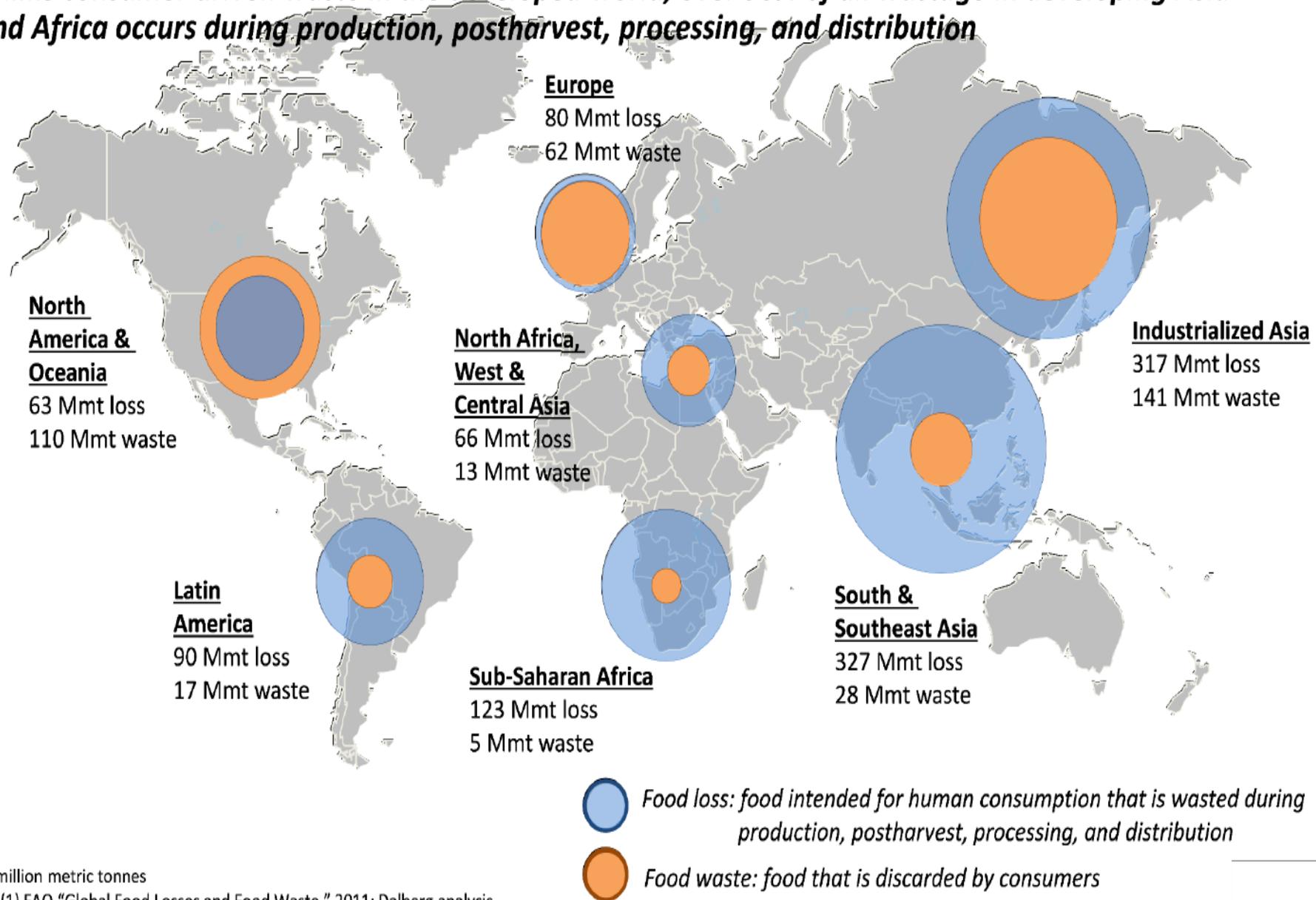
Repurposing waste as energy and agricultural products

Need to get the active involvement of governments and private sector to support and promote prevention, recovery and recycling solutions.



Food waste and food loss around the world, millions of metric tons¹

Unlike consumer driven waste in the developed world, over 90% of all wastage in developing Asia and Africa occurs during production, postharvest, processing, and distribution



Mmt = million metric tonnes

Source: (1) FAO "Global Food Losses and Food Waste," 2011; Dalberg analysis

+ How can the WB Contribute in moving the FLW Agenda Forward?

- WB works at three levels of government and in key sectors:
 - Environment
 - Agriculture
 - Urban Development
 - Transport
 - Social
 - Health
- Need to internally mainstream FLW within our operational and technical work to promote impacts and reductions among our partners.



+ How can the WB Contribute in moving the FLW Agenda Forward?

- Proactively incorporate FLW into our policy dialogue with key partners and clients;
- Undertake country specific technical studies (great instruments for decision making process);
- Support the analysis of standardizing how and what to quantify/monitor and establishing indicators for FLW;
- Promote knowledge sharing and technical exchanges.
- Contribute to existing initiatives or establish a **new platform** that articulates among all efforts for reducing FLW globally.



+ How can the WB Contribute in moving the FLW Agenda Forward?

- How well are the global initiatives to address FLW working?
- How can the global efforts from key agencies (FAO, UNEP, WB, Governments, NGOs, GFN, Feeding America, etc.) be maximized to have concrete measurable impacts?



INTERNATIONAL
**FOOD
WASTE
COALITION**



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Thank you



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