



April 2022

C 2022/1 Rev.2



联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Organisation des Nations
Unies pour l'alimentation
et l'agriculture

Продовольственная и
сельскохозяйственная организация
Объединенных Наций

Organización de las
Naciones Unidas para la
Alimentación y la Agricultura

منظمة
الغذية والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

CONFERENCE

Sixteenth session

2022

The Hunger in the Age of Waste

Sponsor states: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, The Republic of Argentina, The Republic of Cuba

Signatories' states: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Burkina Faso, Federal Republic of Germany, Federal Republic of Somalia, French Republic, Republic of Argentina, Republic of Haiti, Republic of South Africa, Federative Republic of Brazil, United Kingdom, United States of America, Japan, Myanmar, United Mexican States, The Kingdom of the Netherlands

The Food and Agricultural Organization,

Recalling the resolution A/RES/74/209 reaffirming its commitment to raise awareness about food loss and waste,

Taking into consideration the previous resolutions and standing by them,

Acknowledging that multilateral cooperation is a key factor in the fight for the eradication of hunger,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies, nongovernmental organisations and nations,

Acknowledging the fact that food insecurity is one of the main issues to be solved,

Being aware of lack of sufficient infrastructures for food storage in developing countries,

Concerned about the increasing frequency of crises like the COVID-19, increased frequency of extreme weather conditions,

Taking into consideration previous treaties of the United Nations,

Considering the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda, in particular SDG2,



Noting with deep concern the lack of knowledge about sustainable lifestyle and making healthy and resource-smart food choices,

Recognizing that food insecurity starts with the elimination of food losses,

1. *Encourages* the provision of education and infrastructures for every single person at the agricultural, health, and food security level:
 - a. Raising awareness campaigns in education and supermarkets,
 - b. Cooperating with UNCTAD and creating a joint program,
 - c. Believing that special attention for women and children, following Sustainable Development Goal number 5, should be provided. Pregnant women and those who are breastfeeding must be a priority, as well as children under 5 years old, women in the agricultural sector and female farmers' collectives, and vulnerable collectives,
 - d. Seeking to promote awareness of the economic, social and environmental consequences of wasting food, by targeting children of different age groups and includes games, quizzes and other interactive activities to help improve knowledge and understanding of children, but also empower them to start acting differently,
 - e. Educating local and small scale farmers as they are not always aware of the risks of using agrochemicals to their health, or to the environment;
2. *Promotes* local and state campaigns on awareness for local consumption. We *motivate* local governments to:
 - a. Change labelling in food to be aware which products are fresh and which are approaching the date of expiration,
 - b. Promotion of sustainable food consumption, working closely with retailers to incentivize healthy diets;
3. *Discourages* food waste in households and retail:
 - a. Implementation of a monitoring of food waste schemes,
 - b. Education measures,
 - c. Encourage governments to charge restaurants a fee for the amount of food they produce, tracked by an online system by authorised collectors,
 - d. Support businesses with good food waste practises;
4. *Seeks* the improvement of production lines and supply chains as well as storage infrastructure, with a climate risk prevention perspective:
 - a. The quality and safety of food intended for processing or commercialisation can be ensured by applying good production practices,

- b. Implementation of water resilience strategies, taking into account local conditions as well as best practices water-saving initiatives for the specific commodities farmed which include the optimisation of irrigation systems to increase food production,
 - c. Improving regional supply-chains;
5. *Calls upon* the increase of the use of technologies against food loss:
 - a. Creating an international research and technology network, cooperating with the FAOSTAT database,
 - b. Encouraging the use of improved technology and methods in harvesting, production, packaging, transport, and retail:
 - i. Secure food transports from a microbiological point of view, using technologies and taking the HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point) as an effective model to secure food,
 - c. Enhancing the resilience against pathogens through the use of microbiology,
 - d. Encouraging nations and the private sector to share information about food management and composting methods and reducing barriers to technology transfer,
 - e. Educating farmers on the behalf of food loss decreasing production and harvesting methods and the effects of food loss and waste;
6. *Supports* food producers and distributors to develop soil conservation measures to reduce soil erosion and the habit of using rainwater harvesting to alleviate problems caused by shortages of rainfall;
7. *Requests* the incorporation of different research outputs to design programs for food insecurity intervention;
8. *Proposes* a higher integration between regional and, or national circular economic action plans, taking into account food systems, to ensure a universal transition from a linear to a circular model in the life cycle of goods and services;
9. *Calls for* the improvement of water management with water conservation systems, as a consequence of climate change effects such as droughts, landslides, floods;
10. *Desires* a more efficient use of resources by complementary strategies:
 - a. Eliminating waste,
 - b. Circulating resources,
 - c. Changing use patterns from goods to services, thus cutting the GHG emissions;

11. *Boosts* the implementation of circular food systems to shorten supply chains and help rural communities, thus ensuring new jobs, promoting healthy lifestyles and green growth;
12. *Affirms* the need for equal distribution of food:
 - a. Rethinks the legal framework surrounding food banks to address barriers hindering food donations, technology, like the improvement long-term storage facilities or creating online platforms for registration of surplus food available for collection from businesses that would connect the potential food donors - farmers, retailers and businesses in the HoReCa sector - with food banks, civil society organisations and municipal social care institutions,
 - b. Draws attention on the provision of healthy food to food deserts, encouraging national governments to foster a higher participation of small-farmers in the market and emphasising the role of the private sector in the provision of the necessary assets to these areas, i.e. supermarkets,
 - c. Empowering local charities and private organisations to reuse and redistribute non-consumed food provided by supermarkets, households and restaurants to local communities in need:
 - i. Supporting private organisations through national legislation,
 - d. Supporting small local food retailers and enhancing cooperation with governments and local communities in order to increase the access to and supply of healthy food;
13. *Underlines* the importance of empowering farmers and local communities:
 - a. Encourages to facilitate the access of small farmers to new technology, i.e. by setting up public-private partnerships,
 - b. Promotes the implementation of local and state awareness campaigns for:
 - i. Local, sustainable, and nutritiously valuable consumption,
 - ii. Firms and consumer behaviour minimising both food loss and food waste;
14. *Emphasises* the importance of nations to empower their farmers and local communities through the following ways:
 - a. Incentivizing consumption in local markets, helping improve small-scale farmers' competitiveness against big corporations,
 - b. Granting small farmers with new and improved technology,
 - c. Promoting regional and state campaigns on awareness for local consumption, and healthy diets,
 - d. Improving the education of local and small scale farmers,



- e. Implementing shorter supply chains and circular economies in communities;
15. *Fully awares* emergency aids through food aids, and prioritising women and children with the help of:
 - a. World Food Program partnership regarding food banks,
 - b. World Health Organization to avoid malnutrition through the following measures:
 - i. Nutrition education for all, by creating clearer dietary guidelines around the consumption,
 - ii. The creation of scientific databases at governmental and/or university levels,
 - iii. The creation of an on-line program that would enable developing countries to gather data on the evolution of the situation of their country;
 16. *Recalls on* shortening and making more resilient supply chains and adding value and strength to regional supply chains to prevent demand and supply shocks and encouraging states to become more self-sufficient through reshoring, nudging, digital and technological optimization (e.g.: hermetic bags, moisture metres) and adaptation policies;
 17. *Endorses* states to recognise the importance of stable working conditions as one of the main elements of ensuring food stability;
 18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.