Committee: Food and Agriculture Organization

Addressed to: The General Assembly

Delegate: Germany

Topic: How to reduce food waste at a global scale?

Resolution from Germany to the Food and Agriculture Organisation

Recalling the fundamental mission of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to achieve food security for all and ensure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives,

Noting with concern that over a third of all food produced in the world, representing 2.5 billion tons waste annually,

Alarmed by the situation of the 800 million people who are starving globally, exacerbating environmental degradation and economic inefficiency,

Emphasising the importance of adopting comprehensive strategies and collaborative efforts to reduce food waste throughout the entire food supply chain,

Acknowledging the efforts of various stakeholders, including governments, non-governmental organisations, businesses, and consumers, in addressing food waste but recognizing the need for further action,

Calls upon member states and relevant stakeholders to integrate educational programs and public awareness campaigns into school curricula and community outreach initiatives, encompassing meal planning, proper food storage, and utilisation of leftover food, with funding allocated by respective governments to ensure effective implementation.

Encourages member states to develop and implement policies and regulations that incentivize food producers, distributors, and retailers to minimise food waste, including measures such as tax breaks or subsidies for implementing improved harvesting techniques, investing in better storage facilities, and participating in donation programs for surplus food to charities or food banks.

Urges member states to engage in dialogue with businesses, highlighting the potential economic benefits of reducing food waste, such as cost savings through improved efficiency, enhanced corporate reputation, and access to new markets for sustainable products.

Calls for the establishment of partnerships between governments, businesses, and civil society organisations aimed at creating standardised procedures for the collection, storage, and distribution of surplus food, leveraging each partner's expertise to streamline processes and ensure efficient redistribution to those in need.

Encourages member states to enact legislation or provide incentives to encourage the private sector to adopt sustainable practices, such as reducing packaging waste, implementing circular economy principles, and investing in research and development for innovative food preservation technologies.

Requests the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to provide technical assistance, expertise, and capacity-building support to member states, including the deployment of experts to assist in the development and implementation of food waste reduction initiatives, and to facilitate knowledge-sharing among nations.

Calls upon member states to allocate resources and funding towards food waste reduction initiatives, with transparent mechanisms in place to ensure equitable distribution, and considering financial support or grants for countries facing financial difficulties to enable their participation in global efforts.

Encourages member states to establish partnerships with academic institutions and research organisations to conduct studies on the impact of food waste on ecosystems, public health, and socio-economic systems, with the aim of informing policy-making and fostering innovation in food waste management.

Further requests the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to compile and disseminate best practices, guidelines, and case studies on food waste reduction strategies and initiatives, utilising various platforms including digital media, workshops, and conferences, to facilitate widespread adoption and implementation by member states.

Calls for the establishment of a scientific advisory group within the FAO to monitor and assess the consequences of food waste on global food security, environmental sustainability, and socio-economic development, providing evidence-based recommendations for policy formulation and implementation.

Encourages member states to promote sustainable food systems and circular economy principles, emphasising the importance of minimising waste generation, maximising resource efficiency, and promoting the reuse, recycling, and recovery of food and organic waste as integral components of national development plans and strategies.

Warnings that failure to address food waste comprehensively will result in continued exacerbation of food insecurity, environmental degradation, and economic

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