

# THE INTERNATIONAL PLATFORM OF INSECTS FOR FOOD AND FEED

*The contribution of insect farming to the UN SDGs*

Adriana Casillas – IPIFF President

27<sup>th</sup> of July 2021



UNITED NATIONS  
FOOD SYSTEMS  
SUMMIT 2021

**PRE-SUMMIT**

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

---

- 1. What is insect farming and why insects?**
- 2. How to strengthen agricultural circularity**
- 3. The way forward: facilitating multistakeholder collaboration**

# European context

→ *'The Green Deal is an integral part of this Commission's strategy to implement the United Nation's 2030 Agenda and the sustainable development goals'*



## Why insects?...

---

▪ Inspired from processes occurring in nature, insect farming provides **solutions** to key European and global challenges, such as:



A. food waste

*'...about 20% of the food produced is wasted...'*



B. reliance on food imports

*'The EU is the biggest importer [...] of agri-food products...'*



C. feeding a growing population – while limiting the expansion of agricultural land

*'...68% of the total agricultural land is used for animal production.'*

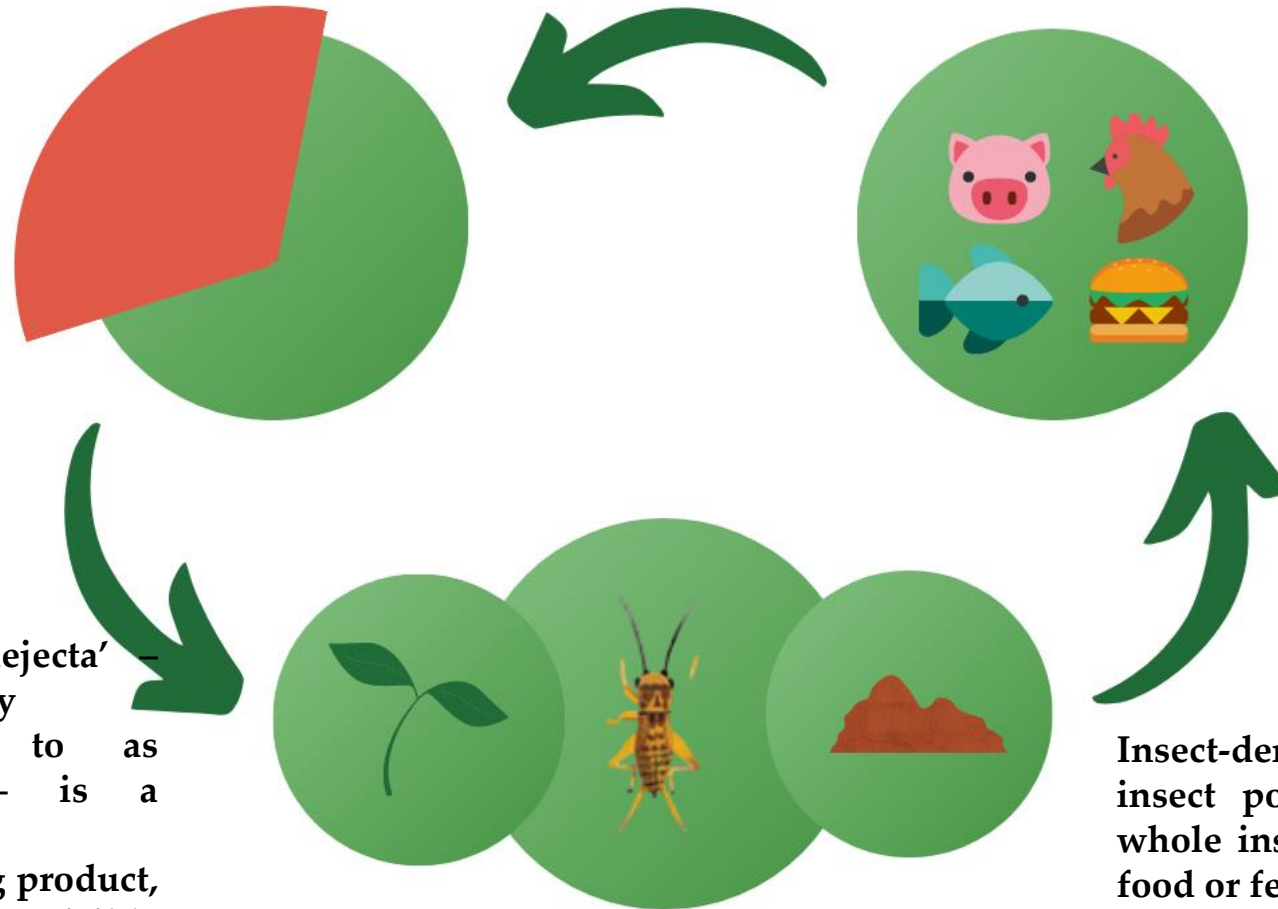
# What is 'insect farming'?

---



# Insect farming is based on circular agricultural practices...

Up to a third of the food waste generated in the EU could be 'avoided' – if products intended for human consumption (e.g. former foodstuffs) would be valued before they are classified as 'waste'.

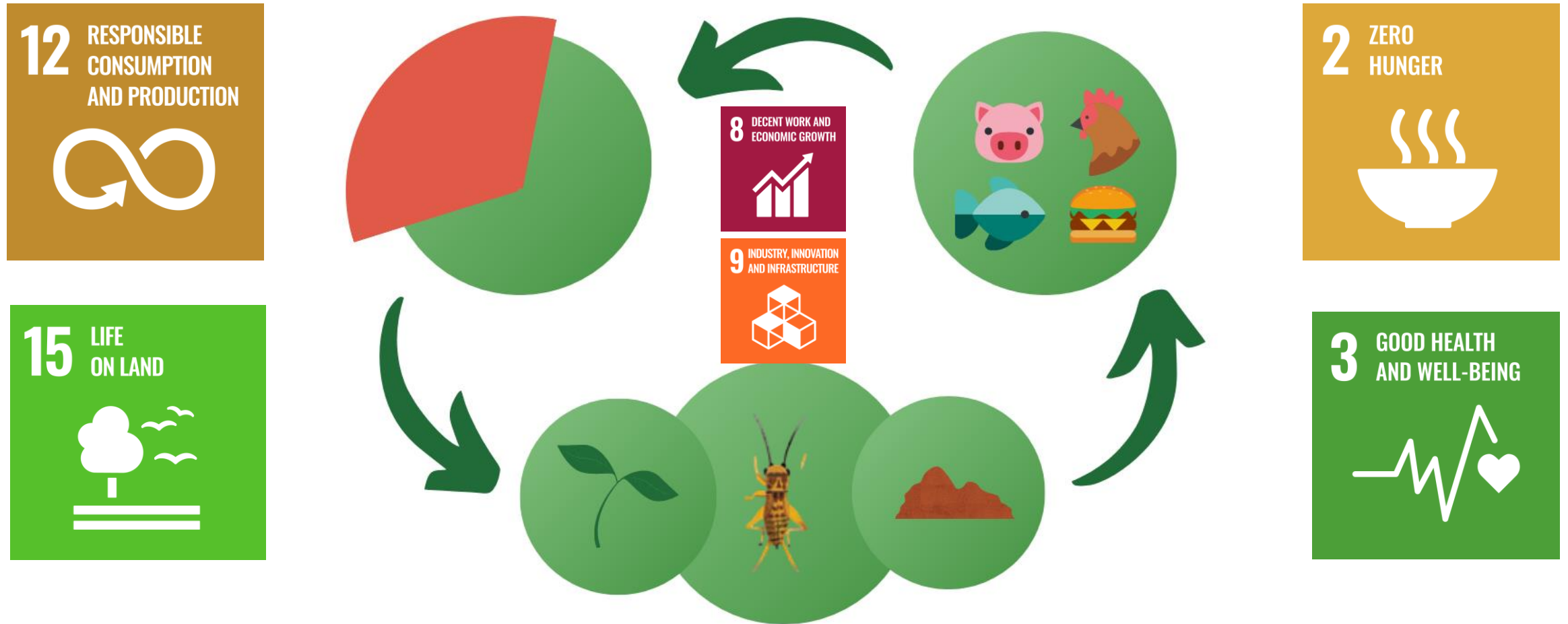


Insects and their derived are used in food and feed applications – with proteins and lipids being the most valuable products.

Insect 'dejecta' – commonly referred to as 'frass' – is a valuable fertilising product, with visible benefits on plant health and development.

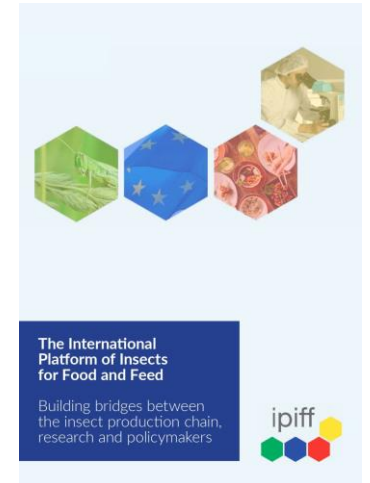
Insect-derived ingredients, such as insect powder, are extracted from whole insects and incorporated into food or feed.

# ...and such farming systems have great potential to contribute to the UN SDGs



# The way forward: facilitating multistakeholder collaboration

- Close cooperation with academia helps unlocking regulatory opportunities;
- Strengthening dialogue with policymakers is key to develop a fit-for-purpose legislative framework;
- Engaging with regional agri-food actors (i.e. substrate providers, food and feed producers, etc.) is essential to shorten supply chains.





# How can the insect sector substantiate its contribution to the 2030 Agenda?

---

- A supportive **regulatory framework** at national/regional level is key for the upscaling of insect farming;
- Building on **best practices** (e.g. IPIFF Guide on Good Hygiene Practices), **scientific knowledge** and **existing legislation**, together with the other regional insect associations (AFFIA, IPAA and NACIA), IPIFF is committed to working on the development of insect farming standards at international level (e.g. Codex Alimentarius);
- Such norms would be key to maximising the contribution of the sector to the **UN 2030 Agenda**.

Thank you for your attention!

## CONTACT US

IPIFF's Secretariat,

Avenue Adolphe Lacomblé 59,  
BTE 8 B-1030, Brussels, Belgium

+32 (0)2 743 29 97

[info@ipiff.org](mailto:info@ipiff.org)



[@IPIFF\\_org](https://twitter.com/IPIFF_org)



IPIFF (International Platform  
of Insects for Food and Feed)



UNITED NATIONS  
FOOD SYSTEMS  
SUMMIT 2021

**PRE-SUMMIT**