



Adoption of technological innovations Lessons learned from the field



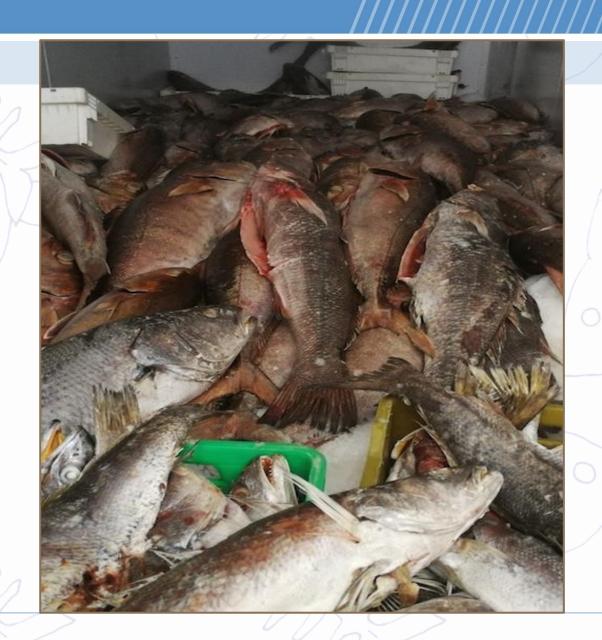
9 TO 2022 Reykjavík 10 2022 Iceland Session 2 – Technology Innovation

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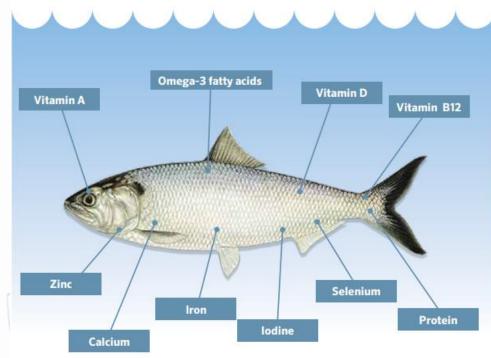




Aquatic foods, rich source of animal protein, key constituent of nutritious diets

Introduction

Fish: Nature's superfood



		Salmon, farmed	Anchovy, european	Carp, common	Tilapia	Chicken	Beef
Protein	g/100g	220	20	18	20	19	21
Lipids	g/100g	13	4.8	5.6	1.7	15	12
Water	g/100g	65	73	76	78	66	65
Ash	g/100g	1.1	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.0
DHA + EPA (ω- 3)	mg/100g	1962	1449	350	91	40	3



USDA National Nutrient Database

Introduction

THE CAUSES OF FISH LOSS AND WASTE











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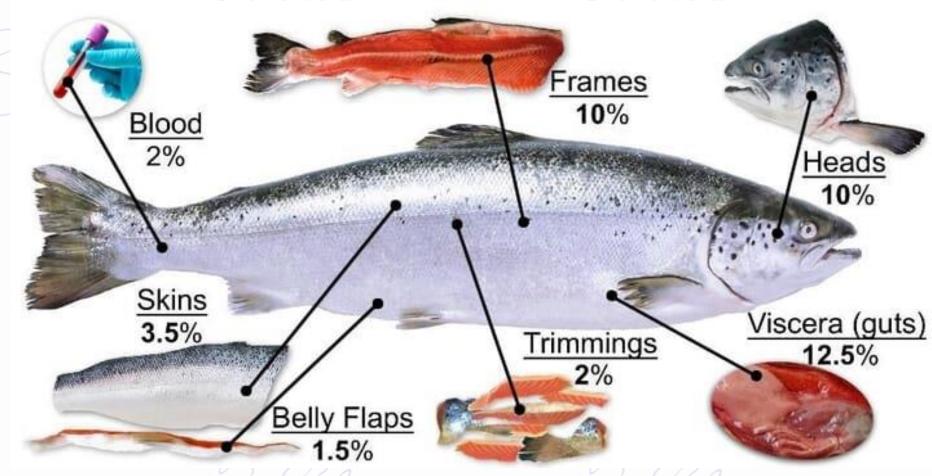
INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF

ARTISANAL FISHERIES

AND AQUACULTURE

up to 70 percent of fish processed

Introduction





https://thefishsite.com/articles/dont-bypass-the-value-of-aquaculture-by-products



Introduction





2022

AND AQUACULTURE



Food products

- Surimi
- Flour/powder
- Gelatin
- Edible films/coating







Biotechnology/Pharmaceutical

- Fish oil
- Collagen
- Gelatin
- Hydrolysates





Technological Innovations



Other applications

- Fish meal
- Fish silage
- Biodiesel
- Leather



Challenges

Existing markets



Figure 2. Examples of different consumer products from fish processing wastes that are commercially available in the Philippines (a = dried marinated fish bones from Iloilo City; b = tuna skin crackers from General Santos City; c = dayok or fermented fish entrails from Cebu City)





Supply of high quality by-products available on a regular basis





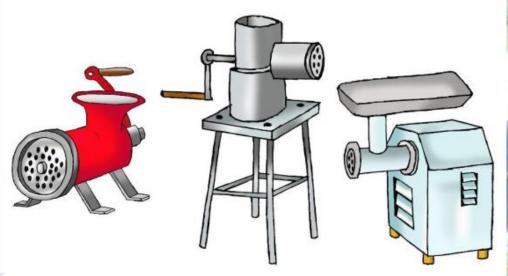
Heimilt til að henda hveljunum fyrir borð



Löndun grásleppu úr Garðari ÞH á Þórshöfn í fyrra.. *Ljósmynd/Líney Sigurðardóttir*Heimilt til að henda hveljunum fyrir borð (mbl.is)



Investment and operational costs







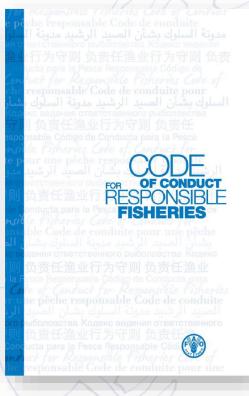
Enabling environment

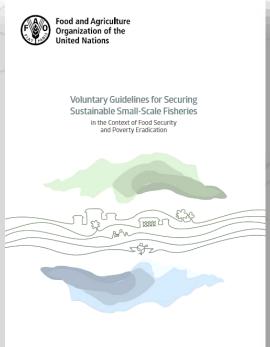


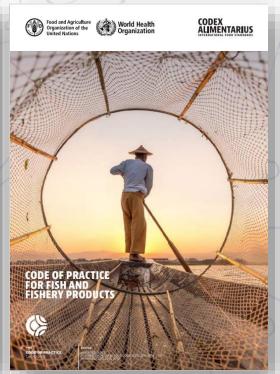














ALÞJÓÐLEGT ÁR FISKVEIÐA OG FISKELDIS Í SMÁUM STÍL 2022



Lessons learned

Effective stakeholder and community participation



Empowering the target groups





Lessons learned

Consistent technical specifications



Technology management





Lessons learned

Markets linkages



Sensitization and public education





Conclusion

CONFERENCE

Forty-second Session

2021

Voluntary Code of Conduct for Food Loss and Waste Reduction

Executive Summary

Following the request of the 26th Session of the Committee on Agriculture (COAG), FAO has developed the Voluntary Code of Conduct for Food Loss and Waste Reduction (CoC) that is reproduced in Annex I. The CoC was developed through an inclusive process under the overall direction and guidance of the COAG Bureau. Inputs for the CoC and feedback on its contents were obtained through consultations that were organized at global and regional levels and involved different stakeholders who deal with food loss and waste (FLW) issues.

The CoC presents the actions and measures that countries, national and sub-national authorities, food supply chain actors, the private sector, producer organizations, civil society organizations, academic and research institutions, and other relevant stakeholders should take or put in place in order to contribute to FLW reduction. The CoC also presents guiding principles that should be followed in implementing these actions and measures, as well as the role that FAO and other stakeholders will be expected to play in supporting its implementation.

The document is submitted to the FAO Conference for consideration and endorsement.

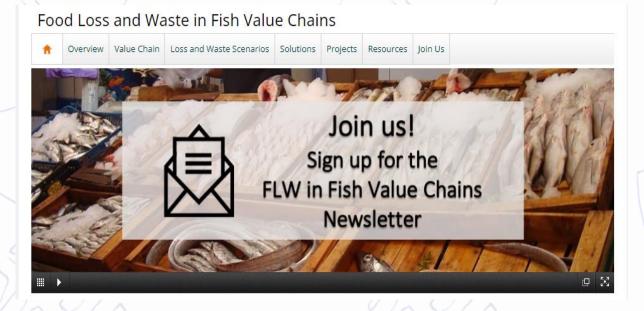
Multi-dimensional and multi-stakeholder approach



https://www.fao.org/3/nf393en/nf393en.pdf



Thank you very much



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https://www.fao.org/flw-in-fish-value-chains/en/