

Quantifying and Increasing Methane Reductions through Community-led Food Recovery & Redistribution

Mexico and Ecuador / Latin America and the Caribbean



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Food Loss and Waste (FLW) is estimated to produce 8% of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) in large part due to methane emissions from food decomposition in landfills. Food banks are a critical, community-based solution to hunger that simultaneously bolster food system resilience, reduce FLW, and mitigate GHGs.

Global commitments to food banking are essential for FLW prevention efforts to succeed. With increased support, food banks can multiply their impact by redirecting more surplus food to more people in vulnerable situations while further reducing GHGs.

Food recovery and redistribution is the missing piece of sustainable food systems in the context of climate change mitigation and adaptation.

RESULTS ACHIEVED

- Identified a sustainable economic model for food banks to grow their impact across the world by reducing emissions and by recovering and redistributing more food.
- Increased awareness of the crucial role food banks play in methane mitigation through FLW recovery and redistribution of surplus food to the most vulnerable populations.
- Helped avoid 1.5 billion kilograms of CO₂e through Food banks in our Network – this is equal to the emission reduction of taking over 336,000 passenger vehicles off the road for 1 year.



The Global FoodBanking Network

PARTNERS INVOLVED IN PROJECT

- The Global FoodBanking Network
- Global Methane Hub
- The Carbon Trust
- Microsoft
- PIMCO

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