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UNEP Asia Pacific Food Waste Working Group 2023 Workshop 1: Public Private Partnerships

05/07/2023

Clementine O'Connor
Youngran Hur
United Nations Environment Programme

Hamish Forbes
Michael Jones
Eloise Peacock
WRAP

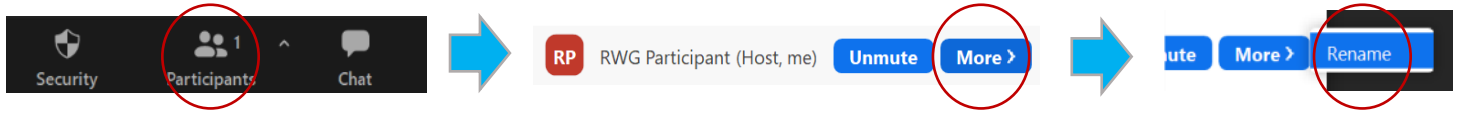
Agenda

Section
Introduction & housekeeping
UNEP opening remarks
Plan for this series of workshops
PPPs: how they can deliver systemic change
Guest presentation
Setting up a PPP for long-term impact
Assessing the feasibility and financing of a PPP
Guest presentation
Relationship between PPP & regulation
National Strategy Assignment & wrap-up + final questions

Welcoming remarks

HOUSEKEEPING

- Please mute microphone when somebody else is presenting or speaking. Please unmute your microphone for discussions and questions!
- Please change your name on Zoom to include your **country** (e.g. Joe Bloggs – United Kingdom)
- We are recording
- If you are having technical difficulties, please contact ‘Project Admin Team’



Food waste workshops 2023

Solutions focus



Public Private Partnerships

June/July



Consumer behaviour change

August



Circular food systems transitions

October



Green technology and cold chain

November

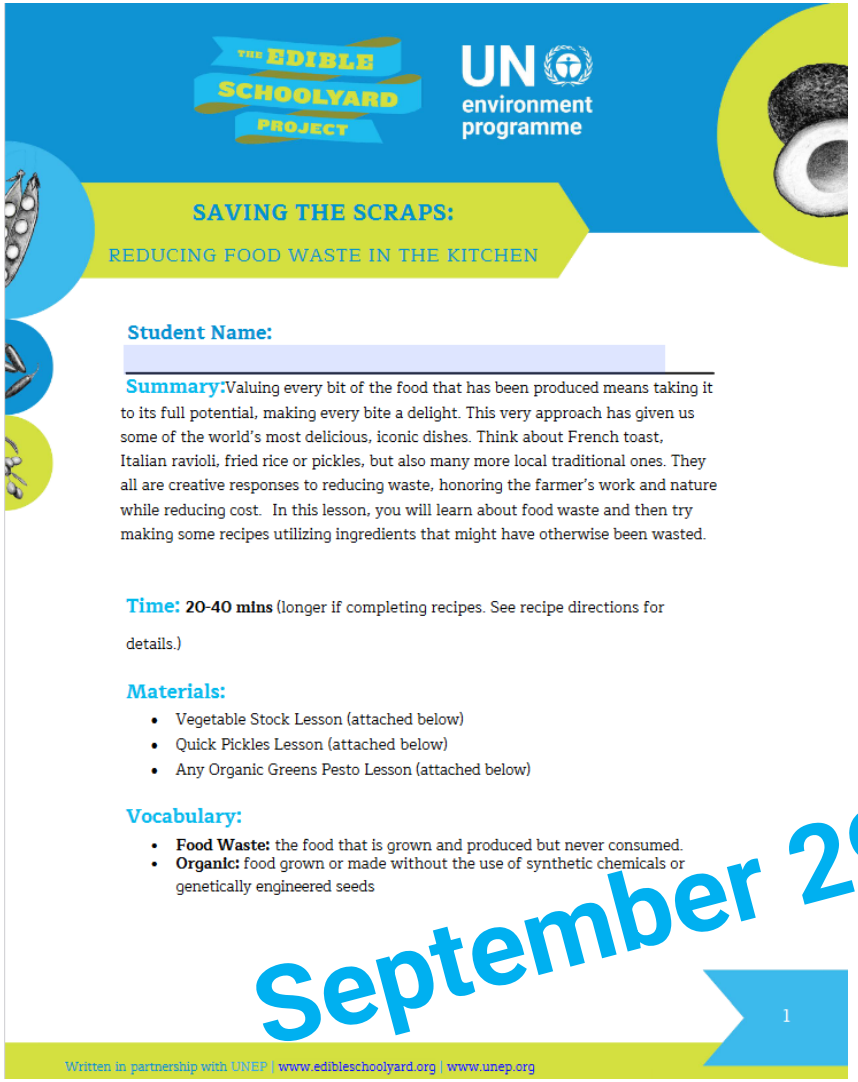


High Level Event

COP28

International Day of Awareness on Food Loss and Waste





September 29th 2023

www.stopfoodlosswaste.org

How can Public-Private Partnerships deliver systematic change?

CONTEXT



931 million tonnes

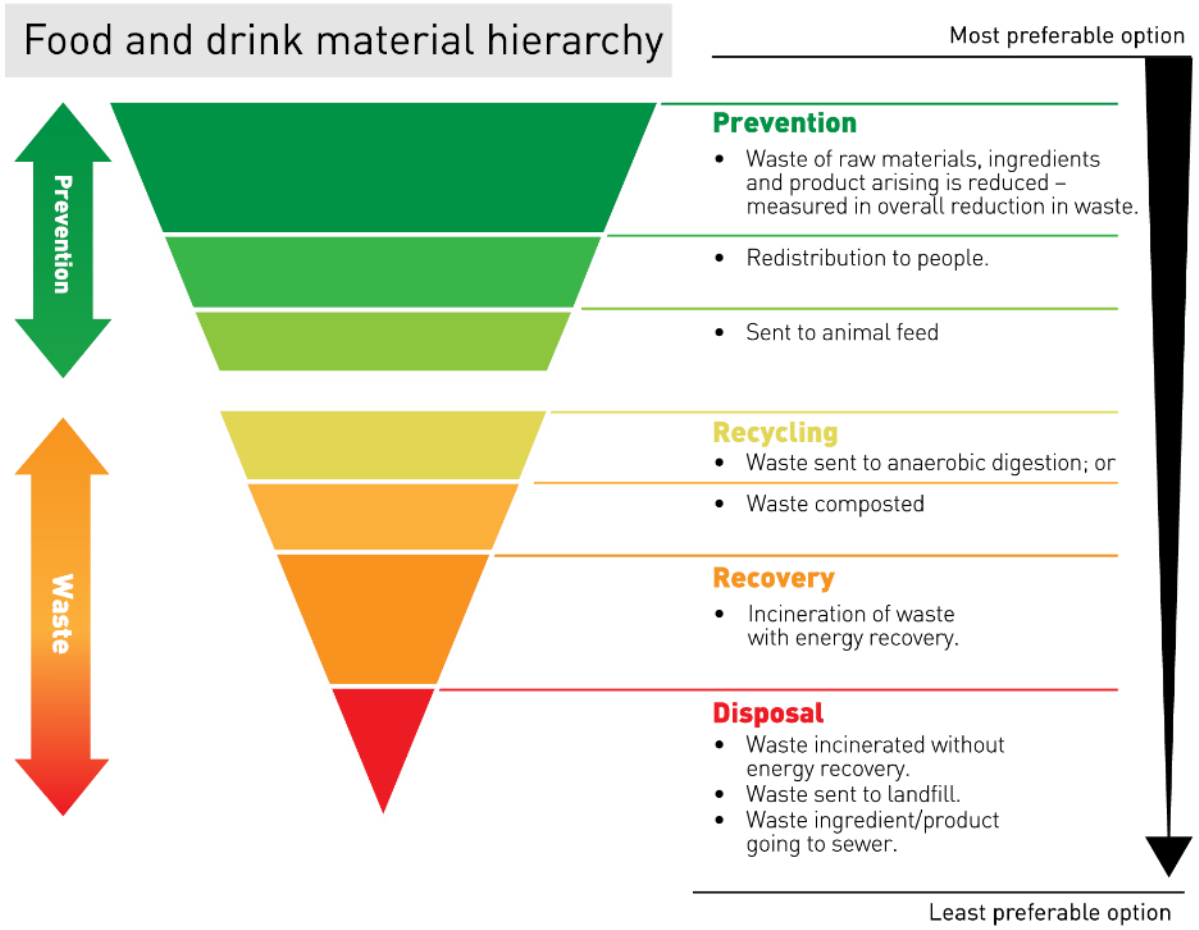
23 million

7 times

"A collaboratively agreed, self-determined 'pact' to take action on

food waste generated at different stages of the food system."

APPROACH



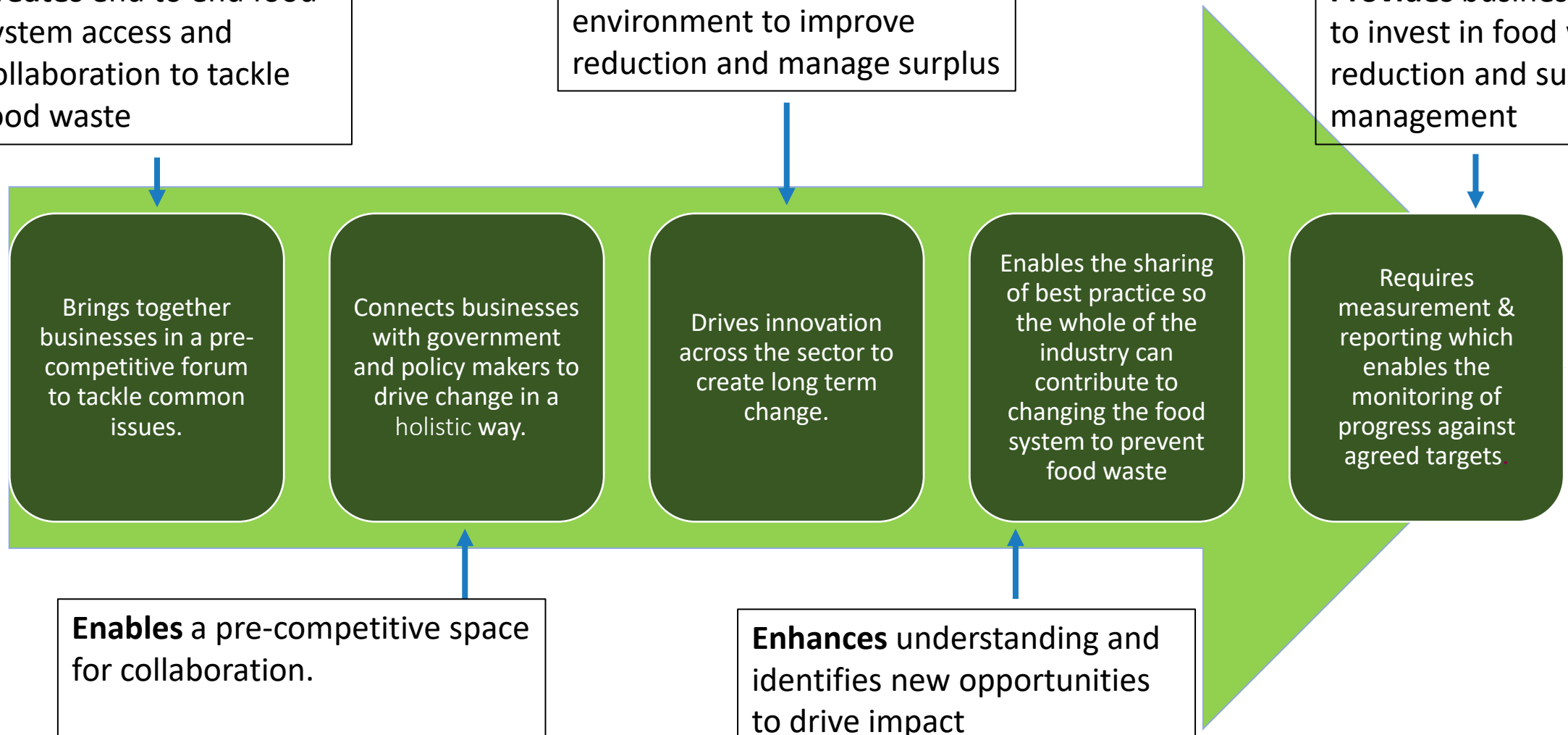
Target Measure Act

MODEL for FLW PPP

Creates end to end food system access and collaboration to tackle food waste

Encourages a competitive environment to improve reduction and manage surplus

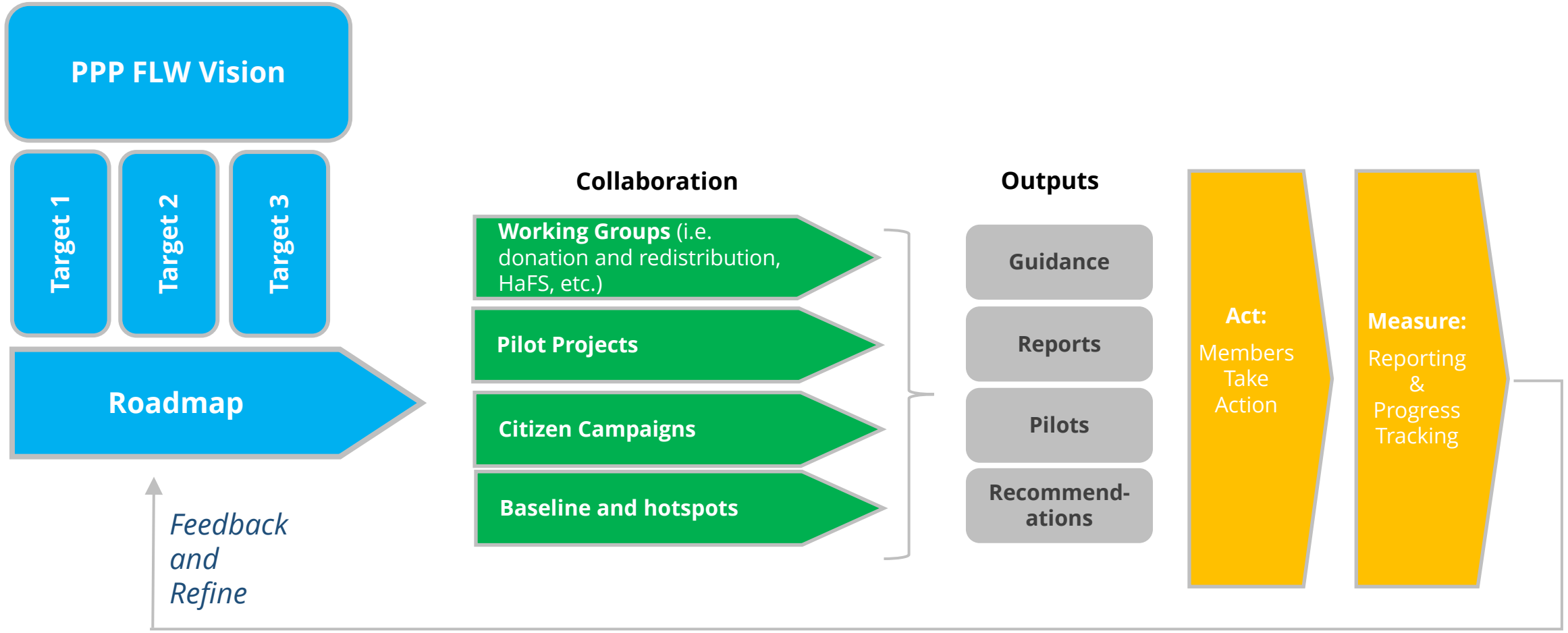
Provides business case to invest in food waste reduction and surplus management



Enables a pre-competitive space for collaboration.

Enhances understanding and identifies new opportunities to drive impact

FRAMEWORK for FLW PPP



IMPACT of FLW PPP in the UK

2015 - 2018



1.7mt million tonnes within the supply chain saved



$5.9 billion saved

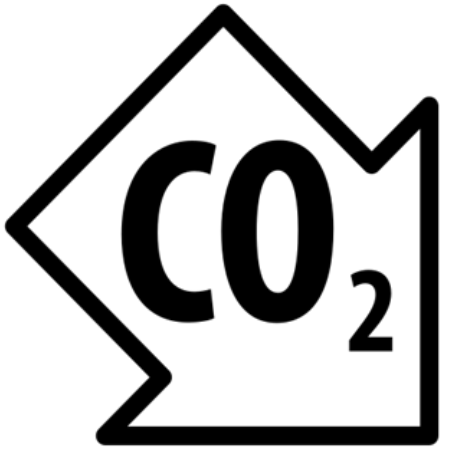


Food donation doubled

2007 - 2018

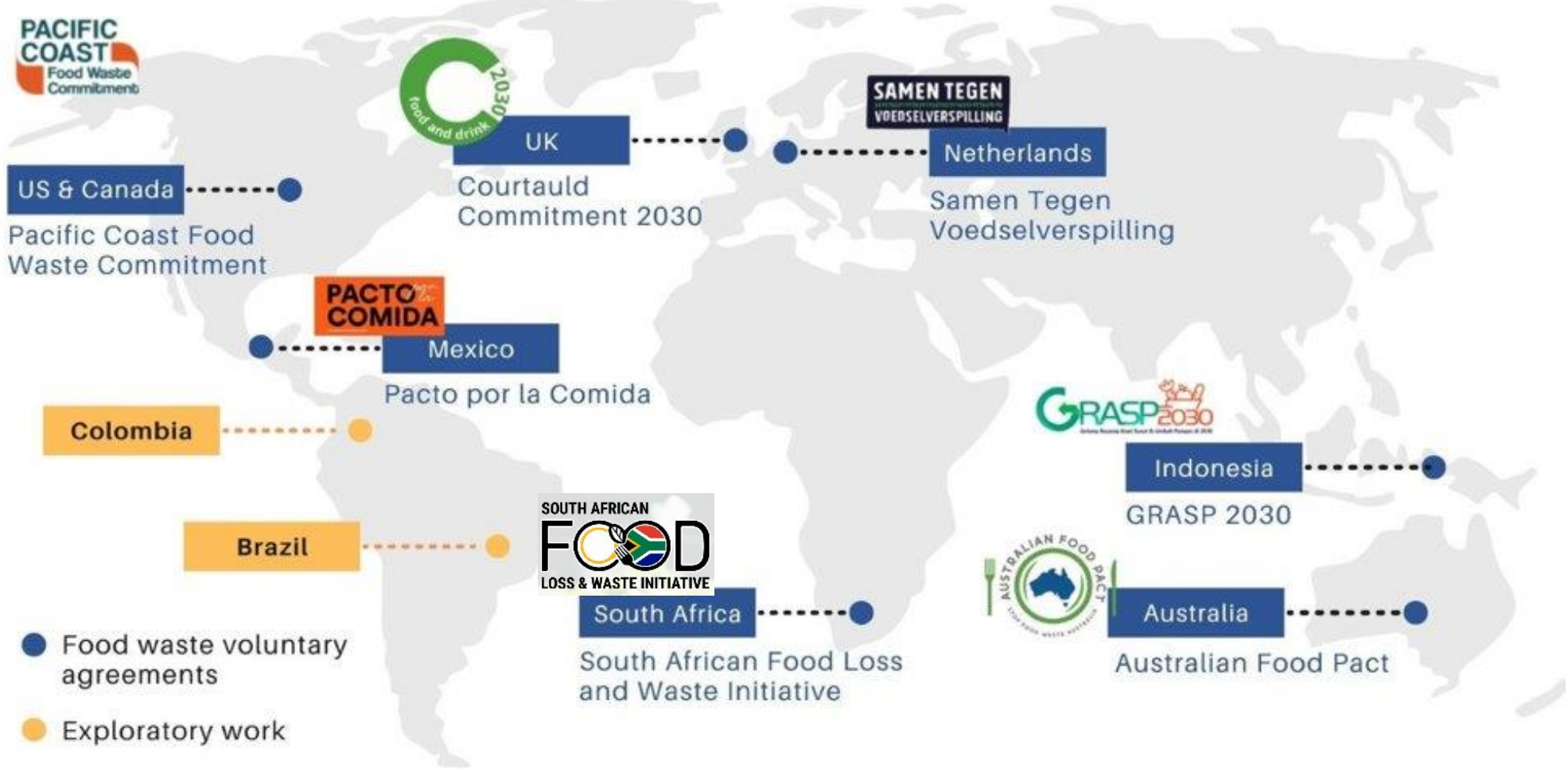


27% reduction in edible food waste



Annual carbon savings of around 5 Mt

ADOPTION


PACIFIC COAST Food Waste Commitment
US & Canada
Pacific Coast Food Waste Commitment
2030 food and drink
UK
Courtauld Commitment 2030
SAMEN TEGEN VOEDSELVERSPILLING
Netherlands
Samen Tegen Voedselverspilling
PACTO COMIDA
Mexico
Pacto por la Comida
Colombia
Brazil
SOUTH AFRICAN FOOD LOSS & WASTE INITIATIVE
South Africa
South African Food Loss and Waste Initiative
GRASP 2030
Indonesia
GRASP 2030
AUSTRALIAN FOOD PACT
Australia
Australian Food Pact
Food waste voluntary agreements
Exploratory work

Guest speaker

Break

Setting up a Public-Private Partnership for long-term impact

DEVELOPMENT



INITIATION & SET UP

Checklist:

- Identify a lead organisation.
- Enlist Government support.
- Research the sector.
- Identify and engage with partners from across the supply chain.



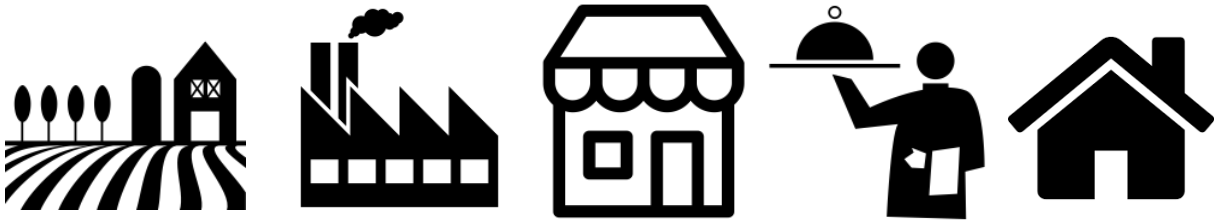
AMBITION, GOALS & TARGETS

Checklist:

- Involve members early in setting goals and targets.
- Identify national initiatives and plans for cutting waste.
- Consider the type of target and level of ambition.







GOVERNANCE & FUNDING

Checklist:

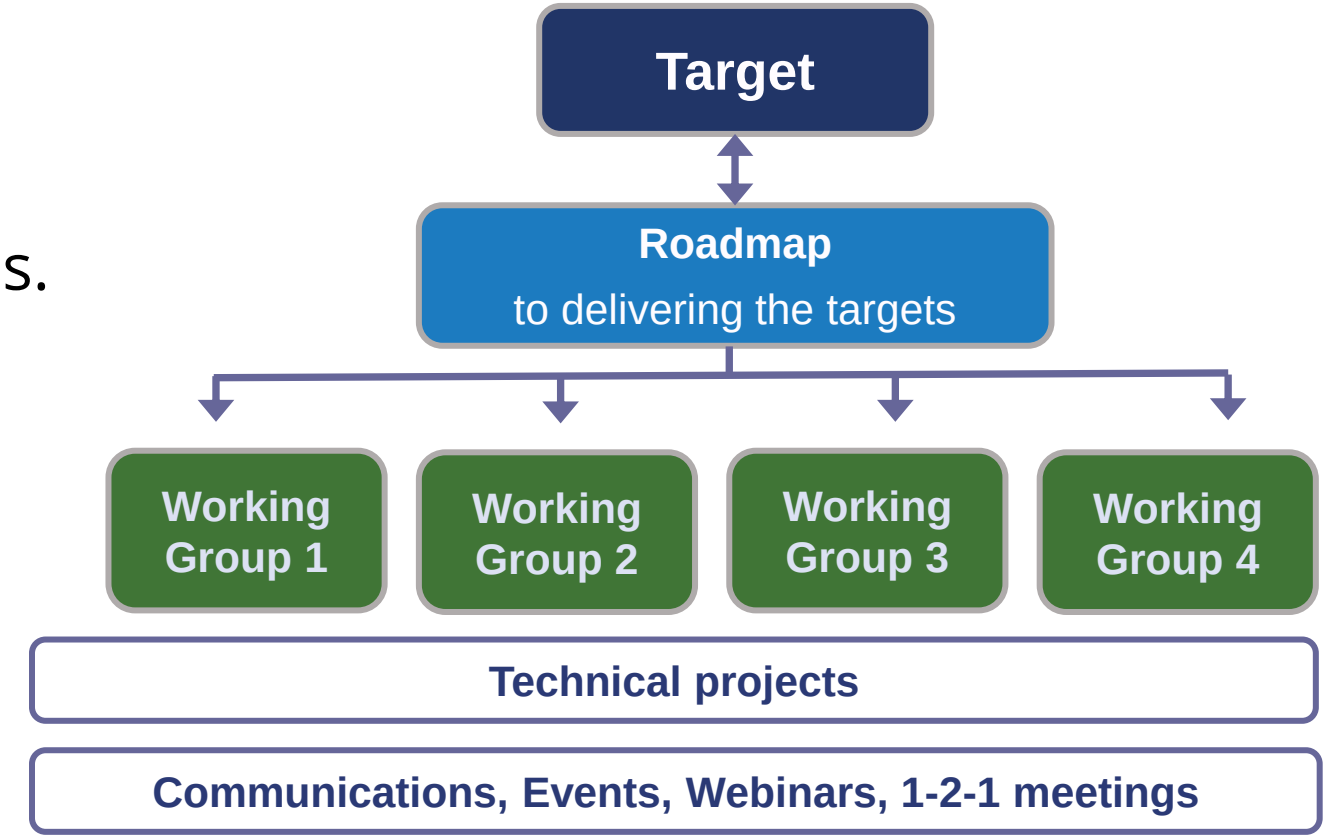
- Identify sources of funding.
- Agree a governance structure, key roles and responsibilities.
- Plan a strategy for recruiting members.



ESTABLISHING ACTIONS

Checklist:

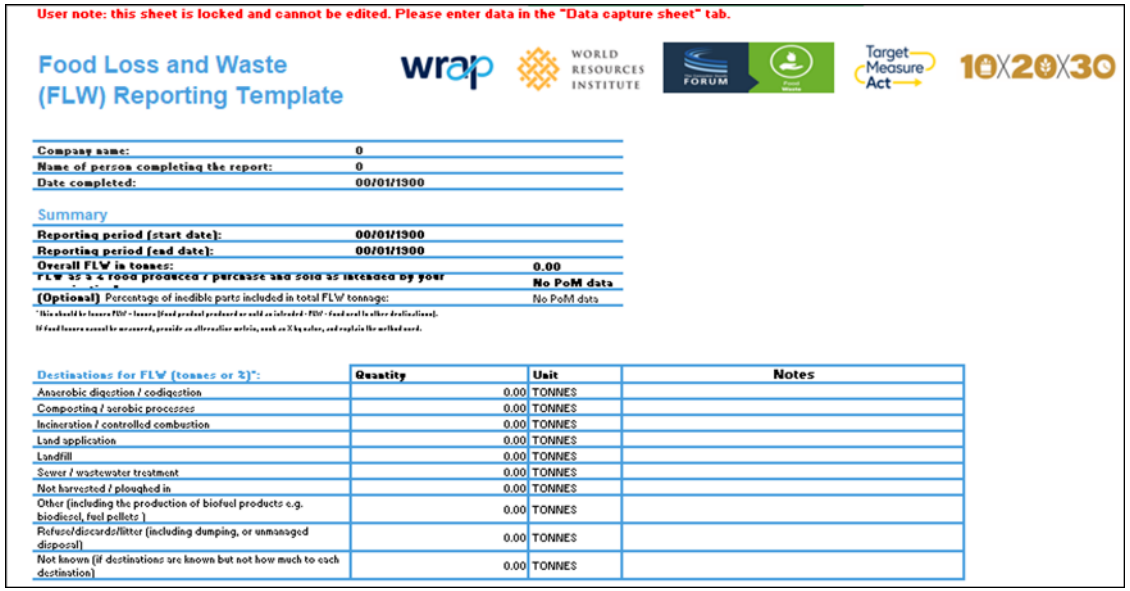
- Explore existing waste initiatives.
- Carry out gap analysis.
- Agree actions with group.



MEASUREMENT & EVALUATION

Checklist:

- Set a baseline figure.
- Seek consent to collect data.
- Establish a data collection process.
- Use a recognised reporting standard.



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Food Loss and Waste (FLW) Reporting Template

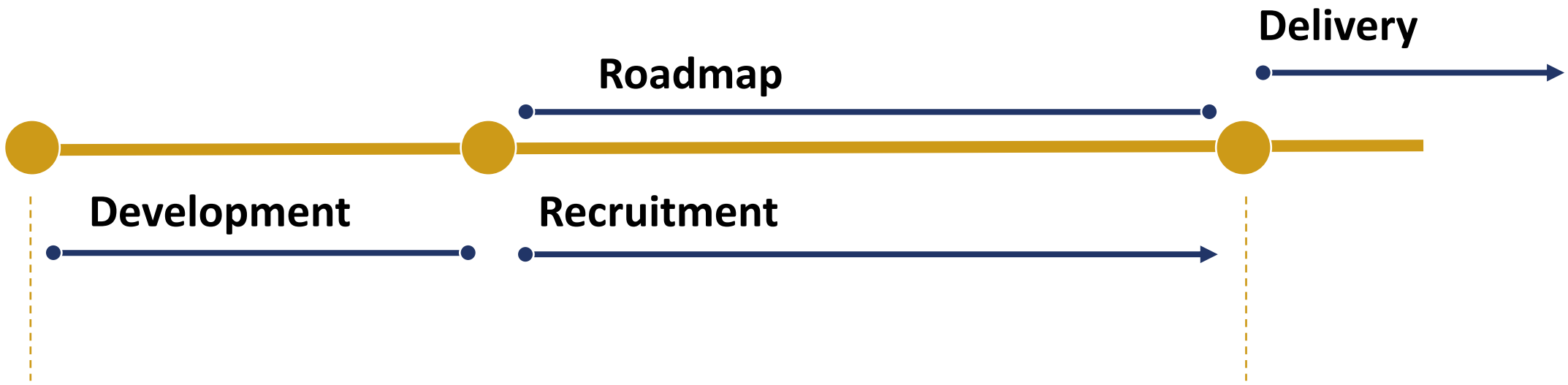
Company name:	0
Name of person completing the report:	0
Date completed:	00/01/1900

Summary

Reporting period (start date):	00/01/1900	
Reporting period (end date):	00/01/1900	
Overall FLW in tonnes:		0.00
FLW as a % food produced / purchase and sold as intended by your		No PoM data
(Optional) Percentage of inedible parts included in total FLW tonnage:		No PoM data

Destinations for FLW (tonnes or %)*:	Quantity	Unit	Notes
Anaerobic digestion / codigestion	0.00	TONNES	
Composting / aerobic processes	0.00	TONNES	
Incineration / controlled combustion	0.00	TONNES	
Land application	0.00	TONNES	
Landfill	0.00	TONNES	
Sewer / wastewater treatment	0.00	TONNES	
Not harvested / ploughed in	0.00	TONNES	
Other (including the production of biofuel products e.g. biodiesel, fuel pellets)	0.00	TONNES	
Refuse/discards/litter (including dumping, or unmanaged disposal)	0.00	TONNES	
Not known (if destinations are known but not how much to each destination)	0.00	TONNES	

Timeline

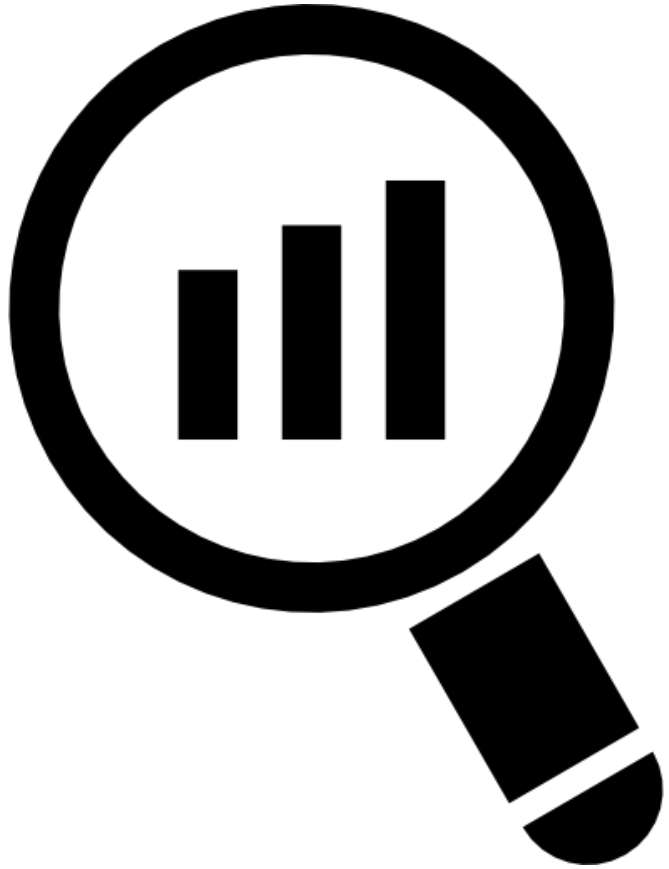

Delivery
Roadmap
Development
Recruitment
Capacity building training
c. 1 year
PPP launch (targets and founding members)

Poll

Assessing the feasibility and financing of a Public-Private Partnership

INSIGHT

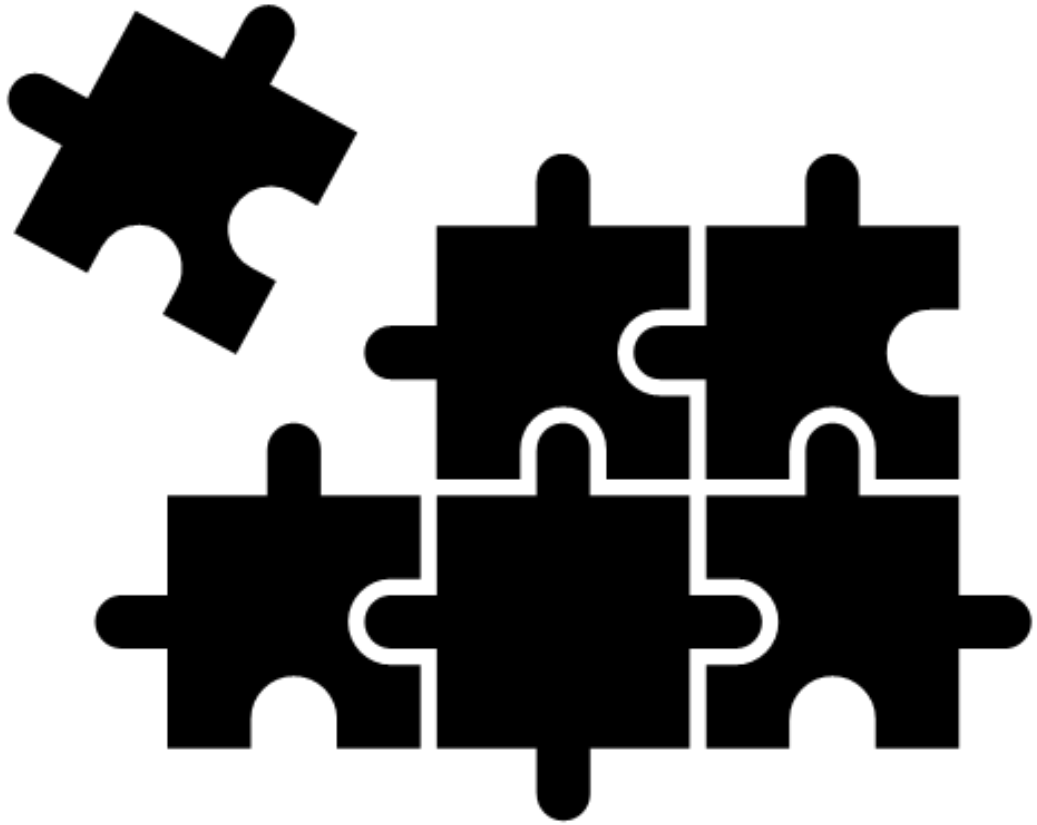
- What food loss and waste and food donation data is collected at national, regional and local level?
- What supply chain data, industry and consumer trends are captured?
- What metrics are reported i.e. tonnage, GHG and water.
- What approach would need to be implemented to improve insight and confidence in PPP approach?



PARTNERSHIP DELIVERY

Who can provide:

- Local context.
- Stakeholder engagement.
- Technical input and assistance to signatories.
- Measurement and reporting.
- Communications.



STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

GOVERNMENT

- Is there commitment towards sustainability?
- Is there a strategy to reduce food loss and waste and supporting policies?
- Are there initiatives that support food loss and waste?
- Is there financial support available?

BUSINESSES

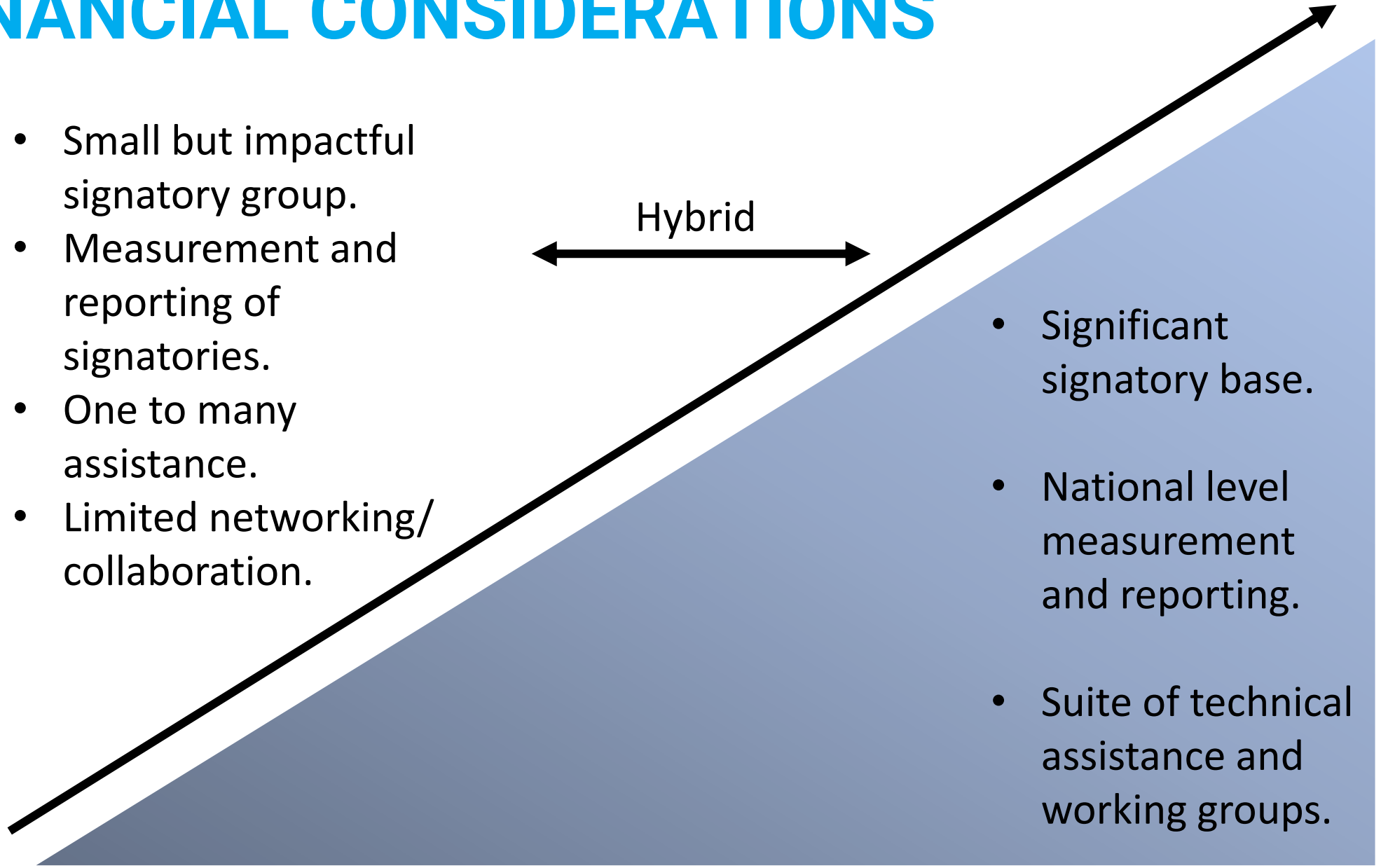
- Are business signed up to other related initiatives?
- Is there commitment to food waste reduction, measurement and engagement in VA activity?
- Will businesses provide a financial contribution?

SUPPORTERS

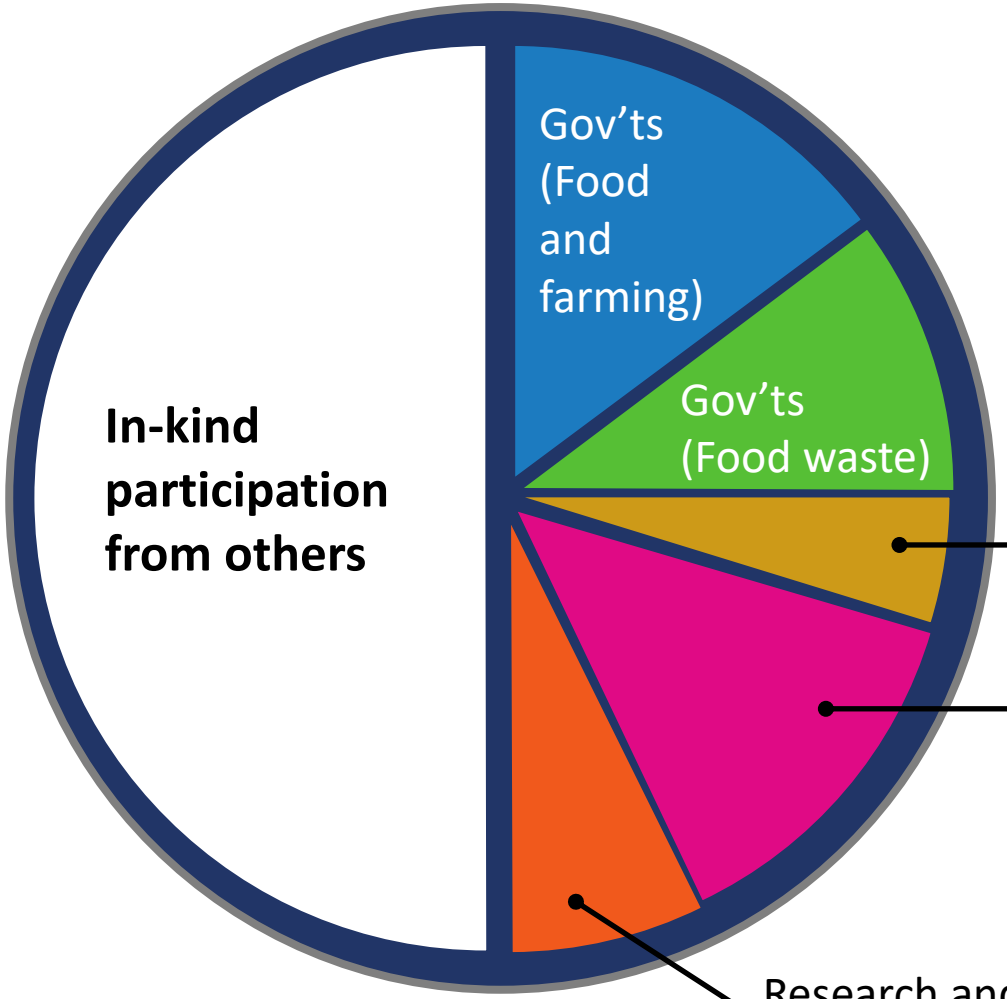
- Are there stakeholders that can cascade best practice developed by PPP?
- Encourage members to become PPP signatories?
- Publicly support the PPP launch and subsequent activities?

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Small but impactful signatory group.
- Measurement and reporting of signatories.
- One to many assistance.
- Limited networking/ collaboration.



LONG TERM FUNDING MODEL



Guest speaker

The relationship between PPPs and regulation

Benefits of PPP

Compared with legislation

- Some businesses can make change **more quickly**, with **less cost**
- Businesses less likely to ‘avoid’ as they are **committed** to a PPP
- Targets may be **more realistic** due to co-creation with businesses affected
- Can tackle **behaviours and norms** that would be hard to legislate against (e.g. consumer)



Benefits of PPP

Compared with unilateral business action

- Enables businesses to access **wider expertise**/resource
- **Shared costs** with whole supply chain
- Can **engage sectors** more easily (government, consumer)
- Implied *'approval'* of independent and respected body
- Room for experimentation/trailblazer businesses to test new models and approaches & iron out issues



Critiques of the voluntary model – is regulation the answer?

- **Low participation rates,** particularly in sectors with many small businesses (primary production, food service)
- **Lack of disciplinary powers** of those providing evidence of change or not publicly disclosing data
- Sector-wide rate of change may be **slower** than if enforced by regulation
- Funding **vulnerability**: relying on public funds may limit budget be victim to political circumstances, too much private funding risk being shaped by biggest contributors
- In situations with **unfair trading practices (UTPs)** and little primary producer representation, effectiveness may be reduced



Design is key for all approaches

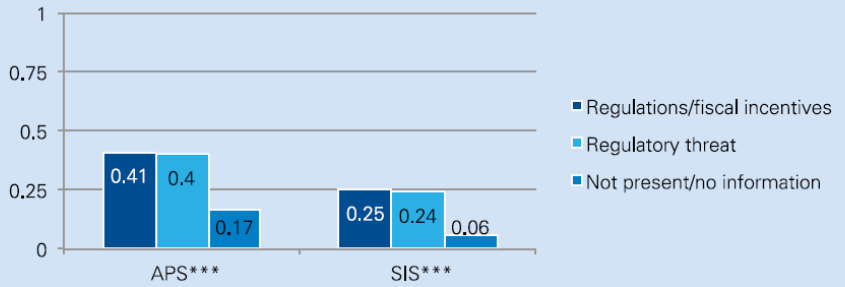
- Many limitations discussed could apply to both PPP and regulation
- In both cases, **good design is key**
- PPPs can be designed to overcome challenges



Complementary approaches are possible

- Analysis of voluntary agreements (multiple sectors, not just food waste) saw greater effectiveness where schemes were **part of a policy mix** or had a **credible threat of regulation**
- In-depth analysis in countries with long experience (ForMat, Norway) also found that the **threat of regulation** has helped encourage effective self-regulation
- Voluntary and regulatory approaches can be **complementary**

Figure 4. Differences in scheme APS/SIS by policy driver



Note: * denotes a significant difference at the p<0.05 level, ** at the p<0.01 level, and *** at the p<0.001 level.

Role of governments

- **Pledge support** by ‘signing up’
- **Encourage businesses** to sign up and act
- **Participate** in steering groups, events, working groups etc.
- **Implement** food waste guidelines in procurement policies
- Core **funding** for operational delivery
- **Funding** specific activity (e.g. reporting, research, campaigns)
- Aligning **policies** and legislation



Role of civil society

- **Mediators:** broker trust and facilitate dialogue
- **Champions:** inspire action, promoting shared values and advocating for disempowered communities
- **Experts:** in-depth sector knowledge, local expertise, insights and techniques
- **Implementers:** driving front-line action to deliver positive socioeconomic change
- **Watchdogs:** ensuring transparency and accountability

From: World economic Forum whitepaper, 2023: https://www.weforum.org/whitepapers/strengthening-public-private-cooperation-with-civil-society/

Multiple stakeholders have a role to play



Collaboration key for an effective **partnership**

National strategy assignment & wrap-up

KEY TAKEAWAYS

1. **PPPs internationally recognised as a model to deliver impact at scale through collaborative action – require long term commitment and funding.**
2. **PPPs are designed to be flexible to context. Early stages of development are critical.**
3. **There is a growing network of PPPs to learn from and utilise best practices.**

Assignment: National Strategy

- Participants will receive worksheet with structure for a N**ational Food Waste Reduction Strategy**
- Use it to structure and build upon what is covered in each session in a way which is relevant to your country
- By the end of the workshop series, you will have **content to design a draft strategy** which can be shared with colleagues and policymakers
- **Work together** in country teams where possible



UNEP Regional Working Group on Public Private Partnerships

THE AUSTRALIAN FOOD PACT

Reducing food waste and food insecurity, driving change

5 July 2023

STOP FOOD WASTE AUSTRALIA

Stop Food Waste Australia (SFWA)

A unique public - private partnership

- Established by the Commonwealth government in December 2020 to lead the delivery of the Australia's National Food Waste Strategy to halve food waste by 2030.
- The partnership includes:
  - All levels of government;
  - Peak industry bodies from across the food supply chain;
  - The four major food rescue organisations; and
  - Two of the world's leading organisations in the food waste space: our sister organisation, the Fight Food Waste CRC (FFW CRC) and the UK's Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP).

Our partners

Initial operating environment: COVID pandemic, food supply chain disruption, economic crisis, 100% remote interactions

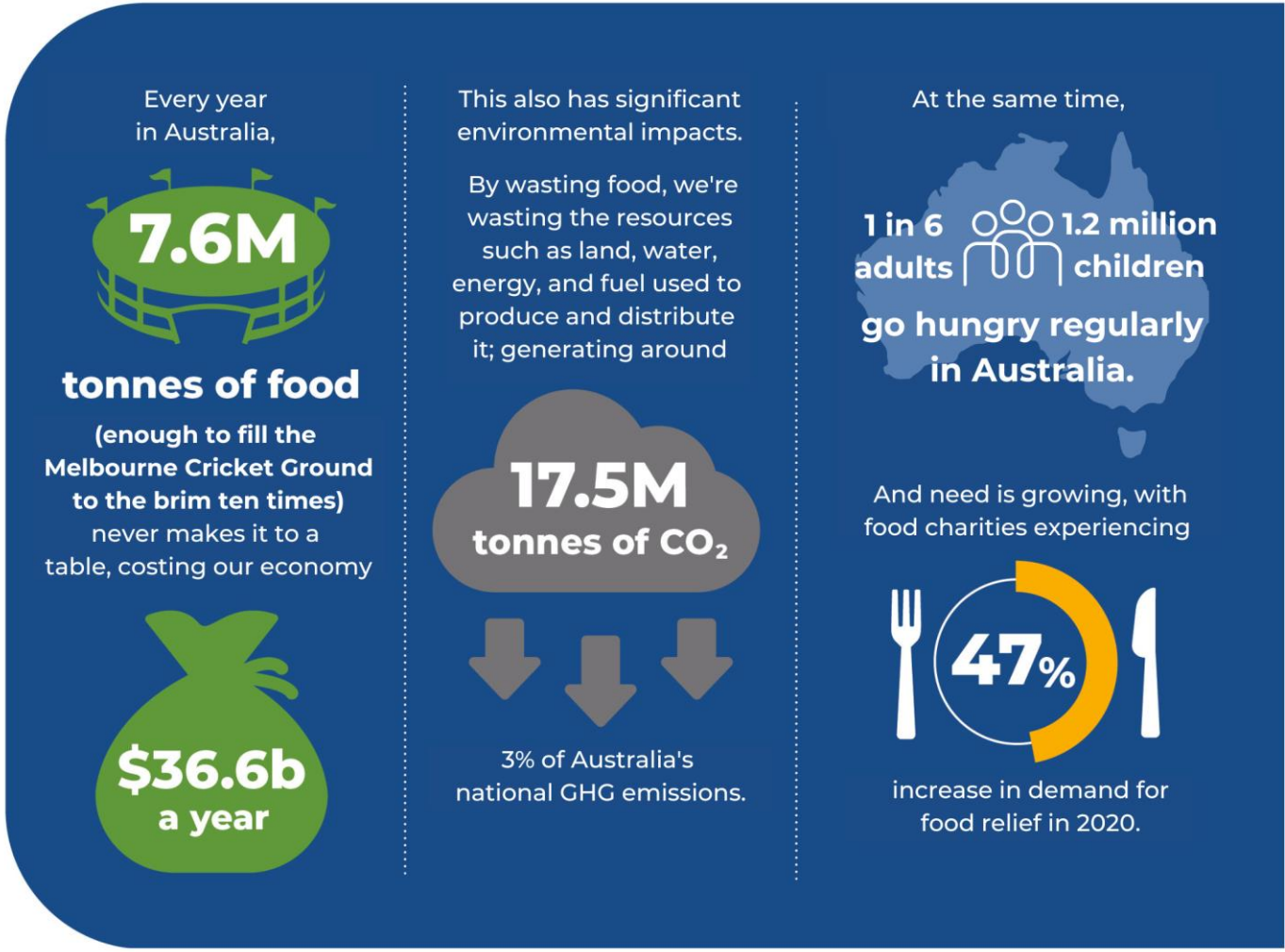
Why reduce food waste?

Australia's food waste commitment:

50% reduction by 2030

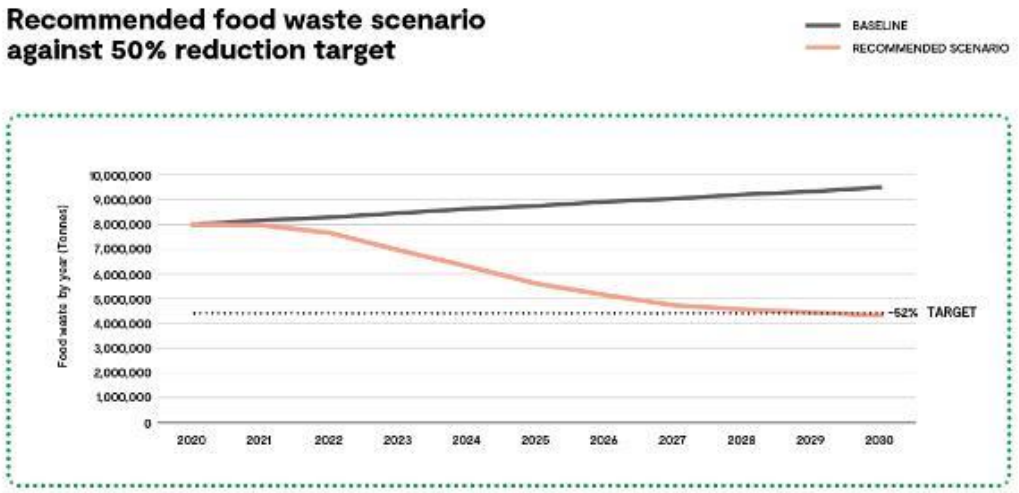
Why reduce food waste:

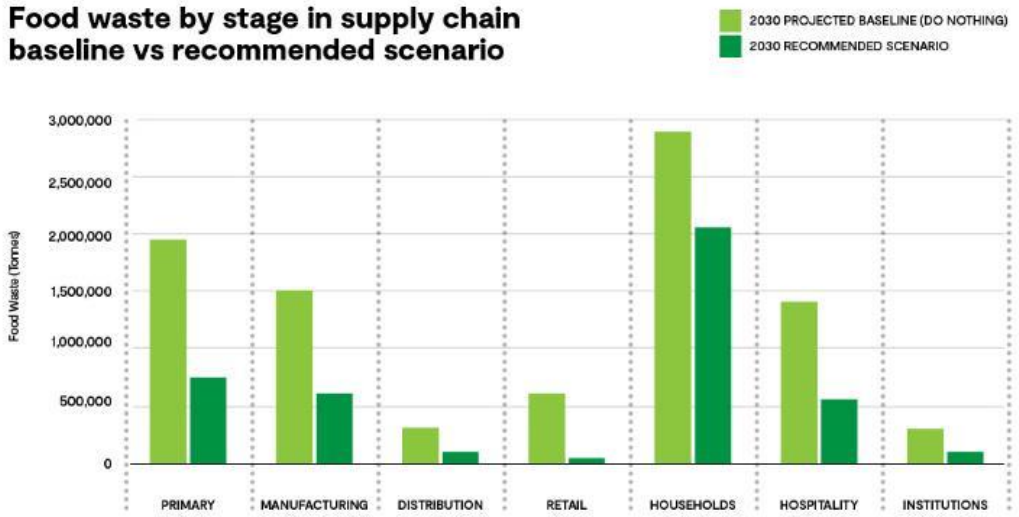
1. **$7 to $21 return** on every $1 spent.
2. **2 million households (21%)** in Australian have experienced **severe food insecurity** in past 12 months.
3. **2,600 gigalitres of water** per year is used to grow food that is then wasted, that's **5x the volume of water in the Sydney Harbour.**
4. **25.73M ha of land** is used to grow food that is then wasted - **bigger than the landmass of the State of Victoria** (22.74M ha)



FIAL (2021) National Food Waste Strategy Feasibility Study. Foodbank (2022) Hunger Report. .

Is halving food waste by 2030 feasible?





We can reduce Australia's food waste by 52% by 2030

But it will take unprecedented action by governments, industry, investors and the community to achieve this goal

Achieving Australia's target to halve food waste by 2030 requires 23 high impact interventions to be fully implemented and an investment of $2 billion of new money to:

- Reduce food waste by 22.5 million tonnes
- Deliver a net benefit back to society of $58 billion
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 50.5Mt of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (the equivalent of taking half of Australia's vehicles off of the road for a year).

The Australian Food Pact

STOP FOOD WASTE AUSTRALIA

Four programs to drive change

Developing new products with food waste prevention in mind; and reviewing customer value propositions and sourcing practices to reduce food waste

Working with colleagues and supply partners to identify the root cause of food waste and the solutions to it, delivering business benefits to the whole food value chain



Maximising the potential for food rescue and donation to farmers. Use the Fight Food Waste CRC's R&D expertise to create new upcycled foods and ingredients

Helping people to get more value from the food and drink they buy. Raise awareness and support culture change in food businesses

AIP · ARECO · Australian Foodservice Advocacy Body · CELLYSIS · Circular Farms · coles · Compass Group · DASH Water · ecoguardians · empauer · FareShare · Food Bank · Foodbuy · goodman fielder · Good Fugly · IFDA · KERRY · MARS · McCain · Mondelēz International · Nestlé · Nutri V · OzHarvest · Simon George & Sons · Simplot Australia · sodexo · TIP TOP Bakeries · Unilever · winnow · Woolworths · YÜME

Our ways of working

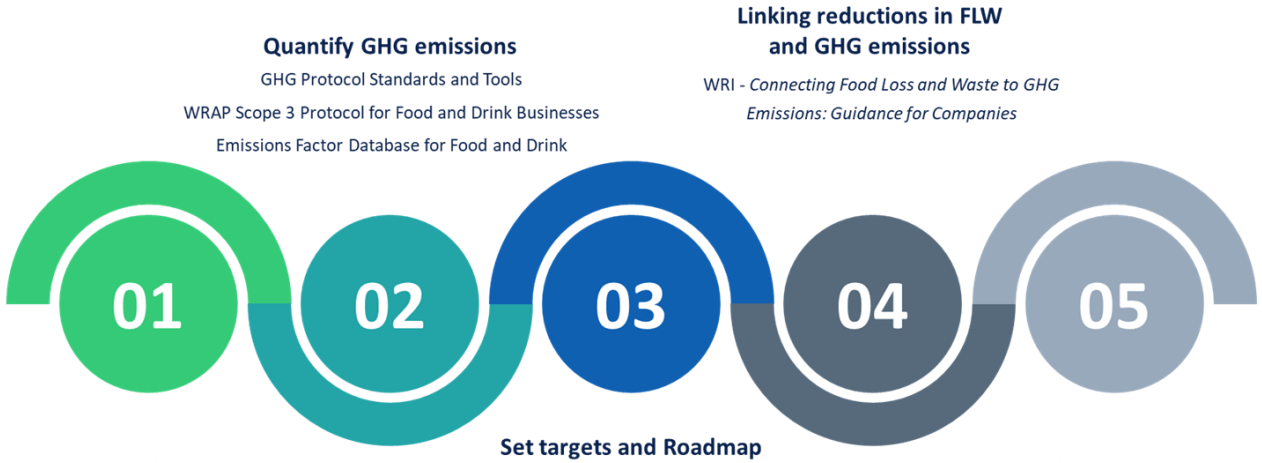
Work with peers and experts in a pre-competitive space:

- **Sector Action Plans:** dissection of food waste challenges in specific sectors, e.g., foodservice.
- **Working groups:** facilitated meetings to identify and address common issues across the supply chain.

Sector Action Plans:

- Foodservice
- Food Cold Chain
- Bread and Bakery
- Dairy
- Food Rescue
- Red Meat
- Horticulture
- Seafood

GHG working group example:
Food loss and waste and climate action: Bringing it together



Working groups & pilots:

- Mitigating GHG emissions through food loss and waste reduction
- Maximizing food rescue
- The role of packaging in reducing food waste
- Policy and regulation
- Designing in sustainability
- Whole chain resource efficiency

The Australian Food Pact: 1st Year Impact

Australian Food Pact Reporting Summary - 2022

AUSTRALIAN FOOD PACT
STOP FOOD WASTE AUSTRALIA

In 2022, Australian food businesses committed to the Australia Food Pact reported on their food waste for the first time. Here are some of the findings.

10
Businesses contributed data

12
Months of Data

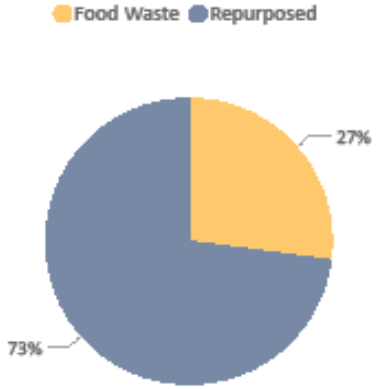
Water and land used to produce and dispose of the food is equivalent to:

177K
Olympic Swimming Pools

25K
Soccer Pitches

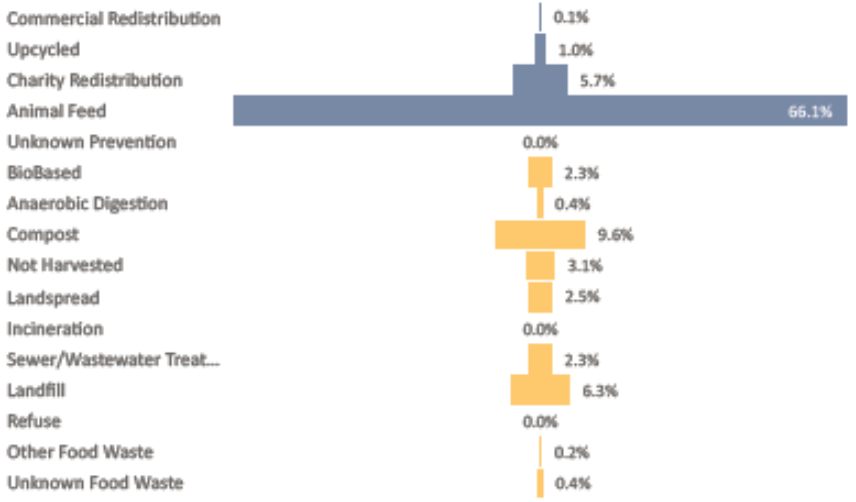
Of the food not sold as intended, most (73%) was repurposed by either donating to food rescue charities, sending to animal feed, or upcycling into a new food product

Food Not Sold

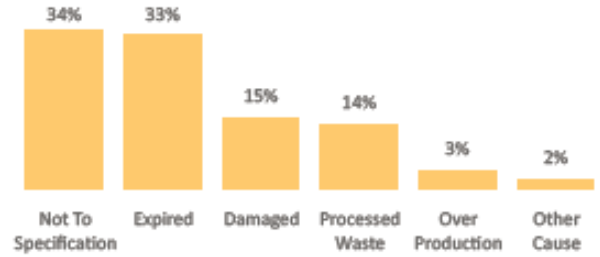


Food not sold was sent to a variety of destinations, with animal feed being the top destination for repurposed food, and compost the top destination for food waste. Businesses will be encouraged to move their waste up this hierarchy over time.

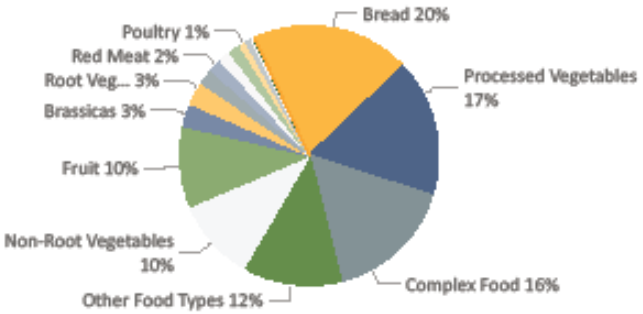
Waste Destination Hierarchy



Cause of Food Waste



Food Type Wasted



53,924,000
Meal equivalents through food donation

Of the 27% that was sent to a waste destination:

89%
of Food Waste was Edible

Bread
Top Food Type Wasted

Australian Government
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Food and Organic Waste Section





- Provide national guidance and plans
- Support and encourage state, territory and local governments
- Conduct national food waste data reporting
- Co-invest in recycling infrastructure, and support industry

‘Partnering with Stop Food Waste Australia and delivering the Australian Food Pact has helped bring together organisations from across the supply chain, something that we couldn't do on our own in government.’

Petah Rhynehart, Director



Get in touch

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GRASP 2030 :

Public Private Partnership to Tackle Food Loss & Waste in Indonesia

UNEP Regional Working Group on Public Private Partnerships (PPP's)
APAC Meeting, 5 July 2023

Food Loss & Waste – Case for Action

GLOBAL

1/3 → 1.3bn

of produced food — tones/year

IS LOST OR WASTED

which is equivalent to GHG emission of

3.6Gt CO2 eq

8 %

Of global GHG emissions is from food waste



Source: FAO 2011 & 2015

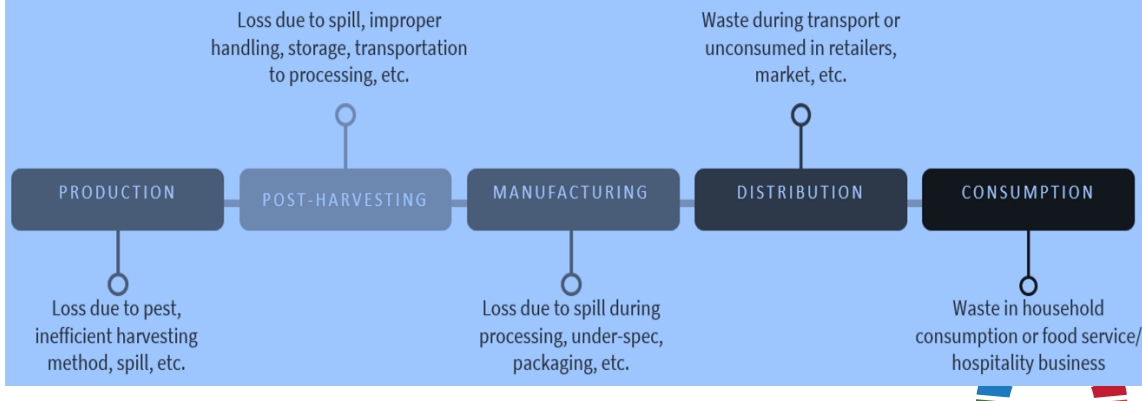
INDONESIA

115-184kg per capita/year — **food is wasted** by Indonesian people

40.4% of total waste in Indonesia is **food waste**

7.29% of GHG emissions is from **food waste**

213-551 Trillion rupiah/year — Is **economic loss** from food waste



Source: BAPPENAS (2021), KLHK (2021)

GRASP 2030 - Progress

GOTONG ROYONG ATASI SUSUT & LIMBAH PANGAN DI 2030

COLLABORATION IN CUTTING FLW BY 2030 THROUGH VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT

Voluntary Agreement:
"A collaboratively agreed, self-determined pact to take action, on food waste generated at the relevant stages of the



Brings together businesses in a **pre-competitive forum** to address common issues



Connects businesses with **government and policy makers** to drive changes



Drives **innovation** across the sector to create long term



Enables the **sharing of best practice** from stakeholders perspective



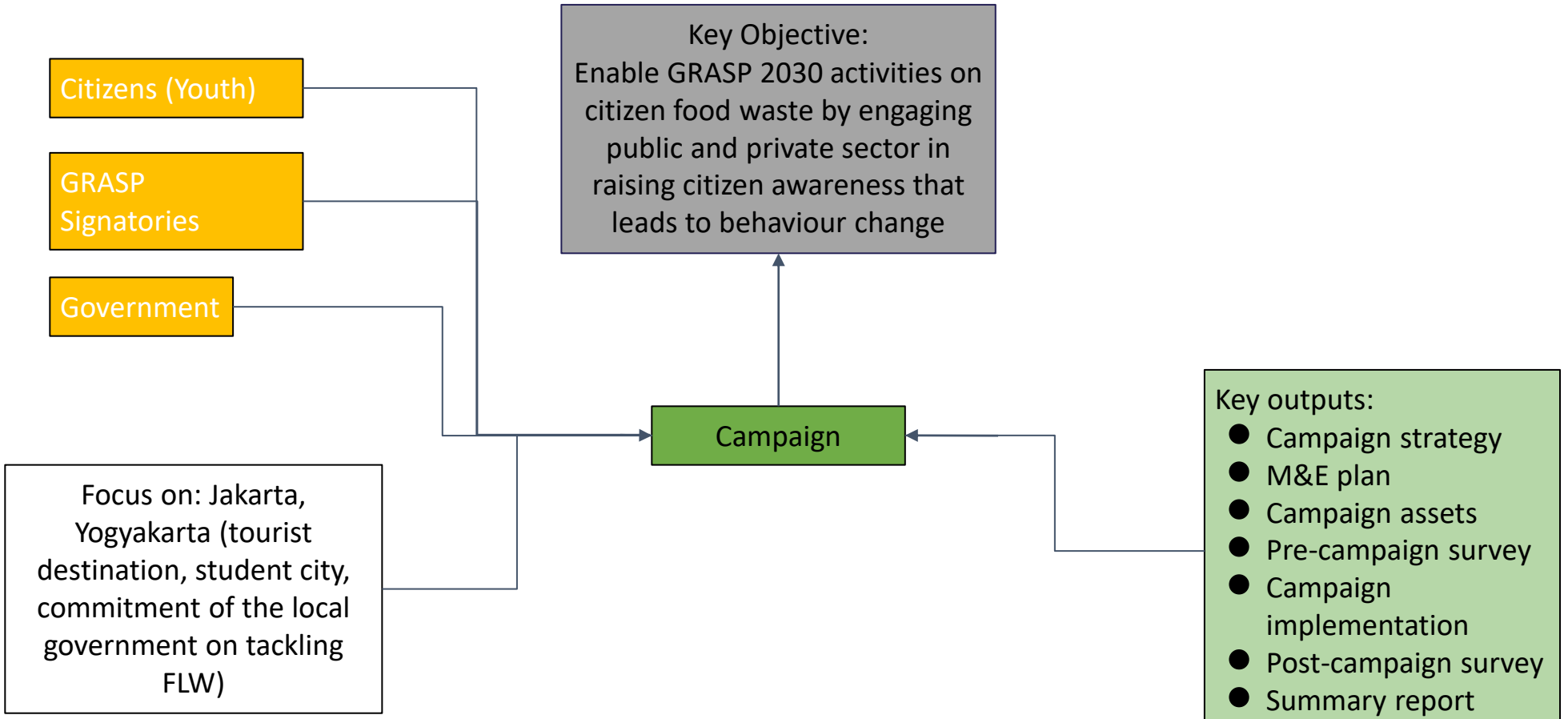
Measurement & reporting which enables the monitoring of progress

SIGNATORIES: 23

(9 core/ businesses, 14 associate)

EAST-WEST SEED CAP PANAH MERAH · MULTI BINTANG PART OF THE HEINEKEN COMPANY · SINTESA GROUP · KALBE Nutritionals · nutrifood inspiring a nutritious life · SUPER INDO · waste4 change · Fairmont JAKARTA · GRAND HYATT JAKARTA · gain · aksata pangan · Surplus · WRI INDONESIA · CATALYZE · foodcycle · LASKAR BUMI PERTIWI LBP · IFBEC · FOI Foodbank of Indonesia · Food for Hope, Food for Everyone · Food Bank Bandung · Food Sustainesia

#Consumindful: Progress



Enabling Sinergy and Collaborations to Tackle *Food Waste through PPP*

BADAN PANGAN NASIONAL | NATIONAL FOOD AGENCY (NFA)

B2SA | STOP BOROS PANGAN

Provi | Districts/ Cities | Development Partners | Academia

NFA BADAN PANGAN NASIONAL

Food donations meet safety & halal standard

SUPPLIERS/ FOOD DONORS

Associations/ Businesses

APPBI | APRINDO | HIPPINDO | APJI | GAPMMI

- Business/ food industry
- Restaurant / Catering
- Retails/ wholesale
- Hotels
- Mall / Food vendors

Mobil box

Penjemputan donasi pangan

FOOD RESCUE ACTORS

FOI CONNECTION | foodcycle | Surplus FOUNDATION

Other Actors

Mobil box

Food truck

Penyaluran Donasi pangan

BENEFICIARIES

- Food insecure communities Children
- Elders
- Orphancy
- Community in general

FOOD SUPPLY → **FOOD HANDLING** → **FOOD DISTRIBUTION**



STOP FOOD WASTE PLATFORM:
http://sbp.badanpangan.go.id

Learnings and Challenges

LEARNINGS

- PPPs can help to broaden connection with key actors and peers to share insights, information, expertise in tackling shared problem, such as food loss and waste
- Partners need to see clear benefits and what distinctive contribution that they can do to participate in the long-term PPPs
- Government support is crucial in the functioning of PPPs, moreover in the beginning part.
- International partner (s) are important to provide technical supports from the global experience and best practices

CHALLENGES

- The partners need to solve bottlenecks issues to sustain long term collaborations, such as the issues of funding, regulatory issues, and access to technology and infrastructure
- Businesses are cautious to commit resources until they have seen tangible benefits.
- Government supports, including funding and regulatory frameworks are needed to accelerate the scaling up of the partnership.
- Reliable data is always challenging to measure progress and plan meaningful actions to work out the problems through PPPs
- Seizing new opportunities that will bring clear benefits to the partners will step up the partnership in PPPs.

THANK YOU

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