Make #NotWasting A WAY OF LIFE

How much food is lost or wasted?

Amount of food lost and wasted

Food loss and waste comes in different shapes

The lost opportunity to feed the world

Cutting food loss and waste

Environmental impact of food loss and waste

Food loss and waste consumes

Make #NotWasting Your Way Of Life

Sources:
http://theplate.nationalgeographic.com/2016/03/14/a-new-roadmap-for-fighting-food-waste/#.VwJv9A91xUM.twitter
http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/acs.est.5b05088

Home composting can potentially divert up to 150 kg of food waste per household per year.

Remember: ‘Best Before date’ doesn’t mean ‘Throw Away After’ however the product quality might be inferior.

Shop local & buy from community supported agriculture programs to keep food from travelling unnecessary miles.

Food loss and waste is responsible for about 8% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Volume of water used to produce lost or wasted food is equivalent to three times the volume of Lake Geneva.

Nearly 30% of the world’s agricultural land is currently occupied to produce food that is ultimately never consumed.

Food use, utilization and access must improve globally.

Food loss and waste comes in different shapes:

- Thrown away by the consumer
- Destroyed in transport
- Not bought at a supermarket

Amount of food lost and wasted is more than half of the world’s annual cereals crop (approximately 2.3 billion tonnes).

How much food is lost or wasted?

Each year one third of global food production for human consumption never finds its way onto plates and is lost or wasted.

This is equivalent to 1.3 billion tonnes of edible food.

Food loss and waste consumes:

- 21% of all fresh water
- 19% of all fertilizer
- 18% of cropland
- 21% of landfill volume

Food use, utilization and access must improve globally.

In developing countries 40% of losses occur during harvest and processing level.

In industrialized countries 40% of losses happen at the retail or consumer level.

Around the world, 1.4bn hectares of land is used to produce food that is ultimately wasted – an area greater than China.

The U.S. spends $218 billion producing, transporting and discarding food that isn’t eaten; minimizing this waste by just 20% would yield $100 billion in societal economic benefits.

Food waste in US amounts to $218 billion equivalent to 1.3% of its GDP.

Safe and nutritious food lost or wasted in:

- Latin America and Africa could feed 600 million people
- Europe could feed 200 million people

USD 1 trillion in economic costs, around USD 700 billion in environmental costs and around USD 900 billion in social costs.

$310 billion in developing countries
$680 billion in industrialized countries

How much food is lost or wasted?

In developing countries 40% of losses occur during harvest and processing level.

In industrialized countries 40% of losses happen at the retail or consumer level.

Safe and nutritious food lost, discarded and wasted can feed some 2 billion people, or more than double the number of undernourished in the world.

Lost or wasted food reduces poverty and hunger and fights climate change.

Cutting food loss and waste will make progress towards the SDGs and help stem climate change.

Amount of food lost and wasted is more than half of the world’s annual cereals crop (approximately 2.3 billion tonnes).

If we save one fourth of the food currently lost or wasted, we can feed 870 million hungry people.

Undernourished people drops to 2 billion people that could be fed.

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Cutting food loss and waste in developing countries
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