Behavioral Changes to Support Scaling of Innovations to Minimize Food Loss and Waste

Dr. Kiran Rupakhetee
Joint Secretary
Government of Nepal

(I acknowledge the contribution of Ms. Prativa AC to prepare this presentation)
Context Settings
Key Stakeholders in Raising Awareness and Changing Behaviors in Food Loss and Waste Management
Creating and Promoting Context-driven Interventions for Food Loss and Waste Management
Potential Food Loss and Waste Interventions
Areas for Deep Diving
Food Loss and Waste (FLW) – Global Scenario

- Food loss and waste (FLW) has serious moral consequences, contextualizing the prevailing hunger of more than 820 million people and the lack of access to healthy diets for 2 billion people (FAO’s SOFI report 2019).

- In 2022, the world wasted 1.05 billion tonnes of food. This amounts to one fifth (19 percent) of food available to consumers being wasted, at the retail, food service, and household level. That is in addition to the 13 percent of the world’s food lost in the supply chain, as estimated by FAO, from post-harvest up to and excluding retail (UNEP Food Waste Index Report 2024).

- 14 percent of the food produced globally is lost during the post-harvest production stage before reaching the retail stage of the food system (FAO 2019 State of Food and Agriculture ‘SOFA’ report).
13.2 percent of food, valued at $400 billion is lost on an annual basis between harvest and the retail market (FAO 2019).

17 percent of food production is wasted in households, food services and in retail (UNEP 2020).

Data at the global level show that 8% of all food produced in the world is lost on the farm, 14% is lost between the farm gate and the retail sector, and 17% of the food available at consumer level (households, retailers, restaurants, and other food services) is wasted (FAO 2019; UNEP 2021).

- This represents a huge inefficiency of the food supply chains, entailing significant economic and environmental impacts, as well as hindering food security.
In Nepal, the average household level waste of food surpassed the average global and South Asian levels, at an estimated 79 kg per caput per year. Household food waste is estimated at about 2.25 million tonnes per annum. (UNEP, 2021).

FLW can affect the ability of food supply chains to deliver enough food to the people.

Reducing FLW is therefore a key challenge for the sustainability of current food systems.

FLW is detrimental to the planet and its people. FLW significantly contributes to GHG emissions (SOFA 2019), and thereby to climate change and its consequences.

FLW account for approximately 8-10 per cent of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (UNEP 2021).
SDG (Target 12.3) calls for ‘By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses’.
Indicators are also set to measure the progress of countries towards this target.
(a) Food Loss Index       (b) Food Waste Index

SDG target 12.3 supports the other SDGs, including the SDG Target 2 goal of zero hunger by 2030.

Achieving SDG 12.3 requires a new perspective on how to reduce the use of resources and increase the efficiency of the production, preservation, processing and distribution of food at the producer, inter-mediary, processor and whole sale levels (i.e., losses in the value chain). It also requires addressing our “throw away culture”. For that, education, awareness, and behavioral change among consumers and retailers are critical.
Burden of Malnutrition - Global Scenario

**828 million**

- people are undernourished

**More than 3.1 billion**

- people in the world cannot afford healthy diets

**Children <5**

- 149 million stunted
- 45 million wasted
- 39 million underweight

45%

Mortality has malnutrition as an underlying cause

**Nutrient deficiency**

- Vitamin A deficiency affecting 500,000 childhood blindness /year
- Folic acid deficiency resulting in 88,000 child deaths /year

Globally, Food Losses Percentage Estimates by Region

Food Loss Percentage (FLP) globally and by region

- Globally FLP is at 13.2% (2021); whereas estimates of 2016 is 13.8%.

- In the 2021 estimates:
  - Highest losses are in SSA at 19.95%.
  - Lowest losses are in Northern America and Europe at 9.19%.

Source: FAO, 2023
## Globally, Food Losses Percentage Estimates by Region (Continued…)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2016 (%)</th>
<th>2020 (%)</th>
<th>2021 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Globally</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>13.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern America and Europe</strong></td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Saharan Africa</strong></td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>19.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>14.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania (Excluding Australia and New Zealand)</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>12.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia and New Zealand</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>13.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Asia and Northern Africa</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>14.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Asia and South-Eastern Asia</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>14.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Island Developing States</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>18.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central Asia and Southern Asia</strong></td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>12.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Least Developed Countries</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>16.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Locked Developing Countries</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>14.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FAO, 2023
Reducing Food Loss and Waste (FLW)

- Reducing FLW is a key global challenge to ensure sufficient and healthy food for the future and to use available resources viz. arable land, water, nutrients, energy, and labour – as efficiently as possible.

- Addressing the FLW challenge effectively requires integrated approach and collective action from all stakeholders.

- **Reduction of food loss and waste has triple impact:**
  1. Increases access to healthy diets,
  2. Makes efficient use of our natural resources, and
  3. Reduces negative impacts on the environment.
Actions against FLW are usually categorized in levels of priority, from source reduction (i.e. prevention) to recycling, recovery and disposal. Such a hierarchy of priorities is widely agreed across the world.

Hierarchy of actions shows in a simple manner that solutions to prevent the generation of FLW at source should always be preferred.

Source: Busetti S. and Pace N., Food Loss and Waste Policy: From Theory to Practice, 2023
Causes of Food Loss and Waste (FLW)

- FLW causes are context based and refer to the characteristics of production, manufacturing, storage and marketing systems, and to consumers’ food literacy capacity.

- Causes of FLW are interrelated with various stages on the Food Supply Chain.

- Micro, Meso and Macro causes can be linked to Food Supply Chain characteristics, structural issues, or the systemic dimension of the food systems respectively.

- Circumstances under which food losses and waste occur are strongly dependent on the specific food and waste-related conditions in each country, each country having its own production, processing, distribution, and consumption practices. Disparities in the causes of FLW also depend on the income level of the country.
Causes of Food Loss and Waste (FLW) – Continued...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Micro-level causes of FLW</th>
<th>Meso-level causes of FLW</th>
<th>Macro-level causes of FLW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Pre-harvest factors</strong></td>
<td><strong>✓ Structural aspects of the food chain e.g.</strong></td>
<td>✓ Policy and regulatory environments and systemic causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Choice of crop varieties;</td>
<td>✓ Lack of support for investment and innovation;</td>
<td>✓ Policies concerned with agricultural investment, agricultural development, transport, and storage infrastructure;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Agronomic practices;</td>
<td>✓ Lack of coordination among actors, and</td>
<td>✓ Food labelling and packaging regulations;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Climate and environment;</td>
<td>✓ General lack of adequate infrastructure.</td>
<td>✓ Systemic causes: financial constraints, poor food management practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Market factors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Post-harvest factors</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Storage;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Transportation;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Wholesale and retail;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Hospitality sector;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Household consumption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) report, 2014
# Consequences of Food Loss and Waste (FLW)

## Environmental impacts
Globally, the production of FLW has been estimated to account for 24% of total freshwater resources used in food production, 23% of global crop land, and 23% of global fertilizer use.

- **Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission**: Global FLW is associated with 8–10% of global GHG emissions.
- **Water loss**: FLW accounts for 24% of total freshwater resources used in crop production.
- **Landfill**: Discarded food waste accounts for a significant percentage of municipal solid waste that is disposed of in a landfill.

## Food security and nutrition
- FLW has potential effects on food security and nutrition through changes in the four dimensions of food security: food availability, access, utilization, and stability. – FAO 2019
- Reaching acceptable levels of food security and nutrition inevitably implies certain levels of FLW.

Source: Busetti S. and Pace N., Food Loss and Waste Policy: From Theory to Practice, 2023
# Drivers of Food Loss and Waste in Food Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agricultural production subsystem</th>
<th>Food storage, transport and trade subsystem</th>
<th>Food retail and provisioning subsystem</th>
<th>Food transformation subsystem</th>
<th>Consumer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>Post-harvest handling/storage</td>
<td>Distribution/retail level</td>
<td>Transformation/packaging</td>
<td>Consumer waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Pests</td>
<td>✓ Mechanical damage</td>
<td>✓ Delays in transport/distribution</td>
<td>✓ Lack of proper food processing and packaging</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Poor water management, drought</td>
<td>✓ Post-harvest handling</td>
<td>✓ Lack of marketing options</td>
<td>✓ Contamination on the processing line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Diseases</td>
<td>✓ Poor-quality field containers or shipping packages</td>
<td>✓ Failure in demand forecasting</td>
<td>✓ Product specifications (e.g. size, cosmetic standards)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Poor harvesting practices</td>
<td>✓ Lack of proper storage facilities</td>
<td>✓ Lack of system for food donation</td>
<td>✓ Spillage of food before and after preparation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Wrong time for harvest</td>
<td>✓ Poor roads and related infrastructure</td>
<td>✓ Food prepared but not served</td>
<td>✓ Breakage/spillage containers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Portion/package sizes too large</td>
<td>✓ Inappropriate storage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition: Food Loss Waste Policy Brief, 2018
## Approaches for Reducing Food Loss and Waste

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source: Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition: Food Loss Waste Policy Brief, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Agricultural production</strong></th>
<th><strong>Post-harvest handling/storage</strong></th>
<th><strong>Transformation/ packaging</strong></th>
<th><strong>Distribution/ retail</strong></th>
<th><strong>Consumer level waste</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>During or immediately after harvesting on the farm</td>
<td>After leaving the farm for handling, storage and transport</td>
<td>During industrial or domestic processing and/or packaging</td>
<td>During distribution to markets, including at the wholesale and retail markets</td>
<td>In the home or business of the consumer, including restaurants and caterers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Improve agriculture extension services
- Improve harvesting techniques
- Improve access to infrastructure and markets
- Improve storage technologies
- Improve handling to reduce damage
- Improve infrastructure (e.g. roads, electricity access)
- Improve supply chain management
- Improve packaging to keep food fresher for longer, optimize portion size and gauge safety
- Reprocess or repackage food not meeting specifications
- Provide guidance on food storage and preparation
- Make cosmetic standards more amenable to selling ‘imperfect’ food (e.g. with irregular shape, blemishes)
- Improve access to storage facilities
- Address improper storage at consumption level
- Improve consumer cooking skills
- Conduct consumer education campaigns (e.g. general public, schools, restaurants)

**Improve access to market information, forecasting and ordering.**

**Facilitate increased donation of unsold food (food banks).**

**Increase financing for data collection on food loss and waste, innovation and scaling of promotional technologies.**

**Increase capacity building to accelerate transfer of best practices.**
Nepal’s Approaches to Reduce Food Loss and Waste

✓ Nepal has committed to undertake the Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC) of the 2012 Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development.

✓ Nepal adopted the ZHC as part of a national vision for preparing its National Action Plan to eradicate hunger by 2025.
   ➢ The plan emphasizes the establishment of storage facilities, preservation equipment, packinghouses, information and communication technologies to minimize loss at each step of the supply chain.

✓ Major objective of National Action Plan on Zero Hunger is to ensure adequate food for all, including through strengthening sustainable production processes for accelerated growth of the agriculture sector, improving food governance services for effective management of hunger and malnutrition, and fostering rights-based food security.

Strategic Pillars Emphasized by the ZHC Initiative:

Pillar – 1: 100% access to adequate food all year round
Pillar – 2: Zero stunted children less than 2 years
Pillar – 3: All food systems are sustainable
Pillar – 4: 100% increase in smallholder productivity and income
Pillar – 5: Zero loss or waste of food

Pillar – 5: Zero loss or waste of food

Minimizing food losses during harvesting, storage and transport, and waste of food by retailers and consumers; empowering consumer choice through appropriate labeling; commitments by producers, retailers and consumers within all nations; achieving progress through financial incentives, collective pledges, locally-relevant technologies and changed behavior.
Pillar – 5: Zero loss or waste of food

Outcome - 5.1: Food loss reduced for increased utilization
Output - 5.1.1: Value chain actors engaged in minimizing food loss and waste
Output - 5.1.2: Facilities created for minimizing food loss

Major activities for Output 5.1.1 (Focusing on raising awareness):
1. Create awareness among all stakeholders about the ways of reducing food loss/wastage.
2. Train producers, storekeepers, transporters and traders for zero-loss food handling methods in storing the food crops and livestock products.
3. Consumer awareness on food waste reduction.

Major activities for Output 5.1.2 (Focusing on raising awareness):
1. Campaign for food loss reduction.
2. Organize exhibition on the food loss prevention techniques.
UN Food System Dialogues 2021 - Addressing Food Loss and Waste in Nepal

- Food Loss and Waste reduction is particularly focused on **Action Track 2: Shifting to sustainable consumption patterns.**

- **Proposition:** Enabling, inspiring and motivating people to enjoy healthy and sustainable consumption options; **Slashing food loss and waste**; and transitioning to a circular economy through advancing in technological, environmental, economic, social, regulatory, and institutional fronts.

- **Pathway:** **Set up regulatory mechanisms** to effectively monitor the quality of foods and educate people to consume healthy and nutritious local food, **reduce food loss/waste**, and promote, protect and support for breastfeeding practices.

- **Key elements of Pathways:** **Strong regulatory mechanism** is identified as an important element for promoting healthy food products, regulating market and influence consumer behaviour. **Awareness raising among the value chain actors is crucial to reduce food loss and waste.**

- **Action (Specific to FLW):** Develop technologies and mandatory guidelines for post-harvest handling of foods to reduce food loss and waste and monitor food safety.
Food Systems Transformation Strategic Plan (2022 – 2030) - Addressing Food Loss and Waste in Nepal

Vision: Equitable, Resilient and Sustainable Food Systems

Goals:
1. Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all.
2. Adopt the methodology for sustainable consumption.
3. Adopt production system that has a positive impact on nature.
4. Scale-up equitable livelihood.
5. Develop a resilient food system against risks and various calamities.
6. Implement the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act for food governance and food system transformation.

Note: Unofficial Translation
Objectives:

1. **Create policy coherence** across agriculture, food security and nutrition, education and health sectors to increase agricultural production that would supply sustainable, affordable, safe, healthy and nutritious food for all, as well as promote youth engagement in the agriculture sector.

2. **Increase awareness** on consumption of healthy and nutritious local food, **reduce food loss and waste**, and conserve and promote breastfeeding practices.

3. **Adopt methodology** to formulate an **agro-environment friendly plan** and revitalize the local food system, work in an integrated manner for the conservation and utilization of bio-diversity via a nature-friendly food system.

*Note: Unofficial Translation*
Objectives:

4. Invest in research and developing innovative technology in the agricultural sector to increase income and improve livelihoods through the development of entrepreneurship skills of small and commercial farmers.

5. Promote long-term investment to develop communities to cope-up with the resilient food systems and crises.

6. Ensure accountable food governance in all federal structures by developing policies and strategies aligning with the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act.

Note: Unofficial Translation
Objective 2: **Increase awareness** on consumption of healthy and nutritious local food, **reduce food loss and waste**, and conserve and promote breastfeeding practices.

**Strategy:** (I) **Minimize** the loss agricultural produce at field/farm, post-harvest loss and waste through the use of appropriate technology, infrastructure and strategies.

**Working Policies:**
1. **Strategies, Laws, Acts, Guidelines and Directives will be formulated** and implemented to minimize the loss of agricultural produce in field/farm, post-harvest loss and food waste.

2. Measures to reduce the food loss and waste (FLW) will be developed/formulated and implemented in the various stages of food supply chain (FSC) analyzing the severity of FLW.

*Note: Unofficial Translation*
Food Systems Transformation Strategic Plan (2022 – 2030) - Addressing Food Loss and Waste in Nepal (Continued…)

Working Policies (Continued…):

3. Food loss and waste in the food supply chain, and the loss of nutrients in agricultural produce will be studied and analyzed.

4. Low-cost technology e.g. Cold stores (such as rustic store, solar store) which can function with no electricity – will be developed and used; and arrangement will be done to build cold stores in the ease of market areas.

5. Grants and support will be provided for farmers group, cooperatives and private sectors for technological and infrastructural development, cold-chain and appropriate storage construction to reduce post-production loss.

6. Institutional structures will be formed at the federal and provincial levels to develop and disseminate appropriate technology to reduce food loss and waste.

7. Awareness campaigns will be conducted through the mobilization of media, general public, farmer groups, cooperatives, and private sector to reduce food loss and waste.

8. Technology and promotional programs will be implemented to re-cycle, reuse and utilize wasted local agricultural produce.
Snapshot on Important Plan and Document of Nepal – Linked With Reducing Food Loss and Waste

Multi-sector Nutrition Plan-III (2023-2030) – Document yet to be published
Key Stakeholders of the Food Supply Chain and Their Participative Roles and Influences

Government
- Subsidies, Policy Making, Regulations

Education

Consumers
- Decision making, Communication to other consumers, Financial support for business

Restaurants

Food Processing Industry

Shops, Stores

Farmers
- Decision making, Communication to other consumers, Financial support for business

Food Supply, Food Processing, Food Production

Technical Community
- Scientific Community (Health professionals, Technologists, Economists)
- Technology development, Research and Innovation, Professional advice

Important Stakeholders in Raising Awareness and Changing Behaviors in Food Loss and Waste Management

- **Raising awareness and changing behaviors** in food loss and waste management requires involvement of a **diverse group of stakeholders** at various levels from **policy to implementation** and from **producer to consumer**.

- Engagement and collaboration of and among the stakeholders is essential for creating a **holistic and integrated approach** to efficient management of food loss and waste

**Important Stakeholders:**
1. Government
2. Farmers
3. Food producers/manufacturers/processors, and retailers
4. Academic and Research Institutions
5. Media (TV, Newspaper) and Social media
6. Civil Society Organizations and local group/clubs
7. Food Service Industry and Non-profit organizations
8. Consumers
Creating and Promoting Context-driven Interventions for Food Loss and Waste Management

- Creating and promoting context-driven food loss interventions involves tailoring strategies and solutions to specific geographical, cultural, and socio-economic contexts.

- Following points shall be taken into consideration:
  1. **Assessment and Analysis**: Conduct thorough assessments to understand the unique factors contributing to food loss and waste in a particular context.
  2. **Collaborative Approach**: Involve a diverse range of stakeholders in the development and implementation of interventions.
  3. **Tailored and targeted interventions**: Tailored and targeted interventions to address the specific challenges and opportunities identified through the assessment process.
  4. **Education and Awareness**: Raise awareness about the importance of food loss and waste reduction.
5. **Capacity Building**: Provide training and capacity-building initiatives to empower local stakeholders to implement and sustain food loss and waste interventions effectively.

6. **Innovation and Technology Adoption**: Identify and promote appropriate technologies and innovations that can help reduce food loss and waste in the local context.

7. **Create Conducive Policy environment**: Advocate for supportive policies and regulations at the local, regional, and national levels that facilitate food loss and waste reduction efforts.

9. **Investment on R&D**: For more innovations and programmatic interventions

10. **Monitoring and Evaluation**: Establish mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of food loss and waste interventions over time.

11. **Scaling Up Successful FLW Initiatives**: Identify successful food loss and waste interventions and strategies that can be scaled up or replicated in similar contexts.
Possible Interventions against Potential Food Loss and Waste

1. Improving Agricultural Practices: Implementing techniques e.g. Good Agriculture Practice ‘GAP’ to minimize losses during cultivation, harvesting, and post-harvest handling.

2. Optimizing Food Supply Chain Management: Enhancing efficiency and reducing losses in transportation, storage, and distribution processes.

3. Policy and Regulatory Measures: Enacting policies, acts and regulations at the local, national, and international levels for food loss and waste reduction and promote sustainable food management practices.

4. Date Labeling: Clarifying and standardizing date labeling practices to reduce confusion among consumers and prevent premature disposal of edible food.
5. Promoting Surplus Food Redistribution: Facilitating the donation and redistribution of surplus food from retailers, restaurants, and food manufacturers to food banks, charities, and other organizations serving those in need.


7. Food Recovery Technologies: Implementing technologies to recover and repurpose food waste for use in other applications. (e.g. - Converting food waste into biofuels or animal feed)

8. Consumer Education and Awareness: Raising awareness among consumers about the impacts of food loss and waste, and remedies to FLW.
1. National Plan, Policies, Strategies

Government of Nepal’s Plan, Policies, Strategies have prioritized for sustainable and resilient food system in country as well as reducing Food Loss and Waste in Food Supply Chain (from farm to plate)

- Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan
- Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act, 2075 (2018)
- Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035)
- Country’s Commitment in Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit 2021
- Country’s Commitment in UN Food Systems Summit 2021
- Nepal Sustainable Development Goals – Revised Indicators (2023)
- Nepal’s Food Systems Transformation: Context, Pathways and Actions 2021
- Food Systems Transformation Strategic Plan (2022 – 2030)
- Crop and Livestock Insurance Directives 2012
2. Agriculture and Livestock Insurance

✓ **Agriculture insurance**
  - Is **provided to prevent possible loss of crops** due to natural causes such as pests, diseases, hail, hurricanes and to protect the investment of the farmers.

  - The insurance fee for this insurance is **75 percent subsidy from the Government of Nepal**.

✓ **Livestock insurance**
  - Is **provided to prevent the death or possible loss of livestock** of commercial or individual farmers due to various diseases or accidents and to secure the investment of livestock keepers.

  - The insurance fee for this insurance is **75 percent subsidy from the Government of Nepal**.

Source: Rastriya Beema Company Ltd (https://www.rbcl.gov.np/)
3. Rastria Khadya Bank Limited (Food Bank)

- Established in 2021

**Mission:**

- To help and empower the farming and farmers' communities and the private sector to produce enough, accessible and affordable food for every individual and a decent income for all.
- To create a financially secure sector for the farmers in improving the efficiency and sustainability of livestock production.

**Vision:**

- The bank will provide environmentally friendly, sustainable, and nutritious food/diet at the national level. This will improve agricultural production and sustainable food systems.

Website: https://rastriyakhadyabank.com/
4. Food Storage (Dharma Bhakari)

- Dharma Bhakari is the food storage in some villages (e.g. of Sudurpaschim Province); it is run with community contributions.
- There, individuals who had anything to give might do so, and those who did not could take what they needed.
- This technique proved to be extremely helpful during landslides, fires, famines, and droughts.
Areas for Deep Diving

- Realization of the fact that one size fits all approach does not work
- Multisectoral Approach to address FLW
- Country’s/ area context policies and plans.
- Need of PPP approach amid profit motive of the private sector: Will it work universally?
- Streamlining agenda of FLW in the agriculture and other policy/programs
- Foster trust between and among stakeholders in Food Supply Chain
- Promoting and honoring low cost indigenous Innovation and Technology
- Social and behavioral change: in terms of consumption, distribution and reuse of food.
  - Throwing food is a sign of superiority/supremacy
  - Habit of taking too much food in one-go

- Strengthening of Food System Approach
- Gendered Approach in minimizing FLW
Post Harvest Loss of Agriculture Produce
Loss of Poultry
Think Responsibly Before Wasting Food

Don’t forget, when you waste food like this:

There are many who starve like this:
Thank you