



### Outline:

- RFS & GFSS
- Why Nutrition matters?
- Food Safety at RFS
- Food Loss and Waste

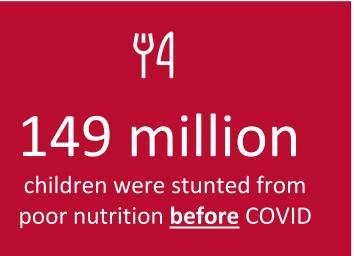
### **RFS**



## State of Global Food Security







# Potential for Impact in the Food System



50-70%

rural households in Africa and Asia purchase their foods from local markets



~30%

of global emissions are from agriculture and food systems



20-60%

of families escape poverty only to fall back when hard times hit



82% of children

in low and middle-income countries do not receive minimum acceptable diet



\$110 billion

due to lost productivity and healthcare costs associated with foodborne illnesses



50-70%

of employment in low/low middle income countries are tied to food system

### Why Nutrition Matters



45% of deaths

of children under five are attributable to undernutrition



11 million deaths

per year globally are associated with **poor diets** 

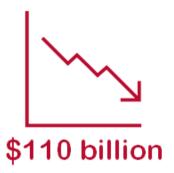




82% of young children
in LMICs receive
insufficient diets



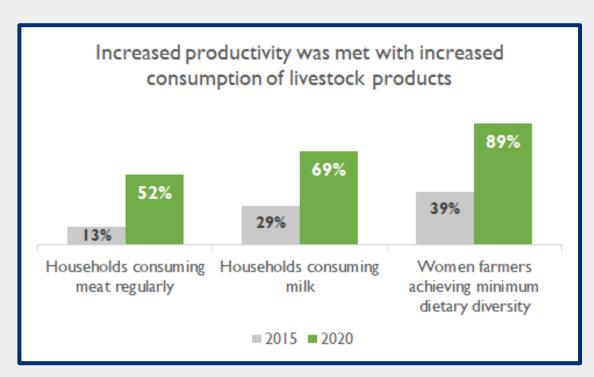
420,000 deaths due to unsafe foods



due to lost productivity and healthcare costs associated with foodborne illnesses

# Reducing Malnutrition and Saving Lives through Food Systems





- Working across food and health systems has driven down rates of stunting in FTF zones of influence
- FTF improves productivity and women's and children's dietary diversity
- Financing for SMEs will break barriers to production of nutritious foods



### Every year foodborne diseases cause:





### Foodborne diseases can be deadly, especially in children <5

420000 deaths



children account for almost 1/3 of deaths from foodborne diseases

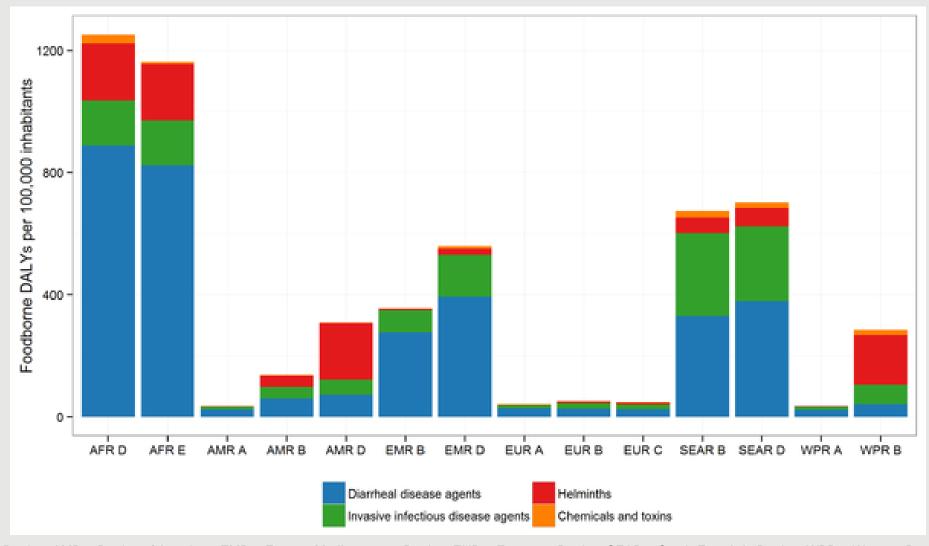
For more information: www.who.int/foodsafety

#SafeFood

Source: WHO Estimates of the Global Burden of Foodborne Diseases. 2015.



### Global Burden by Hazard Groups and by Subregion



AFR = African Region; AMR = Region of Americas; EMR = Eastern Mediterranean Region; EUR = European Region; SEAR = South-East Asia Region; WPR = Western Pacific Region

Havelaar AH, Kirk MD, Torgerson PR, Gibb HJ, Hald T, et al. (2015) World Health Organization Global Estimates and Regional Comparisons of the Burden of Foodborne Disease in 2010. PLoS Med 12(12): e1001923. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001923

http://journals.plos.org/plosmedicine/article?id=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001923

### FTFIL for Food Safety

The Food Safety Innovation Lab (FSIL) is jointly managed by Purdue and Cornell Universities and engages academic, government, and private sector partners.

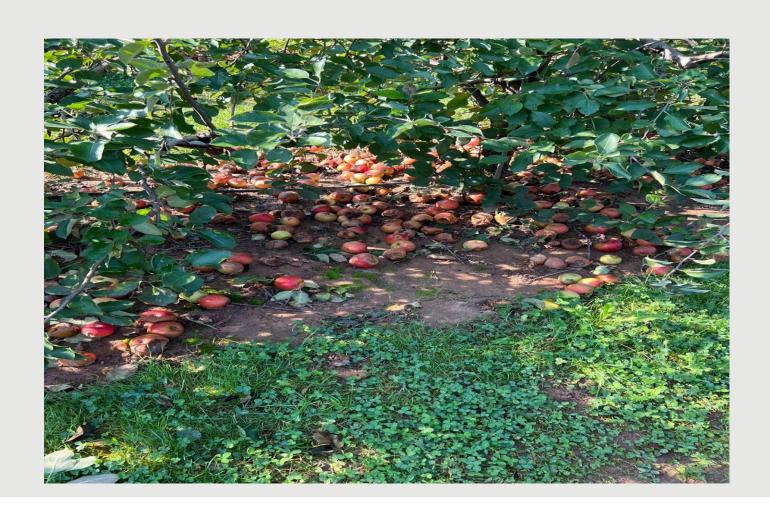
 FSIL leverages global food safety expertise in locally led projects that address the root causes of foodborne illness.

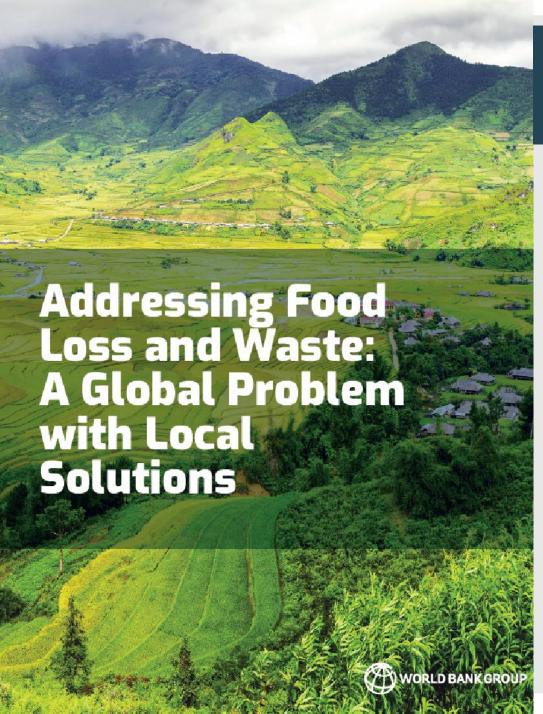
 Countries with current or planned activities include Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, and Senegal.

#### **FSIL PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES**

- Dissemination of FSIL research findings to stakeholders in the dairy, vegetable, fish, and poultry value chains
- Scaling and adoption of data-driven food safety practices and policies developed by FSIL
- Information and resource sharing that contributes to an improved understanding of global food safety challenges and their solutions, including:
  - Prevalence of foodborne illnesses
  - Consumer awareness of food safety
  - Economics of food safety
  - Effective food safety policy
  - Interventions or technologies that enhance food safety

# Food Loss and Waste



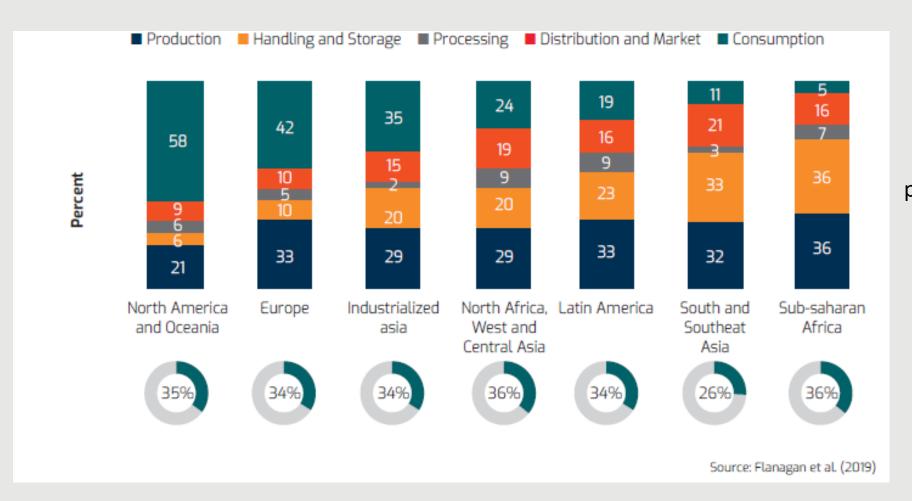


### WB report on FLW:

- Explores the economics driving food loss and waste
- Assesses the impacts of reducing food loss and waste
- Identifies entry points for action

# All countries contribute to food loss and waste (FLW) but in differing ways and degrees

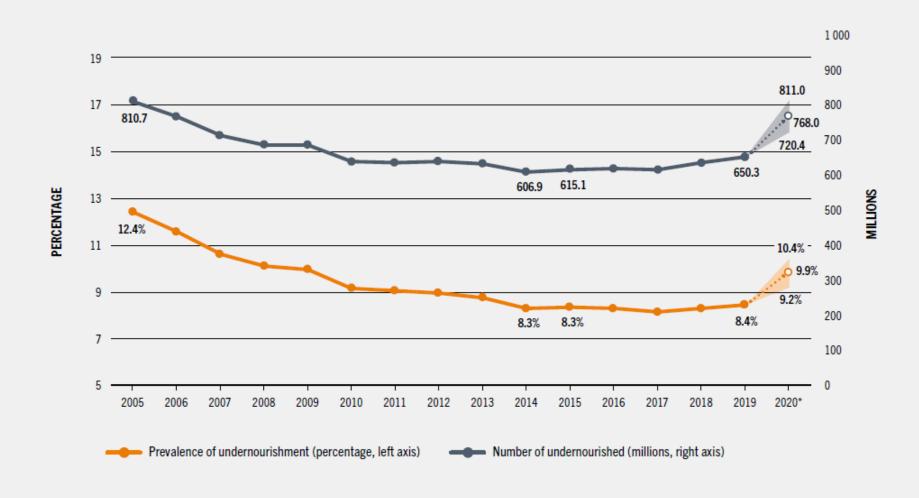
Food waste predominantly occurs in highly urbanized and developed economies



Food **loss**predominantly
occurs in
developing
economies

Source: Flanagan et al. 2019

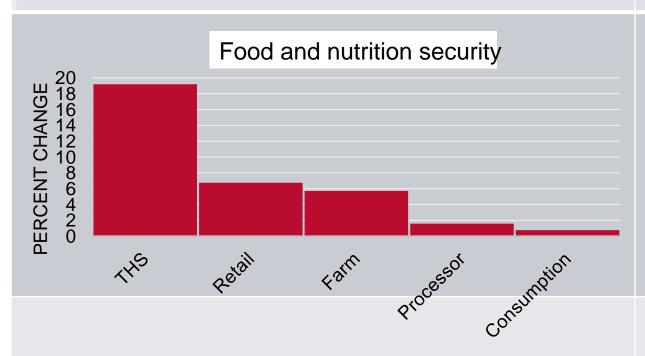
### While the number of undernourished is increasing globally



NOTES: \* Projected values for 2020 in the figure are illustrated by dotted lines. Shaded areas show lower and upper bounds of the estimated range. SOURCE: FAO.

### Analysis, strategy and interventions must be done at the country level

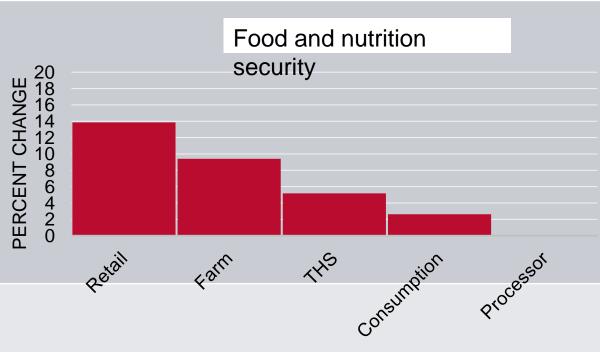
### For tomatoes in Nigeria



STAGE OF THE VALUE CHAIN WHERE THE REDUCTION TAKES PLACE

In Nigeria, a 50% reduction of FLW at the **THS stage** will increase affordability of tomatoes by 20%.

### For tomatoes in Rwanda



STAGE OF THE VALUE CHAIN WHERE THE REDUCTION TAKES PLACE

In Rwanda, a 50% reduction of FLW at the retail and farm stages will increase affordability of tomatoes by 23%.

### **USG Initiatives on Food Loss and Waste**

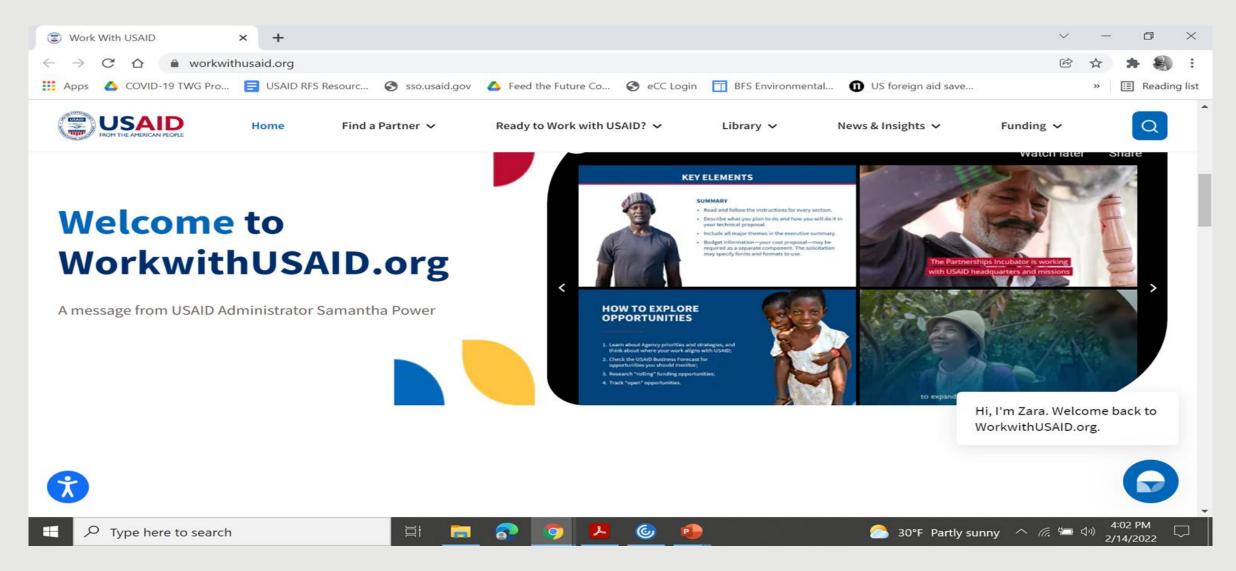
➤ The White House announced USAID will invest \$60 million over five years in new research awards that will contribute critical solutions to reduce food loss and waste including funding for the following USAID Innovation Labs:

- > Food Systems for Nutrition, Tufts University
- > Horticulture, University California Davis
- Current and Emerging Threats to Crops, University of Pennsylvania
- ➤ One year Extension to the Post Harvest Loss Reduction, Kansas State University

### Food Loss and Waste -continued

- The United States joined the "Food is Never Waste" coalition that was launched at the United Nations Food Systems Summit.
- ➤ USAID joined the Friends of Champions 12.3 network that is dedicated to Sustainable Development Goal 12.3: to cut food loss and waste in half by 2030.
- > USAID established mission upstanders
- USAID established the FLW COP, FLW Factsheet; Interested?
  ReduceFLWCOP@usaid.gov

### Interested in working with USAID on any topic?





www.feedthefuture.gov

Thank you, Feel free to reach out with any question akablan@usaid.gov



