



NO MORE FOOD TO WASTE

GLOBAL ACTION TO STOP FOOD LOSSES AND FOOD WASTE

CHAIR'S SUMMARY

16-19 JUNE 2015

THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS

www.nomorefoodtowaste.nl
@nofood2waste
#nofood2waste

'No More Food to Waste'

(original song/music:

Udo Jürgens – 'Gehet hin und vermehret euch')

*It's time to sound the alarm:
Every day, the population of our
planet grows by 300,000,
more than 2 million every week.
Every month, more and more people
are born in this world.
We have to feed all of them
But we don't want to know how,
More food wasted than ever
More food lost than ever
Are you going to solve it.*

*By the time we notice, it will be too late.
The places where people are poorest,
The problems multiply the fastest
Already the earth has too little room.
And there will be less and less of it.
Not wars nor pestilence nor natural disasters,
it's the people themselves
who are destroying their habitat.
If you want to protect the environment
you must preserve the world itself:
No more food to waste.*

*Today, a new beginning will be possible
Actions and solutions will be defined
A whole new world wouldn't that be great
Love your neighbour and propagate!
Now world hunger can be prevented.
And find new actions on this event.*

*And though one has virtuous hands
and a good, intelligent mind,
one must truly give the world a glance,
when we talk about future of mankind.*

*(Hand in hand) no effort to be spilled
'cause the appointed mouth proclaims:
No more food to be wasted!
No more food to be wasted!*

*The eight billion will be reached in a flash.
So hard's the beginning, so easy the end.
The earth full of people, wake up from your dreams.
It's at the point of bursting from the seams.
The powerful pretend there is no danger at all,
as if the globe were inflatable.*

*And the world has such lovely children.
By famine, so many are wracked
Yet the poor devils are still waiting
For someone to help them today*

*There is so much to arrange
still plenty chances for change:
No more food to be wasted!
No more food to be wasted!*

*The tenth billion is already pre-or-dained.
Humanity grows in extraordinary way
Don't look back to the future that a-waits-us,
after us, the deluge – before us, happiness!
Too little to live, too much to die
Do we dare the impossible and act today?*

*Waste has só many ugly faces
beautiful masks of malevolence.
It will destroy all our beautiful places
We must act together in advance*

*Join the world, together now!
Rich or poor, together now!
No more food to waste!
No more food to waste!*

I. Introduction

The Global Conference 'NO MORE FOOD TO WASTE – Global action to stop food losses and food waste' was held in The Hague, The Netherlands from 16 to 19 June 2015. The conference, brought together 325 participants from around 60 countries, and included a High Level Session with 35 High Level delegates. The conference was hosted by the Government of the Netherlands, in close cooperation with the Government of Viet Nam, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the African Union (AU). The Global Conference NO MORE FOOD TO WASTE brought together global leaders from international agencies, governments, business, investment groups, research institutions and civil society to share their experiences, and partner to reduce food loss and waste (FLW) across the supply chain, while improving the sustainability of the food system. The conference is part of a global movement to decrease FLW, welcoming all stakeholders to participate actively.

II. Background

Worldwide, food loss and waste impedes food security and fuels climate change and must be addressed to advance a sustainable development agenda. To meet the global food demand of a projected 9 billion people in 2050, it is estimated that 60 percent more food is needed. When approximately one-third of all food produced for human consumption is either lost or wasted, reducing food loss and waste can efficiently and economically help close the hunger gap. Less food loss and waste leads to more efficiency, more economic productivity and reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change. Both loss, beginning with production through post-harvest of agricultural commodities and food waste leads to wastage of land, water, and energy resources used up in the production process. To achieve global food security while protecting our natural resources, we must improve the sustainability of the food system.

We have an idea of the magnitude of food loss and waste - we know that the land area used to produce food that is not eaten is approximately equivalent to the size of China. Reducing loss alleviates demands on the production system while helping to maintain food stocks in uncertain harvest conditions. By one estimate, postharvest grain loss in sub-Saharan Africa alone could feed 48 million people and are valued at around US\$ \$4 billion a year. In industrialized nations, retailers and consumers dispose of around 300 million tonnes of food.

The conference NO MORE FOOD TO WASTE laid bare the link between food loss and waste, food security, climate change, and sustainable development. An ambitious agenda identified points of leverage across the Zero Hunger Challenge, the road through Paris and the Sustainable Development Goals, integrating food loss and waste into the international initiatives that will shape our future. The challenge is clear. It is time for action.

NO MORE FOOD TO WASTE

The Global Conference NO MORE FOOD TO WASTE aimed to reduce food loss and waste and improve sustainability through collaborative action across the supply chain. It provided opportunity to actualize the business case for reducing FLW and created a platform to share experiences, unite disparate initiatives, scale up best practices and launch alliances. The conference focused on how to use shared understanding to develop action oriented partnerships, frameworks for existing and new financing mechanisms, and models for good governance. The focus of the Conference was based on consultations with key leaders in reducing FLW, bringing together stakeholders engaging in food losses and food waste, through a comprehensive approach to integrate the food supply chain. The Conference was built around three thematic areas - in 6 working group sessions - breaking down silos to promote an integrated and comprehensive approach to reduce FLW in the food supply chain.

Also recalling UN General Assembly Resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012 entitled "The future we want" and UNGA A/68/L 61 of 8 September 2014, section 12.0, 12.a, 12.6, 12.8 and 12.3 that specifically mentions halve per capita global food waste and food losses by 2030, the Global Conference "NO MORE FOOD TO WASTE - Global action to stop food losses and food waste" hereby commits to achieve the goal and in order to do it, it further assures political commitment in mobilizing adequate finance for the program.

Theme 1- Information Gaps and Data Collection

There are numerous studies on FLW with different scopes and methodologies. Without uniform standards for data collection and measurement protocols it is difficult to assess the causes and extent of the problem. There is a real need for better data. The Conference addressed data gaps and highlighted new and existing resources to improve the collection, transparency and sharing of data.

Theme 2 - Actions at Strategic Level

Appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks can create an enabling environment to facilitate stakeholder action. From improving infrastructure on the ground to revising food labelling and packaging regulations, governments must act to reduce FLW. Doing so requires collaboration with the private sector and a wide range of actors, including national, regional, and local authorities. The Conference looked at effective steps to improve public and private policy by scaling up regulatory frameworks, voluntary agreements and inclusive processes to team up for action.

Theme 3 - Actions on the Ground ('best practices')

The wide range of reasons for FLW calls for a wide range of solutions. The Conference focused on the business cases for reducing FLW, lowering barriers to implementation and ensuring stakeholder engagement to implement concrete change. Bringing together relevant stakeholders together to discuss best-practices and co-design solutions to significantly reduce FLW at the speed and scale necessary to meet this global challenge.

Key objectives

The key objectives of the NO MORE FOOD TO WASTE Conference were to:

- Identify areas with potential to trigger action;
- Scale up solutions based on lessons learned and best practices to reduce FLW;
- Highlight innovative approaches for cross-sectoral investment/collaborative financing;
- Champion active partnerships working to minimize FLW throughout the food supply chain.

III. Sessions

a) Opening Ceremony

The opening plenary session was chaired by Mr. Hans Hoogeveen, Vice-Minister for Agriculture of The Netherlands.

Welcoming statements

H.E. Sharon Dijksma, the Minister for Agriculture of the Netherlands, opened the conference No more Food to Waste. She mentioned that food security is fundamental for peace and justice, which is the principle reason why The Netherlands aims to be a member of the United Nations Security Council in 2017. Food loss and waste is not only a global policy issue; it is also an moral issue of global scale. She led a call to action on food loss and waste reduction, beginning with the need for measurement, and the sharing of good practice. She emphasized the development of a Food Loss and Waste Protocol Accounting and Reporting Standard initiated by the World Resource Institute and others. Ms. Dijksma supported country level engagement through clear targets, strategies and programs, underlining that these strategies should be aligned with climate-smart agricultural practices, and cognizant of the central role of small-scale farmers, women and youth in growing our food. Ms. Dijksma called upon the private sector to overcome loss and waste in their value chains. She concluded that the outcome of this conference should play a crucial role, through the Sustainable Development Goals and the Post-2015 development agenda to advance food loss and waste reduction, as well as to incorporate food loss and waste into climate change agreement during COP21 in October this year.

Mr. Ren Wang, Assistant Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), started by highlighting that food loss and food waste is a global issue that requires global action. For this, we need to mobilize international actors, and work from “production to consumption” in response to regional and local specificities. He recalled that 30% of food produced worldwide is lost or wasted and that food loss and waste is a consequence of how food systems work. Mr. Wang recognized food loss and food waste challenges as a systemic issue with multiple impacts and causes. FAO has developed the Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste (SAVE FOOD). New and innovative solutions are being proposed. These initiatives call on all actors, including the private sector to work together. FAO, in conjunction with other partners, has created a community of practice on food loss and waste. During the recent G20 meeting in Turkey (May 2015), FAO, together with other organizations, was asked to establish a platform, building on existing systems, for sharing information and experiences in measuring food loss and waste. Mr. Ren invited this Conference to address how the HLPE (High Level Panel of Experts of the Committee on Food Security – CFS-) recommendations can be implemented and called participants to work collectively to identify actions and partnerships, aiming at a zero food loss and waste objective.

Mr. Arab Hoballah, Chief of the Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), recalled that World Environment Day two weeks ago focused on need to transform current unsustainable consumption patterns. Food waste is the most striking example of these

unsustainable patterns, and there is a need for serious structural, transformative change. He said that the number of people who go hungry has now dropped below 800m, but the number of overweight or obese adults has never been higher, at 1.4 billion, and the global nutrition transition towards the overconsumption of food, as well as empty calories and un-nutritious processed foods, must be tackled alongside the reduction of food loss and waste. The International Resource Panel's new report emphasizes the need to reconnect urban consumers with how food is produced and reaches their plate, and underlines the consequences of diet on health and the environment. Mr. Hoballah shared the vision and direction provided by the Sustainable Development Goals, and the need to work together to catalyze action and breakdown old silo thinking. The 10YFP Sustainable Food Systems Programme will be launched later this year with FAO to respond to these issues. The Think Eat Save campaign targets consumers and producers with simple measures to prevent food waste. Mr. Hoballah reminded participants that food loss and waste occurs across the supply chain, and that collaboration is essential to long-term reductions. UNEP looks forward to, and will support, countries in responding to Sustainable Development Goal 12.3 on food loss and waste prevention. Food is at the heart of all our societies, he concluded.

Mr. Tran Thanh Nam, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Vietnam, shared that the government of Vietnam has a resolution on reducing post-harvest losses for agriculture and fisheries, following the 2012 global conference on food security and climate change in Hanoi. The issue of food waste has not yet received adequate attention. Food waste is also taking place in developing countries. Vietnam recognizes this is a serious problem occurring across the food chain, and is eager to understand lessons learned in other countries.

H.E. Duminda Dissanayaka, Minister of Irrigation and Agriculture, Sri Lanka, indicated that the agriculture sector is the foundation of Sri Lanka's economy. 70% of rural population depends on agriculture for their livelihoods. Sri Lanka is a small island but has considerable potential for economic growth through the agricultural sector. Sri Lanka is seeking food and nutrition security through self-sufficiency. The government of Sri Lanka is campaigning to elevate domestic food production. Increase vegetable production, including through home gardens across the country, strengthening people's economic status and reducing their dependency on the market. Post-harvest losses of fruits and vegetables in Sri Lanka are high: waste of fruit ranged between 25% and 30%, vegetable waste is between 20% and 25 % and the grains & pulses waste is about 10% to 15 %. Mr. Dissanayaka concluded that to address the challenge of global food and nutrition security, investment in agriculture is required to play an important role in fostering agricultural productivity as well as to reduce the food wastages.

Positioning the global challenge of food loss and waste

Following the introductory statements, **Ms. Louise Fresco**, President of the Executive Board of Wageningen UR delivered a presentation to position the global challenge of food loss and waste. She recognized that there are few issues that have agreement and food waste is one of them. She mentioned that there is a moral outcry: how is it possible that in a world of scarcity, we also waste food? She suggested we rethink the food supply chain, from production to consumption.

Ms. Fresco underlined the need for children to learn the value of food and skills for food use at school. Ms. Fresco called for the identification of new ways to optimize productivity, since food waste is connected to production. Food waste is land waste, waste of resources, water, etc. She recommended four steps:

- 1) optimizing food production, e.g. be sure animals are healthy;
 - 2 & 3) processing, logistics and transportation: there are several easy alternatives, for example, fine-tuning metabolisms during processing and transport, understanding ripening process, etc.
 - 4) fine-tuning retail, e.g., in the super markets, extending due date, channeling unsold products to food banks, etc.
 - 5) supporting consumers to make smarter decisions. In summary, she recognized that the food supply chain needs to be fine-tuned and transformed into a smart food chain.
- To achieve this, we need concerted action.

b) Panel Discussion

Ms. Sonja Vermeulen, Head of Research, CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), moderated a four person panel under the theme: “Perspectives on Food Loss and Waste, Opportunities for Action”, reflecting the voices from different stakeholders, government, civil society, business, and research and development. Panel members were: **H.E. Gerardine Mukeshimana**, Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Rwanda; **Mr. Peter Bakker**, President World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD); **Mr. Harry Palmier**, Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR); and **Mr. Theo de Jager**, President Pan African Farmers Organization (PAFO). They had an interactive exchange of views regarding their unique perspectives on food loss and food waste challenges and opportunities for transformation. The exchange of views was rich, some key actions and messages include:

- The need to look at the whole value chain (not just parts of it) and keep everybody connected (farmers, business, government, research, consumers, etc.);
- To feed 9 billion people by 2050, we must achieve food loss and waste first, we must farm smarter, and benefit of approaches such as Climate Smart Agriculture;
- Need for transformative change across whole supply chains and food systems; only if we change how food is valued and that value is distributed will we deal with the root causes of food losses and waste;
- Coordinate millions of local decisions and choices, by consumers and by producers, towards global action, with direction provided by Sustainable Development Goal 12.3;
- Move food loss and waste higher up the political agenda;
- The business case for action needs to be clearer – financial benefits of quantifying, reporting and reducing waste. This should be a focus of the upcoming Conference for Finance for Development in Addis;
- Partnerships and collaborations are critical – across sectors and across value chains – and shape the purpose and value of the conference itself;
- The logistics of food redistribution are a serious challenge that merit coordinated attention;

- Food is too cheap in some parts of the world. If we do not value food we will continue to waste it. Need to integrate externalities to reflect the true cost of food and of food waste;
- Waste value chain – a reverse chain that generates value from waste and overcomes policy and market barriers to maximizing value from waste/by-products; waste as a resource within a circular economy;
- Women have a crucial role in reducing food losses when empowered to equally participate in the value chains.
- Addressing gender issues in food loss and waste without reinforcing gender stereotypes and raising the labor load on women – uncertain that separate messaging is necessary, but clearly it's critical to focus on women's empowerment and putting women's framing of food waste problem and solutions at the center;
- Metrics and measurement are a key first step to enable action.

c) Other Plenary Sessions

During daily plenary sessions the conference was updated with the feedback from the Working Groups.

During the plenary session on the last day two speakers provided concluding remarks on the conference.

René Guldenmund, advisor of the Holy See, presented the message from The Encyclical *Laudato si'*. It deals with the problem of food waste and food loss as part of the much broader environmental problem. Getting to the reasons of pollution (and of food waste) requires a study of the workings of society, its economy, and its behavior patterns. We face a complex crisis that is both social and environmental. The Church does not presume to settle scientific questions or to replace politics, but it encourages an honest and open debate so that particular interests or ideologies will not prejudice the common good.

Joris Depouillon presented on behalf of the Food Surplus Entrepreneurs Network, a global movement of social innovators who take practical action to reduce food loss and waste. Generating new ideas and methods that are effective, easy to replicate and business tested. The Food Surplus Entrepreneurs Network is the learning community that connects these bottom-up innovators to increase their impact through exchange and collaboration. Together with their members, they are developing an ecosystem that works towards the Zero Food Waste City. He gave an update from the pitching competition they organized during the conference, to elect the best social innovation project of the No More Food To Waste Conference. Participants of the conference elected Kromkommer, a social enterprise producing soup from wonky vegetables, as the winner.

d) Key Messages from the Working Groups

The first two parallel working group sessions focused on closing the data gap - Information gaps and data collection in reducing food loss and food waste, and Actions at strategic level – public

and private policies in reducing food loss, and for food waste. Working group sessions three and four addressed Action on the ground – Best practices against food loss, and food waste. The final two sessions focused on Teaming up for action – governance & partnerships, and Teaming up for action – finance & investment.

All sessions were opened with inspiring presentations from different actors to set the scene and trigger dialogue amongst the working group participants.

Session 1 (a) WORKING GROUP: INFORMATION GAPS AND DATA COLLECTION IN REDUCING FOOD LOSS

Chair: Duncan Hindle, former Director-General and Ministerial Advisor, South Africa

Co-chair: Nieva Natural, Philippines

Speakers:

Steven Sonka, Research Professor ADM Institute for the Prevention of Postharvest Loss and emeritus Chair of Agricultural Strategy University, Illinois

Naya Mondo, Founder CEO Elerai Global Services for Africa

Avery Cohn, Assistant Professor of Environment and Resource Policy, and Director Agriculture, Forest, and Biodiversity Program, Center for International Environment and Resource Policy (CIERP), The Fletcher School, Tufts University

- Take a food systems approach to crafting food loss policies and programs. Measuring loss is a means, not the end. The goal is to create more sustainable food system.
- Encourage regional economic communities to prioritize the quantification of food loss. In response to the expressed priority of member states, regional economic communities, for example COMESA and SADC in Africa, must help streamline data collection. The Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) is exploring a new scientific agenda and is well positioned to coordinate regional research agendas.
- Embrace the leadership of the G20 Agricultural Ministers and commit to act to reduce food loss. Under the Turkish presidency, food loss and waste has been identified as a key priority. The Development Working Group has been asked to incorporate food loss in its implementation plan for the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework.
- Capitalize on existing resources to assess food loss, including national statistic desks. We have numerous means of quantifying food loss, including introducing food loss indicators into established data sets on production, value chains etc.
- Support small-scale farmers in adopting new technologies to measure food loss, through local initiatives and multi-national projects. From local community based initiatives that rely on low-cost technology, including basic cell phones and solar charges, to the GS1 ITC portal, developed in collaboration with the UN Global Compact.
- Ensure women and youth inform the food loss research agenda. Women and youth are the majority in rural areas in the developing world; they are also the majority of small-scale farmers.

- Develop programs that incorporate capacity building specifically designed for women and youth. Data collection, while necessary and often welcome, will not be meaningful if presented without supportive educational programming.
- Establishing or creating a dedicated network of Universities and research institutions and FLW dedicated and designated observatories for bridging information gaps, data collection aiming at knowledge and experience generation and sharing, at local, regional, national and international scales with interlink and interconnection of that networks with the global systems, UN systems. Enabling them to exchange and compare information, data and knowledge and convene annually or periodically to provide updates on the status of FLW at the respective territories of competence or actions.

Session 1 (b) WORKING GROUP: ACTIONS AT STRATEGIC LEVEL – PUBLIC AND PRIVATE POLICIES IN REDUCING FOOD LOSS

Chair: Chantal Bruetschy, Head of Unit Innovation and Sustainability, DG SANTE, European Commission

Speakers:

Jacqueline Mkindi, Executive Director Tanzanian Horticulture Board (TAHA)

Pawanexh Kohli, National Centre Cold chain Development, Ministry of Agriculture, India

A holistic approach that integrates all key players, including non-agricultural actors such as members of the banking sector, insurance companies, nutritionists etc. is needed.

Food losses and waste occur throughout the food supply chain. We need to understand what we lose or waste, how much and why in order to take appropriate action.

Strategic actions to reduce food loss and waste succeed at the following:

- Agreement on food standards.
- Capacity development of partners – the entire array of stakeholders so that we have the right skill set to create practical solutions.
- Affordable financial instruments for farmers and other actors.
- A common language that is accepted and understood by all stakeholders.
- Public-public partnerships – increased coordination between government institutions.
- Harmonization of regional policy to overcome trade barriers.
- Local input sector development. Investments in breeding and research activities.
- Need for adapting technologies and transfer of knowledge/experience.
- Productivity gains are not enough; need to measure losses.
- Cooperation is also needed among actors in the private sector and through private/public partnerships.
- Ensuring or strengthening market access systems at the national level
- Building efficient and effective market structures, systems and institutions at the national and regional level
- Capacity building on value addition at the farm level

Session 2 (a) WORKING GROUP: INFORMATION GAPS AND DATA COLLECTION IN REDUCING FOOD WASTE

Chair: Duncan Hindle, former Director-General and Ministerial Advisor, South Africa

Co-chair: Nieva Natural, Philippines

Speakers:

Craig Hanson, Global Director of Food, Forests, & Water, World Resources Institute;

Clementine O'Connor, Food Programme Consultant, Division of Trade, Industry, and Economics, UNEP;

Toine Timmermans, Program Manager Sustainable Food Chains, Wageningen UR

- Different stakeholders have different needs for data in terms of food waste and loss.
- Data collection can be costly, thus pragmatic approaches should be used to balance priorities and funding.
- Data collection needs to address cultural differences, seasonal effects, and other nuances to create an accurate portrayal of current food waste practices.
- Determining the reasons for food waste can be difficult, especially for behaviour in households.
- Improve data and information for enhancing food security, environmental protection and/or economic gain.
- Cross-sectoral partnerships are needed to create standardized and agreed upon metrics.
- Take up the challenge of the SDGs to reduce food loss and waste by 50% in 2030.
- Consider promoting a single protocol on food loss and waste, such as Greenhouse Gas Protocol
- Design data collection with input from key stakeholders to incorporate unforeseen variables.
- Leverage existing data from the food service industry to assess food waste.
- Lack of robust data of food waste in the developed and developing world.

Session 2 (b) WORKING GROUP: ACTIONS AT STRATEGIC LEVEL – PUBLIC AND PRIVATE POLICIES IN REDUCING FOOD WASTE

Chair: Chantal Bruetschy, Head of Unit Innovation and Sustainability, DG SANTE, European Commission

Speakers:

David Brouque, in charge of food waste and food aid policies, Directorate General of Food, Ministry of Agriculture, Agribusiness and Forestry, France

Philip den Ouden, Director FNLI, Alliantie Verduurzaming Voedsel, the Netherlands

Parmella Makongwana, Agro-processing Division, Department of Trade and Industry of South Africa

Camelia Bucatariu, Food Waste Policy Consultant, FAO

- Organization of cooperation at sectoral and national level is key. Public/public, private/private, but also public/private. Food waste has to be a shared responsibility between stakeholders.

- Data to identify and quantify the amount of food waste and also on the reasons why we waste.
- Capacity building.
- Transparency: data, results, promotion of actions and knowledge -> equal access
- Continuous long term efforts in order to change behaviour change of stakeholders and consumers. Initiatives like an international/European year against food waste can help mobilize action.
- The CFS “food-use-not-waste” hierarchy reflects recovery and redistribution of safe and nutritious food for human consumption for developing, transition, and industrialized countries. Among identified areas of actions: data collection for dynamic policy development, food safety, human nutrition, and public-private-civil society partnerships.

Session 3 (a) WORKING GROUP: ACTIONS ON THE GROUND – BEST PRACTICES AGAINST FOOD LOSS

Chair: Duncan Hindle, former Director-General and Ministerial Advisor

Speakers:

Florian Hug-Fouché, Founder Yes FOOD Can, Paris, France

Marijn van der Laan, Director PT Fresh Dynamics Indonesia

Natasha Solano, Global Business Development Manager Perishables Logistics, Kuehne+Nagel N.V.

Diana Lucia Chaman Salas, Project Manager of Agribusiness Centre for Rural Youth

Entrepreneurship, Rural Agroindustry Network of Peru (REDAR PERU)

- Optimize production, transport, storage, packaging, processing and added value creation and selling and market access to reduce loss.
- Stimulate processing close to the farmer (mobile units).
- Use ICT (mobiles) for better conditions (market information, cooperatives).
- ALL IN: Mobilize the private sector around the topic of food losses reduction – create a value chain approach (local).
- Improving Quality at harvest is an important factor to reduce losses.
- Capacity building farmers and organizing farmer groups is backbone.
- Governments had to invest in infrastructure.
- Building alliances: promote the participation of local governments, non-profit and private sector to link small farmers into greater markets.

Session 3 (b) WORKING GROUP: ACTIONS ON THE GROUND – BEST PRACTICES AGAINST FOOD WASTE

Chair: James Lomax, Food Programme Officer, UNEP

Co-Chair: Pawanexh Kohli, National Centre cold chain development, Ministry of Agriculture, India

Speakers:

Tristram Stuart, Founder Feedback, UK

Emiko Onoki, Founder Food Loss Challenge, Japan

- Create Champions for target 12.3 on SDGs, coming out with immediate language and actions.
- Establish a group of friends group within the UN system.
- Mandate reduction targets to reduce food loss and waste at the national level.
- Legislate Grocery's Code Adjudicator Acts (or similar legislation).
- Integrate food loss and waste reduction targets into sustainable roundtables and private consortiums.
- Campaign to raise consumer awareness which motivates corporate action.
- Target cosmetic standards, support "real food" purchasing.
- Develop local infrastructure and cold chains to protect harvest.
- Invest in secondary processing for value added products, both in developed and developing countries.
- Incentivize food surplus entrepreneurship as a means to reduce food waste.
- Connect entrepreneurship to the broad global development agenda, SDGs.
- Name national level institutions on food loss and waste.
- Develop curricula, and promote educational campaigns on food loss and waste at all levels.
- Advance a global food loss and waste platform.
- Recuperate local knowledge and adapt technological innovations to work together in synergy with the purpose of strengthening capacity building processes based on shared knowledge.

Session 4 (a) WORKING GROUP: ACTIONS ON THE GROUND – BEST PRACTICES AGAINST FOOD LOSS

Chair: Duncan Hindle, former Director-General and Ministerial Advisor

Co-chair: Diana Lucia Chaman Salas, Project Manager of Agribusiness Centre for Rural Youth Entrepreneurship, Rural Agroindustry Network of Peru (REDAR PERU)

Speakers:

Jethro Greene, Coordinator Caribbean Farmer's Network (CaFAN), Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Bruce Rubin, Partner Nenko Advisors International, New York

Niek van Dijk, Inclusive Agribusiness Expert, BoPInc

- Establish a "Group of Friends on Food Loss and Waste" to build technical capacity, share good practices, raise awareness, drive change.
- Embed food loss and waste into with existing industry initiatives, specifically the sustainable roundtables.
- Establish food loss and waste reduction as a key performance indicator.
- Support entrepreneurial ventures, specifically encouraging secondary markets for food that can't be sold.
- Develop comprehensive national and/or municipal programs to reduce food loss and waste based on existing tools and methodologies.
- Collaborate with stakeholders across the supply chain to capture and distribute perishable food, mindful of social and environmental impacts.

- Establish creative partnerships to raise awareness of food loss and waste and redefine the value of food, building on local knowledge and combining it with innovations"
- Target cosmetic standards, support "real food".
- "No More Food To Waste" needs to start at school level, use existing programs for that (like the one in the Caribbean).

Session 4 (b) WORKING GROUP: ACTIONS ON THE GROUND- BEST PRACTICES AGAINST FOOD WASTE

Chair: James Lomax, Food Programme Officer, UNEP

Co-chair: Hodayah Finman, Environmental Protection Agency, USA

Speakers:

Kris Roels, Policy Advisor Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Government of Flanders, Belgium

Julia Venn and Davide Signa, Manzer Partazer, Port Louis, Mauritius

Joris Depouillon, Food Surplus Entrepreneurs Network

Session 3b and 4b addressed the some thematic area. Key message captured above, under 3b.

Session 5 (a) WORKING GROUP: TEAMING UP FOR ACTIONS – GOVERNANCE AND PARTNERSHIPS

Chair: Duncan Hindle, former Director-General and Ministerial Adviser

Co-Chair: Diana Lucia Chaman Salas, Project Manager of Agribusiness Centre for Rural Youth Entrepreneurship, Rural Agroindustry Network of Peru (REDAR PERU)

Speakers:

Richard Swannell, Director Sustainable Food Systems, WRAP

Toine Timmermans, Program Manager Sustainable Food Chains, Wageningen UR

Nadja Flohr-Spence, Program Officer Initiative on Food Waste, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Germany

Robert van Otterdijk, Agro-Industry Officer, Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction, FAO

- Tackling FLW from multiple angles through dynamic governance that can capture systemic changes as well as multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnerships.
- Engage multiple stakeholders, including entrepreneurs, social innovators, and non-profits as well as consumer organizations and farmer organizations.
- Innovate and build on existing multi stakeholder actions or initiatives. Minimize the risk of duplication.
- A multi-stakeholder platform for FLW to provide guidance to the various entities as well as disseminate information.
- Education and outreach campaigns need to be enhanced and funded.
- Ensure that partnerships benefit the larger populations and do not perpetuate inequality.
- Create trust and credibility for transparency and accountability, while enabling an effective distribution of resources (human, capital, infrastructure).

- Balance global, regional, national and sub-national levels of governance and partnerships to ensure transparency and accountability.

Session 5 (b) WORKING GROUP: TEAMING UP FOR ACTION – FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

Chair: Harry Palmier, Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR)

Co-Chair: Naya Mondo, Elerai Global Services for Africa

Speakers:

Pierre van Hedel, Director Rabobank Foundation

Damian Ihedioha, Coordinator Agro Industry Clusters, African Development Bank, Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire

Olga Vazquez, Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food, Mexico

- Support existing initiatives that need scaling up and/or scaling out, at 4 levels (Local/Community; National, Regional; International).
- Provide the global push for “investing” in eliminating/reducing FL&W taking full advantage of the forthcoming SDGs Target 12.3 and linking it to the regional, national and local levels
- Partner with the financial industry.
- Develop a match-making mechanism.
- Embrace small financial service providers who may be early adopters of innovative financing, incubating new tools and techniques before bringing them to scale.
- Determine which stakeholder recuperates value when food loss and waste is prevented and issue debt instruments accordingly.
- Introduce innovative debt instruments, and specifically social impact bonds.
- Invest in capacity building, not just at the farm level but throughout the supply chain.
- Collaborate with non-sectoral partners, e.g. the insurance industry.
- Design innovative financial mechanisms, including through partnerships.
- Identify appropriate funding to allow for the creation of reliable data systems particularly in developing countries such as those in Africa. Use institutions such as the ADB and World Bank.
- The Investment Facility for AID and Entrepreneurship as an instrument that we are aiming to establish working with IFAD and with the support of a number of bilateral and multilateral donors, by the end of 2015 .

Session 6 (a) WORKING GROUP: TEAMING UP FOR ACTION – GOVERNANCE AND PARTNERSHIPS

Chair: Duncan Hindle, former Director-General and Ministerial Adviser

Co-chair: Diana Lucia Chaman Salas, Project Manager of Agribusiness Centre for Rural Youth Entrepreneurship, Rural Agroindustry Network of Peru (REDAR PERU)

Speakers:

Neil Barrett, Group Vice President Sustainable Development, Sodexo

Dirk 't Hooft, Senior Advisor Post Harvest Network

Angelika Christ, Secretary General, European Federation of Corrugated Board Manufacturers (FEFCO), Germany

- Clarify the role of all stakeholders, including government, private sector and CSO's, to reduce food losses and food waste, to achieve larger positive impacts than any individual actor could achieve.
- Create a value chain approach, in which all stakeholders within the value chain identify transparent data on food wastage, and commit to engagement in actions to minimize it.
- Replicate and reproduce all good practices, and make them standard practices.
- Identify the happy medium for packaging, making use of constant innovation.
- Create equitability, enabling every part of the partnership to actively participate.
- Apply free market principles, rather than subsidies and regulations, to achieve shared responsibility, and ensure equal share of benefits.
- Benefit from already existing initiatives and their experiences, finding the balance in coordinating and going to local level.
- Actively engage SME and large companies to make the difference, creating ownership and leading directly to economic benefit.
- Upscale and disseminate knowledge, emerging from the existing initiatives.
- Educate consumers.
- Ensuring optical information flow between and among partners
- Avoiding information asymmetry between the public and private sectors as a means to build conducting enabling environment

Session 6 (b) WORKING GROUP: TEAMING UP FOR ACTION – FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

Chair: Harry Palmier, Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR)

Co-chair: Naya Mondo, Elerai Global Services for Africa

Speakers:

Mamadou Biteye, Rockefeller Foundation

Robert Delve, IFAD

Ubaldo Elizondo, CAF – Development Bank of Latin America

- Link the funding community to a global network of policymakers, entrepreneurs, and nonprofit leaders.
- Improve coordination between funding mechanisms at the national, regional, and local levels.
- Use institutions, mechanisms and systems already in place, in order to ensure the greatest returns to investment in food loss and waste, from both a programmatic and a funding perspective.
- Involve the philanthropic community, to ensure that existing systems are integrated, and also to provide risk capital for actors to be able to test and scale new approaches.
- Adopt the strategies and tactics of the climate finance sector by the investment and finance community in the FLW sector.
- Invest in on-farm storage as well as handling through contracts, credit and technical assistance.

- Prioritize financing and investment opportunities for Climate Smart Agriculture and the COP21.
- Extend the definition of food loss beyond post-harvest loss, with relevant investments for inputs, access to technology and extension services.
- Provide the global push for “investing” in eliminating/reducing FL&W, taking full advantage of the forthcoming SDG’s Target 12.3 and linking it to the regional, national and local levels, to provide the Global picture framework and stimulate actions that have to take place at national and local level.
- Prioritize FLW strategies at local, national, regional and, as a result, international level, and funding schemes from demand driven processes, based on small farmers needs articulated by their organizations, CSO’s in public/private partnerships.
- Need for funding mechanism for food waste prevention in developing countries as well as food loss

IV. High Level Segment

a) Opening Ceremony

H.E. Sharon Dijksma, the Minister of Agriculture of the Netherlands, opened the high level segment of the conference No more Food to Waste. She mentioned that after 2 days of conference she witnessed a transformative change in halting the loss and waste of food the coming years. Now we can make a change and commit. She emphasized that food loss and waste is an issue that impedes food security and fuels climate change. She recognized that we are now at the point of committing to targets in light of the post-2015 Development Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Climate Conference of the Parties in Paris. Ms. Dijksma indicated that country level commitments and strategies create an excellent opportunity to create an enabling environment. These strategies should be aligned with climate smart agriculture programs. It is necessary to prevent both post-harvest loss of agricultural commodities and food waste because it leads to reducing wastage of land, water and energy resources used up in the production process. All these efforts must pay special attention to the central role of small-scale farmers, women and youth. We must establish cross-sectoral alliances and concrete commitments. Ms. Dijksma called on several themes during the conference to stop food loss and waste. The first theme is that data collection and identifying information is necessary to overcome the present information gap about food loss and waste. The Food Loss and Waste Protocol could be the tool for that. The second theme is to embed food loss and waste policies and programs in a holistic food system approach. The third is the need to take action on the ground to enable existing industry initiatives to embed food loss and waste in their sustainability agenda. Last but not least, finance and investment is an important theme, Ms. Dijksma stated. She highlighted the need to develop a matchmaking instrument to link investors to projects and programs preventing food loss and food waste throughout the food chain. She concluded her statement with the following remark: "We should be the change, the first movers. I am ready. Who will join me?"

Jozias van Aartsen, Mayor of the City of the Hague, began by declaring that the future of the planet and food supply is closely connected with the future of cities. In roughly 40 years' time, three quarters of world's population will live in cities. We will need to create a different type of cities; while they occupy just 2% of earth's land, cities consume 70% of earth's resources, he said. The Mayor noted that small-scale production will help restore the connection between people living in cities and their food. Research has already explored the issue of food and security: The Hague Institute of Global Justice, Albright Group has a study on starvation as the weapon of war and Carolyn Steel in her recent book. The 1948 Declaration of Human Rights establishes the universal right to food. This conference upholds this fundamental right and aims to inspire participants with the spirit of The Hague.

Keynote Address on Post Harvest Losses

H.E. Kan Zaw, Union Minister of National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar, introduced food security as an important intellectual challenge. He emphasized that food

security and economic growth interact in a mutually reinforcing way through the process of development, and underlined that reducing food loss and waste can effectively reduce the hunger gap. He identified the causes of food loss and waste in developing countries connected to financial, managerial and technical limitations in harvesting techniques, infrastructure, storage and cooking facilities, packaging and marketing systems. Minister Zaw highlighted Myanmar's commitment to the Zero Hunger Challenge and its implementation via the SAVE FOOD Initiative. In taking up this challenge, he called for improved coordination among key stakeholders across the supply chain, integrated approaches among governments, private sector, and the wide range of actors including national, regional, local authorities. Governments need to facilitate action in the private sector, creating a favorable policy environment, awareness raising and advocacy, facilitating the development of alliances, building partnerships and supporting innovation, as well as developing effective storage infrastructure.

Ilna Haaijer, President Food Specialties, DSM, remarked on the shift of food producers into food consumers in the developing world. The impact of companies has increased profoundly in the last fifty years; some companies have profits bigger than some countries' GDPs, she noted. She called on companies to step up and take more responsibility and create shared value, recalling the DSM president's message that a company cannot be successful in a society that fails. Three things are needed from a business perspective: awareness, innovation, and shared measurement systems. She presented the Food Solutions Programme, which shares scientific and food innovation knowledge, working with big companies, local producers in Africa, improving sourcing, distribution and logistics, and helping improve profitability. She noted that, for example, scaling sustainable consumption through smart packaging can be disruptive. 3D printing of food might enable us to reduce waste and increase shelf life. She emphasized the need for food waste metrics, shared definitions, standards and labeling. She called upon policymakers to be consistent and to develop conducive policy frameworks. The United Nations needs to be supported by united business, she said. Business is not a means in and of itself, but a means to support the planet and its people.

Pascal Gréverath, Assistant Vice-President, Head of Environmental Sustainability, Nestlé, noted the impacts of food loss and waste on climate change, water, but also on farmer income, availability of food, inequality and rural development. Nestlé's shared value approach starts with eco design, optimizing their environmental performance including on food waste. It continues with responsible sourcing. 1200 Nestlé agronomists help farmers around the world reduce pre-harvest losses. Packaging helps to optimize lifetimes. Mr. Gréverath said that Nestlé currently has 72 zero waste factories, with a goal that all factories generate zero waste by 2020. Nestlé supports the Groceries Manufacturers Association in the US on their work to reduce food waste. He calls for consumer awareness raising, information and education, harmonized food date labels, employee training on food waste reduction, partnerships and reporting, as part of Nestlé's shared value approach to doing business. Not only will this help us to secure supply of the agricultural raw materials we source, he said, but it will also have a positive impact on society by supporting rural development, water conservation, and food security.

b) High Level Round Table

H.E. Sharon Dijksma, the Minister of Agriculture for the Netherlands, opened the High Level round table. She called for concrete outcomes and actions. She challenged representatives to take initiative to reduce food loss and waste in two sessions, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. Craig Hanson, Global Director of Food, Forests & Water, World Resources Institute gave a statement to kick off the discussion. He urged representatives to learn from the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), specifically goal 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio. Lauded as the most successful result from the MDG targets, Mr. Hanson presented five attributes of the effort to meet the target: 1) measure and analyze, quantifying progress and change (2) publicize and celebrate success stories (3) engage political leadership from the very top to push the issue to the front of the national and international agenda (4) take whole economy approach (5) campaign to create dramatic interest in public opinion driven by civil society. Mr. Hanson urged representatives to consider applying the characteristics of the maternal mortality case study to the effort to reduce food loss and waste. Ms. Emma Coles, Vice President Responsible for Retailing, Royal Ahold was the second high level round table speaker. She highlighted the importance of language in clarifying consumer understanding of food safety standards that contribute to food waste. Ms. Coles pressed all representatives to examine their labeling standards and law and, where necessary, introduce reform to mitigate waste.

Participants highlighted the following points:

Information Gaps and Data Collection in Reducing Food Loss and Waste

- While the profound scale of food loss is widely recognized, there is too little data available. Establishing agreed upon metrics and data collection methodology will advance the global effort to reduce food loss, facilitates comparative analysis and can make the case for action. Understanding the magnitude of loss before intervention reveals both a baseline for charting success and points of leverage for engagement.
- To integrate food loss and food waste campaigns into efforts to improve food security, combat climate change, and advance sustainable development, ensure that action is science based and results oriented.
- Include indicators on food loss and waste and climate change in the ASEAN database for monitoring food security for member countries, launching in the fall of 2015.

Actions at Strategic Level – Public and Private Policies in Reducing Food loss and Waste

- Appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks can create an enabling environment to facilitate stakeholder action.
- To tackle the challenge of food losses and food waste, understanding and agreement about why and where food loss and waste occurs in the food production and consumption chain is paramount.
- In cooperation with other actors, governments can take action to reduce food loss and waste from improving infrastructure and facilitating measurement of food loss and waste on the

ground to revising food labelling and packaging regulations, where appropriate. Doing so requires collaboration within the food supply chain and a wide range of actors, including national, regional, and local authorities.

- While governments can create an enabling (regulatory) environment, including taking away any (legal) barriers without compromising food safety, the private sector has to take the action on the ground.
- Create a group of friends to share best practices in reducing food loss and waste.
- Advance the work of the G20 Agricultural Ministers on food loss and food waste.
- Name a central hub for information sharing for food loss and waste, a knowledge platform in which to share expertise and best practices. –
- Acknowledge the need and usefulness of an world-wide facilitation platform on FLW reduction and consider to assign to FAO the task to prepare a detailed proposal for the establishment, structure and management of such a facility.
- Announce a week dedicated to reducing food loss and waste at the national level. Build media campaigns around these weeks, promoting educational campaigns and successful means of achieving reduction.
- Commit to the proposed SDG 12.3 in national programs and reward countries for their progress – step up to be a “Champion 12.3.” Step up to demonstrate political will and leadership to push the issue day in and day out, keep it on the national agenda and on the global agenda. The private sector is on board, Nestle and the Consumer Goods Forum share the same view, NGOs will want to be a part of it. Commit, measure, scale up, lead by example. Be the first to share best practices.
- Embed commitments in national programs.
- Participate in the SDG process, specifically the upcoming meeting – the Third International Conference on Financing for Development meet on July 13-16 in Addis Ababa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia - to ensure food loss and waste reduction is a priority.
- Several country representatives and representatives from the private sector expressed interest in becoming Champions.
- Highlight the importance of the enhancement of the “culture of consumption” among various nations and regions through taking advantage of the important role of mass media in order to reduce the food waste and food loss in the whole global community
- Food Loss and waste is multi-dimensional and must be handled in a holistic way compromising the following: Technological dimension that includes efficient production chains, infrastructure, post-harvest storage, packaging and financing for efficient production and food chain capacity building
- socio-cultural dimension refers to (a) education, awareness campaign, (b) creating financial groups, (c) national committees and focal points, (d) collecting data for accountability either to award or as penalize those that waste minimum as 'winners'.
- Partnership and strong collaboration - it's a global problem and it must be handled globally, regionally and nationally at every levels. Also should involve south-south and Triangular co-operation.

- Needs strong political commitment to end, abuse or misuse of recourse; food waste and losses for on future generations, and commitment to mobilize adequate resources to achieve desired goals

Actions on the Ground – Best Practices Against Food Loss and Waste

- The wide range of problems related to food loss and waste call for a wide range of solutions. There are ample opportunities for practical solutions to post harvest food loss, including investment in storage and conservation and technical innovation in transport, processing and packaging. When adapted to the local context and coupled with capacity development, these solutions can bring about significant change. A comprehensive approach with an integrated program for logistics, storage, processing, packaging, transportation, in combination with a better alignment to markets, might be useful.
- Revise international market standards to allow for goods that do not meet current cosmetic standards, with existing support of strong public opinion.
- Incorporate fisheries into strategic policies and plans on food loss and waste reduction.
- Support social enterprises that work efficiently, with low budget and a high return to investment, to create a secondary market for food that would otherwise be loss or waste through redistribution channels.

Teaming Up for Action

- The division of responsibility between government and private sector is essential for cooperation. The role of the governments and the private sector to reduce food losses and food waste should be clear. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS 2014) has given a few roles to governments and private sector; the role of all stakeholders and partnerships among different actors should be considered.
- Similarly, reducing food loss and waste will require all stakeholders, including financial institutions, to improve the efficiency and coordination in the food supply chain to reduce food losses and food waste. Cooperation between all stakeholders is necessary to develop robust investment programs.
- Identify existing financial tools: loans, microloans, and transportation products, for example to invest in efficiencies that will reduce food loss and waste.

c) Parallel Plenary Working Group

During the plenary working group participants were invited to share their views on the two pager document discussed in parallel in the High Level Segment round tables. They were also invited to reflect on what actions or partnerships they can undertake in the coming years. There was overall support on the elements contained in the two-pager document, and particular interest in the establishment of the Food Loss and Waste Champions' initiative.

Other issues highlighted were:

- Building and strengthening existing mechanisms, initiatives or partnerships.
- Recognizing the environmental and climatic impact of FLW.

- Ensure a clear regulatory and operational framework to facilitate the safe redistribution of save edible food.
- Investing in capacity building along the food supply chain, and disseminate existing knowledge and good practices.
- Enhancing transparency of data and results.
- Develop 'gain sharing models' for benefits that not always occur at the place of investment
- Promote a paradigm-shift towards resource efficiency by promoting safe use and reuse of food, preventing food waste in a circular economy
- Encourage implementation of the food waste hierarchy or food use pyramids, as defined by CFS, to valorize food losses in the most sustainable way
- Incentivize food-surplus-entrepreneurship.
- Provide requests for timelines for certain commitments.
- Reinvest savings obtained from food loss and waste initiatives.
- Promote existing global multi stakeholder initiatives that address food loss and waste as a mechanism for the implementation of the post-2015 agenda, including, inter alia, the Sustainable Food Systems Programme of the UN 10 year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production; and the Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction (SAVE FOOD), for knowledge sharing and capacity building.

V. The Way Forward: an action oriented agenda

Worldwide, food loss and food waste impedes food security and fuels climate change and must be addressed to advance a sustainable development agenda. Food loss and food waste is a moral issue of global scale. If only 25 percent of the food lost or wasted could be consumed it would be sufficient to feed 870 million people, which means feeding nearly all who go to bed hungry every night. That is 12 percent of the world's current population. The economic magnitude of food loss and food waste is huge: it costs over 400 billion US dollar per year. It has significant environmental impacts in terms of resource use, greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity.

Tackling this issue presents an enormous challenge to society as a whole. As a comprehensive and a collaborative approach is needed throughout the whole food supply chain, the conference No More Food to Waste discussed three thematic areas which are crucial to reduce food loss and food waste: information gaps and data collection; actions at strategic level and actions on the ground ("best practices"). These thematic areas were selected with a view of breaking down silos and to promote an integrated and comprehensive approach to prevent and reduce food loss and food waste in the supply chain.

Food loss and food waste occurs across all segments of the food supply chain and is often the result of complex interactions within the supply chain. Action to mitigate food loss and food waste in one segment of the chain is likely to impact the up and downstream of the food supply chain. It is therefore critical to foster partnerships and collaborative action throughout the food supply chain. To prevent or reduce food loss and food waste all stakeholders in the food supply chain will have to work together in a cross-sectoral way. The conference No More Food To Waste brought together international agencies, governments, agro-food and catering business, investment groups, academia and civil society. They will have to be part of the necessary integrated approaches, public/private partnerships that include people and cross-sectoral alliances and/or undertaking commitments. Governments, companies, civil society organizations and knowledge institutions should comprehensively work together to achieve these commitments.

Key Messages/Actions:

1. To measure is to know: information gaps and data collections

- Incentivize various stakeholders to collect and analyze quantitative and qualitative data on food loss and food waste, taking into account cultural differences and seasonal impacts and enhance transparency of data and results.
- Transform available data into information to enable all involved stakeholders to take concrete action on food loss and food waste in an integrated manner.
- Diversify the information to the various needs of stakeholders.
- Develop cross-sectoral partnerships to create standardized measurement and reporting on food loss and food waste.
- Promote smart ICT-solutions to prevent and reduce food loss and food waste.

- Develop multi-annual educational, capacity building and knowledge-sharing programs, particularly targeted at small-scale farmers, women and youth and at behavioral change.
- Enhance the status of the *Food Loss and Waste Protocol Accounting and Reporting Standard* (World Resource Institute and partners) to a global standard for how to measure, manage and report food loss and food waste.
- EU-28 MS representatives agreed on the importance to accelerate harmonized FLW monitoring across EU and several volunteered to testing and piloting the EU-FUSIONS framework in 2015, in line with the FLW-protocol, supported by DG Sante.
- Data collection is relevant to acknowledge also that both loss and waste can occur in the same context of e.g. the same country, city, supply chain

2. Actions at strategic level

- Embed food loss and food waste policies and programs in a food systems approach involving all relevant actors and stakeholders.
- Encourage implementation of the food use hierarchy, without compromising safe and nutritious food, to valorize food losses in the most sustainable way (i.e. prevention of food being lost or wasted; for human consumption (transformation, redistribution); utilize to produce animal feed; use as material, compost, energy source and ultimately, if no other solution is available, disposal).
- Develop action-oriented private/private, public/public and public/private partnerships, which operate in a cross-sectoral way, with a view to stop food loss and food waste at a global, regional, national and local level.
- Encourage local, national and regional level commitments as a tool for creating clear targets, strategies, programs and an enabling environment to reduce food loss and food waste.
- Promote a paradigm-shift towards resource efficiency by promoting safe use and reuse of food, preventing food waste in a circular economy.
- Create a food use value chain by overcoming public and private policy and trade barriers to maximizing value from food and prevent waste .
- Make farmers, companies and other stakeholders aware of the economic benefits of preventing food loss and of creating value out of food loss.
- Enhance research and development and innovation in the area of food loss and food waste through partnerships of government, knowledge institutions and private companies, including civil society.
- Develop agricultural infrastructure (transport, storage, processing, and access to markets) locally, nationally and regionally with a view of reducing food loss and food waste.
- In enhancing Public-Private-Partnerships EU REFRESH will develop and test mechanisms, building on existing global models and good practices, for framework of actions across EU and China to significantly reduce FLW and improve food use.
- Adopt the 2014 Committee on World Food Security “food-use-not-waste” pyramid (i.e. prevention; recovery and redistribution of safe and nutritious food for people)
- Incorporate fisheries into strategic policies and plans on food loss and waste reduction.

Finance

- Make use of existing and, where appropriate, design innovative financial instruments to combat food loss and food waste through public/private partnerships and using the self-financing capability of creating a food loss and food waste value chain.
- Embrace small financial service providers who may be early adopters of innovative financing, incubating new tools and techniques before bringing them to scale.
- Introduce innovative debt instruments, and specifically social impact bonds, to facilitate public expenditure on infrastructure to shore up the supply chain.
- Develop a match-making mechanism to serve as a financial inventory linking funds, from financial institutions, foundations and other donors through i.e. second tier banking, with viable projects throughout the supply chain.
- Develop models for sharing benefits that do not always occur at the place of investment.
- Embed food loss and food waste in the eligibility criteria for money from multilateral funds, in particular in the area of climate change.
- Need for funding mechanism for food waste prevention in developing countries as well as food loss.
- Promote the implementation of the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, in particular principles 1 and 7 that call for investment to address the issue of food loss and waste.

3. “Best practices”: actions on the ground

- Incentivize food-surplus-entrepreneurship with a multilevel approach (local, national and international) and multilevel of supporting of small funds for local and bigger amounts for national and international projects.
- Establish or improve, as appropriate, clear guidelines on implementation and interpretation of food safety rules in relation to redistribution of wasted food without compromising food safety standards of redistributed food.
- Ensure a clear regulatory and operational framework to facilitate the safe redistribution of safe edible food.
- Establish and/or strengthen clear policy, legislation and procedures to prevent, reduce and handle consumable cooked surplus food without compromising food safety standards and regulations.
- Encourage legislators and stakeholders to formulate clear and harmonized language and promote understanding among all actors for “best before” and “use by” dates in order to reduce food waste.
- Work with existing industry initiatives, specifically the sustainable roundtables, to embed food loss and food waste in their sustainability agenda.
- Invest in capacity building and dissemination of existing knowledge and good practices, including women, that face specific challenges in access to training and education.

- Promote awareness on preventing and reducing food loss and food waste in the general public, especially youth, by all means, i.e. through an International Week on Food Loss and Food Waste.

4. *Linking to other international processes*

- Incorporate targets for food loss and food waste in the outcome of the COP 21 on Climate Change in Paris and in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC's) to the COP 21.
- Align strategies for climate-smart agriculture with policies and programs for preventing and reducing food loss and food waste through cooperation with, inter alia, the Global Alliance on Climate Smart Agriculture.
- Promote existing global multi stakeholder initiatives that address food loss and food waste as a mechanism for the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, in particular the proposed Sustainable Development Goal target to halve food loss and food waste, including, inter alia, the Sustainable Food Systems Program of the United Nations Ten Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable production and consumption.
- Facilitate and promote access to existing platforms that can connect global, regional and national levels, such as The Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction (SAVE FOOD), for knowledge sharing and capacity building in order to gather best practices and spread experiences for strengthening the knowledge curve as well as building up partnerships between public and private sectors, academia and civil society.

Championing No More Food To Waste

2015 is a year of opportunities. Foreseen Sustainable Development Goal 12.3 sets the scene with the target: halving per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses by 2030. We will bring Target 12.3 to life. We need a committed group of leaders from governments, private business and civil society dedicated to implement this target and ready to mobilize governments, intergovernmental organizations, companies and civil society to redouble efforts to reduce food loss and food waste, building upon the ongoing work on reducing food loss and waste within the UN (taking into account specific suggestions made by FAO and UNEP during the conference). This is the Champions 12.3. The champions will be visible, vocal, powerful advocates of change, to raise awareness and galvanize action to reduce food loss and food waste for the sake of food security, economic growth and environmental well-being. This Champions 12.3 (Friends of No More Food To Waste) are the “first movers” who will:

- Support adoption by the United Nations of the foreseen target 12.3 as part of the Sustainable Development Goals;
- Be the first to:
 - accept the challenge of achieving target 12.3;
 - quantify their baseline in conformance with the Food Loss and Waste Protocol;
 - scale up food loss and food waste strategies within their country and/or supply chain;
 - monitor progress over time and
 - share progress, success stories and best practices to motivate others.
- Leverage their (political) influence to;
 - recruit other Champions, particularly in regions;
 - encourage other stakeholder to provide finance, capacity building and technical assistance to support other countries and/or companies to meet the target and
 - keep the issue of reducing food loss and food waste high on the political and corporate agendas, where possible in global initiatives such as SAVE FOOD, CoP 21, 10 YFP SCP .
- Take up the above-mentioned Key Messages/Actions

During the conference several partnerships were initiated and are under construction (Myanmar, Viet Nam, Rwanda, Nestlé, Rabobank Foundation, Sodexo, and REDAR/Elerai Global Services).

The Netherlands, co-organizer of the conference *No More Food To Waste*, will bring as a next step the Champions 12.3 (Friends of No More Food To Waste) to life.

'Go Strong'

(original song/music: Petshop Boys/'Go West')

Together - no more food to waste
Together - we will find our way
Together - your hand in my hand
together - we will make our plans

Together - we will fight food loss
together – we'll set the scene worldwide
together - we will feed the world
together – that's what we're gonna do

Go strong - no more food to waste
Go strong - and let's act today
Go strong – and provide good seeds
Go strong - give the World just what it needs

Together - we will learn and teach
together – all stand up and fight
together - change our pace of life
together - we will work and strive

Without food - no future will exist
no losses - how could we disagree
So that's why - we need action today
(For) no losses – That's our destiny

No waste - life here is at stake
No waste – solutions (found) in The Hague
No waste – let's go hand in hand
No waste - we must understand

Go strong - no more food to waste
Go strong - and let's act today
Go strong – we'll strive for the best
Go strong – 'cause it's the world's request

...Food security for all
Is what we all aim for
searching for goals to be agreed
no food loss will be guaranteed

You know that – there are many ways
to fight for – and stop climate change

You know that – we must climb this wall
to settle – where there's food for all

The outset - solutions to be found
the hustling - wrestling just to feed
I know now - you are ready too
so that's why - we are gonna do

Go strong - no more food to waste
Go strong - and let's act today
Go strong – and provide good seeds
Go strong - give the World just what it needs

Life here is at stake - go strong
Time to awake - go strong
Let us take a stand - go strong
And go hand in hand

No waste - life here is at stake
No waste – solutions (found) in The Hague
No waste – let's go hand in hand
No waste - we must understand

Go Strong!

Annex 1

Working Group: Information gaps and data collection in reducing food loss

Session 1a

Chair: Duncan Hindle, former Director-General and Ministerial Advisor

Co-chair: Nieva Natural, Philippines

Speakers:

- Steven Sonka, Research Professor ADM Institute for the Prevention of Postharvest Loss and emeritus Chair of Agricultural Strategy University, Illinois
- Naya Mondo, Founder CEO Elerai Global Services for Africa
- Avery Cohen, Assistant Professor of Environment and Resource Policy, and Director Agriculture, Forest, and Biodiversity Program, Center for International Environment and Resource Policy (CIERP), The Fletcher School, Tufts University

This working group focused on the ways in which data collection can help reduce food loss and waste (FLW). The panelists raised several salient points: 1) that measurement is one of the key impediments to reducing FWL, 2) that despite the high cost of data procurement, we do have the technology to precisely measure post-harvest loss, and 3) that despite the growing body of data, we still lack *actionable* data; while there are many approaches and tools available for measuring and reducing FLW, these tools are not reaching policymakers.

Participants discussed several strategies for improving the collection and application of data. One participant highlighted the importance of *identifying incentives* around avoiding food loss; while these incentives may be apparent for corporations seeking to reduce leakage along the supply chain, subsistence farmers may not face a strong business case FLW reductions. Secondly, the FWL community must better *define the terminology and concepts* surrounding FWL. Related to this point, another panelist emphasized the *importance of education*, particularly for youth and female populations in the case of East Africa.

Working Group: Actions at strategic Level – Public and private policies in reducing food loss

Session 1b

Chair: Chantal Bruetschy, Head of Unit Innovation and Sustainability, DG SANTE, European Commission

Speakers:

- Jacqueline Mkindi, Executive Director Tanzanian Horticulture Board (TAHA)
- Pawanexh Kohli, National Centre Cold chain Development, Ministry of Agriculture, India

This working group focused on public and private policies in reducing food loss and waste. Appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks can create an enabling environment to facilitate stakeholder action. From improving infrastructure on the ground to revising food labelling and packaging regulations, governments must act to reduce FLW. Doing so requires collaboration with the private sector and a wide range of actors, including national, regional, and local authorities. While governments can reform public food procurements policies to mitigate FLW and address waste management to incentivize waste prevention, the development and implementation of corporate policies must go hand in hand. There are numerous strategic

initiatives in place around the world. To tackle the challenge of FLW, we must learn from one another and improve coordination among key-stakeholders across the supply chain.

Working Group: Information gaps and data collection in reducing food waste

Session 2a

Chairs: Duncan Hindle, former Director-General and Ministerial Adviser

Co-chair: Nieva Natural, Philippines

Speakers:

- Craig Hanson, Global Director of Food, Forests, & Water, World Resources Institute
- Clementine O'Connor, Food Programme Consultant, Division of Trade, Industry, and Economics, UNEP
- Toine Timmermans, Program Manager Sustainable Food Chains, Wageningen UR

This working group pointed out that data collection and measurement should be considered in the context of how that data can be translated into information, policy, action, and implementation. Data provides a better understanding of opportunities, barriers, actors, and potential partners. Without data, it is very difficult to implement and measure the impact of food waste programs. The overarching purpose of improving data and information is to help a stakeholders take action to meet underlying goals such as food security, environmental protection, or economic gain. Thus, data collection needs to be altered for different stakeholders to meet their own needs. Businesses may emphasize economic gain while governments may focus on meeting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or other goals that improve the livelihoods of their citizens. Cross-sector partnerships are being undertaken (notably the World Resources Institute's Food Loss and Waste Protocol and FUSIONS) to create standardized metrics that are also flexible to the needs of different users. These standardized approaches are currently in the feedback and pilot stages.

Working Group: Actions at strategic Level – Public and private policies in reducing food waste

Session 2b

Chair: Chantal Bruetschy, Head of Unit Innovation and Sustainability, DG SANTE, European Commission

Speakers:

- David Brouque, in charge of food waste and food aid policies, Directorate General of Food, Ministry of Agriculture, Agribusiness and Forestry, France
- Philip den Ouden, Director FNLI, Alliantie Verduurzaming Voedsel, the Netherlands
- Parmella Makongwana, Agro-processing Division, Department of Trade and Industry of South Africa
- Camelia Bucatariu, Food Waste Policy Consultant, FAO

Appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks can create an enabling environment to facilitate stakeholder action. Panelists showed some good examples of public-private or private-private partnerships to reduce food waste. The examples showed that a strong collaboration within the food supply chain and a wide range of actors, including national, regional, and local authorities

but also NGO's and stakeholders not directly producing food is needed to get all the stakeholders into action. It is key to find a balanced mix of voluntary and regulatory actions. The panelists all pleaded for a shared understanding why and where food losses and waste occur in the food production and consumption chain, in order to get into further and deeper actions. A paradigm shift is necessary in which prevention of food waste is the first step, then a hierarchy in preventing actions (donation, animal feed, biogas etc). We need to think and agree on when we call waste. Is a better terminology necessary to get further commitment to act, for example in the light of discussions on the circular economy?

Panelists also showed some good examples to donate food to those in need. There is a lot of expertise on how to recover and redistribute safe and nutritious food for human consumption, addressing a social demand. The optimizations of recovering and redistributing of food could contribute to goals which were made on food security (zero hunger challenge).

Working Group: Actions on the ground – Best practices against food loss

Session 3a

Chair: Duncan Hindle, former Director-General and Ministerial Adviser

Speakers:

- Florian Hug-Fouché, Founder Yes FOOD Can, Paris, France
- Marijn van der Laan, Director PT Fresh Dynamics Indonesia
- Natasha Solano, Global Business Development Manager Perishables Logistics, Kuehne+Nagel N.V.
- Diana Lucia Chaman Salas, Project Manager of Agribusiness Centre for Rural Youth Entrepreneurship, Rural Agroindustry Network of Peru (REDAR PERU)

This session explored a few best practices against food loss through the examination of several case studies. Along the way, participants also raised many challenges they have faced, drawing on different experiences that spanned the globe. Common themes included the need to focus on all aspects of the food production process—including the initial quality of the product itself—not just post-harvest loss. Panelists and participants discussed possible technological solutions, presenting evidence that they work in some contexts, but questioning how to scale them. The issue of context itself was stressed, with participants warning that just because something works in one location does not guarantee it will work elsewhere. Another theme that was pervasive throughout the discussion was the idea of knowledge sharing at the local level. One possible framework for the model includes combining local knowledge with intensive education of farmers and use of outside technology in order to build capacity and create more opportunities for farmers.

Major challenges include access to finance as well as the question of ownership and responsibility. If anyone on the supply chain rejects the thought that they are responsible for the food loss, then the problems are merely passed along to the farmers—the people who often have the smallest capacity to do anything about it. In sum, there are great ideas being successfully implemented around the world for reducing food loss. The challenge is designing an “all-in” model that captures their transferable or scalable steps while including all the necessary actors and still allowing for the flexibility of differing contexts.

Working group: Actions on the ground – Best practices against food waste

Session 3b

Chair: James Lomax, Food Programme Officer, UNEP

Co-chair: Pawanexh Kohli, National Centre Cold chain Development, Ministry of Agriculture, India

Speakers:

- Tristram Stuart, Founder Feedback, UK
- Emiko Onoki, Founder Food Loss Challenge, Japan
- Elizabeth Nsimadala, Board Member Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF)

This session featured several discrete case studies in reducing food waste. These case studies focused on public engagement, including food salvaging events such as Feeding the 5000 and Disco Soup, games and activities such as those designed by the Food Loss Challenge, and grassroots campaigns encouraging the retail sector to take responsibility for the impacts of cosmetic standards and order cancellations on their suppliers. In addition to public engagement, participants also discussed the role of legislation in reducing FLW. For example, in the UK in 2013, the Groceries Code Adjudicator Act made an important contribution to reducing FLW by regulating unfair trading practices, some of which result in the generation of substantial volumes of food waste.

This session also emphasized the need to share the cost of waste between retailers and suppliers. Tristram Stuart showed how this cost is currently borne by the most vulnerable, especially smallholder farmers and farm workers. Small changes in practices, such as introducing more flexible packaging sizes that accommodate diversity in the size of vegetables, and retailers committing to buying whole crops rather than individual orders, have started to make a dramatic difference. Finally, this session tackled several broader questions regarding the ownership of the FLW challenge, and specific strategies for scaling up grassroots and legislative efforts. The key actions and messages below reflect the interim responses to these questions, which will be further examined in session 4b.

Working Group: Actions on the ground – Best practices against food loss

Session 4a

Chair: Duncan Hindle, former Director-General and Ministerial Adviser

Co-chair: Diana Lucia Chaman Salas, Project Manager of Agribusiness Centre for Rural Youth Entrepreneurship, Rural Agroindustry Network of Peru (REDAR PERU)

Speakers:

- Jethro Greene, Coordinator Caribbean Farmer's Network (CaFAN), Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- Bruce Rubin, Partner Nenko Advisors International, New York
- Niek van Dijk, Inclusive Agribusiness Expert, BoPInc

This session focused on creating benefits for all actors in the food supply chain, i.e. the opportunities to create added value and to develop business models for a more efficient food supply chain cooperation in order to reduce food losses and waste. The wide range of reasons

for food loss and waste call for a wide range of solutions. There are ample opportunities for practical solutions to reduce food waste. Less food waste leads to more efficiency, more economic productivity and in some cases directly to a higher income.

In this session the panelists presented some good examples of how to facilitate impactful entrepreneurship in lower markets and developing countries. The focus in the presented cases was on small farmers and how to involve them and facilitate them. They tend to be neglected, but represent huge numbers: there is a lot to gain and lots of low hanging fruit. The cases presented showed good practices in (cold chain) storage from simple and small to bigger units of storage. All using the local circumstances and facilities, like the sun for solar power or combining solar arrays with biogas system (filled with the manure from the animals) to power the milk chiller, but also simple storage without cooling. Another case showed how you could make 'value chain alliances' in which you bring farmers together to solve problems at a level that is solvable. Make it simple and doable, combining local knowledge and materials with innovative new technologies. And involve partners who can create a market access, government but also private parties like a worldwide hotel chain. All cases showed that if you invest, the return is there, more product of higher quality which leads directly to more income.

The discussion followed on the presentation focused primarily on how to scale up these best practices. There were diverted opinions regarding the investment needed, from who, and how to establish a long term effect (ownership).

Working group: Actions on the ground – Best practices against food waste

Session 4b

Chair: James Lomax, Food Programme Officer, UNEP

Co-chair: Hodayah Finman, Environmental Protection Agency, USA

Speakers:

- Kris Roels, Policy Advisor Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Government of Flanders, Belgium
- Joris Depouillon, Food Surplus Entrepreneurs Network
- Julia Venn & Davide Signa, Co-founder & Project Coordinator, Manzer Partazer Port Louis, Mauritius

In this session, panelists from the Government of Belgium, the Food Surplus Entrepreneurs Network, (FSEN) and the Mauritian startup Manzer Partazer shared several insights on actions to reduce food waste. Kris Roels of Government of Flanders, Belgium discussed strategies for engaging the private sector, including free-of-charge consultations with food companies, and employee education opportunities. Joris Depouillon of FSEN proposed that food waste entrepreneurs adapt the business models of organic food and energy efficiency companies. Depouillon also highlighted several barriers facing entrepreneurs, such as obtaining food surplus (food companies may be reluctant to donate) and high operating costs (e.g. transportation in the case of redistribution). Finally, Julia Venn and Davide Signa discussed their experiences with Manzer Partazer, a recently launched, no-cost food sharing project in Mauritius.

Following the panel, the chairs posed several questions relating to legislation, business models, and networking tools to promote food waste reductions. Participants stressed the need to clarify legislation around food waste—and particularly food redistribution—while still maintaining

critical food safety standards. In some cases, existing legislation may be sufficient, but there remains a need to translate complex legal language for corporations hesitant to participate in food waste initiatives.

Working Group: Teaming up for action – Governance & Partnerships

Session 5a

Chair: Duncan Hindle, former Director-General and Ministerial Adviser

Co-chair: Diana Lucia Chaman Salas, Project Manager of Agribusiness Centre for Rural Youth Entrepreneurship, Rural Agroindustry Network of Peru (REDAR PERU)

Speakers:

- Richard Swannell, Director of Sustainable Food Systems, WRAP
- Toine Timmermans, Program Manager Sustainable Food Chains, Wageningen UR
- Nadja Flohr-Spence, Program Officer Initiative on Food Waste, World Wildlife Fund
- Robert van Otterdijk, Agro-Industry Officer, Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction, FAO

Good governance and partnerships are key towards setting common goals to reduce food loss and food waste as well as engage multiple stakeholders (public, private, civil society) to tackle the issues from various angles and levels (global, regional, national, and local). At national level partnerships such as the UK Cortauld Commitment, the WWF actions in the food supply chains as well as the EU FUSIONS project have successfully engaged public and private entities to target changes along the supply chains. At global, regional, national as well as at local level the FAO and partners of the Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction (SAVE FOOD) has engaged since 2011 with the public and private sector, academia and with civil society and consumer organizations for (i) Awareness raising on impacts, solution among the consumers, institutions and policy makers; (ii) collaboration and partnerships coordination of worldwide initiatives; (iii) research to feed policy, strategy program development; (iv) support the investment programs and projects to be implemented by private and public sector. The UN Zero Hunger Challenge is co-chaired by FAO, UNIDO and UNEP.

Governance will enable different actors to characterize and prioritize their responsibilities and commitments in meeting the goals of the partnerships. One of the main suggestions is that there should be a coordinating body or platform for food loss and waste to provide governance and guidance to the various entities. The coordination should be multi-layered reflecting both bottom-up and top-down governance and partnerships. Moreover, the coordinating body/platform should encourage partnerships to engage small or grassroots food producers and organizations as well as facilitate information dissemination.

Working Group: Teaming up for action – Finance & investments

Session 5b

Chair: Harry Palmier, Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR)

Co-chair: Naya Mondo, Elerai Global Services for Africa

Speakers:

- Pierre van Hedel, Director Rabobank Foundation

- Damian Ihedioha, Coordinator Agro Industry Clusters, African Development Bank, Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire
- Olga Vazquez, Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food, Mexico

This session focused on different ways to get the private sector positively involved in food production. Participants represented both private and public institutions, and both sides had many ideas. Major themes were as follows: better collaboration between the sectors; invest in capacity building efforts so farmers can ultimately support themselves; train the banks as well so they know how to spot good opportunities for funding; and consider smaller investments rather than multimillion dollar projects, as the risk is lessened. Additional possibilities discussed including improving storage and transportation, educating younger generations, and focusing on regional partnerships.

Participants stressed the fact that the banks don't fund ideas, they fund thriving businesses. They have to manage their risk. Government representatives stated that they need private sector input for advice as well as capital. Panelists discussed the need for innovations in financing as well, such as direct and indirect lending, equity investment, and advisory services. Finally, participants stressed the need to think about some less obvious factors that need to be in place regardless of private sector involvement, including the importance of good governance, strong leadership, and sound government policies.

Working Group: Teaming up for action – Governance & Partnerships

Session 6a

Chair: Duncan Hindle, former Director-General and Ministerial Adviser

Co-chair: Diana Lucia Chaman Salas, Project Manager of Agribusiness Centre for Rural Youth Entrepreneurship, Rural Agroindustry Network of Peru (REDAR PERU)

Speakers:

- Neil Barrett, Group Vice President Sustainable Development, Sodexo
- Dirk 't Hooft, Senior Advisor Post Harvest Network
- Angelika Christ, Secretary General, European Federation of Corrugated Board Manufacturers (FEFCO), Germany

The division of responsibility between government, private sector and NGO's is essential for cooperation. The role of the governments and the private sector to reduce food losses and food waste should be clear. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS 2014) has given a few roles to governments and private sector.

In this session three different kind of partnerships were presented, with collaborations all over the world, like Kenia, India, Egypt, Mexico and France, with all kinds of actors involved. What this sessions showed is that, although everybody involved with food(production) had his own role, responsibility and aim, collaboration and ownership is essential across the value chain to have a much larger positive impact than anything any individual actor could achieve. Crucial is a value chain approach, in which all stakeholders within the value chain must identify and be transparent where food wastage occurs, and then commit to engagement in actions to minimize it.

Loss is everywhere, in every step of the supply chain. There is room for a lot of initiatives. Focused approach in a practical and pragmatic way is the way to discover what works and doesn't work. Only then you will succeed and that's when duplicating, upscaling and sharing of the knowledge comes in.

One panelist focused on the role of the packaging industry. Under packaging is a big problem. Over packaging is not as much of a problem, but still is. Need to find the happy medium for packaging. Therefore constant innovation is necessary.

Include - children, youths women and youth especially especially when it comes to access to education, technology and finance. Creating space for that to happen, men as partners in gender equity to create policies that support such investments. Example FSE network with their great work.

Working Group: Teaming up for action – Finance & investments

Session 6b

Chair: Harry Palmier, Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR)

Co-chair: Naya Mondo, Founder CEO Elerai Global Services for Africa

Speakers:

- Mamadou Biteye, Managing Director for Africa and the global Team Lead for the Waste and Spoilage in the Food Chain initiative, Rockefeller Foundation
- Robert Delve, Senior Technical Specialist, Policy and Technical Advisory Division, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- Ubaldo Elizondo, CAF – Development Bank of Latin America

This working group session stressed the importance of linking the funding community to a global network of policymakers, entrepreneurs, and nonprofit leaders. Panelists and participants discussed the need to improve coordination between funding mechanisms at the national, regional, and local levels. However, the panel discouraged the creation of a new fund; instead, the funding community must use institutions and mechanisms already in place in order to ensure the greatest returns to investment in food loss and waste. Panelists also discussed the importance of sound policymaking, with a specific focus on subsidies targeting food loss and waste.