

European Food Forum Event

Hungry for attention to food poverty:
How can the EU address rising food
poverty while reaching its Green Deal and
Farm-to-Fork objectives?



The European Food Banks Federation is a growing network of European Food Banks

Established in

1986

Non-profit members-driven organisation based in

Brussels

Representing

23 Full Members • 7 Associate Members •





OUR DAILY CONTRIBUTION TO SDGs

Our Mission is to reduce food insecurity through the prevention of food waste and the support and development of Food Banks in countries where they are most needed





European Food Banks are a critical lifeline to promote access to food

Impact of the socio-economic Crisis on FEBA Members

ASSESSMENT JANUARY- DECEMBER 2022

Key-findings





Introduction

The assessment gives evidence-based insights into the repercussions of the cost-of-living crisis on the operations of Food Banks and on the profile of end beneficiaries supported through charitable organisations.

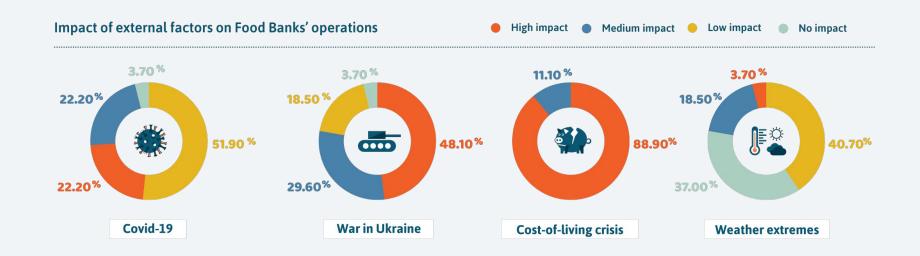
The gathered information refers to the period from **January to December 2022** and is based on a tailored survey replied to by **27 FEBA Members***.







Impact of cost-of-living crisis on daily activities: a major concern for 88.9% of European Food Banks







European Food Banks are doing everything they can to source more food, but it is not enough to satisfy the raising demand from charities

51.9%

of respondents (14 out of 27 FEBA Members) declare that the total quantity of surplus food recovered from the food supply chain increased.

However, 25.9% report that the volumes remained stable in comparison to 2021. **18.5**% indicate a **decrease**.

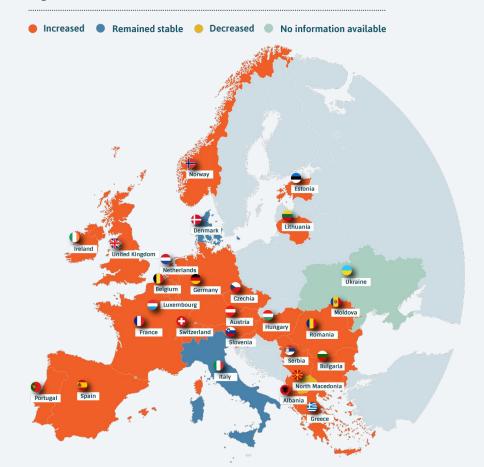




85.2%

of the respondents (23 out of 27) mentioned that the charitable organisations across Europe are asking for an increase in the food quantities.

Trend of food demand from charitable organisations from 2021 to 2022







Donations to European Food Banks cannot keep up with spiralling costs of daily activities

81.5%

of the respondents (four in five) declared that the costs of running the Food Bank increased in comparison to 2021.



Electricity, fuel for vehicles, and gas were the three cost categories, for which the highest increase was felt.





A new group at risk: gainfully employed persons who cannot make ends meet due to the ongoing pressures of the cost-of-living crisis

Compared to 2021,

81.5%

Food Banks note that from the requests of the charitable organisations they provided with food the socio-economic crisis led to an increase in end beneficiaries, varying across Europe between a small single-digit percentage and a doubling of the number.

51.9%

of the respondents notice a change regarding the employment status of the end beneficiaries compared to 2021.













Wasting food is never acceptable. In a time of crisis, of food crisis, we need to ensure that no crumb is wasted.

The EU is committed to halving per capita food waste at retail and consumer levels by 2030 (SDG Target 12.3).

We know that there are 59 million tonnes of food (131 kg/inhabitant) that are wasted every year.

The problem today is that it is more expensive to recover and redistribute food donations - energy costs, fuel, more vehicles, more infrastructure, and more volunteers.

We should give resources to save good food that is rejected by the market and saved from becoming food waste.

We should promote incentives – administrative simplifications, fiscal incentives – to foster donations (food, economic, and in-kind donations) to non-profit organisations redistributing





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